A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,

AND ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES. ——— VOL.

THE SIXTH EDITION.

Cum tabulis animum cenſoris ſumet honeſti:
Audebit quæcunque parùm ſplendoris habebunt,
Et ſine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et verſentur adhuc intra penetralia Veſtæ:
Obſcurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priſcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
Nunc ſitus informis premit et deſerta vetuſtas. HOR.

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PREFACE.

IT is the fate of thoſe who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the proſpect of good; to be expoſed to cenſure, without hope of praiſe, to be diſgraced by miſcarriage, or puniſhed for neglect, where ſucceſs would have been without applauſe, and diligence without reward.

Among theſe unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have conſidered, not as the pupil, but the ſlave of ſcience, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbiſh and clear obſtructions from the paths through which Learning and Genius preſs forward to conqueſt and glory, without beſtowing a ſmile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progreſs. Every other author may aſpire to praiſe; the lexicographer can only hope to eſcape reproach, and even this negative recompenſe has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithſtanding this diſcouragement, attempted a Dictionary of the *Engliſh* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every ſpecies of literature, has itſelf been hitherto neglected; ſuffered to ſpread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; reſigned to the tyranny of time and faſhion; and expoſed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the firſt ſurvey of my undertaking, I found our ſpeech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be diſentangled, and confuſion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundleſs variety, without any eſtabliſhed principle of ſelection; adulterations were to be detected, without a ſettled teſt of purity; and modes of expreſſion to be rejected or received, without the ſuffrages of any writers of claſſical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no aſſiſtance but from general grammar, I applied myſelf to the peruſal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of uſe to aſcertain or illuſtrate any word or phraſe, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, eſtabliſhing to myſelf, in the progreſs of the work, ſuch rules as experience and analogy ſuggeſted to me, experience, which practice and obſervation were continually increaſing; and analogy, which, though in ſome words obſcure, was evident in others.

In adjuſting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unſettled and fortuitous, I found it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh thoſe irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themſelves once unneceſſary, muſt be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be regiſtered, that they may not be increaſed, and aſcertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewiſe its improprieties and abſurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proſcribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of neceſſary or common uſe were ſpoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any viſible ſigns, muſt have been ſpoken with great diverſity, as we now obſerve thoſe who cannot read to catch ſounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was firſt reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to expreſs, as he could, the ſounds which he was accuſtomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing ſuch words as were already vitiated in ſpeech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, muſt have been vague and unſettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the ſame ſound by different combinations.

From

From this uncertain pronunciation arises in a great part the various dialects of the ſame country, which will always be obſerved to grow wider and leſs different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary repreſentation of ſounds by letters, proceeds that diverſity of ſpelling obſervable in the *Saxon* remains, and I ſuppoſe in the firſt books of every nation, which perplexes or deſtroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterwards diſmiſſed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *ſtrength* from *ſtrong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*; *Quid te exempta juvat ſpinis de pluribus una?* to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is moſt frequent in the vowels, which are ſo capriciouſly pronounced, and ſo differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologiſts, little regard is to be ſhewn in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errours in orthography, but ſpots of barbarity impreſſed ſo deep in the *Engliſh* language, that criticiſm can never waſh them away: theſe, therefore, muſt be permitted to remain untouched; but many words have likewiſe been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and ſome ſtill continue to be variouſly written, as authors differ in their care or ſkill: of theſe it was proper to enquire the true orthography, which I have always conſidered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire* is choſen rather than *intire*, becauſe it paſſed to us not from the *Latin integer*, but from the *French entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to ſay whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, ſince at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* ſervice in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally ſupplied us; for we have few *Latin* words, among the terms of domeſtick uſe, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to ſacrifice uniformity to cuſtom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberleſs majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; ſometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the ſame power, are uſed indifferently without any diſcoverable reaſon of choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *ſoap*, *ſope*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have ſometimes inſerted twice, that thoſe who ſearch for them under either form, may not ſearch in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of ſpelling by which it is inſerted in the ſeries of the dictionary, is to be conſidered as that to which I give, perhaps not often raſhly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice unmoleſted, that the reader may balance ſuffrages, and judge between us: but this queſtion is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; ſome men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on ſounds and derivations; ſome, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected thoſe in which our words are commonly to be ſought. Thus *Hammond* writes *feciblneſs* for *feaſibleneſs*, becauſe I ſuppoſe he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and ſome words, ſuch as *dependant*, *dependent*; *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final ſyllable, as one or another language is preſent to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without controul, and vanity ſought praiſe by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a ſcholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among thoſe few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to thoſe, whoſe thoughts have been perhaps employed too anxiouſly on verbal ſingularities, not to diſturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been aſſerted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, ſays *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worſe to better. There is in conſtancy and ſtability a general and laſting advantage, which will always overbalance the ſlow improvements of gradual correction.

Much

Much leſs ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itſelf, and imitate thoſe changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in obſerving them.

This recommendation of ſteadineſs and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happineſs; or that truth may not be ſucceſsfully taught by modes of ſpelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet ſo loſt in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the ſons of heaven.* Language is only the inſtrument of ſcience, and words are but the ſigns of ideas: I wiſh, however, that the inſtrument might be leſs apt to decay, and that ſigns might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In ſettling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated ſyllable. It will ſometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted, on a different ſyllable from that marked in the alphabetical ſeries; it is then to be underſtood, that cuſtom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are ſometimes given where the ſound of letters is irregular; and if they are ſometimes omitted, defect in ſuch minute obſervations will be more eaſily excuſed, than ſuperfluity.

In the inveſtigation both of the orthography and ſignification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was neceſſarily to be conſidered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any *Engliſh* root; thus *circumſpect, circumvent, circumſtance, delude, concave,* and *complicate,* though compounds in the Latin, are to us primitives. Derivatives are all thoſe that can be referred to any word in *Engliſh* of greater ſimplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy ſometimes needleſs; for who does not ſee that *remoteneſs* comes from *remote, lovely* from *love, concavity* from *concave,* and *demonſtrative* from *demonſtrate?* but this grammatical exuberance the ſcheme of my work did not allow me to repreſs. It is of great importance, in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the uſual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity muſt be preſerved in ſyſtematical works, though ſometimes at the expence of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to inſert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonick* dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to thoſe who have always uſed them, interrupt and embarraſs the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonick:* under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonick* range the *Saxon, German,* and all their kindred dialects. Moſt of our polyſyllables are *Roman,* and our words of one ſyllable are very often *Teutonick.*

In aſſigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps ſometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin,* when the word was borrowed from the *French*; and conſidering myſelf as employed only in the illuſtration of my own language, I have not been very careful to obſerve whether the *Latin* word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obſolete.

For the *Teutonick* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner,* the only names which I have forborn to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or uſurp their honours, but that I might ſpare a general repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of theſe, whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to inſtructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of underſtanding. *Junius* was accurately ſkilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occaſional inſpection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other uſe than to ſhow him a track by which he may deviate from his purpoſe, to which *Skinner* always preſſes forward by the ſhorteſt way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety diſtracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently diſgraced by his abſurdities.

The votaries of the northern muſes will not perhaps eaſily reſtrain their indignation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a diſadvantageous compariſon; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of cenſoriouſneſs to charge that etymologiſt with want of judgment, who can ſeriouſly derive *dream* from *drama,* becauſe *life is a drama, and a drama is a dream.*

dream; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from μόνος, *monos*, *ſingle* or *ſolitary*, who conſiders that grief naturally loves to be *alone* *.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is ſo ſcanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonick*, the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inſerted *Dutch* or *German* ſubſtitutes, which I conſider not as radical, but parallel, not as the parents, but ſiſters of the *Engliſh*.

The words which are repreſented as thus related by deſcent or cognation, do not always agree in ſenſe; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their anceſtors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is ſufficient, in etymological enquiries, if the ſenſes of kindred words be found ſuch as may eaſily paſs into each other, or ſuch as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, ſo far as it is yet known, was eaſily found in the volumes where it is particularly and profeſſedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was ſoon adjuſted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a taſk of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhauſted, what was yet wanting muſt be ſought by fortuitous and unguided excurſions into books, and gleaned as induſtry ſhould find, or chance ſhould offer it, in the boundleſs chaos of a living ſpeech. My ſearch, however, has been either ſkilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my deſign was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; ſuch as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calviniſt*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained thoſe of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received ſuch as could be found either in books of ſcience or technical dictionaries; and have often inſerted, from philoſophical writers, words which are ſupported perhaps only by a ſingle authority, and which being not admitted into general uſe, ſtand yet as candidates or probationers, and muſt depend for their adoption on the ſuffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonneſs, by compliance with faſhion or luſt of innovation, I have regiſtered as they occurred, though commonly only to cenſure them, and warn others againſt the folly of naturalizing uſeleſs foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by deſign, merely becauſe they were unneceſſary or exuberant; but have received thoſe which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viſcid*, and *viſcidity*, *viſcous*, and *viſcoſity*.

Compounded or double words I have ſeldom noted, except when they obtain a ſignification different from that which the components have in their ſimple ſtate. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horſecourſer*, require an explanation; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, becauſe the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a conſtant and ſettled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *iſh*, as *greeniſh*, *bluiſh*; adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*; ſubſtantives in *neſs*, as *vileneſs*, *faultineſs*; were leſs diligently ſought, and ſometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to inſert them; not that they

* That I may not appear to have ſpoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here ſubjoined a few ſpecimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *relegare, ex banno vel territorio exigere, in exilium agere.* G. *banen.* It. *bandire, bandeggiare.* H. *bandir.* B. bannen. Ævi medii ſcriptores bannire dicebant. V. Spelm. in Bannum & in Banleuga. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumq; limites arduis plerumq; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis deniq; flexuoſiſq; anguſtiſſimarum viarum ambitibus includebantur, fieri poteſt id genus limites *ban* dicti ab eo quod Βανάται & Βάνακες Tarentinis olim, ſicuti tradit Heſychius, vocabantur αἱ λοξαὶ καὶ μὴ ἰθυτενεῖς ὁδοὶ, "obliquæ ac minime in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortaſſe quoque huc facit quod Βάνη, eodem Heſychio teſte, dicebant ὄρη τραχέα, montes arduos.

EMPTY, *evacuus, inanis.* A. S. Æmtig. Neſcio an ſint ab ἐμέω vel ἐμέσω. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obſcurè firmare codex Ruſh. Mat. xii. 22. ubi antiquè ſcriptum invenimus gemoeted hit emetig. "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons, collis.* A. S. hyll. Quod videri poteſt abſciſſum ex κολώνη vel κολωνὸς. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editior. Hom. Il. b. v. 811. ἔστι δέ τις προπάροιθε πόλος ἀιπεῖα κολώνη. Ubi authori brevium ſcholiorum κολώνη exp. τόπος εἰς ὕψος ἀνήκων, γεώλοφος ἐξοχή.

NAP, *to take a nap. Dormire, condormiſcere.* Cym. heppian. A. S. hnæppan. Quod poſtremum videri poteſt deſumptum ex νηφαι, obſcuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque ſolet conciliare ſomnum, quàm caliginoſa profundæ noctis obſcuritas.

STAMMERER, Balbus, blæſus. Goth. STAMMS. A. S. ſtamen, ſtamun. D. ſtam. B. ſtameler. Su. ſtamma. Iſl. ſtamr. Sunt a τραυλίζειν vel τραυλότης, nimiâ loquacitate alios offendere; quod impediti loquentes libentiſſimè garrire ſoleant; vel quòd aliis nimii ſemper videantur, etiam parciſſimè loquentes.

are

are not genuine and regular offsprings of *Engliſh* roots, but becauſe their relation to the primitive being always the ſame, their ſignification cannot be miſtaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, ſuch as the *keeping* of the *caſtle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illuſtrate the ſenſe of the verb, except when they ſignify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an abſolute and abſtract ſignification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewiſe omitted, unleſs, by ſignifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horſe, a horſe that can pace: theſe I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are theſe always inſerted, becauſe they are commonly to be underſtood, without any danger of miſtake, by conſulting the verb.

Obſolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obſolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deſerve revival.

As compoſition is one of the chief characteriſticks of a language, I have endeavoured to make ſome reparation for the univerſal negligence of my predeceſſors, by inſerting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. Theſe, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that uſe and curioſity are here ſatisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply diſcovered.

Of ſome forms of compoſition, ſuch as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to ſignify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, becauſe the uſe of theſe particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is ſo little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occaſion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of compoſition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which ariſes to foreigners the greateſt difficulty. We modify the ſignification of many words by a particle ſubjoined; as to *come off*, to eſcape by a ſtratagem; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apoſtatize; to *break off*, to ſtop abruptly; to *bear out*, to juſtify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to ceaſe; to *ſet off*, to embelliſh; to *ſet in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *ſet out*, to begin a courſe or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expreſſions of the ſame kind, of which ſome appear widely irregular, being ſo far diſtant from the ſenſe of the ſimple words, that no ſagacity will be able to trace the ſteps by which they arrived at the preſent uſe. Theſe I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myſelf that the collection is complete, I believe I have ſo far aſſiſted the ſtudents of our language, that this kind of phraſeology will be no longer inſuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be eaſily explained by compariſon with thoſe that may be found.

Many words yet ſtand ſupported only by the name of *Bailey*, *Ainſworth*, *Philips*, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* ſubjoined; of theſe I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of ſuch I have omitted many, becauſe I had never read them; and many I have inſerted, becauſe they may perhaps exiſt, though they have eſcaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet conſidered as reſting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I conſidered as uſeful, or know to be proper, though I could not at preſent ſupport them by authorities, I have ſuffered to ſtand upon my own atteſtation, claiming the ſame privilege with my predeceſſors, of being ſometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus ſelected and diſpoſed, are grammatically conſidered; they are referred to the different parts of ſpeech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illuſtrated by obſervations, not indeed of great or ſtriking importance, ſeparately conſidered, but neceſſary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *Engliſh* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity moſt frequently to faſten, is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to ſatisfy thoſe, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleaſed, ſince I have not always been able to ſatisfy myſelf. To interpret a language by itſelf is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by ſynonimes, becauſe the idea ſignified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphraſe, becauſe ſimple ideas cannot be deſcribed. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unſettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which ſuch notions are conveyed, or ſuch things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And ſuch is the fate of hapleſs lexicography, that not only darkneſs, but light, impedes and diſtreſſes it; things may be not only too little but

too much known, to be happily illuſtrated. To explain, requires the uſe of terms leſs abſtruſe than that which is to be explained, and ſuch terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but the ſuppoſing ſomething intuitively known, and evident without proof, ſo nothing can be defined but by the uſe of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the ſenſe is too ſubtle and evaneſcent to be fixed in a paraphraſe; ſuch are all thoſe which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are ſuffered to paſs for empty ſounds, of no other uſe than to fill a verſe, or to modulate a period, but which are eaſily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphaſis, though it be ſometimes ſuch as no other form of expreſſion can convey.

My labour has likewiſe been much increaſed by a claſs of verbs too frequent in the *Engliſh* language, of which the ſignification is ſo looſe and general, the uſe ſo vague and indeterminate, and the ſenſes detorted ſo widely from the firſt idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumſcribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of diſtinct and ſettled meaning; ſuch are *bear*, *break*, *come*, *caſt*, *full*, *get*, *give*, *do*, *put*, *ſet*, *go*, *run*, *make*, *take*, *turn*, *throw*. If of theſe the whole power is not accurately delivered, it muſt be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that ſpeaks it, theſe words are hourly ſhifting their relations, and can no more be aſcertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a ſtorm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with ſo great latitude, that they are not eaſily reducible under any regular ſcheme of explication: this difficulty is not leſs, nor perhaps greater, in *Engliſh*, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with ſucceſs; ſuch at leaſt as can be expected in a taſk, which no man, however learned or ſagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, becauſe I do not underſtand them; theſe might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not ſo far indulge my vanity as to decline this confeſſion: for when *Tully* owns himſelf ignorant whether *leſſus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral ſong*, or *mourning garment*; and *Ariſtotle* doubts whether οὖρες, in the Iliad, ſignifies a mule, or *muleteer*, I may ſurely, without ſhame, leave ſome obſcurities to happier induſtry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, ſhould be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are ſeldom exactly ſynonimous; a new term was not introduced, but becauſe the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then neceſſary to uſe the proximate word, for the deficiency of ſingle terms can very ſeldom be ſupplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of ſuch mutilated interpretations, becauſe the ſenſe may eaſily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extenſive uſe, it was requiſite to mark the progreſs of its meaning, and ſhow by what gradations of intermediate ſenſe it has paſſed from its primitive to its remote and accidental ſignification; ſo that every foregoing explanation ſhould tend to that which follows, and the ſeries be regularly concatenated from the firſt notion to the laſt.

This is ſpecious, but not always practicable; kindred ſenſes may be ſo interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be diſentangled, nor any reaſon be aſſigned why one ſhould be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a conſecutive ſeries be formed of ſenſes in their nature collateral? The ſhades of meaning ſometimes paſs imperceptibly into each other; ſo that though on one ſide they apparently differ, yet it is impoſſible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the ſame race, though not exactly alike, are ſometimes ſo little different, that no words can expreſs the diſſimilitude, though the mind eaſily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and ſometimes there is ſuch a confuſion of acceptations, that diſcernment is wearied, and diſtinction puzzled, and perſeverance herſelf hurries to an end, by crowding together what ſhe cannot ſeparate.

Theſe complaints of difficulty will, by thoſe that have never conſidered words beyond their popular uſe, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his ſtudies by involution and obſcurity. But every art is obſcure to thoſe that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to thoſe who have joined philoſophy with grammar; and if I have

I have not expreſſed them very clearly, it muſt be remembered that I am ſpeaking of that which words are inſufficient to explain.

The original ſenſe of words is often driven out of uſe by their metaphorical acceptations, yet muſt be inſerted for the ſake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is uſed for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in *Engliſh*, ever ſignifies the ſame with *burning*; yet ſuch are the primitive ideas of theſe words, which are therefore ſet firſt, though without examples, that the figurative ſenſes may be commodiouſly deduced.

Such is the exuberance of ſignification which many words have obtained, that it was ſcarcely poſſible to collect all their ſenſes; ſometimes the meaning of derivatives muſt be ſought in the mother term, and ſometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be ſupplied in the train of derivation. In any caſe of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the ſame race; for ſome words are ſlightly paſſed over to avoid repetition, ſome admitted eaſier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better underſtood, as they are conſidered in greater variety of ſtructures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the ſame ſkill, or the ſame happineſs: things equally eaſy in themſelves, are not all equally eaſy to any ſingle mind. Every writer of a long work commits errours, where there appears neither ambiguity to miſlead, nor obſcurity to confound him; and in a ſearch like this, many felicities of expreſſion will be caſually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many ſeeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus ſome explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *kind, the female of the ſtag*; *ſtag, the male of the kind*: ſometimes eaſier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *ſepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *deſiccative*, *dryneſs* into *ſiccity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxyſm*; for the eaſieſt word, whatever it be, can never be tranſlated into one more eaſy. But eaſineſs and difficulty are merely relative, and if the preſent prevalence of our language ſhould invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be aſſiſted by thoſe words which now ſeem only to increaſe or produce obſcurity. For this reaſon I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonick* and *Roman* interpretation, as to CHLER, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *Engliſh* may be aſſiſted by his own tongue.

The ſolution of all difficulties, and the ſupply of all defects, muſt be ſought in the examples, ſubjoined to the various ſenſes of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When I firſt collected theſe authorities, I was deſirous that every quotation ſhould be uſeful to ſome other end than the illuſtration of a word; I therefore extracted from philoſophers principles of ſcience; from hiſtorians remarkable facts; from chymiſts complete proceſſes; from divines ſtriking exhortations; and from poets beautiful deſcriptions. Such is deſign, while it is yet at a diſtance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wiſdom into an alphabetical ſeries, I ſoon diſcovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the ſtudent, and was forced to depart from my ſcheme of including all that was pleaſing or uſeful in *Engliſh* literature, and reduce my tranſcripts very often to cluſters of words, in which ſcarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the wearineſs of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some paſſages I have yet ſpared, which may relieve the labour of verbal ſearches, and interſperſe with verdure and flowers the dusty deſarts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be conſidered as conveying the ſentiments or doctrine of their authors; the word for the ſake of which they are inſerted, with all its appendant clauſes, has been carefully preſerved; but it may ſometimes happen, by haſty detruncation, that the general tendency of the ſentence may be changed: the divine may deſert his tenets, or the philoſopher his ſyſtem.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as maſters of elegance or models of ſtyle; but words muſt be ſought where they are uſed; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations ſerve no other purpoſe, than that of proving the bare exiſtence of words, and are therefore ſelected with leſs ſcrupulouſneſs than thoſe which are to teach their ſtructures and relations.

My purpoſe was to admit no teſtimony of living authors, that I might not be miſled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reaſon to complain; nor have I departed from this reſolution

but when ſome performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory ſupplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderneſs of friendſhip, ſolicited admiſſion for a favourite name.

* So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have ſtudiouſly endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the reſtoration, whoſe works I regard as *the wells of Engliſh undefiled*, as the pure ſources of genuine diction. Our language, for almoſt a century, has, by the concurrence of many cauſes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonick* character, and deviating towards a *Gallick* ſtructure and phraſeology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of ſtyle, admitting among the additions of later times, only ſuch as may ſupply real deficiencies, ſuch as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate eaſily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeneſs antecedent to perfection, as well as of falſe refinement and declenſion, I have been cautious leſt my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer underſtood. I have fixed *Sidney*'s work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excurſions. From the authors which roſe in the time of *Eliſabeth*, a ſpeech might be formed adequate to all the purpoſes of uſe and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the tranſlation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phraſes of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenſer* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakeſpeare*, few ideas would be loſt to mankind, for want of *Engliſh* words, in which they might be expreſſed.

It is not ſufficient that a word is found, unleſs it be ſo combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the ſentence; ſuch paſſages I have therefore choſen, and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or ſuch an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a ſupplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwiſe obſerved.

Some words, indeed, ſtand unſupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns, or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and conſtant analogy, or names of things ſeldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reaſon to doubt the exiſtence.

There is more danger of cenſure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will ſometimes ſeem to have been accumulated without neceſſity or uſe, and perhaps ſome will be found, which might, without loſs, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not haſtily to be charged with ſuperfluities: thoſe quotations, which to careleſs or unſkilful peruſers appear only to repeat the ſame ſenſe, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diverſities of ſignification, or, at leaſt, afford different ſhades of the ſame meaning: one will ſhew the word applied to perſons, another to things; one will expreſs an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral ſenſe; one will prove the expreſſion genuine from an ancient author; another will ſhew it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous ſentence is aſcertained by a paſſage clear and determinate; the word, how often ſoever repeated, appears with new aſſociates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes ſomething to the ſtability or enlargement of the language.

When words are uſed equivocally, I receive them in either ſenſe; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have ſometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of ſentiments, by ſhewing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: ſuch quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might juſtly be cenſured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual hiſtory.

The various ſyntactical ſtructures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto uſed, has made our ſtyle capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the ſame word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured by ſettling the orthography, diſplaying the analogy, regulating the ſtructures, and aſcertaining the ſignification of *Engliſh* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have

have not always executed my own ſcheme, or ſatisfied my own expectations: The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is ſtill controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are ſometimes too much contracted, and ſometimes too much diffuſed, the ſignifications are diſtinguiſhed rather with ſubtilty than ſkill, and the attention is haraſſed with unneceſſary minuteneſs.

The examples are too often injudiciouſly truncated, and perhaps ſometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a miſtaken ſenſe; for in making this collection I truſted more to memory, than, in a ſtate of diſquiet and embarraſſment, memory can contain, and purpoſed to ſupply at the review what was left incomplete in the firſt tranſcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though neceſſary and ſignificant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words moſt ſtudiouſly conſidered and exemplified, many ſenſes have eſcaped obſervation.

Yet theſe failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the ſtrength that undertakes it: To reſt below his own aim is incident to every one whoſe fancy is active, and whoſe views are comprehenſive; nor is any man ſatisfied with himſelf becauſe he has done much, but becauſe he can conceive little. When firſt I engaged in this work, I reſolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleaſed myſelf with a proſpect of the hours which I ſhould revel away in feaſts of literature, the obſcure receſſes of northern learning which I ſhould enter and ranſack, the treaſures with which I expected every touch into thoſe neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I ſhould diſplay my acquiſitions to mankind. When I had thus enquired into the original of words, I reſolved to ſhow my wider attention to things; to pierce deep into every ſcience, to enquire the nature of every ſubſtance of which I inſerted the name, to limit every idea by a definition ſtrictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate deſcription, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But theſe were the dreams of a poet doomed at laſt to wake a lexicographer. I ſoon found that it is too late to look for inſtruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever preparatives I had brought to my taſk, with thoſe I muſt finally perform it. To deliberate whether I ſhould attempt to enquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and perhaps without much improvement; for I did not find by my firſt experiments, that what I knew not of my own was eaſily to be obtained: I ſaw that one enquiry only gave occaſion to another, that book referred to book, that to ſearch was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to purſue perfection, was, like the firſt inhabitants of Arcadia, to chaſe the ſun, which, when they had reached the hill where he ſeemed to reſt, was ſtill beheld at the ſame diſtance from them.

I therefore contracted my deſign, determining to confide in myſelf, and no longer to ſollicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than aſſiſtance: by this I obtained at leaſt one advantage, that I ſet limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Deſpondence has never ſo far prevailed as to depreſs me to negligence; ſome faults will at laſt appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and perſevering activity. The nice and ſubtle ramifications of meaning were not eaſily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the neceſſity of diſentangling combinations, and ſeparating ſimilitudes. Many of the diſtinctions, which to common readers appear uſeleſs and idle, will be found real and important by men verſed in the ſchool philoſophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or ſkilfully examined.

Some ſenſes however there are, which, though not the ſame, are yet ſo nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Moſt men think indiſtinctly, and therefore cannot ſpeak with exactneſs; and conſequently ſome examples might be indifferently put to either ſignification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but regiſter the language; who do not teach men how they ſhould think, but relate how they have hitherto expreſſed their thoughts.

The imperfect ſenſe of ſome examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compenſated by innumerable paſſages ſelected with propriety, and preſerved with exactneſs, ſome ſhining with ſparks of imagination, and ſome replete with treaſures of wiſdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but becauſe care will not always be ſucceſsful, and recollection or information come too late for uſe.

PREFACE.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, muſt be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not viſit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my ſkill in the dialect of navigation, nor viſit the warehouſes of merchants, and ſhops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or eaſy enquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeleſs labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and conteſting with the ſullenneſs of one, and the roughneſs of another.

To furniſh the academicians *della Cruſca* with words of this kind, a ſeries of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was profeſſedly written by *Buonarroti*; but I had no ſuch aſſiſtant, and therefore was content to want what they muſt have wanted likewiſe, had they not luckily been ſo ſupplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omiſſions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great meaſure caſual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for ſome temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a ſtate of increaſe or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore muſt be ſuffered to periſh with other things unworthy of preſervation.

Care will ſometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which ſeldom occur, will ſuffer thoſe to paſs by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is ſearching for rare and remote things, will neglect thoſe that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the moſt common and curſory words have been inſerted with little illuſtration, becauſe in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy thoſe which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things eaſy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatneſs, and diſdainful of littleneſs, haſtily withdraws herſelf from painful ſearches, and paſſes with ſcornful rapidity over taſks not adequate to her powers, ſometimes too ſecure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; ſometimes idle in a plain path, and ſometimes diſtracted in labyrinths, and diſſipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult becauſe it is large, even though all its parts might ſingly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each muſt be allowed its ſhare of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the ſtones which form the dome of a temple, ſhould be ſquared and poliſhed like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with ſo much application, I cannot but have ſome degree of parental fondneſs, it is natural to form conjectures. Thoſe who have been perſuaded to think well of my deſign, will require that it ſhould fix our language, and put a ſtop to thoſe alterations which time and chance have hitherto been ſuffered to make in it without oppoſition. With this conſequence I will confeſs that I flattered myſelf for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reaſon nor experience can juſtify. When we ſee men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promiſes to prolong life to a thouſand years; and with equal juſtice may the lexicographer be derided, who being able to produce no example of a nation that has preſerved their words and phraſes from mutability, ſhall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and ſecure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change ſublunary nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been inſtituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulſe intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; ſounds are too volatile and ſubtile for legal reſtraints; to enchain ſyllables, and to laſh the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to meaſure its deſires by its ſtrength. The *French* language has viſibly changed under the inſpection of the academy; the ſtyle of *Amelot*'s tranſlation of father *Paul* is obſerved by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu paſſé*; and no *Italian* will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccace*, *Machiavel*, or *Caro*.

Total and ſudden tranſformations of a language ſeldom happen; conqueſts and migrations are now very rare: but there are other cauſes of change, which, though ſlow in their operation, and inviſible in

their

their progreſs, are perhaps as much ſuperiour to human reſiſtance, as the revolutions of the ſky, or intumeſcence of the tide. Commerce, however neceſſary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourſe with ſtrangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themſelves, muſt in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which ſerves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coaſts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouſe, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at laſt incorporated with the current ſpeech.

There are likewiſe internal cauſes equally forcible. The language moſt likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raiſed a little, and but a little, above barbarity, ſecluded from ſtrangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniencies of life; either without books, or, like ſome of the *Mahometan* countries, with very few: men thus buſied and unlearned, having only ſuch words as common uſe requires, would perhaps long continue to expreſs the ſame notions by the ſame ſigns. But no ſuch conſtancy can be expected in a people poliſhed by arts, and claſſed by ſubordination, where one part of the community is ſuſtained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Thoſe who have much leiſure to think, will always be enlarging the ſtock of ideas; and every increaſe of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from neceſſity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of ſpeculation, it will ſhift opinions; as any cuſtom is diſuſed, the words that expreſſed it muſt periſh with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate ſpeech in the ſame proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various ſciences a language is amplified, it will be more furniſhed with words deflected from their original ſenſe; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentrick virtue of a wild hero, and the phyſician of ſanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiouſneſs of ſpeech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which ſome words will be preferred, and others degraded; viciſſitudes of faſhion will enforce the uſe of new, or extend the ſignification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current ſenſe: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen muſt at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by publick infatuation, riſe into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will uſe them with colloquial licentiouſneſs, confound diſtinction, and forget propriety. As politeneſs increaſes, ſome expreſſions will be conſidered as too groſs and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phraſes are therefore adopted, which muſt, for the ſame reaſons, be in time diſmiſſed. *Sprat*, in his petty treatiſe on the *Engliſh* language, allows that new words muſt ſometimes be introduced, but propoſes that none ſhould be ſuffered to become obſolete. But what makes a word obſolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how ſhall it be continued, when it conveys an offenſive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by diſuſe, and unpleaſing by unfamiliarity?

There is another cauſe of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the preſent ſtate of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third diſtinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the moſt conſpicuous accompliſhment, is ſkill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haſte and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expreſſions.

The great peſt of ſpeech is frequency of tranſlation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting ſomething of its native idiom; this is the moſt miſchievous and comprehenſive innovation; ſingle words may enter by thouſands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the ſame; but new phraſeology changes much at once; it alters not the ſingle ſtones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy ſhould be eſtabliſhed for the cultivation of our ſtyle, which I, who can never wiſh to ſee dependance multiplied, hope the ſpirit of *Engliſh* liberty will hinder or deſtroy, let them, inſtead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to ſtop the licence of tranſlators, whoſe idleneſs and ignorance, if it be ſuffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irreſiſtible, what remains but to acquieſce with ſilence, as in the other inſurmountable diſtreſſes of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated:

tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preſerved our conſtitution, let us make ſome ſtruggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a conteſt, to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people ariſes from its authors: whether I ſhall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *Engliſh* literature, muſt be left to time: much of my life has been loſt under the preſſures of diſeaſe; much has been trifled away; and much has always been ſpent in proviſion for the day that was paſſing over me; but I ſhall not think my employment uſeleſs or ignoble, if by my aſſiſtance foreign nations, and diſtant ages, gain acceſs to the propagators of knowledge, and underſtand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repoſitories of ſcience, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wiſh, I look with pleaſure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the ſpirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promiſed to myſelf: a few wild blunders, and riſible abſurdities, from which no work of ſuch multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furniſh folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but uſeful diligence will at laſt prevail, and there never can be wanting ſome who diſtinguiſh deſert; who will conſider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, ſince while it is haſtening to publication, ſome words are budding, and ſome falling away; that a whole life cannot be ſpent upon ſyntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be ſufficient; that he, whoſe deſign includes whatever language can expreſs, muſt often ſpeak of what he does not underſtand; that a writer will ſometimes be hurried by eagerneſs to the end, and ſometimes faint with wearineſs under a taſk, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always preſent; that ſudden fits of inadvertency will ſurprize vigilance, ſlight avocations will ſeduce attention, and caſual eclipſes of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer ſhall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yeſterday he knew with intuitive readineſs, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it ſhall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewiſe is performed; and though no book was ever ſpared out of tenderneſs to the author, and the world is little ſolicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curioſity to inform it, that the *Engliſh Dictionary* was written with little aſſiſtance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the ſoft obſcurities of retirement, or under the ſhelter of academick bowers, but amidſt inconvenience and diſtraction, in ſickneſs and in ſorrow. It may repreſs the triumph of malignant criticiſm to obſerve, that if our language is not here fully diſplayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprized in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of ſucceſſive ages, inadequate and deluſive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not ſecure them from the cenſure of *Beni*, if the embodied criticks of *France*, when fifty years had been ſpent upon their work, were obliged to change its œconomy, and give their ſecond edition another form, I may ſurely be contented without the praiſe of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of ſolitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till moſt of thoſe whom I wiſhed to pleaſe have ſunk into the grave, and ſucceſs and miſcarriage are empty ſounds: I therefore diſmiſs it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from cenſure or from praiſe.

THE

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THOUGH the *Britains* or *Welſh* were the firſt poſſeſſors of this iſland, whoſe names are recorded, and are therefore in civil hiſtory always conſidered as the predeceſſors of the preſent inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *Engliſh* language, from the earlieſt times of which we have any knowledge to its preſent ſtate, requires no mention of them: for we have ſo few words which can, with any probability, be referred to *Britiſh* roots, that we juſtly regard the *Saxons* and *Welſh* as nations totally diſtinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* ſeized this country, they ſuffered the *Britains* to live among them in a ſtate of vaſſalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble ſervices. But it is ſcarcely poſſible, that a nation, however depreſſed, ſhould have been mixed with another in conſiderable numbers without ſome communication of their tongue, and therefore, it may, with great reaſon, be imagined, that thoſe, who were not ſheltered in the mountains, periſhed by the ſword.

The whole fabrick and ſcheme of the *Engliſh* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonick*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except thoſe where the *Sclavonian* is ſpoken. Of theſe languages Dr. *Hickes* has thus exhibited the genealogy.

GOTHICK,

Anglo-Saxon,	Francick,	Cimbrick,
Dutch	German.	Iſlandick,
Friſick,		Norwegian,
Engliſh,		Swediſh,
		Daniſh.

Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the goſpels ſomewhat mutilated, which, from the ſilver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *ſilver book*. It is now preſerved at *Upſal*, and having been twice publiſhed before, has been lately reprinted at *Oxford*, under the inſpection of Mr. *Lye*, the editor of *Junius*. Whether the diction of this venerable manuſcript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it ſeems however to exhibit the moſt ancient dialect now to be found of the *Teutonick* race; and the *Saxon*, which is the original of the preſent *Engliſh*, was either derived from it, or both have deſcended from ſome common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they firſt entered *Britain*, cannot now be known. They ſeem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their ſpeech, therefore, having been always curſory and extemporaneous, muſt have been artleſs and unconnected, without any modes of tranſition or involution of clauſes; which abruptneſs and inconnection may be obſerved even in their later writings. This barbarity may be ſuppoſed to have continued during their wars with the *Britains*, which for a time left them no leiſure for ſofter ſtudies; nor is there any reaſon for ſuppoſing it abated, till the year 570, when *Auguſtine* came from *Rome* to convert them to Chriſtianity. The Chriſtian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and ſo gained, from time to time, ſome knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expreſſing all the ſentiments of a civiliſed people, as

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appears by king *Alfred*'s paraphraſe or imitation of *Boethius*, and his ſhort preface, which I have ſelected as the firſt ſpecimen of ancient *Engliſh*.

CAP. I.

ON ðære tide þe Gotan of Siððiu mæġþe wiþ Romana ríce ġewin upahofon. ⁊ miþ heora cyninġum. Radġota and Alleþica þæron hatne. Romane bujuġ abræcon. and eall Italia rice þ is betwux þam muntum ⁊ Siciliam ðam ealonde in anpald ġeþehton. ⁊ þa æġteþ þam foreġeþræcenan cyninġum Deodric reiġ to þam ilcan ríce. se Deodric wæs Amulinga. he wæs Cristen. þeah he on þam Arrianiscan ġedwolan ðuruhwunode. Þe ġehet Romanum his ġriondscipe. swa þ hi moston heora ealdriht wyrðe beon. Ac he þa ġehat swiðe yfele ġelæste. ⁊ swiðe swaþe ġeendode mid manegum mane. þ wæs to eacan oðrum unaræredum yflum. þ he Iohannes þone papan het ofslean. Da wæs rum consul. þ se hesetoha hataþ. Boetius wæs haten. se wæs in boccræftum ⁊ on woruld þeawum se snihtsiesta. Se ða ongeat þa manigfealdan yfel þe se cyning Deoðric wið þam Cristenandome ⁊ wið þam Romaniscum ritum dyde. he þa ġemunde ðara ehnessa ⁊ þara ealdriht ðe hi under ðam Caesarum hæfdon heora ealdhlafordum. Da ongan he smeagan ⁊ leornigan on him selfum hu he þ rice ðam unsihtsiran cyninge aresran mihte. ⁊ on wyht ġeleaffulra and on snihtsirra anpald ġebringan. Sende þa dizellice ærendġewritu to þam Casere to Constantinopolim. þær is Creca heah burg ⁊ heora cyneretol. for þam se Casere wæs heora ealdhlaford cynnes. bædon hine þæt he him to heora Cristendome ⁊ to heora ealdrihtum ġefultumede Da þ ongeat se wælhreowa cyning Deodric. ða hæt he hine ġebringan on carcerne ⁊ þær inne belucan. Da hit ða ġelomp þ se arwyrða wæs on swa micelre nearanesse becom. þa wæs he swa micle swiðor on his Mode ġehreged. swa his Mod ær swiðon to þam woruld ræ þum ungerod wæs. ⁊ he ða nanre sworre be innan þam carcerne ne ġemunde. ac he ġeseoll niþol or dune on þa. slos. ⁊ hine arstehte swiðe unsot. and ofmod hine selfne sonġan wenan ⁊ þus singende cwæþ.

CAP. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic þrecca ġeo lustlæslice song. ic sceal nu heoriende singan. ⁊ mid swi ungesaðum worðum ġeretan. þeah ic ġeo hwilum ġecoplice sunde. ac ic nu þende ⁊ ġiddiende of ġeradra worda misso. me ablendan þas ungetreopan woruld welha. ⁊ me þa worletan swa blindne on þir dimme hol. Da beneadon aleese lustbæmesse þa ða ic him ærre betst truwode. ða wendon hi me heora bæc to and me mid calle swonġeretan. To hon sceoldan li mine friend seġġan þæt ic ġehalig mon wære. hu mæġ se beon ġehalig se ðe on ðim ġeradum ðuruhwunian ne mot:-

CAP. III.

ÐA ic þa ðis leoð. cwað Boetius. ġecwiende ahsode hæfde. ða com ðær gan in to me heofencund Wisdom. ⁊ þ min mudsiende Mod mid his worðum ġeswette. ⁊ þus cwæþ. Þu ne eart þu se mon se on minre scole wære afed ⁊ ġelæred. Ac hwonon wurde þu mid þissum woruld sorgum þus swiðe ġetrenced. buton ic wat þ þu hæfst ðara wyrda to hwæte worhten ðe ic se ær healde. Da cwiðde se Wisdom ⁊ cwæþ. Gehriest nu ahsiġest woruld sorga of mines ġesenes Mode. forðam ge sind þa mæstan sceaðan. Lætaþ hine eft hweorfan to minum larum. Da cwæð se Wisdom neah. cwiþ Boetius. minum hweorfiendan ġeþohte. ⁊ hit swa micheli hæt hwæga uparæde. adrigde þa mineses Modes eagan. and hit swa blisum worldum. hwa þer hit oncneope his sortesmodon. mid ðam se ða þ Mod wið bepende. ða ġecneop hit swiðe sweotele his agne medon. þ wæs se Wisdom þe hit lange ær tyde ⁊ læride. ac hit ongeat his lare swiðe totorenne ⁊ swiðe tobrocenne mid dyrigra hondum. ⁊ hine þa swa in hu þ ġewurde. Da andswyrde se Wisdom him ⁊ cwæð. þ his ġingran hæfdon hine swa totorenne. þær hæf hi teohhodon þ hi hine ealne habban sceoldon. ac hi ġeġaderiað monigfeald dyrig on þere sorgwurunga. ⁊ on þam gilpe butan heora hwelc ert to hyre bote ġecirre:-

This may perhaps be conſidered as a ſpecimen of the *Saxon* in its higheſt ſtate of purity, for here are ſcarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

Of

Of the following verſion of the goſpels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conqueſt, and therefore may properly be inſerted here.

Tranſlations ſeldom afford juſt ſpecimens of a language, and leaſt of all thoſe in which a ſcrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, becauſe they retain the phraſeology and ſtructure of the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the ſame book, being tranſlated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into compariſon with another. For this purpoſe I have placed the *Saxon* verſion and that of *Wickliffe*, written about the year 1380, in oppoſite columns, becauſe the convenience of eaſy collation ſeems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUCÆ, Cap. I.

FORÐÆM þe ꝑıtoðlıce manezı þohtoп þaꝑa þıngꝛ ꝓace ze-endebýrdan þe on uꝛ zeꝑyllede ꝑynt.

2 Ꝺꝑa uꝛ beтæhtun þa ðe hıt oꝛ ꝓꝓýmðe zeꝑaꝑon. and þ ıe ꝑꝓıꝑce þenaꝛ ꝑıꝑon.

3 Me zeþuhte [oꝛ-ꝑýlıgde ꝑꝛom ꝑꝛuma] zeoꝑnlıce eallum. [mıð] endebýrdneꝛꝛe ꝑꝛıtan ðe. þu ðe ꝑelꝛꝑta Theophiluꝛ.

4 Dæt þu oncnape þaꝑa ꝓoꝑda roðfæꝛtneꝛꝛe. oꝛ þam ðe þu zelæꝛꝑed eaꝑt:

5 On Þeꝛodeꝛ dazum Iudea cýnıncZeꝛ. pæꝛ ꝑum ꝓaceꝑd on naman Zachaꝑıaꝛ. oꝛ Abıan tune. ⁊ hıꝛ ꝑıꝛ pæꝛ oꝛ Aaꝑoneꝛ dohtꝑum. and hýꝛe nama pæꝛ Elızabeth:

6 Soðlıce hıZ pæꝛon butu ꝑuhtꝑıꝛe beꝓoꝑan Gode. ȝ ıȝende on eallum hıꝛ bebodum ⁊ ꝑuhtꝑınneꝛꝛum butan ꝓꝓohte:

7 And hıȝ ıȝdon nan beaꝑn. ꝓoꝑþam ðe Elızabeth pæꝛ unbeꝓeade. ⁊ hy on hyꝑa dazum butu ȝoꝑd eodon.

8 Soðlıce ꝑæꝛ ȝeꝓoꝑden þa Zachaꝑıaꝛ hýꝛ ꝓaceꝑdhadeꝛ bꝛeaconlıc ȝeꝑıxleꝛendebýrdneꝛꝛe beꝓoꝑan Gode.

9 Æꝑteꝛ ȝepunan pæꝛ ꝓaceꝑdhadeꝛ hloteꝛ. he eode þ he hıꝛ oꝑꝑnıȝe ꝛette. ða he on Godeꝛ temꝑel eode.

10 Eall ꝓeꝓod þ ꝑolcꝛ pæꝛ ute ȝebiddende on þꝛe oꝛꝑꝛu ze tıman:

11 Ða æтýðde him Dꝑıhtneꝛ engel ꝑtandende on þæꝛ ꝓeoꝓodeꝛ ꝑıðꝛan healꝛe.

12 Da peaꝛð Zachaꝑıaꝛ ȝedꝛeꝓed þ ȝeꝛeonde. ⁊ him ege onhꝛeaꝑ:

13 Da cꝑæð þe engel him to. Ne ondꝛæd þu ðe Zachaꝑıaꝛ. ꝓoꝑþam þın ben ıꝛ ȝehýꝛed. ⁊ þın ꝑıꝛ Elızabeth þe ꝑunu cenð. and þu nemꝛt hýꝛ naman Iohanneꝛ.

14 ⁊ he býð þe to ȝeꝛean ⁊ to blıꝛꝛe. ⁊ manezı on hýꝛ acennednеꝛꝛe ȝeꝛaȝnað:

15 Soðlıce he býð mæꝛe beꝓoꝑan Dꝑıhtne. and he ne ðꝛınceð þın ne beoꝛ. ⁊ he bıð ȝeꝛýlled on halıȝum Gaꝛte. þonne ȝýt oꝛ hıꝛ modoꝛ ınnoðe.

16 And manezа Iꝛꝛahela beaꝑna he ȝecýꝛð to Dꝑıhtne hýꝑa Lode.

17 And

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a preſt Zacarye by name: of the ſort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren juſte bifore God: goynge in alle the maundementis and juſtifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it bifel that whanne Zacarye ſchould do the office of preſthod in the ordir of his courſe to fore God.

5 Aftir the cuſtom of the preſthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encenſen.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encenſying.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and ſtood on the right half of the auter of encenſe.

8 And Zacarye ſeynge was afrayed: and drede fel upon him.

9 And the aungel ſayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wif ſchal bere to thee a ſone: and his name ſchal be clepid Jon.

10 And joye and gladyng ſchal be to thee: and manye ſchulen have joye in his natyvyte.

11 For he ſchal be great bifore the Lord: and he ſchal not drinke wyn ne ſydyr, and he ſchal be fulfild with the holy goſt yit of his modir wombe.

12 And he ſchal converte manye of the children of Iſrael to her Lord God.

13 And

17 And he ȝæð toforan him on ȝaſte ⁊ Eliaſ mihte. ꝥ he fædena heortan to hyna bearnum ȝecyrre. ⁊ unȝeleaffulle to rihtſiſſa ȝleaffcyſe. Drihtne fulfremed folc ȝe-ȝearwian:

18 Da cæð Zacharias to þam enȝele. Þanun þæt ic þiſ. ic eom nu ealð. and min wiſ on hyre dazum forðeode:

19 Da andſwarode him ſe enȝel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe ſtande beforan Gode. and ic eom aſend ðiderr þe ſprecan. ⁊ þe ðiſ bodian.

20 And nu þu birſt ſuriȝende. ⁊ þu ſprecan ne miht oð þone dæȝ þe þar þinȝ ȝefuldæd. forðam þu minum fordum ne ȝelyfdeſt. þa beoð on hyna timan ȝefyllede:

21 And ꝥ folc pær Zacharian ȝe-anbidiȝende. and undrodon ꝥ he on þam temple læt pær:

22 Da he ut-eode ne mihte he him to ſprecan. ⁊ hiȝ oncneopon ꝥ he on þam temple ſume ȝeſihðe ȝeſeah. ⁊ he pær bicnende hym. ⁊ dumb ðuſhpunede:

23 Da pær ȝeforden þa hiſ þenunȝa dazar ȝefyllede pæron. he ſeðe to hiſ huſe:

24 Soðlice æfter dazum Elizabeth hiſ wiſ ȝeeacnode. and heo bediȝlde hiȝ ſiſ monðar. ⁊ cæð.

25 Soðlice me Drihten ȝedyde ðuſ. on þam dazum þe he ȝeſeah minne hoſp betwux mannum aſyrran:

26 Soðlice on þam ſyxtan monðe pær aſend Gabriel ſe enȝel ſram Drihtne on Galilea ceaſtre. þære nama pær Nazareth.

27 To bepeddedre fæmnan anum pere. þær nama þær loſep. of Dauides huſe. ⁊ þære fæmnan nama pær Maria:

28 Da cæð ſe enȝel inȝanȝende. Dal per þu mid ȝyfe ȝefylled. Drihten mid þe. Ðu eart ȝebleſſud on firum:

29 Da pearið heo on hiſ ſprace ȝedrefed. and þohte hpæt ſeo ȝnetinȝ pære:

30 Da cæð ſe enȝel. Ne ondræd þu ðe Maria. forðlice þu ȝyfe mid Gode ȝemetteſt.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innode ȝe-eacnaſt. and ſunu cenſt. and hiſ naman Hælend ȝeneminneſt.

32 Se bið mære. ⁊ þær hehſtan ſunu ȝenemned. and him ſylð Drihten God hiſ fæder Dauides ſetl.

33 And he riceð on ecneſſe on Iacobes huſe. ⁊ hiſ riceſ ende ne bið:

34 Da cæð Maria to þam enȝle. hu ȝeſyrð ðiſ. forðam ic pere ne oncnape:

13 And he ſchal go bifore in the ſpiryte and vertu of Helye: and he ſchal turne the hertis of the fadris to the ſonis, and men out of beleeve: to the prudence of juſt men, to make redy a perfyt puple to the Lord.

14 And Zacarye ſeyde to the aungel: wherof ſchal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gone fer in hir dayes.

15 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that ſtonde nygh bifore God, and Y am ſent to thee to ſpeke and to evangeliſe to thee theſe thingis, and lo thou ſchalt be doumbe.

16 And thou ſchalt not mowe ſpeke, till into the day in which theſe thingis ſchulen ge don, for thou haſt not beleved to my wordis, whiche ſchulen be fulfild in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidynge Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gede out and myghte not ſpeke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde ſeyn a viſioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide ſtille doumbe.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfillid: he wente into his hous.

20 And aftir theſe dayes Elizabeth his wif conſeyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and ſeyde.

21 For ſo the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take awey my reproof among men.

22 But in the ſixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was ſent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23 To a maydun weddid to a man; whos name was Joſeph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hir, and ſayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: bleſſid be thou among wymmen.

25 And whanne ſche hadde herd: ſche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what manner ſalutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel ſeid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou haſt founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou ſchalt conſeyve in wombe, and ſchalt bere a ſone: and thou ſchalt clepe his name Jheſus.

28 This ſhall be gret: and he ſchal be clepid the ſone of higheſte, and the Lord God ſchal geve to him the ſeete of Dauith his fadir.

29 And he ſchal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme ſchal be noon ende.

30 And Marye ſeyde to the aungel, on what maner ſchal this thing be done? for Y knowe not man.

35 Ða andſpaſode hýſe ſe engel. Se halga Gaſt on þē becýmð. ⁊ þær heahſtan miht ſe oſerſceadað. and ſoſþam þ halige þe of þe acenned bið. bið Godes ſunu genemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin mage ſunu on hýſe ylde geacnode. and þes monað is hýſe ſixta. ſeo is unbeſpende genemned.

37 Foſþam nis ælc ord mid Gode unmihtelic:-

38 Ða cwæð Maria. Beo is Drihtnes þinen. gewurðe me æftes þinum worde:- And ſe engel hýſe ſram-gewat:-

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aras Maria ⁊ ferde on muntland mid ofste. on Iudeiſcre ceaſtre.

40 ⁊ eode into Zachariases huſe. ⁊ grette Elizabeth:-

41 Ða wæs gewurden þa Elizabeth gehýrde Marian gretinge. ða gefagnode þ cild on hýre innoðe. and þa weard Elizabeth haligum Gaſte gefýlled.

42 ⁊ heo clýpode mycelre ſtefne. and cwæð. Du eart bletſud betwux wifum gebletſud. and gebletſud is þines innoðes wæstm.

43 ⁊ hwanun is me his. þ mines Drihtnes modor to me cume:

44 Sona ſwa þisre gretinge ſtefn on minum eorum gewurden wæs. þa fahnude [in glædnisse] in in cild on minum innoðe.

45 And eadig þu eart þu þe gelýfdest. þ fulfremede ſynt þa þing þe ſram Drihtne gesæde ſynd:-

46 Da cwæð Maria. Min ſawel mæreð Drihten.

47 ⁊ min gaſt geblisſude on Gode minum Hælende.

48 Foſþam þe he geseah his þinene eadmodnesſe. ſoðlice heonun-forð me eadige ſecgað ealle cneoresſa.

49 Foſþam þe me mycele þing dyde ſe ðe mihtig is. ⁊ his nama is halig.

50 ⁊ his milð heofenes of cneoresſe on cneoresſe hine ondrædendum:-

51 Ðe worhte mægne on his earme. he todælde þa oferi-modan on mode hýra heofenan.

52 Ðe aseaſt þa rican of ſetle. and þa eaðmodan upahof.

53 Hingriende he mid godum gefýlde. ⁊ oferimode idele forlet.

54 Ðe afenð Israhel his cniht. ⁊ gemunde his milð-heortnesſe.

55 Sa ſe wræc to urum fæderum. Abrahame and his sæde on á weorulde:-

56 Soðlice Maria wunude mid hýre wfýlce þrý monðas. ⁊ gewende þa to hýre huſe:-

57 Da wæs gefýlled Elizabethe cenning-tid. and heo sunu cende.

31 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to hir, the holy Goſt ſchal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the higheſte ſchal ouer ſchadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that ſchal be borun of thee: ſchal be clepide the ſon of God.

32 And to Elizabeth thi cosyn, and ſche alſo hath conſeyved a ſone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the ſixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

33 For every word ſchal not be impoſſible anentis God.

34 and Marye ſeide to the hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me aftir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir.

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with haſte into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And ſche entride into the hous of Zacarye, and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the ſalutacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfild with the holy Goſt.

38 And cryede with a gret voice and ſeyde, bleſſid be thou among wymmen and bleſſid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

29 And whereof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi ſalutacioun was maad in myn eeris: the young child gladide in joye in my wombe.

41 And bleſſid be thou that haſt beleeved: for thilke thingis that ben ſeid of the Lord to thee ſchulen be parfytly don.

42 And Marye ſeyde, my ſoul magnifieth the Lord.

43 And my ſpiryt hath gladid in God myn helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the mekeneſſe of his hand-mayden. for lo for this alle generatiouns ſchulen ſeye that I am bleſſid.

45 For he that is mighti hath done to me grete thingis, and his name is holy.

46 And his merſy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to men that dreden him.

47 He made myght in his arm, he ſcateride proude men with the thoughte of his herte.

48 He ſette doun myghty men fro ſeete and enhaunſide meke men.

49 He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis, and he has left riche men voide.

50 He havynge mynde of his mercy took up Iſrael his childe,

51 As he hath ſpoken to our fadris, to Abraham, and to his ſeed into worldis.

52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre monethis and turned again into his hous.

53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to Elizabeth, and ſche bar a ſon.

58 ⁊ hỳſe nehchebuſaſ. ⁊ hỳſe cuðan ꝥ ge-hỳndon. ꝥ Dſihten hiſ mild-heoſtneſſe mid hỳſe mæſtude ⁊ hiz mid hỳſe blizzodon:·

59 Ða on ðam eahteoðan dæge hiz comon ꝥ cild ymbſniðan. and nemdon hine hiſ fæder naman Zacharian:·

60 Da andſpaſode hiſ medor. Ne ſe ſoðer. ac he bið Iohanneſ zenemned:·

61 Ða cpædon hi to hỳſe. Nis nan on ſinſe mæzðe þỳſſum naman zenemned:·

62 Ða bicnodon hi to hiſ fæder. hpæt he polde hỳne zenemnedne beon:·

63 Ða ſpæt he zebedenum pex-bſede. Iohanneſ hiſ nama. Ða punderodon hiz ealle:·

64 Ða peaſð ſona hiſ muð ⁊ hiſ tunze ze-openod. ⁊ he ſpæc. Dſihten bleſſizende:·

65 Ða peaſð ege zepoſden ofer ealle hỳra nehchebuſaſ. and ofer ealle Iudea munt-land pæſon þaſ ſorð zeſidmæſſode.

66 ⁊ ealle ða ðe hit zehỳndon. on hỳra heoſtan ſettun ⁊ cpædon. Þenſt ðu hpæt bỳð ſes cnapa. ſitodlice Dſihtneſ hand pæſ mid him:·

67 And Zacharias hiſ fæder pæſ mid hale-zum Gaſte zefỳlled. ⁊ he ſiteſode and cpæð.

68 Gebleſſud ſỳ Dſihten Iſſahela God. ſoſ-þam þe he zeneoſude. ⁊ hiſ folcef alỳſedneſſe dỳde.

69 And he uſ hæle hoſn aſæſde on Dauides huſe hiſ cnihtef.

70 Spa he ſpæc þuſh hiſ haleza ſiteſena muð. þa ðe of ſoſldef fſỳm ðe ſpæcon.

71 ⁊ he alỳſde uſ of uſum feondum. and of ealra þara handa þe uſ hatedon.

72 Mild-heoſtneſſe to ſỳncenne mid uſum fæderum. ⁊ zemunan hiſ halezan cỳðneſſe.

73 Þỳne aỳ to ſỳllenne ſone að ſe he uſum fæder Abrahame ſpoſ.

74 Ðæt ſe butan ege. of uſe feonda handa alỳſede. him ſeoran

75 On haliznеſſe beforan him eallum uſum dazum:·

76 And ſu cnapa birſt ſæſ hehſtan ſiteza zenemned. ſu zæſt beforan Dſihtneſ anſỳne. hiſ pezaſ zeappian.

77 To ſyllene hiſ folce hæle zesit on hỳra ſỳnna foſzỳfneſſe.

78 Ðuſh innoðaſ uſef Godef mild-heoſt-neſſe. on þam he uſ zeneoſude of eaſtdæle up-ſỳſinzende.

79 Onlỳhtan þam ðe on ſỳſtum ⁊ on deaðef ſceade ſittað. uſe fet to zeſeccenne on ſibbe pez:·

80 Soðlice ſe cnapa peox. ⁊ pæſ on zaſte zeſtſanzod. ⁊ pæſ on peſtenum oð ſone dag hỳſ ætỳſedneſſum on Iſſahel:·

54 And the neyghbouris and coſyns of hir herden that the Lord hadde magnyfiȝd his mercy with hir, and thei thankiden him.

55 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei camen to circumſide the child, and thei clepiden him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.

56 And his modir anſweride and ſeide, nay; but he ſchal be clepid Jon.

57 And thei ſeiden to hir, for no man is in thi kyndrede that is clepid this name.

58 And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he wolde that he were clepid.

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot ſeyinge, Jon is his name, and alle men wondriden.

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge, and he ſpak and bleſſide God.

61 And drede was maad on all hir neighbouris, and all the wordis weren pupliſchid on alle the mounteynes of Judee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte, and ſeiden what manner child ſchal this be, for the hond of the Lord was with him.

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the holy Goſt, and profeciede and ſeide.

64 Bleſſid be the Lord God of Iſrael, for he has viſitid and maad redempcioun of his puple.

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the hous of Dauith his child.

66 As he ſpak by the mouth of hiſe holy prophetis that weren fro the world.

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle men that hatiden us.

68 To do merſy with oure fadris, and to have mynde of his holy teſtament.

69 The grete ooth that he ſwoor to Abraham our fadir,

70 To geve himſelf to us, that we without drede delyvered fro the hond of our enemyes ſerve to him,

71 In holyneſſe and rightwiſneſſe before him, in alle our dayes.

72 And thou child ſchalt be clepid the profete of the higheſte, for thou ſchalt go before the face of the Lord to make redy hiſe weyes.

73 To geve ſcience of heelth to his puple into remiſſioun of her ſynnes.

74 By the inwardeneſs of the merſy of oure God, in the which he ſpringyng up fro on high hath viſited us.

75 To geve light to them that ſitten in darkneſſis, and in ſchadowe of deeth, to dreſſe our feet into the weye of pees;

76 And the child wexide, and was confortid in ſpiryt, and was in deſert placis till to the day of his ſchewing to Yſrael.

Of

Of the *Saxon* poetry ſome ſpecimen is neceſſary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their ſyllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to recover, excludes us from that pleaſure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The firſt poetry of the *Saxons* was without rhyme, and conſequently muſt have depended upon the quantity of their ſyllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and cloſe their verſes with correſpondent ſounds.

The two paſſages, which I have ſelected, contain apparently the rudiments of our preſent lyrick meaſures, and the writers may be juſtly conſidered as the genuine anceſtors of the *Engliſh* poets.

Þe mai him ſope aðreden,
Ðæt he ðanne ope bidde ne muzen,
Uoꝛ þ bilimpeð ilome.
Þæ iſ piſ þ bit and bote
And bet biuoꝛen dome.
Deað com on ðiſ midelaꝛd
Ðuꝛh ðaꝛ deꝛkeſ onde,
And ſenne and ſoꝛze and iꝛꝛinc,
On ſe and on londe.
Ic am eldeꝛ ðanne ic ꝛeꝛ,
A pintꝛe ȝ ec a loꝛe.
Ic ealdi moꝛe ðanne ic dede,
Mi ꝛit oȝhte to bi moꝛe.
Se þ hine ſelue uoꝛȝet,
Uoꝛ piue oþeꝛ uoꝛ childe.
Þe ꝛai comen on euele ſtede,
Bute ȝod him bi milde.
Ne lopie piſ to hiꝛe peꝛe,
Ne peꝛe to hiꝛ piue.
Bi ꝛoꝛ him ſelue euꝛich man,
Ðaꝛ pile he bieð aliue.
Euꝛich man mid þ he haueð,
Mai beȝȝen heueꝛiche.
Se ðe leꝛꝛe ȝ ſe ðe moꝛe,
Þeꝛe aideꝛ liche.
Þeuene and epðe he oueꝛꝛieð,
Þiſ eȝhen bið ſulbꝛiht.
Sunne ȝ mone ȝ alle ſtenꝛen,
Bieð ðieꝛkne on hiꝛ lihte.
Þe pot hpet ðencheð and hpet doþ,
Alle quike pihte.
Niſ no loueꝛð ꝛpich iſ xiꝛt,
Ne no kinȝ ꝛpich iſ ðꝛihte.
Þeuene ȝ epðe ȝ all ðat iſ,
Biloken iſ on hiꝛ honde.
Þe deð al þ hiꝛ pille iſ,
On ſea and ec on londe.
Þe iſ opð albuten opðe,
And ende albuten ende.
Þe one iſ eupe on eche ſtede,
Wende peꝛ ðu pende.

Þe iſ buuen uſ and bineðen,
Biuoꝛen and ec bihinð.
Se man þ ȝodeꝛ pille deð,
Þie mai hine aihpaꝛ uinde.
Eche ſune he iheꝛð,
And pot eche dede.
Þe ðuꝛh ꝛiȝð echeꝛ iðanc,
Wai hpat ſel uſ to ſede.
Se man neuꝛe nele don ȝod,
Ne neuꝛe ȝod liꝛ leden.
Eꝛ deð ȝ dom come to hiꝛ duꝛe,
Þe mai him ſoꝛe adreden.
Þunȝeꝛ ȝ ðuꝛꝛt hete ȝ chele,
Ecðe and all unheldðe.
Ðuꝛh deð com on ðiſ midelaꝛd,
And oðeꝛ uniſeldðe.
Ne mai non heꝛte hit ihenche,
Ne no tunȝe telle.
Þu muchele pinum and hu uele,
Bieð inne helle.
Louie Lod mid uſe hieꝛte.
And mid all uſe mihte.
And uſe emcriſtene ſpo uſ ſelf,
Spo uſ leꝛeð ðꝛihte.
Sumie ðeꝛ habbeð leꝛꝛe meꝛȝðe,
And ſume ðeꝛ habbeð moꝛe.
Ech eftep ðan þ he dede,
Eftep þ he ſpanc ſoꝛe.
Ne ſel ðeꝛ bi bꝛed ne pin,
Ne oþeꝛ kenneꝛ eꝛte.
Lod one ſel bi echeꝛ liꝛ,
And bliſce and eche heꝛte.
Ne ſal ðaꝛ bi ſceete ne ſeꝛud,
Ne poꝛlder pele none.
Ac ꝛi meꝛȝþe þ men uſ bihat,
All ſall ben ȝod one.
Ne mai no meꝛȝþe bi ſpo muchel,
Spo iſ ȝodeꝛ iꝛihðe.
Þi iſ ſoþ ſune and bꝛiht,
And ðai bute nihte.
Ðeꝛ iſ pele bute pane,
And ſeꝛte buten iꝛꝛinche.
Se þ mai and nele ðedeꝛ come,
Soꝛie hit ſel uoꝛðenche.
Ðeꝛ iſ bliſce buten tpeȝe,
And liꝛ buten deaðe.
Det eupe ſullen punie ðeꝛ,
Blíðe hi bieþ and eaðe.
Ðeꝛ iſ ȝeuȝeþe buten elde,
And elde buten unhelþe.
Niſ ðeꝛ ſoꝛȝe ne ſoꝛ non,
Ne non uniſeldðe.
Ðeꝛ me ſel ðꝛihten iꝛen,
Spo aꝛe he iſ mid iꝛiꝛꝛe.
Þe one mai and ſel al bien,
Engleꝛ and manneꝛ bliſce.

Þe ðaſe blyſce uſ bring god,
Þet ſixeð buten ende.
Þanne he uſe ſaula unbint,
Of lichamlice bend.
Criſt zeue uſ lede ſpich liſ,
And habbe ſpichne ende.
Þet we moten ðideſ cumen,
Þanne we henneſ wende.

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the preſent *Engliſh* may be plainly diſcovered; this change ſeems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conqueſt, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the firſt hundred years after it; the language muſt therefore have been altered by cauſes like thoſe which, notwithſtanding the care of writers and ſocieties inſtituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a ſpecimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Ðiſ zære ſoſ þe king Stephne oþeſ ſæ to Noſmandi. ⁊ þeſ weſ undeſ-fangen. ſoſði þ hi penden þ he ſculde ben alſuic alſe þe eom weſ. ⁊ ſoſ he hadde zet hiſ tweſoſ. ac he to dolde it ⁊ ſcateſeð ſotlice. Micel hadde Henſi king zadeſed zold ⁊ ſylueſ. and na god ne dide me ſoſ hiſ ſaule þaſ oſ. Ða þe king Stephne to Engla-land com þa macod he hiſ zadeſing æt Oxene-foſd. ⁊ þaſ he nam þe biſcop Rozeſ oſ Seſeſ-beſi. ⁊ Alexandeſ biſcop oſ Lincoln. ⁊ te Lanceleſ Rozeſ hiſe neueſ. ⁊ dide ælle in pſiſun. til hi japen up hefte caſtleſ. Ða þe ſuikeſ undeſzæton þ he nolde man þaſ ⁊ ſoſte ⁊ god. ⁊ na juſtiſe ne dide. þa diden hi alle ſunðeſ. Ði hadden him manſed maked and aðeſ ſuoſen. ac hi nan tweuðe ne heolden. alle he þæſon ſoſ-ſoſen. ⁊ hefte tweoðeſ ſoſ-loſen. ſoſ æuſic ſice man hiſ caſtleſ makede and azæneſ him heolden. and fylden þe land full oſ caſtleſ. Ði ſuencten ſuiðe þe pheccе men oſ þe land mid caſtel-weoſceſ. þa þe caſtleſ waren maked. þa fylden hi mid deoules and ỻuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi penden þ ani god hefden. baðe be nihteſ and be dæieſ. capl-man ⁊ ſimmen. and diden heom in pſiſun eſteſ zold and ſylueſ. ⁊ pined heom un-tellendlice pining. ſoſ ne wæren næuſe nan martyſſ ſwa pined alſe hi wæſon. We henzed up bi þe fet and ſmoked heom mid ful ſmoke. me henzed bi þe sumbeſ. oðeſ bi þe hefed. ⁊ lengen bryniezeſ on hefe fet. We dide cnotted ſtrengeſ abuten hefe hæued. ⁊ uuſyðen to þ it zæde to þ hæſneſ. Ði diden heom in quaſtenne þaſ nadeſ ⁊ ſnakeſ ⁊ paddeſ wæſon inne. ⁊ dnapen heom ſwa. Sume hi diden in cruceт huſ. þ it in an ceſte þ waſ ſcoſt ⁊ naweu. ⁊ un deſ. ⁊ dide ſcæſpe ſtaneſ þeſ inne. ⁊ þrengde þe man þæſ inne. þ hi bræcon alle þe limeſ. In manı oſ þe caſtleſ wæſon loſ ⁊ zſi. þ wæſon ſachentezeſ þ tra oðeſ þe men hadden onoh to bæſon onne. þ waſ ſwa maced þ it wæſtned to an beom. ⁊ diden an ſcæſp iſen abuton þa manneſ ſnote ⁊ hiſ half. þ he ne mihte noſiðeſwaſdeſ ne ſitten. ne lien. ne ſlepen. oc bæſon al þ iſen. Mani þuſen hi dnapen mid hunzæſ. J ne canne. ⁊ ne mai tellen alle þe punðeſ. ne alle þe pineſ þ hi diden ſpecce men on hiſ land. ⁊ þ laſtede þa xix. pintre pile Stephne waſ king. ⁊ æuſe it waſ uueſre and uueſre. Ði laidengældeſ on þe tuneſ æuſeū pile. ⁊ clepeden it tenſeſne. Þi þe ſpecce men ne hadden nan moſe to ziuen. Ja ſtueden hi and bnendon alle þe tuneſ. þ pel þu mihteſ waren all adai waſe ⁊ cultest þu neuſe finden man in tune ſittende. ne land tiled. Da waſ corn dæſe. ⁊ ſlee. ⁊ caſe. ⁊ buteſe ſoſ nan ne waſ o þe land. Wſecce men ſtuduen oſ hunzæſ. ſume jeden on almeſ þe waren ſum pile ſpece men. ſum ſluzen ut oſ lande. Wel næuſe zet mare ſpecched on land. ne nauſe leden men ſeſre ne diden þan hi diden. ſoſ ouer ſiðon ne ſoſ-baſen hi nouðeſ cſice. ne cỻce-ſeſð. oc nam al þe god þ þaſ inne waſ. ⁊ bnenden ſylden þe cỻce ⁊ alteza deſe. Ne hi ne ſoſ-baſen biſcopeſ land. ne abbotes. ne ſpeoſtes. ac hæueden munecs. ⁊ clenekes. ⁊ æuſic man oðeſ þe ouer myhte. Uſ tra men oðeſ þne coman ſiðend to an tun. al þe tun-ſeſe fluzen ſoſ heom. penden þ hi þæſon hæueſes. De biſcopeſ ⁊ leſed men heom cuſ-ſede æuſe. oc þaſ heom naht þaſ oſ. ſoſ hi ſæſon all ſoſ-cuſſæd ⁊ ſoſ-ſuoſen ⁊ ſoſlopen. Waſ þe ne tilede. þe eſðe ne baſ nan corn. ſoſ þe land waſ all ſoſ don mid ſuice dæðes. ⁊ hi ſæden openlice þ Criſt ſlep. ⁊ hiſ halechen. Sulc ⁊ maſe þanne we cunnen ſæin. we ſolenden xix. pintre ſoſ uſe ſinneſ. On al hiſ ỻuele time heold Martin abbot hiſ abbotſice xx. ſuntes ⁊ half zeſ. ⁊ viii. daiſ. mid muel ſume. ⁊ land þe munekes. ⁊ te zeſ teſal þ heom lehoued. ⁊ heold micel capited in the huſ. and ſoð-fæſtne ſpohte on þe cſice ⁊ ſet te þaſ to landeſ ⁊ pentes. ⁊ zoded it ſylče and lat it ſeſen. and bſohte heom into þe neſe myhte þe on ſ. Petſes maſſe-dæi mid micel ſuſtſcipe, þ waſ anno ab incaſnatione Dom. MCXL. a combuſtione [illegible] xxiii. And he ſoſ to Rome ⁊ þæſ þæſ þæl undeſ-fangen ſham þe Pape Eugenie. ⁊ bezæt thaſe ſhiuelezies. an oſ alle þe landes oſ habbotſice. ⁊ an oðeſ oſ þe landes þe lien to þe cſice-ſican. ⁊ zif he lenz moſte liuen. alſe he mint

to

to don. of þe hondes-ýcan. And he begæt in landes þ fíue men hæfden mid ſtrengðe. of Willelm Maldoüit þe heold Rozingham þæ caſtel he pan Lotingham ⁊ Eſtun. ⁊ of þuzo of Walt-uile he pan Dýſtlingð. ⁊ Stanepiz. ⁊ lx. ſoł. of Aldepingle ælc zæſ. And he makede manie muneker. ⁊ plantede pinizærd. ⁊ makede manie peoſker. ⁊ pende þe tun betere þan it æſ pæſ. and þæſ zod munec ⁊ zod man. ⁊ ſoſ ði hi luueden God and zode men. Nu þe pillen ſæzen ſum del þat belamp on Stephne kinzes time. On hiſ time þe Judeuſ of Noſ-pic bohton an Criſten cild beſoſen Eſtren. and pineden him alle þe ilce piniz þ uſe Drihtin þaſ pined. and on lanz-ſpidan him on ſiode henzen ſoſ uſe Drihtnes luue. ⁊ ſýðen býſieden him. Wenden þ it ſculde bi ſoſ holen. oc uſe Drihtin atýſede þ he ſoſ hali maſtyſ. ⁊ to muneker him namen. ⁊ bebyri him heȝlice. in ðe mynſtre. ⁊ he maket ſuſ uſe Drihtin punderlice and manſaldlice miſlicheſ. ⁊ hatte he ſ. Wilfelm.

On hiſ tæſ com Dauid kinz of Scotland mid ofneſce ⁊ mid ſtrencðe ⁊ land polde punnae hiſ land. ⁊ him com to zeȝnes Willelm eſl of Albemarle ⁊ kinz adam he tehte Cnoſ-pic. ⁊ to eðeſ æuez men mid pæm men ⁊ ſuhten þeo heom. ⁊ flemden þe kinz at te ſtandaſd. ⁊ flozen ſuiðe micel of hiſ zenzen.

On hiſ zæſ polde þe kinz Stephne tæcen Rodbeſt eſl of Glouceſtre. þe kinzes ſune Þenſes. oc ne mihte ſoſ he paſt it paſ. Da eſten hi þe lenzten ſeſtenede þe ſunne ⁊ te dæi abuton nontid deſ. ⁊ men eten þ me lihtede candles tuzaten bi ⁊ þ paſ xiii. kł. Appil. pæſon men ſuiðe oſſundred. Ðeſ eſten ſoſð ſeoſde Willelm Æſce-biſcop of Cantpaſ byſiz. ⁊ te kinz makede Teobald Æſce-biſcop. þe paſ abbot in þe Bec. Ðeſ eſten pæx ſuiðe micel uneſſe betuex þe kinz ⁊ Randolf eſl of Læſtre noht ſoſði þ he ne laſ him al þ he cuðe axen him. alſe he dide alle oðſe. oc æſſe þe mare laſ heom þe pæſſe hi pæſon him. De eſl heoſ Lincol azænes þe kinz. ⁊ benam him al þ he ahte to hauen. ⁊ te kinz ſoſ þiſen ⁊ beſætte him ⁊ hiſ broðeſ Willelm de R[illegible] ape in þe caſtel. ⁊ te eſl [illegible] ⁊ ſende eſten Rodbeſt eſl of Glouceſtre. ⁊ broht him þiſen mid micel ſeſð. and ſuhten ſriðe on Landelmaſſe-dæi azenes heoſe lauerð. ⁊ namen him. ſoſ hiſ men him ſuýken ⁊ flugæn and læd him to Brihtſope and diden hæſ in ſiſun. ⁊ [illegible] teſes. Da paſ all Engle-land ſtýſed maſ þan æſ pæſ. and all ýuel paſ in lande. Ðeſ eſten com þe kinzes dohteſ Ðenſiſ þe hefde ben Empeſic on Alamanie. ⁊ nu ſpac pið Rodbeſt eſl ⁊ pið þempeſice and ſſoſ heom aðaſ þ he neuſe ma mid te kinz hiſ broðeſ polde halden. ⁊ cuſſeðe alle þe men þe mid him holden. and ſæde heom þ he polde ſiuen heom up Win ceſtre. ⁊ bide heom cumen ſiðeſ. Da hi þæſ inne pæren þa com þe kinzes cuen ... hiſe ſtrengðe ⁊ begæt heom. þ þeſ pæſ inne micel hunzæſ. Da hi ne leng ne muhten þolen. þa ſtali hi ut ⁊ fluzen. ⁊ hi puſðen paſ piðuten ⁊ ſolecheden heom. and namen Rodbeſt eſl of Glou-ceſtre and ledden him to Roue-ceſtre. and diden him haſe in ſiſun. and te empeſice fleh into an mýnſtre. Da ſeoſden ða piſe men betpýx. þe kinzes ſriend ⁊ te eſles ſriend. and rahtleðe ſua þ me ſculde leten ſit þe kinz of ſiſun ſoſ þe eſl. ⁊ te eſl ſoſ þe kinz. ⁊ ſuá diden. Siðen ðeſ eſten rathleden þe kinz ⁊ Randolf eſl at Stan-ſoſd ⁊ aðeſ ſſoſen and treuðeſ pæſton þ heſ nouðeſ ſculde beſuiken oðeſ. ⁊ it ne ſoſ-ſtod naht. ſoſ þe kinz him ſiden nam in Ðaintun. ſuſh- picci pæð. ⁊ bide him in ſiſun. ⁊ eſ ſoneſ he let him ut ſuſhe pæſre pæð to þ ſoſeſande þ he ſuoſ on halidom. ⁊ zýſleſ rand. þ he alle hiſ caſtleſ ſculde ſiuen up. Sume he laſ up and ſume ne laſ he noht. and diðe þanne pæſre danne he hæfð ſculde. Da paſ Engle-land ſuiðe to-delð. ſume helden mid te kinz. ⁊ ſume mid þempeſice. ſoſ þa þe kinz paſ in ſiſun. þa penden þe eſleſ ⁊ te ſice men þ he neuſe mare ſculde cumme ut. ⁊ rahtleden ýð þempeſice. ⁊ broht hiſe into Oxen-ſoſd. and iauen hiſe þe buſch: Da ðe kinz paſ ute. þa hefde þ fazen and toc hiſ ſcoſd ⁊ begat hiſe in þe tuſ. ⁊ nie lat hiſe dun on niht oſ þe tuſ mid paſeſ. ⁊ ſtal ut ⁊ ſcæ fleh ⁊ æde on ſote to Walinz-ſoſd. Æſ eſten ſcæ ſeſdes oſeſ ſæ. ⁊ hi oſ Noſmandi penden alle ſna þe kinz to þe eſl oſ Anzæu. ſume hefe þanker ⁊ ſume hefe un-þanker. ſoſ he begæt heom til hi alauen up hefe caſtleſ. ⁊ hi nan helpe ne hæfden oſ þe kinz. Da ſeſde Cuſtace þe kinzes ſune to Fſance. ⁊ nam þe kinzes ſuſtſeſ oſ Fſance to ſiſe. pende to bizeton Noſmandi þeſ ſuſh. oc he ſpeſde litel. ⁊ be zode nihte. ſoſ he paſan ýuel man. ſoſ paſe ſe he .... ðide mare ýuel þanne zot. he ſeuede þe landeſ ⁊ laide mic ..... ſon. he broht hiſ ſiſ to Engle-land. ⁊ diðe hiſe in þe caſte ..... teð. zod ſimman ſeaſ pæſ. oc ſcæ hedde litel bliſſe mid him. ⁊ xſiſt ne polde þ he ſculde lange liſan. ⁊ pæſð ded and hiſ modeſbelen. ⁊ te eſl oſ Anzæu pæſð ded ⁊ hiſ ſune Þenſi toc to þe ſice. And te cuen oſ Fſance to-dælde, ſna þe kinz. ⁊ ſcæ com to þe

oc ꝑeꝑden ꝑe Æꝑce-biꝑcop ȝ .te piꝑe men betꝑux heom. ȝ makede ꝑ ꝑahte ꝑ te kinȝ ꝑculde ben lauerꝺ ȝ kinȝ pile he liuede. ȝ aꝑteꝑ hiꝑ dæi paꝑe Ꝺenꝑi kinȝ. ȝ he helde him ꝑoꝑ ꝑadeꝑ ȝ he him ꝑoꝑ ꝑune. and ꝺid ȝ ꝑæhte ꝑculde ben betꝑyx heom ȝ on al Enȝle land. Diꝑ and te oꝺꝺe ꝑoꝑꝑuaꝺeꝺ ꝑet ni makeden ꝑuoꝑen to halden ꝑe kinȝ ȝ te eoꝑl. and te biꝑcop. ȝ te eoꝑleꝑ. ȝ ꝑicemen alle. Da ꝑaꝑ ꝑe eoꝑl uꝺoꝑꝑanȝen æt Wincеꝑtre and æt Lundene mid micel puꝑtreꝑe. and alle diden him man ꝑeꝺ and ꝑuoꝑen ꝑe paiꝑ to halden. and hit paꝺ ꝑone ꝑuiꝺe ȝod paiꝑ ꝑua ꝑ neuꝑ paꝑ heꝑe. Da paꝑ ꝺe kinȝ ꝑtꝑenȝe ne panne he æueꝑt heꝑ paꝑ. ȝ te eoꝑl ꝑeꝑde oueꝑ ꝑæ ȝ al ꝑolc him luuede. ꝑoꝑ he diꝺe ȝod juꝑtiꝑe ȝ makede paiꝑ:

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry ſeem to have been written, of which I have inſerted only ſhort fragments; the firſt is a rude attempt at the preſent meaſure of eight ſyllables, and the ſecond is a natural introduction to *Robert of Glouceſter*, being compoſed in the ſame meaſure, which, however rude and barbarous it may ſeem, taught the way to the *Alexandrines* of the *French* poetry.

FUR in ſee bi weſt ſpaẏnge.
If a lond ihote cokaẏgne.
Der niſ lond under heuenriche.
Of wel of godniſ hit iliche.
Doẏ paradiſ be miri and briẏt.
Lokaẏgn iſ of fairir ſiẏt.
What iſ per in paradiſ.
Bot graſſe and flure and grenериſ.
Doẏ per be ioi and gret oute.
Der niſ met bote frute.
Der niſ halle bure no bench.
Bot watir man iſ purſto quench.
Beþ per no men but two.
Þelẏ and enok alſo.
Linglich maẏ hi go.
Whar per woniþ men no mo.
In cokaẏgne iſ met and drink.
Wiþute care how and ſwink.
Þe met iſ trie þe drink ſo clere.
To none ruffin and ſopper.
I ſigge for ſoþ boute were.
Der niſ lond on eiþe iſ pere.
Under heuen niſ lond i wiſſe.
Of ſo mochil ioi and bliſſe.
Der iſ mani ſwete ſiẏte.
Al iſ pat niſ per no niẏte.
Der niſ baret ouer ſtrif.
Niſ per no deþ ac euer lif.
Der niſ ſerpent wolf no fc
Þorſ no capil. kowe no ox.
Der niſ ſchepe no ſwine no g
No non horwẏla god it wote.
Noþer harate noþer ſtode.
De land iſ ful of oþer gode.
Niſ þer ſlei ſle no lowſe.
In cloþ in toune bed no houſe.
Der niſ dunnir ſlete no hawle.
No non vile worme no ſnawile.
No non ſtorm rein no winde.
Der niſ man no woman blinde.
Ok al iſ game ioi ant gle.
Wel iſ him þat þer mai be.
Der beþ riverſ gret and ſine.
Of oile melk hony and wine.
Watir ſeruiþ þer to noþing.
Bot to ſiẏt and to wauſſing.

SANCTA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant ẏonge i preit ou oure folief for to lete.
Denchet on god þat ẏef ou wit oure ſunnef to bete.
Þere mai tellen ou. wid wordef feire and ſwete.
De vie of one meidan. waſ hoten Maregrete.
Þire fader waſ a patriac. aſ ic ou tellen maẏ.
In auntioge wif chef i de falſe laẏ.
Deve godef ant doumbe. he ſerved nitt ant daẏ.
So deden monẏ oþere. þat ſinget weilaweẏ.
Theodoſius waſ iſ nome. on criſt ne levede he noutt.
Þe levede on þe falſe godef. dat peren wid honden wroutt.
Do þat child ſculde chriſtine ben. ic com him well in þoutt.
E bed wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ibþoutt.
De moder waſ an heþene wif þat hire to wẏman bere.
Do þat child ibore waſ. nolde ho hit furfare.
Þo ſende it into aſẏe. wid meſſagerſ ſul ẏare.
To a nonice þat hire wiſte ant ſette hire to lore.
De norice þat hire wiſte. children aheuedeſaigne.
De eitteþe waſ maregrete. criſtef maẏ of heuene.
Taleſ ho ani tolde. ful feire ant ful euene.
Wou ho þoleden martirdom. fein Laurence ant ſeinte Steuene.

In theſe fragments, the adulteration of the *Saxon* tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, becomes apparent; yet it is not ſo much changed by the admixture of new words, which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes

Hitherto the language uſed in this iſland, however different in ſucceſſive time, may be called *Saxon*; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be aſſigned, when the *Saxon* may be ſaid to ceaſe, and the *Engliſh* to commence. *Robert of Glouceſter* however, who is placed by the criticks in the thirteenth century, ſeems to have uſed a kind of intermediate diction, neither *Saxon* nor *Engliſh*; in his work therefore we ſee the tranſition exhibited, and, as he is the firſt of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extenſive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the ſame meaſure with the foregoing authour of St. *Margarite*, which, poliſhed into greater exactneſs, appeared to our anceſtors ſo ſuitable to the genius of the *Engliſh* language, that it was continued in uſe almoſt to the middle of the ſeventeenth century.

OF þe bataýles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þýs londe
þat worſt were of alle oþere, we mote abbe an honde.
Worſt hii were. vor oþere adde ſomwanne ýdo,
As Romeyns & Saxons, & wel wuſte þat lond þerto.
Ac hii ne kept ýt holde noȝt, bote robbý, and ſlonde,
And deſtrue, & berne, & ſle, & ne couþe abbe non ende.
And bote lute ýt nas worþ, þeý hii were ouercome ýlome.
Vor mýd ſlýpes and gret poer as preſt eſſone hii come.
Kýng Adelwolf of þýs lond kýng was tuentý ȝer.
Þe Deneýs come by hým rýuor þan hii dude er.
Vor in þe al our vorſt ȝer of ýs kýnedom
Mýd þre & þrýttý ſlýpuol men her prince hýder come,
And at Souþhamtone arýuede, an hauene bý Souþe.
Anoþer gret oſt þulke týme arýuede at Porteſmouþe.
Þe kýng nuſte wuþer kepe, at delde ýs oſt atuo.
Þe Deneſ adde þe mayſtre. þo al was ýdo,
And bý Eſtangle and Lýndeſeýe hii wende vorþ atte laſte,
And ſo hamward al bý Kent, & ſlowe & barnde vaſte.
Aȝen wýnter hii wende hem. anoþer ȝer eſt hii come.
And deſtrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.
Þus al an ten ȝer þat lond hii broȝte þer doune,
So bat in he tabe ȝer of he kýnge's croune

Hii come & ſmýte an bataýle, & þere, þoru Gode's grace,
þe Deneýs were al býneþe, & þe lond folc adde þe place,
And more proweſſe dude þo, þan þe kýng mýȝte býuore,
þeruore gode lond men ne beþ noȝt al verlore.
þe kýng was þe boldore þo, & aȝen hem þe more drou,
And ýs foure godes ſones woxe vaſte ý nou,
Edelbold and Adelbryȝt, Edelred and Alfred.
þýs was a ſtalwarde tem, & of gret wýſdom & red,
And kýnges were al foure, & defendede wel þýs lond,
An Deneýs dude ſſame ýnou, þat me volwel vond.
Is fyxteþe ȝere of þe kýnge's kýnedom
In eldeſte ſone Adelbold gret oſt to hým nome,
And ys fader alſo god, and oþere heýe men al ſo,
And wende aȝen þys Deneýs, þat muche wo adde ý do.
Vor myd tuo hondred ſſýpes & an alf at Temſe mouþ hii come,
And Londone, and Kanterburý, and oþer tounes nome,
And ſo vorþ in to Soþereýe, & ſlowe & barnde vaſte,
þere þe kyng and ýs ſone hem mette atte laſte.
þere was bataýle ſtrong ýnou ýſmýte in an þrowe.
þe godes kýnȝtes leýe adoun as gras, wan medeþ mowe.
Heneden, (þat were of ýſmýte,) & oþer lýmes alſo,
Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe bataýle were ýdo.
Wanne þat blod ſtod al abrod, vas þer gret wo ý nou.
Nýs yt reuþe vorto hure, þat me ſo volc ſlo ?
Ac our ſuete Louerd atte laſte ſſewede ýs ſuete grace,
And ſende þe Criſtýne Englýſſe men þe maýſtrýe in þe place,
And þe heþene men of Denemarch býneþe were echon.
Nou nas þer ȝut in Denemarch Criſtendom non;
þe kyng her after to holý chýrche ýs herte þe more drou,
And teþeȝede wel & al ýs lond, as hii áȝte, wel ý nou.
Seýn Swýthýn at Wýncheſtre býſſop þo was,
And Alcſtan at Sýrebourne, þat amendede muche þýs cas.
þe kýng was wel þe betere man þoru her beýre red,
Tuentý wýnter he was kýng, ar he were ded.
At Wýncheſtre he was ýbured, as he ȝut lýþ þere.
Hýs tueýe ſones he ȝef ýs lond, as he býȝet ham ere.
Adelbold, the eldore, þe kýnedom of Eſtſex;
And ſuþþe Adelbrýȝt, Kent and Weſtſex.

Ac hii adde alle ýþe affend, ȝýf þe nýȝt madde ý be.

At Sſyrebourne he was ẏbured, & ẏs broþer Adelbrẏȝt
His kẏnedom adde aſter hẏm, as lawe was and rẏȝt.
Bẏ ẏs daye þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,
And Hamteſſyre and deſtrude Wẏncheſtre al out.
And þat lond folc of Hamteſſyre her red þo nome
And of Barcſſyre, and foȝte and þe ſſrewen ouercome.
Adelbrẏȝt was kẏng of Kent ȝeres folle tene,
And of Weſtſex bote vẏue, þo he deẏde ẏch wene.

ADELRED was after hẏm kẏng ẏ mad in þe place,
Eẏȝte hondred & ſeuene & ſẏxtẏ as in þe ȝer of grace.
þe vorſte ȝer of ẏs kẏnedom þe Deneẏs þẏcke com,
And robbede and deſtrude, and cẏtes vaſte nome.
Maẏſtres hii adde of her oſt, as ẏt were dukes, tueẏe,
Hẏnguar and Hubba, þat ſſrewen were beẏe.
In Eſt Angle hii bẏleuede, to reſt hem as ẏt were,
Mẏd her oſt al þe wynter, of þe vorſt ȝere.
þe oþer ȝer hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,
And ſlowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwẏk nome.
þer was bataẏle ſtrong ẏ nou, vor ẏſlawe was þere
Oſryc kẏng of Homberlond, & monẏe þat with hẏm were.
þo Homberlond was þus ẏſſend, hii wende & tounes nome.
So þat atte laſte to Eſtangle aȝen hẏm come.
þer hii barnde & robbede, and þat folc to grounde ſlowe,
And, as wolues among ſſep, reulẏch hem to drowe.
Seẏnt Edmond was þo her kẏng, & þo he ſeẏ þat deluol cas
þat me morþrede ſo þat folc, & non amendement nas,
He ches leuere to deẏe hẏmſulf, þat ſuch ſorwe to ẏſeẏ.
He dude hẏm vorþ among hys ſon, nolde he noþẏg ſle.
Hii nome hẏm & ſcourged hẏm, & ſuþþe naked hẏm bounde
To a.tre, & to hẏm ſſote, & made hẏm monẏ a wounde,
þat þe arewe were on hẏm þo þẏcce, þat no ſtede nas bẏleuede.
Atte laſte hii martred hẏm, and ſmẏte of ẏs heued.
þe ſẏxte ȝer of þe crounement of Aldered þe kẏng
A nẏwe oſt com into þẏs lond, gret þoru alle þẏng,
And anon to Redẏnge robbede and ſlowe.
þe kẏng and Alfred ẏs broþer nome men ẏnowe,
Mette hem, and a bataẏle ſmẏte vp Aſſeſdoune.
þer was monẏ moder chẏl ſ. þat ſone laẏ þer doune.
þe bataẏle ẏlaſte vorte nẏȝt, and þer were aſlawe
Vẏf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wẏþ drawe,
And monẏ þouſend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii to ſle;
Tueẏe bataẏles her after in þe .
Hii ſmẏte, and at boþe þe heþene [illegible]es were.
þe kẏng Aldered ſone þo þen weẏ o. [illegible]eþ nome,
As ẏt vel, þe vẏfty ȝer of ẏs kẏnedom.
At Wẏmbourne he was ẏbured, as God ȝef þat cas,
þe gode Alfred, ẏs broþer, after hẏm kẏng was.

ALFRED, þẏs noble man, as in þe ȝer of grace he nom
Eẏȝte hondred & ſẏxtẏ & tuelue þe kẏnedom.
Arſt he adde at Rome ẏbe, &, vor ẏs grete wẏſdom,
þe pope Leon hẏm bleſſede, þo he þuder com,
And þe kynge's croune of hẏs lond, þat in þẏs lond ȝut ẏs:
And he led hẏm to be kẏng, ar he kẏng were ẏwẏs.
An he was kẏng of Engelond, of alle þat þer come,
þat vorſt þus ẏlad was of þe pope of Rome,
An ſuþþe oþer after hẏm of þe erchebẏſſopes echon.
So þat hẏuor hẏm pore kẏng nas þer non.
In þe Souþ ſẏde of Temeſe nẏne bataẏles he nome
Aȝen þe Deneẏs þe vorſt ȝer of ẏs kẏnedom.
Nẏe ȝer he was þus in þẏs lond in bataẏle & in wo,
An oſte ſẏþe aboue was, and bẏneþe oſtor mo;
So longe, þat hẏm nere bẏ leuede bote þre ſlẏren in ẏs hond,
Hamteſſyre, and Wẏlteſſyre, and Somerſete, of al ẏs lond.
A daẏ as he werẏ was, and aſuoddi ẏnge hẏm nome
And ys men were ẏwend auẏſſ þ, Seẏn Cutbert to hym com.
" Ich am," he ſeẏde, " Cutbert, to þe ẏcham ẏwend
" To brẏnge þe gode tẏtẏnges. Fram God ẏcham ẏſend.
" Vor þat folc of þẏs lond to ſẏnne her wẏlle al ȝeue,
" And ȝut nolle herto her ſẏnnes bẏleue
" þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in þẏs lond were ẏbore;
" þan vor ȝou bẏddeþ God, wanne we beþ hẏm byuore,
" Hour Louerd mẏd ẏs eẏen of milce on þe lokeþ ſeruore,
" And þẏ poer þe wole ȝẏue aȝen, þat þou aſt neẏ verlore.
" And þat þou þer of ſoþ ẏſe, þou ſſalt abbe tokẏnynge.
" Vor þẏm men, þat beþ ago to daẏ auẏſſẏnge,
" In lepes & in couſles ſo muche vẏſ hii ſſolde hẏm brynge,
" þat ech man wondry ſſal of ſo gret cacchẏnge.
" And þe mor vor þe harde vorſte, þat þe water ẏfrore hẏs,
" þat þe more aȝen þe kunde of vẏſſẏnge ẏt ẏs.
" Of ſerue ẏt wel aȝen God, and ẏlef me ys meſſager,
" And þou ſſall bẏ wẏlle abẏde, as ẏcham ẏtold

Hys kyng herof awoc, and of þys sygte þogte,
Hys vyllares come to hym, & so gret won of sys
hym brogte,
þat wonder yt was, & namelyche vor þe weder was
so colde.
þo lyuede þe god man wel, þat Seyn Cutbert adde
ytold.
In Deuenysshyre þer after aryuede of Deneys
þre and tuenty shypuol men, all agen þe peys,
þe kynge's broþer of Denemarch duc of ost was.
Oure kynge's men of Engelond mette hem by cas,
And smyte þer an batayle, and her gret duc slowe,
And eygte hondred & fourty men, & her caronyes
to drowe.
þo kyng Alfred hurde þys, ys herte gladede þo,
þat lond folc to hym come so þycke so yt mygte go,
Of Somersete, of Wyltesshyre, of Hamtesshyre þerto,
Euere as he wende, and of ys owe folc al so.
So þat he adde poer ynou, and atte laste hii come,
And a batayle at Edendone agen þe Deneys nome.
And slowe to grounde, & wonne þe maystre of the
velde.
þe kyng & ys grete duke bygonne hem to gelde
To þe kyng Alfred to ys wylle, and ostages toke,
Vorto wende out of ys lond, gyf he yt wolde loke;
And gut þerto, vor ys loue, to auonge Cristendom.
Kyng Gurmund, þe hexte kyng, vorst þer to come.
Kyng Alfred ys godfader was. & ybaptyzed ek þer
were
þretty of her hexte dukes. and muche of þat folc þere
Kyng Alfred hem huld wyþ hym tuelf dawes as he
hende,
And suþþe he gef hem large gyftes, and let hym
wende.
Hii, þat nolde Cristyn be, of lande slowe þo,
And bygonde see in France dude wel muche wo.
gut þe strewen come agen, and muche wo here wrogte.
Ac þe kyng Alfred atte laste to sname hem euere brogte.
Kyng Alfred was þe wyssost kyng, þat long was
byuore.
Vor þey me segge þe lawes beþ in worre tyme vorlore,
Nas yt nogt so his daye. vor þey he in worre were,
Lawes he made rygtuollore, and strengore þan er
were.
Clere he was god ynou, and gut, as me telleþ me,
He was more þan ten ger old, ar he couþe ys abece.
Ac ys gode moder ofte smale gyftes hym tok,
Vor to byleue oþer ple, and loky on ys boke.
So þat by por clergye ys rygt lawes he wonde,
þat neuere er nere y mad, to gouerny ys lond.
And vor he worte was so muche of þe luþer Deneys,
þe men of þys sulue lond were of þe worse peys.
And robbede and slowe oþere, þeruor he byuonde,
þat þer were hondredes in eche contreye of ys lond,
And in ech toune of þe hondred a teþynge were also,
And þat ech man wyþoute gret lond in teþynge were
ydo,
And þat ech man knewe oþer þat in teþynge were,
And wuste somdel of her þat, gyf me þu vp hem bere.
So streyt he was, þat þey me ledde amydde weyes
heye
Seluer, þat non man ne dorste yt nyme, þey he yt
seye.
Abbeys he rerde mony on, and mony studes ywys.
Ac Wynchestrye he rerde on, þat nywe munstre
ycluped ys.
Hys lyf eygte and tuenty ger in ys kynedom ylaste.
After ys deþ he wos ybured at Wynchestre atte laste.

Sir *John Mandeville* wrote, as he himself informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which comprising a relation of many different particulars, consequently required the use of many words and phrases, may be properly specified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have chosen the first, because it shows, in some measure, the state of *European* science as well as of the *English* tongue; and the second, because it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expression.

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may see the sterre transmontane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men seen another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men bezonde the parties, be the sterre of the Southe, the which sterre apperethe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve, that the lond and the see ben of rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament schewethe in o contree, that schewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and sotyle compassement of wytt, that zif a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde go to serchen the world, men myghte go be schippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, aftre that I have seyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Astrolabre, that the sterre that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties septemtrioneles, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my self have mesured it by the Astrolabre. Now schulle ze knowe, that azen the Transmontayne, is the tother sterre, that is clept Antartyke; as I have seyd before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem

turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree: ſo that tho ſterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; ſo that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hath benethen. Aftre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden, that in Lybye, men ſeen firſt the ſterre Antartyk. And ſo fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that ſterre more highe; ſo that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degree) after goynge be ſee and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have ſpoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the ſterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and ſchippynge, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee ſcholde have ſeen alle the roundneſſe of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have ſeyd zou be forn, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 ſterres: the whiche halfondelle I have ſeyn. And of the other halfondelle, I have ſeyn toward the Northe, undre the Tranſmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionalle, I have ſeen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have ſeen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and ſo there ne faylethe but that I have ſeen alle the firmament, ſaf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundneſſe of the firmament holt 90 degrees: ſo there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half, of the fourthe partie. And alſo I have ſeen the 3 parties of alle the roundneſſe of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I ſeye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and ſchippynge and conduyt: and alle weyes he ſcholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben ſtreghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the Tranſmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn undre us, ben feet azenſt feet. For alle the parties of ſee and of lond han here appoſitees, habitables or trepaſſables, and thei of this halt and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that aftre that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the londes of Preſtre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotlond or from Englond toward Jeruſalem, men gon upward alweys. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Weſt: and the lond of Preſtre [illegible] partie of the erthe, toward the [illegible] there the day, whan wee have t[illegible] alſo highe to the contrarie, thei han t[illegible]te, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the ſee ben of round forme and ſchapp, as I have ſeyd beforn. And than that men gon upward to o coſt, men gon dounward to another coſt. Alſo zee have herd me ſeye, that Jeruſalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and ſchewen there, be a ſpere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that ſchewethe no ſchadwe on no ſyde. And that it ſcholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytneſſethe it in the Pſautre, where he ſeythe, Deus operatus eſt ſalutē in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the Weſt, for to go toward Jeruſalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jeruſalem, unto other confynyes of the ſuperficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan men gon bezonde tho iourneyes, towarde Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyronynge the roundneſſe of the erthe and of the ſee, undre oure contrees on this half. And therfore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed ſometyme from oure contrees, for to go ſerche the world. And ſo he paſſed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and ſo longe he wente be ſee and lond, and ſo enviround the world be many ſeyſons, that he fond an yle, where he herde ſpeke his owne langage, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, ſuche wordes as men ſpeken to beſtes in his own contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I ſeye, that he had gon ſo longe, be londe and be ſee, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envirounynge, that is to ſeye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have paſſed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and ſo he loſte moche peynefulle labour, as him ſelf ſeyde, a gret while aftre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle aftre, that he wente in to Norweye; and the tempeſt of the ſee toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd ſpeke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was poſſible thinge. But how it ſemethe to ſymple men unlerned, that men mowe not go undre the erthe, and alſo that men ſcholde falle towarde the hevene, from undre! But that may not be, upon leſſe, than wee mowe falle toward hevene, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe, that men duelle,

outher

ouder aboven or benethen, it ſemethe alweyes to hem, that duellen, that thei gon more righte than ony other folk. And righte as it ſemethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte ſo it ſemethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere reſoun, the erthe and the ſee, that ben ſo grete and ſo hevy, ſcholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therfore ſeithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui ſuſpendi terrā ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be poſſible thing, that men may ſo envyronne alle the world, natheles of a 1000 perſones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretneſſe of the erthe and of the ſee, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde reyde him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundneſſe and aboute envyroun, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, aftre the opynyoun of the old wiſe aſtronomeres. And here ſeyenges I repreve noughte. But aftre my lytylle wyt, it ſemethe me, ſavynge here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere underſtondynge, I ſeye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than aftre, be the gret compaſs deviſed be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; ſo that in as many parties, as the grete compas ſchal be departed, in als manye, ſchalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the ſpaces ben leſſe. Now thanne, be the gret compas repreſented for the firmament, and the litille compas repreſented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devyſed, be aſtronomeres, in 12 ſignes; and every ſigne is devyſed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Alſo, be the erthe devyſed in als many parties, as the firmament; and let every partye anſwere to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that aftre the auctoures of aſtronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe anſweren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 8 myles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 ſithes; and then thei ben 315000 myles, every of 8 furlonges, aftre myles of oure contree. So moche hathe the erthe in roundneſſe, and of heghte enviroun, aftre myn opynyoun and myn understondynge. And zee ſchulle undirſtonde, that aftre the opynyoun of olde wiſe philoſophres and aſtronomeres, oure contree ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other yles coſtynge to hem, ne ben not in the ſuperficyalte cownted aboven the erthe as it ſchewethe be alle the bokes of aſtronomye. For the ſuperficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben deſcendynge toward the Weſt. And alſo thoſe yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenſt us, beth noght reckned in the clymates: for thei ben azenſt us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates ſtrecchen hem envyrounynge the world.

II. And I John Maundevylle knyghte aboveſeyd, (alle thoughe I bē unworthi) that departed from oure contrees and paſſed the ſee, the zeer of grace 1322. that have paſſed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle ſtraunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable companye, and at many a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myſelf, for myn unable inſuffiſance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my ſelf) to reſte: for gowtes, artetykes, that me diſtreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenſt my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge ſolace in my wrecched reſte, recordynge the tyme paſſed, I have fulfilled theiſe thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from oure contrees. Wherfore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it pleſe hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I ſchalle preye for hem. And alle tho that ſeyn for me a Pater noſter, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my ſynnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrymages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his pleſance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I ſchalle do unto my lyſes ende. And I beſeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godeneſſe and grace comethe fro, that he vouchesaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire ſoules with inſpiracioun of the Holy Goſt, in makynge defence of alle hire goſtly enemyes here in erthe, to hire ſalvacioun, bothe of body and ſoule; to worſchipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, with outen begynnynge and withouten endynge; that is, with outen qualitee, good, and with outen quantytee, gret; that in alle places is preſent, and alle thinges contenynynge; the whiche that no goodneſſe may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyvethe and regnethe God, be alle worldes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The firſt of our authors, who can be properly ſaid to have written *Engliſh*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confeſſion of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his diſciple, and may therefore be conſidered as the father of our poetry.

NOWE for to ſpeke of the commune,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Whiche hath befalle in ſondrye londes:
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All ſodeinly, er it be wiſt,
A tunne, when his lie ariſt
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Whiche els ſhulde nought gone out.
And eke full ofte a littell ſkare
Vpon a banke, er men be ware,
Let in the ſtreme, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it ſhall reſtreine.
Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.
He is not wiſe, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miſwent,
And thervpon his argument
Yeueth euery man in ſondrie wiſe:
But what man wolde him ſelfe amiſe
His conſcience, and nought miſuſe,
He maie well at the firſt excuſe
His god, whiche euer ſtant in one,
In him there is defaute none
So muſt it ſtand vpon vs ſelue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenarly vpon vs all.
For man is cauſe of that ſhall fall.

CHAUCER.

ALAS! I wepyng am conſtrained to begin verſe of ſorowfull matter, that whilom in floriſhyng ſtudie made delitable ditees. For lo! rendyng muſes of a Poetes editen to me thinges to be writen, and drerie teres. At laſte no drede ne might overcome tho muſes, that thei ne werren fellowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to ſaie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten now ſorowfull weirdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarely upon me, haſted by the harmes that I have, and ſorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren ſhad overtimeliche upon my hed: and the ſlacke ſkinne trembleth of miine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be ſwete, but cometh

The hiſtory of our language is [illegible] point at which the hiſtory of [illegible] ſuppoſed to commence, the [illegible] luſtrious *Geoffry Chaucer*, who may, per[illegible] with great juſtice, be ſtiled the firſt of our verſifiers who wrote poetically. He does not, however, appear to have deſerved all the praiſe which he has received, or all the cenſure that he has ſuffered. *Dryden*, who, miſtaking genius for learning, in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, aſcribes to *Chaucer* the firſt refinement of our numbers, the firſt production of eaſy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more poliſhed languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harſh terms for having vitiated his native ſpeech by *whole cartloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of *Gower* will find ſmooth numbers and eaſy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is ſuppoſed to have been the inventor, and the *French* words, whether good or bad, of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does not allow us to diſcover with particular exactneſs; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* ſufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and ſome improvements he undoubtedly made by the various diſpoſitions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he ſeems to have been happy and judicious. I have ſelected ſeveral ſpecimens both of his proſe and verſe; and among them, part of his tranſlation of *Boetius*, to which another verſion, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is oppoſed. It would be improper to quote very ſparingly an author of ſo much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book ſo generally known.

COLVILE.

I THAT in tyme of proſperite, and floryſhing ſtudye, made pleaſaunte and delectable ditties, or verſes: alas now beyng heauy and ſad ouerthrowen in aduerſitie, am compelled to fele and taſte heumes and greif. Beholde the muſes Poeticall, that is to ſaye: the pleaſure that is in poetes verſes, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ theſe verſes in meter, and the ſorowfull verſes do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yſſuinge out of my eyes for ſorowe. Whiche muſes no feare without doute could ouercome, but that they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or baniſhment. Sometyme the ioye of happy and luſty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the courſe of ſorowfull olde age cauſeth me to reioyſe. For haſty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with

cometh to wretches often icleped: Alas, alas! with how deſe an ere deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieth for to cloſe wepyng eyen. While fortuſe unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that ſorowfull houre, that is to ſaie, the deth, had almoſte drente myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or wheseto avaunted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, ſtode in no ſtedfaſt degre.

IN the mene while, that I ſtill record theſe thynges with my ſelf, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of poinctell: I ſaugh ſtondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by ſemblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, ſeyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with ſoche vigour and ſtrength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it ſo, that ſhe were full of ſo grete age, that menne wouldeu not trowen in no manere, that ſhe were of our elde.

The ſtature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for ſometyme ſhe conſtrained and ſhronke her ſelven, like to the common meſure of menne: And ſometyme it ſemed, that ſhe touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when ſhe hove her hedde [illegible] perced the ſelf heven, ſo that the ſight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and ſubtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes ſhe had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her ſelf declaryng, and ſhewyng to me the [illegible] The whiche clothes a darkneſſe of a forletan and [illegible]

it

with al her inconmodities and euyls, and ſorow hath commaunded and broughte me into the ſame old age, that is to ſay: that ſorowe cauſeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled ſkynne trembleth my fleſh, cleane conſumed and waſte with ſorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is luſtye, and in pleaſure or welth: but in time of aduerſitie, when it is often deſyred. Alas Alas how dull and deffe be the eares of cruel death vnto men in miſery that would fayne dye: and yet refuſythe to come and ſhutte vp theyr carefull wepyng eyes. Whiles that falſe fortune fauoryd me with her tranſitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almoſt ouercome me. That is to ſay deathe was redy to oppreſſe me when I was in proſperitie. Nowe for by cauſe that fortune beynge turned, from proſperitie into aduerſitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyuable countenaunce: my wretched life is yet prolonged and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes why haue you ſo often boſted me, ſayinge that I was happy when I had honour poſſeſſions riches, and authoritie whych be tranſitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no ſtedefaſt degre.

WHYLES that I conſiderydde pryuylye with my ſelfe the thynges before ſayd, and deſcrybed my woſull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I ſawe a woman ſtand ouer my head of a reuerend countenaunce, hauyng quycke and glyſteryng clere eye, aboue the common ſorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of ſtrength, although ſhe ſemed ſo olde that by no meanes ſhe is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her ſtature is of douteful knowledge, for nowe ſhe ſhewethe herſelfe at the commen length or ſtatur of men, and other whiles ſhe ſemeth ſo high, as though ſhe touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when ſhe wold ſtretch fourth her hed hygher, it alſo perced thorough heauen, ſo that mens ſyghte coulde not attaine to behold her. Her veſtures or cloths were perfyt of the finyſte thredes, and ſubtyll workemanſhyp, and of ſubſtaunce permanent, whych veſtures ſhe had wouen with her own hands as I perceyued after by her owne layynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche veſtures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignorāunce of olde̅es forgotten hadde obſcuryd and

lettres there were ſeen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the nethereſt letter to the upperest: natheleſſe handes of ſome men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by ſtrength, and everiche manne of 'hem had borne awaie ſoche peces, as he might getten. And forſothe this forſaied woman bare finale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand ſhe bare a ſcepter. And when ſhe ſawe theſe Poeticall muſes approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, ſhe was a litle amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (q'ſ ſhe) hath ſuffered approchen to this ſike manne theſe commen ſtrompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne aſſwagen not his ſorowes with remedies, but thei would feden and noriſhe hym with ſwete venime? Forſothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affeccions, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, diſtroien the Corne, plentuous of fruictes of reſon. For thei holden hertes of men in uſage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muſes had withdrawen fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commenly emong the peple, I would well ſuffre the laſſe grevouſly. For why, in ſoche an unprofitable man myn ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrowen fro me this man, that hath ben nouriſhed in my ſtudies or ſcoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben ſwete, till it be at the laſt, and ſuffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muſes, that is to ſay, by my notefull ſciences. And thus this companie of muſes iblamed caſten wrothly the chere dounward to the yerth, and ſhewing by redneſſe ther ſhame, thei paſſeden ſorowfully the threſholde. And I of whom the ſight plounged in teres was darked, ſo that I ne might not know what that woman was, of ſo Imperial auctoritie, I woxe all abaſhed and ſtonied, and caſt my ſight doune to the yerth, and began ſtill for to abide what ſhe would doen afterward. Then came ſhe nere, and ſet her doune upon the uttereſt corner of my bed, and ſhe beholdyng my chere, that was caſt to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with theſe wordes (that I ſhall ſaine) the perturbacion of my thought.

ſayd letters were ſene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a paſſage or waye in ſteppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P. was which is vnderſtand from practys or actyf, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderſtand ſpeculacion or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of ſome vyolente perſones had cut the ſayde veſtures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, ſuch as euery one coulde catch. And ſhe her ſelfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her leſte hande a ſcepter, which foreſayd philoſophy (when ſhe ſaw the muſes poetycal preſent at my bed, ſpekyng ſorowfull wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry ſayd (with terrible or frownynge countenaunce) who ſuffred theſe crafty harlottes to com to thys ſycke man? whych can help hym by no means of hys griefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increaſe the ſame with ſwete poyſon. Theſe be they that doo dyſtroye the fertile and plentious commodytyes of reaſon and the fruytes therof wyth their pryckynge thornes, or barren affectes, and accuſtome or ſubdue mens myndes with ſickenes, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the ſame. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or wythdrawen from me, any vnlernyd man as the comen ſorte of people are wonte to be, I coulde haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke ſhould not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the ſtudyes of Ariſtotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence maremaids (that ſeme ſwete untyll you haue brought a man to deathe) and ſuffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muſes or ſcyences that be holſome and good. And after that philoſophy had ſpoken theſe wordes the ſayd companye of the muſys poeticall beyng rebukyd and ſad, caſte down their countenaunce to the grounde, and by bluſſyng confeſſed their ſhamfaſtnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my ſyght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, ſo that I knew not what woman this was hauing ſoo great auctoritie, was amaſyd or aſtonyed, and lokyng downeward, towarde the grounde, I began pryvylye to look what thyng ſhe would ſaye ferther, then ſhe had ſaid. Then ſhe approching and drawynge nere vnto me, ſat downe vpon the vttermoſt part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face ſad with weping, and declynyd toward the earth for ſorow, bewayled the trouble of my minde wyth theſe ſayinges folowynge.

that he ne cometh not in yeres that be ſwete, but

cometh

For haſty old age vnloked for is come vpon

The conclusions of the Astrolabie.

This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my sonne, I perceve well by certaine evidences thyne abylyte to lerne scyences, touching nombres and proporcions, and also well consydre I thy besye prayer in especyal to lerne the tretyse of the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiscendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therfore I have given the a suffi ient astrolabye for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretise, I purpose to teche the a certaine nombre of conclusions, pertainynge to this same instrument. I say a certaine nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or ells possiblye might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknowen perfitely to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothely in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have ysene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther behestes: and some of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretise divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latine ne canst thou nat yet but smale, my litel sonne. But neverthelesse suffiseth to the these trewe conclusyons in Englishe, as wel as suffiseth to these noble clerkes grekes these same conclusyons in greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had 'hem firste out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in ther owne tonge, that is to same in Latine.

And God wote that in all these langages and in manye mo, have these conclusyons ben sufficientlye lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray mekely every person discrete, that redeth or hereth this litel tretise to have my he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lith Englishe, as trew conclusions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben yshewed in latin, in any comon tretise of the astrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeieth everiche in his degree, the more and the lasse. But consydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I n'ame but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn englishe onely for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I slene envy.

The first party.

The first partye of this tretise shal reherce the figures, and the membres of thyne astrolaby, bycause that thou shalte have the greter knowinge of thine owne instrument.

The seconde party.

The seconde partye shal teche the to werken the very practike of the foresaid conclusions, as ferforthe and also narowe as may be shewed in so smale an instrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest fractions ne wol not be shewed in so smal an instrument, as in subtil tables caculed for a cause.

The Prologue of the Testament of LOVE.

MANY men there ben, that with eres openly sprad so moche swalowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the godenesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle soule so sore have mined and graffed in my spirites, that soche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence of thinges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this boke, that nothynge hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of semelyche colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boistous, and so drawe togider to maken the catch-

ward the ſyght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the firſt leudneſſe. So ſothly this leude clowdy occupacyon is not to prayſe, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudeneſſe commendeth. Eke it ſhal yeve ſight that other precyous thynges ſhall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many ſoveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thinges fulfilde, but certes there ben ſome that ſpeken ther poiſye mater in Frenche, of whiche ſpeche the Frenche men have as gode a fantaſye as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Engliſhe. And many termes there ben in Englyſhe, whiche unneth we Engliſhe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe ſhould than a Frenche man borne? ſoche termes connejumpere in this matter, but as the jay chatereth Engliſhe. Right ſo truely the underſtandyn of Engliſhmen woll not ſtretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what ſo ever we boſten of ſtraunge langage. Let then clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of ſcience, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche alſo enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us ſhewe our fantaſies in ſuch wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudneſſe in travaile, yet ſoch writing exiten men to thilke thinges that ben neceſſarie; for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrrour ſene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thynge lightly may be conceved to eſchue perils, and neceſſaries to catch, after as aventures have fallen to other peple or perſons.

Certes the ſoverainſt thinge of deſire and moſt creture reſonable, have or els ſhuld have full appetite to ther perfeccyon: unreſonable beſtes mowen not, ſithe reſon hath in 'hem no workinge: than reſonable that wol not, is compariioned to unreſonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forſothe the moſt ſoveraine and finall perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a ſothe, without any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creator.

Nowe principally the mene to bringe in knowleging and lovynge his creatour, is the conſideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thinges that ben made, underſtandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unſene pryvities of God made to us ſyghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and underſtondinge. Thele thinges than forſothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge ſothe, and to the parfyte love of the maker of hevenly thynges. Lo! David ſaith: thou haſte that he he cometh not in yeres that be iwere, but cometh de Animalibus, ſaith to naturell philoſophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge ther cretoure: and alſo in knowinge of cauſes in kindelye thynges, conſidrid forſothe the formes of kindelye thinges and the ſhap, a gret kyndely love we ſhulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is ſhewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philoſophers with a lyvely ſtudie manie noble thinges, righte precious, and worthy to memorye, writen, and by a gret ſwet and travaille to us leften of cauſes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therfore philoſophers it was more joy, more lykinge, mere herty luſt in kindely vertues and matters of reſon the perfeccion by buſy ſtudy to knowe, than to have had all the treſour, al the richeſſe, al the vaine glory, that the paſſed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therfore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne writen; and in the contrarie, that is to ſaine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke preſſed that ſoch godenes hated. And bicauſe this boke ſhall be of love, and the prime cauſes of ſtering in that doinge with paſſions and diſeles for wantinge of deſire, I wil that this boke be cleped the teſtament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in ſcorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, ſay he will rende out the ſwerde of Hercules handes, and alſo he ſhulde let Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of ſtrength to pull up the ſpere, that Alliander the noble might never wagge, and that padinge al thinge to ben maſter of Frannce by might, there as the noble gracious conquerour the dirde for al his grete proweſſe in armes he might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote wel. Our liall be made more ſcorne and ſpe of me, that I ſo unworthiely clothed altogither in the clouſie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to ſpeke of love, or els of the cauſes in that matter, ſithen al the gretteſt clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who ſaith gathered up clene to-rorne 'hem, and with ther ſharp ſithes of conning al mow'n and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forſothe commendeth noughte his reſon, that he hath in hain, be it never ſo trolly. And although theſe noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the ſheves, and made many ſhockes, yet have I enſample to gader the ſmale crommes, and fulli... ma walet of tho that fallen from the bourde among the ſmalle houndes, notwithſtanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remiſſules, as trenchours, and the relefe to

grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the ſhedynge after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encreſe my porcion with that I ſhal drawe by privyties out of ſhockes; a ſlye ſervaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in cauſes of thynges, was more hardier in the firſte ſechers, and ſo ſayth Ariſtotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther paſſing ſtudy han freſhed our wittes, and oure underſtandynge han excited in conſideracion of trouth by ſharpenes of ther reſons. Utterly theſe thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lifelych mete for children of trouth, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of meſure was boiſtous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind aſketh, with dryinge coldes maked the wawes of the ocean ſe ſo to ariſe unkindely over the commune bankes that it was in point to ſpill all the erthe.

The Prologues of the Canterbury Tales of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his ſhouris ſote,
The drought of March had percid to the rote,
And bathid every veyn in ſuch licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his ſwetè breth
Enſpirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ramm his halvè cours yrunn:
And ſmalè foulis makin melodye,
That ſlepin allè night with opin eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And palmers for to ſekin ſtrangè ſtrondes,
To ſervin hallowes couth in ſondry londes:
And ſpecially fro every ſhir'is end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,
The holy blisfull martyr for to ſeke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were ſeke.
Befell that in that ſeſon on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hoſtery
Wele nine and twenty in a cumpany
Of ſundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felaſhip; and pilgrimes wer they all:
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.
The chambers and the ſtablis werin wide,
And well we werin eſid at the beſt:
And ſhortly whan the ſunnè was to-reſt,
So had I ſpokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaſhip anone;
And madè forward erli for to riſe,
To take our weye, ther as I did deviſe.
But nathleſs while that I have time and ſpace,
Er' that I farther in this tale pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reſon,
To tell you allè the condition
Of ech of them, ſo as it ſemid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in:
And at a knight then woll I firſt begin.

The Knight.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the timè that he firſt began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
Trouth and honour, fredome and curteſy.
Full worthy was he in his lordis werre,
And thereto had he riddin nane more ferre
As well in Chriſtendom, as in Hethenes;
And evyr honoured for his worthines.
At Aleſſandre' he was whan it was won;
Full oft timis he had the bord begon
Abovin allè naciouns in Pruce;
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Chriſten-man ſo oft of his degree
In Granada; in the ſege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis war he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete ſee
At many'a noble army had he be:
At mortal battails had he ben fiftene,
And foughtin for our feith at Trameſene,
In liſtis thrys, and alwey ſlein his fo.
This ilke worthy knight hath ben alſo
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethin in Turky;
And evirmore he had a ſov'rane prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wiſe;
And of his port as meke as is a maid,
He nevir yet no villany ne ſaid
In all his life unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay;
Of fuſtian he werid a gipon,
Allè beſmottrid with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wentè for to do his pilgrimage.

The House of FAME.

The Firſt Boke.

NOW herken, as I have you ſaied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith daie,
When it was night, to ſlepe I laie,

Right as I was wonte for to doen,
And fill aſlepè wordir ſone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimagè miles two
To the corps of ſainct Leonarde,
To makin lith that erſt was harde.
But as me ſlept me mette I was
Within a temple' imade of glas,
In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde, ſtandyng in ſondrie ſtages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnacles,
And with perrè mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraituris,
And queint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I ſawe evir.
But certainly I n'ist nevir
Where that it was, but well wiſt I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture
I ſawe anone right her figure
Nakid yſletyng in a ſe,
And alſo on her hedde parde
Her roſy garland white and redde,
And her combe for to kembe her hedde,
Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
Her blindè ſonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.
But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtin on a table' of bras.
I woll now ſyng, if that I can,
The armis, and alſo the man,
That firſt came through his deſtine
Fugitife fro Troye the countre
Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the ſtrondis of Lavine,
And tho began the ſtorie' anone,
As I ſhall tellin you echone.
Firſt ſawe I the diſtruccion
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his falſe untrue forſwerynges,
And with his chere and his leſynges,
That made a horſe, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans loſte all their joye.
And aftir this was graved, alas!
How Ilions caſtill aſſailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus ſlain,
And Polites his ſonne certain,
Diſpitouſly of Dan Pyrrhus.
And next that ſawe I howe Venus,
When that ſhe ſawe the caſtill brende,
Doune from hevin ſhe gan diſcende,
And bade her ſonne Æneas flie,
And how he fled, and how that he
Eſcapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathre', old Anchiſes,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchiſes in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.
Then ſawe I next that all in fere
How Creuſa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong ſonne clepid Julo,
And eke Aſcanius alſo,
Fleddin eke, with full drerie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a foreſt as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creüſa was iloſte, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her fought, and how her ghoſte
Bad hym to flie the Grekis hoſte,
And ſaied he muſt into Itaile,
As was his deſtinie, ſauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her ſpirite gan appere,
The wordis that ſhe to hym ſaied,
And for to kepe her ſonne hym praied.
There ſawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meinè
With his ſhippis began to ſaile
Toward the countrey of Itaile,
As ſtreight as ere thei mightin go.
There ſawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That haſt ihated all thy life
Mercileſs all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of allè kindes
So loudè, that he ſhould ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any' of their ſalvacion.
There ſawe I ſoche tempeſt ariſe,
That every herte might agriſe,
To ſe it paintid on the wall.
There ſawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ywepyng with full wofull chere
Yprayid Jupiter on hie,
To ſave and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your ſonne ywas.

Gode

Gode counſaile of Chaucer.

FLIE fro the preſe and dwell with ſothfaſtneſſe,
Suffiſe unto the gode though it be ſmall,
For horde hath hate, and chmbyng tikilneſſe,
Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
Savour no more then the behovin ſhall,
Rede well thy ſelf, that othir folke canſt rede,
And trouthe the ſhall delivir it 'is no drede.

Painè the not eche crokid to redreſſe,
In truſt of her that tournith as a balle,
Grete reſt ſtandith in litil buſineſſe,
Beware alſo to ſpurne again a nalle,
Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,
Demith thy ſelf that demiſt othir's dede,
And trouthe the ſhall deliver it 'is no drede.

That the is ſent receve in buxomeneſſe;
The wraſtlyng of this worlde aſkith a fall;
Here is no home, here is but wildirneſſe,
Forthe pilgrim, forthe o beſt out of thy ſtall,
Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,
Weivith thy luſte and let thy ghoſt the lede,
And trouthe the ſhall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world'is tranſmutacion
As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
Without ordu or due diſcrecion
Govirnid is by fortun'is errour,
But nathèleſſe the lacke of her favour
Ne maie not doe me lyng though that I die,
J'ay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labeur
For finally fortune I doe defie.

Yet is me left the ſight of my reſoun
To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and doun,
I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
But truily no force of thy reddour
To hym that ovir hymſelf hath maiſtrie,
My ſuffiſaunce yſhal be my ſuccour,
For finally fortune I do defie.

O Socrates, thou ſtedfaſt champion,
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
Thou nevir dreddiſt her oppreſſion,
Ne in her cnere foundin thou no favour,
Thou knewe wele the diſceipt of her colour,
And that her moſte worſhip is for to lie,
I knowe her eke a falſe diſſimulour.
For finally fortune I do defie.

The anſwere of Fortune.

No man is wretchid but hymſelf it wene,
He that yhath hymſelf hath ſuffiſaunce,
Why faieſt thou then I am to the ſo kene,
That hath thyſelf out of my govirnaunce?
Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
That thou haſt lente me, thou ſhalt not ſtrive,
What woſt thou yet how I the will avaunce?
And eke thou haſt thy beſte frende alive.

I have the taught diviſion bitwene
Frende of effecte, and frende of countenaunce,
The nedith not the gallè of an hine,
That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
Now ſeeſt thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,
Yet holt thine anker, and thou maiſt arrive
There bountie bereth the key of my ſubſtaunce,
And eke thou haſte thy beſtè frende alive.

How many have I refuſed to ſuſtene,
Sith I have the foſtrid in thy pleſaunce?
Wolt thou then make a ſtatute on thy queene,
That I ſhall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
About this whele with othir muſt thou drive
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
And eke thou haſt thy beſtè frende alive.

The anſwere to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adverſitie,
My frend maiſt thou not revin blind goddeſſe,
That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
Take 'hem again, let 'hem gon lie a preſſe,
The nigardis in kepyng ther richeſſe
Pronoſtike is thou wolt ther toure aſſaile,
Wicke appetite cometh aie before ſickeneſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchiſt at my mutabilitie,
For I the lent a droppe of my richeſſe,
And now me likith to withdrawin me,
Why ſhouldiſt thou my roialtie oppreſſe?
The ſe maie ebbe and flowin more and leſſe,
The welkin hath might to ſhine, rain, and haile,
Right ſo muſt I kithin my brotilneſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the' execucion of the majeſtie,
That all purveighith of his rightwiſeneſſe,
That famè thyng fortune yclepin ye,
Ye blindè beſtis full of ſeudèneſs!
The heven hath propirtie of ſikirneſs,
This worldè hath evir reſtleſſe travaile,
The laſt daie is the ende of myne entreſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilneſſe,
Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
And I ſhall quitin you this buſineſſe,
And if ye liſte releve hym of his pain,
Praie ye his beſt frende of his nobleneſſe
That to ſome bettir ſtate he maie attain.

Lydgate

Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the ſame time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third book of *The Fall of Princes* a few ſtanzas are ſelected, which, being compared with the ſtyle of his two contemporaries, will ſhow that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a ſettled ſtate.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on ſoote,
And hath none horſe to releue his trauayle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may finde no bote
Of wel cold whan thruſt doth hym aſſayle,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym auayle,
Tight ſo fare I which in my buſineſſe,
No ſuccour fynde my rudenes to redreſſe.
I meane as thus, I haue no freſh licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhetorike no floure,
In my labour for to refreſh me:
Nor of the ſuſters in noumber thriſe three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaſo dwell,
They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.
Nor of theyr ſpringes clere and chriſtaline,
That ſprange by touchyng of the Pegaſe,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr ſtreme of ſo great ſcarcitie,
To tame their tunnes with ſome drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argus the brightnes.
Our life here ſhort of wit the great dulnes
The heuy ſoule troubled with trauayle,
And of memorye the glaſyng brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a ſtrong batail
With werines my ſpirite to aſſayle,
And with their ſubtil creping in moſt queint
Hath made my ſpirit in makyng for to feint.
And ouermore, the ferefull frowardnes
Of my ſtepmother called obliuion,
Hath a baſtyll of foryetfulnes,
To ſtoppe the paſſage, and ſhadow my reaſon
That I might haue no clere direccion,
In tranſlating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.
Thus was I ſet and ſtode in double werre
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer liſt to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me conſtrayne,
Bochas taccompliſh for to doe my payne,
Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede,
My penne to reſt I durſt not procede.

Forteſcue was chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of king *Henry* VI. He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewkeſbury, and probably wrote moſt of his works in his privacy. The following paſſage is ſelected from his book of *The Difference between an abſolute and limited Monarchy.*

HYT may peraventure be marvelid by ſome men, why one Realme is a Lordſhyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordſchip, *Royall and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callyd *Jus Politicum & Regale*; ſythen thes two Princes beth of egall Aſtate.

To this dowte it may be anſweryd in this manner; The firſt Inſtitution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cauſe of this diverſyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the firſt Realme, and ſubduyd it to hymſelf by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accompliſhment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppreſſyd the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum.* But holy Writ callith hym *Robuſtus Venator coram Deo.* For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beſte for to ſcle and eate hym; ſo Nembroth ſubduyd to him the People with Might, to have their ſervice and their goods, uſing upon them the Lordſchip that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum.* After hym Belus that was callid firſt a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then moſt reſemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Cryſtyn Princes uſen the ſame Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys ſayen, *Quod Principi placuit Legis habet vigorem.* And thus I ſuppoſe firſt beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale.* But afterward, whan Mankynd was more manſuete, and better diſpoſyd to Vertue, Grete Communalties, as was the Feliſhip, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havyng an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philoſopher, every Communaltie unyed of many parts muſt needs have an Heed; than they choſe the ſame Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Inſtitution, and onyng of themſelf into a Realme, ordeynyd the ſame Realme ſo to be rulyd and juſtyfyd by ſuch Lawys, as they al would aſſent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and bycauſe it is mynyſtrid by a Kyng, it is callid

Regale.

Regale. Dominium Politicum dicitur quaſi Regimen, plurium Scientia, ſive Conſilio miniſtratum. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by this Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali.* And as Diodorus Syculus ſaith, in his Boke *de priſcis Hiſtoriis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the ſame Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Aſſent of his People. And in like forme as he ſaith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of *Libie*; And alſo the more parte of al the Realmys in *Aſrike*. Which manner of Rule and Lordſhip, the ſayd Diodorus in that Boke, prayſith gretely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more ſewerly do Juſtice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is alſo good for his People that receyve therby, ſuch Juſtice as they deſyer themſelf. Now as me ſeymth, it ys ſhewyd opinly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali:* For that one Kyngdome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and the other beganne, by the Deſier and Inſtitution of the People of the ſame Prince.

Of the works of Sir *Thomas More* it was neceſſary to give a larger ſpecimen, both becauſe our language was then in a great degree formed and ſettled, and becauſe it appears from *Ben Jonſon*, that his works were conſidered as models of pure and elegant ſtyle. The tale, which is placed firſt, becauſe earlieſt written, will ſhow what an attentive reader will, in peruſing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffuſed among thoſe claſſes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has ſuffered very little change. There is another reaſon why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better truſted than any other edition of the *Engliſh* books of that, or the preceding ages.

A merry ieſt how a ſergeant would learne to playe the frere. Written by maiſter Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Affyrme and ſay,
That beſt is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The buſines that he can,
And in no wyſe,
To enterpryſe,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no ſkyll,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath lafte,
The hoſiers crafte,
And falleth to making ſhone,
The ſmythe that ſhall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng ſcole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wene ſhall proue a fole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
Nothyng but kyſſe the cup,
With her phiſick,
Wil kepe on ſicke,
Tyll ſhe have ſouſed hym vp.

A man of lawe,
That neuer ſawe,
The wayes to bye and ſell,
Wenyng to ryſe,
By marchaundiſe,
I wiſh to ſpede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo ſeke,
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in ſute,
Tyll he diſpute,
His money cleane away,
Pletyng the lawe,
For euery ſtrawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and ſtriſe,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go ſmatter
In philoſophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar,
In theology,
All that enſue,
Suche craftes new,
They driue ſo farre a caſt,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
Beſhrewe themſelfe at laſt.
This thing was tryed
And verefyed,
Here by a ſergeaunt late,
That thriftly [illegible]
Or he coulde [illegible]
Rapped ab[illegible],
Whyle that he [illegible]
See how he coulde
A little play the frere:
Now yf you wyll,
Knowe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye ſhall here.
It happed ſo,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounde,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a ſide:
His ſonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all:
But to ſuffiſe
His chylde, well thriſe,
That money was to ſmal.
Yet or this day
I have hard ſay,
That many a man certeſſe,
Hath with good caſt,
Be ryche at laſt,
That hath begonne with leſſe.
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
His money to imploy,
That certainly,
His policy,
To ſee it was a joy,

For left ſum blaſt,
Myght ouer caſt,
His ſhip, or by miſchaunce,
Men with ſum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And miniſh his ſubſtaunce,
For to put out,
All maner dout,
He made a good puruay,
For euery whyt,
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way:
Firſt fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetouſly,
He ſu[illegible]re vp,
In his o[illegible],
He thoug[illegible],
His money to encloſe,
Then wiſt he well,
What euer fell,
He coulde it neuer loſe.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundiſe:
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyſe.
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he ſpent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not miſcontent.
With luſty ſporte,
And with reſort,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He liued merely.
And men had ſworne,
Some man is borne,
To haue a lucky howre,
And ſo was he,
For ſuch degre,
He gat and ſuche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
A ſergeaunt well and fayre,
Was redy ſtrayte,
On him to wayte,
As ſone as on the mayre.
But he doubtleſſe,
Of his mekeneſſe,
Hated ſuch pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied ſo,
But drewe himſelf a ſide,
To ſaint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocion,
There would he nedes abyde.
There ſpent he faſt,
Till all were paſt,
And to him came there meny,
To aſke theyr debt,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With viſage ſtout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was fayne,
To lay his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
But that he wiſt not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So ſick alway,
He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchaunt man,
That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
That gan enquere,
What him was beſt to do.
And he anſwerde,
Be not aferde,
Take an accion therfore,
I you beheſte,
I ſhall hym reſte,
And than care for no more.
I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out,
The ſergeaunt ſaid,
Be not afrayd,
It ſhall be brought about.
In many a game,
Lyke to the ſame,
Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your ſake,
Let me be bake,
But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And foorth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He ſpake and looked,
So religiouſly.
Yet in a glaſſe,
Or he would paſſe,
He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his ſyde,
To ſee how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
He goeth withouten ſhame
To do this dede,
But now take hede,
For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And ſoftely,
Streyght at the dore he knocked:
And a damſell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it vnlocked.
The frere ſayd,
Good ſpede fayre mayd,
Here lodgeth ſuch a man,
It is told me:
Well ſyr quod ſhe,
And yf he do what than.
Quod he mayſtreſſe,
No harm doutleſſe:
It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne ſpeake would I.
Sir quod ſhe by my fay,
He is ſo ſike,
Ye be not lyke,
To ſpeake with hym to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
This much at my deſire,

Voucheſafe

Voucheſafe to do,
As go hym to,
And ſay an auſten frere
Would with hym ſpeke,
And matters breake,
For his auayle certayn.
Quod ſhe I wyll,
Stonde ye here ſtyll,
Tyll I come downe agayn.
Vp is ſhe go,
And told hym ſo,
As ſhe was bode to ſay,
He miſtruſtyng,
No maner thyng,
Sayd mayden go thy way,
And fetch him hyder,
That we togyder,
May talk. A downe ſhe gothe,
Vp ſhe hym brought,
No harme ſhe thought,
But it made ſome folke wrothe.
This officere,
This fayned frere,
Whan he was come aloft,
He dopped than,
And grete this man,
Religiouſly and oft.
And he agayn,
Ryght glad and fayn,
Toke hym there by the hande,
The frere than ſayd,
Ye be diſmayd,
With trouble I underſtande.
In dede quod he,
It hath with me,
Bene better than it is.
Syr quod the frere,
Be of good chere,
Yet ſhall it after this.
But I would now,
Comen with you,
In counſayle yf you pleaſe,
Or ellys nat
Of matters that,
Shall ſet your heart at eaſe.
Downe went the mayd,
The marchaunt ſayd,
No ſay on gentle frere,
Of thys tydyng,
That ye me bryng,
I long full ſore to here.
Whan there was none,
But they alone,
The frere with euyll grace,
Sayd, I reſt the,
Come on with me,
And out he toke his mace:
Thou ſhalt obay,
Come on thy way,
I have the in my clouche,
Thou goeſt not hence,
For all the penſe
The mayre hath in his pouche.
This marchaunt there,
For wrath and fere,
He waxyng welnygh wood,
Sayd horſon theſe,
With a miſchefe,
Who hath taught thee thy good.
And with his fiſt,
Vpon the lyſt,
He gaue hym ſuch a blow,
That backward downe,
Almoſt in ſowne,
The frere is ouerthrow.
Yet was this man,
Well fearder than,
Leſt he the frere had ſlayne,
Till with good rappes,
And heuy clappes,
He dawde hym vp agayne.
The frere toke harte,
And vp he ſtarte,
And well he layde about,
And ſo there goth,
Betwene them both,
Many a luſty clout.
They rent and tere,
Eche others here,
And claue togyder faſt,
Tyll with luggyng,
And with tuggyng,
They fell downe bothe at laſt.
Than on the grounde,
Togyder rounde,
With many a ſadde ſtroke,
They roll and rumble,
They turne and tumble,
As pygges do in a poke.
So long aboue,
They heue and ſhoue,
Togider that at laſt,
The mayd and wyfe,
To breake the ſtrife,
Hyed them vpward faſt.
And whan they ſpye,
The captaynes lye,
Both waltring on the place,
The freres hood,
They pulled a good,
Adowne about his face.
Whyle he was blynde,
The wenche behynde,
Lent him leyd on the flore,
Many a ioule,
About the noule,
With a great batyldore.
The wyfe came yet,
And with her fete,
She holpe to kepe him downe,
And with her rocke,
Many a knocke,
She gaue hym on the crowne.
They layd his mace,
About his face,
That he was wood for payne:
The fryre frappe,
Gate many a ſwappe,
Tyll he was full nygh ſlayne.
Vp they hym lift,
And with yll thrift,
Hedlyng a long the ſtayre,
Downe they hym threwe,
And ſayde adewe,
Commende us to the mayre.
The frere aroſe,
But I ſuppoſe,
Amaſed was his hed,
He ſhoke his eares,
And from grete feares,
He thought hym well yſled.
Quod he now loſt,
Is all this coſt,
We be neuer the nere.
Ill mote he be,
That cauſed me,
To make my ſelf a frere.
Now maſters all,
Here now I ſhall,
Ende there as I began,
In any wyſe,
I would auyſe,
And counſayle euery man,
His owne craft vſe,
All newe refuſe,
And lyghtly let them gone:
Play not the frere,
Now make good chere,
And welcome euerych one.

A ruful lamentacion (writen by maſter Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Eliſabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the ſeuenth, and the eldeſt doughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Eliſabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the ſeuenth.

O YE that put your truſt and confidence,
In worldly ioy and frayle proſperite,
That ſo lyue here as ye ſhould neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vppon me.
Enſaumple I thynke there may no better be.
Your ſelfe wotte well that in this realme was I,
Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.
Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleaſaunt thyng?
Merciſull god this is a ſtraunge reckenyng:
Rycheſſe, honour, welth, and aunceſtry,
Hath me forſaken and lo now here I ly.
If worſhip myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
If wyt myght haue me ſaued, I neded not fere.
If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God what vayleth all this gere.
When deth is come thy mighty meſſangere,
Obey we muſt there is no remedy,
Me hath he ſommoned, and lo now here I ly.
Yet was I late promiſed otherwyſe,
This yere to liue in welth and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandiſhyng promyſe,
O falſe aſtrology and deuynatrice,
Of goddes ſecretes makyng thy ſelfe ſo wyſe.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
The yere yet laſteth, and lo now here I ly.
O bryttil welth, as full of bitterneſſe,
Thy ſingle pleaſure doubled is with payne.
Account my ſorow firſt and my diſtreſſe,
In ſondry wyſe, and recken there agayne,
The ioy that I haue had, and I dare ſayne,
For all my honour endured yet haue I,
More wo than welth, and lo now here I ly.
Where are our caſtels, now where are our towers,
Goodly Rychmonde ſone art thou gone from me,
At Weſtminſter that coſtly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now ſhall I neuer ſee.
Almighty god vouchesafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edefy.
My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.
Adew myne owne dere ſpouſe my worthy lorde,
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peaſable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane reſyne,
To be beſtowed vppon your children and myne.
Erſt wer you father, and now muſt ye ſupply,
The mo[illegible]part alſo, for lo now here I ly.
Farewell my doughter lady Margerete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye ſhould go where we ſhould ſeldome mete.
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we leaſt feare, full oft it is moſt nye,
From you depart I fyrſt, and lo now here I ly.
Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your ſon[illegible] and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my doughter Katherine late the fere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chyld ſo dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my ſoule, for lo now here I ly.
Adew lord Henry my louyng ſonne adew.
Our lorde encreaſe your honour and eſtate,
Adew my doughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you vertuous wyſe and fortunate.
Adew ſwete hart my litle doughter Kate,
Thou ſhalt ſwete babe ſuche is thy deſteny,
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.
Lady Cicyly Anne and Katheryne,
Farewell my welbeloved ſiſters three,
O lady Briget other ſiſter myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly foly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.
A dew my lordes, a dew my ladies all,
A dew my faithful ſeruauntes euerych one,
A dew my commons whom I neuer ſhall,
See in this world wherfore to the alone,
Immortall god verely three and one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy ſeruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain meters in Engliſh written by maſter Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and cauſed them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high eſtate power and auctorite,
If ye ne know, enſerche and ye ſhall ſpye,
That richeſſe, worſhip, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, reſt, and peace, and all thyng tynally,
That any pleaſure or profit may come by,
To mannes comfort, ayde, and ſuſtinaunce,
Is all at my deuyſe and ordinaunce.
Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at laſt,
To good concluſion, that fondly was begonne.
And many a purpoſe, bounden ſure and faſt
With wiſe prouiſion, I haue ouercaſt.
Without good happe there may no wit ſuffiſe.
Better is to be fortunate than wyſe.

And therefore hath there ſome men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my diſprayſe. And other cauſe there nys,
But for me liſt not frendly on them loke.
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forſoke,
The pleaſaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Becauſe he lept and yet could not come by them.
But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richeſſe,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingereth in diſtreſſe,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortleſſe,
A wery burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him ſelfe both.
But he that by my fauour may aſcende,
To mighty power and excellent degree,
A common wele to gouerne and defende,
O in how bliſt condicion ſtandeth he:
Him ſelf in honour and felicite,
And ouer that, may forther and increaſe,
A region hole in ioyfull reſt and peace.
Now in this poynt there is no more to ſay,
Eche man hath of him ſelf the gouernaunce.
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee and miſchaunce,
Liſt for to liue, and wyll him ſelfe enhaunce,
In wealth and richeſſe, come forth and wayte on me.
And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

THOMAS MORE to them that truſt in Fortune.

THOU that art prowde of honour ſhape or kynne,
That hepeſt vp this wretched worldes treaſure,
Thy fingers ſhrined with gold, thy tawny ſkynne,
With freſh apparyle garniſhed out of meaſure,
And weneſt to haue fortune at thy pleaſure,
Caſt vp thyne eye, and loke how ſlipper chaunce,
Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.
Sometyme ſhe loketh as louely fayre and bright,
As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde.
She becketh and ſhe ſmileth on euery wight.
But this chere fayned, may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.
Like any ſerpent ſhe beginneth to ſwell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.
Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and ſo blynde)
As ſoone as Fortune liſt to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenaunce and diſceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thouſandes in a rout,
Lyke ſwarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.
Then as a bayte ſhe bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious ſtone:
On whiche the mated people gaſe and ſtare,
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
Amyd her treaſure and wayeryng rycheſſe,
Prowdly ſhe houeth as lady and empreſſe.
Faſt by her ſyde doth wery labour ſtand,
Pale fere alſo, and ſorow all bewept,
Diſdayn and hatred on the other hand,
Eke reſtles watche fro ſlepe with trauayle kept,
His eyes drowſy and lokyng as he ſlept.
Before her ſtandeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dyſceyt, miſchiefe and tiranny.
About her commeth all the world to begge.
He aſketh lande, and he to pas would bryng,
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue proſper aboue all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not ſo he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompt hym for a knaue.
Lo thus ye ſee diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnſtable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who ſo may ſhe throweth great and ſmall
Not to all men, as commeth ſonne or dewe,
But for the moſt part, all among a fewe.
And yet her brotell giftes long may not laſt.
He that ſhe gaue them, loketh prowde and hye.
She whirlth about and pluckth away as faſt,
And geueth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vſeth to geue and take, and ſlily toſſe,
One man to wynnyng of an others loſſe.
And when ſhe robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wayleth and curſeth her full ſore.
But he that receueth it, on that other ſyde,
Is glad, and bleſſth her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when ſhe loueth hym no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her gifres to,
And he her curſeth, as other fooles do.
Alas the folyſh people can not ceaſe,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.
About her alway, beſely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym ſelf full wele.
That may ſet once his hande vppon her whele.
He holdeth faſt: but vpward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.
Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perſe.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo then I may well reherſe.
Thus double fortune, when ſhe lyſt reuerſe
Her ſlipper fauour fro them that in her truſt,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the duſt.
She ſodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.
And ſodeynly miſcheueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay eaſily and full ſoft,
In ſtede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
And yet alas the moſt cruell proude mocke:
The deynty mowth that ladyes kiſſed haue,
She bryngeth in the caſe to kyſſe a knaue.

In chaungyng of her cᵩurſe, the chaunge ſhewth this,
Vp ſtartth a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to deſpyght.
This is her ſport, thus proueth ſhe her myght.
Great boſte ſhe maketh yf one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.
Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
And ſeeth how fortunes houſhold goeth to wrake.
Faſt by her ſtandeth the wyſe Socrates,
Arriſtippus, Pythagoras, and many a leſe,
Of olde philoſophers. And eke agaynſt the ſonne
Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.
With her is Byas, whoſe countrey lackt defence,
And whylom of their foes ſtode ſo in dout,
That eche man haſtely gan to cary thence,
And aſked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:
Wiſedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leeſe.
Heraclitus eke, lyſt felowſhip to kepe
With glad pouertee, Democritus alſo:
Of which the fyrſt can neuer ceaſe but wepe,
To ſee how thick the blynded people go,
With labour great to purchaſe care and wo.
That other laugheth to ſee the foolyſh apes,
How earneſtly they walk about theyr capes.
Of this poore ſect, it is comen vſage,
Onely to take that nature may ſuſtayne,
Baniſhing cleane all other ſurpluſage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good ſo fayne.
But they more pleaſure haue a thouſande folde,
The ſecrete draughtes of nature to beholde.
Set fortunes ſervauntes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full,
That one in ſuretye, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyſt to aduiſe them bothe, parceyue he ſhall,
As great difference between them as we ſee,
Betwixte wretchednes and felicite.
Nowe haue I ſhewed you bothe: thēſe whiche ye lyſt,
Boldely fortune, or humble pouertee:
That is to ſay, nowe lyeth it in your fyſt,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to pleaſe,
If that ye thynke your ſelfe to well at eaſe.
And fyrſt vppon the louely ſhall ſhe ſmile,
And frendly on the caſt her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyle,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradiſe:
And fourth with all what ſo thou lyſt deuiſe,
She wyll the grant it liberally perhappes:
But for all that beware of after clappes.

Recken you neuer of her fauoure ſure:
Ye may in clowds as eaſily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cauſe fiſhes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to ſpare,
And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine ſtable,
That of her nature is euer variable.
Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vppon thy knees as any ſeruaunt may,
And in concluſion, that thou ſhalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy ſervyce I dare ſay.
And looke yet what ſhe geueth the to day,
With labour wonne ſhe ſhall happly to morow
Plucke it agayne out of thyne hand with ſorow.
Wherefore yf thou in ſuretye lyſt to ſtande,
Take pouerties parte and let prowde fortune go,
Receyue nothyng that commeth from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue: they be onely tho.
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayſt thou boldly defye her turnyng chaunce:
She can the neyther hynder nor auaunce.
But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treaſure,
Truſt not therein, and ſpende it liberally.
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of meaſure.
Bylde not thyne houſe on heyth vp in the ſkye.
Nonne falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye.
Remember nature ſent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borowed ware.

THOMAS MORE to them that ſeke Fortune.

WHO ſo delyteth to prouen and aſſay,
Of waveryng fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunſwere pleaſe you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not,
Fortune to truſt, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fiſt,
She renneth looſe, and turneth where ſhe lyſt.
The rollyng dyſe in whome your lucke doth ſtande,
With whoſe vnhappy chaunce ye be ſo wroth,
Ye knowe your ſelfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be fyſhe and frogges both.
Caſt in your nette: but be you liefe or lothe,
Hold you content as fortune lyſt aſſyne:
For it is your owne fyſhyng and not myne.
And though in one chaunce fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other ſhe ſhall it amende.
There is no manne ſo farre out of her grace,
But he ſometyme hath comfort and ſolace:
Ne none agayne ſo farre foorth in her fauour,
That is full ſatisfyed with her behauiour.
Fortune is ſtately, ſolemne, prowde, and hye:
And rycheſſe geueth, to haue ſeruyce therefore.
The nedy begger catcheth an halfpeny.
Some manne a thouſande pounde, ſome leſſe ſome more.
But for all that ſhe kepeth euer in ſtore,

From euery manne ſome parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray therfore and ſerue her ſtyll.
Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none.
Some manne hath both, but he can get none health.
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone,
Can he not crepe, by no maner of ſtelth.
To ſome ſhe ſendeth, children, ryches, welthe,
Honour, woorſhyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe:
But yet ſhe pyncheth hym with a ſhrewde wyfe.
Then for aſmuch as it is fortunes guyſe,
To graunt to manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her ſelfe lyſt order and deuyſe,
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,
I counſayle you eche one truſſe vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With ſuche rewarde as fortune hath you ſent.
All thynges in this boke that ye ſhall rede,
Doe as ye lyſt, there ſhall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as ſurely as your crede.
But notwithſtandyng certes in my mynde,
I durſt well ſwere, as true ye ſhall them fynde,
In euery point eche anſwere by and by,
As are the iudgementes of aſtronomye.

The Deſcripcion of RICHARD the thirde.

RICHARDE the third ſonne, of whom we nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either of them, in bodye and proweſſe farre vnder them bothe, little of ſtature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed, his left ſhoulder much higher than his right, hard fauoured of viſage, and ſuch as is in ſtates called warlye, in other menne otherwiſe, he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for trouth reported, that the duches his mother had ſo much a doe in her trauaile: that ſhee coulde not bee deliuered of hym vacuute, and that he came into the world with the feete forwarde, as menne bee borne outwarde, and (as the fame runneth) alſo not vnrothed, whither menne of hetred reporte aboue the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged her courſe in hys beginnynge, whiche in the courſe of his lyfe many thinges vnnaturallye committed. None euill capraine was hee in the warre, as to whiche his diſpoſicion was more meetely then for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and ſommetime ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne perſone, either of hardineſſe or polytike order, free was hee called of dyſpence, and ſommewhat aboue hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vaſtedfaſte frendeſhippe, for whiche hee was fain to pil and ſpoyle in other places, and get him ſtedfaſt hatred. Hee was cloſe and ſecrete, a deepe diſſimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardely hated, not letting to kiſſe whome he thoughte to kyll: diſpitious and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for ambicion, and either for the ſuretie and encreaſe of his eſtate. Frende and foo was muche what indifferent, where his aduauntage grew, he ſpared no mans deathe, whoſe life withſtoode his purpoſe. He ſlewe with his owne handes king Henry the ſixt, being priſoner in the Tower, as menne conſtantly ſaye, and that without commaundement or knowledge of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly yf he had entended that thinge, haue appointed that boocherly office, to ſome other then his owne borne brother.

Semme wiſe menne alſo weene, that his drift couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee reſiſted openly, howbeit ſomwhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, think that he long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king in that caſe the king his brother (whoſe life hee looked that euil dyete ſhoulde ſhorten) ſhoulde happen to deceaſe (as in dede he did) while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys intente he was gladde of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whoſe life muſt nedes haue hindered hym ſo entendynge, whither the ſame duke of Clarence hadde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterpriſed to be kyng himſelfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whoſo diuineth vppon coniectures, maye as wel ſhote too farre as to ſhort. Howbeit this haue I by credible informacion learned, that the ſelfe nighte in whiche kynge Edwarde died, one Myſtlebrooke longe ere mornynge, came in greate haſte to the houſe of one Pottyer dwellyng in Reddecroſſe ſtrete without Crepulgate: and when he was with haſtye rappyng quickly letten in, hee ſhewed vnto Pottyer that kynge Edwarde was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottier then wyll my mayſter the duke of Glouceſter bee kynge. What cauſe hee hadde ſoo to thynke harde it is to ſaye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thynge knewe that hee ſuche thynge purpoſed, or otherwyſe had anye inkelynge thereof: for hee was not likelye to ſpeake it of noughte.

But nowe to returne to the courſe of this hyſtorye, were it that the duke of Glouceſter hadde of old fore-minded this concluſion, or was nowe at erſte thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occaſion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as opportunitye and lykelyhoode of ſpede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer entended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr deſtruccion, with the vſurpacion of the regal dignitye vppon hymſelfe. And for as muche as hee well wiſte and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennynge betwene the queenes

kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, he nowe thought that their deuiſion ſhoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnynge to the purſuite of his intente, and a ſure ground for the foundacion of al his building yf he might firſte vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde diſpleaſure, abuſe the anger and ygnoraunce of the tone partie, to the deſtruccion of the tother: and then wynne to this purpoſe as manye as he coulde: and thoſe that coulde not be wonne, myght be loſte ere they looked therefore. For of one thynge was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he ſhold ſoone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edwarde in his life, albeit that this diſcencion betwene hys frendes ſommewhat yrked hym: yet in his good healthe he ſommewhat the leſſe regarded it, becauſe hee thought whatſoeuer buſines ſhoulde falle betwene them, hymſelfe ſhould alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his laſt ſickneſſe, when hee receiued his naturall ſtrengthe ſoo ſore enfebled, that hee dyſpayred all recouerye, then hee conſyderynge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothynge leſſe miſtruſted then that that happened, yet well forſeynge that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children ſhoulde lacke diſcrecion of themſelf, and good counſayle of their frendes, of whiche either party ſhold counſayle for their owne commodity and rather by pleaſaunte aduyſe too wynne themſelfe fauour, then by profitable aduertiſemente to do the children good, he called ſome of them before him that were at variaunce, and in eſpecyall the lorde marques Dorſette the quenes ſonne by her fyrſte houſebande, and Richarde the lorde Haſtynges, a noble man, than lorde chaumberlayne agayne whome the quene ſpecially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and alſo for that ſhee thoughte hym ſe cretelye familyer with the kynge in wanton coumpanye. Her kynred alſo bare hym ſore, as well for that the kynge hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kinges former promyſe) as for diuerſe other great giftes whiche hee receyued, that they loked for. When theſe lordes with diuerſe other of bothe the parties were comme in preſence, the kynge liftinge vppe himſelfe and vnderſette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyſe ſayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinſmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you ſee, and I feele. By whiche the leſſe whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what caſe I leaue you, for ſuch as I leaue you, ſuche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they ſhoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at varyaunce, myght happe to fall themſelfe at warre ere their diſcrecion woulde ſerue to ſette you at peace. Ye ſee their youthe, of whiche I recken the onely ſuretie to reſte in youre concord. For it ſuffiſeth not that al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithfulneſſe happelye woulde ſuffiſe. But childehood muſt be maintained by mens authoritye, and ſlipper youth vnderpropped with elder counſayle, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of eche of others parſon, impugneth eche others counſayle, there muſt it nedes bee long ere anye good concluſion goe forwarde. And alſo while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery ſhall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduyſe, of whyche muſte needes enſue the euyll bringing vppe of the prynce, whoſe mynd in tender youth infect, ſhal redily fal to miſchief and riot, and drawe down with this noble relme to ruine: but if grace turn him to wiſdom, which if God ſend, then thei that by euill menes before pleaſed him beſt, ſhal after fall fartheſt out of fauour, ſo that euer at length euil driftes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes proſper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great cauſes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our miſconſtruccion turneth vnto worſe or a final diſpleaſure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had ſo great cauſe of hatred, as ye have of loue. That we be al men, that we be chriſten men, this ſhall I leave for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any prechers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by goyng to the place that thei all preache of.) But this ſhal I deſire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kinred or affinitie, which ſpirytuall kynred of affynyty, if the ſacramentes of Chriſtes churche, beare that weyghte with vs that would Godde thei did, ſhoulde no leſſe moue vs to charitye, then the reſpecte of fleſhlye conſanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worſe, for the ſelfe cauſe that you ought to loue the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee ſo deadlye debate, as amonge them, whyche by nature and lawe moſte oughte to agree together. Such a peſtilente ſerpente is ambicion and deſyre of vaine glorye and ſoueraintye, whiche amonge ſtates where he once entreth crepeth foorth ſo farre, tyll with deuiſion and variaunce hee turneth all to miſchiefe. Firſte longing to be nexte the beſt, afterwarde egall with the beſte, and at laſte chiefe and aboue the beſte. Of which immoderate appetite of woorſhip, and thereby of debate and diſſencion what loſſe, what

ſorowe,

ſorowe, what trouble hathe within theſe fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as wel forgeate as wee wel remember.

Whiche thinges yf I coulde as wel haue foreſene, as I haue with my more payne then pleaſure proued, by Goddes bleſſed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courteſye of mennes knees, with the loſſe of ſoo many heades. But ſithen thynges paſſed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occaſion we haue taken ſoo greate hurte afore, that we efteſoones fall not in that occaſion agayne. Nowe be thoſe griefes paſſed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likelie righte wel to proſper in wealthfull peace vnder youre coſeyns my children, if Godde ſende them life and you loue. Of whiche twoo thinges, the leſſe loſſe wer they by whome thoughe Godde dydde hys pleaſure, yet ſhoulde the realme alway finde kinges and paraduenture as good kinges. But yf you among your ſelfe in a childes reygne fall at debate, many a good man ſhall periſh and happely he to, and ye to, ere thys land finde peace again. Wherfore in theſe laſt wordes that euer I looke to ſpeak with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer borne to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forwarde, all gricues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truſte you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne ſurety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to ſitte vp, laide him down on his right ſide, his face towarde them: and none was there preſent that coulde refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and anſwering for the time as thei thought to ſtand with his pleaſure, there in his preſence (as by their wordes appered) eche forgaue other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a ſonder. As ſone as the king was departed, the noble prince his ſonne drew toward London, which at the time of his deceaſe, kept his houſhold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourſe to iuſtice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this enchealon the prince was in the life of his father ſente thither, to the ende that the authoritie of his preſence ſhould refraine euill diſpoſed parſons fro the boldnes of their former outerages, to the gouernaunce and ordering of this yong prince at his ſending thyther, was there appointed Sir Anthony Woduile lord Riuers and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counſayle. Adioyned was there vnto him other of the ſame partie, and in effect euery one as he was nereſt of kin vnto the quene, ſo was planted next about the prince. That diſte by the quene not vnwiſely deuiſed, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauour, the duke of Glouceſter turned vnto their deſtruccion, and vpon that grounde ſet the foundacion of all his vnhappy building. For whom ſoeuer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himſelf their fauor, hee brake vnto them, ſome by mouth, ſom by writing or ſecret meſſengers, that it neyther was reaſon nor in any wiſe to be ſuffered, that the yong king their maſter and kinſmanne, ſhoold bee in the handes and cuſtodye of his mothers kinred, ſequeſtred in maner from theyr compani and attendance, of which eueri one ought him as faithful ſeruice as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers ſide: whoſe blood (quod he) ſauing the kinges pleaſure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who ſay remoued from the kyng, and the leſſe noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys mageſtie, nor vnto vs, and alſo to his grace no ſurety to haue the mightieſt of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little ieopardy, to ſuffer our welproued euil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and ſone perſwaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himſelf, albeit he was a manne of age and of diſcrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more then ſtode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduauncement of them ſelfe. Whiche whither they ſorer thirſted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer hard I wene to geſſe. And if ſome folkes frendſhip had not holden better place with the king, then any reſpect of kinred, thei might peraduenture eaſily haue be trapped and brought to confuſion ſomme of vs ere this. Why not as eaſily as they haue done ſome other aheadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is paſte. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee ſuffer this yong kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abuſe the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouiſion forbyd. Of which good prouiſion none of vs hath any thing the leſſe nede, for the late made attonemente, in whiche the kinges pleaſure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I beleue is ſo vnwyſe, ouerſone to truſte a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, ſodainely contract in one houre continued, yet ſcant a fortnight, ſhold be

be depen ſetled in their ſtomackes: then a long accuſtomed malice many yeres rooted.

With theſe wordes and writynges and ſuche other, the duke of Glouceſter ſone ſet a fyre, them that were of themſelf ethe to kindle, and in eſpeciall twayne, Edwarde duke of Buckingham, and Richarde lorde Haſtinges and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe ſucceſſion from his anceſtres, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. Theſe two not bearing eche to other ſo muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Glouceſter, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kinges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Glouceſter vnderſtandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accoumpanied with ſuche power of theyr frendes, that it ſhoulde bee harde for hym to brynge his purpoſe to paſſe, without the gathering and great aſſemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiſte was doubtous, and in which the kyng being on their ſide, his part ſhould haue the face and name of a rebellion: he ſecretly therefore by diuers meanes, cauſed the quene to be perſwaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and alſo ſhold be ieopardous, the king to come vp ſtrong. For where as nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing ſtudyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred ſhold aſſemble in the kinges name muche people, thei ſhould geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene ſommetyme debate, to feare and ſuſpecte, leſte they ſhoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges ſauegarde whome no manne empugned, but for theyr deſtruccion, hauying more regarde to their old variaunce, then their newe attonement. For whiche cauſe thei ſhoulde aſſemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whoſe power ſhe wyſte wel farre ſtretched. And thus ſhould all the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof ſhould enſue, which was likely not to be litle, and the moſt harme there like to fal wher ſhe left would, al the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and ſay that thei had vnwyſelye and vntrewlye alſo, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her huſband ſo prudentelye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obſerued.

The quene being in this wiſe perſwaded, ſuche woorde ſent vnto her ſonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kynge, and ouer that the duke of Glouceſter hymſelfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wr vnto the kynge ſoo reuerentlye, and to the queenes frendes there ſoo louyngelye, that they nothynge earthelye myſtruſtynge, broughte the kynge vppe in greate haſte, not in good ſpede, with a ſober coumpanye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when theſe dukes of Glouceſter and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Riuers the kynges vncle, entendyng on the morowe to folow the kynge, and bee with hym at Stonye Stratford miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene theſe dukes and the lorde Riuers a greate while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courteſye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes ſecretelye with a fewe of their moſte priuye frendes, ſette them downe in counſayle, wherin they ſpent a great parte of the nyght. And at their riſinge in the dawnyng of the day, thei ſent about priuily to their ſeruantes in the innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commaundemente to make them ſelfe ſhortely readye, for their lordes wer to horſebackward. Vppon whiche meſſages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers ſeruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde theſe dukes taken alſo into their cuſtodye the kayes of the inne, that none ſhoulde paſſe foorth without theyr licence.

And ouer this in the hyghe waye toward Stonye Stratforde where the kynge laye, they hadde beeſtowed certayne of theyr folke, that ſhoulde ſende backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they ſhould geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themſelfe entended for the ſhewe of theire dylygence, to bee the fyrſte that ſhoulde that daye attende vppon the kynges highneſſe oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderſtode the gates cloſed, and the wayes on euerye ſide beſette, neyther hys ſeruauntes nor hymſelf ſuffered to go oute, parceiuyng well ſo greate a thyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner preſent with this laſt nightes chere, in ſo few houres ſo gret a chaunge maruelouſlye miſliked. How be it ſithe hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe himſelfe cloſe, hee woulde not, leſte he ſhoulde ſeeme to hyde himſelfe for ſome ſecret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he ſaw no ſuch cauſe in hym ſelf: he determined vppon the ſuretie of his own conſcience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what this matter myghte meane. Whome as ſoone as they ſawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and ſaye, that hee intended to ſette diſtaunce beetweene the kynge and them, and to brynge them to confuſion, but it ſhoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee be-

ganne (as hee was a very well ſpoken manne) in goodly wiſe to excuſe himſelf, they taryed not the ende of his aunſwere, but ſhortely tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, foorthwyth wente to horſebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horſebacke, and departe forwarde, to leaue that lodging for them, becauſe it was to ſtreighte for bothe coumpanies. And as ſone as they came in his preſence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham ſaide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on theire knees in very humble wiſe, ſalued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor miſtruſtinge as yet. But euen by and by in his preſence, they piked a quarell to the lorde Richarde Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, ſayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncle, hadde coumpaſſed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to ſette variaunce among the ſtates, and to ſubdewe and deſtroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accoumpliſhinge whereof, they ſayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges treaſor, and ſent menne to the ſea. All whiche thinge theſe dukes wiſte well were done for good purpoſes and neceſſari by the whole counſaile at London, ſauing that ſommewhat thei muſt ſai. Vnto whiche woordes, the king aunſwered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot ſaie. But in good faith I dare well aunſwere for myne vncle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any ſuch matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei haue kepte theire dealing in theſe matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And foorthwith thei arreſted the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Waughan knighte, in the kinges preſence, and broughte the king and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counſaile. And there they ſent awaie from the kinge whom it pleaſed them, and ſette newe ſeruantes aboute him, ſuche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Glouceſter ſente a diſhe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to bee of good chere, all ſhould be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the meſſenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richarde with the ſame meſſage for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of coumfort, as one to whom ſuch aduerſitie was ſtraunge. But himſelf had been al his dayes in vre therewith, and therfore coulde beare it the better. But for al this coumfortable courteſye of the duke of Glouceſter he ſent the lord Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to priſon, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in concluſion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to hys doughter maiſtres MARGARET ROPER, within a whyle after he was priſoner in the Towre.

MYNE own good doughter, our lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of worldly thynges I no more deſyer then I haue. I beſeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And ſuch thynges as I ſomewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put theim into your myndes, as I truſte he dothe and better to by hys holy ſpirite: who bleſſe you and preſerue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all nor your babes, nor your nurſes, nor your good huſbandes, nor your good huſbandes ſhrewde wyues, nor your fathers ſhrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

THOMAS MORE, knight.

Two ſhort ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made for hys paſtyme while he was priſoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the loſt louer.

EY flatering fortune, loke thou neuer ſo fayre,
Or neuer ſo pleſantly begin to ſmile,
As though thou wouldſt my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou ſhalt not me begile.
Truſt ſhall I God, to entre in a while.
Hys hauen or heauen ſure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a ſtorme.

DAUY the dycer.

LONG was I lady Luke your ſeruing man,
And now haue loſt agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beſhrew your cat,
But in fayth I bleſſe you agayne a thouſand times,
For lending me now ſome layſure to make rymes.

At the ſame time with Sir *Thomas More* lived *Skelton*, the poet laureate of *Henry* VIII. from whoſe

works it ſeems proper to inſert a few ſtanzas, though he cannot be ſaid to have attained great elegance of language.

The prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpne whan the ſonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete entryped hath our corne
When Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, ſmylynge halfe in ſcorne
At our foly and our vnſtedfaſtneſſe
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,
I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as coulde be
Can touche a trouth, and cloke ſubtylly
With freſhe vtteraunce full ſentencyouſly
Dyuerſe in ſtyle ſome ſpared not vyce to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly dyd endyte
Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
May neuer dye, but euermore endure
I was ſore moued to a forſe the ſame
But ignoraunce full ſoone dyd me dyſcure
And ſhewed that in this arte I was not ſure
For to illumine ſhe ſayd I was to dulle
Aduyſynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte, for he ſo wyll atteyne
Excedyng ferther than his connynge is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet haue I knowen ſuche er this
But of reproche ſurely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue
What and he ſlyde downe, who ſhall him ſaue?
Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and caſt
That I ne wyſte what to do was beſte
So ſore enwered that I was at the laſte
Enforſed to ſlepe, and for to take ſome reſte
And to lye downe as ſoone as I my dreſte
At Harwyche porte ſlumbrynge as I laye
In myne hoſtes houſe called powers keye.

Of the wits that flouriſhed in the reign of *Henry* VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of *Surry*; and this hiſtory would therefore have been imperfect without ſome ſpecimens of his works, which yet it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh from thoſe of Sir *Thomas Wyat* and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three firſt are, I believe, *Surry*'s; the reſt, being of the ſame age, are ſelected, ſome as examples of different meaſures, and one as the oldeſt compoſition which I have found in blank verſe.

Deſcription of Spring, wherein eche thing renewes, ſave only the lover.

THE ſoote ſeaſon that bud, and bloome fourth bringes,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The Nightingall with fethers new ſhe ſinges;
The turtle to her mate hath told the tale:
Somer is come, for every ſpray now ſpringes,
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter cõate he flynges;
The fiſhes flete with newe repayred ſcale:
The adder all her ſlough away ſhe flynges,
The ſwift ſwallow purſueth the flyes ſmalle,
The buſy bee her honey how ſhe mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I ſee among theſe pleaſant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my ſorrow ſprynges.

Deſcripcion of the reſtleſs eſtate of a lover.

WHEN youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides ſcourge had made me runne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary courſe begunne:
And then I ſaw howe my deſyre
Miſguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me loſe a better prey.
For when in ſighes I ſpent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling ſmoke dyd ſtill bewray,
The preſent heat of ſecret flame:
And when ſalt teares do bayne my breaſt,
Where love his pleaſent traynes hath ſown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes oppreſt,
Ere that the buddes were ſpronge and blowne.
And when myne eyen dyd ſtill purſue,
The flying chaſe of theyre requeſt;
Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my breſte.
When every loke theſe cheekes might ſtayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward ſignes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my harte was fled.
But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kynd of Colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that elſe ſhould ſee
My ſpeckled chekes with Cupids hew.
And now the covert breſt I clame,
That worſhipt Cupide ſecretely;
And nouriſhed hys ſacred flame,
From whence no blairing ſparks do flye.

Deſcripcion

Deſcripcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleightes of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that moſt part in diſcord
Our willes do ſtand, whereby our hartes but ſeldom do accord:
Decyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The ſimple hartes which he doth ſtrike with froward divers ſtroke.
He cauſeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,
And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others harte.
Whoſe gleames of burning fyre and eaſy ſparkes of flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame
From caſye ford where I myghte wade and paſs full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe dark hell:
And me withholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And willes me that my mortal foe I do beſeke of Grace;
He lettes me to purſue a conqueſt welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were loſt, ere that my ſute begunne.
So by this means I know how ſoon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to ſtryfe, and ſo agayne returne.
I know how to content my ſelf in others luſt,
Of little ſtuffe unto my ſelf to weave a webbe of truſt:
And how to hyde my harmes with ſole dyſſembling chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.
I know how that the bloud forſakes the face for dred,
And how by ſhame it ſtaynes agayne the Chekes with flaming red:
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the reſtleſs forge I wote eke how it workes.
I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell
But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him that loveth well.
I know in heate and colde the Lover how he ſhakes,
In ſynging how he doth complayne, in ſleeping how he wakes
To languiſh without ache, ſickeleſſe for to conſume,
A thouſand thynges for to devyſe, reſolvynge of his fume;
And though he lyſte to ſee his Ladyes Grace full ſore
Such pleaſures as delyght hys Eye, do not his helthe reſtore.
I know to ſeke the tracte of my deſyred foe,
And fere to fynde that I do ſeek, but chiefly this I know,
That Lovers muſt transfourme into the thynge beloved,
And live (alas! who would believe?) with ſprite from Lyfe removed.
I knowe in harty ſighes and laughters of the ſpleene,
At once to chaunge my ſtate, my will, and eke my colour clene.
I know how to deceyve my ſelf wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chaſtiſed is, by beatynge of the whelpe.
In ſtandynge nere the fyre, I know how that I freaſe;
Farre of I burne, in bothe I waſte, and ſo my Lyfe I leeſe.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde,
How ſmalle a nete may take and maſe a harte of gentle kynde:
Or elſe with ſeldom ſwete to ſeaſon hepes of gall,
Revived with a glympſe of Grace old ſorrowes to let fall.
The hydden traynes I know, and ſecret ſnares of Love,
How ſoone a loke will prynte a thoughte that never may remove.
The ſlypper ſtate I know, the ſodein turnes from welthe
The doubtfull hope, the certaine wooe, and ſure deſpaired helthe.

A praiſe of his ladie.

GEVE place you ladies and be gone,
Boaſt not your ſelves at all,
For here at hande approcheth one,
Whoſe face will ſtayne you all.
The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious ſtone,
I wiſhe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.
In eche of her two chriſtall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart ſuffiſe
To ſee that lampe of joye.
I think nature hath loſt the moulde,
Where ſhe her ſhape did take;
Or elſe I doubte if nature coulde
So fayre a creature make.
She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whoſe like was never ſeene nor heard,
That any man can fynde.
In lyfe ſhe is Diana chaſt
In trouth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede ſtedfaſt;
What will you more we ſay:

If all the world were fought ſo farre,
Who could finde ſuche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a ſtarre
Within the froſty night.

The Lover refuſed of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY youthfull yeres are paſt,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyfe it may not laſt,
My grave and I am one.
My mvrth and joyes are fled,
And I a Man in wo,
Deſirous to be ded,
My miſchiefe to forego.
I burne and am a colde,
I freeſe amyddes the fyer,
I ſee ſhe doth witholde
That is my honeſt deſyre.
I ſee my helpe at hande,
I ſee my lyfe alſo,
I ſee where ſhe doth ſtande
That is my deadly fo.
I ſee how ſhe doth ſee,
And yet ſhe wil be blynde,
I ſee in helpyng me,
She ſekes and wil not fynde.
I ſee how ſhe doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I ſee when I come nye,
How fayne ſhe would be gone.
I ſee what wil ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you ſhall ſee therfore
That ſhe ſhall have her will.
I cannot live with ſtones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The Death of ZOROAS, an Egiptian aſtronomer, in the firſt fight that Alexander had with the Perſians.

NOW clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Gan paſſe the noys of dredfull trumpetts clang,
Shrowded with ſhafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes,
Covered the ayre. Againſt full fatted bulles,
As forceth kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whoſe greedy guts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons againſt the Perſians fare,
Now corpſes hyde the purpurde ſoyle with blood;
Large ſlaughter on eche ſide, but Perſes more,
Moyſt [illegible]es bebled, theyr heartes and numbers abate,
Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
The lireing Macedon by ſwordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Dary, but hym his mereſt kyn,
Oxate preſerves with horſemen on a plumpe
Before his carr, that none his charge ſhould give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where ſtrong youth is ſpent:
Shaking her bloudy hands, Bellone among
The Perſes ſoweth all kind of cruel death:
With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
Hym ſmytes the club, hym woundes farre ſtryking bowe,
And him the ſling, and him the ſhining ſword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he reſtes.
Right over ſtoode in ſnowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunnyng clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celeſtiall bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aſpect, eclips,
And influence, and conſtellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty ſtorde, what ſigne forewarned death,
How winter gendreth ſnow, what temperature
In the prime tyde doth ſeaſon well the ſoyle,
Why ſummer burnes, why autumne hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themſelves how great
Proportion is; what ſway the erryng lightes
Doth ſend in courſe gayne that fyrſt movyng heaven;
What grees one from another diſtance be,
What ſtarr doth let the hurtfull fyre to rage,
Or him more mylde what oppoſition makes,
What fyre doth qualifye Mavorſes fyre,
What houſe eche one doth ſeeke, what plannett raignes
Within this heaven ſphere, nor that ſmall thynges
I ſpeake, whole heaven he cloſeth in his breſt.
This ſage then in the ſtarres hath ſpyed the fates
Threatned him death without delay, and, ſith,
He ſaw he could not fatall order chaunge,
Foreward he preſt in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand deſirous to be ſlain,
The bouldeſt borne, and worthieſt in the feilde;
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And ſeking death, in fyrſt front of his rage,
Comes deſperately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes,
With reckleſſe wordes and clamour him provokes,
And ſayth, Nectanaks baſtard ſhamefull ſtayne
Of mothers bed, why loſeſt thou thy ſtrokes,
Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in caſe
Manhood there be ſo much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare

Apollo's

Apollo's laurell both for learnings laude,
And eke for martiall praiſe, that in my ſhielde
The ſeven fold Sophi of Minerve contein,
A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.
The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
The wilfull wight, and with ſoft words ayen,
O monſtrous man (quoth he) what ſo thou art,
I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
This lodge of Lore, the Muſes manſion marre;
That treaſure houſe this hand ſhall never ſpoyle,
My ſword ſhall never bruiſe that ſkillful brayne,
Long gather'd heapes of ſcience ſone to ſpill;
O howe fayre fruites may you to mortall men
From Wiſdoms garden give; how many may
By you the wiſer and the better prove:
What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
Perſwades to be downe, ſent to depe Averne,
Where no artes flouriſh, nor no knowledge vailes
For all theſe ſawes. When thus the ſovereign ſaid,
Alighted Zoroas with ſword unſheathed,
The careleſs king there ſmoate above the greve,
At th' opening of his quiſhes wounded him,
So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnaſhe,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wiſe
Hym to forbeare, ſett ſpurrs unto his ſtede,
And turnde away, leſt anger of his ſmarte
Should cauſe revenger hand deale balefull blowes.
But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
One Meleager could not bear this ſight,
But ran upon the ſaid Egyptian rude,
And cut him in both knees: he fell to ground,
Wherewith a whole rout came of ſouldiours ſterne,
And all in pieces hewed the ſely ſeg,
But happely the ſoule fled to the ſtarres,
Where, under him, he hath full ſight of all,
Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
The Perſians wauld ſuch ſapience to forgoe,
The very ſone the Macedonians wiſht
He would have lived, king Alexander ſelfe
Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
Who wonne like praiſe for conqueſt of his Yre,
As for ſtoute men in field that day ſubdued,
Who princes taught how to diſcerne a man,
That in his head ſo rare a jewel beares,
But over all thoſe lame Camenes, thoſe ſame,
Divine Camenes, whoſe honour he procurde,
As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can,
Do cheriſh hym deceaſt, and ſett him free,
From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the *Ship of Fooles*, of which the following extract will ſhew his ſtyle.

Of Mockers and Scorners, and falſe Accuſers.

O Heartleſs fooles, haſte here to our doctrine,
Leaue off the wayes of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
For here ſhall I ſhewe you good and veritie:
Encline, and ye finde ſhall great proſperitie,
Enſuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.
Who that will followe the graces manyfolde
Which are in vertue, ſhall finde auauncement:
Wherfore ye fooles that in your ſinne are bolde,
Enſue ye wiſdome, and leaue your lewde intent,
Wiſdome is the way of men moſt excellent:
Therfore haue done, and ſhortly ſpede your pace,
To quaynt your ſelf and company with grace.
Learne what is vertue, therin is great ſolace,
Learne what is truth, ſadnes and prudence,
Let grutche be gone, and grauitie purchaſe,
Forſake your folly and inconuenience,
Ceaſe to be fooles, and ay to ſue offence,
Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
For it and wiſedome is ground of clenlynes.
Wiſedome and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
Whiche man enduеth with honour ſpeciall,
But ſuche heartes as ſlepe in fooliſhnes
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
But in this little barge in principall
All fooliſh mockers I purpoſe to repreue,
Clawe he his backe that feeleth itch or greue.
Mockers and ſcorners that are harde of beleue,
With a rough comb here will I clawe and grate,
To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
And leaue their folly, which cauſeth great debate:
Suche caytiues ſpare neyther poore man nor eſtate,
And where their ſelfe are moſt worthy deriſion,
Other men to ſcorne is all their moſt condition.
Yet are mo fooles of this abuſion,
Whiche of wiſe men deſpiſeth the doctrine,
With mowes, mockes, ſcorne, and colluſion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good diſcipline:
Shewe to ſuche wiſdome, yet ſhall they not encline
Unto the ſame, but ſet nothing therby,
But mocke thy doctrine, ſtill or openly.
So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
A mocke or mowe ſhall he haue by and by:
Thus in deriſion haue fooles their ſpeciall game.
Correct a wiſe man that woulde eſchue ill name,
And fayne would learne, and his lewde life amende,
And to thy wordes he gladly ſhall intende.

If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him selfe putting mekely unto subiection,
Folowing his preceptes and good direction:
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He shall his teacher hate, slaunder and diffame.
Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,
And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
And so is he sore wounded with the same,
And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.
It also proued full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.
He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
Agaynst a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he vseth the same.
But who that of sinne is cleane in deede and thought,
May him well scorne whose liuing is starke nought.
The scornes of Naball full dere should haue been bought,
If Abigayl his wife discrete and sage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes sought,
The wrath of Dauid to temper and asswage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne.
So might they curse the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
So many other of this sort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus is it foly for wise men to encline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall
Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your ioy,
Proudly despising Gods punition:
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him seruaunt to all his lyne and stocke.
So shall ye caytifs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and other scorne and mocke.

Thus have I deduced the *English* language from the age of *Alfred* to that of *Elizabeth*; in some parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at least, in such a manner that its progress may be easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its first rudeness to its present elegance.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. *Wilson*, a man celebrated for the politeness of his style, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our language in his time, the following may be of use to show.

PRonunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the voyce, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of suche woordes and mater as by speache are declared. The vse hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue prayse for tellynge his tale in open assemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comelye countenaunce, he shal be thought to passe all other that haue the like vtteraunce: thoughe they haue much better learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete soundynge lute muche setteth forthe a meane deuised ballade. Or as the founde of a good instrumente styrreth the hearers, and moueth muche delite, so a cleare soundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie eares, with muche swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes therfore, that famouse oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefest point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the seconde, and the thirde, he still made aunswere, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunswere, till they lefte askyng, declaryng hereby that arte without vtteraunce can doue nothyng, vtteraunce without arte can doue right muche. And no doubte that man is in outwarde apparaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. *Æschines* lykwyse beyng banniſhed his countrie through Demosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto, by force whereof he was banniſhed, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same: then (q d *Æschines*) you would have marueiled muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it. Thus beyng cast in miserie and banniſhed for euer, he could not but geue such greate reporte of his deadly and mortal ennemy.

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of uſing words properly*, compriſes four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Proſody.

In this diviſion and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter diſtribution might not be found. Experience has long ſhown this method to be ſo diſtinct as to obviate confuſion, and ſo comprehenſive as to prevent any inconvenient omiſſions. I likewiſe uſe the terms already received, and already underſtood, though perhaps others more proper might ſometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whoſe new terms have ſunk their learning into neglect, have left ſufficient warning againſt the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into ſyllables, and ſyllables into words*. It therefore teaches previouſly the form and ſound of letters.

The letters of the Engliſh language are,

Saxon.	Roman.	Italick.	Old Engliſh.	Name.
A a	A a	*A a*	𝔄 𝔞	*a*
B b	B b	*B b*	𝔅 𝔟	*be*
C c	C c	*C c*	ℭ 𝔠	*ſee*
D d	D d	*D d*	𝔇 𝔡	*dee*
E e	E e	*E e*	𝔈 𝔢	*e*
F f	F f	*F f*	𝔉 𝔣	*eff*
G g	G g	*G g*	𝔊 𝔤	*jee*
H h	H h	*H h*	ℌ 𝔥	*aitch*
I i	I i	*I i*	ℑ 𝔦	*i* (or *ja*
	J j	*J j*	𝔍 𝔧	*j* conſonant,
K k	K k	*K k*	𝔎 𝔨	*ka*
L l	L l	*L l*	𝔏 𝔩	*el*
M m	M m	*M m*	𝔐 𝔪	*em*
N n	N n	*N n*	𝔑 𝔫	*en*
O o	O o	*O o*	𝔒 𝔬	*o*
P p	P p	*P p*	𝔓 𝔭	*pee*
Q cp	Q q	*Q q*	𝔔 𝔮	*cue*
R r	R r	*R r*	ℜ 𝔯	*ar*
S ſ	S ſs	*S ſs*	𝔖 𝔰 ſ	*eſs*
T t	T t	*T t*	𝔗 𝔱	*tee*
U u	U u	*U u*	𝔘 𝔲	*u* (or *va*
V v	V v	*V v*	𝔙 𝔳	*v* conſonant,
W w	W w	*W w*	𝔚 𝔴	double *u*
X x	X x	*X x*	𝔛 𝔵	*ex*
Y ẏ	Y y	*Y y*	𝔜 𝔶	*wy*
Z z	Z z	*Z z*	ℨ 𝔷	*zed*, more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is *ſ hard*.

To theſe may be added certain combinations of letters univerſally uſed in printing; as ct, ſt, fi, fl, ſh, ck, ff, ffi, ffl, &, or *and per ſe, and*. ct, ſt, fi, fl, ff, ffi, ffl, ſh, ck.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, becauſe anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expreſſed by the ſame character; but as thoſe letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly ſaid to conſiſt of twenty-ſix letters.

None of the ſmall conſonants have a double form, except *ſ*, *s*; of which *ſ* is uſed in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy*, *holy*; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying*; from *beautify*, *beautifying*; in the words *ſays*, *days*, *eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *υ*, as *ſyſtem*, σύστημα; *ſympathy*, συμπαθεια.

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw*, *grew*, *view*, *vow*, *flowing*, *lowneſs*.

The ſounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I ſhall not, like ſome other grammarians, enquire into the original of their form, as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of ſpeech, as a mechanick, anatomiſt, or phyſiologiſt; nor into the properties and gradation of ſounds, or the elegance or harſhneſs of particular combinations, as a writer of univerſal and tranſcendental grammar. I conſider the Engliſh alphabet only as it is Engliſh; and even in this narrow diſquiſition, I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, becauſe by writing in Engliſh I ſuppoſe my reader already acquainted with the Engliſh language, and conſequently able to pronounce the letters, of which I teach the pronunciation; and becauſe of ſounds in general it may be obſerved, that words are unable to deſcribe them. An account therefore of the primitive and ſimple letters is uſeleſs almoſt alike to thoſe who know their ſound, and thoſe who know it not.

Of VOWELS.

A.

A has three ſounds, the ſlender, open, and broad.

A ſlender is found in moſt words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation*, *ſalvation*, *generation*.

The *a* ſlender is the proper Engliſh *a*, called very juſtly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e miſtum*, as having a middle ſound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a ſimilar ſound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* maſculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly reſembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glaſs*.

A broad reſembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we ſtill ſay *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon ſound,

for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the ruſtick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *baund* for *band*.

The ſhort *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *graſs*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always ſlender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the ſound of the long and ſlender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Au or *aw* has the ſound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Æ is ſometimes found in Latin words not completely naturaliſed or aſſimilated, but is no Engliſh diphthong; and is more properly expreſſed by ſingle *e*, as *Ceſar*, *Eneas*.

E.

E is the letter which occurs moſt frequently in the Engliſh language.

E is long, as in *ſcēne*; or ſhort, as in *cĕllar*, *ſĕparate*, *cĕlebrate*, *mĕn*, *thĕn*.

e It is always ſhort before a double conſonant, or two conſonants, as in *vĕx*, *pĕrplexity*, *rĕſent*, *mĕdlar*, *rĕptile*, *ſerpent*, *cellar*, *aſſation*, *bleſſing*, *ſĕll*, *ſelling*, *dĕbt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being uſed to modify the foregoing conſonant, as *ſince*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *bān*, *bīne*; *cas*, *cāne*; *pīn*, *pīne*; *tūn*, *tūne*; *rŏb*, *rōbe*; *pŏp*, *pōpe*; *fir*, *fire*; *cŭr*, *cūre*; *tŭb*, *tūbe*.

Almoſt all words which now terminate in conſonants ended anciently in *e*, as *yeare*, *yeare*; *wildneſſe*, *woldneſſe*; which *e* probably had the power of the French *e* feminine, and conſtituted a ſyllable with its aſſociate conſonant; for, in old editions, words are ſometimes divided thus, *clea-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or ſilent in poetry, as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the nient *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glŏve*, *lŏve*, *gĭve*.

It has ſometimes in the end of words a ſound obſcure, and ſcarcely perceptible, as *open*, *ſhaſen*, *ſhotten*, *thiſtle*, *participle*, *lucre*.

This faintneſs of ſound is found when *e* ſeparates a mute from a liquid, as in *rŏtten*; or follows a mute and liquid, as in *cattle*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *ſtew*.

Ea ſounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is ſounded like *e* long, as *ſeize*, *perceiving*.

Eu ſounds as *u* long and ſoft.

E, *a*, *u*, are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the ſound of *u*.

E may be ſaid to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *ſleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is ſounded as *e* ſhort; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a ſound, long, as *fīne*; and ſhort, as *fĭn*.

That is eminently obſervable in *i*, which may be likewiſe remarked in other letters, that the ſhort ſound is not the long ſound contracted, but a ſound wholly different.

The long ſound in monoſyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thĭn*, *thīne*.

I is often ſounded before *r* as a ſhort *u*; as *flirt*, *firſt*, *ſhirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *ſhield*, which is ſounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is ſounded as *frĕnd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are ſounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bōne*, *ōbedient*, *corrōding*; or ſhort, as *blŏck*, *knŏck*, *ŏblique*, *lŏck*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The ſhort *o* has ſometimes the ſound of a cloſe *u*, as *ſon*, *come*.

O coaleſces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the ſound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in ſome words derived from Greek, as *æconomy*; but *oe* being not an Engliſh diphthong, they are better written as they are ſounded, with only *e*, *ecunomy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *ſoil*, *moil*, *noiſome*.

This coalition of letters ſeems to unite the ſounds of the two letters as far as two ſounds can be united without being deſtroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the ſound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in ſome words has only the ſound of *o* long, as in *ſoul*, *bowl*, *ſow*, *grow*. Theſe different ſounds are uſed to diſtinguiſh different ſignifications; as *bow*, an inſtrument for ſhooting; *bow*, a depreſſion of the head: *ſow*, the ſhe of a boar; *ſow*, to ſcatter ſeed: *howl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden veſſel.

Ou is ſometimes pronounced like *o* ſoft, as *court*; ſometimes like *o* ſhort, as *cough*; ſometimes like *u* cloſe, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which uſe only can teach.

Ou is frequently uſed in the laſt ſyllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are in the Engliſh, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have expelled the *u*, without conſidering that the laſt ſyllable gives the ſound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a ſound between them, a true compounded of both, beſides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honneur*, *faveur*.

U.

U is long in *uſe*, *conſūſion*; or ſhort, as *ŭs*, *concŭſſion*.

It coaleſces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in theſe combinations the force of the *w*, as *quaff*, *queſt*, *quit*, *quote*, *la guaſpe*, ſometimes in *ui* the *i* loſes its ſound, as in *juice*. It is ſometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *gueſt*, *guiſe*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no ſound.

Ue is ſometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *ſynagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian obſerves of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It ſupplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *deſtroy*, *deſtroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayer*; *pray*, *prayer*; *jay*, *jayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel ẏ, which was commonly uſed where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle ſyllable, before two conſonants, is commonly ſhort, as *ŏppŏrtunity*.

In monoſyllables a ſingle vowel before a ſingle conſonant is ſhort, as *flŭg*, *frŏg*.

Many is pronounced as if it were wrote *manny*.

Of CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried ſound, ſuch as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *ſubtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ*; as *ſincerely, centrick, century, circular, ciſtern, city, ſiccity:* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it ſounds like *k*, as *calm, concavity, copper, incorporate, curioſity, concupiſcence.*

C might be omitted in the language without loſs, ſince one of its ſounds might be ſupplied by *ſ*, and the other by *k*, but that it preſerves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Ch has a ſound which is analyſed into *tſh*, as *church, chin, crutch.* It is the ſame ſound which the Italians give to the *c* ſimple before *i* and *e*, as *citta, cerro.*

Ch is ſounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymiſt, ſcheme, choler. Arch* is commonly ſounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the Engliſh ſound of *ch* before a conſonant, as *archbiſhop.*

Ch, in ſome French words not yet aſſimilated, ſounds like *ſh*, as *machine, chaiſe.*

C, having no determinate ſound, according to Engliſh orthography, never ends a word, therefore we write *ſtick, block*, which were originally *ſticke, blocke*, in ſuch words. *C* is now mute.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *clock, croſs.*

D.

Is uniform in its ſound, as *death, diligent.*

It is uſed before *r*, as *drave, dregs*; and *w*, as *dwell.*

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, is numbered by the grammarians among the ſemi-vowels; yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiouſly ſounded before a liquid, as *fraſl, ſhy, freckle.* It has an unvariable ſound, except that *of* is ſometimes ſpoken nearly as *ov.*

G.

G has two ſounds, one hard, as in *gain, go, gun*; the other ſoft, as in *gem, grant.*

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring, ſnug, ſong, frog.*

Before *e* and *i* the ſound is uncertain.

G before *e* is ſoft, as *gem, generation*, except in *gear, geld, geeſe, get, together*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *ſinging, ſtinger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *ſinger.*

G is mute before *n*, as *gnaſh, ſign, foreign.*

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant, gigantic, gibbet, gibe, giblets, Gilis, gill, gilliflower, gin, ginger, girgle*, to which may be added *Egypt* and *goſſey.*

Gh, in the beginning of a word, has the ſound of the hard *g*, as *ghoſtly*; in the middle, and ſometimes at the end, it is quite ſilent, as *though, right, ſought*, ſpoken *tho', rite, ſoute.*

It has often at the end the ſound of *f*, as *laugh*, whence *laughter* retains the ſame ſound in the middle; *cough, trough, ſough, tough, enough, ſlough.*

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a conſonant, deeply guttural, which is ſtill continued among the Scotch.

G is uſed before *h*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aſpiration, and ſhows that the following vowel muſt be pronounced with a ſtrong emiſſion of breath, as *hat, herſe.*

It ſeldom begins any but the firſt ſyllable, in which it is always ſounded with a full breath, except in *Leu, herb, hoſtler, honour, humble, honeſt, humour*, and their derivatives.

It ſometimes begins middle or final ſyllables in words compounded, as *block-head*, or derived from the Latin, as *comprehended.*

I.

J conſonant ſounds uniformly like the ſoft *g*, and is therefore a letter uſeleſs, except in etymology, as *ejaculation, jeſter, jocund, juice.*

K.

K has the ſound of hard *c*, and is uſed before *e* and *i*, where, according to Engliſh analogy, *c* would be ſoft, as *kept, king, ſkirt, ſkeptick*, for ſo it ſhould be written, not *ſceptick*, becauſe *ſc* is ſounded like *ſ*, as in *ſcene.*

It is uſed before *n*, as *knell, knot*, but totally loſes its ſound in modern pronunciation.

K is never doubled; but *c* is uſed before it to ſhorten the vowel by a double conſonant, as *căckle, pickle.*

L.

L has in Engliſh the ſame liquid ſound as in other languages.

The cuſtom is to double the *l* at the end of monoſyllables, as *kill, will, full.* Theſe words were originally written *kille, wille, fulle*, and when the *e* firſt grew ſilent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is ſometimes mute, as in *calf, half, halves, calves, could, would, ſhould, pſalm, talk, ſalmon, falcon.*

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural ſounds, ſometimes aſpirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as hlaf, *a loaf*, or *bread*, hlaford, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now diſuſed.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almoſt mute, as *table, ſhuttle.*

M.

M has always the ſame ſound, as *murmur, monumental.*

N.

N has always the ſame ſound, as *noble, manners.*

N is ſometimes mute after *m*, as *damn, condemn, hymn.*

P.

P has always the ſame ſound, which the Welſh and Germans confound with *B.*

P is ſometimes mute, as in *pſalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt.*

Ph is uſed for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philoſopher, philanthropy, Philip.*

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a ſound which our Saxon anceſtors well expreſſed by cp, *cw*, as *quadrant, queen, equeſtrian, quilt, enquiry, quire, quotidian.* *Qu* is never followed by *u.*

Qu is ſometimes ſounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer, liquor, riſque, chequer.*

R.

R has the ſame rough ſnarling ſound as in other tongues.

The Saxons uſed often to put *h* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is uſed in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh, myrrhine, catarrhous, rheum, rheumatick, rhyme.*

Re, at the end of ſome words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre, ſepulchre.*

S.

S has a hiſſing ſound, as *ſibilation, ſiſter.*

A ſingle *s* ſeldom ends any word, except in the third perſon of verbs, as *loves, grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees, buſhes, diſtreſſes*; the pronouns *this,*

this, his, hers, yours, us; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus, surplus*; the cluſe being always either in *ſe*, as *houſe, horſe*, or in *ſs*, as *graſs, graſs, liſs, laſs*, anciently *graſſe, draſſe*.

S ſingle, at the end of words, has a groſſer ſound, like that of *z*, as *trees, eyes*, except *this, thus, us, rebus, ſurplus*.

It ſounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intruſion*; and like *f*, if it follows a conſonant, as *converſion*.

It ſounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuſe*, and before *y* final, as *roſy*; and in thoſe words *boſom, deſire, wiſdom, priſon, priſoner, preſent, preſent, damſel, caſement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *ſ*, that it may be ſounded before all conſonants, except *z* and *x*, in which *ſ* is compriſed, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or groſs *ſ*. This *ſ* is therefore termed by grammarians *ſuæ poteſtatis litera*; the reaſon of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be, that in ſome words it might be doubled at pleaſure. Thus we find in ſeveral languages:

Σκιμπιάι, *ſcatter, ſdegno, ſdrucciolo, ſſavellare*, σφίγξ, *ſgombrare, ſgranare, ſhake, ſlumber, ſmell, ſnipe, ſpace, ſplendour, ſpring, ſqueeze, ſtrew, ſtep, ſtrength, ſtramen, ſtripe, ſventura, ſwell*.

S is mute in *iſle, iſland, demeſne, viſcount*.

T.

T has its cuſtomary ſound, as *take, temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the ſound of *ſi*, as *ſalvation*, except an *ſ* goes before, as *queſtion*; excepting likewiſe derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty, mightier*.

Th has two ſounds; the one ſoft, as *thus, whether*; the other hard, as *thing, think*. The ſound is ſoft in theſe words, *then, thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds; and in *that, theſe, thou, thee, thy, thine, their, they, this, thoſe, them, though, thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father, whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick, thunder, faith, faithful*. Where it is ſoftened at the end of a word, an *e* ſilent muſt be added, as *breath, breathe; cloth, clothe*.

V.

V has a ſound of near affinity to that of *f, vain, vanity*.

From *f*, in the Iſlandick alphabet, *v* is only diſtinguiſhed by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, ſome grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a conſonant; and not rather, as it is called, a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be reſolved into *ouater*; but letters of the ſame ſound are always reckoned conſonants in other alphabets: and it may be obſerved, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *froſty winter*.

Wh has a ſound accounted peculiar to the Engliſh, which the Saxons better expreſſed by hp, *hw*, as *what, whence, whiting*; in *whore* only, and ſometimes in *wholeſome, wh* is ſounded like a ſimple *h*.

X.

X begins no Engliſh word; it has the ſound of *ks*, as *axle, extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either a vowel or diphthong, is a conſonant, *ye, young*. It is thought by ſome to be in all caſes a vowel. But it may be obſerved of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *roſy youth*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the ſounds which they are ſuppoſed to have as conſonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like [illegible] of all other conſonants: thus we ſay, *tu, ut*; *do, odd*; but in *wed, dwe*[illegible] ſounds of *w* have no reſemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally Engliſh; it has the ſound, as its name *izzard*, or *ſ hard* expreſſes, of an *ſ* uttered with cloſer compreſſion of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze, froze*.

In orthography I have ſuppoſed *orthoepy*, or *juſt utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expreſſing certain ſounds by proper characters. I have therefore obſerved in what words any of the letters are mute.

Moſt of the writers of Engliſh grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwiſe than they are written, and ſeem not ſufficiently to have conſidered, that of Engliſh, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curſory and colloquial, the other regular and ſolemn. The curſory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unſkilfulneſs, or affectation. The ſolemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always leſs remote from the orthography, and leſs liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the curſory ſpeech of thoſe with whom they happened to converſe; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often eſtabliſhed the jargon of the loweſt of the people as the model of ſpeech.

For pronunciation the beſt general rule is, to conſider thoſe of the moſt elegant ſpeakers who deviate leaſt from the written words.

There have been many ſchemes offered for the emendation and ſettlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earlieſt writers in rude ages, was at firſt very various and uncertain, and is yet ſufficiently irregular. Of theſe reformers ſome have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without conſidering that this is to meaſure by a ſhadow, to take that for a model or ſtandard which is changing while they apply it. Others, leſs abſurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of ſucceſs, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of ſounds, that every ſound may have its own character, and every character a ſingle ſound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a ſynod of grammarians upon principles of ſcience. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books uſeleſs? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confuſion and perplexity of ſuch an alteration?

Some of theſe ſchemes I ſhall however exhibit, which may be uſed according to the diverſities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terrour to innovators.

One of the firſt who propoſed a ſcheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, ſecretary of ſtate to Queen Eliſabeth, a man of real learning, and much practiſed in grammatical diſquiſitions. Had he written the following lines according to his ſcheme, they would have appeared thus:

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the prieſthood, and the ſhame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage.

At lengθ Eraſmus, θat grêt ïngu'd nâm,
Æe glori of θe prëſthüd, and θe zâm,
Stemmd θe wild torrent of a barb'rous âg,
And dröv θoſe höli Vandals off θe ſtâg.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated maſter of St. Paul's ſchool in London; which I cannot repreſent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in uſe, ſo as to make it underſtood, exhibiting two ſtanzas of Spenſer in the reformed orthography.

Spenſer, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, ſaid he, is this the meed,
With which her ſover'ign mercy thou doſt quite?
Thy life ſhe ſaved by her gracious deed;
But thou doſt ween with villanous deſpight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than ſo diſloyally
Deem of her high deſert, or ſeem ſo light.
Fair death it is to ſhun more ſhame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love diſloyally.
But if to love diſloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be ſuch reproach from me.
What can I leſs do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot reſtore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her ſerve,
Dying her ſerve, and living her adore.
Thy life ſhe gave, thy life ſhe doth deſerve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her ſervice ſwerve.

Vnθankful wrεθ, ſaid hj, iz θis θe mjd,
Wiþ wiθ her ſoþerain merſi θou duſt quit?
Dj ljf ſj ſafd bj her graſius djd;
But θou duſt wεn wiþ hëlanus diſpjt.

Tu blot her honor, and her hešnlj lišt.
Dj, raðer dj, ðen so disloialtj
Djm of her hlb duart, or sjm so lišt.
Fair deþ it is tu þun mer þām; ðan dj
Dj, raðer dj, ðan sper luþ disloialtj.
But if tu luþ disloialtj it bj,
Sal I ðen hāt her ðat from dešez dor
Mj broudt? ah! far bj sus reproz from mj.
Wat kan I les du ðen her luþ ðerfor,
Bib I her du reward kanot refter?
Dj, raðer dj, and djiz du har sarts,
Djiz har sarts, and lib z har adər.
Dj ljt þj gāw, ðj ljf þj dub dazarts;
Dj, raðer dj, ðan sper from har sarþis swerd.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an underſtanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He ſeems to have been more ſanguine than his predeceſſors, for he printed his book according to his own ſcheme, which the following ſpecimen will make eaſily underſtood.

But whenſoever you have occaſion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to ſtand upon your guard, than to truſt to their gentleneſs. For the ſafeguard of your face, which they have moſt mind unto, provide a purſehood, made of coarſe boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more ſafety is to be lined againſt the eminent parts with woollen cloth. Firſt cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other, which being ſowed in his place, join unto it two ſhort pieces of the ſame breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then ſet another piece about the breadth of a ſhilling againſt the top of the noſe. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may ſerve, though it be in the heat of the day.

Bet penſoever you hav occaſion to trubble ðeir patienc', or to coom among ðem being trubled, it is better to ſtand upon your gard, ðan to truſt to ðeir gentleneſs. For ðe ſaf gard of your fac', pič ðey hav' moſt mind' unto, provid' a purſehood, mad' of coorſe boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, pič for mor ſaf'ty is to bee lined againſt ð' eminent parts wit woollen clot. Firſt cut a piec' about an inč and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reač round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer, pič being ſowed in his plac', join unto it two ſort peeces of the ſam breadt under ðe eys, for the balls of ðe cheeks, and then ſet an oðer piec' about ðe breadt of a ſilling againſt the top o ðe noſe. At oðer times, ßen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may ſerve, ðowg it be in the heat of ðe day. *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees*, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography, as appears, among other books, in ſuch editions of the works of Milton as were publiſhed by himſelf. Of theſe reformers, every man had his own ſcheme, but they agreed in one general deſign of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting ſuch as they thought ſuperfluous. Some of them would have written theſe lines thus.

——————All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Biſhop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philoſophical language, propoſed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography, by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yur Fádher hwitſh art in héven halloed bi dhyi nám, thyi cingdym cym, dhy will bi dýn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have ſince had no general reformers; but ſome ingenious men have endeavoured to deſerve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tenſe, *ſais* for *ſays*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of theſe it may be ſaid, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both becauſe they have innovated little, and becauſe few have followed them.

The Engliſh language has properly no dialects; the ſtyle of writers has no profeſſed diverſity in the uſe of words, or of their flexions, and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of ſkill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no ſpacious country, but has leſs variation in England than in moſt other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of uſe, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonick race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now ſeems harſh and rough, but was probably uſed by our anceſtors. The northern ſpeech is therefore not barbarous but obſolete. The ſpeech in the weſtern provinces ſeems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would expreſs.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the ſenſe of the ſame word is diverſified; as *horſe*, *horſes*; I *love*, I *loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The Engliſh have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite ſignification, and means *one*, with ſome reference to more; as *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a ſword*, that is, *ſome ſword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of theſe that are men than one of thoſe that are boys*. *An army might enter without reſiſtance*, that is, *any army*.

In the ſenſes in which we uſe *a* or *an* in the ſingular, we ſpeak in the plural without an article; as, *theſe are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, becauſe it is only the Saxon *an*, or *on*, *one*, applied to a new uſe, as the German *an*, and the French *un*: the *n* being cut off before a conſonant in the ſpeed of utterance.

Grammarians of the laſt age direct, that *an* ſhould be uſed before *h*; whence it appears that the Engliſh anciently aſpirated leſs. *An* is ſtill uſed before the ſilent *h*, as, *an herb*, *an honeſt man*: but otherwiſe *a*; as,

A horſe, *a* horſe, my kingdom for *a* horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

An or *a* can only be joined with a ſingular, the correſpondent plural is the noun without an article, as *I want a pen*; *I want pens*: or with the pronominal adjective *ſome*, as *I want ſome pens*.

THE has a particular and definite ſignification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So, *He giveth fodder for* the *cattle, and green herbs for* the *uſe of man*; that is, for *thoſe beings that are cattle*, and *his uſe that is man*.

The is uſed in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature firſt made man,
Ere *the* baſe laws of ſervitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble ſavage ran. *Dryden.*

Many words are uſed without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Ariſtarchus*, *Jeruſalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. GOD is uſed as a proper name.
2. Abſtract names, as *blackneſs*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *uglineſs*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *good-nature*, *kindneſs*.
3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*: this is not *braſs*, but *ſteel*.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of Engliſh nouns to words going before or following, are not expreſſed by *caſes*, or changes of termination, but as in moſt of the other European languages by prepoſitions, unleſs we may be ſaid to have a genitive caſe.

		Singular.	
Nom.	Magiſter,	*a* Maſter,	*the* Maſter.
Gen.	Magiſtri,	*of a* Maſter,	*of the* Maſter, *or* Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtro,	*to a* Maſter,	*to the* Maſter.
Acc.	Magiſtrum,	*a* Maſter,	*the* Maſter.
Voc.	Magiſter,	Maſter,	*O* Maſter.
Abl.	Magiſtro,	*from a* Maſter,	*from the* Maſter.

Plural.

		Plural.
Nom.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Gen.	Magiſtrorum,	*of* Maſters, *of the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtris,	*to* Maſters, *to the* Maſters.
Acc.	Magiſtros,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Voc.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *O* Maſters.
Abl.	Magiſtris,	*from* Maſters, *from the* Maſters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Maſter,	*Gen.* Maſters.	*Plur.* Maſters.
Scholar,	*Gen.* Scholars.	*Plur.* Scholars.

Theſe genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *maſter's, ſcholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the ſoldier's valour*, for *the ſoldier his valour*: but this cannot be the true original, becauſe 's is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*; and collective nouns, as *Woman's paſſions*, *the rabble's inſolence*, *the multitude's folly*; in all theſe caſes it is apparent that *his* cannot be underſtood. We ſay likewiſe, *the foundation's ſtrength*, *the diamond's luſtre*, *the winter's ſeverity*; but in theſe caſes *his* may be underſtood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now ſupplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned and ſagacious Wallis, to whom every Engliſh grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective poſſeſſive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the ſame to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Trojæ vis*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, ſuppoſes the poſſeſſive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive caſes.

This termination of the noun ſeems to conſtitute a real genitive indicating poſſeſſion. It is derived to us from thoſe who declined ꝑmiꝺ, *a ſmith*; Gen. ꝑmiꝺer, *of a ſmith*; Plur. ꝑmiꝺer, or ꝑmiꝺa, *ſmiths*; and ſo in two other of their ſeven declenſions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a ſyllable than the original word. *Knaves*, for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenſer.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the ſame with the nominative, as *Venus Temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*: *fly*, *flies*; *ſiſter*, *ſiſters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwiſe be ſounded, as after *ch*, *ſ*, *ſh*, *x*, *z*; after *c* ſounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive ſingular is the ſame.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *een*, *ſhoon*, and more anciently *eyen* and *ſhoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *ruff*; *chief*, *cliefs*. So *hoof*, *roof*, *proof*, *relief*, *miſchief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *Landtenchief*, *grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louſe*, *mice* from *mouſe*, *geeſe* from *gooſe*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have for the moſt part no genitives; but we ſay, Womens *excellencies*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits againſt the* ladies *hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lords' houſe* may be ſaid for *the houſe of Lords*, but ſuch phraſes are not now in uſe; and ſurely an Engliſh ear rebels againſt them. They would commonly produce a troubleſome ambiguity, as *the Lord's houſe* may be *the houſe of Lords*, or *the houſe of a Lord*. Beſides that the mark of elision is improper, for in *the Lords' houſe* nothing is cut off.

Some Engliſh ſubſtantives, like thoſe of many other languages, change their termination as they expreſs different ſexes, as *prince*, *princeſs*, *actor*, *actreſs*, *lion*, *lioness*; *hero*, *heroine*. To theſe mentioned by Dr Lowth may be added *abbeteſs*, *poetreſs*, *chauntreſs*, *ducheſs*, *tygreſs*, *governeſs*, *tutreſs*, *peereſs*, *authreſs*, *traytreſs*, and perhaps others. Of theſe variable terminations we have only a ſufficient number to make us feel our want; for when we ſay of a woman that ſhe is a *philoſopher*, an *aſtronomer*, a *builder*, a *weaver*, a *dancer*, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can ſay that ſhe is an *architect*, a *botaniſt*, a *ſtudent*, becauſe theſe terminations have not annexed to them the notion of ſex. In words which the neceſſities of life are often requiring, the ſex is diſtinguiſhed not by different terminations, but by different names, as, a *bull*, a *cow*; a *horſe*, a *mare*; *equus*, *equa*; a *cock*, a *hen*; and ſometimes by pronouns prefixed, as *a* he-*goat*, *a* ſhe-*goat*.

Of Adjectives.

Adjectives in the Engliſh language are wholly indeclinable; having neither caſe, gender, nor number, and being added to ſubſtantives in all relations without any change; as *a good woman*, *good women*, *of a good woman*; *a good man*, *good men*, *of good men*.

The Compariſon of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the ſuperlative by adding *eſt*, to the poſitive; as *fair*, fairer, faireſt; *lovely*, lovelier, lovelieſt; *ſweet*, ſweeter, ſweeteſt; *low*, lower, loweſt; *high*, higher, higheſt.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good*, *better*, *beſt*; *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*; *little*, *leſs*, *leaſt*; *near*, *nearer*, *next*; *much*, *more*, *moſt*; *many* (or *mce*), *more* (for *morr*), *moſt* (for *moeſt*); *late*, *later*, *lateſt* or *laſt*.

Some comparatives form a ſuperlative by adding *moſt*, as *nether*, *nethermoſt*; *outer*, *outermoſt*; *under*, *undermoſt*; *up*, *upper*, *uppermoſt*; *fore*, *former*, *foremoſt*.

Moſt is ſometimes added to a ſubſtantive, as *topmoſt*, *ſouthmoſt*.

Many adjectives do not admit of compariſon by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *moſt*, as *benevolent*, *more benevolent*, *moſt benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *moſt*, even when they have comparatives and ſuperlatives regularly formed; as *fair*; *fairer*, or *more fair*; *faireſt*, or *moſt fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular compariſon, the comparative *more* is oftener uſed than the ſuperlative *moſt*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *moſt fair* for *faireſt*.

The compariſon of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiouſneſs of utterance, or agreeableneſs of ſound, is not eaſily reduced to rules.

Monoſyllables are commonly compared.

Polyſyllables, or words of more than two ſyllables, are ſeldom compared otherwiſe than by *more* and *moſt*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *moſt deplorable*.

Diſſyllables are ſeldom compared if they terminate in *ſome*, as *fulſome*, *toilſome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *ſpleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *pompous*; in *leſs*, as *careleſs*, *harmleſs*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ect*, as *neat*; in *dy*, as *cloudy*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *ſkinny*; in *py*, as *ruſty*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and ſuperlatives are yet found in good writers, formed without regard to the foregoing rules: but in a language ſubjected ſo little as this to grammar, ſuch anomalies muſt frequently occur.

So *ſtately* is compared by *Milton*.

She in *ſtateſt* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

And *vivacious*.

What ſhe wills to ſay or do,
Seems wiſeſt, *virtuouſeſt*, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

So *trifling*, by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not ſo decorous, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and *trifingeſt* things himſelf, without making uſe of any inferior or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray on the Creation.*

Famous, by *Milton*.

I ſhall be nam'd among the *famouſeſt*
Of women, ſung at ſolemn feſtivals. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Inventive, by *Aſcham*.

Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and roundeſt tongues in all matters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Mortal, by *Bacon*.

The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man. *Bacon.*

Natural, by *Wotton*.

I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturalleſt* conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Jonſon*.

The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; ſuch as preſuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underſtand not things. *Ben Jonſon.*

Powerful, by *Milton*.

We have ſuſtain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great King hath *powr'fulleſt* to ſend
Againſt us from about his throne. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The

The termination *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black*, *blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt*, *saltish*, or having a little taste of salt. they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals, *we*, *ye*, *they*; *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *same*, *some*.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of conversation, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *thou* is disused.

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to masculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without case or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the second, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, of the third, from *he*, *his*; from *she*, *her*, and *here*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both sexes

Our, *your*, *their*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *This house is ours*. *That house are ours*. *Your children excel ours in stature, but ours surpass yours in strength*.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, no where in prose form plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as, *This book is ours*. *These books are ours*.

Mine, *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine enemy*, *thine eyes*, though now disused in prose, but both properly continued in poetry. they are used as *ours* and *yours*, and are referred to a substantive preceding, as *thy* house is larger than *mine*, but *my* garden is more spacious than *thine*.

Them and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*.

Sing and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.	
Nom.	Who	*Nom.*	Which
Gen.	Whose	*Gen.*	Of which, *or* whose
Other oblique cases.	Whom	*Other oblique cases.*	Which.

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At least it was common to say, the man *which*, though I remember no example of the thing *who*.

Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*.

> The fruit
> Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
> Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases, and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one of two, as Whether *of these is left I know not*. Whether *shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, *whatsoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent* other *horses*. *I have not sent the same horses, but* others.

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly, *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my* own *hand*, *our* own *house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*, or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage*.

Hisself, *myselves*, *theirselves*, are supposed by Wallis to be put, by corruption, for *her self*, *my selves*, *their selves*; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems in the observation to be true, *He came himself*, *Himself shall do this*, where *himself* can not be an accusative.

Of the VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying *action* may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become neuters, as *I love*, I am in love, *I strike*, I am now striking.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and the simple preterite; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I* have; *thou* hast; *he* hath *or* has;
Plur. *We* have; *ye* have; *they* have.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I* had; *thou* hadst; *he* had;
Plur. *We* had; *ye* had; *they* had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I* have had; *thou* hast had; *he* has *or* hath had;
Plur. *We* have had; *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I* had had; *thou* hadst had; *he* had had;
Plur. *We* had had; *ye* had had; *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. *I* shall have; *thou* shalt have; *he* shall have;
Plur. *We* shall have; *ye* shall have; *they* shall have.

Second

[illegible] ; they will have.

[illegible] be observed the variation of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

[illegible] ; let us have ;
[illegible], or have ye ; let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

I [illegible], *thou* have ; *he* have ;
We [illegible], *or* have *ye*, *they* have.

Preterite simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. I have had ; *thou* have had ; *he* have had ;
Plur. We have had ; *ye* have had ; *they* have had.

Future.

I shall have ; as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

I shall have had ; *thou* shalt have had ; *he* shall have had ;
We shall have had ; *ye* shall have had ; *they* shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may*, *can*, in the present ; and *might*, *could*, or *should*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. I may have ; *thou* mayst have ; *he* may have ;
Plur. We may have ; *ye* may have ; *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. I might have ; *thou* mightst have ; *he* might have ;
Plur. We might have ; *ye* might have ; *they* might have.

Present.

Sing. I can have ; *thou* canst have ; *he* can have ;
Plur. We can have ; *ye* can have ; *they* can have.

Preterite.

Sing. I could have ; *thou* couldst have ; *he* could have ;
Plur. We could have ; *ye* could have ; *they* could have.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *preterite*.

Sing. I should have had ; *thou* shouldst have had ; *he* should have had ;
Plur. We should have had ; *ye* should have had ; *they* should have had.

In like manner we use, *I might* have had ; *I could* have had, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Present. To have. *Preterite* To have had.
Participle present. Having. *Participle preter.* Had.

Verb Active. *To love.*

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. I love ; *thou* loveſt ; *he* loveth, *or* loves ;
Plur. We love ; *ye* love ; *they* love.

Preterite simple.

Sing. I loved ; *thou* lovedſt ; *he* loved ;
Plur. We loved ; *ye* loved ; *they* loved.

Preterite compound. I have loved, &c.

Sing. I love ; *thou* love ; *he* love ;
Plur. We love ; *ye* love ; love, *or* love *ye* ; let *them* love.

Conjunctive Mood.

Sing. I love ; *thou* love ; *he* love ;
Plur. We love ; *ye* love ; *they* love.

Preterite simple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound. I have loved, &c.
Future. I shall love, &c.
Second Future. I shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Present. I may *or* can love, &c.
Preterite. I might, could, *or* should love, &c.
Double Preterite. I might, could, *or* should have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To love. *Preterite.* To have loved.
Participle present. Loving. *Participle past.* Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. I am ; *thou* art ; *he* is ;
Plur. We are, *or* be ; *ye* are, *or* be ; *they* are, *or* be.

The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterite simple.

Sing. I was ; *thou* waſt, *or* wert ; *he* was ;
Plur. We were ; *ye* were ; *they* were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.
Preterpluperfect. I had been, &c.
Future. I shall *or* will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be *thou* ; let *him* be ;
Plur. Let *us* be ; be *ye* ; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing. I be ; *thou* beeſt ; *he* be ;
Plur. We be ; *ye* be ; *they* be.

Preterite.

Sing. I were ; *thou* wert ; *he* were ;
Plur. We were ; *ye* were ; *they* were.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.
Future. I shall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may *or* can ; would, could, *or* should be ; could, would, *or* should have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be. *Preterite.* To have been.
Participle present. Being. *Participle preter.* Having been.

Paſſive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. I was loved, &c. I have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If I be loved, &c. If I were loved, &c. If I shall have been loved, &c.

Potential

I may or *can be loved*, [illegible] &c. *I might*, [illegible]

[illegible]

Present. To be loved. [illegible]
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

[illegible]

[illegible] *Present.*

Sing. I do; *thou* [illegible]; *he* doth;
Plur. *We* do; *ye* do; *they* do.

[illegible] *Preterite.*

Sing. I did; *thou* didst; *he* did;
Plur. *We* did; *ye* did; *they* did.

Preterite, &c. *I* have done, &c. *I* had done, &c.
Future. I shall *or* will do, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Do *thou*; let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do; do *ye*; let *them* do.

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing. *I* do; *thou* do; *he* do;
Plur. *We* do; *ye* do; *they* do.

The rest are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have [illegible]
Participle present. Doing. [illegible] Done.

Do is sometimes used [illegible], as *I do love*, *I did love*; simply for *I love*, or *I loved*; but this is considered as a vitious mode of speech.

It is sometimes used emphatically; as,

I do love thee, and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. Shakespeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as *I like her, but I do not love her*; *I wished him success, but did not help him.* This, by custom at least, appears more easy than the other form of expressing the same sense by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but love her not.*

The Imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least in prose, without the word *do*; as *Stop him, but do not hurt him*; *Praise beauty, but do not dote on it.*

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as *Do I live?* *Dost thou strike me?* *Do they rebel?* *Did I complain?* *Didst thou love her?* *Did she die?* So likewise in negative interrogations; *Do I not yet grieve?* *Did she not die?*

Do and *did* are thus used only for the present and simple preterite.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be*. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as

I am risen, surrexi, *Latin*; Je me suis levé, *French*.
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The indicative and conjunctive [illegible] of indicative does not [illegible] former [illegible] after *if*, *though*, [illegible]

Of Irregular Verbs.

The English verbs were [illegible] jugations, without any reason [illegible] guage, which has properly but one [illegible] exemplified; from which all deviations [illegible] anomalous; which are [illegible] and the verbs derived from [illegible] the verbs which have been [illegible] low the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis [illegible] of the preterite, and its participle. [illegible] tions, there is scarcely any other place for [illegible]

The first irregularity is a slight [illegible] form, by rapid utterance or poetical [illegible] *ed* is often joined with the former by [illegible] for *loved*; after *c*, *ch*, *sh*, *f*, *k*, *x*, and after the [illegible] when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes [illegible] if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation [illegible] very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't*, [illegible] *wak't*, *dwel't*, *smel't*; for *plac'd*, *snatch'd*, *fish'd*, [illegible] *smel'd*; or *placed*, *snatched*, *fished*, *waked*, *dwelled*, [illegible]

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in solemn language; as [illegible] sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*, as [illegible] this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, [illegible] *slept*, *wept*, *crept*, *swept*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *sleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *sweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced: as *read*, *led*, *spread*, *shed*, *shred*, [illegible] *lid*, *chid*, *fed*, *bled*, *bred*, *sped*, *strid*, *rid*; from the verbs to *read*, to *lead*, to *spread*, to *shed*, to *shread*, to *bid*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *speed*, to *stride*, to *slide*, to *ride*. And thus, *cast*, *hurt*, *cost*, *burst*, *eat*, *beat*, *sweat*, *sit*, *quit*, *smit*, [illegible] *bit*, *hit*, *met*, *shot*; from the verbs to *cast*, to *hurt*, to *cost*, to *burst*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *sweat*, to *sit*, to *quit*, to *smite*, to [illegible] to *bite*, to *hit*, to *meet*, to *shoot*. And in like manner, [illegible] *rent*, *girt*; from the verbs to *lend*, to *send*, to *rend*, to *gird*.

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed*; as *been*, *taken*, *given*, *slain*, *known*; from the verbs to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *slay*, to *know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written*, *bitten*, *eaten*, *beaten*, *hidden*, *chidden*, *shotten*, *chosen*, *broken*; but likewise *writ*, *bit*, *eat*, *beat*, *hid*, *chid*, *shot*, *chose*, *broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *shoot*, to *chuse*, to *break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown*, *shewn*, *hewn*, *mown*, *loaden*, *laden*, as well as *sow'd*, *shew'd*, *hew'd*, *mow'd*, *loaded*, *laded*, from the verbs to *sow*, to *shew*, to *hew*, to *mow*, to *load*, or *lade*.

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterite, as *write*, *wrote*, *written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The* [illegible]

oak is written, is better than *The book is* wrote. *Wrote* however may be uſed in poetry; at leaſt if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themſelves perhaps entitled to trample on grammarians.

There are are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win, ſpin, begin, ſwim, ſtrike, ſtick, ſing, ſting, fling, ring, wring, ſpring, ſwing, drink, ſink, ſhrink, ſtink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind,* both in the preterite, imperfect, and participle paſſive, give, *won, ſpun, begun, ſwum, ſtruck, ſtuck, ſung, ſtung, flung, rung, wrung, ſprung, ſwung, drunk, ſunk, ſhrunk, ſtunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound.* And moſt of them are alſo formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began, rang, ſang, ſprang, drank, came, ran,* and ſome others; but moſt of theſe are now obſolete. Some in the participle paſſive likewiſe take *en*, as *ſtricken, ſtrucken, drunken, bounden.*

2. *Fight, teach, reach, ſeek, beſeech, catch, buy, bring, think, work,* make *fought, taught, raught, ſought, beſought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought.*

But a great many of theſe retain likewiſe the regular form, as *reached, reached, beſeeched, catched, worked.*

3. *Take, ſhake, forſake, wake, awake, ſtand, break, ſpeak, bear, ſhear, ſwear, tear, weave, cleave, ſtrive, thrive, drive, ſhine, riſe, ariſe, ſmite, write, bide, abide, ride, chooſe, chuſe, tread, get, beget, forget, ſeethe,* make in both preterite and participle, *took, forſook, woke, awoke, ſtood, broke, ſpoke, bore, ſhore, ſware, tore, wore, wove, clove, ſtrove, throve, drove, ſhone, roſe, aroſe, ſmote, wrote, bade, abode, rode, choſe, trode, got, begot, forgat, ſod.* But we ſay likewiſe, *thrived, riſ, ſmit, writ, abid, rid.* In the preterite ſome are likewiſe formed by *a*, as *brake, ſpake, bare, ſhare, ſware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat,* and perhaps ſome others, but more rarely. In the participle paſſive many of them are formed by *en*, as *taken, ſhaken, forſaken, broken, ſpoken, born, ſhorn, ſworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, riſen, ſmitten, ridden, choſen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, ſodden.* And many do likewiſe retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, ſhared, weaved, leaved, abided, ſeethed.*

4. *Give, bid, ſit,* make in the preterite *gave, bade, ſate*; in the participle paſſive, *given, bidden, ſitten*; but in both *bid.*

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow,* like a cock, *fly, ſlay, ſee, ly,* make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, ſlew, ſaw, lay*; their participles paſſive by *n, drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown ſlain, ſeen, lien, lain.* Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go, went,* from the old *wend,* the participle is *gone.*

Of Derivation.

That the Engliſh language may be more eaſily underſtood, it is neceſſary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I ſhall ſometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and ſometimes endeavour to ſupply his defects, and rectify his errours.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb, as done or produced, is commonly either the preſent of the verb; as to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as, to ſtrike, I ſtrick *or* ſtrook, a *ſtroke.*

The action is the ſame with the participle preſent, as *loving, frighting, fighting, ſtriking.*

The agent, or perſon acting, is denoted by the ſyllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, frighter, ſtriker.*

Subſtantives, adjectives, and ſometimes other parts of ſpeech, are changed into verbs: in which caſe the vowel is often lengthened, or the conſonant ſoftened; as a houſe, *to houſe*; braſs, *to braſs*; glaſs, *to glaſs*; graſs, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fiſh, *to fiſh*; oil, *to oil*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder.*

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, eſpecially to adjectives: as haſte, *to haſten*; length, *to lengthen*; ſtrength, *to ſtrengthen*; ſhort, *to ſhorten*; faſt, *to faſten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; ſoft, *to ſoften.*

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as a louſe, *louſy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; luſt, *luſty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *hearty*; a hand, *handy.*

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; uſe, *uſeful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful.*

Sometimes, in almoſt the ſame ſenſe, but with ſome kind of diminution thereof, the termination *ſome* is added, denoting *ſomething*, or *in ſome degree*; as delight, *delightſome*; game, *gameſome*; irk, *irkſome*; burden, *burdenſome*; trouble, *troubleſome*; light, *lightſome*; hand, *handſome*; alone, *loneſome*; toil, *toilſome.*

On the contrary, the termination *leſs* added to ſubſtantives, makes adjectives ſignifying want; as *worthleſs, witleſs, heartleſs, joyleſs, careleſs, helpleſs.* Thus comfort, *comfortleſs*; ſap, *ſapleſs.*

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as pleaſant, *unpleaſant*; wiſe, *unwiſe*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient.* Thus *unworthy, unhealthy, unſuitful, unuſeful,* and many more.

The original Engliſh privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its deſcendants, words already ſignifying privation, as *ineffectual, imperfect, indirect,* the inſeparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confuſion, from which it is not eaſy to diſentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally Engliſh; as *untrue, untruth, untaught, unhandſome.*

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling, unaſſiſting, unaided, undelighted, unendeared.*

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle preſent, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unſighing*, but a privation [illegible] as *unpraying.*

Un is prefixed to moſt ſubſtantives [illegible] an Engliſh termination, as *unfertileneſs, unperfectneſs*, which, if they [illegible] rowed terminations, take in or *im*, as *infertility, imperfection*; *unmeaſ, incivility*; *unactive, inactivity.*

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is uſual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent, inelegant, improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite, ungallant.*

The prepoſitive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, ſignify almoſt the ſame as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, ſince it anſwers to the Latin prepoſition *de. Mis* inſinuates ſome error, and for the moſt part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam.* To like, *to diſlike*; honour, *diſhonour*; to honour, to grace, *to diſhonour, to diſgrace*; to deign, *to diſdeign*; chance, hap, *miſchance, miſhap*; to take, *to miſtake*; deed, *miſdeed*; to uſe, *to miſuſe*; to employ, *to miſemploy*; to apply, *to miſapply.*

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the ſame ſignification; as *diſtinguiſh*, diſtinguo; *detract*, detraho; *defame*; defamo; *detain*, detineo.

The termination *ly* added to ſubſtantives, and ſometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import ſome kind of ſimilitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like.*

A giant, *giantly, giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly.*

The ſame termination *ly* added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like ſignification; as beautiful, *beautifully*; ſweet, *ſweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with ſome degree of ſweetneſs.*

The termination *iſh* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to ſubſtantives, imports ſimilitude or tendency to a character; as green, *greeniſh*; white, *whitiſh*; ſoft, *ſoftiſh*; a thief, *thieviſh*; a wolf, *wolviſh*; a child, *childiſh.*

We have forms of diminutives in ſubſtantives, though not frequent; as a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *a pickrel* this is a French termination: a gooſe, *a goſling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick, *Hawkins*; *Wilkin, Thomkin,* and others.

Yet

Yet ſtill there is another form of diminution among the Engliſh, by leſſening the ſound itſelf, eſpecially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that ſometimes not ſo much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as *ſup, ſip, ſoop, ſop, ſippet*, where, beſides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top, tip*; *ſpit, ſpout*; *babe, baby, booby*, βαβαξ; *great* pronounced long, eſpecially if with a ſtronger ſound, *great*; little pronounced long, *lee-tle*; *ting, tang, tong*, imports a ſucceſſion of ſmaller and then greater ſounds; and ſo in *jingle, jangle, tingle, tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore ſcarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abſtract ſubſtantives, by adding the termination *neſs*, and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as white, *whiteneſs*; hard, *hardneſs*; great, *greatneſs*; ſkilful, *ſkilfulneſs, unſkilfulneſs*; *godhead, manhood, maidenhead, widowhood, knighthood, prieſthood, likelihood, falſehood.*

There are other abſtracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a ſmall change being ſometimes made; as long, *length*; ſtrong, *ſtrength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; flow, *flowth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and ſo moon, *month*.

Like theſe are ſome words derived from verbs; die, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mow'th*; commonly ſpoken and written later *math*, after *math*; ſteal, *ſtealth*; heal, *hurt*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from to *eat* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

Theſe ſhould rather be written *flighth, frigth*, only that cuſtom will not ſuffer *i* to be twice repeated.

The ſame form retain *faith, ſpight, wreath, wrath, broth, froth, breath, tooth, worth, light, weight*, and the like, whoſe primitives are either entirely obſolete, or ſeldom occur. Perhaps theſe are derived from *ſey* or *fy, ſpy, try, treat, throw, more fy, bray*[illegible].

Some ending in *ſhip* imply an office, employment, or condition; as *kingſhip, ſteadſhip, guardianſhip, partnerſhip, ſtewardſhip, headſhip, lordſhip.*

Thus *worſhip*, that is, *worthſhip*; whence *worſhipful*, and to *worſhip*.

Some few ending in *dom, rick, wick*, do eſpecially denote dominion, at leaſt ſtate or condition; as *kingdom, dukedom, earldom, princedom, patriarchdom, chriſtendom, freedom, wiſdom, whoredom, bishoprick, bailiwick.*

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the ſame import with us as among them, ſcarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment, voyage.*

There are in Engliſh often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation, as *to beat, a bat, batoon, a battle, a battle, a battle-door, to batter, batter*, a kind of glutinous compoſition for food, made by *beating* different bodies into one maſs. All theſe are of ſimilar ſignification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take, touch, tickle, tack, tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango, tetigi, tactum.*

From *two* are formed *twain, twice, twenty, twelve, twins, twine, twiſt, twirl, twig, twitch, twinge, between, betwixt, twilight, twibil.*

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more ſubtilety than ſolidity, and ſuch as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn uſually imply the *noſe*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *naſus* are derived the French *nez* and the Engliſh *noſe*; and *neſſe*, a promontory, as projecting like a noſe. But as if from the conſonants as taken from *naſus*, and tranſpoſed, that they may the better correſpond, *ſn* denote *naſus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the noſe, as *ſnout, ſneeze, ſnore, ſnort, ſneer, ſnicker, ſnot, ſnevil, ſnite, ſnuff, ſnuffle, ſnaffle, ſnarle, ſnudge.*

There is another *ſn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin, *ſinus*, as *ſnake, ſneck, ſnail, ſnare*; ſo likewiſe *ſnap* and *ſnatch, ſnib, ſnub.*

Bl imply a *blaſt*; as *blow, blaſt, to blaſt, to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blaſt* one's reputation; *bleat, bleak*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak* or weather-beaten, *bleak, blay, bleach, bluſter; blurt, bliſter, blub, bladder, blab, bliſter, blabber-lip'd, blubber-cheek'd, blated, blute herrings, blaſt, blaze, to blaze*, that is, *bluſſom, bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *bluſh.*

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the things ſignified; and therefore the ſounds of letters ſmaller, ſharper, louder, more, ſofter, ſtronger, clearer, more obſcure, and more ſtridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things ſignified.

Thus words that begin with *ſtr* intimate the force and effect of the thing ſignified, as if probably derived from ςρόνυμι, or *ſtrenuus*; as *ſtrong, ſtrength, ſtrew, ſtrike, ſtreake, ſtroke, ſtripe, ſtrive, ſtiffe, ſtruggle, ſtrout, ſtut, ſtretch, ſtrait, ſtrict, ſtreight*, that is, narrow, *diſtrain, ſtreſt, diſtreſs, ſtring, ſtrap, ſtream, ſtreamer, ſtrand, ſtrip, ſtray, ſtruggle, ſtrange, ſtride, ſtraddle.*

St in like manner imply ſtrength, but in a leſs degree, ſo much only as is ſufficient to preſerve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *ſto*: for example, *ſtand, ſtay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *ſtaff, ſtay*, that is, to oppoſe; *ſtop, to ſtuff, ſtifle, to ſtay*, that is, to ſtop; *a ſtay*, that is, an obſtacle; *ſtick, ſtut, ſtutter, ſtammer, ſtagger, ſtickle, ſtick, ſtake*, a ſharp pale, and any thing depoſited at play; *ſtock, ſtem, ſting, to ſting, ſtink, ſtitch, ſtud, ſtanchion, ſtub, ſtubble, to ſtub up, ſtump*, whence *ſtumble, ſtalk, to ſtalk, ſtop, to ſtamp* with the feet, whence *to ſtamp*, that is, to make an impreſſion and a ſtamp; *ſtow, to ſtow, to beſtow, ſteward* or *ſtoward, ſtead, ſtoady, ſteadfaſt, ſtable, a ſtable, a ſtall, to ſtall, ſtool, ſtall, ſtill, ſtall, ſtallage, ſtall, ſtage, ſtill* adj. and *ſtill* adv. *ſtale, ſtunt, ſturdy, ſteed, ſtout, ſtallion, ſtiff, ſtark-dead, to ſtarve* with hunger or cold; *ſtone, ſtout, ſtern, ſtanch, to ſtanch* blood, *to ſtare, ſteep, ſteeple, ſtair, ſtandard*, a ſtated meaſure, *ſtately*. In all theſe, and perhaps ſome others, *ſt* denote ſomething firm and fixed.

Thr imply a more violent degree of motion, as *threw, thruſt, throng, throb, through, threat, threaten, thrall, throws.*

Wr imply ſome ſort of obliquity or diſtortion, as *wry, to wreathe, wreſt, wreſtle, wring, wrong, wrinch, wrench, wrangle, wrinkle, wrath, wreak, wracky, wretch, wreſt, wrap.*

Sw imply a ſlight agitation, or a ſofter kind of lateral motion; as *ſway, ſwag, to ſway, ſwagger, ſwerve, ſweat, ſweep, ſwell, ſwim, ſwing, ſwift, ſweet, ſwitch, ſwinge.*

Nor is there much diffidence of *ſm* in *ſmoothe, ſmug, ſmile, ſmirk, ſmite*, which ſignifies the ſame as to *ſtrike*, but is a ſofter word; *ſmall, ſmall, ſmack, ſmother, ſmart*, a *ſmart* blow properly ſignifies ſuch a kind of ſtroke as with an originally ſilent motion, implied in *ſm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* ſuddenly ended, as is ſhewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adheſion or tenacity, as in *cleave, clay, cling, climb, clamber, clammy, claſp, to claſp, to clip, to clinch, cloak, clog, cloſe, to cloſe, a clod, a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clutter, a cluſter.*

Sp imply a kind of diſſipation or expanſion, eſpecially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *ſpargo*, or *ſeparo*: for example, *ſpread, ſpring, ſprig, ſprout, ſprinkle, ſplit, ſpinter, ſpill, ſpit, ſputter, ſpatter.*

Sl denote a kind of ſilent fall, or a leſs obſervable motion; as in *ſlime, ſlide, ſlip, ſlipper, ſly, ſlight, ſlit, ſlow, ſlack, ſlight, ſling, ſlap.*

And to likewiſe *aſh*, in *cruſh, puſh, gaſh, flaſh, claſh, laſh, ſtaſh, plaſh, traſh*, indicate ſomething acting more nimbly and ſharply. But *uſh*, in *cruſh, puſh, guſh, ſtuſh, bluſh, bruſh kuſh, puſh*, implies ſomething as acting more obtuſely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a ſwift and ſudden motion, not inſtantaneous, but gradual, by the continued ſound *ſh*.

Thus in *fling, ſling, ding, ſwing, cling, ſing, wring, ſting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the ſharpneſs of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very ſlender motion or tremor, at length indeed vaniſhing, but not ſuddenly interrupted. But in *tink, wink, ſink, clink, blink, think*, that end in a mute conſonant, there is alſo indicated a ſudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, ſprinkle, twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of ſmall acts. And the ſame frequency of acts but leſs ſubtile by reaſon of the cleaner vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle, tangle, ſpangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*; as alſo in *mumble, grumble, jumble, tumble, ſtumble, rumble, crumble, fumble.* But at the ſame time the cloſe implies ſomething obſcure or obtunded; and a congeries of conſonants *mbl*, denotes a confuſed kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *rumble, ſcamble, ſcramble, ſcumble, amble*; but in theſe there is ſomething acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteneſs of the vowel denotes celerity. In *ſparkle, ſp* denotes diſſipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a ſudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *ſprinkle*, unleſs *in* may imply the ſubtility of the diſſipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuſe conſonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *ſqueek, ſquak, ſqueal, ſquall, bawl, wrawl, yawl, ſcrawl, ſcreek, ſhriek, ſhrill, ſharp, ſhrivel, wrinkle, crack, crumple, cluſter, graſp, puſh, truſh, buſh, hiſſe, fiſſe, whiſt, ſoft, jarr, hurl, curl, whirl, buzz, buſtle, ſpinne, dwindle, twine, twiſt*, and in many more, we may obſerve the agreement of ſuch ſort of ſounds with the things ſignified: and this ſo frequently happens, that ſcarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monoſyllable word, of which kind are almoſt all ours, emphatically expreſſes what in other languages can ſcarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or ſometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greateſt part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace, face, elegant, elegance, reſemble.*

Some verbs, which ſeem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the preſent tenſe, and ſome from the ſupine.

From the preſent are formed *ſpend*, *expend*, expendo; *conduce*, conduco; *deſpiſe*, deſpicio; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipio.

From the supines, *supplicate*, supplico; *demonstrate*, demonstro; *disposed* dispono; *expatiate*, expatior; *suppress*, suppremo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in queſt of originals. Many of theſe which ſeem ſelected as immediate deſcendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive*, *approve*, *expoſe*, *exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as *garden*, *garter*, *buckler*, *to advance*, *to cry*, *to plead*, from the French, *jardin*, *jartier*, *bouclier*, *avancer*, *crier*, *plaider*; though indeed, even of theſe, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from ſome common original; as *wine*; vinum; *wind*, ventus; *went*, veni; *way*, via; *wall*, vallum; *wallow*, volvo; *wool*, vellus; *will*, volo; *worm*, vermis; *worth*, virtus; *waſp*, veſpa; *day*, dies; *draw*, traho; *tame*, domo, δαμάω; *yoke*, jugum, ζεύγος; *over*, *upper*, ſuper, ὑπερ; *am*, ſum, εἰμι; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo, *blow*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no leſs certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, eſpecially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oſcan and others, which have long become obſolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the Engliſh, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained ſome derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *ax*, *axis*, *mast*, *ford*, *pfurd*, *daughter*, *tochter*, *mickle*, *mangle*, *moon*, *fear*, *grave*, *graff*, *to grave*, *to ſcrape*, *whole*, from ἄξων, μεταξὺ, σφυρὸς, θυγατὴρ, μεγάλος, μείζων, μὴν, ξυρὸς, γράφω, ὅλος. Since they received theſe immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the ſame fountain, though they be likewiſe found among the Latins?

Our anceſtors were ſtudious to form borrowed words, however long, into monoſyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the firſt ſyllable, eſpecially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewiſe conſonants of a weaker ſound, retaining the ſtronger, which ſeem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the ſame organ, in order that the ſound might become the ſofter; but eſpecially tranſpoſing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, *ſpend*; exemplum, *ſample*; excipio, *ſcape*; extraneus, *ſtrange*; extractum, *ſtretch'd*; excrucio, *to ſcreen*; exſcorio, *to ſcour*; excorio, *to ſcourge*; excoriico, *to ſcratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as alſo, emendo, *to mend*; epiſcopus, *biſhop*; in Daniſh, *biſp*; epiſtola, *epiſtle*; hoſpitale, *ſpittle*; Hiſpania, *Spain*; hiſtoria, *ſtory*.

Many of theſe etymologies are doubtful, and ſome evidently miſtaken.

The following are ſomewhat harder, *Alexander*, *Sander*; *Eliſabetha*, *Betty*; apis, *bee*; aper, *bar*; *p* paſſing into *b*, as in *biſhop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is reſtored in the middle: but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now ſay *boar*; as for *long*, *long*; for *bain*, *bane*; for *ſtane*, *ſtone*; aprugna, *brawn*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* tranſpoſed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in pignus, *pawn*, lege, *law*; ἀλωπὴξ, *fox*; cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell*; pullus, *a foal*; pater, *father*; pavor, *fear*; polio, *file*; pleo, impleo, *fill*, *full*; piſcis, *fiſh*; and tranſposing *v* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning, apex, *a piece*; peak, *pike*; zophorus, *freeze*; muſtum, *ſtum*; defenſio, *fence*; diſpenſator, *ſpencer*, alſculto, eſcouter, Fr. *ſcut*; exſcalpo, *ſcrape*, reſtoring *l* inſtead of *r*, and hence *ſtrap*, *ſcrable*, *ſcrawl*; excalpo, *ſcoop*; exteritus, *ſtart*; extonitus, attonitus, *ſtonn'd*; ſtomachus, *maw*; offendo, *fineſs*; obſtipo, *ſtop*; audere, *dare*; cavere, *wage*; whence, *a-ware*, *be-ware*, *wary*, *warn*, *warning*, for the Latin *v* conſonant formerly ſounded like our *w*, and the modern ſound of the *v* conſonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the ſound of φ, and the modern ſound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek φ, or *ph*; ulcus, ulcere, *ulcer*, *ſore*, and hence *ſorry*, *ſorrow*, *ſorrowful*; ingenium, *engine*, *gin*; ſcalenus, *leaning*, unleſs you would rather derive it from κλίνω, whence inclino; infundibulum, *funnel*; gagates, *jett*; projectum, *to jett forth*, *a jetty*; cucullus, *a cowl*.

There are ſyncopes ſomewhat harder; from tempore, *time*; from nomine, *name*; domina, *dame*; as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from homine, fœmina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page*; πρεσβύτης, *pot*; καπέλλα, *cap*; cantharus, *can*; tentorium, *tent*; precor, *pray*; præda, *prey*; ſpecio, ſpeculor, *ſpy*; plico, *ply*; ſimplico, *imply*; precor, *pray*; replico, *reply*; complico, *comply*; ſedes epiſcopalis, *ſee*.

A vowel is alſo cut off in the middle, that the number of the ſyllables may be leſſened; as amita, *aunt*; ſpiritus, *ſpright*; debitum, *debt*; dubito, *doubt*; comes, *comes*, *count*; electus *clerk*; quietus, *quit*, *quite*; acquieto, *acquaint*; ſeparo, *to ſpare*; ſtabilis, *ſtable*; ſtabulum, *ſtable*; pallatium, *palace*, *place*; rabula, *rail*; *rawl*, *wraul*, *brawl*, *rable*, *brable*; quæſtio, *queſt*.

As alſo a conſonant, or at leaſt one of a ſofter ſound, or even a whole ſyllable; rotundus, *round*; ἀγιλλις, *ſtail*; ſecurus, *ſure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; ſubtilis, *ſubtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; computo, *count*; ſubitaneus, *ſuddain*, *ſoon*; ſuperare, *to ſoar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *ſtain*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; prædark, *reach*.

The contractions may ſeem harder, where many of them meet, as κυριακὸς, *kyrk*, *church*; preſbyter, *prieſt*; ſacriſtanus, *ſexton*; frango, fregi, *break*, *breach*; fagus, φηγὸς, *beech*; *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near a-kin; frigeſco, *freeze*; frigeſco, *freeſe*, *ſc* into *ſh*, as above in *biſhop*, *fiſh*, ſo in ſcapha, *ſkiff*, *ſkip*, and refrigeſco, *refreſh*; but vireſco, *freſh*; phlebotomus, *fleam*; bovina, *beef*; vitulina, *veal*; ſcutifer, *ſquire*; pœnitentia, *penance*; ſanctuarium, *ſanctuary*, *ſentry*; quæſitio, *chaſe*; perquiſitio, *purchaſe*; anguilla, *eel*; inſula, *iſle*, *ile*, *iſland*, *iland*; inſuletta, *iſlet*, *ilet*; eyght, and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Orcney*, *Ruley*, *Ely*; examinare, *to ſcan*, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the uſual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not uſe *x*, write *ſcamen*, or *ſcamen*, is contracted into *ſcan*; as from dominus, *don*; nomine, *noun*; abomino, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen* they turned into *ſcarme*; for which we ſay *ſwarm*, by inſerting *r* to denote the murmuring; theſaurus, *ſtore*; fedde, *ſtud*; vertex, *wet*; ſudo, *ſweat*; gaudium, *gay*; jocus, *joy*; ſuccus, *juice*; caterva, *crowd*; caliga, calga, chauſe, chauſſe, Fr. *boſe*; extinguo, *ſtanch*, *ſquench*, *quench*, *ſtint*; foras, *forth*; ſpecies, *ſpice*; recito, *read*; adjuvo, *aid*, *avo*, *avum*, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; floccus, *lock*; excerpo, *ſcrape*, *ſcrabble*, *ſcrawl*, extraho, *ſtray*, *ſtraggle*; collectum, *clot*, *clutch*; colligo, *coil*; recolligo, *recoil*; fevero, *fever*; ſtridulus, *ſtrill*; procurator, *proxy*; pulſo, *to puſh*; calamus, *a quill*; impetere, *to impeach*; augeo, auxi, *wax*; and vaneſco, vanui, *wane*; ſybilare, *to ſpell*; puteus, *pit*; granum, *corn*; comprimo, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crimple*.

Some may think harſher, yet may not be rejected, for all leaſt *year*, that ſome of them are derived from proper names, and that ſome even whoſe etymology is acknowledged by every body; as Alexander, *Lick*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Saun*; Eliſabetha, *Elizabeth*, *Eliſabeth*, *Betty*, *Bet*, *Bett*, *Betſy*, *Margaret*, *Margit*, *Meg*, *Peg*, Maria, *Mary*, *Moll*, *Polly*, *Marian*, *Marvel*, Matthæus, *Matthew*, *Matthy*; Matilda, *Maud*, *Patty*, *Tilly*, *Wilhelmus*, *Gwilliam*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wilcox*, *Wills*, *Wilcox*.

Thus cariophyllus, flos; geroſilo, Ital. girofice, giloſer, Fr. *gilofle*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as it received from the French *Julye*, ſome name, *parſly*; portulaca, *purſlain*; cydonium, *quince*; cydoneum, *quidney*, *quidney-cum*, *pear*; ernea, *crane*, which they ſay is not to be ſeen in England, the name from the cry, annulus gemmeus, *a gimmal ring*, and the word *gimbal* and *gimbal* in mariners language, many others, however quelques chefs, *Leſſarum*. Since the origin of theſe, and many others, however ſeeming, is evident, it ought to be a reaſon to any one of the ancient, have thus diſfigured many, eſpecially as the words affected in monoſyllables, and, to make them ſound the ſofter, to make them of more eaſy taſte, away; changing, tranſpoſing, and ſometimes

But while we derive theſe from the Latin, I would not have any one think that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, and Teutonick language and other dialects, and ſome taken to us immediately from the French, or Italians, or Spaniards.

The ſame words, according to its different ſignifications, often have a different origin; as *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, a beaſt, *ours*, *bearn*, comes from *parit*; and *a bear*, at leaſt if it be of Latin original, from *perna*. Thus *perch*, a fiſh, from *perca*, but *perch*, a meaſure, from *pertica*, likewiſe *to perch*. *To ſpell* is from *ſyllabo*, but *ſpell*, a charm, by which it is believed that the boundaries are ſo fixed in Ireland, that none can paſs them againſt the maſter's will, from *expello*; and *ſpell*, a meſſenger, from *euangelium*; whence *goſpel*, *good ſpell*, or *god ſpell*. Thus *freeze*, or *freeſe*, from *frigeſco*, but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zophorus*; but *freeſe*, for *cloth*, from *Friſia*, or perhaps from *frigeſco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monoſyllables, compounded of two or more words, at leaſt ſerving inſtead of compounds, and comprising the ſignification of more words than one; as from *ſcript* and *roll*, comes *ſcroll*; from *ſtand* and *dance*, *prance*; from *ſt* of the verb *ſtay*, or *ſtand* and *out*, is made *ſtout*; from *ſtout* and *hardy*, *ſturdy*; from *ſp* of *ſpit* or *ſpew*, and *out*, comes *ſpout*; from the ſame *ſp*, with the termination *in*, is *ſpin*; and adding *out*, *ſpin out*; and from the ſame *ſp*, with *it*, is *ſplit*, which only differs from *ſpout* in that it is ſmaller, and with leſs noiſe and force; but *ſputter* is, becauſe of the obſcure *u*, ſomething between *ſpit* and *ſpout*; and by reaſon of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noiſe, but obſcurely confuſed: whereas *ſpatter*, on account of the ſharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more diſtinct noiſe, in which it chiefly differs from *ſputter*. From the ſame *ſp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *ſpark*, ſignifying a ſingle emiſſion of fire with a noiſe; namely, *ſp* the emiſſion, *ar* the more acute noiſe, and *k* the mute conſonant, intimates its being ſuddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *ſparkle*. The ſame *ſp*, by adding *r*, that is *ſpr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffuſing or expanding itſelf; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *ſpring*; its vigour *ſpr* imports, its ſharpneſs the termination *ing*; and laſtly *in* acute and tremulous, ending in the mute conſonant *g*, denotes the ſudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary ſignification, of a ſingle, not a complicated exiſtition. Hence we call *ſpring* whatever has an elaſtic force; as alſo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *ſpring*, to germinate; and *ſpring*, one of the four ſeaſons. From the ſame *ſpr* and

out, is formed *sprout*, and with the termination *g*, *sprig*; of which the following, for the most part, is the difference: *sprout*, of a groſſer ſound, imports a fatter or groſſer bud; *ſprig*, of a ſlenderer ſound, denotes a ſmaller ſhoot. In like manner, from *ſtr* of the verb *ſtrive*, and *out*, comes *ſtrout* and *ſtrut*. From the ſame *ſtr*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *ſtruggle*; and this *g* imports, but without any great noiſe, by reaſon of the obſcure ſound of the vowel *u*. In like manner from *throw* and *roll* is made *troll*; and almoſt in the ſame ſenſe is *trundle*, from *throw*, or *thruſt*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge*.

In theſe obſervations it is eaſy to diſcover great ſagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the deſire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often ſo made, that by the ſame licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no diſtinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and thoſe which, being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the Engliſh language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harſhneſs and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That ſome of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The [illegible] grammarian, requires that I ſhould here treat of the [illegible] language has ſo little inflection, or variety of terminations, that [illegible] neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore [illegible] neglected it; and Jonſon, whoſe deſire of following the [illegible] made him think a ſyntax indiſpenſably neceſſary, has [illegible] which were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and perſon; as *I run faſt, you run faſter, he runs faſteſt*; *We ſhall find it good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two ſubſtantives the noun poſſeſſive or the genitive, as *His father's glory, The ſun's heat*.

Verbs tranſitive require an oblique caſe, as *He loves me*; *You ſtrike him*.

All prepoſitions require an oblique caſe: *He gave this to me*; *He took this from me*; *He plays this of me*; *He came with me*.

PROSODY.

It is common for thoſe that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Proſody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomatei*; that of the French by *Regnier*; and that of the Engliſh by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Jonſon*, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to inſert them.

Proſody compriſes *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of verſification.

PRONUNCIATION is juſt, when every letter has its proper ſound, and when every ſyllable has its proper accent, or, which in Engliſh verſification is the ſame, its proper quantity.

The ſounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not eaſily to be given, being ſubject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I ſhall here propoſe.

1. Of diſſyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former ſyllable is commonly accented, as *childiſh*, *kingdom*, *latteſt*, *acted*, *toilſome*, *lover*, *ſcoffer*, *fairer*, *foremoſt*, *zealous*, *fulneſs*, *gaily*, *meekly*, *artiſt*.

2. Diſſyllables formed by prefixing a ſyllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as *to begét*, *to beſeém*, *to beſtów*.

3. Of diſſyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former ſyllable; as *to diſcánt*, *a diſcant*; *to combat*, *a combat*; *to contráct*, *a cóntract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs ſeldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter ſyllable; as, *delight*, *perfume*.

4. All diſſyllables ending in *y*, as *crúmmy*; in *our*, as *láboure*, *fávour*; in *ow*, as *willow*, *wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *báttle*, *bible*; in *iſh*, as *bániſh*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick*, *cáſſock*; in *ter*, as *to báſter*; in *age*, as *cóinage*; in *en*, as *fáſten*; in *et*, as *quiet*, accent the former ſyllable.

5. Diſſyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker*, *bátter*, have the accent on the former ſyllable.

6. Diſſyllable verbs terminating in a conſonant and *e* final, as *compríſe*, *eſcápe*; or having a diphthong in the laſt ſyllable, as *appéaſe*, *revéal*; or ending in two conſonants, as *attend*, have the accent on the latter ſyllable.

7. Diſſyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter ſyllable, have commonly their accent on the latter ſyllable, as *applauſe*; except words in *ain*, *certain*, *mountain*.

8. Triſſyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a ſyllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *lóvelineſs*, *téndereſs*, *cantónour*, *wágoner*, *phyſical*, *beſpátter*, *cómmenting*, *commánding*, *aſſurance*.

9. Triſſyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious*, *árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *mántion*, accent the firſt.

10. Triſſyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the firſt ſyllable, as *cóuntenance*, *cóntinence*, *órnament*, *imminent*, *élegant*, *própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the laſt, as *connivance*, *acquáintance*; or the middle ſyllable hath a vowel before two conſonants, as *prémiſgate*.

11. Triſſyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity*, *ſpécify*, *liberty*, *victory*, *ſubſidy*, commonly accent the firſt ſyllable.

12. Triſſyllables in *re* or *le* accent the firſt ſyllable, as *légible*, *théatre*; except *diſciple*, and ſome words which have a poſition, as *exámple*, *epiſtle*.

13. Triſſyllables in *ude* commonly accent the firſt ſyllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Triſſyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *creátour*; or having in the middle ſyllable a diphthong, as *endéavour*; or a vowel before two conſonants, as *doméſtick*, accent the middle ſyllable.

15. Triſſyllables that have their accent on the laſt ſyllable are commonly French, as *acquiéſce*, *repartée*, *magazine*; or words formed by prefixing one or two ſyllables to an acute ſyllable, as *immatúre*, *overchárge*.

16. Polyſyllables, or words of more than three ſyllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *arrogating*, *cóntinency*, *incóntinently*, *commendable*, *communicableneſs*. We ſhould therefore ſay *diſpútable*, *indiſputable*, rather than *diſputable*, *indiſputable*; and *advertiſement* rather than *advértiſement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *ſalvátion*, *perturbátion*, *concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicátor*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as *ámicable*, unleſs the ſecond ſyllable have a vowel before two conſonants, as *combuſtible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *móroſous*, *voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *puſillanimity*, *activity*.

Theſe rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but propoſed as uſeful. Almoſt every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in Engliſh, as in other tongues, much muſt be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have eſcaped my obſervation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of ſyllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verſes are either iambick, as *alóft*, *create*; or trochaick, as *háſty*, *lófty*.

Our

Our iambic meaſure compriſes verſes

Of four ſyllables.

Moſt good, moſt fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's loſt;
For all the coſt
Words can beſtow,
So poorly ſhow
Upon your praiſe,
That all the ways
Senſe hath, come ſhort. *Drayton.*

With raviſh'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of ſix,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not ſing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that ſtrongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmoſt Peak
A while we do remain,
Amongſt the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to ſleet and rain,
No ſport our hours ſhall break,
To exerciſe our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refreſh the ſouthern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's ſtreams
Be many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in ſilver ſwathes,
And what of all moſt dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble cheer,
T' aſſwage breem winter's ſcathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obſcure,
Where wholſom is the air,
Or where the moſt impure,
All times, and every where,
The muſe is ſtill in ure. *Drayton.*

Of eight, which is the uſual meaſure for ſhort poems,

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit, and nightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar the ſky doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

Of ten, which is the common meaſure of heroick and tragick poetry,

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating ſound.
The palace of loud Fame, her ſeat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the ſummit of a lofty tow'r;
A thouſand winding entries long and wide
Receive freſh reports a flowing tide.
A thouſand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the buſy trade.
'Tis built of braſs, the better to diffuſe
The ſpreading ſounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a deaf noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' inſulted ſhore;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to diſtance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where ſome deviſe
Things never heard, ſome mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty ſounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. *Dryden.*

In all theſe meaſures the accents are to be placed on even ſyllables; and every line conſidered by itſelf is more harmonious, as this rule is more ſtrictly obſerved. The variations neceſſary to pleaſure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

Our trochaick meaſures are

Of three ſyllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath.
Other joys
Are but toys, *Walton's Angler.*

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy. *Old Ballad.*

Of ſeven,

Faireſt piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

In theſe meaſures the accent is to be placed on the odd ſyllables.

Theſe are the meaſures which are now in uſe, and above the reſt thoſe of ſeven, eight, and ten ſyllables. Our ancient poets wrote verſes ſometimes of twelve ſyllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian ſhires their heads that bear ſo high,
And farth'ſt ſurvey their ſoils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchleſs crowds,
The neareſt that are ſaid to kiſs the wand'ring clouds,
Eſpecial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That ſhe of all the reſt neglected was ſo long;
Alleging for herſelf, when through the Saxon's pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's fetring ſide
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Thoſe whom devouring war elſe every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beſide (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe reſigned her ancient right,
A conſtant maiden ſtill ſhe only did remain,
The laſt her genuine laws which ſtoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things,
So only ſhe is rich in mountains, meres, and ſprings;
And holds herſelf as great in her ſuperfluous waſte,
As others by their towns and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of ſuch a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or elſe would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is diſtract.

The meaſures of twelve and fourteen ſyllables were often mingled by our old poets, ſometimes in alternate lines, and ſometimes in alternate couplets.

The

The verſe of twelve ſyllables, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only uſed to diverſify heroick lines.

> Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
> The varying verſe, the full-reſounding line,
> *The long majeſtic march, and energy divine.* *Pope.*

The pauſe in the Alexandrine muſt be at the ſixth ſyllable.

The verſe of fourteen ſyllables is now broken into a ſoft lyrick meaſure of verſes conſiſting alternately of eight ſyllables and ſix.

> She to receive thy radiant name,
> Selects a whiter ſpace. *Fantom.*
>
> When all ſhall praiſe, and ev'ry lay
> Devote a wreath to thee,
> That day, for come it will, that day
> Shall I lament to ſee. *Lewis to Pope.*
>
> Beneath this tomb an infant lies
> To earth whoſe body lent,
> Hereafter ſhall more glorious riſe,
> But not more innocent.
> When the Archangel's trump ſhall blow,
> And ſouls to bodies join,
> What crowds ſhall wiſh their lives below
> Had been as ſhort as thine! *Weſley.*

We have another meaſure very quick and lively, and therefore much uſed in ſongs, which may be called the *anapeſtick*, in which the accent reſts upon every third ſyllable.

> May I govern my paſſions with abſolute ſway,
> And grow wiſer and better as life wears away. Dr. *Pope.*

In this meaſure a ſyllable is often retrenched from the firſt foot, as

> Diogenes ſurly and proud. Dr. *Pope.*
>
> When preſent we love, and when abſent agree,
> I think not of Iris, nor Iris of me. *Dryden.*

Theſe meaſures are varied by many combinations, and ſometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick meaſure.

> 'Tis the Divinity that ſtirs within us,
> 'Tis Heav'n itſelf that points out an *hereafter*,
> And intimates eternity to man. *Addiſon.*

So in that of eight ſyllables,

> They neither added nor confounded,
> They neither wanted nor abounded. *Prior.*

In that of ſeven,

> For reſiſtance I could fear none,
> But with twenty ſhips had done,
> What thou brave and happy Vernon,
> Haſt atchiev'd with ſix alone. *Glover.*

In that of ſix,

> 'Twas when the ſeas were roaring,
> With hollow blaſts of wind,
> A damſel lay deploring,
> All on a rock reclin'd. *Gay.*

In the anapeſtick,

> When terrible tempeſts aſſail us,
> And mountainous billows affright,
> Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
> But ſkilful induſtry ſteers right. *Ballad.*

To theſe meaſures, and their laws, may be reduced every ſpecies of Engliſh verſe.

Our verſification admits of few licences, except a *ſynalœpha*, or eliſion of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t' accept*; and a *ſynereſis*, by which two ſhort vowels coaleſce into one ſyllable, as *queſtion, ſpecial*; or a word is contracted by the expulſion of a ſhort vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice, temp'rance.*

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the Engliſh language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a maſter to thoſe that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for ſuch as are not yet initiated in the ſchools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at laſt ineffectual.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

FOURTH EDITION.

MANY are the works of human induſtry, which to begin and finiſh are hardly granted to the ſame man. He that undertakes to compile a Dictionary, undertakes that, which, if it comprehends the full extent of his deſign, he knows himſelf unable to perform. Yet his labours, though deficient, may be uſeful, and with the hope of this inferior praiſe, he muſt incite his activity, and ſolace his wearineſs.

Perfection is unattainable, but nearer and nearer approaches may be made; and finding my Dictionary about to be reprinted, I have endeavoured, by a reviſal, to make it leſs reprehenſible. I will not deny that I found many parts requiring emendation, and many more capable of improvement. Many faults I have corrected, ſome ſuperfluities I have taken away, and ſome deficiencies I have ſupplied. I have methodiſed ſome parts that were diſordered, and illuminated ſome that were obſcure. Yet the changes or additions bear a very ſmall proportion to the whole. The critick will now have leſs to object, but the ſtudent who has bought any of the former copies needs not repent; he will not, without nice collation, perceive how they differ; and uſefulneſs ſeldom depends upon little things.

For negligence or deficience, I have perhaps not need of more apology than the nature of the work will furniſh: I have left that inaccurate which was never made exact, and that imperfect which never was completed.

A DIC-

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, The firſt letter of the European alphabets, has, in the Engliſh language, three different ſounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and ſlender.

The broad ſound, reſembling that of the German *a*, is found in many of our monoſyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *ſalt*, in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cauſe*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of theſe words were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *vaulk*; which happens to be ſtill retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient ſound of the Saxons, ſince it is almoſt uniformly preſerved in the ruſtic pronunciation, and the Northern dialects, as *maun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*.

A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obſcurely in *fancy*, *faſt*, &c.

A ſlender or cloſe, is the peculiar *a* of the Engliſh language, reſembling the ſound of the French *e* maſculine, or diphthong *ai* in *païs*, or perhaps a middle ſound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; to this the Arabic *a* is ſaid nearly to approach. Of this ſound we have examples in the words, *place*, *face*, *waſte*, and all thoſe that terminate in *ation*; as *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

A is ſhort, as, *glaſs*, *graſs*; or long, as, *glaze*, *graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as *plain*. The ſhort *a* is open, the long *a* cloſe.

1. A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number *one*, as, *a* man is coming, that is, *no more than one*; or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man may come this way, that is, *any* man. This article has no plural ſignification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*, as, *an* ox, *an* egg, of which *a* is the contraction.

2. A, taken materially, or for itſelf, is a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

3. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is conſidered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting ſome action not yet finiſhed; as, I am *a* walking. It alſo ſeems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local ſurnames; as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other caſes, it ſeems to ſignify *to*, like the French *à*.

A hunting Chloe went. *Prior.*

They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door. *Dryden.*

May peace ſtill ſlumber by theſe purling fountains!
Which we may every year
Find when we come *a* fiſhing here. *Wotton.*

Now the men fell *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled. *Wotton.*

He will knap the ſpears *a* pieces with his teeth. *Mede's Antiq. Athen.*

Another falls *a* ringing a Peſcennius Niger, and judiciouſly diſtinguiſhes the ſound of it to be modern. *Addiſon on Medals.*

4. A has a peculiar ſignification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we ſay, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ſhip's crew gained a thouſand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn paſſes through a wide open country, during all its courſe through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. A is uſed in burleſque poetry, to lengthen out a ſyllable, without adding to the ſenſe.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*,
And even for oranges to China. *Dryden.*

6. A is ſometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *be*; as, will *a* come, for will *be* come.

7. A, in compoſition, ſeems to have ſometimes the power of the French *a* in theſe phraſes, *a droit*, *a gauche*, &c. and ſometimes to be contracted from *at*; as, *aſide*, *aſlope*, *afoot*, *aſleep*, *athirſt*, *aware*.

I 'gin to be *a weary* of the ſun;
And wiſh the ſtate of th' world were now undone. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

And now a breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors ſhip their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their yards *a-trip*, and all their ſails
Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.*

A little houſe with trees *a* row,
And, like its maſter, very low. *Pope, Hor.*

8. A is ſometimes redundant; as, *ariſe*, *arouſe*, *awake*; the ſame with riſe, rouſe, wake.

9. A, in abbreviations, ſtands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. batchelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. maſter of arts, *artium magiſter*; or, *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally ſhews that they have ſome relation to an abbey, as *Abingdon*. *Gibſon.*

ABA'CKE. *adv.* [from *back*.] Backwards. Obſolete.

But when they came where thou thy ſkill didſt ſhow,
They drew *abacke*, as half with ſhame confound. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

ABACTOR, *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who drives away or ſteals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in diſtinction from thoſe that ſteal only a ſheep or two. *Blount.*

A'BACUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A counting-table, anciently uſed in calculations.

2. [In architecture.] The uppermoſt member of a column, which ſerves as a ſort of crowning both to the capital and column. *Dict.*

ABA'FT. *adv.* [of abaſtean, Sax. behind.] From the fore-part of the ſhip, towards the ſtern. *Dict.*

ABAI'SANCE. *n. ſ.* [from the French *abaiſſer*, to depreſs, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeyſance* is conſidered by Skinner as a corruption of *abaiſance*, but is now univerſally uſed.

To ABA'LIENATE. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law, not much uſed in common ſpeech.

ABALIENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abalienatio.*] The act of giving up one's right to another perſon; or a making over an eſtate, goods, or chattels by ſale, or due courſe of law. *Dict.*

To ABA'ND. *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in uſe. See ABANDON.] To forſake.

Thy ſtronger are
Than they which fought at firſt their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to *aband.*
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* 10.

To ABA'NDON. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner.* Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which ſignifies to forſake his colours; *bandum* [*vexillum*] *deſerere. Paſquier* thinks it a coalition of *a ban donner*, to give up to a proſcription; in which ſenſe we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialect, ſignifies a curſe; and to *abandon*, if conſidered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris devovere.*]

1. To give up, reſign, or quit; often followed by the particle *to.*

If ſhe be ſo *abandon'd to* her ſorrow,
As it is ſpoke, ſhe never will admit me.
Shakſp. Twelfth Night.

The paſſive gods behold the Greeks defile
Their temples, and *abandon to* the ſpoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conſpire
To ſave a ſinking town, involv'd in fire.
Dryd. Æntid.

Who is he ſo *abandoned to* ſottiſh credulity, as to think, that a clod of earth in a ſack, may ever, by eternal ſhaking, receive the fabric of man's body? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Muſt he, whoſe altars on the Phrygian ſhore,
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy pow'r,
Be doom'd the worſt of human ills to prove,
Unbleſs'd, *abandon'd to* the wrath of Jove?
Pope's Odyſſey, b. i. l. 80.

2. To deſert; to forſake: in an ill ſenſe.

The princes uſing the paſſions of fearing evil, and deſiring to eſcape, only to ſerve the rule of virtue, not to *abandon* one's ſelf, leapt to a rib of the ſhip. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Seeing the hurt ſtag alone,
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus miſery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakſp. As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends.
Dryd. Æneid, 2.

But to the parting goddeſs thus ſhe pray'd;
Propitious ſtill be preſent to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once-favour'd maid.
Dryd. Fab.

3. To forſake, to leave.

He boldly ſpake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreſtalled place at erſt,
For fear of further harm, I counſel thee.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 4. *ſtanza* 39.

To ABANDON OVER. *v. a.* [a form of writing not uſual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to reſign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd o'er*
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but diſturb the quiet of my death.
Dryd. Sp. Friar.

ABA'NDONED. *particip. adj.* Corrupted in the higheſt degree; as, an abandoned *wretch.* In this ſenſe, it is a contraction of a longer form, abandoned [given up] to wickedneſs.

ABA'NDONING. [A verbal noun from *abandon.*] Deſertion, forſaking.

He hop'd his paſt meritorious actions might outweigh his preſent *abandoning* the thought of future action. *Clarend. b.* viii.

ABA'NDONMENT. *n. ſ.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abandoning.
2. The ſtate of being abandoned. *Dict.*

ABANNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abannitio.*] A baniſhment for one or two years, for manſlaughter. Obſolete. *Dict.*

To ABA'RE. *v. a.* [abaman, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or diſcloſe. *Dict.*

ABARTICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt conſtruction of the bones, by which they move ſtrongly and eaſily; or that ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion. *Dict.*

To ABA'SE. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaiſſer*, from the Lat. *baſis*, or *baſſus*, a barbarous word, ſignifying low, baſe.]

1. To depreſs, to lower.

It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with whom you ſpeak with your eye; yet with a demure *abaſing* of it ſometimes. *Bacon.*

2. To caſt down, to depreſs, to bring low; in a figurative and perſonal ſenſe, which is the common uſe.

Happy ſhepherd, to the gods be thankful, that to thy advancement their wiſdoms have thee *abaſed.*
Sidney, b. i.

Behold every one that is proud, and *abaſe* him.
Job, xl. 11.

With unreſiſted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains, and he raiſes plains;
And, not regarding diſtinction of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me.
Dryd. Fables.

If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children; if their ſpirits be *abated* and broken much by too ſtrict an hand over them; they loſe all their vigour and induſtry.
Locke on Education, § 46.

ABA'SED. *adj.* [with heralds] a term uſed of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the ſhield; or when the wings are ſhut; the natural way of bearing them being ſpread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Bailey. Chambers.*

ABA'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depreſſion.

There is an *abaſement* becauſe of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low eſtate.
Eccleſiaſticus, xx. 11.

To ABA'SH. *v. a.* [See BASHFUL. Perhaps from *abaiſſer*, French.]

1. To put into confuſion; to make aſhamed. It generally implies a ſudden impreſſion of ſhame.

They heard, and were *abaſh'd.*
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. i. *l.* 331.

This heard, th' imperious queen ſat mute with fear;
Nor further durſt inceniſe the gloomy thunderer.
Silence was in the court at this rebuke:
Nor could the gods, *abaſh'd*, ſuſtain their ſovereign's look. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The paſſive admits the particle *at*, ſometimes *of*, before the cauſal noun.

In no wiſe ſpeak againſt the truth, but be *abaſhed* of the error of thy ignorance. *Eccluſ.* iv. 25.

I ſaid unto her, From whence is this kid? Is it not ſtolen? But ſhe replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages: however, I did not believe her, and I was *abaſhed at* her.
Tob. ii. 13, 14.

In the admiration only of weak minds
Led captive: ceaſe t' admire, and all her plumes
Fall flat, and ſink into a trivial toy,
At every ſudden ſlighting quite *abaſht.*
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. *l.* 223.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abaſh'd at what they ſaw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd.
Swift's Miſcellanies.

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre*, to beat down.]

1. To leſſen, to diminiſh.

Who can tell whether the divine wiſdom, to *abate* the glory of thoſe kings, did not reſerve this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work?
Sir J. Davies on Ireland.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the ſtrength of your diſpleaſure.
Shakſpeare.

Here we ſee the hopes of great benefit and light from expoſitors and commentators, are in a great part *abated*; and thoſe who have moſt need of their help, can receive but little from them.
Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.

2. To deject, or depreſs the mind.

This iron world
Brings down the ſtouteſt hearts to loweſt ſtate:
For miſery doth braveſt minds *abate.*
Spenſ. Hubberd's Tale.

Have the power ſtill
To baniſh your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As moſt *abated* captive to ſome nation
That won you without blows!
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

Time, that changes all, yet changes not in vain,
The body, not the mind, nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the ſoul.
Dryd. Æneid.

3. In commerce, to let down the price in ſelling, ſometimes to beat down the price in buying.

To ABA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs; as, his paſſion *abates*; the ſtorm *abates.* It is uſed ſometimes with the particle *of* before the thing leſſened.

Our phyſicians have obſerved, that in proceſs of time, ſome diſeaſes have *abated of* their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, ſo as to be no longer mortal.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

2. [In common law.]

It is in law uſed both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a caſtle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is, by ſome exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A ſtranger *abateth*, that is, entereth upon a houſe or land void by the death of him that laſt poſſeſſed it, before the heir take his poſſeſſion, and ſo keepeth him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in poſſeſſion, is ſaid to diſſeiſe: ſo he that ſtepperth in between the former poſſeſſor and his heir is ſaid to *abate.* In the neuter ſignification thus: The writ of the demandment ſhall *abate*, that is, ſhall be diſabled, fruſtrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth* by covin, that is, that the accuſation is defeated by deceit. *Cowel.*

3. [In horſemanſhip.] A horſe is ſaid to abate or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind legs to the ground both at once, and obſerves the ſame exactneſs in all the times. *Dict.*

ABA'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or leſſening.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thouſand houſes, and allowing one man to every houſe,

house, who could have any share in the government (the rest consisting of women, children, and servants), and making other obvious *abatements*, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective.

Swift on the Contest of Athens and Rome.

2. The state of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The most noxious part of oil exhales in roasting, to the *abatement* of near one quarter of its weight. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

The law of works is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission or *abatement*; so that, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without an exact performance of every tittle. *Locke.*

4. The cause of abating; extenuation.

As our advantages towards practising and promoting piety and virtue were greater than those of other men; so will our excuse be less, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead in *abatement* of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepossession of ill habits, and the bias of a wrong education. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. [In law.] The act of the abator; as, the *abatement* of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or passion of the thing abated; as, *abatement* of the writ. *Cowel.*

6. [With heralds.] An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abased, by reason of some stain or dishonourable quality of the bearer. *Dict.*

ABA'TER. *n. s.* The agent or cause by which an *abatement* is procured; that by which any thing is lessened.

Juices of acrimony or sharpness, are expressed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of such, as of almonds, pistaches, and other nuts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ABA'TOR. *n. s.* [a law term.] One who intrudes into houses or land, void by the death of the former possessor, and yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir. *Dict.*

A'BATUDE. *n. s.* [old records.] Any thing diminished. *Bailey.*

A'BATURE. *n. s.* [from *abatre*, French.] Those sprigs of grass which are thrown down by a stag in his passing by. *Dict.*

ABE. *n. s.* The yarn on a weaver's warp; a term among clothiers. *Chambers.*

ABBA. n. s. [Heb. אב] A Syriac word, which signifies *father*.

A'BBACY. *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatia.*] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBEY.

According to Selmu, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometimes, in the canon law, also stiled an abbot. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

A'BBESS. *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatissa*, from whence the Saxon abudyrre, then probably *abbatess*, and by contraction *abbesse* in Fr. and *abbesi*, Eng.] The superiour or governess of a nunnery or monastery of women.

They fled
Into this abbey, whither we pursued them;
And here the *abbess* shuts the gate on us,
And will not suffer us to fetch him out.
Shakes. Com. of Errors.

I have a sister, *abbess* in Tercera,
Who lost her lover on her bridal-day.
Dryd. D. Sebast.

Constantia, as soon as the solemnities of her reception were over, retired with the *abbess* into her own apartment. *Addison.*

A'BBEY, or ABBY. *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatia*; from whence probably first ABBACY; which see.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.

With easy roads he came to Leicester;
Lodg'd in the *abbey*, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.
Shakesp.

A'BBEY-LUBBER. *n. s.* [See LUBBER.] A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity.

This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown *abbey-lubber*; this is but a diminutive sucking friar. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

A'BBOT. *n. s.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אב father, which sense was still implied; so that the abbots were called *patres*, and abbesses *matres monasterii*. Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paterne, geris.*] The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some not: those that were mitred, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves episcopal authority within their precincts, and being also lords of parliament. The other sort were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government. *Cowel.*

See ABBEY.

A'BBOTSHIP. *n. s.* The state or privilege of an abbot. *Dict.*

To ABBRE'VIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare.*]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance; to abridge.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon, Essay* 26.

The only invention of late years, which hath contributed towards politeness in discourse, is that of *abbreviating* or reducing words of many syllables into one, by lopping off the rest. *Swift.*

2. To shorten, to cut short.

Set the strength of their days before the flood; which were *abbreviated* after, and contracted into hundreds and threescores.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. *c.* 6.

ABBREVIA'TION. *n. s.*

1. The act of abbreviating.

2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words; words contracted.

Such is the propriety and energy in them all, that they never can be changed, but to disadvantage, except in the circumstance of using *abbreviations*. *Swift.*

ABBREVIA'TOR. *n. s.* [*abbreviateur*, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE. *n. s.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

2. A compendium or abridgment.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own suffering; who prays for him that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who sooner shews mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to subdue the flesh to the spirit. This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

ABBREUVOIR. [in French, a watering-place. Ital. *abbeverato*, dal verbo *bevere*. Lat. *bibere.* Abbeverari i cavalli. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from *adbibare* for *adbibere*; but more probably it comes from the same root with *brew*. See BREW.] Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice between two stones to be filled up with mortar. *Dict.*

A'BBEY. See ABBEY.

A, B, C.

1. The alphabet; as, he has not learned his *a, b, c.*

2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

Then comes question like an *a, b, c*, book.
Shakespeare.

To A'BDICATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico.*] To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn, here, with upcast eyes,
Beheld his *abdicated* skies. *Addison.*

ABDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; since he cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses.

Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England Man.

A'BDICATIVE. *adj.* That which causes or implies an abdication. *Dict.*

A'BDICATIVE. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding. *Dict.*

ABDO'MEN. *n. s.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: it contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago ensiformis and the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebræ of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes, and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expulsion. *Quincy.*

The *abdomen* consists of parts containing and contained. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ABDO'MINAL. } *adj.* Relating to the ab-
ABDO'MINOUS. } domen.

To ABDU'CE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco.*] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. A word chiefly used in physic or science.

If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position, the axis of the cones remain in the same plain, as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. *c.* 20.

ABDU'CENT. *adj.* Muscles abducent are those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called adducent. *Dict.*

ABDUCTION. *n. f.* [*abductio*, Lat.]
1. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.
2. A particular form of argument.

ABDU'CTOR. *n. f.* [*abductor*, Lat.] The name given by anatomists to the muscles, which serve to draw back the several members.

He supposed the constructors of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the supercilium; the *abductors* in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

ABECEDA'RIAN. *n. f.* [from the names of *a*, *b*, *c*, the three first letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by *Wood* in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, where mentioning Farnaby the critic, he relates, that, in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

A'BECEDARY. *adj.* [See ABECEDARIAN.]
1. Belonging to the alphabet.
2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. *c.* 3.

ABE'D. *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*, and *bed*.] In bed.

It was a shame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abed*: when she was of their age, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o'day.
Sidney, b. ii.

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel
All night devoutly watch'd. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

ABE'RRANCE. } *n. f.* [from *aberro*, Lat.
ABE'RRANCY. } to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an errour; a mistake; a false opinion.

They do not only swarm with errours, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deserts his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. *c.* 3.

Could a man be compelled to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the cards of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrancies*, as now.
Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, c. 16.

ABE'RRANT. *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way. *Dict.*

ABERRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common or from the right track.

If it be a mistake, there is no heresy in such an innocent *aberration*; the probability of it will render it a lapse of easy pardon.
Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica, c. 11.

ABE'RRING. *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Lat.] Wandering, going astray.

Of the verb *aberr* I have found no example.

Divers were out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. *c.* 12.

To ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Dict.*

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from *betan*, Sax. signifying to enkindle or animate.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. It was once indifferent, but is almost always taken by modern writers in an ill sense: as may be seen in ABETTER.

To *abet* signifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on. *Cowel.*

Then shall I soon, quoth he, return again,
Abet that virgin's cause discontented,
And shortly back return. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

A widow who by solemn vows,
Contracted to me, for my spouse,
Combin'd with him to break her word,
And has *abetted* all. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 3.

Men lay so great weight upon right opinions, and eagerness of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum necessarium. *Decay of Piety.*

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions.
Addison. Freeholder, No 28.

ABE'TMENT. *n. f.* The act of abetting. *Dict.*

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *n. f.* He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

Whilst calumny has two such potent *abettors*, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be traducing. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

You shall be still plain Torrismond with me,
Th' *abettor*, partner (if you like the name),
The husband of a tyrant, but no king,
Till you deserve that title by your justice.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

These considerations, though they may have no influence on the multitude, ought to sink into the minds of those who are their *abetters*, and who, if they escape punishment here, must know, that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge. *Addison. Freeholder*, No 50.

ABEY'ANCE. *n. f.* [from the French *abeyer*, *allatrare*, to bark at.] This word, in *Littleton, cap. Discontinuance*, is thus used. The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage, is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abeyance*. *Cowel.*

ABGREGA'TION. *n. f.* [*abgregatio*, Lat.] A separation from the flock. *Dict.*

To ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loath: to abominate.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came a man,
Who having seen me in my worser state,
Shunn'd my *abhorr'd* society.
Shakespeare's K. Lear.

Justly thou *abhorr'st*
That son, who on the quiet state of men
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
Rational liberty.
Milt. Parad. Lost, b. xii. *l.* 79.

The self-same thing they will *abhor*
One way, and long another for.
Hudibras, p. i. *cant.* 1.

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delighting to fling scandals upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, casts an ignominy upon the kingdom. *Swift. Ch. of Eng.*

ABHO'RRENCE. } *n. f.* [from *abhor*.
ABHO'RRENCY. }
1. The act of abhorring, detestation.

It draws upon him the hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and subjects him to the wrath of God hereafter. *South's Sermons.*

2. The disposition to abhor, hatred.

Even a just and necessary defence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and insensibly dispose them to hostilities. *Decay of Piety.*

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents and governours.
Locke on Education, § 110.

ABHO'RRENT. *adj.* [from *abhor*.]
1. Struck with abhorrence; loathing.

For if the worlds
In worlds inclos'd could on his senses burst,
He would *abhorrent* turn.
Thomson's Summer, l. 310.

2. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypothesis, well worthy a rational belief, and yet it is so *abhorrent from* the vulgar, that they would as soon believe Anaxagoras, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white.
Glanville's Scepsis Scient. c. 12.

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments,
Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?
Poor mooning tenants of unpractis'd cells,
Bred in the fellowship of bearded boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men?
Dryden.

ABHO'RRER. *n. f.* [from *abhor*.] The person that abhors; a hater, detester.

The lower clergy were railed at, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known *abhorrers* of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing in the convocations, by these very men who wanted to bind up their hands. *Swift. Examiner*, N° 21.

ABHO'RRING. The object of abhorrence.

This seems not to be the proper use of the participial noun.

They shall go forth, and look upon the carcases of the men that have transgressed against Me: for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh. *Isaiah*, lxvi. 44.

To ABI'DE. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from bidian, or aubidian, Sax.]
1. To dwell in a place; not remove; to stay.

Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, If I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant *abide* instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren. *Gen.* xliv. 32, 33.

2. To dwell.

The Marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*.
Shakesp. Richard III.

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the highest heavens, from whence He beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth.
Stillingfl. Defence of Disc. on Idolat.

3. To

3. To remain; not ceaſe or fail; to be immoveable.

They that truſt in the Lord ſhall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever. *Pſalm* cxxv. 1.

4. To continue in the ſame ſtate.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it ſhall *abide* ſatisfied. *Prov.* xix. 23.

There can be no ſtudy without time; and the mind muſt *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a ſtranger to the inſide of them. *South.*

5. To endure without offence, anger, or contradiction.

Who can *abide*, that, againſt their own doctors, ſix whole books ſhould by their fatherhoods be impiouſly obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

6. It is uſed with the particle *with* before a perſon, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I ſhould give her to another man: *Abide with* me. *Gen.* xxix. 19

For thy ſervant vowed a vow, while I *abode at* Geſhur in Syria, ſaying, if the Lord ſhall bring me again indeed to Jeruſalem, then I will ſerve the Lord. 2 *Sam.* xv. 8.

7. It is uſed with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his teſtimony; to *abide by* his own ſkill; that is, *to rely upon them*; to *abide by* an opinion; *to maintain it*; to *abide by* a man, is alſo, *to defend or ſupport him*. But theſe forms are ſomething low.

Of the participle *abid*, I have found only the example in Woodward, and ſhould rather determine that *abide* in the active ſenſe has no paſſive participle, or compounded preterite.

To ABI'DE. *v. a.*

1. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await: uſed of things prepared for perſons, as well as of perſons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in ſumptuous bed, Where many ſkilful leeches him abide, To ſtanch his hurts. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. 5. ſt. 17.*

Whil lions war, and battle for their dens, Poor harmleſs lambs *abide* their enmity. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI. p. 3*

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts*, xx. 23.

2. To bear or ſupport the conſequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know How dearly I *abide* that boaſt ſo vain. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. To bear or ſupport, without being conquered or deſtroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlaſting king: At his wrath the earth ſhall tremble, and the nations ſhall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jer.* x. 10.

It muſt be allowed a fair preſumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous teſt now for above thirty years, and the more ſtrictly they are looked into, the more they are confirmed. *Woodward, Letter* i.

4. To bear without averſion; in which ſenſe it is commonly uſed with a negative.

Thou canſt not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyſelf. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Thy vile race.
Though thou didſt learn, had that in't, which good natures
Could not *abide* to be with; therefore waſt thou
Deſervedly confin'd unto this rock. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

5. To bear or ſuffer.

Girt with circumfluous tides,
He ſtill calamitous conſtraint *abides*. *Pope's Odyſſ. b. iv. l. 730.*

ABI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *abide*.] The perſon that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in uſe.

ABI'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *abide*.] Continuance; ſtay; fixed ſtate.

We are ſtrangers before Thee and ſojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a ſhadow, and there is none *abiding*. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 15.

The air in that region is ſo violently removed, and carried about with ſuch ſwiftneſs, as nothing in that place can conſiſt or have *abiding*. *Rawleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

A'BJECT. *adj.* [*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]

1. Mean; worthleſs; baſe; groveling: ſpoken of perſons, or their qualities.

Rebellion
Came like itſelf in baſe and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

I was at firſt, as other beaſts that graze
The trodden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low. *Milt. Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. l. 571.*

Honeſt men, who tell their ſovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they ſhall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with baſe and *abject* flatterers. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

2. Being of no hope or regard; uſed of condition.

The rarer thy example ſtands,
By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongeſt of mortal men,
To loweſt pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes.*

We ſee man and woman in the higheſt innocence and perfection, and in the moſt *abject* ſtate of guilt and infirmity. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 279.

3. Mean and deſpicable; uſed of actions.

The rapine is ſo *abject* and profane,
They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 8*

To what baſe ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals urg'd through ſacred luſt of praiſe? *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

A'BJECT. *n. ſ.* A man without hope; a man whoſe miſeries are irretrievable; one of the loweſt condition.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themſelves together againſt me. *Pſalm* xxxv. 15.

To ABJE'CT. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely uſed.

ABJE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] The ſtate of an abject.

Our Saviour would love at no leſs rate than death; and, from the ſupereminent height of glory, ſtooped and abaſed himſelf to the ſufferance of the extremeſt of indignities, and ſunk himſelf to the bottom of *abjectedneſs*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

ABJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] Meanneſs of mind; want of ſpirit; ſervility; baſeneſs.

That this ſhould be termed baſeneſs, *abjection* of mind, or ſervility, is it credible? *Hooker, b. v. § 47.*

The juſt medium lies betwixt pride and the *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'BJECTLY. *adv.* [from *abject*.] In an abject manner, meanly, baſely, ſervilely, contemptibly.

A'BJECTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abject*.] Abjection, ſervility, meanneſs.

Servility and *abjectneſs* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying. *Government of the Tongue, § 8.*

By humility I mean not the *abjectneſs* of a baſe mind: but a prudent care not to over-value ourſelves upon any account. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b. iii. c. 7.*

ABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*Habileté*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon ſkill, or riches, or ſtrength, or any other quality.

Of ſinging thou haſt got the reputation,
Good Thyrſis, mine I yield to thy *ability*;
My heart doth ſeek another eſtimation. *Sidney, b. i.*

If aught in my *ability* may ſerve
To lighten what thou ſuffer'ſt, and appeaſe
Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r, *Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes, l. 744.*

They gave after their *ability* unto the treaſure. *Ezra*, ii. 69.

If any man miniſter, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jeſus Chriſt. 1 *Pet.* iv. 11.

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, he aſſures us of the aſſiſtance of his Holy Spirit. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Capacity of mind; force of underſtanding; mental power.

Children in whom there was no blemiſh, but well-favoured, and ſkilful in all wiſdom, and cunning in knowledge, and underſtanding ſcience, and ſuch as had *ability* in them to ſtand in the king's palace. *Dan.* i. 4.

2. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently ſignifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and ſometimes the force of underſtanding given by nature, as diſtinguiſhed from acquired qualifications.

Whether it may be thought neceſſary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call pariſhes, there ſhould be one man, at leaſt, of *abilities* to read and write? *Swift.*

ABINTE'STATE. *adj.* [of *ab*, from, and *inteſtatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To A'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke, to uncouple. *Dict.*

To ABJU'RE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To caſt off upon oath, to ſwear not to do or not to have ſomething.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
For ever the ſociety of man. *Shakeſpeare's Midſum. Night's Dream.*

No man, therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reaſon, and ſworn allegiance to a preconceived fantaſtical hypotheſis can undertake the defence of ſuch a ſuppoſition. *Hale.*

2. To retract, recant, or abnegate a poſition upon oath.

ABJURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *abjure*.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church, or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the uſual trial of law, but confeſſing his fault to the juſtice, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forſake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.

There are ſome *abjurations* ſtill in force among us here in England; as, by the ſtatute of the 25th of king Charles II. all perſons that are admitted into any office, civil or military, muſt take the teſt; which is an *abjuration* of ſome doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewiſe another oath of *abjuration*, which

which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is to abjure the Pretender.
Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

To ABLA'CTATE. *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breaſt.

ABLACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* One of the methods of grafting; and, according to the ſignification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother ſtock; not cutting it off wholly from the ſtock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The art or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the ſpring: Prepare alſo ſoil, and uſe it where you have occaſion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requiſite.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

The tenure in chief is the very root that doth maintain this ſilver ſtem, that by many rich and fruitful branches ſpreadeth itſelf: ſo if it be ſuffered to ſtarve, by want of *ablaquation*, and other good huſbandry, this yearly fruit will much decreaſe. *Bacon's Office of Alienations.*

ABLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE. *n. s.* [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.
2. The ſixth caſe of the Latin nouns; the caſe which, among other ſignifications, includes the perſon from whom ſomething is taken away. A term of grammar.

A'BLE. *adj.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat. ſkilful, ready.]

1. Having ſtrong faculties, or great ſtrength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

Henry VII. was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwiſe, he was ſerved by the *ableſt* men that were to be found, without which his affairs could not have proſpered as they did. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such gambol faculties he hath, that ſhew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admits him. *Shakſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

2. Having power ſufficient; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themſelves *able* and ſufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Serm.*

Every man ſhall give as he is *able*, according to the bleſſing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Deut.* xvi. 17

3. Before a verb, with the particle *to*, it ſignifies generally having the power.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able to* ſtand before envy? *Prov.* xxvii. 4.

4. With *for* it is not often nor very properly uſed.

There have been ſome inventions alſo, which have been *able for* the utterance of articulate ſounds, as the ſpeaking of certain words.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.

To A'BLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly uſed. See ENABLE.

Plate ſin with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks:
Arm it with rags, a pigmy's ſtraw doth pierce it.
None does offend, none, I ſay none, I'll *able* 'em;
Take that of me, my friend.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

A'BLE-BODIED. *adj.* Strong of body.

It is in the power of every fine woman, to ſelect at leaſt half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majeſty's ſervice. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 4.

To A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To ſend abroad upon ſome employment; to ſend out of the way. *Dict.*

ABLEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ablegate.*] The act of ſending abroad. *Dict.*

A'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *able.*] Ability of body or mind, vigour, force.

That nation doth ſo excel, both for comelineſs and *ableneſs*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, ſome to ſtrive, ſome to learn, ſome to behold. *Sidney, b. ii.*

A'BLEPSY. *n. ſ.* [ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of ſight, blindneſs; unadviſedneſs. *Dict.*

ABLIGURI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abliguritio*, Lat.] Prodigal expence on meat and drink. *Dict.*

To A'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To tie up from. *Dict.*

To A'BLOCATE. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire.

Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another.
Calvin's Lexicon Juridicum.

ABLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ablocate.*] A letting out to hire.

To ABLU'DE. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike. *Dict.*

A'BLUENT. *adj.* [*abluens*, Lat. from *abluo*, to waſh away.]

1. That which waſhes clean.
2. That which has the power of cleanſing. *Dict.*

ABLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleanſing, or waſhing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the ſoul, between eating the holy bread and drinking the ſacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Chriſt. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

2. The water uſed in waſhing.

Waſh'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and call th' *ablutions* in the main.
Pope's Iliad.

3. The rinſing of chemical preparations in water, to diſſolve and waſh away any acrimonious particles.
4. The cup given, without conſecration, to the laity in the popiſh churches.

To A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and intereſts, and truſts of all that man is moſt apt to defend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Chriſt. *Hammond.*

ABNODA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees: a term of gardening. *Dict.*

ABNO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*abnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular, miſhapen. *Dict.*

ABO'ARD. *adv.* [a ſea-term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *monter à bord*. *Bord* is itſelf a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. Bord, in the ancient Saxon, ſignified a *houſe*; in which ſenſe, *to go aboard*, is to take up reſidence in a ſhip.

1. In a ſhip.

He loudly call'd to ſuch as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the ſhore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 6.

He might land them, if it pleaſed him, or otherwiſe keep them *aboard*.
Sir W. Rawleigh's Eſſays.

2. Into a ſhip.

When morning roſe, I ſent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neighb'ring ſpring,
Whilſt I the motions of the winds explor'd;
Then ſummon'd in my crew, and went *aboard*.
Addiſon's Ovid's Metamorphoſes, b. iii.

ABO'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *abide.*]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of reſidence.

But I know thy *abode* and thy going out, and thy coming in. *2 Kings*, xix. 27.

Others may uſe the ocean as their road,
Only the Engliſh make it their *abode*;
Whoſe ready ſails with every wind can fly,
And make a cov'nant with th' inconſtant ſky.
Waller.

2. Stay, continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*;
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

Making a ſhort *abode* in Sicily the ſecond time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reaſonably judged the buſineſs but of ten months.
Dryden's Dedication to Æneid.

The woodcocks early viſit, and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temp'rate clime,
Foretel a liberal harveſt. *Phillips.*

3. *To make abode.* To dwell, to reſide, to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*,
Thence full of fate returns, and of the God.
Dryd. Æn. b.

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See BODE.] To foretoken or foreſhow; to be a prognoſtic, to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in the ſenſe either of good or ill.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd; and, not conſulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, *abodes*
The ſudden breach of it. *Shakſp. Henry VIII.*

ABO'DEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *To abode.*] A ſecret anticipation of ſomething future; an impreſſion upon the mind of ſome event to come; prognoſtication; omen.

I like not this.
For many men that ſtumble at the threſhold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.—
—Tuſh! man, *abodements* muſt not now affright us.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. p. iii.

My lord biſhop aſked him, Whether he had never any ſecret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke; but I think ſome adventure may kill me as well as another man. *Wotton.*

To ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [*aboleo*, Latin.]

1. To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or inſtitutions.

For us to *aboliſh* what he hath eſtabliſhed, were preſumption moſt intolerable. *Hooker, l. iii. § 10.*

On the parliament's part it was propoſed, that all the biſhops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and *aboliſhed*.
Clarendon, b. viii.

2. To put an end to, to deſtroy.

The long continued wars between the Engliſh and the Scots, had then raiſed invincible jealouſies and hate, which long continued peace hath ſince *aboliſhed*. *Sir John Hayward.*

That ſhall Pericles well requite, I wot,
And, with thy blood, *aboliſh* ſo reproachful blot.
Fairy Queen.

More deſtroy'd than they,
We ſhould be quite *aboliſh'd*, and expire.
Milton.

Or wilt thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?
Milton, b. iii. *l.* 163.

Nor could Vulcanian flame
The stench *abolish*, or the savour tame.
Dryd. Virg. Geo. iii.

Fermented spirits contract, harden, and consolidate many fibres together, *abolishing* many canals; especially where the fibres are the tenderest, as in the brain. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

ABO'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *abolish.*] That which may be abolished.

ABO'LISHER. *n. s.* [from *abolish.*] He that abolishes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *abolish.*] The act of abolishing.

The plain and direct way had been to prove, that all such ceremonies, as they require to be abolished, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with less benefit than the *abolishment* of them would bring. *Hooker, b.* iv.

He should think the *abolishment* of episcopacy among us, would prove a mighty scandal and corruption to our faith, and manifestly dangerous to our monarchy. *Swift's Church of England Man.*

ABOLI'TION. *n. s.* [from *abolish.*] The act of abolishing. This is now more frequently used than *abolishment.*

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient condition, proposed by Agrippa, been accepted instead of Mæcenas's model, that state might have continued unto this day. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra, b.* iii. *c.* 4.

An apoplexy is a sudden *abolition* of all the senses, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ABO'MINABLE. *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, detestable; to be loathed.

The infernal pit
Abominable, accurs'd, the house of woe.
Milton.

The queen and ministry might easily redress this *abominable* nuisance, by endeavouring to choose men of virtue and principle.
Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.

2. Unclean.

The soul that shall touch any unclean beast, or any *abominable* unclean thing, even that soul shall be cut off from his people. *Leviticus*, vii. 21.

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow.—I am so; I do love it better than laughing.—Those that are in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows, and betray themselves to every modern censure, worse than drunkards.
Shakespeare's As[illegible]

ABO'MINABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *abominable*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulness, odiousness.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and essential difference between virtue and vice, we must forbear to urge arbitrary, with the corruption and *abominableness* of their principles.
Bentley's Sermons.

ABO'MINABLY. *adv.* [from *abominable.*] A word of low or familiar language, signifying excessively, extremely, exceedingly; in an ill sense. It is not often seriously used.

I have observed great abuse and disorders in your family; your servants are mutinous and quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably.*
Arbuthnot.

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, detest, hate utterly

Pride goes, hated, cursed, and *abominated* by all. *Hammond.*

We are not guilty of your injuries,
No way consent to them; but do abhor,
Abominate, and loath this cruelty.
Southern's Oroonoko.

He professed both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or minister. *Swift.*

ABOMINA'TION. *n. s.*

1. Hatred, detestation.

To assist king Charles by English or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new subjects, who have nothing in so great *abomination*, as those whom they hold for heretics. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. *Genesis*, xlvi. 34.

3. Pollution, defilement.

And there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie. *Rev.* xxi. 27.

4. Wickedness; hateful or shameful vice.

Th' adulterous Antony, most large
In his *abominations*, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noises it against us.
Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.

5. The cause of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jerusalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Israel had builded for Ashtoreth the *abomination* of the Zidonians, and for Chemosh the *abomination* of the Moabites, and for Milcom the *abomination* of the children of Ammon, did the king defile.
2 *Kings*, xxiii. 13.

ABORIGINES. n. s. [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welsh in Britain.

To ABO'RT. *v. n.* [*aborto*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miscarry. *Dict.*

ABO'RTION. *n. s.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

These then need cause no *abortion*. *Sandys.*

2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried, but, as the *abortion* proved only a female fœtus, he comforted himself.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

Behold my arm thus blasted, dry and wither'd,
Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd,
Like some untimely product of the seasons.
Rowe.

ABO'RTIVE. *n. s.* That which is born before the due time. Perhaps anciently any thing irregularly produced.

No common wind, no customed event,
But they will pluck away its natural causes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortives, and presages, tongues of heav'n,
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John.
Shakesp. King John.

Take the fine skin of an *abortive*, and, with starch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet.
Peacham on Drawing.

Many are preserved, and do signal service to their country, who, without a provision, might have perished as *abortives*, or have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought upon their guilty parents the like destruction.
Addison. Guardian. N° 106.

ABO'RTIVE. *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. That which is brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have child, *abortive* be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light.
Shakesp. Richard III.

All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd,
Dissolv'd on earth, fleet hither.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. 56

Nor will his fruit expect
Th' autumnal season, but, in summer's pride
When other orchards smile, *abortive* fail.
Phillips.

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time.

How often hast thou waited at my cup,
Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride.
Shakesp. Henry VI. p. ii.

3. That which brings forth nothing.

The void profound
Of unessential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping; and with utter loss of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii. *l.* 451.

4. That which fails or miscarries, from whatever cause. This is less proper.

Many politic conceptions, so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove *abortive.*
South's Sermons.

ABO'RTIVELY. *adv.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *abortive.*] The state of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT. *n. s.* [from *abort.*] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

Concealed treasures, now lost to mankind, shall be brought into use by the industry of converted penitents, whose wretched carcases the impartial laws dedicate, as untimely feasts, to the worms of the earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost *abortments*, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

ABO'VE. *prep.* [from *a*, and *bufan*, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. To a higher place; in a higher place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they fierce their fiery way;
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day,
Dryden, Æneid vii. *l.* 643.

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that passeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and *above*, shall give an offering unto the Lord.
Exodus. xxx. 14.

3. In a superiour degree, or to a superiour degree of rank, power, or excellence.

The Lord is high *above* all nations, and his glory above the heavens. *Psalm* cxiii. 4.

The public power of all societies is *above* every soul contained in the same societies.
Hooker, b. i.

There is no riches *above* a sound body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart.
Ecclesiasticus, xxx. 16.

To her
Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God set thee *above* her, made of ture,
And for thee whose perfection far exceil'd
Hers in all real dignity.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. *l.* 143.

Lavinia sees her shine *above* the rest,
And feeds with secret joy her silent breast.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. In a state of being superior to; unattainable by.

It is an use and true distinction, that things may be *above* our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the powers, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than.

We were pressed out of measure, *above* strength; insomuch that we despaired even of life.
2 *Cor.* i. 8.

In having thoughts unconfused, and being able
to

to diſtinguiſh one thing from another, where there is but the leaſt difference, conſiſts the exactneſs of judgment and clearneſs of reaſon, which is in one man *above* another. *Locke.*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many privileges *above* thoſe of the other hereditary countries of the emperor. *Addiſon.*

5. Too proud for; too high for. A phraſe chiefly uſed in familiar expreſſion.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. *Pope's Odyſſey; notes.*

ABO'VE. *adv.*

1. Over-head; in a higher place.

To men ſtanding below, men ſtanding aloft ſeem much leſſened; to thoſe *above*, men ſtanding below, ſeem not ſo much leſſened. *Bacon.*

When he eſtabliſhed the clouds *above*; when he ſtrengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the ſea his decree, that the waters ſhould not paſs his commandment; when he appointed the foundations of the earth; then I was by him, as one brought up with him; and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Proverbs*, viii. 28.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is *from above*, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableneſs, neither ſhadow of turning. *James*, i. 17.

The Trojans *from above* their foes beheld;
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praiſe the birds ſhall chant in every grove,
And winds ſhall waft it to the pow'rs *above*.
Pope's Paſtorals.

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I ſaid *above*, that theſe two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the ſucceſs of the duel had been the ſame without them. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æneid.*

ABOVE ALL. In the firſt place; chiefly.

I ſtudied Virgil's deſign, his diſpoſition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the ſober retrenchments of his ſenſe, which always leave ſomething to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleaſure; but *above all*, the elegance of his expreſſion, and the harmony of his numbers.
Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.

ABOVE-BOARD.

1. In open ſight; without artifice or trick, A figurative expreſſion, borrowed from gameſters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is uſed only in familiar language.

It is the part alſo of an honeſt man to deal *above-board*, and without tricks. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Without diſguiſe or concealment.

Though there have not been wanting ſuch heretofore, as have practiſed theſe unworthy arts, for as much as there have been villains in all places and all ages, yet now-a-days they are owned *above-board*. *South's Sermons.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. A figurative expreſſion, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on ſcrolls; where whatever is cited or mentioned before in the ſame page, muſt be *above*.

It appears from the authority *above-cited*, that this is a fact confeſſed by heathens themſelves.
Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.

ABOVE-GROUND. An expreſſion uſed to ſignify alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any where falls into the faults *above-mentioned*, which were indeed the falſe refinements of latter ages.
Addiſon, Spectator, N° 279.

To ABO'UND. *v. n.* [*abunde*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty; to be copiouſly ſtored. It is uſed ſometimes with the particle *in*, and ſometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no reliſh of them, but *abound*
In the diviſion of each ſeveral crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully *abound*.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

A faithful man ſhall *abound with* bleſſings: but he that maketh haſte to be rich, ſhall not be innocent. *Prov.* xxviii. 20.

Now that languages are made, and *abound with* words ſtanding for combinations, an uſual way of getting complex ideas, is by the explication of thoſe terms that ſtand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.

And becauſe iniquity ſhall *abound*, the love of many ſhall wax cold. *Matthew*, xxiv. 12.

Words are like leaves, and where they moſt *abound*,
Much fruit of ſenſe beneath is rarely found.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

ABO'UT. *prep.* [abutan, or abuton, Sax. which ſeems to ſignify encircling on the outſide.]

1. Round, ſurrounding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forſake thee. Bind them *about* thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs*, iii. 3.

She cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her veſt; and, ſtooping to the ſands,
About his neck ſhe caſt her trembling hands.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, ſaying, get you up from *about* the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Exodus.*

Thou doſt nothing, Sergius,
Thou canſt endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both ſee and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, *about* and in thee too.
Ben Jonſ. Cataline.

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Conſtantine had finiſhed an houſe for the ſervice of God at Jeruſalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy, *about* the ſolemn performance whereof, the greateſt part of the biſhops in Chriſtendom ſhould meet together. *Hooker.*

The painter is not to take ſo much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face where the principal reſemblance lies. *Dryden.*

They are moſt frequently uſed as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently ſignify either a ſpeculative knowledge of things, or a practical ſkill *about* them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing ſpoken of.
Tillot. Sermon i.

Theft is always a ſin, although the particular ſpecies of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth ſuppoſe poſitive laws *about* dominion and property. *Stillingfleet.*

Children ſhould always be heard, and fairly and kindly anſwered, when they aſk after any thing they would know, and deſire to be informed *about*. Curioſity ſhould be as carefully cherniſhed in children, as other appetites ſuppreſſed. *Locke.*

It hath been practiſed as a method of making men's court, when they are aſked *about* the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the ſtate of trade, to anſwer that all things are in a flouriſhing condition. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

4. In a ſtate of being engaged in, or employed upon.

Our bleſſed Lord was pleaſed to command the repreſentation of his death and ſacrifice on the croſs ſhould be made by breaking of bread and effuſion of wine; to ſignify to us the nature and ſacredneſs of the liturgy we are *about*. *Taylor.*

Labour, for labour's ſake, is againſt nature. The underſtanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooſes always the ſhorteſt way to its end, would preſently obtain the knowledge it is *about*, and then ſet upon ſome new enquiry. But this, whether laſineſs or haſte, often miſleads it. *Locke.*

Our armies ought to be provided with ſecretaries, to tell their ſtory in plain Engliſh, and to let us know, in our mother tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are *about*.
Addiſon. Spect. N° 309.

5. Appendant to the perſon; as cloaths.

If you have this *about* you,
As I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly aſſault the necromancer's hall.
Milton's Comus.

It is not ſtrange to me, that perſons of the fairer ſex ſhould like, in all things *about* them, that handſomeneſs for which they and themſelves moſt liked. *Boyle on Colours.*

6. Relating to the perſon, as a ſervant, or dependant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, ſuch I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus *about* me, who well ſhewed, there is no ſervice like his that ſerves becauſe he loves. *Sidney, b.* ii.

7. Relating to perſon, as an act or office.

Good corporal, for my old dame's ſake, ſtand my friend: ſhe hath no body to do any thing *about* her when I am gone, and ſhe is old and cannot help herſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

ABO'UT. *adv.*

1. Circularly, in a round; *circum.*

The weyward ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go *about*, *about*,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

2. In circuit, in compaſs.

I'll tell you what I am *about*.—Two yards and more.—No quips now, Piſtol indeed I am in the waiſt two yards *about*, but I am about no waſte, I am about thrift. *Shakeſpeare.*

A tun *about* was ev'ry pillar there,
A poliſh'd mirrour ſhone not half ſo clear.
Dryd. Fables.

3. Nearly; *circiter.*

When the boats were come within *about* ſixty yards of the pillar, they found themſelves all bound, and could go no farther; yet ſo as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

4. Here and there; every way; *circa.*

Up roſe the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all *about*, if ſhe might ſpy
Her lovely knight.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* ii. *ſtanz.* 33.

A wolf that was paſt labour, in his old age, [illegible] a habit, and ſo *about* he goes, begging from door to door, under the diſguiſe of a [illegible]. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to die*, upon the point, within a ſmall diſtance of.

Theſe dying lovers, and their floating ſons,
Suſpend the fight, and ſilence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, *about* to periſh, finds
Such noble pity in brave Engliſh minds. *Waller.*

6. Round; the longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way.

Gold had theſe natures; greatneſs of weight; cloſeneſs of parts; fixation; pliantneſs, or ſoftneſs; immunity from ruſt; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the ſure way (though moſt *about*) to make gold, is to know the cauſes of the ſeveral natures before rehearſed.
Bacon's Natural Hiſt. N° 328.

Spies of the Volſcians
Held me in chace, that I was forced to wheel

Three

Three or four miles *about*; else had I, Sir,
Half an hour since brought my report.
Shakesp. Coriolanus.

7. *To bring about*; to bring to the point or ſtate deſired; as, *he has brought about his purpoſes.*
Whether this will be brought *about*, by breaking his head, I very much queſtion. *Spectator.*

8. *To come about*; to come to ſome certain ſtate or point. It has commonly the idea of revolution, or gyration.
Wherefore it came to paſs, when the time was come *about*, after Hannah had conceived, that ſhe bare a ſon. 1 *Sam.* i. 20.
One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wiſh'd was come *about*;
Well pleas'd they went to reſt; and if the gale
Till morn continu'd, both reſolv'd to ſail.
Dryd. Fables.

9. *To go about*; to prepare to do it.
Did not Moſes give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye *about* to kill me? *John*, vii. 19.
In common language, they ſay, to *come about* a man, to *circumvent* him.
Some of theſe phraſes ſeem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une choſe*; *venir à bout de quelqu'un.*

A. Bp. for Archbiſhop; which ſee.

ABRACADABRA. A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waſte by degrees.
By this means there may be a continued ſupply of what is inceſſantly *abraded* from them by decoction of waters. *Hale.*

ABRAHAM's BALM. The name of an herb.

ABRA'SION. *n. ſ.* [See ABRADE.]
1. The act of abrading, or rubbing off.
2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly thoſe of the ſtomach and guts, by corroſive or ſharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*
3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by ſide; in ſuch a poſition that the breaſts may bear againſt the ſame line.
My couſin Suffolk,
My ſoul ſhall thine keep company to heav'n:
Tarry, ſweet ſoul, for mine, then fly *abreaſt*.
Shak. p. Henry V.
For honour travels in a ſtreight ſo narrow,
Where one but goes *abreaſt*.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.
The riders rode *abreaſt*, and one his ſhield,
His lance of cornel wood another held.
Dryden's Fables.

A'BRICOT. See APRICOT.

To ABRI'DGE. *v. a.* [*abréger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]
1. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance.
All theſe ſayings, being declared by Jaſon of Cyrene in five books, we will eſſay to *abridge* in one volume. 2 *Macc.* ii. 23.
2. To contract, to diminiſh, to cut ſhort.
The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as ſuch determination directs, is free. Such determination *abridges* not that power wherein liberty conſiſts. *Locke.*
3. To deprive of; to cut off from. In which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.
I have diſabled mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd*
From ſuch a noble rate.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.
They were formerly, by the common law, diſcharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been *abridged* them ſince by ſeveral ſtatutes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici*

ABRI'DGED OF. *part.* Deprived of, debarred from, cut ſhort,

ABRI'DGER. *n. ſ.*
1. He that abridges; a ſhortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRI'DGMENT. *n. ſ.* [*abregement*, French.]
1. The epitome of a larger work contracted into a ſmall compaſs; a compend; a ſummary.
Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the *abridgment* of all volumes of ſcripture.
Hooker, b. ii. § 5
Idolatry is certainly the firſt-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgment* and ſum total of all abſurdities.
South's Sermons.
2. A diminution in general.
All rhyme, by a love of littleneſs,
To make *abridgments*, and to draw to leſs,
Even that nothing, which at firſt we were.
Donne.
3. Contraction; reduction.
The conſtant deſire of happineſs, and the conſtraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts an *abridgment* of liberty, or at leaſt an *abridgment* of liberty to be complained of. *Locke.*
4. Reſtraint from any thing pleaſing; contraction of any thing enjoyed.
It is not barely a man's *abridgment* in his external accommodations which makes him miſerable, but when his conſcience ſhall tell him that it was his ſin and his folly which brought him under that *abridgment*. *South.*

ABRO'ACH. *adv.* [See *To* BROACH.]
1. In a poſture to run out, or yield the liquor contained; properly ſpoken of veſſels.
The jars of gen'rous wine
He ſet *abroach*, and for the feaſt prepar'd.
Dryd. Virgil.
The Templer ſpruce, while ev'ry ſpout's *abroach*,
Stays till 'tis fair, yet ſeems to call a coach.
Swift's Miſcel.
2. In a figurative ſenſe; in a ſtate to be diffuſed or extended, in a ſtate of ſuch beginning as promiſes a progreſs.
That man, that ſits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the ſunſhine of his favour,
Would he abuſe the countenance of the king,
Alack! what miſchiefs might be ſet *abroach*,
In ſhadow of ſuch greatneſs!
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. *p.* ii.

ABRO'AD. *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad*. See BROAD.]
1. Without confinement; widely; at large.
Intermit no watch
Againſt a wakeful foe, while I *abroad*,
Thro' all the coaſts of dark deſtruction ſeek
Deliverance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii. *l.* 463.
Again, the lonely fox roams far *abroad*,
On ſecret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverſes the lawn,
And ſhuns the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*
2. Out of the houſe.
Welcome, Sir,
This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,
And ſubjects none *abroad*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Lady —— walked a whole hour *abroad*, without dying after it. *Pope's Letters.*
3. In another country.
They thought it better to be ſomewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever *abroad*, and diſcredited. *Hooker, Pref.*
Whoſoever offers at verbal tranſlation, ſhall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who loſt his own language *abroad*, and brought home no other inſtead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*
What learn our youth *abroad*, but to refine
The homely vices of their native land?
Dryd. Span. Friar.
He who ſojourns in a foreign country, refers what he ſees and hears *abroad*, to the ſtate of things at home. *Atterb. Serm.*
4. In all directions, this way and that; with wide expanſion.
Full in the midſt of this infernal road,
An elm diſplays her duſky arms *abroad*.
Dryd. Virg. Æn. vi.
5. Without, not within.
Bodies politic, being ſubject, as much as natural, to diſſolution, by divers means, theſe are undoubtedly more ſtates overthrown through diſeaſes bred within themſelves, than through violence from *abroad*. *Hooker, Dedication.*

To A'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul.
Laws have been made upon ſpecial occaſions, which occaſions ceaſing, laws of that kind do *abrogate* themſelves. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 14.
The negative precepts of men may ceaſe by many inſtruments, by contrary cuſtoms, by public diſuſe, by long omiſſion, but the negative precepts of God never can ceaſe, but when they are expreſsly *abrogated* by the ſame authority.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

ABRO'GATION. *n. ſ.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.
The commiſſioners from the confederate Roman catholics, demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all thoſe laws, which were in force againſt the exerciſe of the Roman religion. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

To ABRO'OK. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with *a* ſuperabundant, a word not in uſe.] To brook, to bear, to endure.
Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people gazing on thy face
With envious looks, ſtill laughing at thy ſhame.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. *p.* ii.

ABRU'PT. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. broken off.]
1. Broken, craggy.
Reſiſtleſs, roaring, dreadful, down it comes
From the rude mountain, and the mighty wood,
Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*. *Howe, Writer.*
2. Divided, without any thing intervening.
Or ſpread his airy flight,
Upborn with indefatigable wings,
Over the vaſt *abrupt*, ere he arrive
The happy iſle.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. *l.* 640.
3. Sudden, without the cuſtomary or proper preparatives.
My lady craves
To know the cauſe of your *abrupt* departure.
Shakeſpeare.
The *abrupt* and unkind breaking off the two firſt parliaments, was wholly imputed to the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*
Abrupt, with eagle-ſpeed ſhe cut the ſky;
Inſtant inviſible to mortal eye.
Then firſt he recogniz'd th' ethereal gueſt.
Pope's Odyſſ. b. i.
4. Unconnected.
The *abrupt* ſtile, which hath many breaches, and doth not ſeem to end but fall.
Ben Jonſon's Diſcovery.

ABRU'PTED. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. a word little in use.] Broken off suddenly.

The effects of their activity are not precipitously *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their cessations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. 10.

ABRU'PTION. *n. f.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and sudden separation.

Those which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other solid matter, being difficultly separable from it, because of its adhesion to all sides of them, have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its *abruption* from them, on all their sides.

Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. 4.

ABRU'PTLY. *adv.* [See ABRUPT.] Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over itself, suffered her not to enter *abruptly* into questions of Musidorus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Now missing from their joy so lately found,
So lately found, and so *abruptly* gone.

Par. Regained, b. ii.

They both of them punctually observed the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or business they were engaged, they left it *abruptly*, as soon as the clock warned them to retire. *Addison, Spectator*, N° 241.

ABRU'PTNESS. *n. f.* [from *abrupt.*]

1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness, untimely vehemence.
2. The state of an abrupt or broken thing; roughness, craggines; as of a fragment violently disjoined.

The crystallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptness*, at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the stone, or sides of the intervals; which *abruptness* is caused by its being broke off from the said stone.

Woodw. Nat. Hist. p. 4.

A'BSCESS. *n. f.* [*abscessus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour filled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a suppuration and an *abscess* in the lungs, and sometimes in some other part of the body. *Arbuth. of Diet.*

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *abscess* in the mesentery, which, breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apostem of the mesentery. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To ABSCI'ND. *v. a.* To cut off, either in a natural or figurative sense.

ABSCISSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCI'SSION. *n. f.* [*abscissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the *abscission* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. The state of being cut off.

By cessation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may understand this intercision, not *abscission*, or consummate desolation.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. *c.* 12.

To ABSCO'ND. *v. n.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] To hide one's self; to retire from the public view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

The marmotte or mus alpinus, which *absconds* all winter, lives on its own fat: for in autumn, when it shuts itself up in its hole, it is very fat; but in the spring-time, when it comes forth again, very lean. *Ray on the Creation.*

ABSCO'NDER. *n. f.* [from *abscond.*] The person that absconds.

A'BSENCE. *n. f.* [See ABSENT.]

1. The state of being absent, opposed to presence.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have strong party to defend yourself
By calmness, or by *absence*: all's in danger.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,
For what advice can ease a lover's pain?
Absence, the best expedient they could find,
Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind.

Dryd. Fab.

You have given no dissertation upon the *absence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they should support themselves under those separations. *Addison, Spectator*, N° 241.

2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense.

Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary *absence*, as in banished persons; this is entirely necessary. A second, necessary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *absence*; as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an *absence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandise, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *absence*, which is committed *cum dolo & culpâ*, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious person, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, in some respects, reputed as a person present. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind.

Addison, Spectator, N° 77.

4. It is used with the particle *from*.

His *absence from* his mother oft he'll mourn,
And, with his eyes, look wishes to return.

Dryd. Juv. Sat. ii.

A'BSENT. *adj.* [*absens*, Lat.]

1. Not present: used with the particle *from*.

In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At morn the plains, at noon the shady grove;
But Delia always: *absent from* her sight,
Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight.

Pope's Past.

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and less have given him the revolt;
And none serve with him but constrained things,
Whose hearts are *absent* too. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Whether they were *absent* or present, they were vexed alike. *Wisd.* xi. 11.

2. Absent in mind, inattentive; regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is *absent*, because he thinks of something else, from him that is *absent*, because he thinks of nothing.

Addison, Spectator, N° 77.

To ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity a while,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my tale. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Go—for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. *l.* 372.

Tho' I am forc'd thus to *absent* myself
From all I love, I shall contrive some means,
Some friendly interval, to visit thee.

Southern's Spartan Dame.

The Arengo is still called together in cases of importance; and if, after due summons, any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny English.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

ABSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* Relating to absence; absent. *Dict.*

ABSENTE'E. *n. f.* He that is absent from his station or employment, or country. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.

Then was the first statute made against *absentees*, commanding all such as had land in Ireland, to return and reside thereupon.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by *absentees*, and such as draw over the profits raised out of Ireland, refunding nothing.

Child's Discourse on Trade.

ABSI'NTHIATED. *part.* [from *absinthium*, Lat. wormwood.] Imbittered, impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

To ABSI'ST. *v. n.* [*absisto*, Lat.] To stand off, to leave off. *Dict.*

To ABSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*absolvo*, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense.

Your great goodness, out of holy pity,
Absolv'd him with an axe. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Our victors, blest in peace, forget their wars,
Enjoy past dangers, and *absolve* the stars. *Tickell.*

As he hopes, and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here *absolved*; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general scandal, of redeeming the credit lost by former judgments. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. To set free from an engagement or promise.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act all, I am *absolv'd* by both.

Waller's Maid's Tragedy.

This command, which must necessarily comprehend the persons of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them, distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot *absolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

But all is calm in this eternal sleep;
Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep;
Ev'n superstition loses ev'ry fear;
For God, not man, *absolves* our frailties here.

Pope's Eloisa to Abelard.

4. To finish, to complete. This use is not common.

What cause
Mov'd the Creator, in his holy rest
Through all eternity, so late to build
In chaos; and the work begun, how soon
Absolv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* vii. *l.* 94.

If that which is so supposed infinitely distant from what is now current, is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it, must necessarily be like ours, and consequently *absolved* in the space of twenty-four hours. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

A'BSOLUTE. *adj.* [*absolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied as well to persons as things.

Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or maim; it cannot be but that the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 6.

What is his strength by land?—
—Great and increasing: but by sea
He is an *absolute* master.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

2. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise.

Although it runs in forms *absolute*, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the person to whom it is pronounced.

South's Sermons.

3. Not relative; as, *absolute* space.

I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of *absolute* and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God, as well at least as it doth in the worship of images.

Stilling fl. Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.

An *absolute* mode is that which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other beings whatsoever;

fever; but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others.
Watts's Logick.

In this ſenſe we ſpeak of the ablative caſe *abſolute* in grammar.

4. Not limited; as, *abſolute* power.
My crown is *abſolute*, and holds of none;
I cannot in a baſe ſubjection live,
Nor ſuffer you to take, tho' I would give.
Dryd. Ind. Emp.

5. Poſitive; certain; without any heſitation. In this ſenſe it rarely occurs.
Long is it ſince I ſaw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd thoſe lines of favour,
Which then he wore; the ſnatches in his voice,
And burſt of ſpeaking, were as his: I'm *abſolute*,
'Twas very Cloten. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*

A'BSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *abſolute*.]

1. Completely, without reſtriction.
All the contradictions which grow in thoſe minds, that neither *abſolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely ſink into the ſea of vanity.
Sidney.
What merit they can build upon having joined with a proteſtant army, under a king they acknowledge, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *abſolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be ſo for ever.
Swift's Preſb. Plea.

2. Without relation; in a ſtate unconnected.
Abſolutely we cannot diſcommend, we cannot *abſolutely* approve either willingneſs to live, or forwardneſs to die. *Hooker, b.* v.
Theſe then being the perpetual cauſes of zeal; the greateſt good, or the greateſt evil; either *abſolutely* ſo in themſelves, or relatively ſo to us; it is therefore good to be zealouſly affected for the one againſt the other. *Sprat's Sermons.*
No ſenſible quality, as light, and colour, and heat, and ſound, can be ſubſiſtent in the bodies themſelves, *abſolutely* conſidered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of ſenſe. Theſe qualities are only the effects of our ſenſation, which ariſe from the different motions upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and poſitions.
Bentley's Sermons.

3. Without limits or dependance.
The prince long time had courted fortune's love,
But, once poſſeſs'd, did *abſolutely* reign:
Thus, with their Amazons, the heroes ſtrove,
And conquer'd firſt thoſe beauties they would gain.
Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.

4. Without condition.
And of that nature, for the moſt part, are things *abſolutely* unto all men's ſalvation neceſſary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Peremptorily; poſitively.
Being as I am, why didſt not thou
Command me *abſolutely* not to go,
Going into ſuch danger, as thou ſaidſt?
Parad. Loſt, b. ix.

A'BSOLUTENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abſolute*.]

1. Completeneſs.

2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.
The *abſoluteneſs* and illimitedneſs of his commiſſion was generally much ſpoken of.
Clarendon, b. viii.
There is nothing that can raiſe a man to that generous *abſoluteneſs* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happineſs within himſelf, for which men depend upon others. *South's Serm.*

3. Deſpoticiſm.
He kept a ſtrait hand on his nobility, and choſe rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obſequious to him, but had leſs intereſt in the people; which made for his *abſoluteneſs*, but not for his ſafety. *Bacon's Henry* VII
They dreſs up power with all the ſplendor and temptation *abſoluteneſs* can add to it. *Locke.*

ABSOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*abſolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.
Abſolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a perſon by ſome final ſentence of law; alſo, a temporary diſcharge of him farther attendance upon a meine proceſs, though a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewiſe in the canon law, where, and among divines, it likewiſe ſignifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of ſome ſentence pronounced either in a court of law, or elſe *in foro pœnitentiali*. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *abſolution*, termed judicial, and another ſtyled a declaratory or extra-judicial *abſolution*.
Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

2. The remiſſion of ſins, or penance, declared by eccleſiaſtical authority.
The *abſolution* pronounced by a prieſt, whether papiſt or proteſtant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the perſon, ſo abſolved, confidence towards God. *South's Sermons.*

A'BSOLUTORY. *adj.* [*abſolutorius*, Lat.] That which abſolves.
Though an *abſolutory* ſentence ſhould be pronounced in favour of the perſons, upon the account of nearneſs of blood; yet, if adultery ſhall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded againſt as an adulterer. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'BSONANT. *adj.* [See ABSONOUS.] Contrary to reaſon, wide from the purpoſe.

A'BSONOUS. *adj.* [*abſonus*, Lat. ill-ſounding.] Abſurd, contrary to reaſon. It is not much in uſe, and it may be doubted whether it ſhould be followed by *to* or *from*.
To ſuppoſe an uniter of a middle conſtitution, that ſhould partake of ſome of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties, yea, muſt *abſonous* to our reaſon.
Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica, c. 4.

To ABSO'RB. *v. a.* [*abſorbeo*, Lat. preter. *abſorbed*; part. pret. *abſorbed*, or *abſorpt*.]

1. To ſwallow up.
Moſes imputed the deluge to the diſruption of the abyſs; and St. Peter to the particular conſtitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *abſorpt* in water. *Burn. Theory.*
Some tokens ſhew
Of fearleſs friendſhip, and their ſinking mates
Suſtain; vain love, tho' laudable, *abſorpt*
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vaſt profundity. *Phillips*

2. To ſuck up. See ABSORBENT.
The evils that come of exerciſe are that it doth *abſorb* and attenuate the moiſture of the body.
Bacon.
Suppoſing the forementioned conſumption ſhould prove ſo durable, as to *abſorb* and attenuate the ſaid ſanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts muſt neceſſarily come into danger. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
While we perſpire, we *abſorb* the moiſtned air.
Arbuthnot.

ABSO'RBENT. *n. ſ.* [*abſorbens*, Lat.]
A medicine that, by the ſoftneſs or poroſity of its parts, either caſes the aſperities of pungent humours, or dries away ſuperfluous moiſture in the body.
Quincy.
There is a third claſs of ſubſtances, commonly called *abſorbents*; as, the various kinds of ſhells, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, &c. which likewiſe raiſe an effervescence with acids, and are therefore called alkalis, though not ſo properly, for they are not ſalts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ABSO'RPT. *part.* [from *abſorb*.] Swallowed up; uſed as well, in a figurative ſenſe, of perſons, as, in the primitive, of things.
What can you expect from a man, who has not talked theſe five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the preſent world, its cuſtoms and its manners, to be fully poſſeſſed and *abſorpt* in the paſt. *Pope's Letters.*

ABSO'RPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *abſorb*.] The act of ſwallowing up.
It was below the dignity of thoſe ſacred penmen, or the Spirit of God that directed them, to ſhew us the cauſes of this diſruption, or of this *abſorption*; this is left to the enquiries of men.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

To ABSTA'IN. *v. n.* [*abſtineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's ſelf any gratification; with the particle *from*.
If thou judge it hard and difficult,
Converſing, looking, loving, to *abſtain*
From love's due rites, nuptial embraces ſweet;
And, with deſires, to languiſh without hope.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. x. *l.* 993.
To be perpetually longing, and impatiently deſirous of any thing, ſo that a man cannot *abſtain from* it, is to loſe a man's liberty, and to become a ſervant of meat and drink, or ſmoke.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.
Even then the doubtful billows ſcarce *abſtain*
From the toſs'd veſſel on the troubled main.
Dryden's Virgil.

ABSTE'MIOUS. *adj.* [*abſtemius*, Lat.] Temperate, ſober, abſtinent, refraining from exceſs or pleaſures. It is uſed of perſons; as, an *abſtemious* hermit: and of things; as, an *abſtemious* diet. It is ſpoken likewiſe of things that cauſe temperance.
The inſtances of longevity are chiefly amongſt the *abſtemious*. Abſtinence in extremity will prove a mortal diſeaſe; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Clytorean ſtreams the love of wine expel,
(Such is the virtue of th' *abſtemious* well)
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood,
Extinguiſhes, and balks the drunken god:
Or that Melampus (ſo have ſome aſſur'd)
When the mad Prætides with charms he cur'd,
And pow'rful herbs, both charms and ſimples caſt
Into the ſober ſpring, where ſtill their virtues laſt.
Dryden's Fables.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *abſtemious*.] Temperately, ſoberly, without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abſtemious.

ABSTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or reſtraining; reſtraint. *Dict.*

To ABSTE'RGE. *v. a.* [*abſtergo*, Lat.] To cleanſe by wiping; to wipe.

ABSTE'RGENT. *adj.* Cleanſing; having a cleanſing quality.

To ABSTE'RSE. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanſe, to purify; a word very little in uſe, and leſs analogical than *abſterge*.
Nor will we affirm, that iron received, in the ſtomach of the oſtrich, no alteration; but we ſuſpect this effect rather from corroſion than digeſtion; not any tendence to chillification by the natural heat, but rather ſome attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the ſtomach, which may *abſterſe* and ſhave the ſcorious parts thereof.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii.

ABSTE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*abſterſio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing. See ABSTERGE.
Abſterſion is plainly a ſcouring off, or inciſion of the more viſcous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which ſcoureth linen cloth ſpeedily from the foulneſs.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 42.

ABSTE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *abſterge*.] That has

has the quality of abſterging or cleanſing.

It is good, after purging, to uſe apozemes and broths, not ſo much opening as thoſe uſed before purging; but *abſtinſive* and mundifying clyſters alſo are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours.

Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

A tablet ſtood of that *abſtinence* tree,
Where Æthiops' ſwarthy bird did build to neſt.

Sir John Denham.

There, many a flow'r *abſtinence* grew,
Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow hue. *Swift's Miſc.*

A'BSTINENCE. *n. ſ.* [*abſtinentia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing; with the particle *from*.

Becauſe the *abſtinence from* a preſent pleaſure, that offers itſelf, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one: it is no wonder that that operates after the ſame manner pain does, and teaches, in our thoughts, what is future; and to forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food. It is generally diſtinguiſhed from temperance, as the greater degree from the leſs; ſometimes as ſingle performances from habits; as, a day of *abſtinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you faſt? your ſtomachs are too young.
And *abſtinence* engenders maladies.

Shakſpear's Love's Labour Loſt.

And the faces of them, which have uſed *abſtinence*, ſhall ſhine above the ſtars, whereas our faces ſhall be blacker than darkneſs.

2 *Eſdras*, vii. 55.

Religious men, who hither muſt be ſent
As awful guides of heavenly government;
To teach you penance, faſts, and *abſtinence*,
To puniſh bodies for the ſoul's offence.

Dryden's Indian Emp.

A'BSTINENCY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with ABSTINENCE.

Were our rewards for the *abſtinencies*, or riots, of this preſent life, under the prejudices of ſhort or finite, the promiſes and threats of Chriſt would loſe much of their virtue and energy.

Hammond's Fundam.

A'BSTINENT. *adj.* [*abſtinens*, Lat.] That uſes abſtinence, in oppoſition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

ABSTO'RTED. *adj.* [*abſtortus*, Lat.] Forced away, wrung from another by violence. *Dict.*

To ABSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*abſtrabo*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we *abſtract* from their pernicious effects, and ſuppoſe this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praiſe. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To ſeparate by diſtillation.

Having depleginated ſpirit of wine, and gently *abſtracted* the whole ſpirit, there remaineth in the retort a ſyrptical ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

3. To ſeparate ideas.

Thoſe who cannot diſtinguiſh, compare, and *abſtract*, would hardly be able to underſtand and make uſe of language, or judge or reaſon to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

4. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the diſcourſes we hear, or what we deſign to ſpeak, let us *abſtract* them into brief compends, and review them often. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

A'BSTRACT. *adj.* [*abſtractus*, Lat. See the verb *To* ABSTRACT.]

1. Separated from ſomething elſe; generally uſed with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abſtract* mathematics, *abſtract* terms, in oppoſition to concrete

Mathematics, in its latitude, is uſually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only *abſtract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed, doth conſider the quantity of ſome particular determinate ſubject. So aſtronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, muſic of ſounds, and mechanics of weights and powers.

Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Abſtract terms ſignify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the ſubject in which it is, as, whiteneſs, roundneſs, length, breadth, wiſdom, mortality, life, death.

Watts's Logick.

2. With the particle *from*.

Another uſe from the conſidering things in themſelves, *abſtract from* our opinions, and other men's notions and diſcourſes on them, will be, that each man will purſue his thoughts in that method, which will be moſt agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehenſion of what it ſuggeſts to him. *Locke.*

A'BSTRACT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You ſhall not find a man, who is the *abſtract* of all faults all men follow.

Shakſpear's Antony and Cleopatra.

If you are faſſe, theſe epithets are ſmall;
You're then the things, and *abſtract* of them all.

Dryden's Juv.

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the ſentiments he had remarked, ſo that he could give a tolerable analyſis and *abſtract* of every treatiſe he had read, juſt after he had finiſhed it. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

3. The ſtate of being abſtracted, or diſjoined.

The hearts of great princes, if they be conſidered, as it were in *abſtract*, without the neceſſity of ſtates, and circumſtances of time, can take no full and propitional pleaſure in the exerciſe of any narrow bounty. *Wotton.*

ABSTRA'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *abſtract*.]

1. Separated; diſjoined.

That ſpace the evil one *abſtracted* ſtood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined, purified.

Abſtracted fortitude love, they like
Their food exalted. *Donne.*

3. Abſtruſe; difficult.

4. Abſent of mind, inattentive to preſent objects; as, an *abſtracted* ſcholar.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* With abſtraction, ſimply, ſeparately from all contingent circumſtances.

Or whether more *abſtractedly* we look,
Or on the writers, or the written book:
Whence, but from heav'n, could men unſkill'd in arts,
In ſeveral ages born, in ſeveral parts,
Weave ſuch agreeing truths? or how, or why
Should all conſpire to cheat us with a lie?
Unaſk'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.

Dryden's Religio Laici.

ABSTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*abſtractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of abſtracting.

The word *abſtraction* ſignifies a withdrawing ſome part of an idea from other parts of it; by which means ſuch abſtracted ideas are formed, as neither repreſent any thing corporeal or ſpiritual, that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The ſtate of being abſtracted.

3. Abſence of mind; inattention.

4. Diſregard of worldly objects.

A hermit wiſhes to be praiſed for his *abſtraction*.

Pope's Letters.

ABSTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *abſtract*.] Having the power or quality of abſtracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *abſtract*.] In an abſtract manner, abſolutely, without reference to any thing elſe.

Matter *abſtractly* and abſolutely conſidered, cannot have been an infinite duration now paſt and expired. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSTRA'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtract*.] Subtilty; ſeparation from all matter or common notion.

I have taken ſome pains to make plain and familiar to your thoughts, truths, which eſtabliſhed prejudice, or the *abſtractneſs* of the ideas themſelves, might render difficult. *Locke.*

ABSTRI'CTED. *part. adj.* [*abſtrictus*, Lat.] Unbound. *Dict.*

To ABSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* To unbind. *Dict.*

To ABSTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*abſtrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt off, or pull away. *Dict.*

ABSTRU'SE. *adj.* [*abſtruſus*, Lat. thruſt out of ſight.]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whoſe ſight diſcerns
Abſtruſeſt thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, ſaw, without their light,
Rebellion riſing.

Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v. l. 712.

2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehenſion. It is oppoſed to *obvious* and *eaſy*.

So ſpake our Sire, and by his count'nance ſeem'd
Entering on ſtudious thoughts *abſtruſe*.

Paradiſe Loſt, b. viii.

The motions and figures within the mouth are *abſtruſe*, and not eaſy to be diſtinguiſhed, eſpecially thoſe of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many muſcles, ſo cloſely, and habitually, and variouſly, that we are ſcarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures ſtrictly framed.

Holder.

No man could give a rule of the greateſt beauties, and the knowledge of them was to *abſtruſe*, that there was no manner of ſpeaking which could expreſs them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

ABSTRU'SELY. *adv.* In an abſtruſe manner; obſcurely, not plainly, or obviouſly.

ABSTRU'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtruſe*.] The quality of being abſtruſe; difficulty, obſcurity.

It is not oftentimes ſo much what the ſcripture ſays, as what ſome men perſuade others it ſays, that makes it ſeem obſcure, and that as to ſome other paſſages that are ſo indeed, ſince it is the *abſtruſeneſs* of what is taught in them, that makes them almoſt inevitably ſo, it is little leſs fauſt, upon ſuch a ſcore, to find fault with the ſtyle of the ſcripture, than to do ſo with the author for making us but men. *Boyle on the Scripture.*

ABSTRU'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtruſe*.]

1. Abſtruſeneſs.

2. That which is abſtruſe. A word ſeldom uſed.

Authors are alſo ſuſpicious, nor greedily to be ſwallowed, who pretend to write of ſecrets, to deliver antipathies, ſympathies, and the occult *abſtruſities* of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ABSU'ME. *v. a.* [*abſumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waſte; to eat up. An uncommon word.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, no not ſo much as any part of it, for if it had burned part after part, the whole muſt needs be *abſumed* in a portion of time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ABSU'RD. *adj.* [*abſurdus*, Lat.]

1. Unreaſonable; without judgment, as uſed of men.

Seeming wise men may make shift to get opinion; but let no man chuse them for employment; for certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat *absurd*, than over formal. *Bacon.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and stupid; but one, who shews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and *absurd*. *Addison, Spectator*, N° 291.

2. Inconsistent, contrary to reason, used of sentiments or practices.

The thing itself appeared desirable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and desire it; but then, it was after a very irrational *absurd* way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired. *South's Sermons.*

But grant that those can conquer, these can cheat,
'Tis phrase *absurd* to call a villain great:
Who wickedly is wise, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave.
Pope's Essay on Man.

ABSU'RDITY. *n. s.* [from *absurd*].

1. The quality of being absurd; want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things.

However this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the *absurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

2. That which is absurd; as, his travels were full of *absurdities*. In which sense it has a plural.

That satisfaction we receive from the opinion of some pre-eminence in ourselves, when we see the *infirmities* of another, or when we reflect on any past *calamities* of our own. *Addison.*

ABSU'RDLY. *adv.* [from *absurd*.] After an absurd manner; improperly; unreasonably.

But man we find the only creature,
Who, led by folly, combats nature;
Who, when the lordly lion, forbear,
With'obstinacy fixes there;
And where his genius most inclines,
Absurdly bends his whole designs. *Swift's Miscel.*

We may proceed yet further with the atheist, and convince him, that not only his principle is absurd, but his consequences also as *absurdly* deduced from it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSU'RDNESS. *n. s.* [from *absurd*.] The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness; impropriety. See ABSURDITY; which is more frequently used.

ABU'NDANCE. *n. s.* [*abondance*, Fr.]

1. Plenty; a sense chiefly poetical.

At the abundance of thy word,
Crown'd *abundance* spreads my board. *Crashaw.*

The double blessings his subjects have supplies, Who, in their bounty, to themselves are kind; So glad I give to see their Nemus rise, And, in the plenty, their *abundance* find. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn is shut up between mountains, covered with woods of fir tree. *Abundance* of peasant are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees, that, after they are barked and cut into shape, are tumbled down. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprise was the recovery of the Holy Land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed, with very small benefit unto the Christian state.
Sir Walter Raleigh's Essays.

4. Exuberance, more than enough.

For well I wot, most mighty sovereign,
That all this famous antique history,
Of some th' *abundance* of an idle brain,
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spenser.*

ABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*abundans*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful.

God, the more
Communicated, more *abundant* grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more.
Paradise Lost, b. v.

2. Exuberant.

If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity, so as not to yield, a strong projectile motion occasions their rupture, and hæmorrhages; especially in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Fully stored. It is followed sometimes by *in*, commonly by *with*.

The world began but some ages before these were found out, and was *abundant with* all things at first; and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put so much to the use of their wits, to find out ways for living commodiously. *Burnet.*

4. It is applied generally to things, sometimes to persons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and *abundant in* goodness and truth.
Exod. xxxiv. 6.

ABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *abundant*.]

1. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the moving creature that hath life. *Genesis*, i. 20.

God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd,
Inward and outward both, his image fair.
Paradise Lost, b. viii.

2. Amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.

Ye saw the French tongue *abundantly* purified.
Sprat.

Heroic poetry has ever been esteemed the greatest work of human nature. In that rank has Aristotle placed it, and Longinus is full of the like expressions, that he *abundantly* confirms the other's testimony. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Pref.*

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is *abundantly* supplied in the imaginations of friendship, and the repeated influences of a constant conversation. *Rogers's Serm.*

To ABU'SE, *v. a.* [*abutor, abusus*, Lat.]

In *abuse*, the verb, *s* has the sound of *z*; in the noun, the common sound.

1. To make an ill use of.

They that use this world, as not *abusing* it; for the fashion of this world passeth away.
1 *Cor.* vii. 31.

He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverseness of men, no longer suffer his compassion to be *abused*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To violate; to defile.

Arachne figured how Jove did *abuse*
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear. *Spenser.*

3. To deceive; to impose upon.

He perhaps,
Out of my weakness and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with such spirits,
Abuses me to damn me. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

The world hath been much *abused* by the opinion of making gold: the work itself I judge to be possible; but the means hitherto propounded, are, in the practice, full of error.
Bacon's Natural History, N° 126.

It imports the misrepresentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehensions of men, *abusing* their minds with false notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life. *South's Sermons.*

Not be with all these tempting words *abus'd*;
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope.

4. To treat with rudeness; to reproach.

I am no strumpet, but of life as honest
As you that thus *abuse* me. *Shakesp. Othello.*

But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and *abused* them shamefully, and spake proudly.
1 *Mac.* vii. 34.

Some praise at morning what they blame at night,
But always think the last opinion right.
A muse by these is like a mistress us'd,
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*.
Pope's Essay on Criticism.

The next criticism seems to be introduced for no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff, whom the author every where endeavours to imitate and *abuse*. *Addison.*

ABU'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. The ill use of any thing.

The casting away things profitable for the sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful *abuse* of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind.
Hooker, b. v. § 9.

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts best things
To worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use.
Paradise Lost, b. iv.

2. A corrupt practice, bad custom.

The nature of things is such, that, if *abuses* be not remedied, they will certainly encrease.
Swift for Advancement of Religion.

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and, through the deceit abused me, and, after the *abuse*, forsaken me, but that he must now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge. *Sidney, b.* ii.

4. Unjust censure, rude reproach, contumely.

I dark in light, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong.
Samson Agonistes.

ABU'SER, *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. He that makes an ill use.

2. He that deceives.

Next thou, the *abuser* of thy prince's ear.
Denham's Sophy.

3. He that reproaches with rudeness.

4. A ravisher, a violater.

ABU'SIVE, *adj.* [from *abuse*.]

1. Practising abuse.

The tongue moved gently first, and speech was low,
Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,
And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe.
Pope's Miscellanies.

Dame Nature, as the learned show,
Provides each animal its foe;
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks.
Thus envy pleads a natural claim,
To persecute the muse's fame,
On poets in all times *abusive*,
From Homer down to Pope inclusive. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. Containing abuse; as, an *abusive* lampoon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,
Till her licentious and *abusive* tongue
Waken'd the magistrates corrective power. *Roscom.*

3. Deceitful; a sense little used, yet not improper.

It is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored in integrum.
Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.

ABU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *abuse*.]

1. Improperly, by a wrong use.

The oil, *abusively* called spirit, of roses, swims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember not to have observed in any other drawn by any limbeck. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymist.*

2. Reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *abusive*.] The quality of being abusive; foulness of language.

Pick out of mirth, like those out of thy grounds,
Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness*.
These are the scum, with which are vile abound:
The fine may spare these well, yet not go lose.
Herbert.

To

To ABU'T. *v. n.* obſolete. [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle *upon*.

Two mighty monarchies,
Whoſe high upreared and *abutting* fronts
The narrow perilous ocean parts aſunder.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

The Looes are two ſeveral corporations, diſtinguiſhed by the addition of eaſt and weſt, *abutting upon* a navigable creek, and joined by a fair bridge of many arches. *Carew.*

ABU'TMENT, *n. ſ.* [from *abut*.] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABU'TTAL. *n. ſ.* [from *abut*.] The butting or boundaries of any land. A writing declaring on what lands, highways, or other places, it does abut. *Dict.*

ABY'SM. *n. ſ.* [*abyſme*, old Fr. now written contractedly *abîme*.] A gulf; the ſame with *abyſs*.

My good ſtars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and ſhot their fires
Into the *abyſm* of hell.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

ABY'SS. *n. ſ.* [*abyſſus*, Lat. ἄβυσσος, bottomleſs, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who ſhall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyſs*,
And, through the palpable obſcure, find out
This uncouth way.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. *l.* 405.

Thy throne is darkneſs in th' *abyſs* of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the ſight;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And ſearch no farther than thyſelf reveal'd.
Dryden.

Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his ſpacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and ſeas
To give it the firſt puſh, and ſee it roll
Along the vaſt *abyſs*. *Addiſon, Guard.* N° 110.

2. A great depth, a gulf; hyperbolically.

The yawning earth diſcloſ'd th' *abyſs* of hell.
Dryden's Virg. Georg. i.

3. In a figurative ſenſe, that in which any thing is loſt.

For ſepulchres themſelves muſt crumbling fall
In time's *abyſs*, the common grave of all.
Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. x.

If, diſcovering how far we have clear and diſtinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of thoſe things that are within the reach of our underſtandings, and launch not out into that *abyſs* of darkneſs, out of a preſumption that nothing is beyond our comprehenſion. *Locke*

4. The body of waters ſuppoſed at the centre of the earth.

We are here to conſider what is generally underſtood by the great *abyſs*, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis commonly interpreted either to be the ſea, or ſubterraneous waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that inſatiable *abyſs*,
Where flames devour, and ſerpents hiſs,
Promote me to thy ſeat of bliſs. *Roſcommon.*

AC, AK, or AKE.

Being initials in the names of places, as *Acton*, ſignify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak.
Gibſon's Camden.

ACACIA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being ſuppoſed the inſpiſſated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of ſloes, boiled to the ſame conſiſtence.
Dictionnaire de Comm. Savary. Trevoux.

2. A tree ſo called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pſeudocacia*, or *Virginian acacia*. *Miller.*

ACADE'MIAL. *adj.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *academy*.] A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity; a member of an univerſity. *Wood*, in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, mentions a great feaſt made for the *academians*.

ACADE'MICAL, *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an univerſity.

He drew him firſt into the fatal circle, from a kind of reſolved privateneſs; where, after the *academical* life, he had taken ſuch a taſte of the rural, as I have heard him ſay, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired courſe. *Wotton.*

ACADEMI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally uſed in ſpeaking of the profeſſors in the academies of France.

ACADE'MICK. *n. ſ.* [from *academy*.] A ſtudent of an univerſity.

A young *academic* ſhall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade, and be laviſh in the praiſe of the author; while perſons ſkilled in thoſe ſubjects, hear the tattle with contempt.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

ACADE'MICK. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an univerſity.

While through poetic ſcenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academic* groves.
Dunciad, b. iv. *l.* 481.

ACA'DEMIST. *n. ſ.* [from *academy*.] The member of an academy. This is not often uſed.

It is obſerved by the Pariſian *academiſts*, that ſome amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the ſea-calf or ſeal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large.
Ray on the Creation.

A'CADEMY. *n. ſ.* [anciently, and properly, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, now frequently on the ſecond. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academus* of Athens, whoſe houſe was turned into a ſchool, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.]

1. An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art.

Our court ſhall be a little *academy*,
Still and contemplative in living arts.
Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.

2. The place where ſciences are taught.

Amongſt the *academies*, which were compoſed by the rare genius of thoſe great men, theſe four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian ſchool, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. An univerſity.

4. A place of education, in contradiſtinction to the univerſities or public ſchools. The thing, and therefore the name, is modern.

ACANTHUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-breech, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapiter.

On either ſide
Acanthus, and each od'rous buſhy ſhrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall.
Milt. Parad. Loſt, b. iv. *l.* 696.

ACATALE'CTIC. *n. ſ.* [ἀκαταλήκτικος, Gr.] A verſe which has the complete number of ſyllables, without defect or ſuperfluity.

To ACCE'DE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to; generally uſed in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To ACCE'LERATE, *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to haſten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulſe to motion, ſo as perpetually to increaſe.

Take new beer, and put in ſome quantity of ſtale beer into it; and ſee whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the groſſer parts may fall down into lees. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 307.

By a ſkilful application of thoſe notices, may be gained the *accelerating* and bettering of fruits, and the emptying of mines, at much more eaſy rates than by the common methods. *Glanvill, Sceſis.*

If the rays endeavour to recede from the denſeſt part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Optics.*

Spices quicken the pulſe, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and diſſipate the fluids; from whence leanneſs, pains in the ſtomach, loathings, and fevers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Lo! from the dread immenſity of ſpace
Returning, with *accelerated* courſe,
The ruſhing comet to the ſun deſcends.
Thomſ. Sum. l. 1690.

2. It is generally applied to matter, and uſed chiefly in philoſophical language; but it is ſometimes uſed on other occaſions.

In which council the king himſelf, whoſe continual vigilancy did ſuck in ſometimes cauſeleſs ſuſpicions, which few elſe knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Perhaps it may point out to a ſtudent now and then, what may employ the moſt uſeful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the moſt momentous enquiries. *Watts.*

ACCELERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, diſcovered firſt by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the ſpaces through which it paſſes will be as the ſquares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the ſpaces.

2. The ſtate of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the exiſtence or non-exiſtence of empty ſpaces, either coacervate or interſperſed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in diſputes concerning them.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. The act of haſtening.

Conſidering the languor enſuing that action in ſome, and the viſible *acceleration* it maketh of age in moſt, we cannot but think venery much abridgeth our days. *Brown.*

To ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to ſet on fire; a word very rarely uſed.

Our devotion, if ſufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this ſort.
Decay of Piety.

ACCE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*accenſio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its *accenſion*, gives a crack or report, like the diſcharge of a gun, and makes an exploſion ſo forcible as ſometimes to kill the miners, ſhake the earth, and force bodies, of great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

A'CCENT. *n. ſ.* [*accentus*, Lat.]

1. The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know,

I know, Sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

2. The ſound given to the ſyllable pronounced.

Your *accent* is ſomething finer than you could purchaſe in ſo removed a dwelling.
Shakeſpeare's As you like it.

3. In grammar, the marks made upon ſyllables, to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and uſage, ſeems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute *accent* raiſing the voice in ſome certain ſyllables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depreſſing it lower, and both having ſome emphaſis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder.*

4. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty ſcene be acted o'er,
In ſtates unborn, and *accents* yet unknown.
Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.

Winds on your wings to heav'n her *accents* bear;
Such words as heav'n alone is fit to hear.
Dryd. Virg. Paſt. 3.

5. A modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry
Will paſs unheard, will unregarded die;
When the rough ſeaman's louder ſhouts prevail,
When fair occaſion ſhews the ſpringing gale. *Prior.*

To A'CCENT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.] formerly elevated at the ſecond ſyllable, now at the firſt.

1. To pronounce, to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got ſomebody to mark the laſt ſyllable but one, where it is long, in words above two ſyllables (which is enough to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the goſpels, and avoid underſtanding them in Latin, if ſhe can. *Locke on Education*, § 177.

2. In poetry; to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you that before
Have ſerv'd my youth to vent ſome wanton cries,
And, now congeal'd with grief, can ſcarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies! *Wotton.*

3. To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accentuate.*]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing.

To ACCE'PT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleaſure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is diſtinguiſhed from *receive*, as *ſpecific* from *general*; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleaſure in you, ſaith the Lord of hoſts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand.
Malachi, i. 10.

God is no reſpecter of perſons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteouſneſs, is *accepted* with him. *Acts*, x. 34, 35.

You have been graciouſly pleaſed to *accept* this tender of my duty.
Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.

Charm by *accepting*, by ſubmitting ſway,
Yet have your humour moſt when you obey. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed in a kind of juridical ſenſe; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

They ſlaughter'd many of the gentry, for whom no ſex or age could be *accepted* for excuſe. *Sidney.*

His promiſe Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd
To keep it better than the firſt he made.
Dryden's Fables.

Thoſe who have defended the proceedings of our negociators at the treaty of Gertruydenburgh, dwell upon their zeal and patience in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but ſay nothing of the probability that France would ever *accept* them. *Swift.*

3. In the language of the Bible, to *accept perſons*, is to act with perſonal and partial regard.

He will ſurely reprove you, if ye do ſecretly *accept* perſons. *Job*, xiii. 10.

4. It is ſometimes uſed with the particle *of*.

I will appeaſe him with the preſent that goeth before me, and afterward I will ſee his face; peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Geneſis*, xxxii. 20.

ACCEPTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* The quality of being acceptable. See ACCEPTABLE.

He hath given us his natural blood to be ſhed, for the remiſſion of our ſins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

ACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [*acceptable*, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by ſome with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the ſecond, which is more analogical.

1. That which is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleaſing. It is uſed with the particle *to* before the perſon *accepting*.

This woman, whom thou mad'ſt to be my help,
And gav'ſt me as thy perfect gift, ſo good,
So fit, ſo *acceptable*, ſo divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill.
Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii.

I do not ſee any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by uſing all honeſt arts to make themſelves *acceptable to* the laity. *Swift.*

After he had made a peace ſo *acceptable to* the church, and ſo honourable to himſelf, he died with an extraordinary reputation of ſanctity.
Addiſon on Italy.

ACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acceptable.*] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableneſs* of the conjunction. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra, b.* ii. c. 2.

ACCE'PTABLY. *adv.* [from *acceptable.*] In an acceptable manner; ſo as to pleaſe; with the particle *to*. For the accent, ſee ACCEPTABLE.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he ſuffers, ſo he be the friend of Chriſt; nor where nor when he prays, ſo he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*. *Taylor.*

If you can teach them to love and reſpect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to expreſs it *acceptably to* every one.
Locke on Education, § 145.

ACCE'PTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*acceptance*, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his ſovereignty, they alſo accepted of his laws; why then ſhould any other laws now be uſed amongſt them?
Spenſer's State of Ireland.

If he tells us his noble deeds, we muſt alſo tell him our noble *acceptance* of them.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

Thus I imbolden'd ſpake, and freedom us'd
Permiſſive, and *acceptance* found.
Paradiſe Loſt. b. viii. *l.* 435.

Some men cannot be fools with ſo good *acceptance* as others. *South's Sermons.*

2. The meaning of a word as it is received or underſtood; *acceptation* is the word now commonly uſed.

That pleaſure is man's chiefeſt good, becauſe indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleaſure, is an aſſertion moſt certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only falſe but odious: for, according to this, pleaſure and ſenſuality paſs for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this ſenſe, alters the ſubject of the diſcourſe. *South.*

ACCE'PTANCE. [in law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himſelf, for ever, to allow a former act done by another, whether it be in itſelf good or not. *Cowel.*

ACCEPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accept.*]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large ſenſe ſeems now wholly out of uſe.

Yet, poor ſoul! knows he no other, but that I do ſuſpect, neglect, yea, and deteſt him? For, every day, he finds one way or other to ſet forth himſelf unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldneſs of *acceptation*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

What is new finds better *acceptation*, than what is good or great. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Good reception, acceptance.

Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and ſacrifice, ſlew him; making himſelf the firſt manſlayer, and his brother the firſt martyr. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, b.* i.

3. The ſtate of being acceptable; regard.

Some things, although not ſo required of neceſſity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from ſalvation, are, notwithſtanding, of ſo great dignity and *acceptation* with God, that moſt ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker, b.* ii.

They have thoſe enjoyments only as the conſequences of the ſtate of eſteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governours.
Locke on Education, § 53.

4. Acceptance in the juridical ſenſe. This ſenſe occurs rarely.

As, in order to the paſſing away a thing by gift, there is required a ſurrender of all right on his part that gives, ſo there is required alſo an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given. *South's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a diſcourſe upon the ſeveral queſtions, and what *acceptation* theſe words and expreſſions had.
Clarendon, b. viii.

All matter is either fluid or ſolid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixedneſs and coherency, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentl. Serm.*

ACCE'PTER. *n. ſ.* [from *accept.*] The perſon that accepts.

ACCEPTILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] A term of the civil law, importing the remiſſion of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, teſtifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*acception*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning. Not in uſe.

That this hath been eſteemed the due and proper *acception* of this word, I ſhall teſtify by one evidence, which gave me the firſt hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

ACCE'SS. *n. ſ.* [In ſome of its ſenſes, it ſeems derived from *acceſſus*; in others, from *acceſſio*, Lat. *accès*, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

The *acceſs* of the town was only by a neck of land. *Bacon.*

There remained very advantageous *acceſſes* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very ſlender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no

assurance that repentance would be admitted for sin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

And here th' *access* a gloomy grove defends;
And here th' unnavigable lake extends,
O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird presumes to steer his airy flight.
Dryden's Æneid, vi.

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
We are deny'd *access* unto his person,
Even by those men that most have done us wrong.
Shakespeare.

They go commission'd to require a peace,
And carry presents to procure *access*.
Dryden's Æneid, vii. *l.* 209

He grants what they besought;
Instructed, that to God is no *access*
Without Mediator, whose high office now
Moses in figure bears.
Milton's Par. Lost, *b.* xii. *l.* 239.

3. Encrease, enlargement, addition.

The gold was accumulated, and stone treasures, for the most part; but the silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the *access* of territory and empire by the same enterprize. *Bacon.*

Nor think superfluous their aid;
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue; in thy sight
More wise, more watchful, stronger.
Paradise Lost, *b.* ix.

Although to opinion, there be many gods, may seem an *access* in religion, and such as cannot at all consist with atheism, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the same; for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, *b.* i. *c.* 10.

The reputation
Of virtuous actions past, if not kept up
With an *access*, and fresh supply, of new ones,
Is lost and soon forgotten. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is sometimes used, after the French, to signify the returns or fits of a distemper; but this sense seems yet scarcely received into our language.

For as relapses make diseases,
More desperate than their first *accesses*. *Hudibras.*

ACCESSARINESS. *n. s.* [from *accessary.*] The state of being accessary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *accessariness* to the mischiefs. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCESSARY. *adj.* [A corruption, as it seems, of the word *accessory*, which see; but now more commonly used than the proper word.] That which, without being the chief constituent of a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general sense.

As for those things that are *accessary* hereunto, those things that so belong to the way of salvation, &c. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. § 3.

He hath taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him *accessary* to rebellion.
Clarendon, *b.* viii.

ACCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*accessibilis*, Lat. *accessible*, Fr.] That which may be approached; that which we may reach or arrive at.

It is applied both to persons and things, with the particle *to*.

Some lie more open to our senses and daily observation; others are more occult and hidden, and though *accessible*, in some measure, to our senses, yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some happy accident. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Those things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been rackt and tortured to discover themselves, while the plainer and more *accessible* truths, and despicable while easy, are clouded and obscured. *Decay of Piety.*

As an island, we are *accessible* on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea. *Addison's Freeholder.*

In conversation, the tempers of men are open and *accessible*, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more applicate to particular occasions. *Rogers.*

ACCE'SSION. *n. s.* [*accessio*, Lat, *accession*, Fr.]

1. Increase by something added, enlargement, augmentation.

Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large *accessions*, raise a fortune to his heir; but after vast sums of money, and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

There would not have been found the difference here set down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received some little *accession* during the trial.
Boyle's Spring of the Air.

The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people, and therefore, knowing what an *accession* thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it. *Swift.*

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence, are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned *accessions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them.
Rogers's Sermons.

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, *accession* to a confederacy.

Beside, what wise objections he prepares
Against my late *accession* to the wars?
Does not the fool perceive his argument
Is with more force against Achilles bent?
Dryden's Fables.

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.

ACCESSORILY. *adv.* [from *accessory.*] In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY. *adj.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our bliss. *Hooker.*

ACCESSORY. *n. s.* [*accessorius*, Lat. *accessoire*, Fr. This word, which had anciently a general signification, is now almost confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to persons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts, by the common law, or by statute: and, by the common law, two ways also, that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof; for his presence makes him also a principal, wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact in manslaughter; because manslaughter is sudden and not prepensed. *Accessory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory* by statute, is he that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed, an offence made felony by statute. *Cowel.*

By the common law, the *accessories* cannot be proceeded against, till the principal has received his trial. *Spenser. State of Ireland.*

But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall
On accidental joys, th' essential.
Still before *accessories* to abide
A trial, must the principal be try'd. *Donne.*

Now were all transform'd
Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories*
To his bold riot. *Milton's Par. Lost*, *b.* x. *l.* 520.

2. Applied to things.

An *accessory* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal. *Ayliffe.*

ACCIDENCE. *n. s.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Latin.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do confess I do want eloquence,
And never yet did learn mine *accidence*.
Taylor the Water-poet.

A'CCIDENT. *n. s.* [*accidens*, Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

If she were but the body's *accident*,
And her sole being did in it subsist,
As white in snow she might herself absent,
And in the body's substance not be miss'd.
Sir J. Davies.

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is such a mode as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be without it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before: or it is that mode which may be separated or abolished from its subject. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what compositions of letters are, by consent and institution, to signify such certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. That which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.

General laws are like general rules in physick, according wherunto, as no wise man will demean himself to be cured, if there be joined with his delicate some special *accident*, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the same infirmity have without the like *accident*, recover health, would be, to him, either hurtful, or, at the least, unprofitable. *Hooker*, *l.* v. § 9.

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, make it one common field and pasture with the inclosure of Eden. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Our joy is turn'd
Into perplexity, and new amaze;
For whither is he gone? What *accident*
Hath rapt him from us? *Paradise Regained.*

And trivial *accidents* shall be forborn,
That others may have time to take their turn.
Dryden's Fables.

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians speak) by *accident*.
Swift's Miscellanies.

ACCIDE'NTAL. *n. s.* [*accidental*, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property nonessential.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*.
Watts's Logick.

ACCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [from *accident.*]

1. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential; used with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumstances, which are merely *accidental to* the tragedy. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

This is *accidental to* a state or religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotson.*

2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade.
Shakespeare's Meas. for Meas.

So shall you hear
Of *accidental* judgments, casual slaughters;

Of

Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cause.
Shakesp. Hamlet.

Look upon things of the most *accidental* and mutable nature; *accidental* in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God's prescience of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us.
South's Sermons.

3. In the following passage it seems to signify *adventitious*.

Ay, such a minister as wind to fire,
That adds an *accidental* fierceness to
Its natural fury. *Denham's Sophy.*

ACCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *accidental*.]

1. After an accidental manner; nonessentially.

Other points no less concern the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former. *Spenser's St. of Irel.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter, and acrimonious, but not in itself. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Casually, fortuitously.

Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment, yet the world is so corrupted, that no man can reasonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ACCIDE'NTALNESS. *n. s.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental.
Dict.

ACCI'PIENT. *n. s.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver, perhaps sometimes used for *recipient*.
Dict.

To ACCI'TE. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call, to summons; a word not in use now.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*
(As I before remember'd) all our state,
And (heav'n consigning to my good intents)
No prince, no peer, shall have just cause to say,
Heav'n shorten Harry's happy life one day.
Shakesp. Henry IV.

ACCLA'IM. *n. s.* [*acclamo*, Lat. from which probably first the verb *acclaim*, now lost, and then the noun.] A shout of praise, acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy pow'rs, with loud *acclaim*,
Thee only extoll'd.
Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii. *l.* 397.

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament
With loud *acclaims*, and vast applause, is rent.
Dryd. Fables.

ACCLAMA'TION. *n. s.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applause; such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of Christian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of *acclamation*, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow. *Hooker, b.* v. § 29.

Gladly then he mix'd
Among those friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd
With joy, and *acclamations* loud, that one,
That, of so many myriads fall'n, yet one
Return'd, not lost. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b.* vi. *l.* 23.

Such an enchantment is there in words, and so fine a thing does it seem to some, to be ruined plausibly, and to be ushered to their destruction with panegyrick and *acclamation*. *South.*

ACCLI'VITY. *n. s.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the declivity. *Quincy.*

The men, leaving their wives and youngest children below, do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy-work. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACCLI'VOUS. *adj.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

To ACCLO'Y. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd, to stuff full; a word almost obsolete.

At the well head the purest streams arise:
But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave *accloys*.
Fairy Queen.

2. To fill to satiety; in which sense *cloy* is still in use.

They that escape best in the temperate zone, would be *accloyed* with long nights, very tedious, no less than forty days. *Ray on the Creation.*

To ACCO'IL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To crowd, to keep a *coil* about, to bustle, to be in a hurry: a word now out of use.

About the caul iron many cooks *accoil'd*,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require;
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd,
They did about their business sweat, and sorely
toil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

A'CCOLENT. *n. s.* [*accolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer. *Dict.*

ACCO'MMODABLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted; with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times, and places, so we must be furnished with such general rules as are *accommodable to* all this variety, by a wise judgment and discretion. *Watts's Logick.*

To ACCO'MMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

1. To supply with conveniencies of any kind. It has *with* before the thing.

These three,
The rest do nothing, with this word, stand, stand,
Accommodated by the place (more charming
With their own nobleness, which could have turn'd
A distaff to a lance), gilded pale looks.
Shakesp. Cymbeline.

2. With the particle *to*, to adapt, to fit, to make consistent with.

He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might *accommodate* himself *to* the age in which he lived.
Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could not be *accommodated to* the nature of things, and human affairs, his principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God hath settled in the world.
Locke.

3. To reconcile; to adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance; to make consistency appear.

Pray know how to *accommodate* St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers. *Norris.*

To ACCO'MMODATE. *v. n.* To be conformable to.

They make the particular ensigns of the twelve tribes *accommodate* unto the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Brown.*

Neither sort of chymists have duly considered how great variety there is in the textures and consistencies of compound bodies; and how little the consistence and duration of many of them seem to *accommodate* and be explicable by the proposed notion. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

ACCO'MMODATE. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit; used sometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as to cast their eggs in such places as are most *accommodate for* the exclusion of their young, and where there is food ready for them so soon as they be hatched. *Ray on the Creation.*

In these cases we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propose means *accommodate to* the end. *L'Estrange.*

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and agreeable to him, but that he condescended to it as most *accommodate to* their present state and inclination. *Tillotson.*

ACCO'MMODATELY. *adv.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODA'TION. *n. s.* [from *accommodate*.]

1. Provision of conveniencies.

2. In the plural, conveniencies, things requisite to ease or refreshment.

The king's commissioners were to have such *accommodations*, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commissioners. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. Adaptation, fitness; with the particle *to*.

Indeed that disputing physiology is no *accommodation to* your designs, which are not to teach men to cant endlessly about *materia* and *forma*.
Glanville's Sceptis.

The organization of the body, with *accommodation to* its functions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism. *Hale's Origin.*

4. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

ACCO'MPANABLE. *adj.* [from *accompany*.] Sociable: a word now not used.

A show, as it were, of an *accompanable* solitariness, and of a civil wildness. *Sidney, b.* i.

ACCO'MPANIER. *n. s.* [from *accompany*.] The person that makes part of the company; companion. *Dict.*

To ACCO'MPANY. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.] To be with another as a companion. It is used both of persons and things.

Go visit her, in her chaste bower of rest,
Accompany'd with angel-like delights.
Spenser, Sonnet iii.

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should *accompany* the reception of several ideas.
Locke.

As folly is usually *accompanied* with perverseness, so it is here. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

To ACCO'MPANY. *v. n.* To associate with; to become a companion to.

No man in effect doth *accompany* with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, voice, or fashion. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ACCO'MPLICE. *n. s.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in use.]

1. An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense.

There were several scandalous reports industriously spread by Wood, and his *accomplices*, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project.
Swift.

2. A partner, or co-operator; in a sense indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and *accomplices* of sound, about it. *Addison, Spectator*, N° 247.

3. It is used with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a person.

Childless Arturius, vastly rich before,
Thus by his losses multiplies his store,
Suspected for *accomplice to* the fire,
That burnt his palace but to build it higher.
Dryd. Juv. Sat.

Who, should they steal for want of his relief,
He judg'd himself *accomplice with* the thief.
Dryden's Fables.

To ACCO'MPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]

4. To complete, to execute fully; as, to *accomplish* a design.

He that is far off ſhall die of the peſtilence, and he that is near ſhall fall by the ſword, and he that remaineth, and is beſieged, ſhall die by the famine. Thus will I *accompliſh* my fury upon them. *Ezekiel*, vi. 12.

2. To complete a period of time.

He would *accompliſh* ſeventy years in the deſolations of Jeruſalem. *Daniel*, ix. 2.

3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The viſion,
Which I made known to Lucius ere the ſtroke
Of this yet ſcarce cold battle, at this inſtant
Is full *accompliſh'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

We ſee every day thoſe events exactly *accompliſhed*, which our Saviour foretold at ſo great a diſtance. *Addiſon.*

4. To gain, to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)
He bear himſelf with honourable action;
Such as he hath obſerv'd in noble ladies
Unto their lords, by them *accompliſhed*.
Shakeſp. Tam. of a Shrew.

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap.
Oh miſerable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to *accompliſh* twenty golden crowns.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

5. To adorn, or furniſh, either mind or body.

From the tents
The armourers *accompliſhing* the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakſp. Iler. V.*

ACCO'MPLISHED. *participial adj.*

1. Complete in ſome qualification.

For who expects, that, under a tutor, a young gentleman ſhould be an *accompliſhed* publick orator or logician. *Locke.*

2. Elegant; finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſhments; uſed commonly of acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wiſh too late,
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That ſpecious monſter, my *accompliſh'd* ſnare.
Samſon Agon.

ACCO'MPLISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *accompliſh.*] The perſon that accompliſhes. *Dict.*

ACCO'MPLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*accompliſſement*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

This would be the *accompliſhment* of their common felicity, in caſe, by their evil, either through deſtiny or advice, they ſuffered not the occaſion to be loſt. *Sir John Hayward.*

Thereby he might evade the *accompliſhment* of thoſe afflictions he now but gradually endureth. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

He thought it impoſſible to find, in any one body, all thoſe perfections which he ſought for the *accompliſhment* of a Helena; becauſe nature, in any individual perſon, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preſ.*

2. Completion; as, of a prophecy.

The miraculous ſucceſs of the apoſtles preaching, and the *accompliſhment* of many of their predictions, which, to thoſe early Chriſtians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters of ſight and experience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Embelliſhment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the eſtates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other *accompliſhments* unneceſſary, are of no manner of uſe but to keep up their families. *Addiſon, Spectator*, No 123.

4. The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment; completion.

The means ſuggeſted by policy and worldly wiſdom, for the attainment of thoſe earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpoſe, not only upon the account of their inſufficiency for, but alſo of their frequent oppoſition and contrariety to, the *accompliſhment* of ſuch ends. *South's Serm.*

ACCO'MPT. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*, anciently *accompter*. *Skinner.*] An account, a reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

The ſoul may have time to call itſelf to a juſt *accompt* of all things paſt, by means whereof repentance is perfected. *Hooker, b. v.* § 46.

Each Chriſtmas they *accompts* did clear;
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

ACCO'MPTANT. *n. ſ.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See ACCOUNTANT.

As the accompt runs on, generally the *accomptant* goes backward. *South's Sermons.*

ACCO'MPTING DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be ſettled.

To whom thou much doſt owe, thou much muſt pay;
Think on the debt againſt th' *accompting day*.
Sir J. Denham.

To ACCO'RD. *v. a.* [derived, by ſome, from *corda*, the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument, by others, from *corda*, hearts; in the firſt, implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity*.]

1. To make agree; to adjuſt one thing to another; with the particle *to*.

The firſt ſports the ſhepherds ſhewed, were full of ſuch leaps and gambols, as being *accorded* to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the ſatyrs. *Sidney, l. i.*

Her hands *accorded* the lute's muſic to the voice, her panting heart danced to the muſick. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The lights and ſhades, whoſe well *accorded* ſtrife
Gives all the ſtrength and colour of our life.
Pope's Eſſ.

2. To bring to agreement; to compoſe; to accommodate.

Men would not reſt upon bare contracts without reducing the debt into a ſpecialty, which created much certainty, and *accorded* many ſuits. *Sir M. Hale.*

To ACCO'RD. *v. n.* To agree, to ſuit one with another; with the particle *with*.

Things are often ſpoke, and ſeldom meant,
But that my heart *accordeth with* my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preſerve my ſovereign from his foe.
Shakeſp. Hen. VI.

Several of the main parts of Moſes's hiſtory, as concerning the flood, and the firſt fathers of the ſeveral nations of the world, do very well *accord with* the moſt ancient accounts of profane hiſtory. *Tillotſon, Sermons.*

Jarring intereſts of themſelves create
Th' *according* muſick of a well-mixt ſtate. *Pope.*

ACCO'RD. *n. ſ.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement; adjuſtment of a difference.

There was no means for him to ſatisfy all obligations to God and man, but to offer himſelf for a mediator of an *accord* and peace between them. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

If both are ſatisfy'd with this *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my ſword.
Dryd. Fab.

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At laſt ſuch grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my ſpouſe had won,
Accord of friends, conſent of parents ſought,
Affiance made, my happineſs begun.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

They gathered themſelves together, to fight with Joſhua and Iſrael, with one *accord*.
Joſhua, ix. 2.

3. Harmony ſymmetry, juſt correſpondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing elſe but a juſt *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful conſtitution. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preſ.*

4. Muſical note.

Try, if there were in one ſteeple two bells of uniſon, whether the ſtriking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, No 281.

We muſt not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If falſe *accords* from her falſe ſtrings be ſent.
Sir J. Davies.

5. Own accord; voluntary motion: uſed both of perſons and things.

Ne Guyon yet ſpake word,
Till that they came unto an iron door,
Which to them open'd of its own *accord*.
Fairy Queen.

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men ſhould be compelled to do, that are not willing of themſelves. *Hooker.*

All animal ſubſtances, expoſed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and ſome vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Action in ſpeaking, correſpondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee.—
—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,
Wanting a hand to give it that *accord*?
Shakeſp. Love's Lab.

ACCO'RDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *accord*.]

1. Agreement with a perſon; with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide,
With that great worth which hath ſuch wonders wrought. *Fanſhaw, b. ii. ſtanza* 63.

2. Conformity to ſomething.

The only way of doing good is, by the conformity to the will of God; and of evil, by the *accordance with* that will. *Hammond's Leading Caſes.*

ACCO'RDANT. *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. Not in uſe.

The prince diſcovered that he loved great men, and encouraged to acknowledge it this night to Falſtaff, and, if he found him *accordant*, he would continue the preſent time by the top, and inſtantly break with you of it. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

ACCO'RDING. *prep.* [from *accord*, of which it is properly a participle, and is therefore never uſed but with *to*.]

1. In a manner ſuitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there aſſemble themſelves in due and decent manner, *according* to their ſeveral degrees and orders. *Hooker, b. v.* § 13.

Our zeal, then, ſhould be *according* to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all queſtion, firſt, *according* to the true, ſaving, evangelical knowledge. It ſhould be *according* to the goſpel, the whole goſpel: not only *according* to its truths, but precepts: not only *according* to its free grace, but neceſſary duties: not only *according* to its myſteries, but alſo its commandments. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according* to thoſe beautiful lines of Sir John Denham. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and meaſure, and gave them to be conſidered by us *according* to theſe properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Holder on Time.*

3. In proportion. The following phraſe is, I think, vitious.

A man may, with prudence and a good conſcience, approve of the practical principles of one party

party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state.
Swift's Church of England Man.

ACCO'RDINGLY. *adv.* [from *accord.*] Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must *accordingly* be distinguished. *Hooker, b.* i.

Sirrah, thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world;
And squar'st thy life *accordingly*.
Shakesp. Measure for Meas.

Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, shall be saved.
Tillotson's Preface.

Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholic.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To ACCO'ST. *v. a.* [*accoster*, Fr.] To speak to first; to address; to salute.

You mistake, knight: *accost* her, front her, board her, woo her, assail her.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,
With soothing words renew'd, him thus *accosts*.
Parad. Reg.

I first *accosted* him: I su'd, I sought,
And, with a loving force, to Phenous brought.
Dryd. Æneid.

ACCO'STABLE. *adj.* [from *accost.*] Easy of access; familiar. Not in use.

They were both indulgible, strong, and high-natured men, yet of sweet and *accostable* nature, and open-handed, living in the press and affluence of popular influences. *Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT, *n. f.* [from the old French *accompt*, from *computus*, Lat. it was originally written *accompt*, which see; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account.*]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *accounts*,
Laid them before you, you would throw them off,
And say you found them in mine honesty.
Shakesp. Timon.

When my young master has once got the skill of keeping his *accounts* (which is a business of reason more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amiss, that I then from thence forth require him to do it in all the concernments. *Locke on Educ.*

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the *account* stands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, saith the Preacher, counting one to one, to find out the *account*.
Ecclesiasticus, viii. 27.

3. Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning. Value, or estimation.

For the vessels that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolk, was in little *account* with them: but the greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple.
2 Macab. xv. 18.

That good affection, which things of smaller *account* have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher. *H. of E. L.* v. § 35.

I should make more *account* of their judgment, who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest part of painters. *Dryden's Dufresn.*

4. Profit; advantage; to *turn to account* is to produce advantage.

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will *turn to account* in that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice. *Add. Spect.* № 399.

5. Distinction, dignity, rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophising Eumæus, it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and distinction. *Pope's Odyssey; notes.*

6. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three. *Swift.*

7. A reckoning referred to, or sum charged upon any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard; consideration; sake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee aught, put that on my *account*. *Philemon*, i. 8.

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the *account* of recreation, that is not done with delight. *Locke on Education*, § 190.

In matters where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public *account*, he would do it vigorously and heartily. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The affection is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham the father of the faithful; who, on the *account* of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Atterbury.*

These tribunes kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons, on the *account* of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached. *Swift's Contests in Athens and Rome.*

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other *account*, but either as it promote our present, or is a means to assure to us a future happiness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account*.
Addison's Cato.

8. A narrative, relation; in this use it may seem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

9. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an *account* of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take *account* of his servants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents. *Matt.* xix. 23, 24.

10. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to *account*?
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to *account* the proudest offender. *Locke.*

11. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give *account*, how it comes to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's *account*, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power so too, and impossible to be inherited. *Locke.*

12. An opinion previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to transport the land forces under the wing of the great navy: for they made no *account*, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon's Considerations upon War with Spain.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had sold his clothes, upon the sight of a swallow, made *account* that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too. *L'Estrange, Fab.* cxxvii.

13. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all *accounts*, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eye-witnesses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history.
Addison.

14. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an *account* unto another; as a bailiff toward his master, a guardian to his ward. *Cowell.*

To ACCO'UNT. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That also was *accounted* a land of giants. *Deut.*

2. To reckon, to compute.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are *accounted*, consisteth of whole numbers.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

3. To assign to, as a debt; with the particle *to.*

For some years really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was *accounted* to his own service. *Clarendon.*

4. To hold in esteem; with *of.*

Silver was nothing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon. *Bacon.*

To ACCO'UNT. *v. n.*

1. To reckon.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrarily and unequally settled by the same power, by which months we, to this day, account, and they measure and make up, that which we call the Julian year. *Holder on Time.*

2. To give an account, to assign the causes; in which sense it is followed by the particle *for.*

If any one should ask, why our general continued so easy to the last? I know no other way to *account for* it, but by that unnatural love of wealth, which his best friends allow to be his predominant passion. *Swift.*

3. To make up the reckoning; to answer; with *for.*

Then thou shalt see him plung'd, when least his fears,
At once *accounting for* his deep arrears.
Dryd. Juv. Sat. xiii.

They have no uneasy presages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste must be *accounted for*, and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains which shall then lay hold of them.
Atterbury's Sermons.

4. To appear as the medium, by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a fault, circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyle must make that circulation still more uneasy; which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some asthmatic persons, and *accounts for* the symptoms they are troubled with after eating.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *account.*] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for: followed by the particle *to* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

Accountable to none,
But to my conscience and my God alone.
Oldham.

Thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own legs, or being *accountable for* their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magistrate will make no distinction; for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himself as *accountable* at his bar *for* the equity of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ACCOU'NTANT. *adj.* [from *account.*] Accountable

countable to; responsible for. Not in use.

His offence is so, as it appears
Accountant to the law upon that pain.
Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.

I love her too,
Not out of absolute lust (though, peradventure,
I stand *accountant* for as great a sin)
But partly led to diet my revenge.
Shakespeare's Othello.

ACCO'UNTANT. *n. s.* [See ACCOMPTANT.] A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers states; the short and irreconcileable years of some; the exceeding errour in the natural frame of others; and the false deductions of ordinary *accountants* in most.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *n. s.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myself upon the loss of friends, as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my *account-book*, and seeing whether I have enough left for my support. *Swift.*

ACCO'UNTING. *n. s.* [from *account*.] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind-hand in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent *accountings*, he will hardly be able to prevent.
South's Sermons.

To ACCO'UPLE. *v. a.* [*accopler*, Fr.] To join, to link together. We now use *couple*.

He sent a solemn embassage to treat a peace and league with the king; *accoupling* it with an article in the nature of a request.
Bacon's Henry VII.

To ACCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [Obsolete. See COURAGE.] To animate.

That forward pair she ever would assuage,
When they would strive due reason to exceed;
But that same froward twain would *accourage*,
And of her plenty add unto her need.
Fairy Queen. b. ii. *c.* 2.

To ACCO'URT. *v. a.* [See *To* COURT.] To entertain with courtship, or courtesy; a word now not in use.

Who all this while were at their wanton rest,
Accourting each her friend with lavish feast.
Fairy Queen.

To ACCOU'TRE. *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dress, to equip.

Is it for this they study? to grow pale,
And miss the pleasures of a glorious meal?
For this, in rags *accoutred* are they seen,
And made the May-game of the public spleen?
Dryden.

ACCOU'TREMENT. *n. s.* [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] Dress, equipage, furniture relating to the person; trappings, ornaments.

I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Christianity is lost among them in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it; with which, instead of adorning religion, they have strangely disguised it, and quite stifled it in the crowd of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotson, Sermon* xxviii.

I have seen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was busied in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them.
Addison, Spectator, No 201.

Away with all th' *accoutrements* of war,
The nations come, with gold well-fraught they
Prid.

ACCRETION. *n. s.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation.
Bacon's Nat. Hist. No 602.

The changes seem to be effected by the exhaling of the moisture, which may leave the tinging corpuscles more dense, and something augmented by the *accretion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture. *Newton's Opticks.*

Infants support abstinence worst, from the quantity of aliment consumed in *accretion*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ACCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [from *accretion*.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals: and the fly shadow steals away upon the dial; and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone. *Glanvill's Scepsis.*

To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees what is another's.

ACCRO'ACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *accroach*.] The act of accroaching. *Dict.*

To ACCRU'E. *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.]

1. To accede to, to be added to; as, a natural production or effect, without any particular respect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that personal subsistence; no alteration thereby *accruing* to the nature of God.
Hooker, b. v. § 54.

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a sense inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently used by later authors.

From which compact there arising an obligation upon every one, so to convey his meaning, there *accrues* also a right to every one, by the same signs, to judge of the sense or meaning of the person to obliged to express himself. *South's Sermons.*

Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular, and must therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrues* to a standing general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and consented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interests, of all ages and nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To append to, or arise from: as, an ill consequence; this sense seems to be less proper.

His scholar Aristotle, as in many other particulars, so likewise in this, did justly oppose him, and became one of the authors; choosing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the disrespects of ignorant persons. *Wotton.*

4. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise; as, profits.

The yearly benefit that, out of those his works, *accrueth* to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds. *Carew's Surv.*

The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his trade, have set several of the states of Italy on the same project.
Addison on Italy.

5. To follow, as loss; a vitious use.

The benefit or loss of such a trade *accruing* to the government until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple's Misc.*

ACCUBA'TION. *n. s.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.] The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

It will appear, that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very few nations.
Browne's Vulgar Errours.

To ACCU'MB. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

ACCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*accumbens*, Lat.] Leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or, more properly, *accumbent* posture in eating, was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To ACCU'MULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up, to heap together. It is used either literally, as, to *accumulate* money; or figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedness.

If thou dost slander her, and torture me,
Never pray more; abandon all remorse;
On horrors head horrors *accumulate*;
For nothing canst thou to damnation add.
Shakesp. Othello.

Crusht by imaginary treasons weight,
Which too much merit did *accumulate*.
Sir John Denham.

ACCUMULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. The act of accumulating.

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,
For quick *accumulation* of renown,
Which he achiev'd by th' minute, lost his favour.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

Some, perhaps, might otherwise wonder at such an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering, or lifting of one favour upon another.
Howel.

2. The state of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in some people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhausted, it looks as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ACCU'MULATIVE. *adj.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. That which accumulates.
2. That which is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekness, it then assumes another *accumulative* guilt, and stands answerable not only for its own positive ill, but for all the accidental, which it causes in the sufferer. *Government of the Tongue.*

ACCUMULA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *accumulate*.] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the passive man, yet, without revenge, there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCURACY. *n. s.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness, nicety.

This perfect artifice and *accuracy* might have been omitted, and yet they have made shift to move. *More.*

Quickness of imagination is seen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and the *accuracy* in the expression. *Dryden.*

The man who hath the stupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery to insult the revealed will of God, or the petulant conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the measure of the Divinity; or, at best, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an insipid *accuracy*; or demonstrate a plain proposition, in all formality; these now are the only men worth mentioning. *Delany.*

We consider the uniformity of the whole design, *accuracy* of the calculations, and skill in restoring and comparing passages of ancient authors. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

A'CCURATE. *adj.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance, applied to persons.
2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumure, that brightest ornament of France. *Colson.*

3. Determinate; preciſely fixed.

Thoſe conceive the celeſtial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon theſe things below, than indeed they have but in groſs. *Bacon.*

A'CCURATELY. *adv.* [from *accurate.*] In an accurate manner; exactly, without errour, nicely.

The fine of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the fine of refraction. *Newton.*

That all theſe diſtances, motions, and quantities of matter, ſhould be ſo *accurately* and harmoniouſly adjuſted in this great variety of our ſyſtem, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material cauſes, and muſt certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wiſdom. *Bentley.*

A'CCURATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *accurate.*] Exactneſs, nicety.

But ſo netime after, ſuſpecting that in making this obſervation I had not determined the diameter of the ſphere with ſufficient *accurateneſs*, I repeated the experiment. *Newton.*

To ACCU'RSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to miſery; to invoke miſery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had *accurſed* it, that it ſhould never ſhine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. *Hooker.*

When Hildebrand *accurſed* and caſt down from his throne Henry IV. there were none ſo hardy as to defend their lord. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Eſſays.*

ACCU'RSED. *part. adj.*

1. That which is curſed or doomed to miſery.

'Tis the moſt certain ſign the world's *accurſt*,
That the beſt things corrupted are and worſt.
Denham.

2. That which deſerves the curſe; execrable; hateful; deteſtable; and, by conſequence, wicked; malignant.

A ſwift blaſting
May ſoon return to this our ſuffering country,
Under a hand *accurſed!* *Shakeſpear's Macbeth.*

The chief part of the miſery of wicked men, and their *accurſed* ſpirit, the devils, is this, that they are of a diſpoſition contrary to God. *Tillotſon.*

They, like the ſeed from which they ſprung,
Accurſed,
Againſt the gods immortal hatred nurſt. *Dryden.*

ACCU'SABLE. *adj.* [from the verb *accuſe.*] That which may be cenſured; blameable; culpable.

There would be a manifeſt defect, and Nature's improviſion were nullis *accuſabilis*; that animal, ſo ſubject unto diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for choler.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ACCUSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe.*]

1. The act of accuſing.

Thus they in mutual *accuſation* ſpent
The fruitleſs hours, but neither ſelf-condemning,
And of their vain conteſt appear'd no end. *Milton.*

2. The charge brought againſt any one by the accuſer.

You read
Theſe *accuſations*, and theſe grievous crimes
Committed by your perſon, and your followers.
Shakeſpeare.

All *accuſation*, in the very nature of the thing, ſtill ſuppoſing, and being founded upon ſome law: for where there is no law, there can be no tranſgreſſion; and where there can be no tranſgreſſion, I am ſure there ought to be no *accuſation*.
South.

3. [In the ſenſe of the courts.] A declaration of ſome crime preferred before a competent judge, in order to inflict ſome judgment on the guilty perſon.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

ACCU'SATIVE. *adj.* [*accuſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, ſignifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCU'SATORY. *adj.* [from *accuſe.*] That which produceth or containeth an accuſation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuſer ought to ſet forth, in the *accuſatory* libel, ſome certain and definite time. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'SE. *v. a.* [*accuſo*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of* before the ſubject of accuſation.

He ſtripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth;
And, calling weſtern winds, *accuſ'd* the ſpring *of* ſloth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The profeſſors are *accuſed of* all the ill practices which may ſeem to be the ill conſequences of their principles. *Addiſon.*

2. It ſometimes admits the particle *for.*

Never ſend up a leg of a fowl at ſupper, while there is a cat or dog in the houſe, that can be *accuſed for* running away with it: But, if there happen to be neither, you muſt lay it upon the rats, or a ſtrange greyhound. *Swift.*

3. To blame or cenſure, in oppoſition to applauſe or juſtification.

Their conſcience bearing witneſs, and their thoughts the mean while *accuſing*, or elſe excuſing one another. *Rom.* ii. 15.

Your valour would your ſloth too much *accuſe*,
And therefore, like themſelves, they princes chooſe.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

ACCU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe.*] He that brings a charge againſt another.

There are ſome perſons forbidden to be *accuſers*, on the ſcore of their ſex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the account of ſome crimes committed by them; and others, on the ſcore of ſome filthy lucre they propoſe to gain thereby; others, on the ſcore of their conditions, as libertines againſt their patrons, and others, through a ſuſpicion of calumny, as having once already given falſe evidence; and, laſtly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

—That good man, who drank the poiſonous draught,
With mind ſerene, and could not wiſh to ſee
His vile *accuſer* drink as deep as he. *Dryden.*

If the perſon accuſed maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuſer* is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent perſon is quadruply recompenſed. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To ACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to enure, with the particle *to*. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

How ſhall we breathe in other air
Leſs pure, *accuſtom'd to* immortal fruits? *Milton.*

It has been ſome advantage to *accuſtom* one's ſelf *to* books of the ſame edition.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

To ACCU'STOM. *v. n.* To be wont to do any thing. Obſolete.

A boat over freighted ſunk, and all drowned, ſaving one woman, that in her firſt popping up again, which moſt living things *accuſtom*, got hold of the boat. *Carew.*

ACCU'STOMABLE. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] Of long cuſtom or habit; habitual, cuſtomary.

An male even of the ſame original, extraction, and ſpecies, may be diverſified by *accuſtomable* reſidence in one climate, from what they are in another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ACCU'STOMABLY. *adv.* According to cuſtom.

Touching the king's fines *accuſtomably* paid for the purchaſing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they grew up with the chancery.
Bacon's Alienation.

ACCU'STOMANCE. *n. ſ.* [*accoûtumance*, Fr.] Cuſtom, habit, uſe.

Through *accuſtomance* and negligence, and perhaps ſome other cauſes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle.*

ACCU'STOMARILY. *adv.* In a cuſtomary manner; according to common or cuſtomary practice.

Go on, rhetorick, and expoſe the peculiar eminency which you *accuſtomarily* marſhal before logic to public view. *Cleaveland.*

ACCU'STOMARY. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] Uſual, practiſed; according to cuſtom.

ACCU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] According to cuſtom; frequent; uſual.

Look how ſhe rubs her hands.—It is an *accuſtomed* action with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

ACE. *n. ſ.* [*As* not only ſignified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. Thus *As* ſignified the whole inheritance. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*]

1. An unit; a ſingle point on cards or dice.

When lots are ſhuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold caſts a die, what reaſon in the world can he have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black, or throw an *ace* rather than a ſize? *South.*

2. A ſmall quantity; a particle; an atom.

He will not bate an *ace* of abſolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it muſt go for an indiſputable truth. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'll not wag an *ace* farther: the whole world ſhall not bribe me to it. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

ACE'PHALOUS. *adj.* [ἀκέφαλος, Gr.] Without a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RB. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughneſs, as moſt fruits are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACE'RBITY. *n. ſ.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough ſour taſte.

2. Applied to men, ſharpneſs of temper; ſeverity.

True it is, that the talents for criticiſm, namely, ſmartneſs, quick cenſure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*, ſeem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pope.*

To ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *acervate.*] The act of heaping together.

ACE'RVOSE. *adj.* Full of heaps. *Dict.*

ACE'SCENT. *adj.* [*aceſcens*, Lat.] That which has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity.

The ſame perſons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a ſufficient quantity of *aceſcents*; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ACETO'SE. *adj.* That which has in it any thing ſour. *Dict.*

ACETO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *acetoſe.*] The ſtate of being acetoſe, or of containing ſourneſs. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS. *adj.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.]

Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar; sour.

Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of grapes, inspissated in the skins or husks by the avolation of the superfluous moisture through their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acerous* spirit. *Boyle.*

ACHE. *n. s.* [ace, Sax. ἄχος, Gr. now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one syllable; the primitive manner being preserved chiefly in poetry, for the sake of the measure.] A continued pain. See AKE.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beasts shall tremble at thy din. *Shakespeare.*

A coming show'r your shooting corns presage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage.
Swift.

To ACHE. *v. n.* [See ACHE.] To be in pain.

Upon this account, our senses are dulled and spent by any extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly discerned object. *Granville.*

To ACHI'EVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform, to finish a design prosperously.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure success:
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the less. *Dryd.*

2. To gain, to obtain.

Experience is by industry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the swift course of time. *Shakesp.*

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perish, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modest girl.
Shakspeare.

Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell-gates till now. *Milton.*

Show all the sports by valiant kings *achiev'd*,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*

ACHI'EVER. *n. s.* He that performs; he that obtains what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itself, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers.
Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.

ACHI'EVEMENT. *n. s.* [*achevement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coast that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* still pursue.
Fairy Queen.

2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then shall the war, and stern debate, and strife
Immortal, be the business of my life;
And in thy fame, thy godly souls among,
High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung;
Rank'd with my champion' bucklers, and below,
With arms revers'd, th' *achievement* of the foe.
Dryden.

Achievement, in the first sense, is derived from *achieve*, as it signifies *to perform*; in the second, from *achieve*, as it imports *to gain*.

A'CHING. *n. s.* [from *ache.*] Pain; uneasiness.

When old age comes to wait upon a great and worthipful sinner, it comes attended with many painful girds and *achings*, called the gout. *South.*

*ACHOR. *n. s.* [*a hor*, Lat. ἄχως, Gr. *furfur.*] A species of the herpes; it appears like a crusty scab, which causes an itching upon the surface of the head, occasioned by a salt sharp serum oozing through the skin. *Quincy.*

A'CID. *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour, sharp.

Wild trees last longer than garden trees; and in the same kind, those whose fruit is *acid*, more than those whose fruit is sweet.
Bacon's Natural History.

Acid, or sour, proceeds from a salt of the same nature, without mixture of oil; in austere tastes the oily parts have not disentangled themselves from the salts and earthy parts; such is the taste of unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Liquors and substances are called *acids*, which being composed of pointed particles, affect the taste in a sharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with syrup of violets, when it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that syrup green. *Quincy.*

ACI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid; an acid taste; sharpness; sourness.

Fishes, by the help of a dissolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meat, skin, bones, and all, into a chylous or cremor; and yet this liquor manifests nothing of *acidity* to the taste. *Ray.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundance of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the case of *acidity* or sourness. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'CIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid; acidity. See ACIDITY.

*ACI'DULÆ. *n. s.* [that is, *aquæ acidulæ.*] Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum springs are. *Quincy.*

The *acidulæ*, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual, and even the ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with sulphur and other mineral, as long as the earthquake last. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To ACI'DULATE. *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

A diet of fresh unsalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient substances, sour milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it seems, between the Latin and English, from *agnosco*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon cnapan, *to know.*]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,
And will acknowledge you and Jessica,
In place of lord Bassanio and myself. *Shakspeare.*

None that *acknowledge* God, or providence,
Their souls eternity did ever doubt. *Davies.*

2. To confess; as, a fault.

For I *acknowledge* my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me. *Psalm* li. 3.

3. To own; as, a benefit; sometimes with the particle *to* before the person conferring the benefit.

His spirit
Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not. *Milton.*

In the first place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge to* the Almighty power the assistance he has given me in the beginning, and the prosecution of my present studies. *Dryden.*

ACKNO'WLEDGING. *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received. A Gallicism, *reconnoissant.*

He has shown his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compassionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, fickle and self-interested.
Dryden's Virgil.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. *n. s.* [from *acknowledge.*]

1. Confession of any character in another; as, existence, superiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity; because it carries every thinking man to an original of every successive individual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Confession of the truth of any position.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker.*

3. Confession of a fault.

4. Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.

5. Act of attestation to any confession; such as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never established, nor any *acknowledgment* of subjection made.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

6. Something given or done in confession of a benefit received.

The second is an *acknowledgment* to his majesty for the leave of fishing upon his coast; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right or usage, and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justice be insisted on. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

*ACME. *n. s.* [ἀκμη, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arche*, the beginning or first attack. 2. *Anabasis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declension of the distemper. *Quincy.*

ACO'LOTHIST. *n. s.* [ἀκολουθος, Gr.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

It is duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *acolothist*, to keep the sacred vessels. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'COLYTE. *n. s.* The same with ACOLOTHIST.

A'CONITE. *n. s.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane, but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,
Nor nourishes the lion's angry seed;
Nor poisonous *aconite* is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd.
Dryden.

Despair, that *aconite* does prove,
And cures an death to others' love,
That poison never yet withstood,
Does nourish mine, and turns to blood.
Granville.

A'CORN. *n. s.* [Æcepn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and corn, corn or grain; that is, the grain or fruit of the oak.] The seed or fruit born by the oak.

Errours, such as are but *acorns* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. *Brown.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the rest,
And falling *acorns* furnish'd out a feast.
Dryden's Ovid.

He that is nourished by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

A'CORNED. *adj.* [from *acorn.*] Stored with acorns.

Like a full *acorn'd* boar. *Shakespeare.*

ACO'USTICKS. *n. s.* [Ακουστικα, of ἀκούω, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.
2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUA'INT. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with; applied either to persons or things. It has *with* before the object.

We that *acquaint* ourselves *with* every zone,
And pass the tropicks, and behold each pole;
When we come home, are to ourselves unknown,
And unacquainted still with our own soul.
Davies.

There *with* thee, new welcome saint,
Like fortune may her soul *acquaint*. *Milton.*

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be *acquainted with* it.
Locke on Education.

Acquaint yourselves *with* things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domestick and national; things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well *acquainted with* God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits. *Watts's Improv.*

2. To inform. *With* is more in use before the object than *of*.

But for some other reasons, my grave Sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father *of* this business.
Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

A friend in the country *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought words and phrases, which were never before in those parts. *Tatler.*

ACQUA'INTANCE. *n. s.* [*accointance*, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. It is applied as well to persons as things, with the particle *with*.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less *with* the famous poets of his age, than *with* the noblemen and ladies.
Dryden.

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer *acquaintance with* him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities.
Addison.

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance with* God, let us study to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury.*

2. Familiar knowledge, simply without a preposition.

Brave soldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from my tongue,
Should 'scape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear.
Shakespeare.

This keeps the understanding long in converse with an object, and long converse brings *acquaintance*.
South.

In what manner he lived with those who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to say. *Atterbury.*

3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied to persons.

I hope I am pretty near seeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance*, because if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope.*

A long noviciate of *acquaintance* should precede the vows of friendship. *Bolingbroke.*

4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship.

In this sense, the plural is, in some authors, *acquaintance*, in others *acquaintances*.

But she, all vow'd unto the red-cross knight,
His wand'ring peril closely did lament,
Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dear heart with anguish did torment.
Fairy Queen.

That young men travel under some tutor, I allow well, so that he be such a one that may be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the place yieldeth.
Bacon.

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as there are persons who have the honour to be known to you; mere *acquaintance* you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryden.*

We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances*.
Bryde against Bentley.

ACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquaint.*] Familiar, well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;
That we of peace, or both at once may be
As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shakesp.*

ACQUE'ST. *n. s.* [*acqueſt*, Fr. from *acquerir*, written by some *acquiſt*, with a view to the word *acquire*, or *acquiſita*.] Attachment, acquisition; the thing gained.

New *acqueſts* are more burden than strength.
Bacon.

Mud, reposed near the ostea of rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the sea, and preserving these shells as trophies and signs of its new *acqueſts* and encroachments.
Woodward.

To ACQUIE'SCE. *v. n.* [*acquieſcer*, Fr. *acquieſcere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with, without opposition or discontent. It has *in* before the object.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined than *acquieſced in*. *Boyle.*

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's willing of such things; and, consequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquieſce in* an any ungrounded persuasion, that they will those things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a gross and fatal delusion. *South.*

He hath employed his transcendent wisdom and power, that by these he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquiesce*. *Grew.*

ACQUIE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *acquieſce.*]

1. A silent appearance of content, distinguished on one side from avowed consent, on the other from opposition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquieſcence* in all the bishops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*

2. Satisfaction, rest, content.

Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either from disappointment, or from experience of the little pleasure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldness of old age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquieſcence* in their present enjoyments of it. *Addison.*

3. Submission, confidence.

The greatest part of the world take up their persuasions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquieſcence* in the word of those who shall represent things to them under these characters. *Southe.*

ACQUI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *acquire.*] That which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Those rational instincts, the connate principles engraven in the human soul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational consequence and argumentation, yet seem to be inscribed in the very crasis and texture of the soul, antecedent to any acquisition by industry or the exercise of the discursive faculty in man.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

If the powers of cogitation and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

To ACQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquiro*, Lat.]

1. To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, when he, we serve, 's away. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. To come to; to attain.

Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its terms, viz. the parts of space which it immediately left, and those which it next *acquires*.
Glanville's Scepsis.

ACQUI'RED. *particip. adj.* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's self, in opposition to those things which are bestowed by nature.

We are seldom at ease, and free enough from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which natural wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns.
Locke.

ACQUI'RER. *n. s.* [from *acquire.*] The person that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUI'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *acquire.*] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly used in opposition to the gifts of nature.

These his *acquirements*, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature.
Hayward on Edward VI.

By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof; or so much as may palliate its just and substantial *acquirements*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of a taste. The faculty must, in some degree, be born with us. *Addison.*

ACQUISI'TION. *n. s.* [*acquiſitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious *acquisition* of them. *Souths.*

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Great Sir, all *acquiſition*
Of glory as of empire, here I lay before
Your royal feet. *Denham's Sophy.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hoarding like a vulture to dismember the dying carcase; by which means it becomes only an *acquiſition* to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a resurrection. *Swift.*

ACQUI'SITIVE.

Acqui'sitive. *adj.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] That which is acquired or gained.

He died not in his *acquisitive* but in his native ſoil; nature herſelf, as it were, claiming a final intereſt in his body, when fortune had done with him. *Wotton.*

Acqui'st. *n. ſ.* [See Acquest.] Acquirement; attainment; gain. Not in uſe.

His ſervant he with new *acquiſt*
Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and conſolation hath diſmiſt. *Milton.*

To Acquit. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr. See Quit.]

1. To ſet free.

Ne do I wiſh (for wiſhing were but vain)
To be *acquit* from my continual ſmart;
But joy her thrall for ever to remain,
And yield for pledge my poor captived heart. *Spenſer.*

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to abſolve; oppoſed to *condemn*, either ſimply with an accuſative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime.

If I ſin, then thou markeſt me, and thou wilt not *acquit* me *from* mine iniquity. *Job*, x. 14.

By the ſuffrage of the moſt and beſt he is already *acquitted*, and, by the ſentence of ſome, condemned. *Dryden.*

He that judges, without informing himſelf to the utmoſt that he is capable, cannot *acquit* himſelf *of* judging amiſs. *Locke.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majeſty, whom I entirely *acquit of* any imputation. *Swift.*

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not diſpirited with my afflictions, I have, by the bleſſing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in ſome meaſure, *acquitted* myſelf *of* the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

4. In a ſimilar ſenſe, it is ſaid, *The man hath acquitted himſelf well*; that is, he hath diſcharged his duty.

Acqui'tment. *n. ſ.* [from *acquit*.] The ſtate of being acquitted; or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an *acquitment* or diſcharge of a man upon ſome precedent accuſation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cauſe had thereupon. *South.*

Acqui'ttal. *n. ſ.* In law, is a deliverance and ſetting free from the ſuſpicion or guiltineſs of an offence. *Cowell.*

The conſtant deſign of both theſe orators, was to drive ſome one particular point, either the condemnation or *acquittal* of an accuſed perſon. *Swift.*

To Acqui'ttance. *v. a.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit; a word not in preſent uſe.

But if black ſcandal and foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your mere enforcement ſhall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and ſtains thereof. *Shakeſpeare.*

Acqui'ttance. *n. ſ.* [from *acquit*.]

1. The act of diſcharging from a debt.

But ſoon ſhall find
Forbearance, no *acquittance*, ere day end
Juſtice ſhall not return, as bounty, ſcorn'd. *Milton.*

2. A writing teſtifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce *acquittances*
For ſuch a ſum, from ſpecial officers
To Edward his father. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.*

They quickly pay their debt, and then
Take no *acquittances*, but pay again. *Donne.*

The ſame man bought and ſold to himſelf, paid the money, and gave the *acquittance*. *Arbuthnot.*

A'cre. *n. ſ.* [Æcre, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thouſand eight hundred and forty ſquare yards. *Dict.*

Search every *acre* in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our eye. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A'crid. *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taſte; bitter; ſo as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taſte.

Bitter and *acrid* differ only by the ſharp particles of the firſt being involved in a greater quantity of oil than thoſe of the laſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Acrimo'nious. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; ſharp; corroſive.

If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious*, and bitter of itſelf, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, muſt be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

A'crimony. *n. ſ.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpneſs, corroſiveneſs.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, ſow-thiſtles, ſpurge. The cauſe may be an inception of putrefaction: for thoſe milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they ſhould be lenitive. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The chymiſts define ſalt, from ſome of its properties, to be a body fuſible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle glebes or cryſtals, ſoluble in water, ſo as to diſappear, not malleable, and having ſomething in it which affects the organs of taſte with a ſenſation of *acrimony* or ſharpneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sharpneſs of temper, ſeverity, bitterneſs of thought or language.

John the Baptiſt ſet himſelf, with much *acrimony* and indignation, to baffle this ſenſeleſs arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

A'critude. *n. ſ.* [from *acrid*.] An acrid taſte; a biting heat on the palate.

In green vitriol, with its aſtringent and ſweetiſh taſtes, is joined ſome *acritude*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Acroama'tical. *adj.* [ἀκροάομαι, Gr. I hear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the oppoſite of exoterical.

Acroa'ticks. *n. ſ.* [Ακροατικὰ, Gr.] Ariſtotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philoſophy, to which none but friends and ſcholars were admitted by him.

Acro'nycal. *adj.* [from ἄκρος, *ſummus*, and νὺξ, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term of aſtronomy, applied to the ſtars, of which the riſing or ſetting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or ſink below the horizon at the time of ſunſet. It is oppoſed to *cosmical*.

Acro'nycally. *adv.* [from *acronycal*.] At the acronycal time.

He is tempeſtuous in the ſummer, when he riſes helically, and rainy in the winter, when he riſes *acronycally*. *Dryden.*

A'crospire. *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρος and σπεῖρα, Gr.] A ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will ſmilt, or have their pulp turned into a ſubſtance like thick cream; and will ſend forth their ſubſtance in an *acroſpire*. *Mortimer.*

A'crospired. *part. adj.* Having ſprouts, or having ſhot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is ſpread on the floor, it comes and ſprouts at both ends, which is called *acroſpired*, and is fit only for ſwine. *Mortimer.*

Acro'ss. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is uſed in *à travers*, and *croſs*.] Athwart, laid over ſomething ſo as to croſs it.

The harp hath the concave not along the ſtrings, but *acroſs* the ſtrings; and no harp hath the ſound ſo melting and prolonged as the Iriſh harp. *Bacon.*

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *acroſs* He ſtood, reflecting on his country's loſs. *Dryden.*

There is a ſet of artiſans, who, by the help of ſeveral poles, which they lay *acroſs* each others ſhoulders, build themſelves up into a kind of pyramid; ſo that you ſee a pile of men in the air of four or five rows riſing one above another. *Addiſon.*

Acro'stick. *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the firſt letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the perſon or thing on which the poem is written.

Acro'stick. *adj.*

1. That which relates to an acroſtick.

2. That which contains acroſticks.

Leave writing plays, and chooſe for thy command
Some peaceful province in *acroſtick* land:
There thou may'ſt wings diſplay, and altars raiſe,
And torture one poor word ten thouſand ways. *Dryden.*

Acroters, or Acrote'ria. *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρος, Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedeſtals without baſes, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments, ſometimes ſerving to ſupport ſtatues.

To Act. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to reſt.

He hangs between in doubt to *act* or reſt. *Pope.*

2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actings, yet it is capable of being made to *act* with more or leſs difficulty, according to the different impreſſions it receives from motives or objects. *South.*

3. To practiſe arts or duties; to conduct one's ſelf.

'Tis plain that ſhe, who for a kingdom now
Would ſacrifice her love, and break her vow,
Not out of love, but intereſt, *acts* alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, be thinking of a throne. *Dryden's Conqueſt of Granada.*

The deſire of happineſs, and the conſtraint it puts upon us to *act* for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

The ſplendor of his office, is the token of that ſacred character which he inwardly bears: and one of theſe ought conſtantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to *act* up to it, through the whole courſe of his adminiſtration. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorouſly to exert thoſe powers, and *act* up to thoſe advantages to which it reſtores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. To produce effects in ſome paſſive ſubject.

Hence 'tis we wait the wond'rous cauſe to find
How body *acts* upon impaſſive mind. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

The ſtomach, the inteſtines, the muſcles of the lower belly, all *act* upon the aliment; beſides, the chyle is not ſucked, but ſqueezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To Act. *v. a.*

1. To

1. To bear a borrowed character; as, a ſtage-player.

Honour and ſhame from no condition riſe;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies. *Pope.*

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With *acted* fear the villain thus purſu'd. *Dryden.*

3. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

Moſt people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by ſtrange and irrational changes. *South.*

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as falſe as Judas, and, in the whole courſe of their converſation, *act*, and are *acted*, not by devotion, but deſign. *South.*

We ſuppoſe two diſtinct, incommunicable conſciouſneſſes *acting* the ſame body, the one conſtantly by day, the other by night; and, on the other ſide, the ſame conſciouſneſs *acting* by intervals two diſtinct bodies. *Locke.*

ACT. *n. ſ.* [*actum*, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

A lower place, note well,
May make too great an *act*:
Better to leave undone than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame.
Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.

The conſcious wretch muſt all his *acts* reveal;
Loth to confeſs, unable to conceal;
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces
Of theſe thy compounds on ſuch creatures as
We count not worth the hanging; but none human;
To try the vigour of them, and apply
Allayments to their *act*, and by them gather
Their ſeveral virtues and effects.
Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.

3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.

It is ſo much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many, as the ſun is always carrying his light to ſome part or other of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,
His will an *act*, his word and work the ſame.
Prior.

4. The doing of ſome particular thing; a ſtep taken; a purpoſe executed.

This *act* perſuades me,
That this remotion of the duke and her,
Is practice only. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. A ſtate of reality; effect.

The ſeeds of herbs and plants at the firſt are not in *act*, but in poſſibility, that which they afterward grow to be. *Hooker.*

God alone excepted, who actually and everlaſtingly is whatſoever he may be, and which cannot hereafter be that which now he is not; all other things beſides are ſomewhat in poſſibility, which as yet they are not in *act*. *Hooker.*

Sure they're conſcious
Of ſome intended miſchief, and are fled
To put it into *act*. *Denham's Sophy.*

6. Incipient agency; tendency to an effort.

Her legs were buſkin'd, and the left before,
In *act* to ſhoot; a ſilver bow ſhe bore. *Dryden.*

7. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition required by Chriſt, the repentance he came to preach, will, in that laſt ſcene of their laſt *act*, immediately before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably performed, as at any other point of their lives. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Five *acts* are juſt the meaſure of a play.
Roſcommon.

8. A decree of a court of juſtice, or edict of a legiſlature.

They make edicts for uſury to ſupport uſurers, repeal daily any wholeſome *act* eſtabliſhed againſt the rich, and provide more piercing ſtatutes daily to chain up and reſtrain the poor.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

You that are king, though he do wear the crown,
Have caus'd him, by new *act* of parliament,
To blot out me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

9. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial *acts* are all thoſe matters which relate to judicial proceedings; and being reduced into writing by a public notary, are recorded by the authority of the judge. *Ayliffe.*

A'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or ſtate of acting, oppoſite to *reſt*.

O noble Engliſh! that could entertain
With half their forces the full power of France;
And let another half ſtand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for *action*.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

This *action*, I now go on,
Is for my better grace. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

God never accepts a good inclination inſtead of a good *action*, where that *action* may be done; nay, ſo much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not ſeconded by a good *action*, the want of that *action* is made ſo much the more criminal and inexcuſable. *South.*

3. Agency, operation.

It is better, therefore, that the earth ſhould move about its own center, and make thoſe uſeful viciſſitudes of night and day, than expoſe always the ſame ſide to the *action* of the ſun. *Bentley.*

He has ſettled laws, and laid down rules, conformable to which natural bodies are governed in their *actions* upon one another. *Cheyne.*

4. The ſeries of events repreſented in a fable.

This *action* ſhould have three qualifications. Firſt, it ſhould be but one *action*; ſecondly, it ſhould be an entire *action*; and, thirdly, it ſhould be a great *action*. *Addiſon.*

5. Geſticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words ſpoken; a part of oratory.

—He that ſpeaks doth gripe the hearer's wriſt,
While he that hears makes fearful *action*
With wrinkled brows. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Our orators are obſerved to make uſe of leſs geſture or *action* than thoſe of other countries.
Addiſon.

6. [In law.] It is uſed with the preposition *againſt* before the perſon, and *for* before the thing.

Actions are perſonal, real, and mixt: *action* perſonal belongs to a man *againſt* another, by reaſon of any contract, offence, or cauſe, of like force with a contract or offence made or done by him or ſome other, for whoſe fact he is to anſwer. *Action* real is given to any man *againſt* another, that poſſeſſes the thing required or ſued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt, is that which lies as well *againſt* or *for* the thing which we ſeek, as *againſt* the perſon that hath it; called *mixt*, becauſe it hath a mixt reſpect both to the thing and to the perſon.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us; as a ſum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that which aims at ſome penalty or puniſhment in the party ſued, be it corporal or pecuniary: as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniouſly ſlain ſhall purſue the law *againſt* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that which ſeeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty alſo for the unjuſt detaining of the ſame.

Action upon the caſe, is an *action* given for redreſs of wrongs done without force *againſt* any man, by law not ſpecially provided for.

Action upon the ſtatute, is an *action* brought *againſt* a man upon breach of a ſtatute. *Cowell.*

There was never man could have a juſter *action againſt* filthy fortune than I, ſince, all other things being granted me, her blindneſs is the only let.
Sidney.

For our reward then,
Firſt, all our debts are paid; dangers of law;
Actions, decrees, judgments, *againſt* us quitted.
B. Jonſon.

7. In the plural, in France, the ſame as *ſtocks* in England.

A'CTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *action*.] That which admits an action in law to be brought againſt it; puniſhable.

His proceſs was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought elſe, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition.
Howel's Vocal Forreſt.

No man's face is *actionable*: theſe ſingularities are interpretable from more innocent cauſes. *Collier.*

A'CTIONARY, or A'CTIONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *action*.] One that has a ſhare in *actions* or ſtocks.

A'CTION-TAKING. *adj.* Accuſtomed to reſent by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a raſcal, a filthy worſted-ſtocking knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave. *Shakeſp.*

ACTITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *actito*, Lat.] Action quick and frequent. *Dict.*

To A'CTIVATE. *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active. This word is perhaps uſed only by the author alleged.

As ſnow and ice, eſpecially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or ſalt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; ſo it may be, it will turn wood or ſtiff clay into ſtone, in longer time. *Bacon.*

A'CTIVE. *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting.

Theſe particles have not only a *vis inertiæ*, accompanied with ſuch paſſive laws of motion, as naturally reſult from that force, but alſo they are moved by certain *active* principles, ſuch as is that of gravity, and that which cauſes fermentation, and the coheſion of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. That which acts, oppoſed to *paſſive*, or that which ſuffers.

—When an even flame two hearts did touch,
His office was indulgently to fit
Actives to paſſives, correſpondency
Only his ſubject was. *Donne.*

If you think that, by multiplying the additaments in the ſame proportion that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the paſſive will add more reſiſtance than the quantity in the *active* will add force. *Bacon.*

3. Buſy, engaged in action; oppoſed to *idle* or *ſedentary*, or any ſtate of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous action that muſt praiſe bring forth,
Without which, ſhow advice is little worth;
Yet they who give good counſel, praiſe deſerve,
Tho' in the *active* part they cannot ſerve. *Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in theſe men freſh experience, how dangerous ſuch *active* errors are. *Hooker.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the ſtubborn bow for victory;
And ſome with darts their *active* ſineſs try. *Dryden.*

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that which ſignifies action, as *I teach*. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

A'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *active*.] In an active manner; buſily; nimbly. In an active ſignification; as, *the word is uſed actively.*

A'CTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active; quickneſs; nimbleneſs.

nimbleneſs. This is a word more rarely uſed than *activity*.

What ſtrange agility and *activeneſs* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exerciſe! *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

ACTI'VITY, *n. ſ.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active, applied either to things or perſons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaſeth the *activity* of cold. *Bacon.*

Our adverſary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our ſoul, and incident of our life; and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

A'CTOR, *n. ſ.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts, or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for ſucceſſion, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors*. *Bacon.*

He who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himſelf but a tranſcript of Nero in his mind, and would gladly enough ſee ſuch pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himſelf. *South.*

2. He that perſonates a character; a ſtage-player.

Would you have
Such an Herculean *actor* in the ſcene,
And not this hydra? They muſt ſweat no leſs
To fit their properties, than t' expreſs their parts. *Ben Jonſon.*

When a good *actor* doth his part preſent,
In every act he our attention draws,
That at the laſt he may find juſt applauſe. *Denham.*

Theſe falſe beauties of the ſtage are no more laſting than a rainbow; when the *actor* ceaſes to ſhine upon them, they vaniſh in a twinkling. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actreſs* in the *Æneid*; but the part ſhe acts is very ſhort, and none of the moſt admired circumſtances of that divine work. *Addiſon.*

We ſprights have juſt ſuch natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures;
And therefore I that was an *actreſs* here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that plays on the ſtage.

A'CTUAL. *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That which compriſes action.

In this ſlumbry agitation, beſides her walking and other *actual* performances, what, at any time, have you heard her ſay? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*

3. In act; not purely in ſpeculation.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault:
Then what muſt he expect, that ſtill proceeds
To finiſh ſin, and work up thoughts to deeds? *Dryden.*

ACTUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *actual*.] The ſtate of being actual.

The *actuality* of theſe ſpiritual qualities is thus impriſoned, though their potentiality be not quite deſtroyed; and thus a craſs, extended, impenetrable, paſſive, diviſible, unintelligent ſubſtance is generated, which we call matter. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act; in effect; really

All mankind acknowledge themſelves able and ſufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do. *South.*

Read one of the Chronicles, and you will think you were reading a hiſtory of the kings of Iſrael or Judah, where the hiſtorians were *actually* inſpired, and where, by a particular ſcheme of providence, the kings were diſtinguiſhed by judgments or bleſſings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worſhip of the true God. *Addiſon.*

Though our temporal proſpects ſhould be full of danger, or though the days of ſorrow ſhould *actually* overtake us, yet ſtill we muſt repoſe ourſelves on God. *Rogers.*

A'CTUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The regiſter who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil law.

Suppoſe the judge ſhould ſay, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the cuſtody of them with himſelf: certainly, in this caſe, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred. *Ayliffe.*

A'CTUATE. *adj.* [from the verb *To actuate*.] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the paſſive reception of the will, like form clothing with matter, grow *actuate* into a third and diſtinct perfection of practice. *South.*

To **A'CTUATE**. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or increaſe the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living ſpirit, and ſeems, by ſome vital irradiations to be *actuated* into this luſtre. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the ſubduing of every reigning ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

Men of the greateſt abilities are moſt ſeized with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the leaſt *actuated* by it. *Addiſon.*

Our paſſions are the ſprings which *actuate* the powers of our nature. *Rogers.*

ACTUO'SE. *adj.* [from *act*.] That which hath ſtrong powers of action: a word little uſed.

To **A'CUATE**. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To ſharpen, to invigorate with any powers of ſharpneſs.

Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with ſtrong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood, wherein it is capacitated to corrode the lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ACU'LEATE. *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That which has a point or ſting; prickly; that which terminates in a ſharp point.

ACU'MEN. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſharp point; figuratively, quickneſs of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Ariſtarchus in common converſation, to ſignify genius or natural *acumen*. *Pope.*

ACU'MINATED. *particip. adj.* Ending in a point; ſharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the reſt, but ſcemeth, as it were, cut off.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

I appropriate this word, *Nihil me tangere*, to a ſmall round *acuminated* tubercle, which hath not much pain, unleſs touched or rubbed, or exaſperated by topicks. *Wiſeman.*

ACU'TE. *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point; oppoſed to *obtuſe* or *blunt*.

Having the ideas of an obtuſe and an *acute* angled triangle, both drawn from equal baſes and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative ſenſe applied to men; ingenious; penetrating; oppoſed to *dull* or *ſtupid*.

The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has ſtarted the notion of ſeeing all things in God. *Locke.*

3. Spoken of the ſenſes, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our ſenſes altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward ſcheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke.*

4. *Acute* diſeaſe. Any diſeaſe, which is attended with an increaſed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; oppoſed to *chronical*. *Quincy.*

5. *Acute* accent; that which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY. *adv.* [from *acute*.] After an acute manner; ſharply: it is uſed as well in the figurative as primitive ſenſe.

He that will look into many parts of Aſia and America, will find men reaſon there, perhaps, as *acutely* as himſelf, who yet never heard of a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acute*, which ſee.]

1. Sharpneſs.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be ſo apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteneſs* and penetration of their underſtandings. *Locke.*

3. Quickneſs and vigour of ſenſes.

If eyes ſo framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteneſs*, which, would it diſcover the ſecret contrivance of the machine, robs him of its uſe. *Locke.*

4. Violence and ſpeedy criſis of a malady.

We apply preſent remedies to a ſtrong, to the *acuteneſs*, reſpecting either the quality of the diſeaſe, and preternaturalneſs of the accidents, or the riſing and ſetting of it. *Harvey.*

5. Sharpneſs of ſound.

Theſe *acuteneſs* of ſound will ſeem, that whilſt, to the eye, the tail ſeems to be at reſt, yet the minute parts of it continue a very brisk motion, without which they could not ſtrike on the ear. *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED. *participial adj.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force; a word little uſed. The verb *adact* is not uſed. *Dict.*

A'DAGE. *n. ſ.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity, a proverb.

Shallow men, or falſe pretenders to certainty, and all, contrary to the *adage*, ſcience had no friends but enemies. *Glanvil's Scepſis Scientifica.*

Fine fruits of learning! cold a ſpeculation,
Do theſe not apply that *adage* to the life,
As if 'tis nothing worth that is not uſeful,
And ſcience is not ſcience till reveal'd? *Dryden.*

ADA'GIO. *n. ſ.* [Italian, at leiſure.] A term uſed by muſicians, to mark a ſlow time.

A'DAMANT. *n. ſ.* [*adamas*, Lat. from *α* and *δάμα*, Gr. that is *inſuperable*, *inſrangible*.]

1. A ſtone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardneſs.

So great a foe my name amongſt them ſpread,
That they ſuppoſ'd I could rend bars of ſteel,
And ſpurn in pieces poſts of *adamant*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Satan, with vaſt and haughty ſtrides advanc'd,
Came tow'ring, arm'd in *adamant* and gold. *Milton.*

Eternal Deities,
Who rule the world with abſolute decrees,
And write whatever time ſhall bring to paſs,
With pens of *adamant*, on plates of braſs. *Dryden.*

2. The diamond.

Hardneſs, wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other ſtones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious ſtones of chymiſts, in imitation, being eaſily detected by an ordinary lapidiſt. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Adamant is taken for the loadſtone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant!*
But yet you draw not iron; for my heart
Is true as steel. *Shakespeare.*

Let him change his lodging from one part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

ADAMANTE'AN. *adj.* [from *adamant.*] Hard as adamant.

He weaponless himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

This word occurs, perhaps, only in this passage.

ADAMA'NTINE. *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high
With *adamantine* columns, threat'ning sky. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree,
In sunder rend the *adamantine* chain.
What golden links, effects and causes be,
And which to God's own chair doth fix the union? *Davies.*

An eternal density must have possessed the world, which had once been used and framed exceedingly with the *adamantine* chain of specific gravities, that mighty hand of God only can dissolve and find, by the force of fire, the bonds of those principles, which nature hath framed it by, and so reduce it to *Bentley.*

Pope.

ADAM'S-APPLE. *n. s.* [in anatomy] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to fit; to proportion.

Let us, before we leave this place,
Make some memorial of our grief,
For us and our posterity,
Of this day's fatal enterprise. *Sandys.*

It is not the loud report that wounds the ear, but a sound properly adapted to the cavity of the ear, as well as to the thing heard. *Ray on the Creation.*

ADAPTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

Some [creatures] to a middle nature, that is, of bird and beast, as bats; yet are there parts for flying, that we cannot define the degree and proportion of, other than *adaptation* or consent of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Adhesion may be in part ascribed, either to some peculiar motion in the pressed bodies, or to the exquisite *adaptation* of the almost numberless, small, irregularities of the one, and the pores or cavities of the other, whereby the two bodies do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, clasped together. *Boyle.*

ADA'PTION. *n. s.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting.

It were alone a sufficient work to shew all the necessary, the wise contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of these admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. *Cheyne.*

ADA'PTNESS. *n. s.* [for *adaptedness*, from *adapt.*]

Some notes are to display the *adaptness* of the sound to the sense. *Dr. Newton.*

This word I have found no where else.

To ADCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus.*] To unite one body with another, more usually wrote *accorporate*; which see.

To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join something to that which was before.

Mark if his birth makes any difference,
If to his words it *adds* one grain of sense. *Dryden.*

They, whose names have the highest flown,
Add not to his immortal memory,
But do an act of friendship to their own. *Dryden.*

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. To *add to* is proper, but to *add together* seems a solecism.

Whatsoever positive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as easily as he can *add* together the ideas of two days, or two years. *Locke.*

ADDABIL. *adj.* [from *add.*] That to which something may be added. *Addible* is more proper. It signifies more properly that which may be added.

The first number in every addition is called the *addend* number, the other, the number of numbers added, and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum. *Cocker.*

ADDECIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

To ADDEEM. *v. n.* [from *deem.*] To esteem; to account. This word is now out of use.

She learn to be *addeem'd* so worthless base,
As to be wedded to such an infamy.
Daniel's Civil Wars.

ADDER *n. s.* [Ættren, Ættron, Naddpe, as it seems from ettren, Sax. poison.] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile; perhaps of any species. In common language, *adders* and *snakes* are not the same.

Oh! is the *adder* better than the eel,
Because the painted skin contents the eye? *Shakespeare.*

The *adder* did it; for, with doubler tongue
Than thine, thou serpent, never *adder* stung. *Shakspeare.*

The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her cautious defending of her head. *Taylor.*

ADDER'S-GRASS. *n. s.* The name of a plant, imagined by *Skinner* to be so named, because serpents lurk about it.

ADDER'S-TONGUE. *n. s.* [*ophioglossum*, Lat.] The name of an herb.

It hath no visible flower; but the seeds are produced on a spike, which resembles a serpent's tongue; which seed is contained in many longitudinal cells. *Miller.*

The most common simples are comfrey, bugle, agrimony, sanicle, paul's-betony, fluellin, periwinkle, *adder's tongue.* *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ADDER'S-WORT. *n. s.* An herb so named, on account of its virtue, real or supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

ADDIBLE. *adj.* [from *add.*] Possible to be added. See ADDABLE.

The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless, *addible* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop, or boundary. *Locke.*

ADDIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *addible.*] The possibility of being added.

This endless addition, or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

ADDICE. *n. s.* [for which we corruptly speak and write *adze*, from abere, Sax. an axe.]

The *addice* hath its blade made thin and somewhat arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, so the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a basil on its inside to its outer edge. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

To ADDI'CT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good sense; which is rarely used.

Ye know the house of Stephanus, that they have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 15.

2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, *he addicted himself to vice.*

3. To devote one's self to any person, party, or persuasion. A Latinism.

I am neither author or factor of any sect: I will have no man *addict* himself to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's. *Ben Jonson.*

ADDI'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *addicted.*] The quality or state of being addicted.

Those know how little I have remitted of my former *addictedness* to make chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

ADDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.

2. The state of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace should glean it,
Since his *addiction* was to courses vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude, and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports. *Shakespeare.*

ADDITAMENT. *n. s.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other metals, of itself, by simple fusion so as the enquirer must be upon the calcination, and the *additament*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In a palace there is first the case or fabrick, or moles of the structure itself; and, besides that, there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and use; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, divers things appendicated to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADDI'TION. *n. s.* [from *add.*]

1. The act of adding one thing to another; opposed to *diminution.*

The infinite distance between the Creator and the noblest of all creatures, can never be measured, nor exhausted by endless *addition* of finite degrees. *Bentley.*

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modestly done, if any of our own wisdom intrude or interpose, or be willing to make *additions* to what Christ and his apostles have designed. *Hammond.*

Some such resemblances, methinks, I find
Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream,
But with *addition* strange! *Milton.*

The abolishing of villanage, together with the custom permitted among the nobles, of selling their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power of the commons. *Swift.*

3. In arithmetick.

Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his christian name and surname, shewing his estate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling. *Cowell.*

Only retain
The name, and all th' *additions* to a king;
The sway, revenue, execution,
Beloved sons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

From this time,
For what he did before Corioli, call him,
With all th' applauſe and clamour of the hoſt,
Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition* nobly ever. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

There aroſe new diſputes upon the perſons named by the king, or rather againſt the *additions* and appellations of title, which were made to their names. *Clarendon.*

ADDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *addition.*] That which is added.

Our kalendar being once reformed and ſet right, it may be kept ſo, without any conſiderable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year; *i. e.* the *additional* day, at the end of every 134 years. *Holder on Time.*

The greateſt wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in ſo good an underſtanding, and celebrated one another with ſo much generoſity, that each of them receives an *additional* luſtre from his cotemporaries. *Addiſon.*

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is ſuppoſed to be powerful: and do, withal, afford us ſeveral other *additional* proofs, of great force and clearneſs. *Attenbury.*

ADDI'TIONAL. *n. ſ.* Additament; ſomething added. Not in uſe.

May be ſome little *additional*, may further the incorporation. *Bacon.*

A'DDITORY. *adj.* [from *add.*] That which has the power or quality of adding.

The *additory* fiction gives to a great man a larger ſhare of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to ſerve ſome good end or purpoſe. *Arbuthnot.*

A'DDLE. *adj.* [from *abel*, a diſeaſe, Sax. according to *Skinner* and *Junius*; perhaps from *ydel*, idle, barren, untruitful.] Originally applied to eggs, and ſignifying ſuch as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
That carries eggs too freſh or *addle*;
And ſtill at random, as he goes,
Among the rabble rout beſtows. *Hudibras.*

After much ſolitarineſs, faſting, or long ſickneſs, their brains were *addle*, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit. *Burton on Melancholy.*

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addle*:
And all the reſt is purely from this noddle. *Dryden*

To A'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *addle, adj.*] To make addle; to corrupt; to make barren.

This is alſo evidenced in eggs, whereof the ſound ones ſink, and ſuch as are *addled* ſwim; as do alſo thoſe that are termed *hyponemiæ*, or wind-eggs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To A'DDLE. *v. n.* To grow; to increaſe. Obſolete.

Where ivy embraceth the tree very ſore,
Kill ivy, elſe tree will *addle* no more. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

A'DDLE-PATED. *adj.* Having addled brains. See ADDLE.

Poor ſlaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*,
Who rhyme below even David's pſalms tranſlated. *Dryden.*

To ADDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*addreſſer*, Fr. from *dereçar*, Span. from *dirigo, directum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's ſelf to enter upon any action; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the work.* It has *to* before the thing.

With him the Palmer eke, in habit ſad,
Himſelf *addreſt* to that adventure hard. *Fairy Queen*

It lifted up its head, and did *addreſs*
Itſelf *to* motion, like as it would ſpeak. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Addreſs'd himſelf on foot to ſingle fight. *Dryden.*

2. To get ready; to put in a ſtate for immediate uſe.

They fell directly on the Engliſh battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick *addreſſed* his men to take the flank. *Huyward.*

Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day
Men of great worth reſorted to this foreſt,
Addreſs'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purpoſely to take
His brother here. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

To-night in Harfleur we will be your gueſt,
To-morrow for the march we are *addreſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of conſtruction.

4. Sometimes without a propoſition.

To ſuch I would *addreſs* with this moſt affectionate petition. *Decay of Piety.*

Among the crowd, but far above the reſt,
Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *addreſt*. *Dryden.*

Are not your orders to *addreſs* the ſenate? *Addiſon.*

5. Sometimes with *to*.

Addreſſing to Pollio, his great patron, and himſelf no vulgar poet, he began to aſſert his native character, which is ſublimity. *Dryden.*

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the general.*

7. Sometimes with the accuſative of the matter of the addreſs, which may be the nominative to the paſſive.

The young hero had *addreſſed his prayers* to him for his aſſiſtance. *Dryden.*

The prince himſelf, with awful dread poſſeſs'd,
His *vows* to great Apollo thus *addreſt*. *Dryden.*

His ſuit was common; but, above the reſt,
To both the *brother-princes* thus *addreſt*. *Dryden.*

8. To addreſs [in law] is to apply to the king in form.

The repreſentatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, *addreſs'd* the king to have it recalled. *Swift.*

ADDRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*addreſſe*. Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of perſuaſion; petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half confeſs'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft *addreſs*,
That, as the wound, the paſſion might increaſe. *Prior.*

Moſt of the perſons, to whom theſe *addreſſes* are made, are not wiſe and ſkilful judges, but are influenced by their own ſinful appetites and paſſions. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Courtſhip.

They often have reveal'd their paſſion to me:
But, tell me, whoſe *addreſs* thou favour'ſt moſt;
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Addiſon.*

A gentleman, whom, I am ſure, you yourſelf would have approved, made his *addreſſes* to me. *Addiſon.*

3. Manner of addreſſing another; as, we ſay, *a man of an happy or a pleaſing addreſs*; *a man of an awkward addreſs.*

4. Skill, dexterity.

I could produce innumerable inſtances from my own obſervation, of events imputed to the profound ſkill and *addreſs* of a miniſter, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakneſs, humour, paſſion, or pride, or at beſt but the natural courſe of things left to themſelves. *Swift.*

5. Manner of directing a letter; a ſenſe chiefly mercantile.

ADDRE'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *addreſs.*] The perſon that addreſſes or petitions.

ADDU'CENT. *adj.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to thoſe muſcles that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

To ADDU'LCE. *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten: a word not now in uſe.

Thus did the French embaſſadors, with great ſhew of their king's affection, and many ſugared words, ſeek to *addulce* all matters between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A'DELING. *n. ſ.* [from æbel, Sax. illuſtrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confeſſor, being without iſſue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling.* *Cowell.*

ADENO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀδὴν and γράφω, Gr.] A treatiſe of the glands.

ADE'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*adimo, ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Dict.*

ADE'PT. *n. ſ.* [from *aeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem.*] He that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art. It is, in its original ſignification, appropriated to the chymiſts, but is now extended to other artiſts.

The preſervation of charity is only to true *adepts*. *Pope.*

ADI'PT. *adj.* Skilful; throughly verſed.

If there be any truth in thoſe ſtories we are told of, I am apt to think, that many other arcana, than are matters of extremely portentous ſignificancy. *Boyle.*

A'DEQUATE. *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correſpondent to, ſo as to bear an exact reſemblance or proportion. It is uſed generally in a figurative ſenſe, and often with the particle *to.*

Contingent death ſeems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage, but a neceſſary and unavoidable coffin ſtrikes paleneſs into the ſtouteſt heart. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and ſufficient to compaſs their reſpective ends. *South.*

All our ſimple ideas are *adequate*; becauſe, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce ſuch ſenſations in us, they cannot but be correſpondent and *adequate to* thoſe powers. *Locke.*

Thoſe are *ad quare* ideas, which perfectly repreſent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, repreſentation of thoſe archetypes to which they are referred. *Watts's Logick.*

A'DEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *adequate.*]

1. In an adequate manner; with juſtneſs of repreſentation; with exactneſs of proportion.

Gratitude conſiſts *adequately* in theſe two things: firſt, that it is a debt; and, ſecondly, that it is ſuch a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no. *South.*

2. It is uſed with the particle *to.*

Piety is the neceſſary Chriſtian virtue, proportioned *adequately to* the omniſcience and ſpirituality of that infinite Deity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A'DEQUATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adequate.*] The ſtate of being adequate; juſtneſs of repreſentation; exactneſs of proportion.

ADESPO'TICK.

ADESPO'TICK. *adj.* Not absolute; not despotick. *Dict.*

To ADHE'RE. *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]

1. To stick to; as, wax to the finger; with *to* before the thing.

2. To stick, in a figurative sense; to be consistent; to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no incredulous or unsafe circumstance— *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you;
And sure I am, two men there are not living,
To whom he more *adheres*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour. *Boyle*

ADHE'RENCE. *n. s.* [from *adhere.*] See ADHESION.

1. The quality of adhering, or sticking; tenacity.

2. In a figurative sense, fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity.

The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is more remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or contemned over the whole earth. *Addison.*

A constant *adherence* to one sort of diet may have bad effects on any constitution.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Plain good sense, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than those arts, which are contemptuously called the spirit of opposition. *Swift.*

ADHE'RENCY. *n. s.* [The same with *adherence.*]

1. Steady attachment.

2. That which adheres.

We have a inactive *adherency* of vexation.
Decay of Piety.

ADHE'RENT. *adj.* [from *adhere.*]

1. Sticking to.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung,
And stuck *adherent*, as suspended hung. *Pope.*

2. United with.

Modes are held to be inherent or *adherent*, that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes are those arising from the joining of some accidental inherence to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it; so when a bowl is white, or a boy is clothed, colour are *adherent* modes for the white and the clothes are not inseparable which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts's Logick.*

ADHE'RENT. *n. s.* [from *adhere.*]

1. The person that adheres; one that supports the cause, or follows the fortune of another; a follower, a partisan.

Princes owe protection to their subjects and *adherents*, when worthy occasion shall require it. *Raleigh.*

A new war must be undertaken upon the advice of those, who by reason of their partisans and *adherents*, were to be subservient to it. *Swift.*

2. Any thing outwardly belonging to a person.

When they cannot shake the main sort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his discretion, his humour, his carriage, and his extrinsick *adherents*. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADHE'RER. *n. s.* [from *adhere.*] He that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences, but, at the same time, a firm *adherer* to the established church. *Swift.*

ADHE'SION. *n. s.* [*adhæsio*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of sticking to something. *Adhesion* is generally used in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical sense: as, *the adhesion of iron to the magnet*; and *adherence of a client to his patron.*

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for *adhesion*, stick to one another, as well as stick to this spirit? *Boyle.*

The rest consisting wholly in the sensible configuration, as smooth and rough; or else more, or less, firm *adhesion* of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*

—— Prove that all things, on occasion,
Love union, and desire *adhesion*. *Prior.*

2. It is sometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmness in an opinion, or steadiness in a practice.

The same want of sincerity, the same *adhesion* to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*

ADHE'SIVE. *adj.* [from *adhesion.*] Sticking; tenacious.

It flow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the tract,
Hot steaming up. *Thomson.*

To ADHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.

Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices, was *adhibited* and required in this view only as an emblem of purification.
President Forbes's Letter to a Bishop.

ADHIBI'TION. *n. s.* [from *adhibit.*] Application; use. *Dict.*

ADJA'CENCY. *n. s.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]

1. The state of lying close to another thing.

2. That which is adjacent. See ADJACENT.

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidistant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ADJA'CENT. *adj.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying near or close; bordering upon something.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body *adjacent*. *Bacon.*

Uniform pellucid mediums, such as water, have no sensible reflection but in their external superficies, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different density. *Newton.*

ADJA'CENT. *n. s.* That which lies next another.

The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train, and the words receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacents*, will not come to give countenance and colour to what must be supposed at any rate. *Locke.*

ADIAPHOROUS. *adj.* [ἀδιάφορος, Gr.] Neutral; particularly used of some spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature. *Quincy.*

The *adiaphorous* spirit may be obtained, by distilling the liquor that is assolved by woods and drugs without bodies. *Boyle.*

ADIA'PHORY. *n. s.* [ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJE'CT. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.

ADJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.

2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of pepper, one ounce of sal ammoniac, will much intend the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ADJECTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *adjection.*] Added; thrown in upon the rest.

A'DJECTIVE. *n. s.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, *good, bad,* are *adjectives*, because, in speech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their signification, or intimate the manner of existence in the things signified thereby. *Clarke's Latin Gram.*

All the versification of Claudian is included within the compass of four or five lines; perpetually closing his sense at the end of a verse, and that verse commonly which they call golden, or two substantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

A'DJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective.*] After the manner of an adjective; a term of grammar.

ADIEU'. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now used, in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

Ne gave him leave to bid that aged sire
Adieu, but nimbly ran her wonted course.
Fairy Queen.

Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble lords; you restrained yourself within the list of too cold an *adieu*; be more expressive to them.
Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

While now I take my last *adieu*,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear;
Left yet my half-clos'd eye may view
On earth an object worth its care. *Prior.*

To ADJO'IN. *v. a.* [*adjoendre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.]

1. To join to; to unite to; to put to.

As one who long in populous city pent
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Milton.

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and superadded to a regular treatise. *Watts.*

2. To fasten by a joint or juncture.

As a massy wheel
Fixt on the summit of the highest mount,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are mortis'd and *adjoined*. *Shakespeare.*

To ADJO'IN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lie next, so as to have nothing between.

Th' *adjoining* fane, th' assembled Greeks express'd,
And hunting of the Caledonian beast. *Dryden.*

In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once, as is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally designed. *Locke.*

To ADJOURN. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time; a term used in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness,
That we *adjourn* this court to further day.
Shakespeare.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may *adjourn* itself. *Raym.*

2. To

2. To put off; to defer; to let ſtay to a future time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Why haſt thou thus *adjourn'd*
The graces for his merits due,
Being all to dolours turn'd. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

Crown high the goblets with a chearful draught:
Enjoy the preſent hour, *adjourn* the future thought. *Dryden.*

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpoſe, I ſhall *adjourn* the conſideration of it to another occaſion. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

ADJO'URNMENT. *n. ſ.* [*adjournement*, Fr.]

1. An aſſignment of a day, or a putting off till another day.

Adjournment in eyre, an appointment of a day, when the juſtices in eyre mean to ſit again. *Cowell.*

2. Delay; procraſtination; diſmiſſion to a future time.

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run out lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantaſtical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'DIPOUS. *adj.* [*adipoſus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*

A'DIT. *n. ſ.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A paſſage for the conveyance of water under ground; a paſſage under ground in general; a term among the minemen.

For conveying away the water, they ſtand in aid of ſundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels driven by a ſtream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew.*

The delfs would be ſo flown with waters (it being impoſſible to make any *adits* or troughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could ſuffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

ADI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *adeo*, *aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another. *Dict.*

To ADJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial ſentence; with the particle *to* before the perſon.

The way of diſputing in the ſchools is by inſiſting on one topical argument; by the ſucceſs of which, victory is *adjudged to* the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*

The great competitors for Rome,
Cæſar and Pompey, on Pharſalia's plains,
Where ſtern Bellona, with one final ſtroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe *to* one. *Philips.*

2. To ſentence, or condemn to a puniſhment; with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudged to* the death;
Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakeſp.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendſhip purpoſing ſharply to revenge the wrong he had received. *Knolles.*

To ADJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give ſomething controverted to one of the litigants, by a ſentence or deciſion.

ADJUDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting ſomething to a litigant, by a judicial ſentence.

To A'DJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Dict.*

A'DJUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; ſupport. *Dict.*

A'DJUNCT. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not eſſentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourſelf,
And where we are, our learning likewiſe is. *Shak.*

But I make haſte to conſider you as abſtracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to uſe a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happineſs. *Dryden.*

The talent of diſcretion, in its ſeveral *adjuncts* and circumſtances, is no where ſo ſerviceable as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2. A perſon joined to another. This ſenſe rarely occurs.

He made him the aſſociate of his heir-apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of ſingular experience and truſt) in foreign travels, and in a buſineſs of love. *Wotton.*

A'DJUNCT. *adj.* United with; immediately conſequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
I'd do't. *Shakeſp. King John.*

ADJU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.

2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. He that joins.

2. That which is joined.

ADJURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or propoſing an oath to another.

2. The form of oath propoſed to another.

When theſe learned men ſaw ſo keen and fierce a cure, the devil failed, the oracles put to ſilence, the daemons and evil ſpirits forced to confeſs themſelves no gods, by perſons, who only made uſe of prayer and *adjuration* in the name of their crucified Saviour, how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occaſions? *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

To ADJU'RE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impoſe an oath upon another, preſcribing the form in which he ſhall ſwear.

Thou know'ſt, the magiſtrates
And princes of my country came in perſon,
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty,
And of religion, pleas'd how juſt it was,
How honourable. *Milton.*

Ye lamps of heaven! he ſaid, and lifted high
His hands now free, thou venerable ſky!
Ye ſacred altars! from whoſe flames I fled,
Be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden.*

To ADJU'ST. *v. a.* [*adjuſter*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to ſettle in the right form.

Your Lordſhip removes all our difficulties, and ſupplies all our wants, better than the moſt viſionary projector can *adjuſt* his ſchemes. *Swift.*

2. To reduce to the true ſtate or ſtandard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the moſt part, want ſtandards in nature, which may teſtify and *adjuſt* their ſignification, therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accompliſhment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Joſephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the hiſtorian had been a Chriſtian, and that he had nothing elſe in view, but to *adjuſt* the event to the prediction. *Addiſon.*

ADJU'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [*adjuſtement*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; ſettlement.

The further and clearer *adjuſtment* of this affair, I am conſtrained to adjourn to the larger treatiſe. *Woodward.*

2. The ſtate of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an inſtrument made to ſhew the hour: but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the ſeveral parts of it, together with the various connections and *adjuſtments* of each part. *Watts's Logick.*

A'DJUTANT. *n. ſ.* A petty officer, whoſe duty is to aſſiſt the major, by diſtributing the pay, and overſeeing the puniſhment, of the common men.

To ADJU'TE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur: a word not now in uſe.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company;
And each one hath his livery. *Ben Jonſon's Underwoods.*

ADJU'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper. *Dict.*

ADJU'TORY. *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That which helps. *Dict.*

ADJU'TRIX. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] She who helps. *Dict.*

A'DJUVANT. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; uſeful. *Dict.*

To A'DJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward. *Dict.*

ADME'ASUREMENT. *n. ſ.* [See MEASURE.] The adjuſtment of proportions; the act or practice of meaſuring according to rule.

Admeaſurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing it thoſe to a mediocrity, that uſe more than their part. It lieth in two caſes: one is termed *admeaſurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceaſed holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeaſurement* of paſture, which is the benefit thoſe that have common of paſture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, or uſe any one of them, or more, do ſo charge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowell.*

In ſome counties they are not much acquainted with *admeaſurements* by acres; and thereby the writs contain twice or thrice ſo many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ad* and *menſura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of meaſuring out to each his part.

ADMI'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; ſupport; furtherance. *Dict.*

ADMINI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help. *Dict.*

To ADMI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to ſupply.

Let zephyrs bland
Adminiſter their tepid genial airs;
Naught fear he from the weſt, whoſe gentle warmth
Diſcloſes well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act as the miniſter or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with ſome hint of ſubordination: as, to *adminiſter* the government.

For forms of government let fools conteſt,
Whate'er is beſt *adminiſter'd*, is beſt. *Pope.*

3. To adminiſter juſtice; to diſtribute right.

4. To adminiſter the ſacraments, to diſpenſe them.

Have not they the old popiſh cuſtom of *adminiſtring* the bleſſed ſacrament of the holy euchariſt with wafer-cakes? *Hooker.*

5. To adminiſter an oath; to propoſe or require an oath authoritatively; to tender an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we *adminiſter*. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To adminiſter phyſic; to give phyſic as it is wanted.

I was carried on men's ſhoulders, *adminiſtering* phyſick and phlebotomy. *Wafer's Voyage.*

7. *To adminiſter to*; to contribute; to bring ſupplies.

I muſt not omit, that there is a fountain riſing in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *adminiſters* to the pleaſure, as well as the plenty, of the place. *Spectator.*

8. To perform the office of an adminiſtrator, in law. See ADMINISTRATOR.

Neal's order was never performed, becauſe the executors durſt not *adminiſter*.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

To ADMI'NISTRATE. *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as phyſick. Not in uſe.

They have the ſame effects in medicine, when inwardly *adminiſtrated* to animal bodies.
Woodward.

ADMINISTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*adminiſtratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adminiſtering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the public affairs; diſpenſing the laws.

I then did uſe the perſon of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me:
And in the *adminiſtration* of his law,
While I was buſy for the commonwealth,
Your highneſs pleaſed to forget my place.
Shakeſpeare.

In the ſhort time of his *adminiſtration*, he ſhone ſo powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Ruſſian ſummer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. *Dryden.*

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may paſs for a maxim in ſtate, that the *adminiſtration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legiſlature in too many. *Swift.*

3. Collectively, thoſe to whom the care of public affairs is committed; as, the *adminiſtration* has been oppoſed in parliament.

4. Diſtribution; exhibition; diſpenſation.

There is, in ſacraments, to be obſerved their force, and their form of *adminiſtration*. *Hooker.*

By the univerſal *adminiſtration* of grace, begun by our bleſſed Saviour, enlarged by his apoſtles, carried on by their immediate ſucceſſors, and to be completed by the reſt to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened.
Sprat's Sermons.

ADMI'NISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *adminiſtrate*.] That which adminiſters; that by which any one adminiſters.

ADMINISTRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*adminiſtrator*, Lat.]

1. Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying inteſtate committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the ſame, whenever it ſhall pleaſe the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowell.*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and obſerve what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Caſtille, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *adminiſtrator* to his daughter. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conſcience bound to remember the death of Chriſt, with ſome ſociety of Chriſtians or other, ſince it is a moſt plain command; whether the perſon, who diſtributes theſe elements, be only an occaſional or a ſettled *adminiſtrator*.
Watts.

3. He that conducts the government.

The reſidence of the prince, or chief *adminiſtrator* of the civil power. *Swift.*

ADMI'NISTRATRIX. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] She who adminiſters in conſequence of a will.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *adminiſtrator*.] The office of adminiſtrator.

ADMIRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or ſtate of being admirable. *Dict.*

A'DMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder: always taken in a good ſenſe, and applied either to perſons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praiſe, that he will not hurt.
Sidney.

God was with them in all their afflictions, and, at length, by working their *admirable* deliverance, did teſtify that they ſerved him not in vain.
Hooker.

What *admirable* things occur in the remains of ſeveral other philoſophers! Short, I confeſs, of the rules of chriſtianity, but generally above the lives of chriſtians. *South's Sermons.*

You can at moſt
To an indifferent lover's praiſe pretend:
But you would ſpoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryden.*

A'DMIRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raiſing wonder.

A'DMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raiſe wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is the moſt ſpacious of any I ever ſaw, and ſo *admirably* well contrived, that, from the very depth of the ſtage, the loweſt ſound may be heard diſtinctly to the fartheſt part of the audience, as in a whiſpering place; and yet, raiſe your voice as high as you pleaſe, there is nothing like an echo to cauſe the leaſt confuſion. *Addiſon.*

A'DMIRAL. *n. ſ.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magiſtrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all cauſes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the ſea. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He alſo, in battle at ſea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain, in which fight the *admiral*, with his ſon, were both ſlain, and ſeven of his galleys taken. *Knolles.*

Make the ſea ſhine with gallantry, and all
The Engliſh youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller.*

3. The ſhip which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himſelf was, by great miſchance, ſtruck upon a ſand.
Knolles.

A'DMIRALSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *admiral*.] The office or power of an admiral.

A'DMIRALTY. *n. ſ.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the adminiſtration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*admiratio*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indu'd with human voice, and human ſenſe,
Reaſoning to *admiration*. *Milton.*

The paſſions always move, and therefore, conſequently, pleaſe; for, without motion, there can be no delight: which cannot be conſidered, but as an active paſſion. When we view thoſe elevated ideas of nature, the reſult of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cauſe of pleaſure.
Dryden.

There is a pleaſure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly cauſeth *admiration*, when we diſcover a great deal in an object which we underſtand to be excellent; and yet we ſee, we know not how much more beyond that, which our underſtandings cannot fully reach and comprehend.
Tillotſon.

2. It is taken ſometimes in a bad ſenſe, though generally in a good.

Your boldneſs I with *admiration* ſee;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Becauſe a hero toſs'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a ſecond prey? *Dryden.*

To ADMI'RE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder: generally in a good ſenſe.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed ſtupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philoſophic paſſion truly *admires* and adores the ſupreme efficient.
Glanville.

2. It is ſometimes uſed, in more familiar ſpeech, for *to regard with love*.

3. It is uſed, but rarely, in an ill ſenſe:

You have diſplac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting
With moſt *admir'd* diſorder. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To ADMI'RE. *v. n.* To wonder; ſometimes with the particle *at*.

The eye is already ſo perfect, that I believe the reaſon of a man would eaſily have reſted here, and *admir'd at* his own contrivance. *Ray on the Creation.*

ADMI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *admire*.]

1. The perſon that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained ſo great reputation, had they not been the friends and *admirers* of each other. *Addiſon.*

Who moſt to ſhun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an *admirer*, or would fix a friend. *Pope.*

2. In common ſpeech, a lover.

ADMI'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *admire*.] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately ſpoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

We may yet further *admiringly* obſerve, that men uſually give freeſt where they have not given before. *Boyle.*

ADMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*admitto*, *admiſſum*, Lat.] That which may be admitted.

Suppoſe that this ſuppoſition were *admiſſible*, yet this would not any way be inconſiſtent with the eternity of the divine nature and eſſence.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ADMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*admiſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was alſo enacted that charitable law, for the *admiſſion* of poor ſuitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to ſue. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

By means of our ſolitary ſituation, and our rare *admiſſion* of ſtrangers, we know moſt part of the habitable world, and are ourſelves unknown.
Bacon's New Atalantis

2. The ſtate of being admitted.

My father ſaw you ill deſigns purſue;
And my *admiſſion* ſhow'd his fear of you. *Dryden.*

God

God did then entertain man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate *admission* to himself. *South's Sermons.*

Our king descends from Jove:
And hither are we come by his command,
To crave *admission* in your happy land. *Dryden.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata as gives free and easy *admission* to this heat. *Woodward's Natural History.*

4. [In the ecclesiastical law.] It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fitly qualified, by saying, *Admitto te habilem.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

To ADMI'T. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Mirth, *admit* me of thy crew. *Milton.*
Does not one table Bavius still *admit*? *Pope.*

2. To suffer to enter upon an office; in which sense the phrase of *admission into a college*, &c. is used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter so far to terrify him, that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he *admitted*, for a six-clerk, a person recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or position.

Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that by no force thou may'st be won,
Admit no steel can hurt or wound thy side,
And be it heav'n hath thee such favour done.
Fairfax.

This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily *admit* the inference. *Locke.*

4. To allow, or grant in general; sometimes with the particle *of*.

If you once *admit of* a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raised above the life, that leads you insensibly from your own principles to mine. *Dryden.*

ADMI'TTABLE. *adj.* [from *admit*.] The person or thing which may be admitted.

Because they have not a bladder like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a paralogism not *admittable*, a fallacy that needs not the sun to scatter it. *Brown.*

The clerk, who is presented, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him; for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADMI'TTANCE. *n. s.* [from *admit*.]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which listeth should take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a solemn *admittance* is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church-polity. *Hooker.*

As to the *admittance* of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels, it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The power or right of entering.

What
If I do line one of their hands?—'tis gold
Which buys *admittance*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the readiest way to gain *admittance* into the house. *South's Sermons.*

There's no [illegible] Bartran; he desires
Admittance to [illegible], and cries aloud,
This day shall e[illegible] fears. *Dryden.*

There are some ideas which have *admittance* only through one sense, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Custom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great persons: a sense now out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations. *Shakespeare.*

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagorean give easy *admittance* thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ADMI'X. *v. a.* [*admisceo*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMI'XTION. *n. s.* [from *admix*.] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by *admixtion* of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

The elements are no where pure in these lower regions; and if there is any free from the *admixtion* of another, sure it is above the concave of the moon. *Glanville.*

There is no way to make a strong and vigorous powder of saltpetre, without the *admixtion* of sulphur. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ADMI'XTURE. *n. s.* [from *admix*.] The body mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the *admixture* of another sharp bitter substance. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

A mass which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful *admixture* of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To ADMO'NISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle *of*, or *against*, which is more rare; or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, *admonished* him *against* that unskilful piece of ingenuity. *Decay of Piety.*

He *of* their wicked ways
Shall them *admonish*, and before them set
The paths of righteousness. *Milton.*

But when he was *admonished* by his subject *to defend*, he came down, gently circling in the air, and singing, to the ground. *Dryden.*

ADMO'NISHER. *n. s.* [from *admonish*.] The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild *admonisher*; a court-satirist fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

ADMO'NISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *admonish*.] Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often used.

But yet be wary in the studious care.—
—Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me.
Shakespeare's Henry V. p. 1.

To th' infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks, and his *admonishment*
Receive, with solemn purpose to observe
Immutably his sovereign will, the end
Of what we are. *Milton.*

ADMONI'TION. *n. s.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof.

They must give our teachers leave, for the saving of souls, to intermingle sometimes with other more necessary things, *admonition* concerning these not unnecessary. *Hooker.*

From this *admonition* they took only occasion to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that, upon a second and third *admonition*, they had nothing to plead for their unseasonable drowsiness. *South's Sermons.*

ADMONI'TIONER. *n. s.* [from *admonition*.] A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the *admonitioners* did seem at first to like no prescript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray, as his own discretion did serve, their defender, and his associates, have hitherto proposed to the world a form as themselves did like. *Hooker.*

ADMO'NITORY. *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That which admonishes.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory, shewing what must be done; or else permissive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, *admonitory*, opening what is the most convenient for us to do. *Hooker.*

ADMURMURA'TION. *n. s.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring, or whispering to another. *Dict.*

To ADMO'VE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. A word not in use.

If, unto the powder of loadstone or iron, we *admove* the north-pole of the loadstone, the powders, or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ADO'. *n. s.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *à* and *faire*.]

1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with much *ado*, he keepeth alive, the Helots being villanously cruel. *Sidney.*

They moved, and in the end persuaded, with much *ado*, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath. *Hooker.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein sundry laws were made. *Sir J. Davies.*

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake;
Not suffering all his eyes repose to take. *Dryden.*

2. Bustle; tumult; business; sometimes with the particle *about*.

Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*. *Shakesp.*

All this *ado about* Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern. *Locke.*

3. It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and show of business, than the affair is worth: in this sense it is of late generally used.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their seven points in my target, thus. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

We'll keep no great *ado*—a friend or two—
It may be thought we held him carelessly,
Being our kinsman, if we revel much. *Shakesp.*

Come, says Puss, without any more *ado*, 'tis time to go to breakfast; cats don't live upon dialogues. *L'Estrange.*

ADOLE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*adolescentia*, Lat.]
ADOLE'SCENCY. } The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last *adolescency*, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown.*

The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and *adolescence*, before they can either themselves assist

assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity. *Bentley.*

To ADO'PT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.

Were none of all my *adopted* sisters left;
Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft;
None by an uncle's or a grandame's side,
Yet I could some *adopted* heir provide. *Dryden.*

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else.

Whether, *adopted* to some neighb'ring star,
Thou roll'st above us in thy wand'ring race,
Or, in procession fix'd and regular,
Mov'st with the heav'n's majestic pace;
Or call'd to more celestial lifes,
Thou tread'st, with sylphs, the vast abyss.
Dryden.

We are fallen in an age from the felicitation of our natural *adoption* to fire, but a constant preservation of an unearthly, out of that fire, which natural heat, or night's habit, have helped up. *Locke.*

ADO'PTEDLY. *adv.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted.

Myself, and all the wonders change thereat,
By sea, through air, and earth. *Shakspeare.*

ADO'PTER. *n. s.* [from *adopt*.] He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADO'PTION. *n. s.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not native.

2. The state of being adopted.

My good lord Lieutenant, my reputation gnawed at, and I shall not only receive this villainous wrong, but stand under the adoption of abominable terms, and by him that does me this wrong.
Shakspeare.

See purpose,
With the best speed your duty can devise,
To add more virtues to well-won honour
In his own grace to the crown. *Shakspeare.*

In every act of our Christian worship, we are taught to call upon him as the God, and Father of our Lord, and by virtue of that *adoption*, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Christ. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ADO'PTIVE. *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. He that is adopted by another, and made his son.

It is impossible an elective monarch should be to such a subject as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father to have so full power and interest in an *adoptive* son, as in a natural. *Bacon.*

2. He that adopts another, and makes him his son.

An adopted son cannot claim by *adoptive* father into court, without his leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADO'RABLE. *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored; that which is worthy of divine honours.

On these two, the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, says the *adorable* Author of Christianity; and the Apostle says, the end of the law is charity. *Cheyne.*

ADO'RABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *adorable*.] The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORA'TION. *n. s.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and serviceable worship we name, for distinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church, or publick society, of God, by way of external *adoration*. *Hooker.*

It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a supreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth:
What is thy soul, O *adoration*!
Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form,
Creating awe and fear in other men?
Wherein thou art less happy, being fear'd,
Than they in fearing.
What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,
But poison'd flattery? *Shakspeare's Henry V.*

To ADO'RE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*,
And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God. *Tatler*, No 57

Make future times thy equal act *adore*,
And be what brave Ormedes was before.
Pope's Odyssey.

ADO'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *adore*.] Adoration; worship: a word scarcely used.

The ancients or elder times adjoined them as companions with the savage and such oblique idolatries, and won the credulous to the bread and downright *adorement* of cats, lizards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ADO'RER. *n. s.* [from *adore*.]

1. He that adores; a worshipper; a term generally used in a low sense; as, by lovers, or admirers.

Being so far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

Whilst as th' approaching pageant does appear,
And echoing crowd speak mighty Venus near;
I, her *adorer*, too devoutly stand
Fall on the utmost margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. A worshipper; in a serious sense.

He was so severe an *adorer* of truth, as not to dissemble, or to suffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he resolved not to do. *Clarendon.*

To ADO'RN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Latin.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornament, and as a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. *Isaiah*, lxi. 10

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part,
That shews more cost than art;
Jewels at nose and lips, but ill appear. *Cowley.*

2. To fit out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery *adorned* with the pictures or statues of the inventors of things useful to human life. *Evelyn.*

3. To embellish with oratory or elegance of language.

This will supply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, *adorned*, and defended, in their discourse. *Sprat.*

Thousands there are in darker fame that dwell,
Whose names some nobler poem shall *adorn*,
For, tho' unknown to me, they sure fought well.
Dryden.

ADO'RN. *adj.* [from the verb.] Adorned; decorated: a word peculiar to Milton.

She'll to realities yield all her shows,
Made so *adorn* for thy delight the more. *Milton.*

ADO'RNMENT. *n. s.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament; embellishment; elegance: not now in use.

This attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confused; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and *adornment*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

She held the very garment of Posthumus in more respect than my noble and natural person, together with the *adornment* of my qualities. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

ADO'WN. *adv.* [from *a* and *down*.] Down; on the ground.

Thrice did she sink *adown* in deadly sound,
And thrice he her revived with busy pain.
Fairy Queen.

ADO'WN. *prep.* Down; towards the ground; from a higher situation towards a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

ADRE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *dread*; as, *aside*, *athirst*, *asleep*.] In a state of fear; frighted; terrified: now obsolete.

And thinking to make all men *adread* to such a one an enemy, who would not spare, nor fear to kill so great a prince. *Sidney.*

ADRI'FT. *adv.* [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive*.] Floating at random; as any impulse may drive.

Then, shall this mount
Of paradise, by might of waves, be mov'd
Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood;
With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees *adrift*
Down the great river, to the opening gulf,
And there take root. *Milton.*

It seem'd a corps *adrift* to distant sight;
But at a distance who could judge aright? *Dryden.*

The custom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*, and call their thoughts home from useless unattentive roving. *Locke on Education.*

ADROIT. adj. [French.] Dextrous; active; skilful.

An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him the whole time. *Jarvis's Don Quixote.*

ADROI'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *adroit*.] Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, seem yet completely naturalized

ADRY'. *adv.* [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirst; thirsty; in want of drink.

He could not say of them, that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malcontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*. *Spectator.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*adscititius*, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete something else, though originally extrinsick; supplemental; additional.

ADSTRI'CTION. *n. s.* [*adstrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

To ADVA'NCE. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local sense.

Now morn her rosy steps in th' eastern clime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.
Milton.

2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize.

He hath been ever confident in his course of *advancing* me; from a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioness, and from a marchioness a queen; and now he intends to crown my innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*

The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Esther*, x. 2.

3. To improve.

What laws can be advised more proper and effectual

fectual to *advance* the nature of man to its higheſt perfection, than theſe precepts of Chriſtianity? *Tillotſon.*

4. To heighten; to grace; to give luſtre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, ſo the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by it. *South's Sermons.*

5. To forward; to accelerate.

Theſe three laſt were flower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itſelf; and this culture did rather retard than *advance*. *Bacon.*

6. To propoſe; to offer to the publick; to bring to view or notice.

Pheðon I hight, quoth he, and do *advance*
My anceſtry from famous Coradin. *Fairy Queen.*

I dare not *advance* my opinion againſt the judgment of ſo great an author; but I think it fair to leave the deciſion to the publick. *Dryden.*

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the ſpreading notion of the town. *Pope.*

To ADVA'NCE. *v. n.*

1. To come forward.

At this the youth, whoſe vent'rous ſoul
No fears of magick art controul,
Advanc'd in open fight. *Pernel.*

2. To make improvement.

They who would *advance* in knowledge, and not deceive and ſwell themſelves with a little articulated air, ſhould not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and diſtinct ideas of thoſe entities. *Locke*

ADVA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [from *To advance.*]

1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a reſolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's *advance* towards it. *Clarendon*

So, like the ſun's *advance*, your titles ſhow;
Which, as he riſes, does the warmer grow. *Waller.*

2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles,
In vain thoſe eyes would love impart;
Not all th' *advances*, all the ſmiles,
Can move one unrelenting heart. *Waſh*

His genius was ſo low
The ſkill of ev'ry common beau;
Who, though he cannot ſpell, is wiſe
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind *advance*. *Swift*

He has deſcribed the unworthy paſſion of the goddeſs Calypſo, and the indecent *advances* ſhe made to detain him from his own country. *Tatler.*

That prince applied himſelf firſt to the Church of England, and upon their refuſal to fall in with his meaſure, made the like *advances* to the Diſſenters. *Swift*

3. Gradual progreſſion; riſe from one point to another.

Our Saviour raiſed the ruler's daughter, the widow's ſon, and Lazarus; the firſt of theſe, when ſhe had juſt expired; the ſecond, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been ſome time buried. And having, by theſe gradual *advances*, manifeſted his divine power, he at laſt exerted the higheſt and moſt tranſcendent degree of it; and raiſed himſelf alſo by his own all-quickening virtue, and according to his own expreſs prediction. *Atterbury.*

Men of ſtudy and thought, that reaſon right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great *advance* in their diſcoveries of it. *Locke.*

4. Improvement; progreſs towards perfection.

The principle and object of the greateſt importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the *advance* and perfecting of human nature. *Hale.*

ADVA'NCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*avancement*, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This [illegible]ment makes daily *advancements*, and, I hope, in time, will raiſe our language to the utmoſt perfection. *Swift.*

2. The ſtate of being advanced; preferment.

The Percies of the North
Finding his uſurpation moſt unjuſt,
Endeavour'd my *advancement* to the throne.
Shakeſpeare.

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace he doth exalt himſelf
More than in your *advancement*.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

4. Improvement; promotion to a higher ſtate of excellence.

Nor can we conceive it unwelcome unto thoſe worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learning. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

5. Settlement on a wife. This ſenſe is now diſuſed.

The jointure or *advancement* of the lady, was the third part of the principality of Wales. *Bacon.*

ADVA'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *advance.*] He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.

Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no *advancer* of the king's matters, the king ſaid to his ſolicitor, Tell me truly, what ſay you of your couſin that is gone? *Bacon.*

The reporters are greater *advancers* of defamatory deſigns, than the very firſt contrivers. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADVA'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*avantage*, Fr.]

1. Superiority; often with *of* or *over* before a perſon.

In the practical prudence of managing ſuch gifts, the laity may have ſome *advantage* on the clergy, whoſe experience is, and ought to be, leſs on this world than the other. *Spect.*

All other facts and ſects of men would evidently have the *advantage* of us, and a reaſonable title to be more than we. *Atterbury.*

2. Superiority gained by ſtratagem, or unlawful means.

The common law hath left them this benefit, wherein they make *advantage*, and work it to their bad purpoſes. *State of Ireland.*

But ſpecially he to have *advantage* of the night for ſuch or your attempts, for much coſt the point of his mail muſt be ſpended in vain. *Mortimer.*

Great many, locked with a great preſence, yet can have no *advantage* of a man, but from his own expectation of meeting the reſemblance him. *Saunderſon.*

As ſoon as he was out to ſea, they ſtood for him full, judging it the *advantage*, and ſo to have him in the wind of them. *Sandys.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Give me *advantage* ſome diſtance ground
Wild Dublin in meaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Favourable circumſtances.

Let power to chuſe be free,
Elſe what is it but forc'd obedience? *Waller.*

A face, which ſome time appears to *advantage* in the full light of day; and which, in a dull complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. *Addiſon.*

I have not to nature to *advantage* dreſs'd,
What not that bolder, but more wed expreſs'd.
Pope.

5. Superior excellence.

A man born with ſuch *advantage* of conſtitution, that it adulterates not the images of his mind. *Glanville.*

6. Gain; profit.

For thoſe ſaint, what *advantage* will it be unto them, and what profit ſhall I have, if I be cleared from my ſin? *Job.*

Certain it is, that *advantage* now ſits in the room of conſcience, and ſteers all.
South's Sermons.

7. Overplus; ſomething more than the mere lawful gain.

We owe thee much; within this wall of fleſh
There is a ſoul counts thee her creditor,
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love.
Shakeſpeare.

You ſaid, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

8. Preponderation on one ſide of the compariſon.

Much more ſhould the conſideration of this pattern arm us with patience againſt ordinary calamities; eſpecially if we conſider his example with this *advantage*, that though his ſufferings were wholly undeſerved, and nor for himſelf but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotſon.*

To ADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I ſet down to my lady: it ſhall *advantage* more than ever the bearing of letter did. *Shakeſpeare.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more eſteem;
Me nought *advantag'd*, miſſing what I aim'd.
Milton.

The great buſineſs of the ſenſes being to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wiſely ordered by nature, that pain ſhould accompany the reception of ſeveral ſorts. *Locke.*

We ſhould have purſued ſome other way, more effectual, for diſtreſſing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourſelves. *Swift.*

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground to.

The ſtock that opinioned the ſouls of wiſe men dwelt about the moon, and thoſe that took wand'red about the earth, *advantaged* the matter this caſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The remodle it with the ſpirit that inſpires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the beſt capacities in which it is improveable.
Gumble's Life of Monſieur.

ADVA'NTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *advantage.*] Profitable; convenient; gainful.

As it is *advantageable* to a phyſician to be converſed in the cure of the laſty, ſo is it for a commander to ſuppreſs a faction which has poiſoned the ſtate. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ADVA'NTAGED. *adj.* [from *To advantage.*] Poſſeſſed of advantages; commodiouſly ſituated or diſpoſed.

In the moſt *advantaged* temper, this ſhip-buſineſs is but compound ware, wherein the moſt of men lie under diſadvantages, which each one muſt bear for himſelf. *Graunt.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND. *n. ſ.* Ground that gives ſuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance.

This excellent man, who ſtood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbiſhoprick, provoked or unprovoked the envy, and reproach, and malice, of men of all qualities and conditions, who agreed in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*avantageux*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; uſeful; opportune; convenient.

The time of ſickneſs, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a ſeaſon of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of bepenting or increaſing ſpiritual life. *Hammond.*

Hee perhaps
Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd
By ſudden aſſault, either with hell-fire
To waſte his whole creation; or poſſeſs
All as our own. *Milton.*

2. It is uſed with relation to perſons, and followed by *to*.

Since every painter paints himſelf in his own works, 'tis *advantageous to* him to know himſelf, to the end that he may cultivate thoſe talents which make his genius. *Dryden.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *advantageous.*]

tageous.] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to India, by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *advantageous.*] Quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

To ADVE'NE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded.

A cause considered in judicature, is called an accidental cause; and the accidental of any act, is said to be whatever *advenes* to the act itself already substantiated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*advenions*, Lat.] Advening; coming from outward causes; superadded.

Being thus derived from truth in themselves, they are yet rather corrupted by our *advenient* opinions, and those are daily wicked and criminally taken up. *Lewis's Virgil Parall.*

It is to be got the forty-eighth part from the body, not exactly *advenient* to the gross compound light, and of the word hath been spoken. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacra.*

A'DVENT. *n. s.* [from *advenio*; that is, *adventum Redemptoris.*] The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the *coming*, that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas. *Common Prayer.*

ADVE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *advenio*, *adventum*.] Adventitious; that which is extrinsically added, that which comes from outward causes; a word scarcely in use.

As for the progenie heat, it is thus far true, that, if the proportion of the *advential* heat to growth put commonly to the natural heat or spirit of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or mortal wasting. *Bacon.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That which advenes; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent.

Defects of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*; yet real change of colour, from whatsoever cause they proceed, may be properly taken in. *Boyle.*

If his blood boil, and th' *adventitious* fire
Raised by high meats, and higher wines, require
To temper and allay the burning heat;
Waters are brought, which by decoction get
New coolness. *Dryden.*

In the gem-kind, of all the many sorts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter. *Woodward.*

ADVE'NTIVE. *n. s.* [from *advenio*, Latin.] The thing or person that comes from without: a word not now in use.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also. *Bacon.*

ADVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [from *advent.*] Relating to the season of advent.

I do also daily use one other collect; as, namely, the collects *adventual*, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons. *Bishop Saunderson.*

ADVE'NTURE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general summoned three castles; one desperate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded; but two stood upon their *adventure*. *Hayward.*

2. In this sense is used the phrase, *at all adventures*; [*à l' adventure*, Fr.] By chance; without any rational scheme.

Blows flew *at all adventures*, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected; many scarce knowing their enemies from their friends. *Hayward.*

Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating *at all adventures*, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occasion of casual events; an enterprise, in which something must be left to hazard.

For I must love, and am resolv'd to try
My fate, or, taking my fair *adventure*, die. *Dryden.*

4. This noun, with all its derivatives, is frequently written without *ad*; as, *venture, venturous.*

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*adventurer*, Fr.]

1. To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry,
Most mighty princes, that I have *adventur'd*
To try your taking of a false report. *Shakespeare.*

The Lord had delivered the woman into which would not *adventure* to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for the hot and tender her. *Deut.* xxviii. 56.

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. a.* To put into the power of chance.

I have father'd sight for you, and *adventured* life to you, and delivered you out of the land of Midian. *Judges*, ix. 17.

It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he adventured himself.*

ADVE'NTURER. *n. s.* [*adventurier*, Fr.] He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

He is a great *adventurer*, indeed,
That hath his sword through hard assay foregone. *Spenser.*

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland; it was begun by particular *adventurers*, and other voluntaries, who came to seek their fortunes. *Sir J. Davies.*

He intended to hazard his own person, that so the more noble he might win *adventurers*, who else were like to be less forward. *Bacon.*

Had it not been for the Irish, which the civil war drew over, and a few soldiers forced into Ireland had, by the last war, and plague, been left destitute. *Temple.*

Their wealthy trade from pirates' rapine free,
Our merchants shall no more *adventurers* be. *Dryden.*

ADVE'NTURESOME. *adj.* [from *adventure.*] The same with *adventurous*: a low word, scarcely used in writing.

ADVE'NTURESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *adventuresome.*] The quality of being adventuresome. *Dict.*

ADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [*adventureux*, Fr.]

1. He that is inclined to adventures; and, consequently, bold, daring, courageous.

At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight;
Who oftner drew his sword, and always for the right. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things, that which is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I've already troubled you too long,
Nor dare attempt a more *advent'rous* song.
My humble verse demands a softer theme;
A painted meadow, or a purling stream. *Addison.*

ADVE'NTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *adventurous.*] After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing *adventurously*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

A'DVERB. *n. s.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as, of quality, manner, degree. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Thus we say, he runs *swiftly*; the bird flies *aloft*; he lives *virtuously*.

ADVE'RBIAL. *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *nocte*, did Virgil make use of so equivocal a phrase. *Addison.*

ADVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [from *adverse.*] Contrary to; opposite to. *Dict.*

ADVERSARIA. n. s. [Lat. A book, as it should seem, in which *Debtor* and *Creditor* were set in opposition.] A common-place; a book to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bull's Sermons.*

A'DVERSARY. *n. s.* [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy: generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as, controvertists or litigants: sometimes to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enmity; as we say, a secret enemy is worse than an open *adversary*.

Yet am I noble, as the *adversary*
I come to cope. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Those rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self-same now that they were when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and deriding *adversaries*, her own children have in derision. *Hooker.*

Mean while the *adversary* of God and man,
Satan, with thoughts inflam'd of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

An ill *Jury* makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison.*

ADVE'RSATIVE. *adj.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety; as, in this sentence: *This diamond is orient*, but *it is rough*. *But* is an *adversative* conjunction.

A'DVERSE. *adj.* [*adversus*, Lat.]

In prose it has now the accent on the first syllable: in verse it is accented on the first by *Shakespeare*; on either, indifferently, by *Milton*; on the last, by *Dryden*; on the first, by *Roscommon*.

1. Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in colliſion.

Was I for this nigh wreckt upon the ſea,
And twice, by *adverſe* winds, from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime? *Shakeſp.*

As when two polar winds, blowing *adverſe*,
Upon the Cronian ſea together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton.*

With *adverſe* blaſt upturns them from the ſouth,
Notus and Afer. *Milton.*

A cloud of ſmoke envelopes either hoſt,
And all at once the combatants are loſt;
Darkling they join *adverſe*, and ſhock unſeen;
Courſers with courſers juſtling, men with men.
Dryden.

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wiſh or deſire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is oppoſed to *proſperous*.

What if he hath decreed, that I ſhall firſt
Be try'd in humble ſtate, and things *adverſe*;
By tribulations, injuries, inſults,
Contempts, and ſcorns, and ſnares, and violence.
Milton.

Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy men, or *adverſe* fate,
Sunk deep into the gulfs of an afflicted ſtate.
Roſcommon.

3. Perſonally oppoſent; the perſon that counteracts another, or conteſts any thing.

Well ſhe ſaw her father was grown her *adverſe* party; and yet her fortune ſuch, as ſhe muſt favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

A'DVERSELY. *adv.* [from *adverſe*.] In an adverſe manner; oppoſitely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and ſpend my malice in my breath. If the drink you give me touch my palate *adverſely*, I make a crooked face at it.
Shakeſpeare.

ADVE'RSITY. *n. ſ.* [*adverſité*, Fr.] Affliction; calamity; that is, oppoſition to our wiſhes.

1. The cauſe of our ſorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this ſenſe it may have a plural.

Let me embrace theſe four *adverſities*,
For wiſe men ſay, it is the wiſeſt courſe.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

2. The ſtate of unhappineſs; miſery.

Concerning deliverance riſen from all *adverſity*, we uſe not to ſay men are in *adverſity*, whatſoever they feel any ſmall hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when ſome notable affliction or croſs, ſome great calamity or trouble, befalleth them. *Hooker.*

Sweet are the uſes of *adverſity*,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
Shakſpeare.

A remembrance of the good uſe he had made of proſperity, contributed to ſupport his mind under the heavy weight of *adverſity*, which now lay upon him. *Arbuthnot.*

To ADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to obſerve; with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert* to more than one thing, a particular view and examination of ſuch an innumerable number of vaſt bodies, will afford matter of admiration.
Ray on the Creation.

Now *to* the univerſal whole *advert*;
The earth regard as of that whole a part;
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound;
Witneſs, ye glorious orbs, which hang around.
Blackmore.

We ſometimes ſay, *To* advert *the mind to an object.*

ADVE'RTENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *advert*.] Attention to; regard to; conſideration.

Chriſtianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may ſet its foot; allow but a ſober *advertence to* its propoſals, and it will move the whole world. *Decay of Piety.*

ADVE'RTENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *advert*.] The ſame with *advertence*. Attention; regard; heedfulneſs.

Too much *advertency* is not your talent; or elſe you had fled from that text, as from a rock.
Swift.

ADVE'RTENT. *adj.* [from *advert*.] Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, ſequeſtration from the importunity of ſecular employment, and a long *advertent* and deliberate conſidering of conſequents.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

To ADVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr. It is now ſpoken with the accent upon the laſt ſyllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the ſecond.]

1. To inform another; to give intelligence; with an accuſative of the perſon informed.

The biſhop did require a reſpite,
Wherein he might the king his lord *advertiſe*,
Whether our daughter were legitimate.
Shakeſpeare.

As I by friends am well *adviſed*,
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shak.*

The king was not ſo ſhallow, nor ſo ill *adviſed*, as not to perceive the intention of the French king. *Bacon.*

They ſhall *adverſe* me freely of what they diſlike. *Dryden.*

2. To inform; to give notice; with *of* before the ſubject of information.

Perhaps, not conſidering that Solyman was ſtill more offended with the Venetians, and the other Princes declared in death of the Chriſtians, which they *adviſed* not, forming their leſſe to with all their Land and Sea force.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

They were to *advertiſe* the chief heads of the diſcourſe of his ſubject, recommended by the ſpeaker. *Dryden.*

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an *advertiſement* in the public prints; as, *He* advertiſed *his loſs*.

ADVERTI'SEMENT, or ADVE'RTISIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*advertiſement*, Fr.]

1. Inſtruction; admonition.

—'Tis all men's office to ſpeak patience
To thoſe, that wring under the load of ſorrow;
But no man's virtue nor ſufficiency,
To be moral, when he ſhall endure
The like himſelf: therefore give me no counſel;
My griefs cry louder than *advertiſement*.
Shakſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.

Cyrus was once minded to have put Croeſus to death; but hearing him report the *advertiſement* of Solon, he ſpared his life.
Abbot's Deſcription of the World.

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that uſeth ſpies,
If they return no news, doth nothing know;
But if they make *advertiſement* of lies,
The prince's counſel all awry do go.
Sir John Davies.

He had received *advertiſements*, that the parts, which was ſent for his relief, had received ſome bruiſh, which would much retard their march.
Clarendon.

The drum and trumpet, by their ſeveral ſounds, ſerve for many kinds of *advertiſements*, in military affairs: the bells ſerve to proclaim a fire-fire; and, in ſome places, water-breaches; the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine ſervice; the hour of the day; day of the month. *Holder.*

3. Notice of any thing publiſhed in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTI'SER. *n. ſ.* [*advertiſeur*, Fr.]

1. He that gives intelligence or information.

2. The paper in which advertiſements are publiſhed.

ADVE'RTISING, or ADVERTI'SING. *part. adj.* [from *advertiſe*.] Active in giving intelligence; monitory: a word not now in uſe.

As I was then
Advertiſing, and holy to your buſineſs,
Not changing heart with habit, I am ſtill
Attorned at your ſervice. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

To ADVE'SPERATE. *v. n.* [*adveſpero*, Lat.] To draw towards evening. *Dict.*

ADVI'CE. *n. ſ.* [*avis*, *advis*, Fr. from *adviſo*, low Lat.]

1. Counſel; inſtruction: except that inſtruction implies ſuperiority, and *advice* may be given by equals or inferiors.

Break we our watch up; and by my ſoul,
Let us impart what we have ſeen to-night
Unto young Hamlet. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

O troubled, weak, and coward as to me!
Without thy pow'rful *advice*, th' lab'ring boy
To worſe extreme with ſwifter ſteps would run,
Not ſav'd by virtue, yet by circumſtance. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent conſideration: as, he always acts with good *advice*.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified.
So hot a ſpeed with ſuch *advice* oppoſed,
Such temperate order in ſo fierce a courſe,
Do witneſs example. *Spenſer, Faery Queen.*

3. Conſultation; deliberation: with the particle *with*.

Great princes, taking *advice* with wiſeſt men, with no leſs coſt, ſet them together.
Francis Bacon.

4. Intelligence: as, the merchants received *advice* of their loſs. This ſeems to be ſomewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVI'CE-BOAT. *n. ſ.* A veſſel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVI'SABLE. *adj.* [from *adviſe*.] Prudent, fit to be adviſed.

Something is expected of a man to whom heaven has been bountiful; and, no doubt, it is beſt and moſt *adviſable*, for all the reaſons, to comply. *Scott's Sermons.*

It is not *adviſable* to run with what ſpeed we can the tendernet toſ ſtation. *Jeremy Taylor.*

ADVI'SABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *adviſable*.] The quality of being adviſable, or fit; fitneſs; propriety.

To ADVI'SE. *v. a.* [*aviſer*, Fr.]

1. To counſel: with the particle *to* before the thing adviſed.

If you go forth abroad, be arm'd.——
—— Arm'd, brother!——
——Brother, I *adviſe* you *to* the beſt.
Shakſp. King Lear.

I would *adviſe* all gentlemen to look to their accounts, and not to think it a diſhonour to them. *Bacon.*

When I conſider the ſcruples and cautions that lie in your way, methinks it looks as if I *adviſed* you *to* ſomething which I would have offered at, but in effect not done. *Locke.*

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing: often with the particle *of* before the thing told.

You were *adviſed*, his fleſh was capable
Of wounds and ſcars; and that his forward ſpirit
Would lift him, where moſt trade of danger rang'd.
Shakeſpeare.

Such discourse bring on,
As may *advise* him *of* his happy state;
Happiness in his pow'r, left free to will.
Paradise Lost.

A posting messenger dispatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop *advis'd* their aged prince.
Dryden's Æneid.

To ADVI'SE. *v. n.*

1. To consult: with the particle *with* before the person consulted; as, *he advised with his companions.*

2. To consider; to deliberate.

Advise if this be worth
Attempting, or to sit in darkness here,
Hatching vain empires.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.

ADVI'SED. *participial adj.* [from *advise.*]

1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise.

Let him not appear rather in his discourse, than in his apparel or gesture; and, in his discourse, let him be rather *advised* in his answers, than forward to tell stories. *Bacon's Essays.*

Th' Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heaven secure,
Consulting on the sum of things foreseen,
This tumult, and permitted all, *advised.*
Paradise Lost, b. vi.

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with design.

By that which we work naturally, as, when we breathe, sleep, and move, we set forth the glory of God, as natural agents do; albeit we have no express purpose to make it our end, nor any *advised* determination therein to frame a law.
Hooker, e. i. *p.* 49.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more *advised* watch,
To find the other forth, by venturing both,
I oft found both. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

ADVI'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *advised.*] Solemnly; heedfully; deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently.

The book, *advisedly* read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do more, and that more wisely, abroad. *Ascham.*

Sufficiently I make by moving things even the most remote to be seen, and commend my eye to consider *advisedly* of those objects moved.
Bacon, Essay xxxix.

Thou shalt find out the highest, and all knowledge that is to be had, and comest *advisedly* to consider of the works of God. *Ecclus.*

ADVI'SEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *advised.*] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in authority, to whose care it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and moderation. *Sanderson's Judgment in case of Vows.*

ADVI'SEMENT. *n. s.* [*advisement*, Fr.]

1. Counsel; information.

More I wote,
What strange adventure do ye now pursue?
Perhaps my succour, or *advisement* meet,
May stead you much. *Fairy Queen.*

I will, according to your *advisement*, declare the evils, which seem most hurtful.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for prudence and circumspection. It is now, in both senses, antiquated.

ADVI'SER. *n. s.* [from *advise.*] The person that advises, or gives counsel; a counsellor.

Here, free from court-compliances, he walks,
And with himself, his best *adviser*, talks.
Waller.

They never fail of their most artful and indefatigable address, to silence the impertinent *adviser*, whose severity awes their excesses.
Rogers's Sermons.

ADULA'TION. *n. s.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment.

O be sick, great Greatness!
And by thy ceremony give thee cure.
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from *adulation?*
Shakespeare's Henry V.

They who flattered him most before, mentioned him now with the greatest bitterness, without imputing the least crime to him, committed since the time of that exalted *adulation*, or that was not then as much known to them, as it could be now.
Clarendon.

ADULA'TOR. *n. s.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer. *Dict.*

A'DULATORY. *adj.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering; full of compliments.

ADU'LT. *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy and weakness.

They would appear not able to approve themselves, not only to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were in their minority; as having scarce ever thought of the principles of their religion, since they conned them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*

The earth, by these applauded schools, was fraught
This frugal crop of men and women bred,
Who grown *adult*, to chance, it seems, enjoin'd,
Each male and female, propagate their kind.
Blackmore.

ADU'LT. *n. s.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength; sometimes full grown: a word used chiefly by medicinal writers.

The exfoliation of the cranium, without a fracture, can but seldom occur, and then it happens to children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of *adults.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

ADU'LTNESS. *n. s.* [from *adult.*] The state of being adult. See ADOLESCENCE. *Dict.*

To ADU'LTER. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adulter*, Lat.] To commit adultery with another: a word not classical.

His chaste wife
He *adulters* still: his thoughts are with a whore.
Ben Jonson.

ADU'LTERANT. *n. s.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADU'LTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adulter*, Lat.]

1. To commit adultery.

But that time, oh!
Adulterates hourly with those eyes of Jove.
Shakespeare.

2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common potashes, bought of those that sell it in shops, who are not foolishly knavish as to *adulterate* them with salt-petre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the cracks of his understanding.
Colerus's Sceptic, Scheme, &c. xvi.

The present war has so *adulterated* our tongue with strange words, that it would be impossible for one of our great-grandfathers to know what his posterity have been doing. *Spectator.*

ADU'LTERATE. *adj.* [from *To adulterate.*]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am polletes'd with an *adulterate* blot;
My blood is mingled with the grime of lust;
Being thumpeted by thy contagion.
Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

——That incestuous, that *adulterate* beast.
Shakespeare.

2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them.
Government of the Tongue.

They will have all their gold and silver, and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home.
Swift's Miscellanies.

ADU'LTERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *adulterate.*] The quality or state of being adulterate, or counterfeit.

ADULTERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *adulterate.*]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal simple, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting: but if it be done avowedly, and without disguising, it may be a great saving of the richer metal.
Bacon's Natural History, № 798.

2. The state of being adulterated, or contaminated.

Such translations are like the *adulteration* of the noblest wines, where scorching of the colour, spirit, and flavour, will remain. *Felton on the Classics.*

ADU'LTERER. *n. s.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The person guilty of adultery.

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife by her procuring husband sold;
For tho' the law makes nail th' *adulterer's* deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed.
Dryden's Juvenal.

ADU'LTERESS. *n. s.* [from *adulterer.*] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when she was asked, What was the punishment for *adulteresses?* There are no such things here.
Government of the Tongue, § 3.

Helen's rich attire,
From Argos by the fam'd *adulteress* brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought.
Dryden's Virgil.

ADU'LTERINE. *n. s.* [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] A child born of an adulteress: a term of canon law.

ADU'LTEROUS. *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

Th' *adulterous* Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noses it against us.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

An *adulterous* person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is reparable, and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think on whose faith th' *adulterous* youth rely'd;
Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride?
Dryden's Æneid.

ADU'LTERY. *n. s.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestic griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adultery*, with the servant's theft;
And (the most racking thought which can intrude)
Forget false friends, and their ingratitude.
Dryden's Juvenal.

ADU'MBRANT. *adj.* [from *adumbrate.*] That which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which shadows afford of the bodies which they represent.

Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as refuge; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those positive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *adumbrate.*]

1. The

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation. See ADUMBRATE.

To make some *adumbration* of that we mean, it is rather an impulsion or contusion of the air, than an effusion or section of the same.
Bac. Nat. Hist, N° 187.

2. The slight and imperfect representation of a thing; a faint sketch.

The observers view but the backside of the hangings; the right one is on the other side the grave: and our knowledge is but like those broken ends; at best a most confused *adumbration*.
Glanvill's Scepsis Scientifica.

Those of the first sort have some *adumbration* of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the sensible. *Hale's Origin.*

ADUNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The state of being united; union: a word of little use.

When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water, are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or *adunation*, but only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice, the other bodies, being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Boyle.*

ADU'NCITY. *n. s.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedness; flexure inwards; hookedness.

There can be no question, but the *adunicy* of the pounces and beaks of the hawk, is the cause of the great and habitual immortality of those animals. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

ADU'NQUE. *adj.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

The birds that are speakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an *adunque* bill, but the rest not.
Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 238.

A'DVOCACY. *n. s.* [from *advocate*.] The act of pleading; vindication; defence: apology; a word in little use.

If any there are who are of opinion that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall, they shall not want herein the applause or *advocacy* of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, b. i.

A'DVOCATE. *n. s.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature.

An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that person who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is stiled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cause, and is often, in Latin, termed *togatus*, and, in English, a person of the long robe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Learn what thou ow'st thy country and thy friend;
What's requisite to spare, and what to spend:
Learn this; and, after, envy not the store
Of the great'd *advocate* that grinds the poor.
Dryden's Persius.

2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

If she dares trust me with her little babe,
I'll shew 't the king, and undertake to be
Her *advocate* to the loud'st. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Of the several forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that come nearest commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by fresher experience.
Temple's Miscellanies.

3. It is used with the particle *for* before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,
And *advocates for* folly dead and gone.
Pope's Epistles.

4. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me his *advocate*,
And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingraft. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

ADVOCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *advocate*.] The office or act of pleading; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord; nor should I know him,
Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd.
Shakespeare's Othello.

ADVOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*advolo*, *advolatum*, Lat.] The act of flying to something.
Dict.

ADVOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to something.

ADVO'UTRY. *n. s.* [*avoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery.

He was the most perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

ADVOWE'. *n. s.* He that has the right of advowson. See ADVOWSON.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WZIN. *n. s.* [In common law.] A right to present to a benefice, and signifies as much as *Jus Patronatûs*. In the canon law, it is so termed, because they that originally obtained the right of presenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed sometimes *Patroni*, sometimes *Advocati*. *Cowell.*

To ADURE. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up: not in use.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor scorch, doth mellow, and not *adure*.
Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 319.

ADU'ST. *adj.* [*adustus*, Lat.]

1. Burnt up; hot as with fire; scorched.

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will be greater; and such a heat as will not make the body *adust*, or fragile. *Bacon.*

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Lybian air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime.
Milton's Parad. Lost.

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philosophical sense, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *adust*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as choler, and the like. *Quincy.*

To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state.
The same *adust* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope.*

ADU'STED. *adj.* [See ADUST.]

1. Burnt; scorched; dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with subtle art
Concocted, and *adusted* they reduced
To blackest grain, and into store conveyed.
Paradise Lost.

2. Hot, as the complexion.

They are but the heats of *adusted* choler and the corporations of a vindicative spirit. *Howell.*

ADU'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *adust*.] That which may be adusted, or burnt up. *Dict.*

ADU'STION. *n. s.* [from *adust*.] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a consequence of a burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *adustion*, upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a manifest fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ADZ. *n. s.* See ADDICE.

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

ÆGILOPS. *n. s.* [αἰγιλωψ, Gr. signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy.*

Ægilops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ÆGLOGUE. *n. s.* [written instead of *eclogue*, from a mistaken etymology.] A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goat-herds.

Which moved him to speak to *æglogues* otherwise to write, doubtless perdie, I cannot say, which he little need'd, or much desire to intreath our tongue with this kind wherein it far excels.
Spenser's Pastorals.

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. *n. s.* An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL [in compound name, as πᾶν in the Greek compounds] signifies *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælbert* is a *complete conqueror*: *Albert*, *all illustrious*: so *Alard*, *altogether towards*: *Alfric*, *altogether powerful*. To these *Pammachius*, *Panaretus*, *Pamphilus*, &c. do in some measure answer. *Gibson's Camden.*

ÆLI [which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *ali*, *eali*, *elip*, *hilp*, *helie*, and, at this day, *relp*] implies assistance. So *Ælfric* is *auxiliaris*; and *Ælfwold*, an *auxiliary government*; *Ælgifa*, a *lender of assistance*, with which *Boetius*, *Symmachus*, *Epicurus*, &c. bear a plain analogy. *Gibson's Camden.*

ÆNIGMA. See ENIGMA.

AE'RIAL. *adj.* [*aerius*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.

The thunder,
When to roll
With terrour through the dark *aerial* hall.
Paradise Lost.

From all that can with fins or feathers fly,
Thro the *aerial* or the watry sky. *Prior.*

I gathered the thickness of the air, or *aerial* interval, of the glasses at that ring.
Newton's Opticks.

Vegetables abound more with *aerial* particles than animal substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Produced by the air.

The rest of human toil, their daily food,
Aerial honey, and ambrosial dews.
Dryden's Virg. Georg.

3. Inhabiting the air.

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright *aerial* spirits live inspher'd,
In regions mild, of calm and serene air.
Paradise Regained.

Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. *Locke.*

4. Placed in the air.

Here subterranean works and cities see,
There towns *aerial* on the waving tree.
Pope's Essay on Man.

5. High; elevated in situation, and therefore in the air.

A spacious city stood, with fairest walls
Sure mounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,
Aerial spires, and citadels, the seat
Of kings and heroes resolute in war. *Philips.*

A'ERIE. *n. s.* [*airie*, Fr.] The proper word, in hawks and other birds of prey, for that which we generally call a neſt in other birds. *Cowell.*

AERO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

A'EROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μάντις, Gr.] The art of divining by the air. *Dict.*

AERO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μέτρεω.] The art of meaſuring the air. *Dict.*

AERO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and σκοπέω, Gr.] The obſervation of the air. *Dict.*

Æ'THIOPS-MINERAL. *n. ſ.* A medicine ſo called, from its dark colour, prepared of quickſilver and ſulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such as have uſed it moſt, think its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

ÆTI'TES. *n. ſ.* [ἀετὸς, an eagle.] Eagle-ſtone. It is about the bigneſs of a cheſtnut, and hollow, with ſomewhat in it that rattles upon ſhaking. *Quincy.*

AFA'R. *adv.* [from *a* and *at*, and *far*.] See FAR.

1. At a great diſtance.

So ſhaken as we are, ſo wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe ſhort-winded accents of new broil,
To be commenc'd in ſtrands *afar* remote.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

We hear better when we hold our breath: from contrary; inſomuch as in liſtening to attain a ſound *afar* off, men hold their breath.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 284.

2. To or from a great diſtance.

Hector haſtened to receive his bow;
Diſmiſs'd his beaver'd helm that ſhone *afar*,
The pride of warriors, and the pomp of war.
Dryden.

3. *From afar*; from a diſtant place.

The rough Barbarian, furious in the courſe,
With ſtout deſigns divides the fearful gloom,
And *from afar* in hollow murmur foams.
Addiſon on Italy.

4. *Afar off*; remotely diſtant.

Much ſuſpecting his ſecret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but ſecretly and *afar off*, and to be governed as occaſions ſhould vary.
Sir John Hayward.

AFE'ARD. *participial adj.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with *a* redundant.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

He boldly ſtay'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring oven ſent
A flake of fire, that flaſhing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almoſt made *afeard*.
Fairy Queen.

But tell me, Hal, art thou not horribly *afeard*?
Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick
thee out three ſuch enemies again.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

Till he cheriſh too much beard,
And make Love, or me, *afeard*.
Ben Jonſon's Underwoods.

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

Fear is deſcribed by Spenſer to ride in armour, at the claſhing whereof he looks *afeard of* himſelf.
Peacham.

It is now obſolete; the laſt author whom I have found uſing it, is *Sedley*.

AFFER. n. ſ. [Lat.] The ſouth-weſt wind.

With adverſe blaſt upturns them from the ſouth,
Notus and *Afer*, black with thund'rous clouds.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt. b. x.

AFFABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat. See AFFABLE.] The quality of being affable; eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs; civility; condeſcenſion. It is commonly uſed of ſuperiours.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
Her *affability* and baſhful modeſty,
Her wond'rous qualities, and mild behaviour.
Shakeſpeare.

He was of a moſt flowing courteſy and *affability* to all men, and ſo deſirous to oblige them, that he did not enough conſider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the perſon. *Clarend.*

All inſtances of charity, ſweetneſs of converſation, *affability*, admonition, all ſignifications of tenderneſs, care, and watchfulneſs, muſt be expreſſed towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impoſſible for a publick miniſter to be ſo open and eaſy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be helped out by an *affability* of addreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FFABLE. *adj.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Eaſy of manners; accoſtable; courteous; complaiſant. It is uſed of ſuperiours.

He was *affable*, and both well and fair ſpoken, and would uſe ſtrange ſweetneſs and blandiſhment of words, where he deſired to affect or perſuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

Her father is
An *affable* and courteous gentleman.
Shakeſp. Tam. Shrew.

Gentle to me and *affable* hath been
Thy condeſcenſion, and ſhall be honour'd ever
With grateful memory. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

2. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

Auguſtus appeared, to long round him with a ſerene and *affable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tatler.*

A'FFABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *affable*.] Courteſy; affability.

A'FFABLY. *adv.* [from *affable*.] In an affable manner; courteouſly; civilly.

A'FFABROUS. *adj.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete; finiſhed in a workman-like manner. *Dict.*

AFFABULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

AFFA'IR. *n. ſ.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Buſineſs; ſomething to be managed or tranſacted. It is uſed for both private and public matters.

I was not born for courts or great *affairs*;
I pay my debts, believe, and ſay my prayers. *Pope.*

A good acquaintance with method will greatly aſſiſt every one in ranging, diſpoſing, and managing all human *affairs*. *Watts's Logick.*

What Sir John's ſkill in ſtate *affairs*,
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
To arm their ſinking country ſent,
Was all deſtroy'd by one event. *Swift.*

To AFFI'AR. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to give a ſanction to; to eſtabliſh: an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy baſis ſure;
For goodneſs dares not check thee!
His title is *affear'd*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

AFFE'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *affect*.]

1. Affection; paſſion; ſenſation.

It ſeemeth that as the feet have a ſympathy with the head, ſo the wrift have a ſympathy with the heart; we ſee the *affects* and paſſions of the heart and ſpirits are notably diſcloſed by the pulſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 97.

2. Quality; circumſtance.

I find it difficult to make out one ſingle ulcer, as authors deſcribe it, without other ſymptoms or *affects* joined to it. *Wiſeman.*

This is only the antiquated word for *affection*.

To AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *affecto*, *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.

The ſun
Had firſt his precept ſo to move, ſo ſhine,
As might *affect* the earth with cold and heat,
Scarce tolerable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x.

The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; ſo far as theſe qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions of men. *South's Sermons.*

Yet even thoſe two particles do reciprocally *affect* each other with the ſame force and vigour, as they would do at the ſame diſtance in any other ſituation imaginable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To move the paſſions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much *affected* with the idea of his appearing in the preſence of that Being, whom none can ſee and live; he muſt be much more *affected*, when he conſiders, that this Being, whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or puniſh him accordingly.
Addiſon, Spectator, N° 513.

3. To aim at; to endeavour after: ſpoken of perſons.

Atrides broke
His ſilence next, but ponder'd ere he ſpoke:
Wiſe are thy words, and glad I would obey,
But thus proud man *affects* imperial ſway.
Dryden's Iliad.

4. To tend to; to endeavour after; ſpoken of things.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as the globe of the earth and ſea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity.
Newton's Opticks.

5. To be fond of; to be pleaſed with; to love; to regard with fondneſs.

That little which ſome of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning ſuch matter as the ſacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful ſort *affect*. *Hooker, b.* i.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience riſe.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

Think not that wars we love, and thoſe *affect*;
Or that we hate ſweet peace. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

None but a woman could a man direct
To tell us women what we moſt *affect*.
Dryd. Wife of Bath.

6. To make a ſhew of ſomething; to ſtudy the appearance of any thing; with ſome degree of hypocriſy.

Another nymph, amongſt the many fair,
Before the reſt *affected* ſtill to ſtand,
And watch'd my eye, preventing my command.
Prior.

Theſe often carry the humour ſo far, till their *affected* coldneſs and indifference quite kills all the fondneſs of a lover. *Addiſon, Spectator*, N° 171.

Coquet and coy at once her air,
Both ſtudied, though both ſeem neglected;
Careleſs ſhe is with artful care,
Affecting to ſeem unaffected. *Congreve.*

The conſcious huſband, whom like ſymptoms ſeize,
Changes on her the guilt of their diſeaſe;
Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,
Hell'ſhip the fatal ſecret from her heart. *Granville.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and conſtrained manner.

Spenſer, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius.
Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.

8. To

6. To convict of some crime; to attaint with guilt; a phrase merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud, in promising what they knew they were not able to perform. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

AFFECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*affectatio*, Lat.]

1. Fondness; high degree of liking; commonly with some degree of culpability.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, misliked conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only *affectation* of dissimilitude. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 7.

2. An artificial shew; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence.

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to love the pleasure of solitude, among those who cannot possibly be supposed qualified for passing life in that manner. *Spectator*, N° 264.

AFFE'CTED. *participial adj.* [from *affect*.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill *affected*.
Shakesp. King Lear.

The model they seemed *affected* to in their directory, was not like to any of the foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appearance.

These antick, lisping, *affected* phantasies, these new tuners of accents. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. In a personal sense, full of affectation; as, *an affected lady*.

AFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *affected*.]

1. In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant; they are so willing it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it.
Government of the Tongue, § 5.

Some indeed have been so *affectedly* vain, as to counterfeit immortality, and have chosen their death, in hopes to be esteemed immortal.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. v. *c.* 10.

By talking so familiarly of one hundred and two thousand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or *affectedly* ignorant of our condition. *Swift.*

2. Studiously; with laboured intention.

Some misperfuasions concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners, as if they were designed and *affectedly* chosen for that purpose. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *affected*.] The quality of being affected, or of making false appearances.

AFFE'CTION. *n. s.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent. This general sense is little in use.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some that are mad if they behold a cat;
And others, when the bag-pipe sings i' th' nose,
Cannot contain their urine, for *affection*.
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

2. Passion of any kind.

Then 'gan the Palmer thus: most wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through sufferance grow to fearful end.
Fairy Queen.

[redacted] my late solitary life, which is prone
Sidney, b. i.

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things. *Hooker, b.* i.

To speak truth of Cæsar,
I have not known when his *affections* sway'd
More than his reason. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious *affections*; of which some are milder and gentler, some sharper and more vehement.
Spratt's Sermons.

I can present nothing beyond this to your *affections*, to excite your love and desire. *Dillon.*

3. Love; kindness; good-will to some persons; often with *to* or *towards* before the person.

I have acquainted you
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath answered my *affection*.
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

My king is tangled in *affection* to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.
Shakespeare.

What warmth is there in your *affection towards* any of these princely suitors?
Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.

Make his interest depend upon mutual *affection* and good correspondence with others.
Collier's Moral Essays. Kindness.

Not at first sight, nor with a dear embrace,
Fire your blood, and your dull body heat;
He that *affects*, feels not the soft desire.
Dryden.

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; affectionate regard.

I have reason to distrust mine own judgment; that which may be overborne by new and *affected* reasons. *Bacon.*

Set your *affections* upon my words, desire them, and be thankful for instruction. *Hooker, Serm.* II.

His integrity to the king was without blemish, and his *affection* to the church so notorious, that he never declined it. *Clarendon.*

All the practices of Christianity command us to moderate our passions, to temper our *affections* to worldly things below. *Tillotson.*

Let not the mind of a student be under the influence of warm *affections* to things of fancy, when he comes to the search of truth.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

5. State of the mind, in general.

I am your own,
In many an ill-composed *affection*, such
As I dislike; therefore, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his *affections* dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted.
Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.

6. Quality; property.

The certainty or accuracy which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, must be restrained to what they teach, concerning those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetick or geometry, where the *affections* of quantity are abstractedly considered. *Boyle.*

The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular *affection* of sound in its passage before it come to the lips.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

God may have joined immaterial souls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and, from those different laws of union, there will arise quite different *affections*, and natures, and species of the compound being. *Bentley's Sermons.*

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cause.

It seemed to me a venereal gonorrhœa, and others thought it arose from some scorbutical *affection*.
Wiseman's Surgery.

8. Lively representation in painting.

Affection is the lively representment of any passion whatsoever, as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage. *Wotton's Architecture.*

9. It is used by Shakespeare sometimes for *affectation*.

There was nothing in it that could indict the author of *affection*. *Shakespeare.*

AFFE'CTIONATE. *adj.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection*.]

1. Full of affection; strongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate*: and it is as true, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes passionate. *Spratt's Sermons.*

2. Strongly inclined to; disposed to; with the particle *to*.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire, being *affectionate* of itself to the worst part.
Bacon's Henry VII.

3. Fond; tender.

He found me sitting, behold me this picture, I know not what a how *affectionate* countenance, but, I am sure, with a most *affectionate* mood. *Sidney.*

And thereby
Affectionately, and mournfully beat
The wounded dolphin with their sorrows.
Harvey on Consumptions.

4. Benevolent; tender.

Whom we meet on all our [illegible] with what [illegible] *affectionate* [illegible]
Rogers's Sermons.

AFFE'CTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *affectionate*.] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. *n. s.* [from *affectionate*.] The quality or state of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good will; benevolence.

AFFE'CTIONED. *adj.* [from *affection*.]

1. Affected; conceited. This sense is now obsolete.

An *affectioned* ass that cogs the dice without book, and out it by great swearing.
Shakesp. Twelfth Night.

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another.
Rom. xii. 10.

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *affect*.] In an *affecting* manner. *Dict.*

AFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *affect*.] That which affects; that which strongly touches. It is generally used for painful.

Pain is to us only a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to stop every enjoyment; and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affective* sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears.
Rogers.

AFFECTUO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *affectuous*.] Passionateness. *Dict.*

AFFE'CTUOUS. *adj.* [from *affect*.] Full of passion; as, an *affectuous* speech: a word little used.

To AFFE'R. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, signifying to confirm. See *To* AFFEAR.

AFFE'RORS. *n. s.* [from *affere*.] Such as are appointed in court leets, &c. upon oath, to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute. *Cowell.*

AFFI'ANCE. *n. s.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]

1. A marriage-contract.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won,
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun.
Fairy Queen, b. ii.

2. Trust in general; confidence; secure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.—
—Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance*?
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

3. Trust in the divine promises and protection. To this sense it is now almost confined.

Religion receives man into a covenant of grace, where there is pardon reached out to all truly penitent sinners, and assistance promised, and engaged, and bestowed upon very easy conditions, *viz.* humility, prayer, and *affiance* in him.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

There can be no surer way to success, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To AFFI'ANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance*.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage.

To me, fair maid, or rather widow sad,
He was *affianced* long time before,
And sacred pledge he both gave and had;
False, errant knight, infamous, and forsworn.
Fairy Queen.

Her should Angelo have married, was *affianced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnity, his brother was wrecked, having in that vessel the dowry of his sister.
Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest.
Pope's Odyssey.

AFFI'ANCER. *n. s.* [from *affiance*.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. *Dict.*

AFFIDA'TION. } *n. s.* [from *affido*, Lat.
AFFIDA'TURE. } See AFFIED.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity. *Dict.*

AFFIDA'VIT. *n. s.* [*affidavit* signifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath*.] A declaration upon oath.

You said, if I return'd next time in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of *affidavits*. *Donne.*

Count Rechteren should have made *affidavit* that his servants had been affronted, and then Monsieur Manager would have done him justice.
Spectator, N° 481.

AFFI'ED. *participial adj.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*, Lat. Bracton using the phrase *affidare mulieres*.] Joined by contract; affianced.

Be we *affied*, and such assurance ta'en,
As shall with either part's agreement stand.
Shakesp.

AFFILIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a son. *Chambers.*

A'FFINAGE. *n. s.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Dict.*

AFFI'NED. *adj.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.

If partially *affin'd*, or league in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

AFFI'NITY. *n. s.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted by the husband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to those of the husband. It is opposed to *consanguinity*, or relation by birth.

In this sense it has sometimes the particle *with*, and sometimes *to*, before the person to whom the relation is contracted.

They had left none alive, by the blindness of rage killing many guiltless persons, either for *affinity to* the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant killers. *Sidney, b.* ii.

And Solomon made *affinity with* Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter.
1 *Kings*, iii. 1.

A breach was made with France itself, notwithstanding so strait an *affinity*, so lately accomplished; as if indeed (according to that pleasant maxim of state) kingdoms were never married. *Watton.*

2. Relation to; connexion with; resemblance to: spoken of things.

The British tongue, or Welsh, was in use only in this island, having great *affinity with* the old Gallick. *Camden.*

All things that have *affinity with* the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit. *Bacon, Essay* xxiv.

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity with* that of poetry. *Dryd. Dufresnoy, Pref.*

Man is more distinguished by devotion than by reason, as several brute creatures discover something like reason, though they betray not any thing that bears the least *affinity to* devotion.
Addison, Spect. N° 201.

To AFFI'RM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: opposed to the word *deny*.

Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,
Between the floods of Sala and of Elve.
Shakesp. Henry V.

To AFFI'RM. *v. a.*

1. To declare positively; as, to *affirm* a fact.

2. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment: opposed to *reverse* or *repeal*.

The house of peers hath a power of judicature in some cases, properly to examine, and then to *affirm*; or, if there be cause, to reverse the judgments which have been given in the court of king's bench. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villers.*

In this sense we say, *to affirm the truth*.

AFFI'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.] That which may be affirmed.

Those attributes and conceptions that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when present, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though past.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

AFFI'RMANCE. *n. s.* [from *affirm*.] Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*.

This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made out in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

AFFI'RMANT. *n. s.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

AFFIRMA'TION. *n. s.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to negation or denial.

This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous, and less attemptable, than any of our ladies.
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

2. The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the *affirmation* whereon his despair is founded; and one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is, to convince him, that Christ's death, if he perform the condition required, shall certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*.

The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation*, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before. *Hooker.*

AFFI'RMATIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.]

1. That which affirms, opposed to *negative*; in which sense we use *the affirmative* absolutely, that is, *the affirmative position*.

For the *affirmative*, we are now to answer such proofs of theirs as have been before alleged.
Hooker.

Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the *affirmative*. *Dryden.*

2. That which can or may be affirmed: a sense used chiefly in science.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vanish or cease, there negative ones begin; so in mechanicks, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Newt. Opt.*

3. Applied to persons, he who has the habit of affirming with vehemence; positive; dogmatical.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but report things modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that persuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason, inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFI'RMATIVELY. *adv.* [from *affirmative*.] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint; concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the last heavens, but also denying, there is any vacuity within them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AFFI'RMER. *n. s.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man; and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or, at most, our duty toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick.*

To AFFI'X. *v. a.* [*affigo, affixum*, Lat.]

1. To unite to the end, or *à posteriori*; to subjoin.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another.
Locke.

If men constantly *affixed* applause and disgrace where they ought, the principle of shame would have a very good influence on publick conduct; though on secret vices it lays no restraint.
Rogers's Sermons.

2. To connect consequentially.

The doctrine of irresistibility of grace, in working whatsoever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be *affixed* to gratitude.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

3. Simply to fasten or fix. Obsolete.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are. *Spenser.*

AFFI'X. *n. s.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A term of grammar. Something united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *affixes*, to denote the pronouns possessive or relative.
Clarke's Latin Grammar.

AFFI'XION. *n. s.* [from *affix*.]

1. The act of affixing.

2. The state of being affixed. *Dict.*

AFFLA'TION. *n. f.* [*affio, afflatum*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

AFFLA'TUS. *n. f.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

The poet writing against his genius, will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *Spence on the Odyssey.*

To AFFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*affligo, afflictum*, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

It teacheth us how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them; it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hooker, b. v. § 17.*

O coward conscience, how dost thou *afflict* me! The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight? Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and *afflict* not thyself in thine own counsel. *Ecclus. xxx. 21.*

A father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him ceremonies and sacrifices. *Wisdom.*

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye,
And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

1. The passive *to be afflicted*, has often *at* before the causal noun; *by* is likewise proper.

The mother was so *afflicted at* the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison, Spect.*

AFFLI'CTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *afflicted*.] The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLI'CTER. *n. f.* [from *afflict*.] The person that afflicts.

AFFLI'CTION. *n. f.* [*affliction*, Lat.]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity.

To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous; therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hooker, b. v. § 48.*

We'll bring you to one that you have cozened of money; I think to repay that money will be a biting *affliction*. *Shakespeare.*

1. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to *joy* or *prosperity*.

Besides you know,
Prosperity's the very bond of love,
Whose fresh complexion, and whose heart together,
Affliction alters. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Where shall we find the man that bears *affliction*,
Great and majestic in his griefs, like Cato? *Addison's Cato.*

Some virtues are only seen in *affliction*, and some in prosperity. *Addison, Spectator, N° 257.*

AFFLI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *afflict*.] That which causes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty. *South.*

Nor can they find
Where to retire themselves, or where appease
The *afflictive* keen desire of food, expos'd
To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death. *Philips.*

Restless Proserpine—
—On the spacious land and liquid main
Spreads slow disease, and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

AFFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concourse. It is almost always used figuratively.

I shall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

Those degrees of fortune, which give fulness and *affluence* to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or ease, let *affluence* or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

A'FFLUENCY. *n. f.* The same with *affluence*.

A'FFLUENT. *adj.* [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body; which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk, by the *affluent* blood that is transmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I see thee, Lord and end of my desire,
Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store,
Which human vows at smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *affluent*.] The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*

A'FFLUX. *n. f.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

2. That which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by procreations; *ergo*, it must be by new *affluxes* to London out of the country. *Graunt.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

An animal that must lie still, receives the *efflux* of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it. *Locke.*

AFFLU'XION. *n. f.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous *affluxion*, or else denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To AFFO'RD. *v. a.* [*affourrer, affourrager*, Fr.]

1. To yield or produce; as, *the soil affords grain; the trees afford fruits*. This seems to be the primitive signification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad, but less properly.

So soon as Maurmon there arriv'd, the door
To him did open, and *afforded* way. *Fairy Queen.*

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity *affordeth* continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it *affordeth* despair and remediless calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. To be able to sell. It is used always with reference to some certain price; as, *I can afford this for less than the other.*

They sell their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may *afford* cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expence of its members. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, *travellers can afford more finery in peace than war.*

The same errours run through all families, where there is wealth enough to *afford* that their sons may be good for nothing. *Swift on Modern Education.*

To AFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*afforestare*, Lat.] To turn ground into forest.

It appeareth, by *Charta de Foresta*, that he *afforested* many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disafforested. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFORESTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *afforest*.] The charter *de Foresta* was to reform the encroachments made in the time of *Richard* I. and *Henry* II. who had made new *afforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

To AFFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*affranchir*, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, or *effriger*, Fr. which *Menage* derives from *fragor*; perhaps it comes from *frigus*.] To fright; to terrify; to strike with fear. This word is not now in use.

The same to wight he never would disclose,
But when as monsters huge he would dismay,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*. *Fairy Queen.*

AFFRA'Y, or AFFRA'YMENT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others; a law term. A battle: in this sense it is written *fray*.

2. Tumult; confusion: out of use.

Let the night be calm and quiet time,
Without tempestuous storms or sad *affray*. *Spenser.*

AFFRI'CTION. *n. f.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times observed, in wearing silver-hilted swords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriction* would quickly blacken them; and, congruously hereunto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case. *Boyle.*

To AFFRI'GHT. *v. a.* [See FRIGHT.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify. It generally implies a sudden impression of fear.

Thy name *affrights* me, in whose sound is death. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Godlike his courage seem'd, whom not delight
Could soften, nor the fact of death *affright*. *Waller.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conq'ring arm,
Shall, more than once, the Punic bands *affright*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with *at* before the thing feared.

Thou shalt not be *affrighted at* them: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deut. vii. 21.*

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

As one *affright*
With hellish fiends, or furies mad uproar,
He then upraise. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.*

AFFRI'GHT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Terrour; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, cloathed with cloudy night,
Does shew to him that walks in fear and sad *affright*. *Fairy Queen.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a straggling house;
Yet still he was at hand, without request,
To serve the sick, to succour the distress'd;
Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,
The dangers of a dark tempestuous night. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The

2. The cause of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance.

I see the gods
Upbraid our suff'rings, and would humble them,
By sending these *affrights*, while we are here,
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear.
B. Jonſ. Catiline.

The war at hand appears with more *affright*,
And rises ev'ry moment to the sight. *Dryd. Æneid.*

AFFRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *affright.*] Full of affright or terrour; terrible; dreadful.

There is an absence of all that is destructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRI'GHTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *affright.*]

1. The impression of fear; terrour.

She awaked with the *affrightment* of a dream.
Wotton.

Passionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terrour and *affrightment*, which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impression. *Locke.*

2. The state of fearfulness.

Whether those that, under any anguish of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. *Hammond.*

To AFFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem ſtare*; *ad frontem contumeliam alludere*, to insult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This seems the genuine and original sense of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have closely sent for Hamlet hither,
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

The fourteenth, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway, whom when they found both ready and resolute to fight, they desired enterparlance. *Sir John Hayward.*

2. To meet, in an hostile manner, front to front.

How holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd,
And with them darkness durst *affront* his light.
Paradiſe Loſt.

3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. With respect to this sense, it is observed by Cervantes, that, if a man strikes another on the back, and then runs away, the person so struck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a justification of the act.

Did not the fatal war *affront* thy coast?
Yet sattest thou an idle looker-on. *Daniel*, i. 51.

But harm precedes not sin, only our foe,
Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul esteem
Of our integrity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, b. ix.

I would learn the cause, why Dorrimond,
Within my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almost within my sight, *affronts* a prince,
Who shortly shall command him.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

This brings to mind Faustina's fondness for the gladiator, and is interpreted as satire. But how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius? *Addiſon.*

AFFRO'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *affront.*]

1. Open opposition; encounter: a sense not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*.
Samſon Agoniſtes.

2. Insult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment; contumely.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his son. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

You've done enough; for you design'd my chains:
The grace is vanish'd, but th' *affront* remains.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

He that is found reasonable in one thing, is concluded to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise, is thought so unjust an *affront*, and so senseless a censure, that nobody ventures to do it. *Locke.*

There is nothing which we receive with so much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our understanding, and treating us like children or idiots.
Addiſon's Spectator, N° 512

3. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general sense.

Oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

4. Disgrace; shame. This sense is rather peculiar to the Scottish dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great presumption, was defeated, upon the sense of which *affront* he died with grief.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

AFFRO'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *affront.*] The person that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. *participial adj.* [from *affront.*] That which has the quality of affronting; contumelious.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean, some are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, because of the secondary idea which custom has affixed to them. *Watts's Logick.*

To AFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affuſum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I poured acid liquors, to try if they could find any volatile salt or spirit, which would probably have discovered itself, by making an ebullition with the *affused* liquor. *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*affuſio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To AFFY'. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr. *affidare mulierem*, Bracton.] To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

To AFFY'. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put trust in; to confide. Not in use.

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*
In thy uprightness and integrity,
That I will here dismount my loving friends.
Shakſp. Titus Andr.

AFI'ELD. *adv.* [from *a* and *field*. See FIELD.] To the field.

We drove *afield*, and both together heard
What time the gray fly winds her sultry horn,
Batt'ning our flocks with the fresh dews of night.
Milton.

Afield I went, amid the morning dew,
To mark my time, for to the field to rouse the crew.
Gay.

AFLA'T. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*. See FLAT.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many trees of fruit trees, take a box tree, and bow it, and lay all the branches *aflat* upon the ground, and cast earth upon them; and every two will take root.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

AFLO'AT. *adv.* [from *a* and *float*. See FLOAT.] Floating; born up in the water; not sinking: in a figurative sense, within view; in motion.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now *aflat*;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and *aflat*, and, just in the critical height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly over-rule it to your own purpose, as a spark of fire, falling upon gunpowder, will infallibly blow it up. *South.*

There are generally several hundred loads of timber *aflat*, for they cut above twenty-five leagues up the river; and other rivers bring in their contributions. *Addiſon's Italy.*

AFOOT. *adv.* [from *a* and *foot*.]

1. On foot; not on horseback.

He thought it best to return, the next day, to a village not far off, and dispatching his horse in some sort, the next day early, to come *afoot* thither. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. In action; as, *a deſign is afoot.*

I prythee, tell me what this sad *afoot*,
Ivy with the wings of speed is early out
Of your eyrie, uncle. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. In motion.

O. Are my lord and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not—

'Tis said they are *afoot*. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

AFORE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*. See BEFORE.]

1. Not behind; as, he held the shield *afore*: not in use.

2. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as, he stood *afore* him.

3. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

AFO'RE. *adv.*

1. In time foregone or past.

Whosoever should make light of any thing *afore* spoken or written, out of his own house a tree should be taken, and he thereon be hanged.
Eſdras, vi. 22.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his wit. *Shakſpeare's Twelfth N.*

2. First in the way.

Alarbas, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd;
Will you go on *afore*? *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

3. In front; in the fore-part.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body monstrous, horrible, and vast. *Fairy Q.*

AFO'RE-GOING. *participial adj.* [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.

AFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand*.]

1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse are occasional, and such as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account.
Government of the Tongue.

2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted.

Spain would be found, even in the former times, when it was most spoken, Spain was not so mighty as it is, and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in power.
Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain.

AFO'REMENTIONED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give him, or resist to the *aforementioned*, but were reduced themselves to the same servile condition. *Arbuthnot.*

AFO'RENAMED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *named*.] Named before.

Imitate for a thing of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter.
Peacham on Drawing.

AFO'RESAID. *adj.* [from *afore* and *ſaid*.] Said before.

It need not be a repetition, if we resume again that which we said in the *aforesaid* experiment.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 771.

AFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time.*] In time paſt.

O thou that art waxen old in wickedneſs, now thy ſins which thou haſt committed *aforetime* are come to light. *Sufanna.*

AFRA'ID. *participial adj.* [from the verb *affray*: it ſhould therefore properly be written with *ff.*]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

To perſecute them with thy tempeſt, and make them *afraid* with thy ſtorm. *Pſalm* lxxxiii. 15.

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet *of* death *afraid*,
In anguiſh of her ſpirit, thus ſhe pray'd.
Dryden's Fables.

If, while this wearied fleſh draws fleeting breath,
Not ſatisfy'd with life, *afraid of* death,
It haply be thy will, that I ſhould know
Glimpſe of delight, or paſte fion anxious woe;
From now, from inſtant now, great Sire, diſpel
The clouds that preſs my ſoul. *Pope.*

AFRE'SH. *adv.* [from *a* and *freſh.* See FRESH.] Anew; again, after intermiſſion.

The Germans ſerving upon great horſes, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by light ſkirmiſhes; the Turks, with their light horſes, eaſily ſhunning their charge, and again, at their pleaſure, charging them *afreſh*, when they ſaw the heavy horſes almoſt weary.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

When once we have attained theſe ideas, they may be excited *afreſh* by the uſe of words.
Watts's Logick.

AFRO'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *front.*] In front; in direct oppoſition to the face.

Theſe four came all *afront*, and mainly thruſt at me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p.* i.

A'FTER. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and ſtood *behind* him. It is oppoſed to *before*.

What ſays Lord Warwick, ſhall we *after* them?—
—*After* them! nay, *before* them, if we can.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

2. In purſuit of.

After whom is the king of Iſrael come out? *After* whom doſt thou purſue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a flea. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14.

3. Behind. This is not a common uſe.

Sometimes I placed a third priſm *after* a ſecond, and ſometimes alſo a fourth *after* a third, by all which the image might be often refracted ſideways. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Poſterior in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the ſcenes of day and night.
Dryden's Fables.

We ſhall examine the ways of conveyance of the ſovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mint-man, but takes greatneſs of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinſic value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman ſtatues, ſeveral of Venus, in different poſtures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made *after* the ſame deſign. *Addiſon's Italy.*

This alluſion is *after* the oriental manner: thus in the Pſalms, how frequently are perſons compared to cedars. *Pope's Odyſſey, notes.*

A'FTER. *adv.*

1. In ſucceeding time. It is uſed of time mentioned as ſucceeding ſome other. So we cannot ſay, I ſhall be happy *after*, but *hereafter*; but we ſay, I was firſt made miſerable by the loſs, but was *after* happier.

Far be it from me, to juſtify the cruelties which were at firſt uſed towards them, which had their reward ſoon *after*. *Bacon.*

Thoſe who, from the pit of hell
Roaming to ſeek their prey on earth, durſt fix
Their feats long *after* next the ſeat of God.
Paradiſe Loſt.

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, leſt it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

AFTER is compounded with many words, but almoſt always in its genuine and primitive ſignification; ſome, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

A'FTER ACCEPTATION. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *acceptation.*] A ſenſe afterwards, not at firſt admitted.

Thirdly, I have noted as in a ſcientific ſpace, I mean, two each apart, contract the place: Some, who to ſay not length extend the line, The church's *after acceptation* join.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

A'FTERAGES. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *ages.*] Succeſſive times; poſterity. Of this word I have found no ſingular; but ſee not why it might not be ſaid, *This will be done in ſome* afterage.

Nor the whole land, which the Chriſtites ſhould or might, in future time, conquer; ſeeing, in *afterages*, they became lords of many nations.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

Nor to philoſophers is praiſe denied,
Whoſe wiſe inſtructions *afterages* guide.
Sir J. Denham.

What an opinion will *afterages* entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, to bring in a ſuperſtition, which their forefathers periſhed in flames to keep out. *Atterbur.*

A'FTER ALL. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at laſt; in fine; in concluſion; upon the whole; at the moſt.

They have given no good proof in aſſerting this extravagant principle, for which, *after all*, they have no ground or colour, but a paſſage or two of ſcripture, miſerably perverted, in oppoſition to many expreſs texts. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to ſome good old Author, whoſe works I ſtudy. *Pope on Paſtoral Poetry.*

A'FTERBIRTH. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *birth.*] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after; the ſecundine.

The exorbitances of deſcenſions, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *after-birth* left behind, produce ſuch virulent diſtempers of the blood, as make it caſt out a tumour.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

A'FTERCLAP. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *clap.*] Unexpected events happening after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's mead they chuſely went,
For fear of *after-claps* to prevent.
Spenſ. Hub. Tale.

It is commonly taken in an ill ſenſe.

A'FTERCOST. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *coſt.*] The latter charges; the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

You muſt take care to carry off the land floods and ſtreams, before you attempt draining; leſt your *aftercoſt* and labour prove unſucceſsful.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

A'FTERCROP. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *crop.*] The ſecond crop or harveſt of the ſame year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

A'FTER-DINNER. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *dinner.*] The hour paſſing juſt after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amuſement.

Thou haſt not youth nor age,
But, as it were, an *after-dinner's* ſleep,
Dreaming on both. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

A'FTER-ENDEAVOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *endeavour.*] Endeavours made after the firſt effort or endeavour.

There is no reaſon why the ſound of a pipe ſhould leave traces in their brains, which, not firſt, but by their *after-endeavours*, ſhould produce the like ſounds. *Locke.*

A'FTER-INQUIRY. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *enquiry.*] Enquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.

You muſt either be directed by ſome that take upon them to know, or take upon yourſelf that, which, I am ſure, you do not know, or jump the *after-enquiry* on your peril. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To A'FTEREYE. *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye.*] To keep one in view; to follow in view. This is not in uſe.

Thou ſhouldſt have made him
As little as a crow, or leſs, ere left
To *after-eye* him. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

A'FTERGAME. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *game.*] The ſcheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practiſed after the original deſign has miſcarried; methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open himſelf a little earlier than other men, delighting to play an *aftergame*, as well as forehand, which ſuit both their turns and fortune. *Wotton.*

The fables of the axe-handle and the wedge, ſave to precaution us not to put raſhly a good cauſe to the hazard upon an *aftergame*; but to weigh beforehand what we ſay and do. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Our firſt deſign, my friend, has prov'd abortive;
Still there remains an *aftergame* to play.
Addiſon's Cato.

A'FTERHOURS. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *hours.*] The hours that ſucceed.

So ſmile the heav'ns upon this holy act,
That *afterhours* with ſorrow chide us not.
Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

A'FTER-LIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *live.*] He that lives in ſucceeding times.

By this my preſent vent
Unto myſelf, let *after-livers* know. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A'FTERLOVE. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *love.*] The ſecond or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the firſt, how heinous e'er it be,
To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

A'FTERMATH. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *math*, from *mow.*] The latter math; the ſecond crop of graſs, mown in autumn. See AFTERCROP.

A'FTERNOON. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *noon.*] The time from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty waining and diſtreſſed widow,
Ev'n in the *afternoon* of her beſt days,
Made prize and purchaſe of his wanton eye.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

However,

However, keep the lively taste you hold
Of God; and love him now, but fear him more;
And, in your *afternoons*, think what you told
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before.
Donne.

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But, when the business of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they spend the *afternoon*. *Dryden's Persius, Sat.* i.

A'FTERPAINS. *n. s.* [from *after* and *pain.*] The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the secundine.

A'FTERPART. *n. s.* [from *after* and *part.*] The latter part.

The sensibleness of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe; and, in the *afterpart*, reason and foresight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his piety and improvement. *Locke.*

A'FTERPROOF. *n. s.* [from *after* and *proof.*]

1. Evidence posterior to the thing in question.
2. Qualities known by subsequent experience.

All I now, that he likewise at first was much under the expectation of his *aberpof*; such a solar influence there is in the solar aspect. *Wotton.*

A'FTERTASTE. *n. s.* [from *after* and *taste.*] A taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

A'FTERTHOUGHT. *n. s.* [from *after* and *thought.*] Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be used for *secondthought*.

Expence, and *afterthought*, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair;
Suspicions, and mistrustful surmise,
And jealousy suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all the view'd, in tawny dress'd,
Downlook'e, and with a cuckow on her fist.
Dryden's Fables.

A'FTER-TIMES. *n. s.* [from *after* and *time.*] Succeeding times. See AFTER-AGES.

You promis'd once, a progeny divine
Of Roman race, rising from the Trojan line,
In after-times should hold the world in awe,
And to the seas and ocean give the law.
Dryden's Virgil.

A'FTERTOSSING. *n. s.* [from *after* and *toss.*] The motion of the sea after a storm.

Contusions and tumults are only the impotent remorses of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *aftertossings* of a sea when the storm is laid. *Addison's Freeholder.*

A'FTERWARD. *adv.* [from *after* and peapb, Sax.] In succeeding time: sometimes written *afterwards*, but less properly.

Cases not thought upon before, may *afterward* spring up, and be reasonable causes of retaining that, which former considerations did formerly presume to be instituted. *Hooker.*

An anxious distrust of the divine goodness, makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miserable beforehand, for fear of being so *afterward*. *L'Estrange.*

A'FTERWIT. *n. s.* [from *after* and *wit.*] The contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. See AFTERTHOUGHT.

There is no recalling what's gone and past; so that *afterwit* comes too late, when the mischief is done. *L'Estrange.*

A'FTER-WRATH. *n. s.* [from *after* and *wrath.*] Anger when the provocation seems past.

I hear him mock
The luck of Cæsar, which the gods give men
T' excuse their *after-wrath*.
Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.

A'GA. *n. s.* The title of a Turkish military officer.

AGA'IN. *adv.* [agen, Sax.]

1. A second time; once more; marking the repetition of the same thing.

The poor remnant of human seed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* slowly, by little and little. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

Should Nature's self invade the world *again*,
And o'er the centre spread the liquid main,
Thy pow'r were safe. *Waller.*

Go now, deluded man, and seek *again*
New toils, new dangers, on the dusty plain.
Dryd. Æneid.

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the rest, who possess lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the sake of establishing their superstition. *Swift.*

2. On the other hand; marking some opposition or contrariety.

His wit increased upon the occasion; and so much the more, if the occasion were sharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the shortness of his foresight, or the strength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*

Those things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them, and those things, *again*, which another cannot part with, but to his own loss and shame. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. On another part; marking a transition to some new consideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of snow;
Again, behold the winter's weight
Oppress the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*

4. In return, noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, His fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.

5. Back; in restitution.

When your head did but ake,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows;
The best I had, a princess wrought it me,
And I did never ask it you *again*.
Shakesp. King John.

6. In return for any thing; in recompence.

That he hath given will he pay *again*.
Prov. xix. 27.

7. In order of rank or succession; marking distribution.

Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next? Action. What next *again*? Action. *Bacon's Essays.*

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them: and the cause of that *again* is either the tough and viscous juice of the plant, or the strength and heat thereof. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

8. Besides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall soldiers; yet that is but a spot of ground. But, on the other side, there is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has blest with store of wit,
Yet want as much *again* to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at strife,
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife.
Pope.

I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre, more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

10. *Again and again*; with frequent repetition; often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings: it must be repeated *again and again*, with a close attention to the tenour of the discourse. *Locke.*

11. In opposition; by way of resistance.

Who art thou that answerest *again*?
Rom. ix. 20.

12. Back; as, returning from some message.

Bring us word *again* which way we shall go.
Deut. i. 22.

AGA'INST. *prep.* [ænzeon, onzeonð, Sax.]

1. In opposition to any person.

And he will be a wild man, his hand will be *against* every man, and every man's hand *against* him. *Gen.* xvi. 12.

2. Contrary; opposite, in general.

That authority of men should prevail with men either *against* or above reason, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against* the hair. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

We might work any effect without and *against* matter; and this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The preventing goodness of God does even wrest him from himself, and save him, as it were, *against* his will. *South.*

The god, uneasy till he slept again,
Resolv'd, at once, to rid himself of pain;
And, tho' *against* his custom, call'd aloud. *Dryden.*

Men often say a thing is *against* their conscience, when really it is not. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be said *against* a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are: and if so, after all our arguments *against* a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not. *Tillotson.*

The church-clergy have written the best collection of tracts *against* popery that ever appeared in England. *Swift.*

4. With contrary motion or tendency: used of material action.

Boils and plagues
Plaister you o'er, that one infect another
Against the wind a mile. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the fresh air; and many times flieth *against* the wind, as trouts and salmons swim *against* the stream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

If aught *against* my life
Thy country sought of thee, it sought unjustly,
Against the law of nature, law of nations. *Milton.*

Against the public sanctions of the peace,
Against all omens of their ill success;
With fates averse, the root in arms resort,
To force their monarch, and insult the court.
Dryden.

6. Opposite to, in place.

Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away.
Dryden.

7. To the hurt of another. See sense 5.

And, when thou think'st of her eternity,
Think not that death *against* her nature is;
Think it a birth: and when thou go'st to die,
Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss.
Sir J. Davies.

8. In provision for; in expectation of.

This mode of speaking probably had its original from the idea of making provision

provision *against*, or in oppoſition to, a time of misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral ſenſe. It ſometimes has the caſe elliptically ſuppreſſed, as, *againſt* he comes, that is, *againſt the time* when he comes.

Thence ſhe them brought into a ſtately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair diſpred,
And ready dight with drapets feſtival,
Againſt the viands ſhould be miniſtred.
Fairy Queen.

The like charge was given them *againſt* the time they ſhould come to ſettle themſelves in the land promiſed unto their fathers. *Hooker.*

Some ſay, that ever 'gainſt that ſeaſon comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning ſingeth all night long:
And then they ſay no ſpirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholeſome, then no planets ſtrike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallow'd and ſo gracious is the time.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

To that purpoſe, he made haſte to Briſtol, that all things might be ready *againſt* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Againſt the promis'd time provides with care,
And haſtens in the woof the robes he was to wear.
Dryden.

All which I grant to be reaſonably and truly ſaid, and only deſire they may be remembered *againſt* another day. *Stillingfleet.*

A'GALAXY. *n. ſ.* [from *α* and γάλα, Gr.] Want of milk. *Dict.*

AGA'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerneſs; as, a bird gapes for meat.

In himſelf was all his ſtate;
More ſolemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horſes led, and groom besmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and ſets them all *agape*.
Paradiſe Loſt.

Dazzle the crowd, and ſet them all *agape*.
Philips.

The whole crowd ſtood *agape*, and ready to take the doctor at his word. *Spectator*, N° 572.

A'GARICK. *n. ſ.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of uſe in phyſic, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is uſed only in dying, the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excreſcences which grow upon trees, both of them in the nature of muſhrooms; the one the Romans call *boletus*, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, that is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by ſome, that it groweth alſo at the roots. *Bacon.*

AGA'ST. *adj.* [This word, which is uſually, by later authors, written *aghaſt*, is, not improbably, the true word derived from *agaze*, which has been written *aghaſt*, from a miſtaken etymology. See AGHAST.] Struck with terrour; amazed; frighted to aſtoniſhment.

Thus roving on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' adventrous bands,
With ſhudd'ring horrour pale, and eyes *agaſt*,
View'd firſt their lamentable lot, and found
No reſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A'GATE. *n. ſ.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs, often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In ſhape no bigger than an *agate* ſtone,
On the forefinger of an alderman.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind; they have a grey horny ground, clouded, lineated, or ſpotted with different colours, chiefly duſky, black, brown, red, and ſometimes blue. *Woodward.*

A'GATY. *adj.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of the nature of agate.

An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diameter; the whole covered over with a friable cretaceous cruſt. *Woodward.*

To AGA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to ſet *a gazing*; as, *amaze*, *amuſe*, and others.] To ſtrike with amazement; to ſtupify with ſudden terrour. The verb is now out of uſe.

So as they travell'd, ſo they 'gan eſpy
An armed knight toward them gallop faſt,
That ſeemed from ſome feared foe to fly,
Or other grieſly thing that him *agaſt*. *Fairy Queen.*

AGA'ZED. *participial adj.* [from *agaze*; which ſee.] Struck with amazement; terrified to ſtupidity.

Hundreds he ſent to hell, and none durſt ſtand him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd, "The devil was in arms!"
All the whole army ſtood *agazed* on him.
Shakeſp. Henry VI

AGE. *n. ſ.* [*age*, Fr. anciently *eage*, or *aage*; it is deduced by *Menage* from *ætatium*, of *ætas*; by *Junius*, from *ai*, which, in the Teutonic dialects, ſignified long duration.]

1. Any period of time attributed to ſomething as the whole, or part, of its duration: in this ſenſe, we ſay, the *age* of man, the ſeveral *ages* of the world, the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being ſeven *ages*. *Shakeſpeare.*

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt ſeventeen years; ſo the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and ſeven years. *Geneſis*, xlvii. 28.

2. A ſucceſſion or generation of men.

Hence, laſtly, ſprings one of poſterities,
For things th' ſame kind would ev'rlaſting make.
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* ſhall take.
Sir J. Davies.

Next to the Son,
Deſtin'd Reſtorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, ſhall to the *ages* riſe,
Or down from heav'n deſcend.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

No declining *age*
Ever felt the rapture of poetic rage. *Roſcommon.*

3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or ſhall live; as, the *age* of heroes.

No long'r now the golden *age* appears,
When patriarch wits ſurviv'd a thouſand years.
Pope.

4. The ſpace of a hundred years; a ſecular period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old age; oldneſs.

You ſee how full of change his *age* is: the obſervation we have made of it hath not been little, he always loved our ſiſter moſt, and with what poor judgment he hath now caſt her off!
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

Boys muſt not have the ambition or paſſion of men, Nor men the weakneſſes of *age*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

And on his ſtretched ſides a full-grown lion hung
The love-deſpiſed, and the *age*-ſlow prey'd;
Inſultin *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave ſad marks of his deſtructive ſway.
Prior.

6. Maturity; ripeneſs; years of diſcretion; full ſtrength of life.

A ſeeming admiſſion of proficiency, all that either, being of *age*, deſire that admiſſion for themſelves, or that, in infancy, are by others preſented to that charity of the church. *Hammond.*

We thought our fires, not with their own content,
Had, ere we came to *age*, our portion ſpent.
Dryden.

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of diſcretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age*: In a woman, at ſeven years of *age*, the lord her father may diſtrain his tenants for aid to marry her; at the *age* of nine years, ſhe is dowable; at twelve years, ſhe is able finally to ratify and confirm her former conſent given to matrimony; at fourteen, ſhe is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and ſhall be out of ward at the death of her anceſtor: at ſixteen, ſhe ſhall be out of ward, though, at the death of her anceſtor, ſhe was within the *age* of fourteen years; at twenty-one, ſhe is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the *age* of fourteen, a ſtripling is enabled to chooſe his own guardian; at the *age* of fourteen, a man may conſent to marriage. *Cowell.*

A'GED. *adj.* [from *age*. It makes two ſyllables in poetry.]

1. Old; ſtricken in years; applied generally to animate beings.

If the converſation do bind between man and man, the *aged*, for the moſt part, are to be reverenced, leaſt ſubject to raſh and unadviſed paſſions. *Hooker.*

Novelty is only in requeſt; and it is dangerous to be *aged* in any kind of courſe, as it is virtuous to be conſtant in any undertaking.
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

Kindneſs in ſtate too weak a charm will prove,
To raiſe the frozen fires of *aged* love. *Prior.*

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. This uſe is rare, and commonly with ſome tendency to the *proſopopœia*.

The people did not more worſhip the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves; and the ſame Chriſtian faith of the *aged* oaks.
Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſe on Rom. Idol.

A'GEDLY. *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an aged perſon.

AGE'N. *adv.* [agen, Sax.] Again; in return. See AGAIN.

This word is now only written in this manner, though it be in reality the true orthography, for the ſake of rhime.

Thus Venus: Thus her ſon reply'd *agen*;
None of your ſiſters have we heard or ſeen.
Dryden.

A'GENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting; the ſtate of being in action; action.

A few advices there are in the following papers, tending to aſſert the ſuperintendence and *agency* of Providence in the natural world.
Woodward's Prof. to Nat. Hiſtory.

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; buſineſs performed by an agent.

Some of the purchaſers themſelves may be content to live cheap in a worſe country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and *agencies*. *Swift.*

A'GENT. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which acts; oppoſed to *patient*, or that which is acted upon.

This word is oft truly aſcribed unto the force of impreſſion upon the body *agent*, and then, by a ſecondary meaning, it may upon a diverſe body; as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or ſome part of a beaſt, between ſtrongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more induſtrious, and of more confident and perſiſting than otherwiſe he would be. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A'GENT. *n. ſ.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that poſſeſſes the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as needless in regard of the *agent*, which feeth already what to reſolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom nor *agent*, from the inſtrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known.
Davies.

Heav'n made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, tho' he foreſaw the will.
Freedom was firſt beſtow'd on human race,
And preſcience only held the ſecond place.
Dryden.

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created *agent*, conſequently being in effect of the divine omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*

2. A ſubſtitute; a deputy; a factor; a perſon employed to tranſact the buſineſs of another.

—All hearts in love, uſe your own tongues;
Let ev'ry eye negotiate for itſelf,
And truſt no *agent*. *Shak. Sonn.*

They had not the wit to ſend to them, in any orderly faſhion, *agents* or children grown to years, and to treat with them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife,
Who not content to be reveng'd on you,
The *agents* of your paſſion will purſue.
Dryden's Aureng.

3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

They produce ſeveral effects, by the proper application of agents to patients. *Tuyne.*

AGELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *gelu.*] Concretion of ice.

It is found in hail, and formed in its guttulous deſcent in the air, growing greater or leſſer according to the accretion of pluvious *aggelation* about the fundamental atoms thereof.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

AGGENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect mixture, there is required a tranſmutation of both; now where this converſion or *aggeneration* is made, there is alſo required, in the almoſt, a ſimilarity of matter.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

AGGERO'SE. *adj.* [from *agger*, Lat.] Full of heaps *Dict.*

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.
2. To gather together.

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. n.*

Beſides, the hard *agglomerating* ſalts,
The ſpoil of ages, would impervious choke
Their ſecret channels. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

AGGLU'TINANTS. *n. ſ.* [from *agglutinate.*] Thoſe medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite one part to another; to join together, ſo as not to fall aſunder. It is a word almoſt appropriated to medicine.

The body has got room enough to grow into its full dimenſions, which is performed by the daily ingeſtion of food that is digeſted into blood; which being diffuſed through the body, is *agglutinated* to thoſe parts that were immediately *agglutinated* to the foundation parts of the womb.
Harvey on Conſumptions.

AGGLUTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agglutinate.*] Union; coheſion; the act of agglutinating; the ſtate of being agglutinated.

The occaſion of its not healing by *agglutination*, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

AGGLU'TINATIVE. *adj.* [from *agglutinate.*] That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the *agglutinative* rowler. *Wiſeman.*

To AGGRANDI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aggrandiſer*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to perſons generally, ſometimes to things.

If the king ſhould uſe it no better than the pope did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

Theſe furniſh us with glorious ſprings and mediums, to raiſe and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our ſouls, to awaken the better paſſions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purpoſes. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

A'GGRANDIZEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*aggrandiſſement*, Fr.] The ſtate of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

A'GGRANDIZER. *n. ſ.* [from *aggrandize.*] The perſon that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To AGGRA'TE. *v. a.* [*aggratare*, Ital.] To pleaſe; to treat with civilities: a word not now in uſe.

And in the midſt thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies ſate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour;
The which them did in moſteſt wiſe amate,
And each one fought his lady to *aggrate*.
Fairy Queen.

To A'GGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]

1. To make heavy, uſed only in a metaphorical ſenſe; as, to *aggravate* an accuſation, or a puniſhment.

A grove hard by, ſprung up with this their change,
His will who reigns above! to *aggravate*
Their penance, laden with fruit, like that
Which grew in Paradiſe, the bane of Eve
Uſ'd by the tempter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

At glorious Turnus in the liſts appears,
And *aggravating* crimes augments their fears.
Dryd. Virg.

2. To make any thing worſe, by the addition of ſome particular circumſtance, not eſſential.

This offence, in itſelf ſo heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof, which was not malice or diſcontent, but an aſpiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

AGGRAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aggravate.*]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.
2. The act of enlarging to enormity.

A painter added a pair of whiſkers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features changed it into the Saracen's head. *Addiſon.*

3. The extrinſical circumſtances or accidents, which increaſe the guilt of a crime, or the miſery of a calamity.

He, to the ſins which he commits, hath the *aggravation* ſuperadded of committing them againſt knowledge, againſt conſcience, againſt light of the contrary law. *Hammond.*

If it be weigh'd
By itſelf, with *aggravations* not imcharg'd,
Or elſe with juſt allowance counterpoiſ'd,
I may, it poſſible, thy pardon find
The ſafer way to me, or thy hatred leſs. *Milton.*

A'GGREGATE. *adj.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one maſs, body, or ſyſtem.

The ſolid reaſon of one man with unprejudiced apprehenſions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or *aggregate* teſtimony of many hundreds.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or *aggregate* forms of particular things, and nonſenſical ſyſtems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'GGREGATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The complex, or collective reſult of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reaſon of the far greateſt part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of miſtaken phantaſms, and, in things not ſenſible, a conſtant deluſion.
Glanville's Sceptſis Scientifica.

A great number of living and thinking particles could not poſſibly, by their mutual contact, and preſſing, and ſtriking, compoſe one greater individual animal, with one mind and underſtanding, and a vital conſenſion of the whole body; any more than a ſwarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and conſtituted of the *aggregate* of them all. *Bentley.*

To A'GGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one maſs.

The *aggregated* ſoil
Death, with his mace petrifick, cold, and dry,
As with a trident, ſmote. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

AGGREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aggregate.*]

1. Collection, or ſtate of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation*; and being erroneous in their ſingle numbers, once huddled together, they will be errour itſelf.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water reſident in the abyſs is, in all parts of it, ſtored with a conſiderable quantity of heat, and more eſpecially in thoſe where theſe extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire happen.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

3. The whole compoſed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.

To AGGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*aggredior*, *aggreſſum*, Lat.] To commit the firſt act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The glorious pair advance
With mingled anger, and collected might,
To turn the war, and tell *aggreſſing* France,
How Britain's ſons and Britain's friends can fight.
Prior.

AGGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*aggreſſio*, Lat.] The firſt act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by ſome act of iniquity.

There is no refuſing of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be alſo, on the other hand, a conſpiracy of common enmity and *aggreſſion*. *L'Eſtrange.*

AGGRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *aggreſs.*] The perſon that firſt commences hoſtility; the aſſaulter or invader, oppoſed to the *defendant*.

Fix in nature's face?
But how, if nature fly in my face firſt?
Then nature's the *aggreſſor*: Let her look to't.
Dryden.

It is a very unlucky circumſtance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of ſuch authors, whoſe works are ſo ſoon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the firſt *aggreſſors*.
Pope and Swift.

AGGRI'EVANCE. *n. ſ.* [See GRIEVANCE.] Injury; hardſhip inflicted; wrong endured.

To AGGRI'EVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat. See *To grieve.*]

1. To

1. To give ſorrow; to cauſe grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that to *grieve* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active.

But while therein I took my chief delight,
I ſaw, alas! the gaping earth devour
The ſpring, the place, and all clean out of ſight:
Which yet *aggrieves* my heart even to this hour.
Spenſer.

2. To impoſe ſome hardſhips upon; to haraſs; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical ſenſe; and whenever it is uſed now, it ſeems to bear ſome alluſion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbiſhop of York, much *aggrieved* with ſome practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *Camden.*

The landed man finds himſelf *aggrieved* by the falling of his rents, and the ſtreightening of his fortune; whilſt the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *Locke.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Chloe complains, and wond'rouſly 's *aggriev'd*.
Granville.

To AGGRO'U'P. *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleaſant to the ſight. *Dryden.*

AGHA'ST. *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze* (ſee AGAZE), and then to be written *agazed*, or *agaſt*, or from *a* and gaſt, a ghoſt, which the preſent orthography favours; perhaps they were originally different words.] Struck with horrour, as at the ſight of a ſpectre; ſtupified with terrour. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

She ſighing ſore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-ſtrings braſt,
With dreary drooping eyne look'd up like one *aghaſt*.
Spenſer.

The aged earth *aghaſt*,
With terrour of that blaſt,
Shall from the ſurface to the centre ſhake. *Milton.*

Aghaſt he wak'd, and, ſtarting from his bed,
Cold ſweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erſpread.
Dryden's Æneid.

I laugh to think how your unſhaken Cato
Will look *aghaſt*, while unforeſeen deſtruction
Pours in upon him thus from every ſide.
Addiſon's Cato.

A'GILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; having the quality of being ſpeedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horſe the head,
And bending forward ſtruck his *agile* heels
Againſt the panting ſides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

The immediate and *agile* ſubſervience of the ſpirits to the empire of the mind or ſoul.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, ſage,
As fits the various courſe of human age. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agile*.] The quality of being agile; nimbleneſs; readineſs for motion; quickneſs; activity; agility.

AGI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*, *agile*.] Nimbleneſs; readineſs to move; quickneſs; activity.

A limb ſtrained by lifting a weight above its ſtrength may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

AGILLOCHUM. n. ſ. Aloes-wood. A tree in the Eaſt-Indies, brought to us in ſmall bits, of a very fragrant ſcent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a ſtrengthener of the nerves in general. The beſt is of a blackiſh purple colour, and ſo light as to ſwim upon water. *Quincy.*

AGIO. n. ſ. [An Italian word, ſignifying caſe or conveniency.] A mercantile term, uſed chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money.
Chambers.

To AGI'ST. *v. a.* [from *giſte*, Fr. a bed or reſting-place, or from *giſter*, i. e. *ſtabulari*.] To take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather the money. The officers that do this, are called *agiſtors*, in Engliſh, *gueſt* or *giſt-takers*. Their function is termed *agiſtment*; as, *agiſtment* upon the ſea-banks. This word *agiſt* is alſo uſed, for the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate *per* week.] *Blount.*

AGI'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [See AGIST.] It is taken by the canon lawyers in another ſenſe than is mentioned under *agiſt*. They ſeem to intend by it, a *modus* or compoſition, or mean rate, at which ſome right or due may be reckoned: perhaps it is corrupted from *addoucciſſment*, or *adjuſtment*.

AGI'STOR. *n. ſ.* [from *agiſt*.] An officer of the king's foreſt. See AGIST.

A'GITABLE. *adj.* [from *agitate*: *agitabilis*, Lat.] That which may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps that which may be diſputed. See AGITATE, and AGITATION.

To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to ſhake; to move nimbly; as, the ſurface of the waters is *agitated* by the wind; the veſſel was broken by *agitating* the liquor.

2. To be the cauſe of motion; to actuate; to move.

Where dwells this ſov'reign arbitrary ſoul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole? *Blackmore.*

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is *agitated* by various paſſions.

4. To ſtir; to bandy from one to another; to diſcuſs; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a queſtion.

Though this controverſy be revived, and hotly *agitated* among the moderns; yet I doubt whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal diſpute.
Boyle on Colours.

5. To contrive; to revolve; to form by laborious thought.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and elaborate, than when politicians moſt *agitate* deſperate deſigns. *King Charles.*

AGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agitate*; *agitatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving or ſhaking any thing.

Putrefaction aſketh reſt, for the ſubtle motion which putrefaction requireth, is diſturbed by any *agitation*. *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a ſtorm, are ſome time in a violent *agitation*.

3. Diſcuſſion; controverſial examination. A kind of a ſchool queſtion is ſtarted in this fable, upon reaſon and inſtinct; this deliberative proceeding of the crow, was rather a logical *agitation* of the matter. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

4. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; diſturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of ſleep, and do the effects of watching. In this ſlumbry *agitation*, beſides her walking, and other actual performances, what have you heard her ſay? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His mother could no longer bear the *agitations* of ſo many paſſions as thronged upon her.
Tatler, N° 55.

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the ſtate of being conſulted upon.

The project now in *agitation* for repealing of the teſt act, and yet leaving the name of an eſtabliſhment to the preſent national church, is inconſiſtent. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

AGITA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *agitate*.] He that agitates any thing; he who manages affairs: in which ſenſe ſeems to be uſed the *agitators* of the army.

A'GLET. *n. ſ.* [Some derive it from αἴγλη, ſplendour; but it is apparently to be deduced from *aiguilette*, Fr. a tag to a point, and that from *acu*, ſharp.]

1. A tag of a point curved into ſome repreſentation of an animal, generally of a man.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth 200l. and his gown addreſſed with *aglets*, eſteemed worth 25l. *Hayward.*

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old tract, and ne'er a tooth in her head.
Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.

2. The pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers, as in tulips.

A'GMINAL. *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

A'GNAIL. *adj.* [from anze, grieved, and nazle, a nail.] A diſeaſe of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails.

AGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Deſcent from the ſame father, in a direct male line, diſtinct from *cognation*, or conſanguinity, which includes deſcendants from females.

AGNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *agnoſco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own; to avow. This word is now obſolete.

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

AGNOMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Alluſion of one word to another, by reſemblance of ſound.

The Britiſh continueth yet in Wales, and ſome villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very ſignificative, copious, and pleaſantly running upon *agnominations*, although harſh in aſpirations. *Camden.*

AGNUS CASTUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the *Chaſte Tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preſerving chaſtity.

Of laurel ſome, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of *agnus caſtus* others bore. *Dryd.*

AGO'. *adv.* [ꝛagan, Sax. paſt or gone; whence writers formerly uſed, and in ſome provinces the people ſtill uſe, *agone* for *ago*.] Paſt; as, *long ago*; that is, long

long time has paſt ſince. Reckoning time towards the preſent, we uſe *ſince*; as, it is a year *ſince* it happened: reckoning from the preſent, we uſe *ago*; as, it happened a year *ago*. This is not, perhaps, always obſerved.

The great ſupply
Are wreck'd three nights *ago* on Godwin ſands.
Shakeſpeare.

This both by others and myſelf I know,
For I have ſerv'd their ſovereign long *ago*;
Oft have been caught within the winding train.
Dryden's Fables.

I ſhall ſet down an account of a diſcourſe I chanced to have with one of them ſome time *ago*.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

AGO'G. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology: the French have the term *à gogo*, in low language; as, *ils vivent à gogo*, they live to their wiſh: from this phraſe our word may be, perhaps, derived.]

1. In a ſtate of deſire; in a ſtate of warm imagination; heated with the notion of ſome enjoyment; longing; ſtrongly excited.

As for the ſenſe and reaſon of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it ſound full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at preſent *agog* (juſt as a big, long, rattling name is ſaid to command even adoration from a Spaniard), and, no doubt, with this powerful, ſenſeleſs engine, the rabble driver ſhall be able to carry all before him. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is uſed with the verbs *to be*, or *to ſet*; as, he *is agog*, or you may *ſet* him *agog*.

The gawdy goſſip, when ſhe's *ſet agog*,
In jewels dreſt, and at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim of pride,
Thinks all ſhe ſays or does is juſtify'd.
Dryd. Juv. Sat. vi.

This maggot has no ſooner *ſet* him *agog*, but he gets him a ſhip, freights her, builds caſtles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before the object of deſire.

On which the ſaints we all *agog*,
And all this for a bear and dog. *Hudibr. cant.* ii.

Gypſies generally ſtraggle into theſe parts, and ſet the heads of our ſervant-maids to *agog for* huſbands, that we do not expect to have any buſineſs done as it ſhould be, whilſt they are in the country. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

AGO'ING. *participial adj.* [from *a* and *going*.] In action; into action.

Their firſt movement, and impreſſed motions, demanded the impulſe of an almighty hand to ſet them firſt *going*. *Tatler.*

AGO'NE. *adv.* [agan, Sax.] Ago; paſt. See AGO.

Is he ſuch a princely one,
As you ſpeak him long *agone*?
Ben Jonſon's Fairy Prince.

A'GONISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνισμὸς, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

A'GONIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνιστὴς, Gr.] A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

AGONI'STES. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνιστὴς, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any public ſolemnity for a prize. *Milton* has ſo ſtyled his tragedy, becauſe *Samſon* was called out to divert the Philiſtines with feats of ſtrength.

AGONI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *agoniſtes*.] Relating to prize-fighting. *Dict.*

To A'GONIZE. *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Latin; ἀγωνίζω, Gr. *agoniſer*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in exceſſive pain.

Doſt thou behold my poor diſtracted heart,
Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage,
And aſk me what it means? Art thou not falſe?
Rowe's Jane Shore.

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,
To ſmart and *agonize* at ev'ry pore?
Pope's Eſſay on Man.

AGONOTHE'TICK. *adj.* [ἀγὼν and τίθημι, Gr.] Propoſing publick contentions for prizes; giving prizes; preſiding at publick games. *Dict.*

A'GONY. *n. ſ.* [ἀγὼν, Gr. *agon*, low Lat. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly the laſt conteſt between life and death.

Never was there more pity in ſaving any than in ending me, becauſe therein my *agony* ſhall end.
Sidney.

Thou who for me did feel ſuch pain,
Whoſe precious blood the croſs did ſtain,
Let not thoſe *agonies* be vain. *Roſcommon.*

2. Any violent or exceſſive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt them both, they have me done to dy,
Thro' wounds and ſtrokes, and ſtubborn handeling,
That death were better than ſuch *agony*,
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Fairy Queen.*

Thee I have miſs'd; and thought it long, depriv'd
Thy preſence, *agony* of love! till now
Not felt, nor ſhall be twice. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. It is particularly uſed in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propoſe our deſires, which cannot take ſuch effect as we ſpecify, ſhall, notwithſtanding, otherwiſe procure us his heavenly grace, even as this very prayer of Chriſt obtained angels to be ſent him as comforters in his *agony*. *Hooker.*

AGO'OD. *adv.* [*a* and *good*.] In earneſt; not fictitiouſly. Not in uſe.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part.
Shakeſpeare's Two Gent. of Verona.

AGOU'TY. *n. ſ.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigneſs of a rabbet, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his meat in his fore-paws like a ſquirrel, and has a very remarkable cry. When he is angry, his hair ſtands on end, and he ſtrikes the earth with his hind-feet, and, when chaſed, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by ſmoke. *Trevoux.*

To AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*.] To grant favours to; to confer benefits upon: a word not now in uſe.

She granted, and that knight ſo much *agrac'd*,
That ſhe him taught celeſtial diſcipline.
Fairy Queen.

AGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [*a*, *priv.* and γράμμα, Gr.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

AGRA'RIAN. *adj.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds; a word ſeldom uſed but in the Roman hiſtory, where there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

To AGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *greaſe*.] To daub; to greaſe; to pollute with filth.

The waves thereof ſo flow and ſluggiſh were,
Engroſs'd with mud, which did them foul *agreaſe*.
Fairy Queen.

To AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr. from *gré*, liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*, Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the leſs hope can your enemies do you. *Broome's View of Epic Poetry.*

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit; with the particles *to* or *upon*.

And perſuaded them to *agree to* all reaſonable conditions. 2 *Maccabees*, xi. 14.

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos; ſeeing that is *agreed on* by all that give it any origin. *Burnet.*

3. To ſettle amicably.

A form of words were quickly *agreed on* between them for a perfect combination. *Clarendon.*

4. To ſettle terms by ſtipulation; to accord: followed by *with*.

Agree with thine adverſary quickly, whilſt thou art in the way with him; leſt at any time the adverſary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be caſt into priſon. *Matt.* v. 25.

5. To ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didſt not thou *agree with* me for a penny? *Matt.* xx. 13.

6. To be of the ſame mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

Milton is a noble genius, and the world *agrees* to confeſs it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To concur; to co-operate.

Muſt the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble and contracted urn?
And never ſhall thoſe particles *agree*,
That were in life this individual he? *Prior.*

8. To ſettle ſome point among many, with *upon* before a noun.

Strifes and troubles would be endleſs, except they gave their common conſent all to be ordered by ſome whom they ſhould *agree upon*. *Hooker.*

If men, ſkilled in chymical affairs, ſhall *agree* to write clearly, and keep men from being ſtunned by dark or empty words, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us ſomething. *Boyle.*

9. To be conſiſtent; not to contradict: with *to* or *with*.

For many bare falſe witneſs againſt him, but their witneſs *agreed* not together. *Mark*, xiv. 56.

They that ſtood by ſaid again to Peter, Surely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean, and thy ſpeech *agreeth* thereto. *Mark*, xiv. 70.

Which teſtimony I the leſs ſcruple to allege becauſe it *agrees* very well *with* what has been affirmed to me. *Boyle.*

10. To ſuit with; to be accommodated to: with *to* or *with*.

Thou feedeſt thine own people with angels food and didſt ſend them from heaven bread *agreeing* to every taſte. *Wiſdom.*

His principles could not be made to *agree with* that conſtitution and order which God had ſettled in the world; and, therefore, muſt needs claſh with common ſenſe and experience. *Locke.*

11. To cauſe no diſturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our preſcribing aſſes milk in ſuch ſmall quantities, is injudicious; for undoubtedly, with ſuch as it *agrees with*, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. *Arbuthnot.*

To AGRE'E. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He ſaw from far, or ſeemed for to ſee,
Some troublous uproar, or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haſte it to *agree*.
Fairy Queen, b. ii.

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whoſe deſtructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed*. *Roſcommon.*

AGRE'EABLE. *adj.* [*agréable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; conſiſtent with; conformable to. It has the particle *to*, or *with*.

This paucity of blood is *agreeable to* many other animals, as frogs, lizards, and other fiſhes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The delight which men have in popular fame, ſubmiſſion, and ſubjection of other men minds, ſeemeth to be a thing, in itſelf, without contemplation of conſequence, *agreeable* and grateful *to* the nature of man. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

What you do, is not at all *agreeable* either *with* ſo good a chriſtian, or ſo reaſonable and ſo great a perſon. *Temple.*

That which is *agreeable to* the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Eſtrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable to* our reaſon, ſo is it likewiſe the intereſt both of private perſons and of public ſocieties. *Tillotſon.*

2. In the following paſſage the adjective is uſed by a familiar corruption for the adverb *agreeably*.

Agreeable to eunto, perhaps it might not be amiſs, to make children, as ſoon as they are capable of it, often to tell a ſtory. *Locke on Education.*

3. Pleaſing; that is ſuitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is uſed in this ſenſe both of perſons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find
Pleaſant and fair, *agreeable* and ſweet,
Theſe things tranſport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the diſcourſes which have paſſed between us, and call to mind a thouſand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made on theſe occaſions. *Addiſon, Spectator*, N° 241.

AGRE'EABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agreeable*.]

1. Conſiſtency with; ſuitableneſs to: with the particle *to*.

Pleaſant taſtes depend not on the things themſelves, but their *agreeableneſs* to this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleaſing. It is uſed in an inferiour ſenſe, to mark the production of ſatisfaction, calm and laſting, but below rapture or admiration.

There will be occaſion for largeneſs of mind and *agreeableneſs* of temper. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an *agreeableneſs* that charms us, without correctneſs; like a miſtreſs, whoſe faults we ſee, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Reſemblance; likeneſs; ſometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewiſe ſeen in the *agreeableneſs between* man and the other parts of the univerſe. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

AGRE'EABLY. *adv.* [from *agreeable*.]

1. Conſiſtently with; in a manner ſuitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jeruſalem, *agreeably to* that which is in the law of the Lord. 1 *Eſd.* xviii. 12.

2. Pleaſingly.

I did never imagine, that ſo many excellent rules could be produced ſo advantageouſly and *agreeably*. *Swift.*

AGRE'ED. *participial adj.* [from *agree*.] Settled by conſent.

When they had got known and *agreed* names, to ſignify thoſe internal operations of their own minds, they were ſufficiently furniſhed to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGRE'EINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *agree*.] Conſiſtence; ſuitableneſs.

AGRE'EMENT. *n. ſ.* [*agrement*, Fr. in law Latin *agreamentum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium*.]

1. Concord.

What *agreement* is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor? *Eccluſ.* xiii. 18.

2. Reſemblance of one thing to another.

The diviſion and quavering which pleaſe ſo much in muſick, have an *agreement* with the glittering of light, as the moon-beams playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Expanſion and duration have this farther *agreement*, that though they are both conſidered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not ſeparable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; concluſion of controverſy; ſtipulation.

And your covenant with death ſhall be diſannulled, and your *agreement* with hell ſhall not ſtand; when the overflowing ſcourge ſhall paſs through, then ye ſhall be trodden down by it. *Iſaiah*, xxviii. 18.

Make an *agreement* with me by a preſent, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree. 2 *Kings*, xviii. 31.

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the company, to talk of this *agreement*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

AGRE'STICK, or AGRE'STICAL. *adj.* [from *agreſtis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; ruſtick. *Dict.*

AGRICOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

A'GRICULTURE. *n. ſ.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground, tillage; huſbandry, as diſtinct from paſturage.

He ſtrictly adviſeth not to begin to ſow before the ſetting of the ſtars; which, notwithſtanding, without injury to *agriculture*, cannot be obſerved in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That there was tillage beſtowed upon the antediluvian ground, Moſes does indeed intimate in general; what ſort of tillage that was, is not expreſſed: I hope to ſhew that their *agriculture* was nothing near ſo laborious and troubleſome, nor did it take up ſo much time as ours doth. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The diſpoſition of Ulyſſes inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more ſecure, method of life, by *agriculture* and huſbandry. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

A'GRIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments: the flowers have five or ſix leaves, and are formed into a long ſpike, which expand in form of a roſe; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels. *Miller.*

To AGRI'SE. *v. n.* [agrypan, Sax.] To look terrible. Out of uſe. *Spenſer.*

To AGRI'SE. *v. a.* To terrify. *Spenſer.*

AGRO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from paſſing farther.

With our great ſhips, we durſt not approach the coaſt, we having been all of us *aground*. *Sir W. Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Say what you ſeek, and whither were you bound?
Were you, by ſtreſs of weather, caſt *aground*?
Dryden's Æneid.

2. It is likewiſe figuratively uſed, for being hindered in the progreſs of affairs; as, the negociators were *aground* at that objection.

A'GUE. *n. ſ.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute*.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.

Our caſtle's ſtrength
Will laugh a ſiege to ſcorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakeſp.*

Though
He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age,
Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other;
As if there were an *ague* in his nature,
That ſtill inclines to one extreme. *Denham's Sophy.*

A'GUED. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an ague; ſhivering; chill; cold: a word in little uſe.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and *agued* fear! *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

A'GUE FIT. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxyſm of the ague.

This *ague fit* of fear is over-blown. *Shakſp. Rich. II.*

A'GUE PROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof*.] Proof againſt agues; able to reſiſt the cauſes which produce agues, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter, when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I ſmelt 'em out. They told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie, I am not *ague proof*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A'GUE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] A name ſometimes given to ſaſſafras. *Dict.*

To AGUI'SE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guiſe*. See GUISE.] To dreſs; to adorn; to deck: a word now not in uſe.

As her fantaſtick wit did moſt delight,
Sometimes her head the fondly would *aguiſe*
With gaudy garlands, or freſh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of roſhy ſplight.
Fairy Queen.

A'GUISH. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an ague.

So calm, and ſo ſerene, but now,
What means this change on Myra's brow?
Her *aguiſh* love now glows and burns,
Then chills and ſhakes, and the cold fit returns.
Granville.

A'GUISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *aguiſh*.] The quality of reſembling an ague.

AH *Interjection.*

1. A word noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure.

Ah! ſinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a ſeed of evil-doers, children that are corrupters, they have forſaken the Lord. *Iſaiah* i. 4.

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not ſay in their hearts, *Ah!* ſo we would have it: let them not ſay, we have ſwallowed him up. *Pſalm.* xxxv. 25.

3. Sometimes, and moſt frequently, compaſſion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, *ah!* the mighty bliſs is fugitive.
Diſcolour'd ſickneſs, anxious labour come,
And age and death's inexorable doom.
Dryd. Virg. Georg. iii.

Ah me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty are but one.
At morn both flouriſh bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expreſſes vehement deſire.

In goodneſs, as in greatneſs, they excel;
Ah! that we lov'd ourſelves but half ſo well.
Dryden's Juvenal.

AHA'! AHA'! *interjection.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said, *aha! aha!* our eye hath seen it.
Pſalm xxxv. 21.

AHE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.]
1. Farther onward than another: a ſea term.
And now the mighty Centaur ſeems to lead,
And now the ſpeedy Dolphin gets *ahead*.
Dryden's Æneid.
2. Headlong; precipitantly: uſed of animals, and figuratively of men.
It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governours, that ſo many men miſcarry. They ſuffer them at firſt to run *ahead*, and, when perverſe inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them.
L'Eſtrange's Fables.

AHE'IGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high.
But have I fall'n or no?—
—From the dread ſummit of this chalky bourne!
Look up *aheight*, the ſhrill gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

AHOUAI. n. ſ. The name of a poiſonous plant.

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjutare*, Lat.] To help; to ſupport; to ſuccour.
Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid*,
And him catching hold, him ſtrongly ſtaid
From drowning. *Fairy Queen.*
Neither ſhall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or ſhips.
Maccabees, vi. 26.
By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aids*,
We learn that ſound as well as ſenſe perſuades.
Roſcommon.

AID. *n. ſ.* [from *To aid*.]
1. Help; ſupport.
The memory of uſeful things may receive conſiderable *aid*, if they are thrown into verſe.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
Your patrimonial ſtores in peace purſues;
Undaunted all your ſtrength in conſels:
You private right through impious power invade,
The pieces of Lycia would aim in *aid*. *Pope's Od.*
2. The perſon that gives help or ſupport; a helper; auxiliary.
The holy ſcripture ſaith, it is not good that man ſhould be alone, let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himſelf. *Hooker*, viii. 6.
Great *aids* came in to him, partly upon malice, and partly voluntaries from many parts.
Bacon's Henry VII.
3. In law.
A ſubſidy. *Aid* is alſo particularly uſed, in matters of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an intereſt in the cauſe in queſtion; and is likewiſe both to give ſtrength to the party that prays in *aid* of him, and alſo to avoid a prejudice accruing towards his own right, except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, courteſy, &c. being impleaded touching his eſtate, he may pray in *aid* of him in the reverſion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowell.*

AI'DANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *aid*.] Help; ſupport: a word little uſed.
Oft have I ſeen a timely parted ghoſt,
Of aſhy ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the labouring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the ſame for *aidance* 'gainſt the enemy.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

AI'DANT. *adj.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful: not in uſe.
All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be *aidant* and remediate
In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

AI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *aid*.] He that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.
All along as he went, were puniſhed the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels.
Bacon's Henry VII.

AI'DLESS. *adj.* [from *aid* and *leſs*, an inſeparable particle.] Helpleſs; unſupported; undefended.
Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted
With ſhunleſs deſtiny: *aidleſs* came off,
And, with a ſudden re-enforcement, ſtruck
Corioli, like a planet. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
He had met
Already, ere my beſt ſpeed could prevent,
The *aidleſs* innocent lady, his wiſh'd prey.
Milton's Comus.

A'IGULET. *n. ſ.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.
It all above beſprinkled was throughout
With golden *aigulets* that gliſten'd bright,
Like twinkling ſtars, and all the ſkirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen.*

To AIL. *v. a.* [eglan, Sax. to be troubleſome.]
1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.
And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and ſaid unto her, What *ails* thee, Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Gen.* xxi. 17.
2. It is uſed in a ſenſe leſs determinate, for *to affect* in any manner; as, *ſomething* ails *me that I cannot ſit ſtill*; *what* ails *the man that he laughs without reaſon?*
Love ſmiled, and thus ſaid, Want joined to deſire is unhappy; but if he nought do deſire, what can Heraclitus *ail?* *Sidney.*
What *ails* me, that I cannot loſe thy thought!
Command the empreſs hither to be brought,
I, in her death, ſhall ſome diverſion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.
3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.
4. It is remarkable, that this word is never uſed but with ſome indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails* him? *What* does he *ail?* He *ails ſomething*; he *ails nothing*. *Something ails* him; *nothing ails* him. Thus we never ſay, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever, or uſe definite terms with this verb.

AIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſeaſe.
Oh heal, O Naiſe, thy abſence *ails*. *Pope.*

AI'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ail*.] Pain; diſeaſe.
Little *ailments* oft attend the fair,
Not deem'd for a huſband's eye or ear. *Granville.*
I am never ill, but I think of you: a fever and repine that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

A'ILING. *participial adj.* [from *To ail*.] Sickly; full of complaints.

To AIM. *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *eſtimer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]
1. To endeavour to hit: with a miſſive weapon; to direct towards; with the particle *at*.
Aim'ſt thou *at* princes, all amaz'd they ſtood,
The lad of game? *Dryden's Ovid.*
2. To point the view, or direct the ſteps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain: with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.
Lo, here the world is thine; ſo here the end
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid.
Fairy Queen.
Another kind there is, which although we deſire for itſelf, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheleſs they are not the laſt mark *whereat* we *aim*, but have their further end whereunto they are referred. *Hooker.*
Swoln with applauſe, and *aiming* ſtill *at* more,
He now provokes the ſea-gods from the ſhore.
Dryden's Æneid.
Religion tends to the eaſe and pleaſure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wiſdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmoſt felicity of this life. *Tillotſon.*
3. To gueſs.

To AIM. *v. a.* To direct the miſſile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its diſmiſſion from the hand.
And proud Ideus, Priam's charioteer,
Who ſhakes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy ſpear. *Dryden.*

AIM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The direction of a miſſile weapon.
Aſcanius, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim*;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting ſides. *Dryden, Æn.* viii. *l.* 691.
2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.
That arrows fled not ſwifter toward their *aim*,
Than did our ſoldiers, aiming at their ſafety,
Fly from the field. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
3. In a figurative ſenſe, a purpoſe; a ſcheme; an intention; a deſign.
He truſted to have equall'd the Moſt High,
If he oppoſ'd; and, with ambitious *aim*,
Againſt the throne and monarchy of God
Rais'd impious war. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* i. *l.* 41.
But ſee how oft ambitious *aims* are croſt,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is loſt. *Pope.*
4. The object of a deſign; the thing after which any one endeavours.
The ſafeſt way is to ſuppoſe, that the epiſtle has but one *aim*, till, by a frequent peruſal of it, you are forced to ſee there are diſtinct independent parts. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*
5. Conjecture; gueſs.
It is impoſſible, by *aim*, to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
There is a hiſtory in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which obſerv'd, a man may proſphely
With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things,
As yet not come to life, which in their ſeeds
And weak beginnings lie intereſted. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

AIR. *n. ſ.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]
1. The element encompaſſing the terraqueous globe.
If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I muſt ſay, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin fluid body in which the bird flies, a little above the earth, or it is that inviſible matter, which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompaſſes the globe of earth and water.
Watts's Logick.
2. The ſtate of the air; or, the air conſidered with regard to health.
There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in ſmell from other *airs*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 904.
3. Air in motion; a ſmall gentle wind.
Freſh gales, and gentle *airs*,
Whiſper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung roſe, flung odours from the ſpicy ſhrub
Diſporting! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 515.

But safe repose, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death.
Dryden.

Let mutual *airs* through trembling osiers play,
And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay.
Pope's Pastorals.

4. Scent; vapour.

Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are not the most pernicious, but such *airs* as have some similitude with man's body; and so insinuate themselves, and betray the spirits. *Bacon.*

5. Blast; pestilential vapour.

All the stor'd vengeances of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! strike her young bones,
You taking *airs*, with lameness! *Shak. King Lear.*

6. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with ev'ry nod to tumble down.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

7. The open weather; air unconfined.

The garden was inclos'd within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*.
Dryden's Fables.

8. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.

I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd? you gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a sex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime.
Dryden.

9. Publication; exposure to the publick view and knowledge.

I am sorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have some hand in these papers. *Pope's Letters.*

10. Intelligence; information. This is not now in use.

It grew from the *airs* which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

11. Musick, whether light or serious; sound; air modulated.

This musick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my passion,
With its sweet *air*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Call in some musick; I have heard, soft *airs*
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares.
Denham's Sophy.

The same *airs*, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importune.
Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.

Since we have such a treasury of words so proper for the *airs* of musick, I wonder that persons should give so little attention.
Addison, Spectator, N° 406.

Borne on the swelling notes, our souls aspire,
While solemn *airs* improve the sacred fire;
And angels lean from heav'n to hear!
Pope's St. Cæcilia.

—When the soul is sunk with cares,
Exalts her in enliv'ning *airs*! *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

12. Poetry; a song.

The repeated *air*
Of sad Electra's poet had the pow'r
To save th' Athenian walls from ruin bare.
Paradise Regained.

13. The mien, or manner, of the person; the look.

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry *air*,
Of gesture, or least action, over-aw'd
His malice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

For the *air* of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood shall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down; and last consume
The balm of life. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

But, having the life before us, besides the experience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit those *airs* and features, which they have missed.
Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.

There is something wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this picture. *Addison on Italy.*

Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

14. An affected or laboured manner or gesture; as, a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Ancus follows with a fawning *air*;
But vain within, and proudly popular.
Dryden's Æneid, vi.

There are of these sort of beauties, which last but for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an assembly, upon the sight of an unexpected and uncommon object, some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thousand other such like things.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state, and they naturally give themselves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.

To curl their waving hairs,
Assist their blushes, and inspire their *airs*. *Pope.*

He assumes and affects an entire set of very different *airs*; he conceives himself a being of a superiour nature. *Swift.*

15. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world.
Pope's Ded. to Rape of the Lock.

16. [In horsemanship.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practised motions of a managed horse. *Chambers.*

To AIR. *v. a.* [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expose to the air; to open to the air.

The others make it a matter of small commendation in itself, if they, who wear it, do nothing else but *air* the robes, which their place requireth. *Hooker, b. v. § 29.*

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture, or the chamber and bed-straw kept close, and not *aired*.
Bacon's Natural History, N° 696.

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it, and died. Therefore, it were good wisdom, that, in such cases, the jail were *aired*, before they were brought forth. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 514

As the ants were *airing* their provisions one winter, up comes a hungry grasshopper to them, and begs a charity. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Or wicker-baskets weave, or *air* the corn.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To gratify, by enjoying the open air, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, stay a little——
Were you but riding forth to *air yourself*,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here *airing myself* on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Addison, Spectator.*

3. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term used in conversation.

4. To breed in nests. In this sense, it is derived from *aerie*, a nest. It is now out of use.

You may add their busy, dangerous, discourteous, yea and sometimes despiteful stealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be store sufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good housewives chickens in a country.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

A'IRBLADDER. *n. s.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *airbladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and rise or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fishes seems necessary for swimming, yet some are so formed as to swim without it. *Cudworth.*

A'IRBUILT. *adj.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air, without any solid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,
The *airbuilt* castle, and the golden dream,
The maid's romantick wish, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal fame.
Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.

AIR-DRAWN. *adj.* [from *air* and *drawn*.] Drawn or painted in air: a word not used.

This is the very painting of your fear,
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

A'IRER. *n. s.* [from *To air*.] He that exposes to the air.

A'IRHOLE. *n. s.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

A'IRINESS. *n. s.* [from *airy*.]

1. Openness; exposure to the air.

2. Lightness; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classick learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedateness of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks. *Felton.*

A'IRING. *n. s.* [from *air*.] A short journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the summer season. *Addison.*

A'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *air*.] Wanting communication with the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

A'IRLING. *n. s.* [from *air*, for *gayety*.] A young, light, thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, flight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore.
Ben Jonson.

A'IRPUMP. *n. s.* [from *air* and *pump*.] A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. The principle on which it is built, is the elasticity of the air; as that on which the waterpump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious instrument is ascribed to Otto de Guerick, consul of Magdebourg, in 1654. But his machine laboured under several defects; the force necessary to work it was very great, and the progress very slow; it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of subjects for experiments. Mr. Boyle, with the assistance of Dr. Hooke, removed several inconveniencies; though, still, the working was laborious, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere at every exsuction. This labour has been since removed

moved by Mr. Hawkſbee; who, by adding a ſecond barrel and piſton, to riſe as the other fell, and fall as it roſe, made the preſſure of the atmoſphere on the deſcending one, of as much ſervice as it was of diſſervice in the aſcending one. Vream made a further improvement, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. *Chambers.*

The air that, in exhauſted receivers of *airpumps*, is exhaled from minerals, and fleſh, and fruits, and liquors, is as true and genuine as to elaſticity and denſity, or rarefaction, as that we reſpire in; and yet this factitious air is ſo far from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even ſooner than the abſence of air, or a vacuum itſelf. *Bentley.*

A'IRSHAFT. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *ſhaft*.] A paſſage for the air into mines and ſubterraneous places.

By the ſinking of an *airſhaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the ſteams both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwiſe ſtagnate there. *Ray.*

A'IRY. *adj.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Compoſed of air.

The firſt is the tranſmiſſion, or emiſſion, of the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the reſt, the moſt corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fiſhes that have wings, that are no ſtrangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forſake the fields below,
And, wond'ring at their height, through *airy* channel flow. *Addiſon.*

4. Open to the free air.

Jov'd to range abroad in freſh attire
Thro' the wide compaſs of the *airy* coaſt. *Spenſer.*

5. Light as air; thin; unſubſtantial; without ſolidity.

I hold ambition of ſo *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a ſhadow's ſhadow. *Shakſp. Hamlet.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of *airy* ghoſts, and vex the guilty train. *Dryden.*

6. Wanting reality; having no ſteady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Not think with wind
Of *airy* threats to awe, whom yet with deeds
Thou can'ſt not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Nor (to avoid ſuch meanneſs) ſoaring high,
With empty ſound, and *airy* notions, fly.
Roſcommon.

I have found a complaint concerning the ſcarcity of money, which occaſioned many *airy* propoſitions for the remedy of it. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

7. Fluttering; looſe; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy* habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reſerved for queens and goddeſſes. *Dryden.*

By this name of ladies, he means all young perſons, ſlender, finely ſhaped, *airy*, and delicate: ſuch as are nymphs and Naiads. *Dryden.*

8. Gay; ſprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; ſpirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and *airy* at ſhore when he ſees a ſad tempeſt on the ſea, or dances when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God ſpeaks to all the world. *Taylor.*

AISLE. *n. ſ.* [Thus the word is written by Addiſon, but perhaps improperly; ſince it ſeems deducible only from, either *aile*, a wing, or *allée*, a path, and is therefore to be written *aile*.] The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means ſo magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double *aiſle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addiſon.*

AIT, or EYGHT. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to be corrupted from *iſlet*.] A ſmall iſland in a river.

AJUTAGE. n. ſ. [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to water-works. *Dict.*

To AKE. *v. n.* [from ἄχος, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written *ache*.]

1. To feel a laſting pain, generally of the internal parts; diſtinguiſhed from ſmart, which is commonly uſed of uneaſineſs in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To ſue, and be deny'd, ſuch common grace,
My wounds *ake* at you! *Shakſpeare.*

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues
Our other healthful members with a ſenſe
Of pain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Were the pleaſure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that ſick ſtomach and *aking* head, which, in ſome men, are ſure to follow, I think no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs muſt *ake*, with daily toils oppreſt,
Ere long-wiſh'd night brings neceſſary reſt. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper ſenſe, to the heart; as, *the heart akes*; to imply grief or fear. *Shakeſpeare* has uſed it, ſtill more licentiouſly, of the ſoul.

My ſoul *akes*
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither ſupreme, how ſoon confuſion
May enter. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

Here ſhame diſſuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his *aking* heart aſſails.
Addiſon.

AKI'N. *adj.* [from *a* and *kin*.]

1. Related to; allied by blood: uſed of perſons.

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wiſh, that being thy ſiſter in nature, I were not ſo far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney.*

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the ſame properties: uſed of things.

The cankered paſſion of envy is nothing *akin* to the filly envy of the aſs. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Some limbs again in bulk or ſtature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends,
Becauſe one ſerves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He ſeparates it from queſtions with which it may have been complicated, and diſtinguiſhes it from queſtions which may be *akin* to it.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AL, ATTLE, ADLE, do all ſeem to be corruptions of the Saxon Æpel, *noble*, *famous*; as alſo, *Alling* and *Adling*, are corruptions of Æpeling. *noble*, *ſplendid*, *famous*.

Al, *Ald*, being initials, are derived from the Saxon Ealb, *ancient*; and ſo, oftentimes, the initial *all*, being melted by the Normans from the Saxon ealb.
Gibſon's Camden.

A'LABASTER. *n. ſ.* [ἀλάβαστρον.] A kind of ſoft marble, eaſier to cut, and leſs durable, than the other kinds; ſome is white, which is moſt common; ſome of the colour of horn, and tranſparent; ſome yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients uſed it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not ſhed her blood,
Nor ſcar that whiter ſkin of hers than ſnow,
And ſmooth as monumental *alabaſter*. *Shakſp.*

A'LABASTER, *adj.* Made of alabaſter.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an *alabaſter* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be ſeen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the ſhape of a croſs, in a hole of the wall; ſo that the light paſſing through it, makes it look, to thoſe in the church, like a huge tranſparent croſs of amber.
Addiſon on Italy.

ALA'CK. *interject.* [This word ſeems only the corruption of *alas*.] Alas; an expreſſion of ſorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not.
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

At thunder now no more I ſtart,
Than at the rumbling of a cart;
Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*
I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*

ALA'CKADAY. *interjection.* [This, like the former, is for *alas the day*.] A word noting ſorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *alacrious*, ſuppoſed to be formed from *alacris*; but of *alacrious* I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacriouſly* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country.
Government of the Tongue.

ALA'CRITY. *n. ſ.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulneſs, expreſſed by ſome outward token; ſprightlineſs; gayety; livelineſs; cheerful willingneſs.

Theſe orders were, on all ſides, yielded unto with no leſs *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to ſhew when they take conditions, ſuch as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow ſtraits of advantage. *Hooker.*

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that *alacrity* of ſpirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.
Shakeſpeare.

He, glad that now his ſea ſhould find a ſhore,
With freſh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or ſooner underſtood the ſign to fly;
With ſuch *alacrity* they bore away,
As if, to praiſe them, all the ſtates ſtood by.
Dryden.

ALAMI'RE. n. ſ. The loweſt note but one in Guido Aretine's ſcale of muſick.

ALAMO'DE. *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the faſhion: a low word. It is uſed likewiſe by ſhopkeepers for a kind of thin ſilken manufacture.

ALA'ND. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

I e only, with the prince his couſin, were caſt *aland*, far off from the place whither their deſires would have guided them. *Sidney.*

Three more fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Daſh'd on the ſhallows of the moving ſand,
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland*.
Dryden.

ALA'RM. *n. ſ.* [from the French *à l'arme*, to arms; as, *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are ſummoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you ſhall blow, but you ſhall not ſound an *alarm*. *Numbers.*

God

God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry *alarm* against you. 2 *Chron.* xiii. 12.

The trumpets loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal *alarms*. *Dryden.*

Taught by this stroke, renounce the wars *alarms*,
And learn to tremble at the name of arms.
Pope's Iliad.

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.

3. Any tumult or disturbance.

Crowds of rivals, for thy mother's charms,
Thy palace fill with insults and *alarms*.
Pope's Odyssey.

To ALA'RM. *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms.

2. To disturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The wasp the hive *alarms*
With louder hums, and with unequal arms.
Addison.

3. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger.

When rage misguides me, or when fear *alarms*,
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms.
Prior.

4. To disturb in general.

His son, Capavo, brush'd the briny flood;
Upon his stern a brawny Centaur stood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning still to throw,
With lifted hands, *alarm'd* the sea below. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMBELL. *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

Th' *alarm-bell* rings from our Alhambra walls,
And, from the streets, sound drums and ataballes.
Dryden.

ALA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; surprising; as, an *alarming* message; an *alarming* pain.

ALA'RM-POST. *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *post*.] The post or place appointed to each body of men to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALA'RUM. *n. s.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *alarm*. See ALARM.]

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern *alarums* changed to merry meetings.
Shakespeare.

That Almatro might better bear,
She sets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
Are but th' *alarums* which they beat. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm*.] See ALARM.

Withered murder
(*Alarum'd* by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare.*

ALA'S. *interject.* [*helas*, Fr. *eylaes*, Dutch.]

1. A word expressing lamentation, when we use it of ourselves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet, *alas!* our hips be but hard haps. *Sidney.*

Alas, how little from the grave we claim!
Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name. *Pope.*

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.

Alas! poor Prothens, thou hast entertain'd
A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs. *Shakesp.*

3. A word of sorrow and concern, when used of things.

Thus saith the Lord God, Smite with thine hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say, *Alas!* for all the evil abominations of the house of Israel. *Ezekiel.*

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause! *Milton.*

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;
Piteous indeed must be, when I, a spirit,
Can have so soft a sense of human woes. *Dryden.*

ALAS THE DAY. *interject.* Ah, unhappy day!

Alas the day! I never gave him cause. *Shakesp.*

Alas a day! you have ruined my poor mistress: you have made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her, if she make it up with her husband? *Congreve.*

ALAS THE WHILE. *interject.* Ah! unhappy time!

Alas the sheep, such was the shepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was (*alas the while!*)
May seem he lov'd, or else some care he took.
Spenser.

ALA'TE. *adv.* [from *a* and *late*.] Lately; no long time ago.

ALB. *n. s.* [*albus*, Lat.] A surplice; a white linen vestment worn by priests.

ALBE. } *adv.* [a coalition of the words
ALBE'IT. } *all be it so. Skinner.*] Although; notwithstanding; though it should be.

Nor would he suffer sleep once thitherward
Approach, albe his drowsy den was next. *Spenser.*

Every thing is cause sufficient, why duties belonging to each kind of virtue, albeit the law of reason teach them, should, notwithstanding, be prescribed even by human law. *Hooker.*

One whose eyes,
Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears, as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare.*

He, who has a probable belief that he shall meet with thieves in such a road, thinks himself to have reason enough to decline it, albeit he is sure to sustain some loss, though yet considerable, inconvenience by his so doing. *South's Sermons.*

ALBUGI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Resembling the white of an egg.

Eggs will freeze in the *albuginous* part thereof.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

I opened it by incision, giving vent first to its *albuginous* ut, then to white concrete matter, upon which the tumour sunk. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALBUGO. n. s. [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness. The same with *leucoma*.

A'LBURN COLOUR. *n. s.* See AUBURN.

A'LCAHEST. *n. s.* An Arabick word, to express an universal dissolvent, pretended to by Paracelsus and Helmont. *Quincy.*

ALCA'ID. *n. s.* [from *al*, Arab. and קדקד, the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governour of a castle.

Th' *alcaid*
Shuns me, and, with a gravity,
Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryden.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, first instituted by the Saracens. *Du Cange.*

ALCA'NNA. n. s. An Egyptian plant used in dying; the leaves making a yellow, infused in water, and a red in acid liquors.

The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give a red stain. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALCHY'MICAL. *adj.* [from *alchymy*.] Relating to alchymy; produced by alchymy.

The rose-noble, then current for six shillings and eight pence, the alchymical, or affirmed upon unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in the tower of London. *Camden's Remains.*

ALCHY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *alchymical*.] In the manner of an alchymist; by means of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically*. *Camden.*

A'LCHYMIST. *n. s.* [from *alchymy*.] One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy.

To solemnize this day, the glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the *alchymist*,
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glistering gold.
Shakesp. King John.

Every *alchymist* knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time without any change; and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear in its own form. *Grew.*

A'LCHYMY. *n. s.* [of *al*, Arab. and χυμεια.]

1. The more sublime and occult part of chymistry, which proposes for its object the transmutation of metals, and other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this deluding art, which changeth the species of words, as *alchymy*, details, or would do the substance of metals, maketh of any thing what it listeth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing. *Ascham.*

One jot he has in all the people's hearts;
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richest *alchymy*,
Will change to virtue and to worthiness.
Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.

Compared to this,
All honour's mimick, all wealth *alchymy*.
Donne.

2. A kind of mixed metal used for spoons, and kitchen utensils.

White *alchymy* is made of pot-brass and pewter, and artificum white copper, or *alchymy*, made of copper and antimony or tutty.
Bacon's Physical Remains.

Thy, Baldus,
With trumpets regal sound, the great result:
Towards the four winds, four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchymy*.
By herald's voice explain'd. *Milton's Paradise L.*

A'LCOHOL. *n. s.* An Arabick term used by chymists for a high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

If the fun dust shall be reduced into *alcohol*, or the clearest dust, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened. *Boyle.*

Salt of tartar oleosum will circulate the former on account of the *alcohol*, or rectified spirit which it contains. *Arbuthnot.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *alcoholize*.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To A'LCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *alcohol*.]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder till it is wholly without roughness.

A'LCORAN. *n. s.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.

If this would satisfy the conscience, we might not only take the patent covenant, but subscribe to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkish *alcoran*; and swear to maintain and defend all that is of them. *Saunderson against the Covenant.*

ALCO'VE. *n. ſ.* [*alcoba*, Span.] A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade, or partition, and other correſpondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of ſtate, and ſometimes ſeats to entertain company. *Trevoux.*

The weary'd champion full'd in ſoft *alcoves*,
The nobleſt boaſt of thy romantick groves.
Oft, if the muſe preſage, ſhall he be ſeen
By Roſamonda fleeting o'er the green,
In dreams he hail'd by heroes' mighty ſhades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades.
Tickell

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And ſlept beneath the pompous colonnade.
Pope's Odyſſey.

A'LDER. *n. ſ.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel; the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the fruit is ſquamoſe, and of a conical figure. The ſpecies are, 1. The common or round-leaved *alder*. 2. The long-leaved *alder*. 3. The ſcarlet *alder*. Theſe trees delight in a very moiſt ſoil. The wood is uſed by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water. *Miller.*

Without the grot, a various ſylvan ſcene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and *alders* ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypreſs form'd a fragrant ſhade.
Pope's Odyſſey.

ALDERLI'EVEST. *adj. ſuperl.* [from *ald*, *alder*, old, elder, and *lieve*, dear, beloved.] Moſt beloved; which has held the longeſt poſſeſſion of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine *alderlieveſt* ſovereign,
Makes me the bolder. *Shakſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

A'LDERMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ald*, old, and *man*.]

1. The ſame as ſenator, *Cowell.* A governour or magiſtrate, originally, as the name imports, choſen on account of the experience which his age had given him.

Tell him, myſelf, the mayor, and *aldermen*,
Are come to have ſome conference with his grace.
Shakſpeare.

Though my own *aldermen* conferr'd my days,
To me committing their eternal praiſe,
Their full-fed horſes, their purſick mayes,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wares.
Ep. to Pancrad.

2. In the following paſſage it is, I think, improperly uſed.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war,
Take to a ſhop, behind a counter lie.
Dryd. Juv. Sat

A'LDERMANLY. *adv.* [from *alderman*.] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

Theſe, and many more, ſuffered death, in envy to their virtues and ſuperiour genius, which emboldened them, in exigencies (wanting an *aldermanly* diſcretion) to attempt ſervice out of the common forms. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

A'LDERN. *adj.* [from *alder*.] Made of alder.

Then *aldern* boats firſt plow'd the ocean.
May's Virgil.

ALE. *n. ſ.* [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquor made by infuſing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

You muſt be ſeeing chriſtenings. Do you look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude raſcals?
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

The fertility of the ſoil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking *ale*, of which they were the inventors.
Arbuthnot.

2. A merry-meeting uſed in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitſon lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ales*,
With country precedents, and old wives tales,
We bring you now. *Ben Jonſon.*

A'LEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *berry*.] A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpice and ſugar, and ſops of bread: a word now only uſed in converſation.

Their *aleberries*, cawdles, poſſets, each one,
Syllibubs made at the milking pale,
But what are compoſed of a pot of good ale.
Beaumont.

A'LE-BREWER. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *brewer*.] One that profeſſes to brew ale.

The ſummer-made malt brews ill, and is diſliked by moſt of our *ale brewers*.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

A'LECONNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *con*.] An officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the meaſures of publick houſes. Four of them are choſen or rechoſen annually by the common-hall of the city; and, whatever might be their uſe formerly, their places are now regarded only as ſinecures for decayed citizens.

A'LECOST. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *ale*, and *coſtus*, Lat.] The name of an herb.
Diſt.

ALE'CTRYOMANCY, or ALE'CTOROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ἀλεκτρυὼν and μάντις.] Divination by a cock. *Diſt.*

A'LEGAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *eager*, ſour.] Sour ale; a kind of acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has loſt its ſpirit.

A'LEGER. *adj.* [*allegre*, Fr. *alacris*, Lat.] Gay: chearful; ſprightly: a word not now uſed.

Coffee, the root and leaf of the, and leaf tobacco of which the Turk in part takes, do all conduce the ſpirit, and make them ſtrong and *aleger*.
Evelyn's Natural Hiſtory.

A'LEHOOF. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *hoof*, head.] Ground-ivy, ſo called by our Saxon anceſtors, as being then chief ingredient in ale. An herb.

Ale-hoof, or ground-ivy, is in my opinion, of the moſt excellent and moſt general uſe and virtue, of any plants we have among us. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *houſe*.] A houſe where ale is publickly ſold; a tipling-houſe. It is diſtinguiſhed from a tavern, where they ſell wine.

Thou moſt beauteous inn,
Why ſhould hunt triumph be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an *alehouſe* gueſt?
Shakeſpeare.

One would think it ſhould be no eaſy matter to bring any man of ſenſe in love with an *alehouſe*, indeed of ſo much ſenſe as ſeeing and ſmelling amounts to; there being ſuch ſtrong counterſcouts to both, as would quickly ſend him packing, did not the love of good fellowſhip reconcile to their nuiſances. *South.*

Thee ſhall each *alehouſe*, thee each gilthouſe mourn,
And anſw'ring ginſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope.*

A'LEHOUSE-KEEPER. *n. ſ.* [from *alehouſe* and *keeper*.] He that keeps ale publickly to ſell.

You reſemble perfectly the two *alehouſe keepers* in Holland, who were at the ſame time burgomaſters of the town, and taxed one another's bills alternately. *Letter to Swift.*

A'LEKNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *knight*.] A pot-companion; a tippler; a word now out of uſe.

The old *aleknights* of England were well depainted by Hanvilie, in the alehouſe-colours of that time. *Camden.*

ALE'MBICK. *n. ſ.* A veſſel uſed in diſtilling, conſiſting of a veſſel placed over a fire, in which is contained the ſubſtance to be diſtilled, and a concave cloſely fitted on, into which the fumes ariſe by the heat; this cover has a beak or ſpout, into which the vapours riſe, and by which they paſs into a ſerpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condenſed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarefied into inviſible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only ſcattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the *alembick*, or in the receiver, do preſently return into ſuch water as they conſtituted before. *Boyle.*

ALE'NGTH. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length; along; ſtretched along the ground.

ALE'RT. *adj.* [*alerte*, Fr. perhaps from *alacris*, but probably from *à l'art*, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military ſenſe, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.

2. In the common ſenſe, briſk; pert; petulant; ſmart; implying ſome degree of cenſure and contempt.

I ſaw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accoſted him, Well, Jack, the old pug is dead at laſt.
Addiſon, Spectator.

ALE'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; ſprightlineſs; pertneſs.

That *alertneſs* and unconcern for matters of common life, a campaign or two would infallibly have given him. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

A'LETASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *taſter*.] An officer appointed in every court leet, and ſworn to look to the aſſize and the goodneſs of bread and ale, or beer, within the precincts of that lordſhip. *Cowell.*

A'LEVAT. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *vat*.] The tub in which the ale is fermented.

A'LEW. *n. ſ.* Clamour; outcry. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

A'LEWASHED. *adj.* [from *ale* and *waſh*.] Steeped or ſoaked in ale: not now in uſe.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid ſuit of the camp, will do among foaming bottles and *alewaſhed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LEWIFE. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouſe.

Perhaps.

Perhaps he will ſwagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *alewife*, or take the goods by force, and throw them down the bad halfpence. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

A'LEXANDERS. *n. ſ.* [*ſmyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

A'LEXANDER'S-FOOT. *n. ſ.* The name of an herb.

ALEXA'NDRINE. *n. ſ.* A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called *Alexander*. They conſiſt, among the French, of twelve and thirteen ſyllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers ſhould, for the moſt part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majeſty of thought requires it, they may be ſtretched to the Engliſh heroic of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of ſix. *Dryden.*

Then, at the laſt and only couplet, fraught
With ſome unmeaning thing they call a thought,
A needleſs *Alexandrine* ends the ſong,
That, like a wounded ſnake, drags its ſlow length along. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

ALEXIPHA'RMICK. *adj.* [from ἀλεξίω and φάρμακον.] That which drives away poiſon; antidotal; that which oppoſes infection.

Some antidotal quality it may have, ſince not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer is *alexipharmick*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀλεξίω.] That which drives away poiſon; that which reſiſts fevers.

A'LGATES. *adv.* [from *all* and *gate*. *Skinner*. *Gate* is the ſame as *via*; and ſtill uſed for *way* in the Scottiſh dialect.] On any terms; every way: now obſolete.

Nor had the boaſter ever riſen more,
But that Renaldo's horſe ev'n then down fell,
And with the fall his leg oppreſs'd ſo ſore,
That, for a ſpace, there muſt he *algates* dwell.
Fairfax.

A'LGEBRA. *n. ſ.* [an Arabic word of uncertain etymology; derived, by ſome, from *Geber* the philoſopher; by ſome, from *gefr*, parchment; by others, from *algebiſta*, a boneſetter; by *Menage*, from *algiabarat*, the reſtitution of things broken.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity ſought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by conſequence, till the quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, or at leaſt ſome power thereof, is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities which are known, and conſequently itſelf is known. This art was in uſe among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world; and they are ſuppoſed to have borrowed it from the Perſians, and the Perſians from the Indians. The firſt Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatiſe of *algebra*, in Italian, at Venice. He ſays, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs. After ſeveral improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Delcartes, Sir Iſaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it ſtill continues. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

It would ſurely require no very profound ſkill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty ſhillings. *Swift.*

ALGEBRA'ICK. } *adj.* [from *algebra*.]
ALGEBRA'ICAL. }

1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatiſe.
2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

ALGEBRA'IST. *n. ſ.* [from *algebra*.] A perſon that underſtands or practiſes the ſcience of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraiſt* or uncipherer can uſe more ſubtle ſuppoſitions, to find the demonſtration or cipher, than every unconcerned perſon doth to find the murderers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Confining themſelves to the ſynthetick and analytick methods of geometricians and *algebraiſts*, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts's Logick.*

A'LGID. *adj.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*

ALGI'DITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *algid*.] Chil-
A'LGIDNESS. } neſs; cold. *Dict.*

ALGI'FIC. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That which produces cold. *Dict.*

A'LGOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilneſs. *Dict.*

A'LGORISM. } *n. ſ.* Arabick words,
A'LGORITHM. } which are uſed to imply the ſix operations of arithmetick, or the ſcience of numbers. *Dict.*

ALGO'SE. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Dict.*

A'LIAS. *adv.* A Latin word, ſignifying *otherwiſe*; often uſed in the trials of criminals, whoſe danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simſon, *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwiſe* Smith, *otherwiſe* Baker.

A'LIBLE. *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nouriſhing; or that which may be nouriſhed. *Dict.*

A'LIEN. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryden.*

From native ſoil
Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of his young guiltleſs progeny, he ſeeks
Inglorious ſhelter in an *alien* land. *Philips.*

2. Eſtranged from; not allied to; adverſe to: with the particle *from*, and ſometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the diſciples of the fire, by a ſimilitude not *alien from* their profeſſion. *Boyle.*

The ſentiment that ariſes, is a conviction of the deplorable ſtate of nature, to which ſin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, *alien from* God and goodneſs, and a prey to the great deſtroyer. *Rogers's Sermons.*

They encouraged perſons and principles, *alien from* our religion and government, in order to ſtrengthen their faction. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

A'LIEN. *n. ſ.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a deniſon; a man of another country or family; one not allied; a ſtranger.

In whomſoever theſe things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children; them only ſhe holdeth for *aliens* and ſtrangers in whom theſe things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd againſt an *alien*,
He ſeeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods.
Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.

The mere Iriſh were not only accounted *aliens*, but enemies, ſo as it was no capital offence to kill them. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou haſt rudely loſt,
Which by thy younger brother is ſupply'd,
And art almoſt an *alien to* the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood.
Shakeſpeare.

The lawgiver condemned the perſons, who ſat idle in diviſions dangerous to the government, as *aliens* to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addiſon, Freeholder.*

2. In law.

An *alien* is one born in a ſtrange country, and never enfranchiſed. A man born out of the land, ſo it be within the limits beyond the ſeas, or of Engliſh parents out of the king's obedience, ſo the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the king's obedience, is not *alien*. If one, born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England, his children (if he beget any here) are not *aliens*, but deniſons. *Cowell.*

To A'LIEN. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another.

If the ſon *alien* lands, and then repurchaſe them again in fee, the rules of deſcents are to be obſerved, as if he were the original purchaſer. *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Law.*

2. To eſtrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averſe: with *from*.

The king was diſquieted, when he found that the prince was totally *alienated from* all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A'LIENABLE. *adj.* [from *To alienate*.] That of which the property may be transferred.

Land is *alienable*, and treaſure is tranſitory, and both muſt paſs from him, by his own voluntary act, or by the violence of others, or at leaſt by fate. *Dennis's Letters.*

To A'LIENATE. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another.

The countries of the Turks were once Chriſtian, and members of the church, and where the golden candleſticks did ſtand, though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no Chriſtians left. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections: with the particle *from*, where the firſt poſſeſſor is mentioned.

The manner of men's writing muſt not *alienate* our hearts *from* the truth. *Hooker.*

Be it never ſo true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be *alienated*, a ſmall thing perſuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

His eyes ſurvey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Any thing that is apt to diſturb the world, and to *alienate* the affections of men *from* one another, ſuch as croſs and diſtaſteful humours, is either expreſsly, or by clear conſequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon.*

Her mind was quite *alienated from* the honeſt Caſtilian, whom ſhe was taught to look upon as a formal old fellow. *Addiſon.*

A'LIENATE. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; ſtranger to: with the particle *from*.

The Whigs are damnably wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition

ambition and revenge by all desperate methods; wholly *alienate from* truth, law, religion, mercy, conscience, or honour. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

ALIENA'TION. *n. f.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property.

This ordinance was for the maintenance of their lands in their posterity, and for excluding all innovation or *alienation* thereof unto strangers. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a check to sacrilege. Her successour passed a law, which prevented all future *alienations* of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property, have created new and great dependencies. *Swift on Athens and Rome.*

2. The state of being alienated; as, the state was wasted during its *alienation*.

3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon.*

4. Applied to the mind, it means disorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulsion, though not against, yet without their wills; as in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter absence of wit and judgment. *Hooker.*

ALI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.] Having wings. *Dict.*

ALI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged. *Dict.*

To ALI'GGE. *v. a.* [from *a*, and *lig*, to lie down.] To lay; to allay; to throw down; to subdue: an old word even in the time of Spenser, now wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why sitten we so,
As weren overwent with woe,
Upon so fair a morrow?
The joyous time now nigheth fast,
That shall *aligge* this bitter blast,
And slake the winter sorrow.
Spenser's Pastorals.

To ALI'GHT. *v. n.* [ahlitan, Sax. *af-lichten*, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and stop. The word implies the idea of *descending*; as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horse or carriage; and generally of resting or stopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*
From her high weary waine. *Fairy Queen.*

There is *alighted* at your gate
A young Venetian. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

Slackness breeds worms; but the sure traveller, Though he *alights* sometimes, still goeth on. *Herbert.*

When marching with his foot he walks till night; When with his horse, he never will *alight*. *Denham.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;
To the Cumean coast at length he came,
And here *alighting* built this costly frame.
Dryden's Æneid.

When he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came down gently, and circling in the air, and singing to the ground. Like a lark melodious in her mounting, and continuing her song till she *alights*; still preparing for a higher flight at her next sally. *Dryden.*

When finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lusty steeds *alight*;
Like them dismounted all the warlike train. *Dryden.*

Should a spirit of superiour rank, a stranger to human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would his notions of us be? *Addison, Spectator.*

2. It is used also of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But storms of stones from the proud temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight*. *Dryden.*

ALI'KE. *adv.* [from *a* and *like*.] With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner; in the same form. In some expressions it has the appearance of an adjective, but is always an adverb.

The darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Psalm* cxxxix. 12.

With thee conversing, I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all please *alike*.
Paradise Lost.

Riches cannot rescue from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the slave.
Dryden.

Let us unite at least in an equal zeal for those capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Atterbury.*

Two handmaids wait the throne; *alike* in place,
But differing far in figure and in face. *Pope.*

A'LIMENT. *n. f.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nourishment; that which nourishes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our substance; and, as we die, we are born daily: nor can we give an account, how the *aliment* is prepared for nutrition, or by what mechanism it is distributed.
Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and solids of our bodies, are called *aliments*. In the largest sense, by *aliment*, I understand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and seasoning, as, salt, spice, vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *aliment*.] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nourishes; that which feeds.

The sun, that light imparts to all, receives
From all his *alimental* recompense,
In humid exhalations. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

Except they be watered from higher regions, these weeds must lose their *alimental* sap, and wither. *Brown.*

Th' industrious, when the sun in Leo rides,
Forget not, at the foot of every plant,
To sink a circling trench, and daily pour
A just supply of *alimental* streams,
Exhausted sap recruiting. *Philips.*

ALIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *alimental*.] So as to serve for nourishment.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest heat, and that not only *alimentally* in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conversion. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

ALIME'NTARINESS. *n. f.* [from *alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nourishment. *Dict.*

ALIME'NTARY. *adj.* [from *aliment*.]

1. That which belongs or relates to aliment.

The solution of the aliment by mastication is necessary; without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes which it receives as it passeth through the *alimentary* duct.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing.

I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment, but serves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body.
Ray on the Creation.

Of *alimentary* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as, turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ALIMENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *aliment*.]

1. The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing.

2. The state of being nourished by assimilation of matter received.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*.
Bacon's Natural History.

ALIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *alimony*.] That which nourishes: a word very little in use.

The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the *alimonious* humours into flesh.
Harvey on Consumptions.

A'LIMONY. *n. f.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] *Alimony* signifies that legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him, provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

Before they settled hands and hearts,
Till *alimony* or death them parts. *Hudibras.*

A'LIQUANT. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A'LIQUOT. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

A'LISH. *adj.* [from *ale*.] Resembling ale; having qualities of ale.

Stirring it and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet *alish* taste. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'LITURE. *n. f.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment. *Dict.*

ALI'VE. *adj.* [from *a* and *live*.]

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were,
But some faint signs of feeble life appear. *Dryden.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd *alive*,
Not scornful virgins who their charms survive.
Pope.

2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of such as inclined toward them, kept *alive*. *Hooker.*

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not so much *alive* the whole day, if she slept more than six hours. *Clarissa.*

4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *best* man *alive*; that is, the *best*, with an emphasis. This sense has been long in use, and was once admitted into serious writings, but is now merely ludicrous.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise loyal men,
And unto battle do yourselves address;
For yonder comes the prowest knight *alive*,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobleness.
Fairy Queen.

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man *alive*, could not look upon the destruction of monarchy with any pleasure. *Clarendon.*

John was quick and understood business, but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts. *Arbuthnot.*

A'LIXANDRIST. *n. f.* A word used first by Paracelsus, and adopted by his follow-

ers, to signify an universal dissolvent, or liquor which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid. *Arbuthnot.*

A'LKALI. *n. s.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us, glasswort. This herb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt; this they called *sal kali*, or *alkali*. It is corrosive, producing putrefaction in animal substances to which it is applied. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*] Any substance which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation.

A'LKALINE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep an animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from an *alkaline* state. People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot.*

To ALKA'LIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali.*] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKA'LIZATE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali; that which is impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizate* salts. *Boyle.*

The colour of violets in their syrup, by acid liquors, turns red, and, by urinous and *alkalizate*, turns green. *Newton.*

ALKALIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

A'LKANET. *n. s.* [*anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. This plant is a species of buglos, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. *Miller.*

ALKEKE'NGI. n. s. A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-cherry*: the plant bears a near resemblance to Solanum, or Nightshade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *vesicarium*. *Chambers.*

ALKE'RMES. n. s. In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the consistence of a confection; whereof the *kermes* berries are the basis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergrease, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpelier. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is no where found so plentifully as there. *Chambers.*

ALL. *adj.* [Æll, Æal, ealle, alle, Sax. oll, Welsh; al, Dutch; alle, Germ. ὅλος, Gr.]

1. Being the whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man;
So are they *all*, *all* honourable men.
Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.

To graze the herb *all* leaving,
Devour'd each other. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The great encouragement of *all*, is the assurance of a future reward. *Tillotson.*

2. Being the whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou shalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deut. v. 13.*

Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and *all* this only for the public good. *Locke.*

3. The whole quantity, applied to duration of time.

On those pastures cheerful spring
All the year doth sit and sing;
And, rejoicing, smiles to see
Their green backs wear his livery. *Crashaw.*

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice.
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

ALL. *adv.* [See ALL, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come.
Spenser.

Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight
Within Corioli gates. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

He swore so loud,
That, *all* amaz'd, the priest let fall the book.
Shakespeare.

The Saxons could call a comet a fixed star, which is *all* one with *stella crinita*, or *cometa*.
Camden's Remains.

For a large conscience is *all* one,
And signifies the same with none. *Hudibras.*

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall *all* bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

I do not remember he any where mentions expressly the title of the first-born, but *all* along keeps himself under the shelter of the indefinite term, heir. *Locke.*

Justice may be furnished out of fire, as far as her sword goes; and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze. *Addison.*

If e'er the miser durst his farthings spare,
He thinly spreads them through the public square,
Where, *all* beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie,
And from each other catch the doleful cry. *Gay.*

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration.

I am of the temper of most kings, who love to be in debt, are *all* for present money, no matter how they pay it afterward. *Dryden.*

3. Only; without admission of any thing else.

When I shall wed,
That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I shall never marry like my sister,
To love my father *all*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

4. Although. This sense is truly Teutonick, but now obsolete.

Do you not think th' accomplishment of it
Sufficient work for one man's simple head,
All were it as the rest but simply writ. *Spenser.*

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis; nearly the same with *just*.

A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring,
All as his straying flock he fed;
And, when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy hardyhead.
Spenser's Pastorals.

6. It was anciently in English what it is now in the other Teutonick dialects, a particle of mere enforcement.

He thought them sixpence *all* too dear.
Song in Shakespeare.

Tell us what occasion of import
Hath *all* so long detain'd you from your wife.
Shakespeare.

ALL. *n. s.*

1. The whole; opposed to part, or nothing.

And will she yet debase her eyes on me;
On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
Shakespeare.

Nought's had, *all's* spent,
Where our desire is got without content.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The youth shall study, and no more engage
Their flattering wishes for uncertain age;
No more with fruitless care, and cheated strife,
Chace fleeting pleasure through the maze of life;
Finding the wretched *all* they here can have,
But present food, and but a future grave. *Prior.*

Our *all* is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if we fail of success. *Addison.*

2. Every thing.

Then shall we be news-cramm'd.—*All* the better; we shall be the more remarkable.
Shakespeare.

Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—Well, *all's* one for that.
Shakespeare.

All the fitter, Lentulus: our coming
Is not for salutation; we have business.
Ben Jonson.

3. That is, *every thing is the better, the same, the fitter.*

Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I assume;
And glad her shall resign, when in the end
Thou shalt be *all* in *all*, and I in thee,
For ever; and in me all whom thou lov'st.
Milton.

They that do not keep up this indifferency for *all* but truth, put coloured spectacles before their eyes, and look through false glasses. *Locke.*

4. The phrase *and all* is of the same kind.

They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little foothold, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the ground, nest, eagles, *and all*. *L'Estrange.*

A torch, snuff *and all*, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.

5. *All* is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding*. Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and classical; as, *Almighty*. When it is connected with a participle, it seems to be a noun; as, *all-surrounding*: in other cases an adverb; as, *all-accomplished*, or completely accomplished. Of these compounds, a small part of those which may be found is inserted.

ALL-BEARING. *adj.* [from *all* and *bear.*] That which bears every thing; omniparous.

Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew,
Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew.
Pope.

ALL-CHEERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer.*] That which gives gayety and cheerfulness to all.

Soon as the *all-cheering* sun
Should, in the farthest east, begin to draw
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Shakesp.*

ALL-COMMANDING. *adj.* [from *all* and *command.*] Having the sovereignty over all.

He now ſets before them the high and ſhining idol of glory, the *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh.*

ALL-COMPOSING. *adj.* [from *all* and *compoſe.*] That which quiets all men, or every thing.

Wrapt in embow'ring ſhades, Ulyſſes lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now addreſt,
To break the bands of *all-compoſing* reſt. *Pope.*

ALL-CONQUERING. *adj.* [from *all* and *conquer.*] That which ſubdues every thing.

Second of Satan ſprung, *all-conquering* death!
What think'ſt thou of our empire now? *Milton.*

ALL-CONSUMING. *adj.* [from *all* and *conſume.*] That which conſumes every thing.

By age unbroke—but *all-conſuming* care
Deſtroys perhaps the ſtrength that time would ſpare. *Pope.*

ALL-DEVOURING. *adj.* [from *all* and *devour.*] That which eats up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Deſtructive war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope.*

ALL-FOURS. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *four.*] A low game at cards, played by two; ſo named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are ſaid to make *all-fours.*

ALL HAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *hail*, for *health.*] All health. This is therefore not a compound, though perhaps uſually reckoned among them; a term of ſalutation. *Salve*, or *ſalvete.*

All hail, ye fields, where conſtant peace attends!
All hail, ye ſacred, ſolitary groves!
All hail, ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whoſe converſation pleaſes and improves! *Walſh.*

ALL HALLOW. } *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *hal-*
ALL HALLOWS. } *low.*] All ſaints day; the firſt of November.

ALL-HALLOWN. *adj.* [from *all* and *hallow*, to make holy.] The time about All ſaints day.

Farewell, thou latter ſpring! farewell,
All-hallowen ſummer. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

ALLHALLOWTIDE. *n. ſ.* [See ALL-HALLOWN.] The term near All ſaints, or the firſt of November.

Cut off the bough about *Allhallowtide*, in the bare place, and ſet it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one year.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

ALL-HEAL. *n. ſ.* [*panax*, Lat.] A ſpecies of *ironwort*; which ſee.

ALL-JUDGING. *adj.* [from *all* and *judge.*] That which has the ſovereign right of judgment.

I look with horrour back,
That I deteſt my wretched ſelf, and curſe
My paſt polluted life. *All judging* Heaven,
Who knows my crimes, has ſeen my ſorrow for them. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

ALL-KNOWING. *adj.* [from *all* and *know.*] Omniſcient; all-wiſe.

Shall we repine at a little miſplaced charity, we, who could no way foreſee the effect; when an *all-knowing*, all-wiſe Being, ſhowers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeſerving? *Atterbury's Sermons.*

ALL-MAKING. *adj.* [from *all* and *make.*] That created all; omnifick. See ALL-SEEING.

ALL-POWERFUL, *adj.* [from *all* and *powerful.*] Almighty; omnipotent; poſſeſſed of infinite power.

O *all-powerful* Being! the leaſt motion of whoſe will can create or deſtroy a world; pity us, the mournful friends of thy diſtreſſed ſervant. *Swift.*

ALL SAINTS DAY. *n. ſ.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the ſaints. The firſt of November.

ALL-SEER, *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *ſee.*] He that ſees or beholds every thing; he whoſe view comprehends all things.

That high *All-ſeer*, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earneſt what I begg'd in jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALL-SEEING. *adj.* [from *all* and *ſee.*] That beholds every thing.

The ſame Firſt Mover certain bounds has plac'd,
How long thoſe perithable forms ſhall laſt;
Nor can they laſt beyond the time aſſign'd
By that *all-ſeeing* and *all-making* mind. *Dryden.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *n. ſ.* The day on which ſupplications are made for all ſouls by the church of Rome; the ſecond of November.

This is *all ſouls day*, fellows, is it not?—
It is, my lord.—
Why then, *all ſouls day* is my body's doomſday. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *all* and *ſufficient.*] Sufficient to every thing.

The teſtimonies of God are perfect, the teſtimonies of God are *all-ſufficient* unto that end for which they were given. *Hooker.*

He can more than employ all our powers in their utmoſt elevation; for he is every way perfect and *all-ſufficient.* *Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *adj.* [from *all* and *wiſe.*] Poſſeſſ of infinite wiſdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wiſe* mind governing the affairs of the world. *South.*

Supreme, *all-wiſe*, eternal, potentate!
Sole author, ſole diſpoſer of our fate! *Prior.*

ALLANTO'IS, or *ALLANTO'IDES.* *n. ſ.* [from ἀλλας, a gut, and εἶδος, ſhape.] The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or paſſage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder. *Quincy.*

To ALLA'Y. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with another in order to coinage; it is therefore derived by ſome from *à la loi*, *according to law*; the quantity of metals being mixed according to law; by others, from *allier*, to unite; perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this ſenſe, moſt authors preſerve the original French orthography, and write *alloy.* See ALLOY.

2. To join any thing to another, ſo as to abate its predominant qualities. It is uſed commonly in a ſenſe contrary to its original meaning, and is, to make ſomething bad, leſs bad. To obtund; to repreſs; to abate.

Being brought into the open air,
I would *allay* the burning quality
Of that fell poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

No friendly offices ſhall alter or *allay* that rancour, that lies in ſome hellish breaſts, which upon all occaſions, will foam out at its foul mouth in ſlander and invective. *Swift.*

3. To quiet; to pacify; to repreſs. The word, in this ſenſe, I think not to be derived from the French *alloyer*, but to be the Engliſh word *lay*, with *a* before it, according to the old form.

If by your art you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baſer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear leſs. Gold is allayed with ſilver and copper, two carats to a pound Troy; ſilver with copper only, of which eighteen pennyweight is mixed with a pound. *Cowell* thinks the allay is added, to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin leſs.

For fools are ſtubborn in their way,
As coins are harden'd by th' *allay*. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the ſame manner, as the admixture of baſer metals allays the qualities of the firſt maſs.

Dark colours eaſily ſuffer a ſenſible *allay*, by little ſcattering light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Allay being taken from baſer metals, commonly implies ſomething worſe than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no *allay* of jealouſy, hope, and fear. *Roſcommon.*

ALLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *allay.*] The perſon or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony: and Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies; becauſe he eſteems the blood a *frænum bilis*, or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceneſs. *Harvey.*

ALLA'YMENT, *n. ſ.* [from *allay.*] That which has the power of allaying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,
The like *allayment* would I give my grief. *Shakeſp.*

ALLEGA'TION, *n. ſ.* [from *allege.*]

1. Affirmation; declaration.

2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

Hath he not twit our ſovereign lady here
With ignominious words, though darkly couche?
As if ſhe had ſuborned ſome to ſwear
Falſe *allegations*, to o'erthrow his ſtate.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

3. An excuſe; a plea.

I omitted no means to be informed of my errours; and I expect not to be excuſed in any negligence on account of youth, want of leiſure, or any other idle *allegations.* *Pope.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.

2. To plead as an excuſe, or produce as an argument.

Surely the preſent form of church-government is ſuch, as no law of God, or reaſon of man, hath hitherto been *alleged* of force ſufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmoſt of their power, withſtand the alteration thereof. *Hooker.*

If we forſake the ways of grace or goodneſs, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of inſtruction; we cannot ſay we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE. *adj.* [from *allege*.] That which may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation all may be ſolved, that is *allegeable* againſt it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALLE'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *allige*.] The ſame with *aliegation*. *Dict.*

ALLE'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *allege*.] He that alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it, Pamphilio, appears to do, would argue, that there is no other principle requiſite, than what may reſult from the luck, mixture of two bodies. *Bacon.*

ALLE'GIANCE. *n. ſ.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of ſubjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts,
Loud ſhouts and ſalutations from their mouths,
Even in the preſence of the crowned king.
Shakeſpeare.

We charge you, on *allegiance* to ourſelves,
To hold your ſlaughtering hands, and keep the peace. *Shakeſpeare.*

The houſe of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the ſeveral counties of England, profeſſing all *allegiance* to them, govern abſolutely; the lords concurring, or rather ſubmitting to whatever is propoſed. *Clarendon.*

ALLE'GIANT. *adj.* [from *allege*.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*: a word not now uſed.

For your great graces
Heap'd upon me, poor undeſerver, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,
My pray'r to heaven for you. *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*

ALLEGO'RICK. *adj.* [from *allegory*.] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.

A kingdom they pretend thee; but what kingdom,
Real or *allegorick*, I diſcern not. *Milton.*

ALLEGO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *allegory*.] In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; myſtical.

When our Saviour ſaid, in an *allegorical* and myſtical ſenſe, Except ye eat the fleſh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers underſtood him literally and groſsly. *Bentley.*

The epithet of Apollo for ſhooting is capable of two applications; one literal, in reſpect of the darts and bow, the enſigns of that god, the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the ſun. *Pope.*

ALLEGO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *allegory*.] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the meſſenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peacham.*

The places are to be underſtood *allegorically*; and what is thus ſpoken by a Phyſician with wiſdom, is, by the Poet, applied to the goddeſs of it. *Pope.*

ALLEGO'RICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *allegorical*.] The quality of being allegorical. *Dict.*

To ALLE'GORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory*.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a ſenſe not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his ſuppoſition of the tree itſelf to be true. *Raleigh.*

As ſome would *allegorize* theſe ſigns, ſo others would confine them to the deſtruction of Jeruſalem. *Burnet: Theory.*

As alchymiſt ſhall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by ſal, ſulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the ſcripture itſelf, and the ſacred myſteries thereof, into the philoſopher's ſtone. *Locke.*

ALLEGORY. *n. ſ.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.*

Neither muſt we draw out our *allegory* too long, leſt either we make ourſelves obſcure, or fall into affectation, which is childiſh. *Ben. Jonſon.*

This word nympha meant nothing elſe but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moiſture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peacham.*

ALLE'GRO. *n. ſ.* A word denoting one of the ſix diſtinctions of time. It expreſſes a ſprightly motion, the quickeſt of all, except Preſto. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton.*

ALLELU'JAH. *n. ſ.* [This word is falſely written for *Halleluiah*, הַלְלוּיָהּ and יָהּ.] A word of ſpiritual exultation, uſed in hymns; it ſignifies, *Praiſe God.*

He will ſet his tongue to thoſe pious divine ſtrains, which may be a proper præludium to thoſe *alleluiahs* he hopes eternally to ſing.
Government of the Tongue.

ALLEMA'NDE. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A grave kind of muſick. *Dict.*

To ALLE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.]

1. To make light; to eaſe; to ſoften.

The pains taken in the ſpeculative, will much *alleviate* the labour in deſcribing the practic part. *Harvey.*

Moſt of the diſtempers are the effects of abuſed plenty and luxury, and muſt not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithſtanding, hath provided excellent medicines, to *alleviate* thoſe evils which we bring upon ourſelves. *Bentley.*

2. To extenuate, or ſoften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuſe.

ALLEVIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *alleviate*.]

1. The act of making light, of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendſhip. *South.*

2. That by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated.

This loſs of one fifth of their income will ſit heavy on them, who ſhall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

A'LLEY. *n. ſ.* [*allée*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,
With faeing work, and leading in and out far.
Spenſer.

Where *alleys* are cloſe gravell'd, the earth puſheth forth the firſt year knotgraſs, and after ſpiregraſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Yonder *alleys* green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown.
Milton.

Come, my fair love, our morning's talk we loſe;
Some labour ev'n the coldeſt hite would chooſe
Ours is not yet, the dangling bows to crop,
Whoſe too luxuriant growth our *alleys* ſtop. *Dryd.*

The thriving plants, ignoble broomſticks made,
Now ſweep thoſe *alleys* they were born to ſhade.
Pope.

2. A paſſage in towns narrower than a ſtreet.

A back friend, a ſhoulder clapper, one that commands the paſſages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this ſenſe, our hiſtories of Queen Anne mention *the grand alliance.*

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen ſhall th' *alliance* join
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Auſonian line. *Dryd.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's ſake,
And, for *alliance'* ſake, declare the cauſe
My father loſt his head. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Adraſtus ſoon, with gods averſe, ſhall join
In dire *alliance* with the Theban line;
Thence ſtrife ſhall riſe, and mortal war ſucceed.
Pope.

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorſet, your ſon, that with a fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in foreign ſoil,
This fair *alliance* quickly ſhall call home
To high promotions. *Shak ſp. Richard III.*

5. The perſons allied to each other.

I would not boaſt the greatneſs of my father,
But point out new *alliance* to Cato. *Addiſon.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*allicio*, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetiſm; attraction.

The ſeigneurial central *alliciency* is but a word, and the manner of it ſtill occult. *Glanville.*

To ALLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *all gate*.]

1. The act of tying together; the ſtate of being ſo tied.

2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

ALLIGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturaliſts have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See CROCODILE.

In his needy ſhop a tortoiſe hung,
An *alligator* ſtuff'd, and other ſkins
Of ill-ſhap'd fiſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were ſtrung,
And here a ſcaly *alligator* hung.
Garth's Diſpenſary.

ALLIGATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *allegate*.] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*

ALLI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*allido*, *allſum*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking one thing againſt another.

There have not been any iſlands of note, or conſiderable extent, torn and caſt off from the continent by earthquakes, or ſevered from it by the boiſterous *aſſilion* of the ſea. *Woodward.*

ALLITERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ad* and *litera*, Lat.] Of what the critics call the *alliteration*, or beginning of ſeveral words in the ſame verſe with the ſame letter, there are inſtances in the oldeſt and beſt writers, as,

Behemoth biggeſt born.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

ALLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*alloco*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.

2. The admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

3. An allowance made upon an account; a term uſed in the Exchequer.
Chambers.

ALLOCU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *adj.* [from *allodium*.] Held without

without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLODIUM. n. s. [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German original.] A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is opposed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates some kind of dependence. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

ALLO'NGE. *n. s.* [*allonge*, Fr.]

1. A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer.

2. It is likewise taken for a long rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* [This word is generally spoken *hallow*, and is used to dogs, when they are incited to the chace of battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allons*; perhaps from *all to*, look all; shewing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*.

Ah why should I encounter boist'rous rude
The noxious beast, and overcome in fight
A fallen mortal for my prey? *Pope.*

ALLOQUY. *n. s.* [*allequium*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; address; conversation. *Dict.*

To ALLOT. *v. a.* [from *lot*]

1. To distribute by lot.

2. To grant.

Let me have
Such privilege as this fair province,
To which I come from either the east or west,
And, on the strength of that, claim the first rank
Upon this kingdom. *Shakspeare's Virginia.*

I shall discover more, that I may
Distribute honour which heaven *allots* to virtue.
Dryden.

3. To distribute, to parcel out; to give each his share.

Since fame was the only end of all their studies, a man cannot but be scrupulous in allotting them their due portion of it. *Swift.*

ALLO'TMENT. *n. s.* [from *allot*.]

1. That which is allotted to any one, the part, the share, the portion granted.

There can be no thought of security or quietness in this world, but in a resignation to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*

Though it is our duty to submit with patience to more scanty *allotments*, yet this much we may reasonably and lawfully ask of God.
Regers's Sermons.

2. Part appropriated.

It is laid out into a grove for shade and state, a vineyard, and an *allotment* for chives and herbs.
Bacon.

ALLO'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *allot*.] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. See ALLOTMENT.

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament. *Shakespeare.*

To ALLOW. *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr. from *allaudare*, Lat.]

1. To admit; as, to *allow* a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; those, that men of right reason admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind.
Locke.

The pow'r of musick all our hearts *allow*;
And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope.*

That some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I *allow* to be true.
Swift.

2. To justify; to maintain as right.

The pow'rs above
Allow obedience. *Shakespeare.*

The Lord *alloweth* the righteous. *Bible.*

3. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* too much sincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts.
Locke.

I shall be ready to *allow* the pope as little power here as you please. *Swift.*

4. To grant license to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the bedlam
To lead him where he would, his roguish madness
Allows itself to any thing. *Shakspeare.*

But as we were *allowed* of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts.
1 Thess. ii. 4

They reviewed all laws, that were to be put in force in Ireland, to be considered, corrected, and *allowed* into the state of England. *Davies on Ireland.*

5. To give a sanction to; to authorize.

There is no slander in an *allowed* fool. *Shakesp.*

6. To give to, to pay to.

Upon all the dust that o'ers his tears *allows*
To him that gave us peace and empire now.
Waller.

7. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use; as, he *allowed* his son the third part of his income.

8. To make abatement, or provision; or to settle any thing, with some concessions or cautions regarding something else.

In some of the old reformations of ancient and modern medals, we shall find they have chosen rather to represent in their recording the great actions and successes in war, *allowing* still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it.
Addison.

ALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *allow*.]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is represented, before our Saviour, washing his feet on her knees, which will not consist with the text.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. That which is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidden.

In reference to this law, the rule of nature alone serves to direct that which is in the sight of God *allowable*. *Hooker.*

Lest, by this fond *allowance*, praising friends,
Tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence.
Sylv.

Reputation becomes a signal and a very precious blessing to magistrates; and their pursuit of it is not only *allowable* but laudable.
Atterbury's Sermons.

ALLO'WABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *allowable*.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

Let, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness*, in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others.
South's Sermons.

ALLO'WANCE. *n. s.* [from *allow*.]

1. Admittion without contradiction.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth *allowance* of them that succeed, although it plead for itself nothing. *Hooker.*

Without the notion and *allowance* of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; license; authority.

You sent a large commission to conclude,
Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*,
A league between his Highness and Ferrara.
Shakespeare.

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be accustomed betimes to consult and make use of their reason, before they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A settled rate, or appointment for any use.

The diet in plantations ought to be expended almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain *allowance*. *Bacon.*

And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. *2 Kings.*

5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in heroick verse, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the thoughts as the expression; and, as such, requires the same grains of *allowance* for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give *allowances* for an innocent passion. *Swift.*

6. Established character; reputation.

His barks stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approv'd *allowance*. *Shakesp.*

ALLOY. *n. s.* [See ALLAY.]

1. Baser metal mixed in coinage.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Pure silver is silver without the mixture of any baser metal. *Alloy* is baser metal mixed with it. *Locke.*

Let a thin piece be coined of the same weight, when half the silver is taken out, and copper, or other *alloy*, put into the place, it will be worth but half as much, for the value of the *alloy* is so inconsiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree than they are by men, for they taste them sincere and pure without mixture or *alloy*. *Atterbury.*

ALLUDE'SCENCY. *n. s.* [*allubescentia*, Lat.] Willingness; content. *Dict.*

To ALLUDE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is used of persons; as, *he* alludes *to an old story*; or, of things, as, *the lampoon* alludes *to his mother's faults*.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

Thus it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded* unto, yea, many things declared. *Hooker.*

Then just proportions were taken and everything placed by weight and measure: and this I doubt not was that artificial structure here *alluded* to.
Burnet's Theory.

ALLU'MINOR. *n. s.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; because he gives graces, light, and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Cowell.*

To ALLURE. *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr. *loeren*, Dutch; *belæpen*, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more *allure* unto good, than

any hardneſs deterreth from it; and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any ſweetneſs thereto allureth. *Hooker.*

The golden ſun, in ſplendour likeſt heav'n
Allur'd his eye. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Each flatt'ring hope, and each *alluring* joy. *Lyttleton.*

ALLU'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *allure.*] Something ſet up to entice birds, or other things, to it. We now write *lure.*

The father to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Hayward.*

ALLU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *allure.*] That which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleaſure.

Againſt *allurement*, cuſtom, and a world
Offended; fearleſs of reproach, and ſcorn,
Or violence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

—Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell. *Paradiſe Regained.*

To ſhun th' *allurement* is not hard
To minds refolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
But wond'rous difficult, when once belief,
To ſtruggle through the ſtraits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

ALLU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *allure.*] The perſon that allures; enticer; inveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *allure.*] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alluring.*] The quality of alluring or enticing; invitation; temptation by propoſing pleaſure.

ALLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*alluſio*, Lat.] That which is ſpoken with reference to ſomething ſuppoſed to be already known, and therefore not expreſſed; a hint: an implication. It has the particle *to.*

Here are manifeſt *alluſions* and tootſteps of the diſſolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its laſt ruin. *Burnet's Theory.*

This laſt *alluſion* gall'd the familiar more,
Becauſe indeed it rubb'd upon the ſore. *Dryden.*

Expreſſions now out of uſe, *alluſions to* cuſtoms loſt to us, and various particularities, muſt needs continue ſeveral paſſages in the dark. *Locke.*

ALLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*alludo*, *alluſum*, Lat.] Hinting at ſomething not fully expreſſed.

Where the expreſſion in one place is plain, and the ſenſe affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expreſſion, in the other, is figurative or *alluſive*, and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reaſonable, in this latter place, to reſtrain the extent of the figure and alluſion to a conſiſtency with the former. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ALLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *alluſive.*] In an alluſive manner; by implication; by inſinuation.

The Jewiſh nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compaſs of one generation, were, according to his prediction, deſtroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by thoſe eagles (*Matt* xxiv. 28.), by which, *alluſively*, are noted the Roman armies, whoſe enſign was the eagle. *Hammond.*

ALLU'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *alluſive.*] The quality of being alluſive.

ALLU'VION. *n. ſ.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to ſomething elſe by the motion of the water.
2. The thing carried by water to ſomething elſe.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increaſe which ariſes from *alluvion*, which is defined an inſenſible increment, brought by the water. *Cowell.*

ALLU'VIOUS. *adj.* [from *alluvion.*] That which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon ſomething elſe.

To ALLY'. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy.

All theſe ſepts are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, ſo as there is no hope that they will ever ſerve faithfully againſt them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Wants, frailties, paſſions, cloſer ſtill *ally*
The common int'reſt, or endear the tye. *Pope.*

To the ſun *ally'd*,
From him they draw the animating fire. *Thomſon.*

2. To make a relation between two things, by ſimilitude, or reſemblance, or any other means.

Two lines are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's ſenſe; but they are too like the tenderneſs of Ovid. *Dryden.*

ALLY'. *n. ſ.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by ſome means of connexion; as marriage, friendſhip, confederacy.

He in court ſtood on his own feet; for the moſt of his *allies* rather leaned upon him than ſhored him. *Wotton.*

We could hinder the acceſſion of Holland to France, either as ſubject, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferiour and dependent *ally* under their protection. *Temple.*

ALMACANTAR. *n. ſ.* [An Arabick word, written variouſly by various authors; by D'Herbelot, *almocantar*; by others, *almucantar.*] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally uſed in the plural, and means a ſeries of parallel circles drawn through the ſeveral degrees of the meridian.

ALMACA'NTAR'S STAFF. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, uſed to take obſervations of the ſun, about the time of its riſing and ſetting, in order to find the amplitude, and conſequently the variation of the compaſs. *Chambers.*

A'LMANACK. *n. ſ.* [Derived, by ſome, from the Arabick *al*, and *manab*, Heb. to *count*, or *compute*; by others, from *al*, Arabick, and *μην*, a *month*, or *μανανὸς*, the *courſe of the months*; by others, from a Teutonick original, *al* and *maan*, the *moon*, an account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable.] A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the ſeaſons, with the return of feaſts and faſts, is noted for the enſuing year.

It will be ſaid, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well, Spain hath not aſſailed this kingdom. *Bacon.*

This aſtrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inverſion of the common prognoſticators. *Government of the Tongue.*

Beware the woman two, and ſhun her light,
Who in theſe ſtudies does herſelf delight;
By whom a greaſy *almanack* is borne,
With often handling, like chaft amber worn. *Dryden.*

I'll have a faſting *almanack* printed on purpoſe for her uſe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A'LMANDINE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarſer and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate. *Dict.*

ALMI'GHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *almighty.*] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It ſerveth to the world for a witneſs of his *almightineſs*, whom we outwardly honour with the cheifeſt of outward things. *Hooker.*

In creating and making exiſtent the world univerſal, by the abſolute act of his own word, God ſhewed his power and *almightineſs*. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

In the wilderneſs, the bittern and the ſtork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his proviſions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his *almightineſs*. *Taylor.*

ALMI'GHTY. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty.*] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham, and ſaid unto him, I am the *almighty* God; walk before me, and be thou perfect. *Geneſis* xvii. 1.

He wills you in the name of God *almighty*,
That you diveſt yourſelf, and lay apart
The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature and of nations, 'long
To him and to his heirs. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LMOND. *n. ſ.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German; ſuppoſing that almonds come to France from Germany.] The nut of the almond tree, either ſweet or bitter.

Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the ſweet taſte into an oily one. *Locke.*

A'LMOND TREE. *n. ſ.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.] It has leaves and flowers very like thoſe of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compreſſed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the ſhell is not ſo rugged. *Miller.*

Like to an *almond tree*, mounted high
On top of Green Seleno, all alone,
With bloſſoms brave bedecked daintily,
Whoſe tender locks do tremble every one,
At every little breath that under heav'n is blown. *Fairy Queen.*

Mark well the flow'ring *almonds* in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will anſwer to the ſylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*, are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval ſinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it are a great number of leſſer ones, which diſcharge themſelves through the great ſinus of a mucous and ſlippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œſophagus, for the moiſtening and lubricating thoſe parts. When the œſophagus muſcle acts, it compreſſes the *almonds*, and they frequently are the occaſion of a ſore throat. *Quincy.*

The tonſils, or *almonds of the ears*, are alſo frequently ſwelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a ſpecies of it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'LMOND-FURNACE, or A'LMAN-FURNACE, called alſo the *Sweep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace uſed in refining, to ſeparate metals from cinders and other foreign ſubſtances. *Chambers.*

A'LMONER,

A'LMONER, or A'LMNER. *n. f.* [*eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other perſon, employed in the diſtribution of charity.

I enquired for an *almoner*; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthieſt man. *Dryden.*

AL'MONRY. *n. f.* [from *almoner*.] The place where the almoner reſides, or where the alms are diſtributed.

ALMO'ST. *adv.* [from *all* and *moſt*; that is, *moſt part of all*. *Skinner*.] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to univerſality.

Who is there *almoſt*, whoſe mind, at ſome time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not ſo faſtened to ſome clog, that it could not turn itſelf to any other object. *Locke.*

There can be no ſuch thing or notion, as an *almoſt* infinite; there can be nothing next or ſecond to an omnipotent God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight,
And *almoſt* faints beneath the glowing weight. *Addiſon.*

ALMS. *n. f.* [in Saxon, elmeſ, from *eleemoſyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitouſly in relief of the poor. It has no ſingular.

My arm'd knees,
Which bow'd but in my ſtirrup, bend like his
That hath received an *alms*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The poor beggar hath a juſt demand of an *alms* from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injuſtice, and oppreſſion, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Swift.*

A'LMS-BASKET. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *baſket*.] The baſket in which proviſions are put to be given away.

There ſweepings do as well,
As the beſt order'd meal;
For who the reliſh of theſe gueſts will fit,
Needs ſet them but the *alms-baſket* of wit.
Ben Jonſon.

We'll ſtand up for our properties, was the beggar's ſong that lived upon the *alms baſket*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

A'LMSDEED. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and *almsdeeds* which ſhe did. *Acts*, ix. 36.

Hard-favour'd Richard, where art thou?
Thou art not here: murder is thy *almsdeed*;
Petitioners for blood thou ne'er put'ſt back. *Shakeſp.*

A'LMS-GIVER. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *giver*.] He that gives alms; he that ſupports others by his charity.

He endowed many religious foundations, and yet was he a great *alms-giver* in ſecret, which ſhewed that his works in public were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. *Bacon.*

A'LMSHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *houſe*.] A houſe devoted to the reception and ſupport of the poor; an hoſpital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *almſ-aſes* for the poor, and the ſorting out of the people into pariſhes, are manifeſt. *Hooker.*

And to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint ſouls, paſt corporal toil,
A hundred *almshouſes* right well ſupplied. *Shakeſp.*

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples and other rapine, build an hoſpital, or *almshouſe*, out of the ruins of the church, and the ſpoils of widows and orphans. *L'Eſtrange.*

Behold yon *almshouſe*, neat, but void of ſtate,
Where age and want ſit ſmiling at the gate. *Pope.*

A'LMSMAN. *n. f.* [from *alms* and *man*.] A man who lives upon alms; who is ſupported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a ſet of beads;
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage;
My gay apparel for an *almsman's* gown. *Shakeſp.*

A'LMUG-TREE. *n. f.* A tree mentioned in ſcripture. Of its wood were made muſical inſtruments, and it was uſed alſo in rails, or in a ſtaircaſe. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*, others *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is tranſlated *wrought wood*, and in the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But coral could never anſwer the purpoſes of the almugim; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much eſteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or ſimply *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be underſtood oily and gummy ſorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the ſame with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moſes. *Calmet.*

And the navy alſo of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees. 1 *Kings*, x. 11.

A'LNAGAR, A'LNAGER, or A'LNEGER. *n. f.* [from *alnage*.] A meaſurer by the ell; a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs formerly was to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth, and to fix the ſeals appointed upon it for that purpoſe; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *ſearcher*, *meaſurer*, and *alneger*. *Dict.*

A'LNAGE. *n. f.* [from *aulnage*, or *aunage*, Fr.] Ell-meaſure, or rather the meaſuring by the ell or yard. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT. *n. f.* [from *all* and *night*.]

A ſervice which they call *alnight*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt; whereby it cometh to paſs, that the wick fetcheth the nouriſhment farther off. *Bacon.*

A'LOES. *n. f.* [אהלים, as it is ſuppoſed.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood uſed, in the Eaſt, for perfumes, of which the beſt ſort is of higher price than gold, and was the moſt valuable preſent given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tambac*, and is the heart, or innermoſt part, of the *aloe tree*; the next part to which is called *Calembac*, which is ſometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferiour value to the *Tambac*, is much eſteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portugueſe, *Pao d'aquila*, or eagle-wood; but ſome account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another ſpecies. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Survary.*
2. *Aloes* is a tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.
3. *Aloes* is a medicinal juice, extracted, not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and expoſing the juice that drops from them to the ſun. It is diſtinguiſhed into Socotorine and Caballine, or horſe *aloes*: the firſt is ſo called from *Socotora*; the ſecond, becauſe, being coarſer, it ought to be confined to the uſe of farriers. It is a warm and ſtrong cathartick.

ALOE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aloes*.] Conſiſting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *aloetical*, ſcammoniate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ALOE'TICK. *n. f.* [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is ſo called, which chiefly conſiſts of aloes. *Quincy.*

ALO'FT. *adv.* [*loffter*, to lift up, *Dan. Loft* air, *Icelandiſh*; ſo that *aloft* is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word uſed chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in ſtories oft,
That love has wings, and ſoars *aloft*. *Suckling.*

Upright he ſtood, and bore *aloft* his ſhield
Conſpicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field.
Dryden.

ALO'FT. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary
Aloft the vulgar conſtellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep diſtance due,
Diſpenſes light from far. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A'LOGY. *n. f.* [ἀλογία.] Unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity. *Dict.*

ALO'NE. *adj.* [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een*, or *one*, that is, *ſingle*.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us *alone*;
Betwixt ourſelves let us decide it then. *Shakeſp.*

If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine *alone*. *Dryden.*

God, by whoſe *alone* power and converſation we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; ſolitary.

Eagles we ſee fly *alone*, and they are but ſheep which always herd together. *Sidney.*

Alone, for other creature in this place
Living, or lifeleſs, to be found was none. *Milton.*

I never durſt in darkneſs be *alone*. *Dryden.*

ALO'NE. *adv.*

1. This word is ſeldom uſed but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb. It implies ſometimes an ironical prohibition, forbidding to help a man who is able to manage the affair himſelf.

Let us *alone* to guard Corioli,
If they ſet down before 's; 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let you *alone*, cunning artificer;
See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.
Ben Jonſon.

2. To forbear; to leave undone.

His client ſtole it, but he had better have *let* it *alone*; for he loſt his cauſe by his jeſt. *Addiſon.*

ALO'NG. *adv.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty ſtone; ſome laid *along*,
And bound with burning wires, on ſpokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. Through any ſpace meaſured lengthwiſe.

A firebrand carried *along*, leaveth a train of light behind it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Where Uſens glides *along* the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina ſtands. *Dryden.*

3. Throughout; in the whole: with *all* prefixed.

Solomon, *all along* in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man. *Tillotſon.*

They were *all along* a croſs, untoward ſort of people. *South.*

4. Joined with the particle *with*; in company; joined with.

[illegible] will forthwith dispatch,
[illegible] shall *along* with you.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

[illegible] and Evil go with thee *along*,
[illegible] things to the place of evil, Hell. *Milton.*

[illegible] seat is subject to an ex[illegible]ess, and [illegible] when something is mingled with it which should not have, or when it wants something that ought to go *along* with it. *Spect.*

Sometimes *with* is understood.

Command thy slaves: my treason should disdain
A tyrant's curb, and restive breaks the reins.
Take this *along*, and no dispute shall rise
(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize.
Dryden.

2. Forward; onward. In this sense it is derived from *allons*, French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope.*

ALONGST. *adv.* A corruption, as it seems, from *along*.] Along; through the length.

The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in all their ports *alongst* the haven's mouth.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

ALOOF. *adv.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off*.]

1. At a distance; with the particle *from*. It generally implies a small distance, such as is within view or observation.

Then bade the knight this lady yede *aloof*,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
From whence she might behold the battle's proof,
And eke be safe from dinges far described.
Fairy Queen.

As next in worth,
Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand,
While the promiscuous crowd stood yet *aloof*.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

The noise approaches, though our palace stood
Aloof from streets, encompass'd with a wood.
Dryden.

2. Applied to persons, it often insinuates caution and circumspection.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel,
And make the cowards stand *aloof* at bay. *Shakesp.*

Going northwards, *aloof*, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued, at last, when they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

The king would not, by any means, enter the city, until he had *aloof* seen the cross set up upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became Christian ground. *Bacon.*

Two pots stood by a river, one of brass, the other of clay. The water carried them away, the earthen vessel kept *aloof from* t'other.
L'Estrange's Fables.

The strong may fight *aloof*, Ancæus try'd
His force too near, and by presuming dy'd.
Dryden's Fables.

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in conversation, by which a man hold the principal question at a distance.

Nor do we find him forward to be sounded,
But with a crafty madness keeps *aloof*,
When we would bring him on to some confession
Of his true state. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. It is used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a design.

It is necessary the queen join, for, if she stand *aloof*, those will be still suspicious: it being a received opinion, that she hath a great interest in the king's favour and power. *Suckling.*

5. It is applied to things not properly being [illegible] each other.

Love's not love,
[illegible] with regards that stand
[illegible] point. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

ALOUD. *adv.* [*a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a great noise.

Strangled he lies! yet seems to cry *aloud*,
To warn the mighty, and admonish proud,
That of the great neglecting to be just,
Heav'n in a moment makes an heap of dust.
Then heav'n's high monarch thund'red thrice *aloud*,
And thrice he shook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryden.*

ALOW. *adv.* [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

And now *aloft* and now aloft they fly,
As borne through air, and seem to touch the sky.
Dryden.

ALPHA. *n. s.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.

I am *Alpha* and omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. *Revelations.*

ALPHABET. *n. s.* [from ἄλφα, *alpha*, and βῆτα, *beta*, the two first letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Thou shalt not sigh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sign,
But I of these will read an *alphabet*,
And by still practice learn to know thy meaning.
Shakespeare.

The letters of the *alphabet*, formed by the several motions of the mouth, and the great variety of syllables compounded of letters, and formed with almost equal velocity, and the endless number of words capable of being framed out of the *alphabet*, either of more syllables, or of one, are wonderful.
Holder.

Taught by their nurses, little children get
The saying, sooner than their *alphabet*.
Lord Lansdown.

To ALPHABET. *v. a.* [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABETICAL. } *adj.* [from *alphabet*;
ALPHABETICK. } *alphabetique*, Fr.] In the order of the alphabet, according to the series of letters.

I have digested it in an *alphabetical* order, all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tempers. *Swift.*

ALPHABETICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical*.] In an alphabetical manner, according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprise in six sheets, and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language, which the dear person is to learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

ALREADY. *adv.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this present time, or at some time past, opposed to futurity; as, *Will he come soon? He is here* already. *Will it be done? It has been done* already.

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been *already* answered, may serve for answer. *Hooker.*

You warn'd me still of loving two;
Can I love him, *already* loving you?
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

See, the guards, from yon Western hill
Already move, no longer stay afar;
High in the air they wave the flaming sword,
Your signal to depart. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Methods for the advancement of piety, are in the power of a prince, limited like ours, by a strict execution of the laws *already* in force. *Swift.*

Methinks, *already* I your tears survey,
Already hear the horrid things they say,
Already see you a degraded toast,
And all your honour in a whisper lost! *Pope.*

ALS. *adv.* [*als*, Dutch] Also; likewise. a word now out of use.

Sad remembrance now the prince amoves
With fresh desire his voyage to pursue,
Als Unlearn'd her travel to renew. *Fairy Queen.*

ALSO. *adv.* [from *all* and *so*.]

1. In the same manner; likewise.

Whether now, we doubt, preponderated the causes of the great deluge, as according to Moses, so *also* according to necessity; for our world affords no other treasures of water. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. *Also* is sometimes nearly the same with *and*; and only conjoins the members of the sentences.

God do so to thee, and more *also*.
1 Samuel, xiv. 44.

ALTAR. *n. s.* [*altare*, Lat. It is observed by *Junius*, that the word *altar* is received, with christianity, in all the European languages; and that *altare* is used by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the Christian worship, in opposition to the *aræ* of gentilism.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

The goddess of the nuptial bed,
Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
Retolv'd the tainted hand should be repell'd,
Which incense offer'd, and her *altar* held. *Dryden.*

2. The table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

Her grace rose, and, with modest paces,
Came to the *altar*, where she kneel'd, and saint-like
Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd devoutly.
Shakespeare.

ALTARAGE. *n. s.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument arising to the priest from oblations, through the means of the altar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ALTAR-CLOTH. *n. s.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I should set down the wealth, books, hangings, and *altar cloths*, which our kings gave their abbey.
Peacham on Drawing.

To ALTER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. *To alter*, seems more properly to imply a change made only in some part of a thing; as, to *alter* a writing, may be, to blot, or interpolate it; to *change* it, may be, to substitute another in its place. With *from* and *to*; as, her face is *altered from* pale *to* red.

Do you not see
How much her grief has *alter'd* on the sudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold? *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Acts appropriated to the worship of God, by his own appointment, must continue so, till himself hath otherwise declared: for who dares *alter* what God hath appointed? *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take off from a persuasion, practice, or sect.

For the way of writing plays in verse, I find it troublesome and slow, but I am no way *altered* from my opinion of it, at least with any reasons which have opposed it. *Dryden.*

To ALTER. *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; as, *the weather* alters *from bright to cloudy*.

ALTERABLE. *adj.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed by something else; distinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change itself.

That *alterable* respects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a considerate discerner.
Glanville.

Our condition in this world is miserable and un-

certain, *alterable* by a thousand accidents, which we can neither foresee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wish they had been more clear in their directions upon that mighty point, Whether the settlement of the succession in the House of Hanover be *alterable*, or no? *Swift.*

A'LTERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *alterable*.] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external causes.

A'LTERABLY. *adv.* [from *alterable*.] In such a manner as may be altered.

A'LTERAGE. *n. f.* [from *alo*.] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child.

In Ireland they put their children to fosterers: the rich sell, the meaner sort buying the *alterage* of their children, and the reason is, because, in the opinion of the people, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

A'LTERANT. *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be *alterant* or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation, for else all bodies would be alike one to another. *Bacon.*

ALTERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniencies, and those weighty. *Hooker.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not presume, that God doth even call for such change or *alteration*, as the very condition of things themselves doth make need-ful? *Hooker.*

She, with difficulty and labour hard,
Moved on
But hardly once past, soon after, when man fell,
Strange *alteration*! Sin, and Death, amain
Following his track (such was the will of heaven)
Paved after him a broad and beaten way. *Milton*

No other *alteration* will satisfy, nor this much very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *South.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves, by which, and succeeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift*

A'LTERATIVE. *adj.* [from *alter*]

Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the humours from a state of distemperature to health. They are opposed to *evacuants*. *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by such *alterative* medicines as purify the blood. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALTERCA'TION. *n. f.* [*altercation*, Fr. from *altercor*, Lat.] Debate; controversy; wrangle.

By this hot pursuit of lower controversies amongst men professing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themselves, time will cause *altercation* to grow. *Hooker*

Their whole life was little else than a perpetual wrangling and *altercation*; and that, many times, rather for victory and ostentation of wit, than a sober and serious search of truth.

Hakewill on Providence.

ALTE'RN. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in succession each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their use
To man; the greater to have rule by day,
The less by night, *altern*. *Milton*

ALTE'RNACY. *n. f.* [from *alternate*.] Action performed by turns.

ALTERNATE. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendship consists properly in mutual offices, and a generous strife in *alternate* acts of kindness. *South.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprise,
And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise!
While, at each change, the son of Libian Joye
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

ALTE'RNATE ANGLES [in geometry] are the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the opposite sides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.

ALTE'RNATE. *n. f.* [from *alternate*, *adj.*] That which happens alternately; vicissitude.

And rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace,
They bless the long nocturnal influence shed
On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed. *Prior.*

To ALTE'RNATE. *v. a.* [*alterno*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Those who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends, *alternates* the disposition of good and evil. *Grew*

ALTE'RNATELY. *adv.* [from *alternate*] In reciprocal succession, so that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

The princess Melesinda, bath'd in tears,
And toss'd *alternately* with hopes and fears,
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord.
Dryden

Unhappy man! whom sorrow thus and rage
To different ills *alternately* engage. *Prior.*

The rays of light are, by some cause or other, *alternately* disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes. *Newton*

ALTE'RNATENESS. *n. f.* [from *alternate*.] The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession *Dict*

ALTERNA'TION. *n. f.* [from *alternate*.] The reciprocal succession of things.

The one would be oppressed with contrary heat, the other with insufferable cold; and so the defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Brown.*

ALTE'RNATIVE. *n. f.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

A strange *alternative*———
Must ladies have a doctor, or a dance? *Young*

ALTE'RNATIVELY. *adv.* [from *alternative*] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ALTE'RNATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *alternative*.] The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation. *Dict.*

ALTE'RNITY. *n. f.* [from *altern*.] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn; mutual change of one thing for another; reciprocation.

They imagine, that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and largest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals subsist. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALTHO'UGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though*. See THOUGH.] Notwithstanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate, obscure, and dark; *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of human wit; yea, *although* in this world they be no way possible to be understood. *Hooker.*

Me the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakespeare.*

The stress must be laid upon a majority, without which the laws would be of little weight, *although* they be good additional securities. *Swift.*

A'LTIGRADE. *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Dict.*

ALTI'LOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High speech; pompous language.

ALTIMETRY. *n. f.* [*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus* and *μετρεω*.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTI'SONANT } *adj.* [*altisonus*, Lat.] High
ALTI'SONOUS. } sounding; pompous or lofty in sound *Dict.*

A'LTITUDE. *n. f.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; space measured upward.

Ten masts attach'd make not the *altitude*,
Which thou hast perpendicularly fall'n. *Shakespeare.*

Some define the perpendicular *altitude* of the highest mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*

She shines above, we know, but in what place,
How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
By our weak optics is but vainly guess'd;
Distance and *altitude* conceal the rest. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.

Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much considerable, whether we consider its ascent, meridian, *altitude*, or abode above the horizon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He that is not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he observe them and their influences in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their *altitudes* and depressions? *Rymer.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

Those members which are pairs, stand by one another in equal *altitude*, and answer on each side one to another. *Ray.*

5. Height of excellence; superiority.

Your *altitude* offends the eyes,
Of those who want the power to rise. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; highest point.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shakespeare.*

ALTI'VOLANT. *adj.* [*altivolens*, Lat. from *altus* and *volo*.] High flying. *Dict.*

A'LTOGETHER. *adv.* [from *all* and *together*.]

1. Completely; without restriction; without exception.

It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till the people be *altogether* subdued. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altogether* without religion. *Hooker.*

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or to die for his religion, it being *altogether* as absurd to imagine a man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. *South.*

I do not *altogether* disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*

3. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather *all together.*

Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,
And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk,
We'll quickly hoist duke Humphry from his seat. *Shakspeare.*

ALUDEL. *n. s.* [from *a* and *lutum*; that is, *without lute.*]

Aludels are subliming pots used in chemistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed, and at the top is a head, to retain the fumes that rise up. *Quincy*

ALUM. *n. s.* [*alumen*, Lat.]

A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. The ancient naturalists allow of two sorts of *alum*, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the island of Melo, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable, and porous, and streaked with filaments resembling silver. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where *alum* is principally produced, and the English *ro be alum* is made from a bluish mineral stone, in the hills of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Saccharine alum is a composition of common *alum*, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone.

Burnt alum is *alum* calcined over the fire.

Plumose or *plume alum* is a sort of saline mineral stone, of various colours, most commonly white, bordering on green, it rises in threads or fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. *Chambers*

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the most part, into white curds. *Boyle*

ALUM STONE. *n. s.* A stone or calx used in surgery; perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corrosive.

She gargled with oxycrate, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and *alum stones.* *Wiseman*

ALU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *alum.*] Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.

Nor do we reasonably conclude, because, by a cold and *aluminous* moisture, it is able awhile to resist the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it subsisteth and liveth in it. *Brown*

The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolic or *aluminous* nature. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A'LWAYS. *adv.* [It is sometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*, callepega, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time: opposed to *sometime*, or to *never.*

That, which sometime is expedient, doth not *always* so continue. *Hooker*

Man never is, but *always* to be blest. *Pope.*

2. Constantly; without variation: opposed to *sometimes*, or to *now and then.*

He is *always* great, when some great occasion is presented to him. *Dryden.*

A. M. stands for *artium magister*, or master of arts; the second degree of our universities, which, in some foreign countries, is called doctor of philosophy.

Am. The first person of the verb *to be.* [See TO BE.]

And God said unto Moses, I *am* that I *am* and he said, thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, *I am* hath sent me unto you. *Exodus*, iii. 14.

Come then, my soul: I call thee by that name,
Thou busy thing, from whence I know I *am*:
For knowing that I *am*, I know thou art;
Since that must needs exist, which can impart. *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Loveliness; the power of pleasing.

No rules can make *amability*, our minds and apprehensions make that; and so is our felicity. *Taylor.*

AMADETTO. *n. s.* A sort of pear [See PEAR] so called, says *Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.

A'MADOT. *n. s.* A sort of pear. [See PEAR.]

AMA'IN. *adv.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,
To signify that rebels there are up. *Shakspeare.*

What! when we fled *amain*, pursued, and struck
With heaven's ten-fold terrifying thunder, and brought
The deep to shelter us? *Milton*

The hills, to their supply,
Vapour and exhalation, dusk and moist,
Sent up *amain* *Milton*

From hence the boar was roused, and sprung *amain*,
Like lightning sudden, on the warrior train,
Beats down the trees before him, shakes the ground,
The forest echoes to the crackling sound,
Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around *Dryden*

AMA'LGAM } *n. s.* [μαλα and γαμεω] **AMA'LGAMA** } The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. See AMALGAMATION.

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam.* *Boyle*

To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. a.* [from *amalgam.*] To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders

AMALGAMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *amalgamate.*] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are answerable. Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible, stir these well that they may incorporate, then cast the mass into cold water, and wash it *Bacon*

AMANDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *emando*, Lat.] The act of sending on a message, or employment.

AMANUE'NSIS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *n. s.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from *a* and μαραινω.] The name of a plant. Among the many species, the most beautiful are, 1. The tree *amaranth* 2. The long pendulous *amaranth*, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding.*

2. In poetry, it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth*? a flower which once
In paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there grows,
And flow'rs aloft, shading the fount of life;
And where the river of bliss, thro' midst of heav'n,
Rolls o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream:
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks, inwreath'd with beams. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

AMARA'NTHINE. *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; consisting of amaranths.

By the streams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the Elysian flowers,
By those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of asphodel,
Or *amaranthine* bowers. *Pope.*

AMA'RITUDE. *n. s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is apprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bestes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

AMA'RUIENCE. *n. s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Dict.*

AMA'SMENT. *n. s.* [from *amass*] A heap; an accumulation, a collection

What is now, but an *amassment* of many confutations, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures. *Glanville's Scepsis Scientifica.*

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.]

1. To collect together in one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amass* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice *Atterbury's Sermons.*

When we would think of infinite space, or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large stock, as part of it, millions of ages, or miles, which nothing but our doubting and multiplying several times. All that we can *amass* to this in our thoughts, is finite, and the accumulation of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscrimination.

Such as *amass* all relations, must err in some, and be unbelieved in many. *Brown's Vul. Errours.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only *amass* a heap of unintelligible phrases. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

The life of Homer has been written, by *amassing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world. *Pope.*

AMA'SS. *n. s.* [*amas*, Fr.] An assemblage; an accumulation.

This pillar is but a medley or *amass* of all the excellent ornaments, making a new kind by itself. *Wotton.*

To AMA'TE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *mate.*] See MATE]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. It is now obsolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate,
Coverted of many a jolly paramour,
The which did them in most fit wise *amate*,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To terrify; to strike with horrour. In this sense, it is derived from the old French *matter*, to crush or subdue.

Amato'rculist. *n. f.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little inſignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

A'matory. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; cauſing love.

It is the ſame thing whether one raviſh Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions not only allure her, but neceſſitate her to ſatisfy his luſt, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably, to follow him ſpontaneouſly. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Amaurosis. *n. f.* [ἀμαυρόω.] A dimneſs of ſight, not from any viſible defect in the eye, but from ſome diſtemperature of the inner parts, occaſioning the repreſentations of flies and duſt floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compreſſed by the blood-veſſels being too much diſtended; ſo that, in many of its parts, all ſenſe is loſt, and therefore no images can be painted upon them; whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling ſucceſſively upon them, are obſcure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the ſtagnations in the extremities of thoſe arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Quincy.*

To **Ama'ze.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuſe with terrour.

Yea, I will make many people *amazed* at thee, and their kings ſhall be horribly afraid for thee, when I ſhall brandiſh my ſword before them, and they ſhall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. *Ezekiel.*

2. To put into confuſion with wonder.

Go, heav'nly pair, and with your dazzling virtues,
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind. *Smith.*

3. To put into perplexity.

Thit cannot chooſe but *amaze* him. If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be *amazed*, he will every way be mocked. *Shakſpeare.*

Ama'ze. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *amaze*.] Aſtoniſhment; confuſion, either of fear or wonder.

Lucifer, whoſe name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praiſe,
And all her jealous monarchs with *amaze*. *Milton.*
Meantime the Trojan eyes his wat'ry way,
Viſ'd o'er his voyage, through the curling ſea;
Then turning back his eyes, with due *amaze*,
Sees on the Punick ſhore the mounting blaze. *Dryden.*

Ama'zedly. *adv.* [from *amazed*.] Confuſedly; with amazement; with confuſion.

I ſpeak *amazedly*, and it becomes
My marvel, and my meſſage. *Shakeſpeare.*
Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly*?
Come, ſiſters, cheer we up his ſprights. *Shakeſp.*

Ama'zedness. *n. ſ.* [from *amazed*.] The ſtate of being amazed; aſtoniſhment; wonder; confuſion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old ſhepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amazedneſs*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shakſp.*

Ama'zement. *n. ſ.* [from *amaze*.]

1. Such a confuſed apprehenſion as does not leave reaſon its full force; extreme fear; horrour.

He anſwer'd nought at all; but adding new
Fear to his firſt *amazement*, ſtaring wide,
With ſtony eyes, and heartleſs hollow hue,
Aſtoniſh'd ſtood, as one that had eſpy'd
Infernal furies, with their chains unty'd. *Fairy Queen.*

But look! *amazement* on thy mother ſits;
O ſtep between her and her fighting ſoul:
Conceit in weakeſt bodies ſtrongeſt works. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impreſſion left
Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew,
Diſtracted and ſurpris'd with deep diſmay
At theſe ſad tidings. *Milton.*

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, ſome ages paſt, this race of glory
Run, with *amazement* we ſhould read your ſtory;
But living virtue, all atchievements paſt,
Meets envy ſtill to grapple with at laſt. *Waller.*

4. Aſtoniſhment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which ſat for alms at the Beautiful Gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. *Acts.*

Ama'zing. *participial adj.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; aſtoniſhing.

It is an *amazing* thing to ſee the preſent deſolation of Italy, when one conſiders what incredible multitudes it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours. *Addiſon.*

Ama'zingly. *adv.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite aſtoniſhment; wonderfully.

If we write to the world of ſpirits, our knowledge of them muſt be *amazingly* imperfect, when there is not the leaſt grain of ſand but has too many difficulties belonging to it for the wiſeſt philoſopher to anſwer. *Watts's Logick.*

Amazon. *n. ſ.* [*a* and μάζα.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucaſus; they are ſo called from their cutting off their breaſts, to uſe their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, ſtay thy hand; thou art an *amazon*,
And fightſt with the ſword. *Shakeſpear.*

Ambages. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of ſpeech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expreſſion.

They gave thoſe complex ideas names, that they might the more eaſily record and diſcourſe of things they were daily converſant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions; and that the thing they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the eaſier and quicker underſtood. *Locke.*

Ambe'gious. *adj.* [from *ambages*.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dict.*

Ambassa'de. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſade*, Fr.] Embaſſy; character or buſineſs of an ambaſſador: a word not now in uſe.

When you diſgraced me in my *ambaſſade*,
Then I degraded you from being king. *Shakeſp.*

Amba'ssadour. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span. It is written differently, as it is ſuppoſed to come from the French or Spaniſh language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not eaſy to ſettle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew עבר, *to tell*, and מבשר, a *meſſinger*; others from *ambactus*, which, in the old Gauliſh, ſignified a *ſervant*; whence *ambaſcia*, in low Latin, is found to ſignify *ſervice*, and *ambaſciator*, a *ſervant*; others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old Teutonick, ſignifying a *government*, and *Junius* mentions a poſſibility of its deſcent from *ανάβασις*; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *baſſus*, *low*, as ſuppoſing the act of ſending an ambaſſadour, to be in ſome ſort an act of ſubmiſſion. All theſe derivations lead to write *ambaſſadour*, not *embaſſadour*.] A perſon ſent in a public manner from one ſovereign power to another, and ſuppoſed to repreſent the power from which he is ſent. The perſon of an ambaſſadour is inviolable.

Ambaſſadour is, in popular language, the general name of a meſſenger from a ſovereign power, and ſometimes, ludicrouſly, from common perſons. In the juridical and formal language, it ſignifies particularly a miniſter of the higheſt rank reſiding in another country, and is diſtinguiſhed from an *envoy*, who is of leſs dignity.

Give firſt admittance to th' *ambaſſadours*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rais'd by theſe hopes, I ſent no news before,
Nor aſk'd your leave, nor did your faith implore;
But come without a pledge, my own *ambaſſadour*. *Dryden.*

Oft have their black *ambaſſadours* appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama. *Addiſon.*

Amba'ssadress. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambaſſadour.

2. In ludicrous language, a woman ſent on a meſſage.

Well, my *ambaſſadreſs*———
Come you to menace war, and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? *Rowe.*

A'mbassage. *n. ſ.* [from *ambaſſadour*.] An embaſſy; the buſineſs of an ambaſſadour.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory anſwers; ſo as the formal part of their *ambaſſage* might well warrant their further ſtay. *Bacon.*

A'mber. *n. ſ.* [from *ambar*, Arab. whence the lower writers formed *ambarum*.]

A yellow tranſparent ſubſtance of a gummous or bituminous conſiſtence, but a reſinous taſte, and a ſmell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick ſea, along the coaſt of Pruſſia. Some naturaliſts refer it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and ſome even to the animal kingdom. Pliny deſcribes it as a reſinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and diſcharged thence into the ſea. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *ſuccinum*, from *ſuccus*, juice. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beaſt; others, the ſcum of the lake Cephiſis, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in ſome fountains, where it is found ſwimming like pitch. Others ſuppoſe it a bitumen trickling into the ſea from ſubterraneous ſources; but this opinion is alſo diſcarded, as good *amber* having been found in digging at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, as that gathered on the coaſt. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatic plants, elaborated by heat into a cryſtalline form. Within ſome pieces of *amber* have been found leaves and inſects included; which ſeems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid ſtate, or that, having been expoſed to the ſun, it was ſoftened, and rendered ſuſceptible of the leaves and inſects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it, and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiouſly in the dark. Some diſtinguiſh *amber* into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are ſuppoſed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Liquid amber is a kind of native balſam or reſin, like turpentine; clear, reddiſh, or yellowiſh; of a pleaſant

pleasant smell, almost like ambergris. It flows from an incision made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *ojosol*. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body, that is coloured, as painted glass, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium. *Peacham.*

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreathes around his temples spread,
And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Addison.*

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope.*

A'MBER. *adj.* Consisting of amber.

With scarfs, and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry. *Shakespeare.*

A'MBER-DRINK. *n. s.* Drink of the colour of amber, or resembling amber in colour and transparency.

All your clear *amber-drink* is flat. *Bacon.*

A'MBERGRIS. *n. s.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *grey*; that is, *grey amber*.]

A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a greyish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. Some imagine it to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the sun, and washed off the shore by the waves, is swallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because sometimes found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it should rather be found where these animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which distils from trees, and drops into the sea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it springs out of the sea, as naphtha does out of some fountains. Others assert it to be a vegetable production, issuing out of the root of a tree, whose roots always shoot towards the sea, and discharge themselves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the sea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their nests; several persons having seen pieces that were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb, and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Neumann absolutely denies it to be an animal substance, as not yielding, in the analysis, any one animal principle. He concludes it to be a bitumen issuing out of the earth into the sea; at first of a viscous consistence, but hardening, by its mixture with some liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Bermuda, wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy island, where huge lemons grow,
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of *ambergris* is found? *Waller.*

AMBER SEED, or *musk seed*, resembles millet, is of a bitterish taste, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. *Chambers.*

AMBER TREE. *n. s.* [*frutex Africanus ambram spirans.*] A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being braised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Miller.*

AMBIDE'XTER. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

Radiginus, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Brown.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes. This sense is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY. *n. s.* [from *ambidexter*.]

1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS. *adj.* [from *ambidexter*. Lat.]

1. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand.

Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Brown.*

2. Double dealing; practising on both sides.

Æsop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all falle, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Estrange.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ambidextrous*.] The quality of being ambidextrous. *Dict.*

A'MBIENT. *adj.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; investing.

This which yields or fills
All space, the *ambient* air wide interfus'd. *Milton.*

The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour, depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium. *Newton's Opticks.*

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs,
With *ambient* sweets perfume the morn. *Prior to Lord Gower.*

Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rule
With happy laws her empire to sustain,
And with full pow'r assert her *ambient* main. *Prior.*

The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley.*

AMBIGU. n. s. [French.] An entertainment, consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

When straiten'd in your time, and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*;
Where first and second course, and your desert,
All in one single table have their part. *King's Art of Cookery.*

AMBIGU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *ambiguous*.] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker.*

We can clear these *ambiguities*,
And know their spring, their head, their true descent. *Shakespeare.*

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

AMBI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with doubtful sense deluding? *Milton.*

Some expressions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left so, because the persons who framed them were not all of one mind. *Clarendon.*

2. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious or suspended state of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* god, who rul'd her lab'ring breast,
In these mysterious words his mind expresst;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Constrain'd a smile, and thus *ambiguous* spoke. *Pope.*

AMBI'GUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambiguous*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ambiguous*.] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBI'LOGY. *n. s.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and λογος.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUOUS. *adj.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous and doubtful expressions. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUY. *n. s.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning. *Dict.*

A'MBIT. *n. s.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing; the line that encompasses any thing.

The tusk of a wild boar would about almost into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little wreathen. In measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its base is inch over. *Grew's Museum.*

AMBI'TION. *n. s.* [*ambitio*, Lat. the desire of something higher than is possessed at present.]

1. The desire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having seen a mind as Antiphilus, that so great goodness could [illegible] have bound, rate [illegible] and so high advancement not have [illegible] *Sidney.*

2. The desire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would have, and so would reason;
The sense would not be only, but be wise:
But wit's *ambition* long'th to the best,
For it desires in endless bliss to dwell. *Davies.*

Urge them, while their souls
Are capable of this *ambition*;
Lest zeal, now melted by the windy breath
Of soft petitions, pity, and remorse,
Cool and cold, relent again to what it was. *Shakesp.*

3. It is used with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambition to* recommend myself to your Lordship's patronage. *Addison.*

There was an *ambition of* wit, and an affectation of gayety. *Pope's Preface to her Letters.*

AMBI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition, if a noun; *to*, if expressed by a verb.

We seem *ambitious* God's whole work t' undo. *Donne.*

The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,
Contend in crowds, *ambitious of* thy bed:
The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canst not choose alone. *Dryden.*

You have been pleased not to suffer an old man to go discontented out of the world, for want of that protection, *of* which he had been so long *ambitious*. *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious of* glory, descended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, seeing a vessel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Eager

2. Eager to grow bigger; aſpiring.

I have ſeen
Th' *ambitious* ocean ſwell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threat'ning clouds.
Shakeſpeare.

AMBI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambitious.*] In an ambitious manner; with eagerneſs of advancement or preference.

With ſuch glad hearts did our deſpairing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each *ambitiouſly* would claim the ken,
That with firſt eyes did diſtant ſafety meet.
Dryden.

Here Fleecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiouſly deſign'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ambitious.*] The quality of being ambitious.

A'MBITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compaſs; circuit; circumference. *Dict.*

To A'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. See AMBLE.

It is good, on ſome occaſions, to enjoy as much of the preſent, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's ſaddle, which will be ſure to *amble*, when the world is upon the hardeſt trot. *Dryden.*

2. To move eaſily, without hard ſhocks, or ſhaking.

Who *ambles* time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout, for he lives merrily, becauſe he feels no pain; knowing no burthen of heavy tedious penury: him time *ambles* withal.
Shakeſpeare's As you like it.

3. In a ludicrous ſenſe, to move with ſubmiſſion, and by direction; as a horſe that *ambles* uſes a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, ſmoothing, whimpering, thief,
Shall make him *amble* on a gallop's meſſage,
And take the diſtaff with a hand as proud,
As queen'd did Hercules. *Reeve's Take Share*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am ruddy ſtamp'd, and want love's majeſty,
To ſtrut before a wanton *ambling* nymph.
Shakeſpeare.

A'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from *To amble.*] A pace or movement in which the horſe removes both his legs on one ſide; as, on the far ſide, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the ſame ſide at one time, whilſt the legs on the near ſide ſtand ſtill; and, when the far legs are upon the ground, the near ſide removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far ſide ſtand ſtill. An *amble* is the firſt pace of young colts, but when they have ſtrength to trot, they quit it. There is no *amble* in the manage; riding-maſters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horſe may be put from a trot to a gallop without ſtopping; but he cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a ſtop, which interrupts the juſtneſs of the manage.
Farrier's Dict.

A'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *To amble.*] A horſe that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

A'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ambling.*] With an ambling movement.

AMBRO'SIA. n. ſ. [ἀμβροσία.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleaſing to the ſmell or taſte is called *ambroſia.*

2. The name of a plant.

It has male ſtaminous flowers, produced on ſeparate parts of the ſame plant from the fruit, having no viſible petals; the fruit which ſucceeds the feminle flowers, is ſhaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong ſeed in each.

The ſpecies are, 1. The marine or ſea *ambroſia.* 2. Taller unfavoury ſea *ambroſia.* 3. The talleſt Canada *ambroſia.* *Miller.*

AMBRO'SIAL. *adj.* [from *ambroſia.*] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambroſia; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God ſpake, *ambroſial* fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the bleſſed ſpirits elect
Senſe of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton.*

The gifts of heaven my following ſong purſues,
Aerial honey and *ambroſial* dews. *Dryden.*

To fartheſt ſhores th' *ambroſial* ſpirit flies,
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the ſkies.
Pope.

A'MBRY. *n. ſ.* [a word corrupted from *almonry.*]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are diſtributed.

2. The place where plate, and utenſils for houſekeeping, are kept; alſo a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word ſtill uſed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

AMBS ACE. *n. ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace.*] A double ace; ſo called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life.
Shakſpeare's All's well that ends well.

This will be yet clearer by conſidering his own inſtance of caſting *ambs ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Suppoſing the poſture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, ſuppoſing the figure of the table, and of the dice themſelves, ſuppoſing the meaſure of force applied, and ſuppoſing all other things which did concur to the production of this caſt, to be the very ſame they were, there is no doubt but in this caſe the caſt is neceſſary.
Bramhall againſt Hobbes.

AMBULA'TION, *n. ſ.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and inviſible motion of the muſcles, in ſtation, proceed more offenſive laſſitudes than from *ambulation.*
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'MBULATORY. *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are ſuch as require ſome baſis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: ſuch were thoſe ſelf-moving ſtatues, which, unleſs violently detained, would of themſelves run away. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. That which happens during a paſſage or walk.

He was fain to conſole either the princeſs, of whom his majeſty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Watton.*

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exerciſe of its juriſdiction.

A'MBURY. *n. ſ.* A bloody wart on any part of a horſe's body.

AMBUSCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*embuſcade*, Fr. See AMBUSH.] A private ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe others; ambuſh.

Then waving high her torch, the ſignal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuſcade.*
Dryden.

When I behold a faſhionable table ſet out, I fancy that gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable diſtempers, lie in *embuſcade* among the diſhes. *Addiſon.*

AMBUSCA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*embuſcada*, Span.] A private poſt, in order to ſurpriſe an enemy.

Sometimes ſhe driveth o'er a ſoldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuſcadoes*, Spaniſh blades,
Of healths five fathom deep.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

A'MBUSH. *n. ſ.* [*ambuſche*, Fr. from *bois*, a wood; whence *embuſcher*, to hide in woods, ambuſhes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick foreſts.]

1. The poſt where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

The reſidue retired deceitfully towards the place of their *ambuſh*, whence iſſued more. Then the earl maintained the fight. But the enemy, intending to draw the Engliſh further into their *ambuſh*, turned away at an eaſy pace. *Hayward.*

Charge, charge, their ground the ſaint Taxallans yield,
Bold in cloſe *ambuſh*, baſe in open field.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

2. The act of ſurpriſing another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a ſecret poſt.

Nor ſhall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whoſe high walls fear no aſſault or ſiege,
Or *ambuſh* from the deep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. The ſtate of being poſted privately, in order to ſurpriſe; the ſtate of lying in wait.

4. Perhaps the perſons placed in private ſtations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaſter,
Once did I lay an *ambuſh* for your life.
Shakeſp. Richard II.

A'MBUSHED. *adj.* [from *ambuſh.*] Placed in ambuſh; lying in wait.

Thick as the ſhades, there iſſue ſwarming bands
Of *ambuſh'd* men, whom, by their arms and dreſs,
To be Taxallan enemies I gueſs.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

A'MBUSHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ambuſh*; which ſee.] Ambuſh; ſurpriſe: a word now not uſed.

Like as a wily fox, that having eſpied
Where on a ſunny bank the lambs do play,
Full cloſely creeping by the hinder ſide,
Lies in *ambuſhment* of his hoped prey. *Spenſer.*

AMBU'ST. *adj.* [*ambuſtus*, Lat.] Burnt; ſcalded. *Dict.*

AMBU'STION. *n. ſ.* [*ambuſtio*, Lat.] A burn; a ſcald.

A'MEL. *n. ſ.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled.*

The materials of glaſs melted with calcined tin, compoſe an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the baſis of all thoſe fine concretes that goldſmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

AME'N. adv. [a word of which the original has given riſe to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, ſignifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word ſeems merely Hebrew, אמן, which, with a long train of derivatives, ſignifies firmneſs, certainty, fidelity.] A term uſed in devotions, by which at the end of a prayer, we mean, *ſo be it*; at the end of a creed, *ſo it is.*

One cried, God bleſs us! and, *Amen!* the other;
As they had ſeen me with theſe hangman's hands.
Liſtening their fear, I could not ſay *Amen*,
When they did ſay God bleſs us. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Bleſſed be the Lord God of Iſrael, from everlaſting and to everlaſting, *Amen* and *amen*.
Pſalm xli. 13.

AME'NABLE. *adj.* [*ameſnable*, Fr. *amener quelqu'un*, in the French courts, ſignifies, to oblige one to appear to anſwer a charge exhibited againſt him.] Reſponſible; ſubject ſo as to be liable to enquiries or accounts.

Again, becauſe the inferiour ſort were looſe and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the beſt and eldeſt perſons of every ſept, ſhould bring in all the idle perſons of their ſurname, to be juſtified by the law. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A'MENAGE. } *n. ſ.* [They ſeem to come
A'MENANCE. } from *amener*, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour; mien: words diſuſed.

For he is fit to uſe in all aſſays,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or elſe for wiſe and civil governance. *Spenſer.*

Well kend him ſo far ſpace,
Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenance*,
When under him he ſaw his Lybian ſteed to prance. *Fairy Queen.*

To AME'ND. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to ſomething better.
2. To reform the life, or leave wickedneſs. In theſe two caſes we uſually write *mend*. See MEND.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cauſe you to dwell in this place. *Jerem.* vii. 3.

3. To reſtore paſſages in writers, which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. To *amend* differs from to *improve*; to *improve* ſuppoſes or not denies that the thing is well already, but to *amend* implies ſomething wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impaire, I may declare it unto you. *Sidney.*

At his touch
Such ſanctity hath Heaven given his hand,
They preſently *amend*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

AMENDE. n. ſ. [French.] This word, in French, ſignifies a fine, by which recompence is ſuppoſed to be made for the fault committed. We uſe, in a cognate ſignification, the word *amends*.

AME'NDMENT. *n. ſ.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was preſented on the ſtage, ſome things in it have paſſed your approbation and *amendment*. *Dryden.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature obſerves the ſame tenour, becauſe her works are ſo perfect, that there is no place for *amendment*; nothing that can be reprehended. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are many natural defects in the underſtanding, capable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the teſtimony which Moſes and the prophets have given, concerning the miſeries that follow ſinners after death, were not likely to be perſuaded by other means, although God from the dead ſhould have raiſed them up preachers. *Hooker.*

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguiſh, are ſent as ſcourges for *amendment*.
2 *Eſdras*, xvi. 19.

Though a ſerious purpoſe of *amendment*, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no ſure judgment whether this purpoſe be ſerious, or theſe acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players hearing your *amendment*, Are come to play a pleaſant comedy. *Shakeſp.*

AME'NDMENT. *n. ſ.* [*emendatio*, Lat.] It ſignifies, in law, the correction of an errour committed in a proceſs, and eſpied before or after judgment; and ſometimes after the party's ſeeking advantage by the errour. *Blount.*

AME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *amend*.] The perſon that amends any thing.

AME'NDS. *n. ſ.* [*amends*, Fr. from which it ſeems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompence; compenſation; atonement.

If I have too auſterely puniſh'd you,
Your compenſation makes *amends*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing returns to thoſe that had ſuffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

There I, a priſ'ner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholeſome draught, but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heav'n freſh blowing, pure and ſweet,
With day-ſpring born; here leave me to reſpire. *Milton.*

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world ſome part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroick poem. *Dryden.*

If our ſouls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and compenſation for the frailities of life, and ſufferings of this ſtate. *Tillotſon.*

It is a ſtrong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous perſons are very often unfortunate, and vicious perſons proſperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wiſe and good in all his works; unleſs we may ſuppoſe that ſuch a promiſcuous diſtribution, which was neceſſary for carrying on the deſign of providence in this life, will be rectified and made *amends* for in another. *Spectator.*

AME'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] Pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs of ſituation.

If the ſituation of Babylon was ſuch at firſt as in the days of Herodotus, it was a ſeat of *amenity* and pleaſure. *Brown.*

AMENTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*amentatus*, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread.

The pine tree hath *amentaceous* flowers or katkins. *Miller.*

To AME'RCE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr. ἀφεῖναι μὲν ἀμέρσαι, ſeems to give the original.]

1. To puniſh with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is uſed by Spenſer of puniſhments in general.

Where every one that miſſeth then her make,
Shall be by him *amerc'd* with penance due. *Spenſer.*

But I'll *amerce* you with ſo ſtrong a fine,
That you ſhall all repent the loſs of mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the ſuitors were conſiderably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for thoſe miſchiefs. *Hale.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They ſhall *amerce* him *in* an hundred ſhekels of ſilver, and give them unto the father of the damſel, becauſe he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Iſrael. *Deut.* xxii. 19.

3. Sometimes it is uſed, in imitation of the Greek conſtruction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of ſpirits, for his fault *amerc'd*
Of heav'n, and from eternal ſplendours flung
For his revolt. *Milton.*

AME'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *amerce*.] He that ſets a fine upon any miſdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary puniſhment or forfeiture.

AME'RCEMENT. } *n. ſ.* [from *amerce*.]
AME'RCIAMENT. } The pecuniary puniſhment of an offender, who ſtands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowell.*

All *amercements* and fines that ſhall be impoſed upon them, ſhall come unto themſelves. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

AMES ACE. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of the word *ambs ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early ſoftened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky ſice:
To ſhun *ames ace*, that ſwept my ſtakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they ſhould convey
Falſe bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

A'MICE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *amice*.] A prieſt's veſtment. *Dict.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

A'METHYST. *n. ſ.* [ἀμέθυστος, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenneſs; ſo called, either becauſe it is not quite of the colour of wine, or becauſe it was imagined to prevent inebriation.]

A precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyſt* is the hardeſt, ſcarceſt, and moſt valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though ſome are purple, and others white like the diamond. The Germans have a violet colour, and the Spaniſh are of three ſorts, the beſt are the blackeſt or deepeſt violet; others are almoſt quite white, and ſome few tinctured with yellow. The *amethyſt* is not extremely hard, but eaſy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Summary. Chambers.*

Some ſtones approached the granite complexion, and ſeveral nearly reſembled the *amethyſt*. *Woodward.*

A'METHYST [in heraldry] ſignifies the ſame colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's.

AMETHY'STINE. *adj.* [from *amethyſt*.] Reſembling an amethyſt in colour.

A kind of *amethyſtine* flint, not compoſed of cryſtals or grains, but one entire maſſy ſtone. *Grew.*

A'MIABLE. *adj.* [*aimable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleaſing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* alſo. *Hooker.*

She told her, while ſhe kept it,
'Twould make her *amiable*, ſubdue my father
Entirely to her love; but if ſhe loſt it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her loathed. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. Pretending love; ſhewing love.

Lay *amiable* ſiege to the honeſty of this Ford's wife; uſe your art of wooing. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'MIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amiable*.] The quality

quality of being amiable; loveliness; power of raising love.

As soon as the natural gaiety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species. *Addison.*

A'MIABLY. *adv.* [from *amiable.*] In an amiable manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE. *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be so used in this passage.

O grace serene! oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky!
And faith, our early immortality!
Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest;
Receive and wrap me in eternal rest. *Pope.*

A'MICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *amicable.*] The quality of being amicable; friendliness; goodwill.

A'MICABLY. *adv.* [from *amicable.*] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

They see
Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh,
Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walkt
O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd
Anna's late conquest. *Philips.*

I found my projects *amicably* join
To lessen their defects by citing mine. *Prior.*

In Holland also, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the republick. *Swift's Church of England Man.*

A'MICE. *n. s.* [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr. *Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo & presbyteris communibus sunt*, amictus, *alba*, *cingulum*, *stola*, *manipulus*, & *planeta*. Du Cange. *Amictus quo collum stringitur, & pectus tegitur, castitatem interioris hominis designat: tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet; stringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam transiat mendacium.* Bruno.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus past'd the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in *amice* grey. *Milton.*

On some a priest, succinct in *amice* white,
Attends. *Pope.*

AMI'D. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*, or
AMI'DST. } *midst.*]

1. In the midst; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidst*
The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat. *Milton.*

The two ports, the lagnio, and Donatello's statue of the great duke, *amidst* the four slaves, chained to his pedestal, are very noble sights. *Addison.*

2. Mingled with; surrounded by; in the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan? *Sidney.*

So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with jaculation dire. *Milton.*

What have I done, to name that wealthy swain,
The boar *amidst* my crystal streams I bring,
And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring. *Dryden.*

Amata's breast the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage *amid* the sylvan shades. *Dryden.*

3. Amongst; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine." *Addison.*

AMI'SS. *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of composition, often signifies *according to*, and *miss*, the English particle, which shews any thing, like the Greek ϖαρά, to be wrong, as, to *miscount*, to count erroneously; to *misdo*, to commit a crime: *amiss* therefore signifies *not right*, or *out of order.*]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that which thou hast sworn to do *amiss*,
Is yet *amiss*, when it is truly done. *Shakesp. King John.*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done *amiss*, is not to sever ourselves from the church we were of before. *Hooker.*

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,
If I have done *amiss*, impute it not! *Addison.*

3. In an ill sense.

She sigh'd withal, they construe'd all *amiss*,
And thought she wish'd to kill who long'd to kiss. *Fanfax.*

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counsels only and persuasions, not *amiss* to be followed by them, who the case is the like. *Hooker.*

Methinks, though a man had all science, and all principles, yet it might not be *amiss* to have some conscience. *Tillotson.*

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much amiss, 'tis true;
Yet I am somewhat better born than you. *Dryd.*

I built a wall, and when the masons played the knaves, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by, while my servants threw down what was *amiss*. *Swift.*

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which speak any thing *amiss* against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort. *Daniel*, iii. 29.

7. Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat *amiss* yesterday, but am well today.

8. *Amiss* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was *amiss*, we never say an *amiss* action.

9. *Amiss* is used by *Shakespeare* as a noun substantive.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*. *Hamlet.*

AMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss.

To AMI'T. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose: a word little in use.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a constitence or determination of its diffluency, and *amittah* not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'MITY. *n. s.* [*amitié*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to *war*; or among the people, opposed to *discord*; or between private persons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*. *Hooker.*

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

You have a noble and a true conceit
Of godlike *amity*; which appears most strongly
In bearing thus the absence of your lord. *Shakesp.*

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Pursue this race, this service dedicate
To my deplored ashes; let there be
'Twixt us and them no league nor *amity*. *Denham.*

AMMO'NIAC. *n. s.* The name of a drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioscorides says, it is the juice of a kind of ferula growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agasyllis*. Pliny calls the tree *metopion*, which, he says, grows near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellowish without, easily fusible, resinous, somewhat bitter, and of a very sharp taste and smell, somewhat like garlick. This gum is said to have served the ancients for incense, in their sacrifices. *Savary. Trevoux.*

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient sort, described by Pliny and Dioscorides, was a native salt, generated in those large inns where the crowds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who travelling upon camels, and those creatures in Cyrene, where that celebrated temple stood, urining in the stables, or in the parched sands, out of this urine, which is remarkably strong, arose a kind of salt, denominated sometimes from the temple, *Ammoniac*, and sometimes from the country, *Cyreniac*. No more of this salt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, some suspect there never was any such thing: but this suspicion is removed, by the large quantities of salt, nearly of the same nature, thrown out by mount Aetna.

The modern *sal ammoniac* is made in Egypt; where long-necked glass bottles, filled with soot, a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, in a thick bed of ashes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual strong fire. The steam swells up the cotton, and forms a paste at the vent-hole, hindering the salts from evaporating; which stick to the top of the bottle, and are taken out in those large cakes, which they send to England. Only soot exhaled from dung, is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the strongest.

Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of soot, and putting the whole in a vessel, they raise from it, by sublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous substance, which they call *sal ammoniac*. *Chambers.*

AMMONI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *ammoniac.*] Having the properties of ammoniac salt.

Human blood calcined, yields no fixed salt; nor is it a sal ammoniac; for that remains immutable after repeated distillations; and distillation destroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal salts, and turns them alkaline: so that it is a salt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite *ammoniacal*; but soft and benign, approaching nearest to the nature of sal ammoniac. *Arbuthnot.*

AMMU-

AMMUNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by ſome to come from *amonitio*, which, in the barbarous ages, ſeems to have ſignified ſupply of proviſion; but it ſurely may be more reaſonably derived from *munitio*, fortification; *choſes à munitions*, things for the fortreſſes.] Military ſtores.

They muſt make themſelves defenſible againſt ſtrangers; and muſt have the aſſiſtance of ſome able military man, and convenient arms and *ammunition* for their defence. *Bacon.*

The colonel ſtaid to put in the *ammunition* he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. *Clarend n.*

All the rich mines of learning ranſacket are,
To furniſh *ammunition* for this war. *Denham.*

But now his ſtores of *ammunition* ſpent,
His naked valour is his only guard:
Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon ſent,
And ſolitary guns are ſcarcely heard. *Dryden*

AMMUNI'TION BREAD. *n. ſ.* Bread for the ſupply of the armies or garriſons.

A'MNESTY. *n. ſ* [ἀμνηστία.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes againſt the government, to a certain time, are ſo obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may falely commit upon the laſt of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for, if he committed it on the firſt of July; by which the greateſt criminals may eſcape, provided they continue long enough in power to antiquate their crimes, and, by ſtifling them a while, deceive the legiſlature into an *amneſty*. *Swift*

AMNI'COLIST. *n. ſ.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *Dict.*

AMNI'GENOUS. *n. ſ.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Dict.*

AMNION. } *n. ſ.* [Lat. perhaps from
AMNIOS. } ἄμνος.]

The innermoſt membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is moſt immediately covered, and with which the reſt of the ſecundine, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It alſo contains a nutritious humour, ſeparated by glands for that purpoſe, with which the fœtus is preſerved. It is outwardly cloathed with the urinary membrane and the chorion, which ſometimes ſtick ſo cloſe to one another, that they can ſcarce be ſeparated. It has alſo its veſſels from the ſame origin as the chorion. *Quincy.*

AMO'MUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioſcorides ſuppoſe it to be a fruit different from ours. The modern *ammomum* appears to be the *ſiſon* of the ancient, or *baſtard ſtone-parſley*. It reſembles the muſcat grape. This fruit is brought from the Eaſt Indies, and makes part of treacle. It is of a hot ſpicy taſte and ſmell. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

AMO'NG. } *prep.* [amang, gemang, Sax.
AMO'NGST. } on.]

1. Mingled with; placed with other perſons or things on every ſide.

Amongſt ſtrawberries ſow here and there ſome borage-ſeed; and you ſhall find the ſtrawberries under thoſe leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon.*

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by ſoft winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,
And from his preſence hid themſelves, *among*
The thickeſt trees, both man and wife. *Milton.*

2. Conjoined with others, ſo as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you ſee, obſerved the failings of many great wits *amongſt* the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden.*

There were, *among* the old Roman ſtatues, ſeveral of Venus in different poſtures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the ſame deſign. *Addiſon.*

A'MORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *amour*.] An inamorato; a gallant; a man profeſſing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though catſuities ſhould ſpare them, age brings in a neceſſity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white perplexed by incertainty both of the continuance of their miſtreſs's kindneſs, and her beauty, both which are neceſſary to the *amoriſt*'s joys and quiet. *Boyle.*

AMORO'SO. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A man enamoured. *Dict.*

A'MOROUS. *adj.* [*amoroſo*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured; with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in *Shakeſpeare*, *on*.

Sure my brother is *amorous on* Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *amorous* maſter own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembled as he drew,
Each ſtowing line confirm'd his firſt ſurprize,
And as the piece advanc'd, the paſſion grew.
Prior.

2. Naturally inclined to love; diſpoſed to fondneſs; fond.

Apes, as ſoon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eye faſtened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty, ſo *amorous* is nature *of* what ſhe produces. *Dryden's Dedication.*

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not ſhap'd for ſportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *amorous* looking-glaſs,
I, that am rudely ſtamp't. *Shakeſp. Rich. III*

And inſtill all things from her *amorous* ſtill
The ſpirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Milton.*

In the *amorous* net
Firſt caught their looſe, their gazing poſtures grow. *Milton.*

O! how I long my each of limbs to fling
Under the ſhadow of ſome love, and all the day
With *amorous* ſighs now to my miſtreſs play,
Invoke the muſe, and improve my vein! *Waller.*

A'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou waſt ſwum in that love-bath,
Each fiſh, which every channel hath,
Will *amorouſly* to thee ſwim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Donne.*

A'MOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *amorous*.] The quality of being amorous; fondneſs; lovingneſs; love.

All Gyneca's actions were interpreted by Baſilius, as proceeding from jealouſy of his *amorouſneſs*. *Sidney.*

Lindamor has wit, and *amorouſneſs* enough to make him find it more eaſy to befriend fair ladies, than to defend himſelf againſt them.
Boyle on Colours.

AMO'RT. *adv.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the ſtate of the dead; dejected; depreſſed; ſpiritleſs.

How fares my Kate? what, ſweeting, all *amort*?
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

AMORTIZA'TION. } *n. ſ.* [*amortiſſement*,
AMO'RTIZEMENT. } *amortiſſible*, Fr.]

The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to ſome community, that never is to ceaſe.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial proviſion for them, after the laws of *amortization* were deviſed and put in uſe by princes.
Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

To AMO'RTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, and their ſucceſſors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour. *Blount.*

This old concern the kingdom, to have farms ſufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people. *Bacon.*

To AMO'VE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a poſt or ſtation: a juridical ſenſe.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a ſenſe now out of uſe.

Therewith, *amoved* from his ſober mood,
And lives he yet, ſaid he, that wrought me act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food?
Fairy Queen.

At her ſpiteous cry was much *amov'd*
Her champion ſtout. *Fairy Queen.*

To AMO'UNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To riſe to in the accumulative quantity; to compoſe in the whole; with the particle *to*. It is uſed of ſeveral ſums in quantities added together.

Let us conſider particularly how much this will *amount* to, or how many ocean of water would neceſſarily be compoſed this great ocean by vapours and air, without land or banks. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. It is uſed, figuratively, of the conſequence riſing from any thing taken altogether.

[illegible] ſtrength of the [illegible] that [illegible] ſhould [illegible] another. *Bacon.*

Judgment of the [illegible] wrong ſide of the [illegible] affectation of ſkill, [illegible] *Eſſtrange.*

AMO'UNT. *n. ſ.* [from *To amount*.] The ſum total, the reſult of ſeveral ſums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where the moſt ſubtle and the wiſeſt part
Of your *amount* is only vain and void,
Vexation, drudgery, diſappointment, and remorſe. *Thomſon.*

AMO'UR. *n. ſ.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue: generally uſed of vitious love. The *ou* ſounds like *oo* in *poor*.

No man is of ſo general and diffuſive a luſt, as to proſecute his *amours* all the world over; and let it burn never ſo outrageouſly, yet the impure flame will either die of itſelf, or conſume the body that harbours it. *South.*

The reſtleſs youth ſearch'd all the world round;
But how can Jove in his *amours* be found?
Addiſon.

A'MPER. *n. ſ.* [ampne, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; bile: a word ſaid, by *Skinner*, to be much in uſe in Eſſex; but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHI'BIOUS. *adj.* [ἄμφι and βίος.]

1. That which partakes of two natures, ſo as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature,
On land a beaſt, a fiſh in water. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are obſerved to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of thoſe creatures that live at eaſe, and by choice, a good while,

while, or at any time upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water. *Locke.*

Fishes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate somewhat of the nature of fishes, and are oily. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Of a mixt nature, in allusion to animals that live in air and water.

Traulus of *amphibious* breed,
Motley from oft'n ungrel feed;
By the dam from lordings sprung,
By the sire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *amphibious.*] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *amphibology.*] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *amphibological.*] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBO'LOGY. *n. s.* [ἀμφιβολογία] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from *equivocation*, which means the double signification of a single word; as, *nolo regem occidere, tamere locum est*, is *amphibology*; *occidere leporem*, meaning, by *hyperbole*, either hares or jests, is *equivocation*.

Now the reason, which by many deceived others, and by some deceived themselves, the ancient have delivered in this kind, is the ambiguity of the words; for from hence they conclude from whence they are but two sorts of deception, the falling into equivocation, or *amphibology*.

Sir T. Browne's Vulgar Errours.

If [illegible] be words to [illegible],
Then [illegible] equivocation,
Then [illegible] amphibology.

Hudibras.

In doubtful questions, [illegible] which more [illegible] than [illegible] misled by *ambiguity* [illegible] fallacious deduction. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMPHI'BOLOUS. *adj.* [ἀμφὶ and βάλλω.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way.

Nevertheless their fickle [illegible] both parties declare themselves for the King, and reckoning [illegible] their remonstrances, to nullify their actions. *Howell.*

AMPHI'BOLY. *n. s.* [ἀμφὶ and λόγος.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *Dict.*

AMPHISBE'NA. n. s. [Lat. ἀμφισβαίνα.] A serpent supposed to have two heads, and by consequence to move with either end foremost.

That the *amphisæna*, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by Nicander, and others.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbæna* dire. *Milton.*

AMPHISCII. n. s. [Lat. ἀμφίσκιοι, of ἀμφὶ and σκία, a shadow.] Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways, to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs; and to the south pole, when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. *n. s.* [of ἀμφιθέατρον, of ἀμφὶ and θέομαι.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where spectators might behold spectacles, as stage-plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle, only exceeding a just semicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre was to the shortest, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd
Rais'd in degrees; to sixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*

Conceive a man placed in the Lyonese iron chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries of a crowded *amphitheatre*, and still keeping his seat, or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul among the exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaspheme his Saviour. *Addison.*

A'MPLE. *adj.* [*amplus*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n defends
In universal bounty, shedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's *ample* lap. *Thomson.*

2. Great in bulk.

Do not letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?——

She took 'em, and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an *ample* tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheeks. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. Unlimited; without restriction.

Thus while you take your presents I receive;
Dare where and when you please, with *ample* leave.
Dryden.

4. Liberal; large; without parsimony.

If we speak of strict justice, God could no way have been bound to requite man's labours in so large and *ample* manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceeds that so far the other's value. *Hooker.*

5. Magnificent; splendid.

To dispose the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made *ample* promises, that, within so many days after the siege should be raised, he would advance his highness's levies with two thousand men. *Clarendon.*

6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative, that is, not an epitome.

A'MPLENESS. *n. s.* [from *ample.*] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the place you bear. *Swift.*

To A'MPLIATE. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He shall look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*. *Bacon.*

AMPLIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ampliate.*]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extension.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Diffuseness; enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and full. *Holder.*

To AMPLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify. *Dict.*

AMPLIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, shew in what manner defects have been supplied. *Davies.*

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with *amplifications* above their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible *amplifications*? It may be answered, if he had put these extravagances into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unpardonable; but they suit well the character of Alcinous. *Pope.*

A'MPLIFIER. *n. s.* [from *To amplify.*] One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances; it being usually taken in a good sense.

Dorilaus could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the highest point of praise. *Sidney.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to increase any material substance, or object of sense.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his chests, and coins, and bags, he seemeth to himself richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. *Bacon.*

All crevices that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the sound at the coming out. *Bacon.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

As the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in these blind ages, so grew up in them withal a desire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as men's opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. *Raleigh.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation.

The general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified*. *Shakesp.*

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errours of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servitours that have laboured in this vineyard. *Davies.*

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

In paraphrase the author's words are not strictly followed, his sense too is *amplified* but not altered, as Waller's translation of Virgil. *Dryden.*

I see age advancing, and my health is insufficient to increase and *amplify* these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several pages. *Watts.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on.*

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To form large or pompous representations.

An excellent medicine for the stone might be conceived, by *amplifying* speculations able to break a diamond. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I have sometimes been forced to *amplify on* others, but here, where the subject is so fruitful,

that the harveſt overcomes the reaper, I am ſhortened by my chain. *Dryden.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, ſo they might be men of great ſtature, or giants. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

AMPLITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

2. Largeneſs; greatneſs.

Men ſhould learn how ſevere a thing the true inquiſition of nature is, and accuſtom themſelves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowneſs of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity; extent of intellectual faculties.

With more than human gifts from heav'n adorn'd,
Perfections abſolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greateſt deeds. *Milton.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or eſtates, to add *amplitude* and greatneſs to their kingdoms. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

5. Copiouſneſs; abundance.

You ſhould ſay every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulneſs of your diſcourſe, to your great deſign; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts's Logick.*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line ſubtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in aſtronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true eaſt and weſt point thereof, and the centre of the ſun or ſtar at its riſing or ſetting: It is eaſtern or ortive, when the ſtar riſes; and weſtern or occiduous, when the ſtar ſets. The eaſtern or weſtern *amplitude* are alſo called northern or ſouthern, as they fall in the northern or ſouthern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Magnetical amplitude* is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun at his riſing, and the eaſt or weſt point of the compaſs; or, it is the difference of the riſing or ſetting of the ſun, from the eaſt or weſt parts of the compaſs. *Chambers.*

AMPLY. *adv.* [*ample*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For who ſo well-being,
So *amply*, and with hands ſo liberal,
Thou haſt provided all things. *Milton.*

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were reſolved not to be convinced: and to thoſe, who are reſolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments, are equal. *Atterbury.*

2. At large; without reſerve.

At return
Of him ſo lately promiſed to thy aid,
The woman's ſeed, obſcurely then foretold,
Now *amply* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. *Milton.*

3. At large; copiouſly; with a diffuſive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others muſt be caſt into ſhadows; that is, paſſed over in ſilence, or but faintly touched. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To AMPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word uſed only in chirurgery.

Amongſt the cruizers, it was complained, that their ſurgeons were too active in *amputating* fractured members. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

AMPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. The uſual method of performing it, in the inſtance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the ſkin and fleſh are firſt to be drawn very tight upwards, and ſecured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another looſe one is paſſed, for the gripe; which being twiſted by means of a ſtick, may be ſtraitened to any degree at pleaſure. Then the patient being conveniently ſituated, and the operator placed to the inſide of the limb, which is to be held by one aſſiſtant above, and another below the part deſigned for the operation, and the gripe ſufficiently twiſted to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the fleſh is, with a ſtroke or two, to be ſeparated from the bone with the diſmembering knife. Then the periоſtium being alſo divided from the bone with the back of the knife, ſaw the bone aſunder, with as few ſtrokes as poſſible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the fleſh that grows between them muſt likewiſe be ſeparated before the uſe of the ſaw. This being done, the gripe may be ſlackened, to give an opportunity of ſearching for the large blood veſſels, and ſecuring the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the ſtump, looſen the firſt ligature, and pull both the ſkin and the fleſh, as far as conveniently may be, over the ſtump, to cover it; and ſecure them with the croſs ſtitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the ſkin. Then apply pledgets, aſtringents, plaiſters, and other neceſſaries. *Chambers.*

The Amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breaſt, had the freer uſe of their bow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AMULET. *n. ſ.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, or *am letum, quod malum amolitur*, Lat.] An appended remedy, or preſervative; a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of ſome particular diſeaſes.

That ſpirits are corporeal, ſeems at firſt view a conceit derogative unto himſelf; yet herein he eſtabliſheth the doctrine of luſtrations, *amulets*, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They do not certainly know the falſity of what they report; and their ignorance muſt ſerve you as an *amulet* againſt the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing. *Dict.*

To AMU'SE. *v. a.* [*amuſer*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without diſtracting it. To *divert* implies ſomething more lively, and to *phraſe*, ſomething more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a ſenſe bordering on contempt.

They think they ſee viſions, and are arrived to ſome extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuſe* themſelves with the fantaſtick ideas of a buſy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuſe* himſelf with trifles. *Walſh.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amuſed* his followers with idle promiſes.

AMU'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*amuſement*, Fr.] That which amuſes; entertainment.

Every intereſt or pleaſure of life, even the moſt trifling *amuſement*, is preferred to poſtpone the moſt thing neceſſary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his *amuſement* was to give poiſon to dogs and cats, and ſee them expire by ſlower or quicker torments. *Pope.*

I was left to ſtand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleaſant *amuſement* to look on with Piety, whilſt another was giving them diverſion at the hazard of his life. *Swift.*

AMU'SER. *n. ſ.* [*amuſeur*, Fr.] He that amuſes, as with falſe promiſes. The French word is always taken in an ill ſenſe.

AMU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *amuſe*.] That which has the power of amuſing. I know not that this is a current word.

But amaz'd,
Beholds th' *amuſive* arch before him fly,
Then vaniſh quite away. *Thomſon.*

AMY'GDALATE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY'GDALINE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; reſembling almonds.

AN. *article.* [ane, Saxon; *een*, Dutch; *eine*, German.] The article indefinite, uſed before a vowel, or *h* mute. See A.

1. One, but with leſs emphaſis; as, there ſtands *a* houſe.

Since he cannot be always employed in ſtudy, reading, and converſation, there will be many an hour, both by what his exercites will take up. *Locke.*

2. Any, or ſome; as, *an* elephant might ſwim in this water.

He was not guilty of any uncertainty, nor even in the leaſt at a loſs what courſe to take in any breach of it. *Locke.*

A wiſe man teaches, and not *a* rod,
An uſeful man's the nobleſt work of God. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it ſignifies, like *a*, ſome particular ſtate; but this is now diſuſed.

It is certain that odours do, in a manner, give grace, nouriſh, eſpecially the odour of roſes, and we ſee men *an* hungred do love to ſmell to a piece of *Bacon.*

4. *An* is ſometimes, in old authors, a contraction of *and if*.

He can't flatter, he!
An honeſt mind and plain; he muſt ſpeak truth,
An they will take it, ſo; if not, he's plain. *Shakeſp.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if*.

Well I know
The clerk will ne'er wear hair on 's face that had it.
—— He will *an' if* he live to be a man. *Shakeſp.*

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if*.

My next pretty correſpondent, like Shakeſpeare's lion in Pyramus and Thiſbe, roars *an'* it were any nightingale. *Addiſon.*

A'NA. adv. [ἀνὰ.] A word uſed in the preſcriptions of phyſick, importing the like quantity; as, wine and honey, *ā* or *ana* ℥ ii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the ſame weight innocence and prudence take,
Ana of each does the juſt mixture make. *Cowley.*

He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable long bill of *anas*. *Dryden.*

A'NA. n. ſ. Books ſo called from the laſt ſyllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana, Thuaniana*; they are looſe thoughts, or caſual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACA'MPTICK. *adj.* [ἀνακάμπτω.] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anacamptick* ſound,

ſound, an echo; an *anacamptick* hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACA'MPTICKS. *n. ſ.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no ſingular.

ANACATHA'RTICK. *n. ſ.* [See CATHARTICK.] Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy.*

ANACEPHALÆO'SIS. n. ſ. [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις.] Recapitulation, or ſummary of the principal heads of a diſcourſe. *Dict.*

ANA'CHORETE. } *n. ſ.* [ſometimes vitiANA'CHORITE. } ouſly written *anchorite*; ἀναχωρήτης.] A monk who, with the leave of his ſuperiour, leaves the convent for a more auſtere and ſolitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth ſit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anachorite*. *Donne.*

ANA'CHRONISM. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνά and χρόνος.] An errour in computing time, by which events are miſplaced with regard to each other. It ſeems properly to ſignify an errour by which an event is placed too early; but is generally uſed for any errour in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachroniſm*, in making Æneas and Dido cotemporaries. For it is certain, that the hero lived almoſt two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden.*

ANACLA'STICKS. *n. ſ.* [ἀνά and κλάω.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no ſingular.

ANADIPLO'SIS. n. ſ. [ἀναδίπλωσις.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick, in which the laſt word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the firſt of the following; as, *he retained his virtues amidſt all his* misfortunes, misfortunes *which only his virtues brought upon him.*

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *adj.* [ἀναγωγικός.] That which contributes or relates to ſpiritual elevation, or religious raptures; myſterious; elevated above humanity. *Dict.*

ANAGOGICAL. *adj.* [*anagogique*, Fr.] Myſterious; elevated; religiouſly exalted. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *anagogical.*] Myſteriouſly; with religious elevation.

A'NAGRAM. *n. ſ.* [ἀνά and γράμμα.] A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed; as this, of *William Lyſtar, a myrrour for knaves*, attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.*

Though all her parts be not in th'uſual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face.
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words what could we ſay?
Donne.

Thy genius calls thee not to purchaſe fame
In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram*. *Dryden.*

ANAGRA'MMATISM. *n. ſ.* [from *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quinteſſence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatiſm*, or metagrammatiſm, which is a diſſolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial tranſpoſition, without adultion, ſubſtraction, or change of any letter, into different words, making ſome perfect ſenſe appliable to the perſon named. *Camden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatiſer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALE'PTICK. *adj.* [ἀναληπτικός.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of phyſick.

Analeptick medicines cheriſh the nerves, and renew the ſpirits and ſtrength. *Quincy.*

ANA'LOGAL. *adj.* [from *analogous.*] Analogous; having relation.

When I ſee many *analogal* motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I ſee them ſpontaneous, I have reaſon to conclude that theſe in their principle are not ſimply mechanical. *Hale.*

ANALO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *analogy.*]

1. Uſed by way of analogy. It ſeems properly diſtinguiſhed from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* ſignifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of repreſenting relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeneſs, but by *analogical* repreſentation. *Stillingfleet.*

When a word, which originally ſignifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to ſeveral other objects, not by way of reſemblance, but on the account of ſome evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; ſo a ſound or healthy pulſe, a ſound digeſtion, ſound ſleep, are ſo called, with reference to a ſound and healthy conſtitution; but if you ſpeak of ſound doctrine, or ſound ſpeech, this is by way of reſemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Analogous; having reſemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating ſomething *analogical* to either. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

ANALO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the ſimplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is ſome one univerſal principle, running through the whole ſyſtem of creatures *analogally*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Cheyne.*

ANALO'GICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical; fitneſs to be applied for the illuſtration of ſome analogy.

ANA'LOGISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀναλογισμός.] An argument from the cauſe to the effect.

To ANA'LOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy.*] To explain by way of analogy; to form ſome reſemblance between different things; to conſider ſomething with regard to its analogy with ſomewhat elſe.

We have ſyſtems of material bodies, adroitly figured and ſituated, if ſeparately conſidered; they repreſent the object of our deſire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation. *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS. *adj.* [ἀνὰ and λόγος.]

1. Having analogy; bearing ſome reſemblance or proportion; having ſomething parallel.

Exerciſe makes things eaſy, that would be otherwiſe very hard to us, as labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is ſomething *analogous* in the exerciſe of the mind to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that make us delicate and froward. *L'Eſtrange.*

Many important conſequences may be drawn from the obſervation of the moſt common things, and *analogous* reaſonings from the cauſes of them. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the reſemblance is noted.

This incorporeal ſubſtance may have ſome ſort of exiſtence, *analogous to* corporeal extenſion; though we have no adequate conception hereof. *Locke.*

ANA'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀναλογία.]

1. Reſemblance between things with regard to ſome circumſtances or effects; as *learning* is ſaid to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to diſcover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a preſcript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the ſame, yet, for the moſt part, retaining the ſame *analogy*. *Hooker.*

What I here obſerve of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to thoſe communications of God's will, that are requiſite to ſalvation. *South.*

2. When the thing to which the analogy is ſuppoſed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is uſed.

If the body politick have any *analogy to* the natural, an act of oblivion were neceſſary in a body diſtempered ſtate. *Dryden.*

By *analogy with* all other liquors and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the ſame with that of the preſent earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

If we make Juvenal expreſs the cuſtoms of our country, rather than of Rome, it is when there was ſome *analogy betwixt* the cuſtoms. *Dryden.*

3. By grammarians, it is uſed to ſignify the agreement of ſeveral words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*; from *hate, hated*; from *grieve, grieved.*

ANA'LYSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀνάλυσις.]

1. A ſeparation of a compound body into the ſeveral parts of which it conſiſts.

There is an account of dew falling, in ſome places, in the form of butter, or greaſe, which grows extremely fetid; ſo that the *analyſis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the beſt method of finding ſuch contents of the air as are within the reach of the ſun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A conſideration of any thing in parts, ſo as that one particular is firſt conſidered, then another.

Our buſineſs conſiſts in making experiments and obſervations, and in drawing general concluſions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but ſuch as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A ſolution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its firſt elements; as, of a ſentence to the ſingle words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to ſingle notes; of an argument, to ſimple propoſitions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analyſis* to its firſt principles, till we know the firſt ſprings of natural motions, we are ſtill but ignorants. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICAL. *adj.* [from *analyſis.*]

1. That which reſolves any thing into firſt principles; that which ſeparates any compound. See ANALYSIS.

Either may be probably maintained, ſince the inaccurateneſs of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

2. That which proceeds by analyſis, or by taking the parts of a compound into diſtinct and particular conſideration.

Deſcartes hath here infinitely gotten all the

philosophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabrick: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheses. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical.*] In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. See ANALYSIS.

ANALY'TICK. *adj.* [ἀναλυτικὸς.] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logick a great critick,
Profoundly skill'd in *analytick.* *Hudibras.*

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts, its generick nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of resolution. *Watts's Logick.*

To A'NALYZE, *v. a.* [ἀναλυω.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. See ANALYSIS.

Chemistry enabling us to depurate bodies, and, in some measure, to *analyze* them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immorality of any action into its last principles; if it be enquired, why such an action is to be avoided, the immediate answer is because it is sin. *Norris's Miscell.*

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools, when they speak of *analyzing* a text of scripture. *Watts's Logick.*

A'NALYZER. *n. s.* [from *To analyze.*] That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reasons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and universal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHO'SIS. n. s. [ἀνὰ and μορφόω.] Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confused to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirrour of a certain form.

ANANAS. n. s. The pine-apple.

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pine-apple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidal pine apple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine-apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Pine-apple, with shining green leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine. *Miller.*

Witness thou best *ananas*, thou the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er
The poets imag'd in the golden age. *Thomson.*

ANANAS, wild. The same with *penguin.* See *PENGUIN.*

ANAPHORA. n. s. [ἀναφορὰ.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or sound; as, *Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?*

ANAPLEROTICK. *adj.* ἀναπληρόω.] That which fills up any vacuity; used of applications which promote flesh.

ANARCH. [See ANARCHY.] An author of confusion.

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With fault'ring speech, and visage incompos'd,
Answer'd. *Milton.*

ANA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [from *anarchy.*] Confused; without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world presume to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme Spirit. *Cheyne.*

A'NARCHY. *n. s.* [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable; a state without magistracy.

Where eldest Night
And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, hold
Eternal *anarchy*, amidst the noise
Of endless wars, and by confusion stand. *Milton.*

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from *anarchy*, or the savage life; the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of maturer thinking. *Swift.*

ANASA'RCA. n. s. [from ἀνὰ and σαρξ.] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

When the lympha stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an *anasarca.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ANASA'RCOUS. *adj.* [from *anasarca.*] Relating to an anasarca; partaking of the nature of an anasarca.

A gentlewoman laboured of an ascites, with an *anasarcous* swelling of her belly, thighs, and legs. *Wiseman.*

ANASTOMA'TICK. *adj.* [fron ἀνα and στόμα.] That which has the quality of opening the vessels, or of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMO'SIS. n. s. [from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANASTROPHE. n. s. [ἀναστροφὴ, a preposterous placing, from ἀναστρέφω.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATHEMA. n. s. [ἀνάθημα.]

1. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication.

Her bare *anathemas* fall but like so many *bruta fulmina* upon the schismatical; who think themselves shrewdly hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from the body, which they choose not to be of. *South's Sermons.*

2. The object of the curse, or person cursed. This seems the original meaning, though now little used.

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *anathema.*] That which has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *v. a.* [from *anathematical.*] In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema.*] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized*, and, with detestation, branded and banished out of the church. *Hammond.*

ANATI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. Not in use.

If there be *anatiferous* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANA'TOCISM. *n. s.* [*anatocismus*, Lat. ἀνατοκισμὸς.] The accumulation of interest upon interest; the addition of the interest due for money lent, to the original sum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *anatomy.*]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logick to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an *anatomical* knife, which dissects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shews us the several parts which go to the composition of a complete animal. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; considered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the *anatomical* cause of laughter; but there is another cause of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized; dissected; separated.

The continuation of solidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from hardness. *Locke.*

ANATO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner; in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While some affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed *anatomically*, and denied that part at all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANA'TOMIST. *n. s.* [ἀνατομὸς.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

Anatomists adjudged, that if nature had been suffered to run her own course, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. *Howel.*

Hence when *anatomists* discourse,
How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A bear might soon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Pigs might squeak love odes, dogs bark satire.
Prior.

To ANA'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [ἀνατέμνω.]

1. To dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts.

Our industry must even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold. *Hooker.*

2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

I speak but brotherly of him, but should I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and then must look pale and wonder. *Shakesp.*

Then dark distinctions reason's light disguis'd,
And into atoms truth *anatomiz'd.* *Denham.*

ANA'TOMY. *n. s.* [ἀνατομία.]

1. The art of dissecting the body.

It is proverbially said, *Formicæ fua bilis inest, habet et musca splenem*; whereas these parts *anatomy* hath not discovered in insects.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels, as will for ever escape our observation. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy.* *Dryden.*

3. The

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his chests, he seemeth to himself richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in several parts. *Bacon.*

4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a passion I would shake the world,
And rouze from sleep that fell *anatomy*,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shakesp.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre person.

This your right one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank,
A threadbare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy, hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

A'NATRON. *n. s.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then congulates into common salt. It is likewise that salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY. *n. s.* See AMBURY.

A'NCESTOR. *n. s.* [*ancestor*, Lat. *ancestre*, Fr.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from *predecessor*; which is not, like *ancestor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds to his *ancestors*; an elective, to his *predecessors*.

And shall be buried with his *ancestors*,
O, in a town where never learning crept,
Since this of hers. *Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Cham was the paternal *ancestor* of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; who was son Belus, the father of Ninus. *Raleigh.*

Obscure! why pr'ythee what am I? I know
My father, grandsire, and great grandsire too:
If farther I derive my pedigree,
I can but guess beyond the fourth degree.
The rest of my forgotten *ancestors*
Were sons of earth, like him, or sons of whores.
Dryden.

A'NCESTREL. *adj.* [from *ancestor*.] Claimed from ancestors; relating to ancestors: a term of law.

Limitation in actions *ancestrel*, was anciently so here in England. *Hale.*

A'NCESTRY. *n. s.* [from *ancestor*.]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.

Phædon I hight, quoth he; and do advance
Mine *ancestry* from famous Coradin,
Who first to raise our house to honour did begin.
Spenser.

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wise and virtuous *ancestry* publick spirit, and a love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government.
Addison.

Say from what sceptre'd *ancestry* ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathless fame? *Pope.*

2. The honour of descent; birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible.
Addison.

A'NCHENTRY. *n. s.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry*.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest, as a measure full of state and *ancientry*; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. *Shakespeare.*

A'NCHOR. *n. s.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other branching out into two arms or flooks, tending upwards, with barbs or edges on each side. Its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground.

He said, and wept; then spread his sails before
The winds, and reach'd at length the Cumæan shore:
Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the vessels moor.
Dryden.

2. It is used, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers stability or security.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and stedfast, and which entereth into that within the veil. *Hebrews.*

3. The forms of speech in which it is most commonly used, are, to *cast anchor*, to *lie* or *ride at anchor*.

The Turkish general, perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet, when *casting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

Ent'ring with the tide,
He *dropp'd his anchors*, and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moor'd, and made with hausers fast.
Dryden.

Far from your capital my ship resides
At Reith us, and secure at *anchor rides*. *Pope.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor*.]

1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall *anchoring* bark
Diminish'd to her cock. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting their land-forces, which came not. *Bacon.*

Or the first course to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Mimas' shaggy brow. *Pope.*

2. To stop at; to rest on.

My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Isabel. *Shakespeare.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. a.*

1. To place at anchor; as, he *anchored* his ship.

2. To fix on.

My tongue should to my ears not name my boys,
Till that my nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes.
Shakespeare.

A'NCHOR. *n. s. Shakespeare* seems to have used this word for *anchoret*, or an abstemious recluse person.

To operation turn my trust and hope!
An *anchor*'s cheer in prison be my scope!
Shakespeare.

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *n. s.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or fastness of the anchor; and, figuratively, security.

The old English could express most aptly all the concents of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy service of God, which the Latins called *religion*, because it knitted the minds of men together, and most people of Europe have borrowed the same from them, they called most significantly *our fastness*, as the one and only assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our souls health. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH. *n. s.* [from *anchor* and *smith*.] The maker or forger of anchors.

Smithing comprehends all trades which use either forge or file, from the *anchor-smith* to the watchmaker; they all working by the same rules, though not with equal exactness; and all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Moxon.*

A'NCHORAGE. *n. s.* [from *anchor*.]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production; for if that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea.
Wotton.

2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

The bark that hath discharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay,
From whence at first she weigh'd her *anchorage*.
Shakespeare.

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORED. *particip. adj.* [from *To anchor*.] Held by the anchor.

Like a well-twisted cable, holding fast
The *anchor'd* vessel in the loudest blast. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. } *n. s.* [contracted from
A'NCHORITE. } *anachoret*, ἀναχωρήτης.] A recluse; a hermit; one that retires to the more severe duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made that an *anchorite* as well as himself.
Sprat.

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a solitary life. *Pope.*

ANCHO'VY. *n. s.* [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchoe*, Ital. of the same signification.] A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning. *Savary.*

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as the salt-acid gravies of meat; the salt pickles of fish, *anchovies*, oysters. *Flyer.*

A'NCIENT. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are distinguished; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itself, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dress, a habit used in former times. But this is not always observed, for we mention *old customs*; but though *old* be sometimes opposed to *modern*, *ancient* is seldom opposed to *new*, but when *new* means *modern*.

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others belonging to common persons, he caused to be written in a book, after a survey made of them, now remaining in the Exchequer, and called Doomsday Book; and such as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient* demesnes. *Cowell.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration.

With the *ancient* is wisdom, and in length of days understanding. *Job*, xii. 12.

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he never had any beginning. *Raleigh.*

Industry
Gave the tall *ancients* forest to his axe. *Thomson.*

3. Past; former.

I see thy fury: if I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shakesp.*

A'NCIENT. *n. s.* [from *ancient*, *adj.*]

1. Those

1. Thoſe that lived in old time were called *ancients*, oppoſed to the moderns.

And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
As kings diſpenſe with laws themſelves have made;
Moderns, beware! or if you muſt offend
Againſt the precept, ne'er tranſgreſs its end.
Pope.

2. Senior: not in uſe.

He toucheth it as a ſpecial pre-eminence of Junias and Andronicus, that in Chriſtianity they were his *ancients*. *Hooker.*

A'NCIENT. *n. ſ.*

1. The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip, and, formerly, of a regiment.

2. The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Piſtol*; whence, in preſent uſe, enſign.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it,
The ſame indeed, a very valiant fellow. *Shakeſp.*

A'NCIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ancient*.] In old times.

Trebilond *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now unjuſtly poſſeſſed, and as unjuſtly abuſed, by thoſe who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. *Sidney.*

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only, but to any other plant, becauſe it draweth ſtrongly the fatteſt juice of the earth. *Bacon.*

A'NCIENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*.] Antiquity; exiſtence from old times.

The Feſcennine and Saturnian were the ſame; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientneſs*, when Saturn reigned in Italy. *Dryden.*

A'NCIENTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*.] The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the moſt mingled, and moſt uncertain. Wherefore, moſt fooliſhly do the Iriſh think to ennoble themſelves, by wreſting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himſelf from any in certain. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the *ancientry*, ſtealing, fighting. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANCLE. See ANKLE.

A'NCONY. *n. ſ.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two ſquare rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers.*

AND. *conjunction.*

1. The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined, which it is not eaſy to explain by any ſynonimous word.

Sure his honeſty
Got him ſmall gain, but ſhameleſs flattery
And filthy beverage, *and* unſeemly thrift,
And borrow baſe, *and* ſome good lady's gift.
Spenſer.

What ſhall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? *Cowley.*

The Danes unconquer'd offſpring march behind;
And Morini, the laſt of human kind. *Dryden.*

It ſhall ever be my ſtudy to make diſcoveries of this nature in human life, *and* to ſettle the proper diſtinctions between the virtues *and* perfections of mankind, *and* thoſe falſe colours *and* reſemblances of them that ſhine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. *Addiſon.*

And ſometimes ſignifies *though*, and ſeems a contraction of *and if*.

It is the nature of extreme fell lovers, as they will ſet an houſe on fire, *and* it were but to roaſt their eggs. *Bacon.*

3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

I pray thee, Launce, *an' if* thou ſeeſt my boy,
Bid him make haſte *Shakeſpeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*

A'NDIRON. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *hand-iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may ſupply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you ſtrike an entire body, as an *andiron* of braſs, at the top, it maketh a more treble ſound, and at the bottom a baſer. *Bacon.*

ANDRO'GYNAL. *adj.* [from ἀνὴρ and γύνη.] Having two ſexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY. *adv.* [from *androgynal*.] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two ſexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new tranſexion, but were *androgynally* born, and under ſome kind of hermaphrodite. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANDRO'GYNOUS. *adj.* The ſame with *androgynal*.

ANDRO'GYNUS. n. ſ. [See ANDROGYNAL.] An hermaphrodite; one that is of both ſexes.

ANDRO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνὴρ and τέμνω.] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Dict.*

A'NECDOTE. *n. ſ.* [ἀνέκδοτος.]

1. Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver,
He nodded in his chair. *Pope.*

2. It is now uſed, after the French, for a biographical incident; a minute paſſage of private life.

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and γράφω.] The deſcription of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the ſtrength or velocity of the wind.

ANEMONE. n. ſ. [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind flower.

Upon the top of its ſingle ſtalk, ſurrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many ſtamina in the centre; the ſeeds are collected into a globoſe head, and ſurrounded with copious down. The principal colours in *anemones*, are white, red, blue, and purple, ſometimes curiouſly interwoven. *Miller.*

Wood flowers are diſtinguiſhed into thoſe with broad and long leaves, and thoſe with narrow and long ones. The moſt beautiful *anemony* roots ſhould be planted about the end of September. Thoſe with finer leaves muſt not be put into the ground till the end of October. *Mortimer.*

From the ſoft wing of vernal breezes ſhed,
Anemonies, immortal, reared'd
With ſhining meal o'er all their velvet leaves.
Thomſon.

A'NEMOSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and σκοπέω.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been obſerved, that hygroſcopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoſcopes*, ſeldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the ſhifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT. *prep.* A word uſed in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, *he ſaid nothing* anent *that particular*.

2. Over againſt; oppoſite to; as, *he lives* anent *the market-houſe*.

ANES. } *n. ſ.* The ſpires or beards of
AWNS. } corn. *Dict.*

A'NEURISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀνευρύνω.] A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakneſs of any part of them, they become exceſſively dilated; or, by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravaſated amongſt the adjacent cavities. *Sharp.*

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneuriſm*. *Wiſeman.*

ANE'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *new*.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the moſt common uſe.

Nor, if at miſchief taken, on the ground
Be ſlain, but priſ'ners to the pillars bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade.
Dryden.

That, as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The muſe might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can ſpeak; and you,
To ſhow how well you play, muſt play *anew*.
Prior.

The miſeries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our iſland from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in ſuch deſperate undertakings. *Addiſon.*

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole diſpoſition of his ſoul, to acquire new habit of life, to practiſe duties to which he is otherwiſe a ſtranger. *Rogers.*

ANFRA'CTUOSE. } *adj.* [from *anfractus*,
ANFRA'CTUOUS. } Lat.] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding paſſages.

Beſ nd the drum are ſpiral vaults and *anfractuoſe* cavities of the ear bone, ſo to intend the ſound agreeable, that the ſame not be affected within, as we ſee in ſolitary rooms and vaults, how the ſound is reverbed. *Ray.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *anfractuous*.] Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

ANFRA'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. *Dict.*

A'NGEL. *n. ſ.* [ἄγγελος; *angelus*, Lat.]

1. Originally a meſſenger. A ſpirit employed by God in the adminiſtration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His meſſage ere he come. *Shakeſpeare.*

Had we both a knowledge of the conſtitution of man, as it is poſſible *angels* have, and it is certain he has, Milton's; we ſhould have a quite other idea of his eſſence. *Locke.*

2. *Angel* is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe; as, *angels of darkneſs*.

And they had a king over them, which was the *angel* of the bottomleſs pit. *Revelations.*

3. *Angel*, in ſcripture, ſometimes means *man of God, prophet*.

4. *Angel* is uſed, in the ſtyle of love, for a beautiful perſon.

Thou haſt the ſweeteſt face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a ſoul, ſhe is an *angel*. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A piece of money anciently coined and impreſſed with an angel, in memory of an obſervation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or Engliſh, were ſo beautiful, that, if they were Chriſtians, they would be *Angeli*, or *angels*. The coin was rated at ten ſhillings.

Take an empty baſon, put an *angel* of gold, or what

what you will, into it; then go so far from the basin, till you cannot see the *angel*, because it is not in a right line; then fill the basin with water, and you will see it out of its place, because of the reflection. *Bacon.*

Shake the bags
Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd *angels*
Set them at liberty. *Shakespeare.*

AN'GEL. *adj.* Resembling angels; angelical.

I have mark'd
A thousand blushing apparitions
Start into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In *angel* whiteness bear away those blushes.
Shakspeare.

Or virgins visited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns, and wreaths of heav'nly flow'rs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

A'NGEL-LIKE. *adj.* [from *angel* and *like*.] Resembling an angel.

In heav'nly beauty she was next dress't
With that *angel-like* disguise. *Waller.*

A'NGEL-SHOT. *n. s.* [perhaps properly *angle shot*, being folden together with a hinge.] Chain-shot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

ANGE'LICA. n. s. [Lat. *ab angelica virtute*.] The name of a plant.

It has winged leaves divided into huge segments, its stalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the stalk, and consist of five leaves, succeeded by two long channelled seeds.

The species are, 1. Common or manured *angelica*. 2. Greater wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*. 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with oblong narrow leaves. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICA. n. s. (Berry bearing) [*Aralia*, Lat.] The flower consists of many leaves, expanding in form of a rose, which are naked, growing on the upper end of the ovary: these flowers are succeeded by globular fruits, which are soft and succulent, and full of oval seeds. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICAL. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling angels.

It discovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* swiftness, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his visible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Raleigh.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels.

Others more mild,
Retreated in a silent valley, sing
With notes *angelical* to many a harp
Their own heroick deeds, and hapless fall
By doom of battle. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to angels; suiting the nature or dignity of angels.

It may be encouragement to consider the pleasure of speculations, which do ravish and sublime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* contentments. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

ANGE'LICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *angelical*.] The quality of being angelical; resemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

ANGE'LICK. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of angels; angelical; above human.

Here happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou also. *Milton.*

My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of th' all-beauteous mind. *Pope.*

A'NGELOT. *n. s.* A musical instrument somewhat resembling a lute. *Dict.*

A'NGER. *n. s.* [A word of no certain etymology, but, with most probability, derived by *Skinner* from ange, Sax. *vexed*; which, however, seems to come originally from the Latin *ango*.]

1. *Anger* is uneasiness or discomposure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakespeare.*

Was the Lord displeased against the rivers? was thine *anger* against the rivers, was thy wrath against the sea, that thou didst ride upon thine horses and thy chariots of salvation? *Habb.* iii. 8.

Anger is, according to some, a transient hatred, or at least very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or smart, of a sore or swelling. In this sense it seems plainly deducible from *angor*.

I mean the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot. *Temple.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meanest artisan, which carrieth a good mind? *Hooker.*

Sometimes he *angers* me,
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant.
Shakspeare.

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

It *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day,
To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope.*

2. To make painful.

He turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, and *angereth* malign ulcers and pernicious impostumations. *Bacon.*

A'NGERLY. *adv.* [from *anger*.] In an angry manner; like one offended: it is now written *angrily*.

Why, how now, Hecat? you look *angerly*.
Shakspeare.

Such jesters disparage indiscretion, to rather charitably to be pitied, than their exception either *angerly* to be grieved at, or seriously to be contured. *Carew.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [from ἀγγεῖον and γράφω.] A description of vessels in the human body; nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphaticks.

ANGIO'LOGY. *n. s.* [from ἀγγεῖον and λόγος.] A treatise or discourse of the vessels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [from ἀγγεῖον μόνος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

ANGIO'TOMY. *n. s.* [from ἀγγεῖον, and τέμνω, to cut.] A cutting open of the vessels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

A'NGLE. *n. s.* [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting or meeting, so as, if continued, they would intersect each other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an *angle* whose vertex, or angular point, is at the centre of a circle, and whose legs are two semidiameters of that circle. *Stone's Dict.*

A'NGLE. *n. s.* [*angel*, Germ. and Dutch.] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She also had an *angle* in her hand, but the taker was so taken, that she had forgotten taking. *Sidney.*

Give me thine *angle*, we'll to the river, there,
My musick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny-finn'd fish; my bended hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shakspeare.*

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the scaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork and bending reed.
Pope.

To A'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take.
Waller.

2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices, as fishes are caught by a bait.

If he spake courteously, he *angled* the people's hearts: if he were silent, he mused upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

By this face,
This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shakesp.*

The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shakespeare.*

A'NGLE-ROD. *n. s.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The stick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatness; the smallest being fit for thatching of houses; the second bigness is us'd for *angle rods*; and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furnishes the whole country with *angle-rods*. *Addison.*

A'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *angle*.] He that fishes with an angle.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he stroke,
Would let them play a while upon the hook.
Dryden.

Neither do birds alone, but many sorts of fishes, feed upon insects; as is well known to *anglers*, who bait their hooks with them. *Ray.*

A'NGLICISM. *n. s.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] A form of speech peculiar to the English language, an English idiom.

They corrupt their style with untutored *anglicisms*. *Milton.*

A'NGOBER. *n. s.* A kind of pear.

A'NGOUR. *n. s.* [*angor*, Lat.] Pain.

If the patient be surprised with a hypothymous *angour*, and great oppress about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

A'NGRILY. *adv.* [from *angry*.] In an angry manner; furiously; peevishly.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word,
Nor look upon the iron *angrily*. *Shakspeare.*

A'NGRY. *adj.* [from *anger*.]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be *angry*, and I will speak: peradventure there shall be thirty found there. *Gen.* xviii. 30.

2. It seems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a person; but this is not always observed.

Your Coriolanus is not much missed, but with his friends: the commonwealth doth stand, and so would do, where he *angry at* it. *Shakespeare.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor *angry with* yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life. *Gen.* xlv. 5.

I think it a vast pleasure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, so many scoundrels envy and are *angry at* them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain: so doth an *angry* countenance a backbiting tongue. *Prov.* xxv. 23.

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; smarting.

This

This humour, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and angry; and, wanting its due regress into the mass, first gathers into a hard swelling, and, in a few days, ripens into matter, and so dischargeth. *Wiseman.*

A'NGUISH. *n. s.* [*angoisse*, Fr. *angor*, Lat.] Excessive pain either of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of *sorrow*, and is seldom used to signify other passions.

Not all so cheerful seemed she of sight,
As was her sister; whether dread did dwell,
Or *anguish*, in her heart, is hard to tell.
Fairy Queen.

Virtue's but *anguish*, when 'tis several,
By occasion wak'd, and circumstantial;
True virtue's soul's always in all deeds all. *Donne.*

They had punishments, whose invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conspired to find out such deaths, and those of such incredible *anguish*, that only the manner of dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance. [illegible]

Perpetual *anguish* fills his anxious breast,
Not stopt by business, nor compos'd by rest,
No musick cheers him, nor no feast [illegible]
Dryden.

A'NGUISHED. *adj.* [from *anguish.*] Seized with anguish; tortured; excessively pained; not in use.

Feel no touch
Of conscience, but of fame, and be
Anguish'd, not that 'twas sin, but that 'twas she.
Donne.

A'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *angle.*]

1. Having angles or corners; cornered.

As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexagonal, or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures arise, even as in the amethyst and basaltes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Consisting of an angle.

The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch. *Newton's Opticks.*

ANGULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

A'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *angular.*] With angles or corners.

Another part of the same solution afforded us an [illegible] *angularly* figured. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS. *n. s.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into *angulated* figures, whereas in the strata they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *angulous.*] Angularity; cornered form. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, and *angulous* involutions, since the coherence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a conception. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST. *adj.* [*angustus*, Lat.] Narrow; strait.

ANGUSTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *angustus.*] The act of making narrow; straitening; the state of being narrowed.

The cause may be referred either to the [illegible] of the blood, or to the [illegible], or [illegible] in its passage, by some *angustation* upon it by part of the tumour. *Wiseman.*

ANHELA'TION. *n. s.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of panting; the state of being out of breath.

ANHELO'SE. *adj.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath. *Dict.*

ANIE'NTED. *adj.* [*aneantir*, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to nothing.

ANI'GHTS. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night.*] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anights*; my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours. *Shakspeare.*

A'NIL. *n. s.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS. } *n. s.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The
ANI'LITY. } state of being an old woman; the old age of women.

A'NIMABLE. *adj.* [from *animate.*] That which may be put into life, or receive animation. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*animadversio*, Lat.]

1. Reproof; severe censure; blame.

He dismissed their commissions with severe and [illegible] *animadversions*. *Clarendon.*

2. Punishment. When the object of *animadversion* is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a nobleman had along [illegible] a [illegible] to have [illegible] both acts, we [illegible] the [illegible] *animadversion* [illegible] authors. *Swift.*

3. In law.

An ecclesiastical censure, and an ecclesiastical *animadversion*, are different things; [illegible] has a relation [illegible] punishment, but *animadversion* [illegible] only [illegible] correction, and the delivering [illegible] to the [illegible] court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Perception; power of notice: not in use.

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense, properly so called. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *animadvert.*] That has the power of perceiving; percipient: not in use.

The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animadversive* principle, is conveyed by motions made on the [illegible] the organs of sense. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *animadversive.*] The power of animadverting, or [illegible]. *Dict.*

To ANIMADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]

1. To pass censures upon.

[illegible]

2. To inflict punishments. In both senses with the particle *upon*.

If the Author of the universe animadverts upon men here below, how much more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *Grew.*

ANIMADVE'RTER. *n. s.* [from *animadvert.*] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments.

[illegible] directs himself, and a [illegible] *animadverter upon* such as presume to partake of [illegible] mysteries without such a preparation. *South.*

A'NIMAL. *n. s.* [*animal*, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, distinct, on the one side, from pure spirit; on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are such beings, which, besides the power of growing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed also with sensation and spontaneous motion. Mr. *Ray* gives two schemes of tables of them.

Animals are either
Sanguineous, that is, such as have blood, which breathe either by
Lungs, having either
Two ventricles in their heart, and those either
Viviparous,
Aquatick, as the whale kind,
Terrestrial, as quadrupeds,
Oviparous, as birds.
But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoises, and serpents.
Gills, as all sanguineous fishes, except the whale kind.
Exsanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into
[illegible], and those either
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Ray's Logick.

2. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a *stupid animal*.

A'NIMAL. *adj.* [*animalis*, Lat.]

1. That which belongs or relates to animals.

[illegible] are things in this world of spirits, wherein our ideas are very [illegible] and confused, such as their union with *animal* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converse with each other. *Watts's Logick.*

2. *Animal* functions, distinguished from *natural* and *vital*, are the lower powers of the mind, as the will, memory, and imagination.

3. *Animal* life is opposed, on one side, to *intellectual*, and, on the other, to *vegetable*.

4. *Animal* is used in opposition to *spiritual* or *rational*; as, the *animal* nature.

ANIMA'LCULE. *n. f.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] A small animal, particularly those which are in their first and smallest state.

We [illegible] know, that they all come of the seed of animals of their own kind, that were before [illegible]. *Ray.*

ANIMA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *animal*.] The state of animal existence.

The [illegible] animal first only signifies human animality. In the [illegible] proposition, the word animal [illegible] the nature [illegible] the animality of [illegible] an ambiguous term [illegible] pore. *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*animo*, Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to; as, the soul *animates* the body; man must have been *animated* by a [illegible] power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

[illegible] the fire,
[illegible] the [illegible] with [illegible] impress:
[illegible]
[illegible] in the stream,
[illegible] to well
[illegible] in whose [illegible] Cupids dwell.
Dryden.

3. To encourage; to incite.

[illegible] he stood on [illegible] his [illegible] head, and [illegible] them with [illegible] voice. *Knolles.*

He was *animated* to [illegible] the papacy, by the prediction of [illegible] that one should [illegible] Pope Leo, whose name [illegible] Adrian. *Bacon.*

A'NIMATE. *adj.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; possessing animal life.

All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between *animate* and inanimate, are two: the first is, that the spirits of things *animate* are all continued with themselves, and are branched in veins and secret canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort: but, the spirits in things inanimate are shut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in snow. *Bacon.*

Nobler birth
Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man.
Milton.

There are several topicks used against atheism and idolatry; such as the visible marks of divine wisdom and goodness in the works of the creation, the vital union of souls with matter, and the admirable structure of *animate* bodies. *Bentley.*

A'NIMATED. *participial adj.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous.

Warriours she fires with *animated* sounds;
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

A'NIMATENESS. *n. f.* [from *animate*.] The state of being animated. *Dict.*

ANIMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *animate*.]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the first *producent*, which is the word of *animation*. *Raleigh.*

2. The state of being enlivened.

Two general motions in all *animation* are its beginning and encrease; and two more to run through its state and declination.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'NIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That which has the power of giving life, or animating.

ANIMA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life; or any thing analogous to life, as motion.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their mover, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite to their *animator*. *Brown.*

ANIMO'SE. *adj.* [*animosus*, Lat.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SENESS. *n. f.* [from *animose*.] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SITY. *n. f.* [*animositas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather a disposition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itself.

[illegible] are sure to [illegible], *animosity*, and [illegible] of the crown, with evidence [illegible] to come. *Clarendon.*

If there be [illegible] method found out [illegible] the [illegible] *animosities* among [illegible] does not [illegible] to what [illegible] they may [illegible] proceed. *Addison.*

[illegible] felt ever each other [illegible] each other to greater [illegible] than our state parties have done, who, the more to inflame their passions, have mixed religious and civil *animosities* together, borrowing one of their appellations from the church. *Swift.*

A'NISE. *n. f.* [*anisum*, Lat.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet-scented seeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for use, because the seeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. *Miller.*

Ye pay the tythe of mint, and *anise*, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.
Matt. xxiii. 23.

A'NKER. *n. f.* [*ancker*, Dutch.] A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two stekans: each stekan consists of sixteen mengles, the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

A'NKLE. *n. f.* [ancleop, Saxon; *anckel*, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his *ankles* was much swelled and ulcerated on the inside, in several places. *Wiseman.*

My simple system shall suppose,
That Alma enters at the toes;
That then she mounts by just degrees
Up to the *ankles*, legs, and knees. *Prior.*

A'NKLE-BONE. *n. f.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle.

The shin-bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow; the *ankle-bone* will shew itself by a shadow given underneath, as the knee. *Peacham.*

A'NNALIST. *n. f.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals.

Their own *annalist* has given the same title to that of Syrmium. *Atterbury.*

A'NNALS. *n. f. without singular number.* [*annales*, Lat.] Histories digested in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate;
Through such a train of woes if I should run,
The day would sooner than the tale be done!
Dryden.

We are assured, by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in the like circumstances of distress, will not act and argue thus, but thus will every one be tempted to act.
Rogers.

A'NNATS. *n. f. without singular.* [*annates*, Lat.]

1. First fruits; because the rate of first fruits paid of spiritual livings, is after one year's profit. *Cowell.*

2. Masses said in the Romish church for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To ANNE'AL. *v. a.* [ælan, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may be fixed.

But when thou dost *anneal* in glass thy story,
[illegible] thy life and glory
Make [illegible] grows, and more doth win,
Which else shows wat'rish, bleak, and thin.
Herbert.

When you purpose to *anneal*, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven; or take a blue stone, which being made fit for the oven, lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture shone, in glass *anneal'd*. *Dryd.*

2. To heat glass after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNE'X. *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom.

3. To unite *à posteriori*; annexion always presupposing something: thus we may say, punishment is *annexed* to guilt, but not guilt to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, the opinions of those learned men, that have written thereof, may be safely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and fastened an inevitable necessity, and made it more general and universally powerful than it is. *Raleigh.*

Nations will decline so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse *annex'd*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

I speak not the authority, which is *annexed* to your office; I speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your person. *Dryden.*

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happiness always to the exercise of it.
Atterbury.

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the [illegible]. *Rogers.*

ANNE'X. *n. f.* [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed; additament.

Failing in his firſt attempt to be but like the higheſt in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the ſame on earth, and hath accordingly aſſumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown.*

ANNEXA'TION. *n. f.* [from *annex.*]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedneſs, which Chriſt ſo vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promiſe, that the whole body will be full of light, *Matth.* vi. that all other chriſtian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Hammond.*

2. Union; act or practice of adding or uniting.

How *annexations* of benefices firſt came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great diſpute. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNE'XION. *n. f.* [from *annex.*] The act of annexing; addition.

It is neceſſary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of ſuch penalties as will overbalance temporal pleaſure. *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT. *n. f.* [from *annex.*]

1. The act of annexing.

2. The thing annexed.

When it falls,
Each ſmall *annexment*, petty conſequence,
Attends the boiſt'rous ruin. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANNI'HILABLE. *adj.* [from *annihilate.*] That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of exiſtence.

To ANNI'HILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of exiſtence.

It is impoſſible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that, as it was the work of the omnipotency of God to make ſomewhat of nothing, ſo it requireth the like omnipotency to turn ſomewhat into nothing. *Bacon.*

Thou taught'ſt me, by making me
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,
T' invent and practiſe this one way to *annihilate* all three. *Donne.*

He deſpaired of God's mercy; he, by a decollation of all hope, *annihilated* his mercy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Whoſe friendſhip can ſtand againſt aſſaults, ſtrong enough to *annihilate* the friendſhip of puny minds; ſuch an one has reached true conſtancy. *South.*

Some imagined, water ſufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the buſineſs was done, diſhanded and *annihilated*. *Woodward.*

2. To deſtroy, ſo as to make the thing otherwiſe than it was.

The flood hath altered, deformed, or rather *annihilated*, this place, ſo as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh.*

3. To annul; to deſtroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reaſon, that any one commonwealth ſhould *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILA'TION. *n. f.* [from *annihilate.*] The act of reducing to nothing. The ſtate of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very eſſence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not chooſe but follow. *Hooker.*

That knowledge, which as ſpirits we obtain,
Is to be valued in the midſt of pain:
Annihilation were to loſe heav'n more:
We are not quite exil'd, where thought can ſoar. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE[illegible]RY. *n. f.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the courſe of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive chriſtians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praiſe God for them, and to obſerve the *anniverſary* of their ſufferings. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniverſary day.

Donne had never ſeen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniverſaries*. *Dryden.*

3. *Anniverſary* is an office in the Romiſh church, celebrated now only once a year, but which ought to be ſaid daily through the year, for the ſoul of the deceaſed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *adj.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, moſt conſtantly finiſhing its *anniverſary* viciſſitudes. *Ray.*

They deny giving any worſhip to a creature, as inconſiſtent with chriſtianity; but confeſs the honour and eſteem for the martyrs, which they expreſſed by keeping their *anniverſary* days, and recommending their example. *Stillingfleet.*

ANNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the ſeventeen hundred and fifty firſt year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNO'ISANCE. *n. f.* [from *annoy*, but not now in uſe.]

It hath a double ſignification. Any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or ſuch like means. The writ that is brought upon this tranſgreſſion. See NUISANCE, the word now uſed. *Blount.*

ANNOLIS. n. f. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTA'TION. *n. f.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publiſh *annotations*, without the text itſelf whereunto they relate. *Boyle.*

ANNOTA'TOR. *n. f.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

I have not that reſpect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with in the world. *Forbes on the Cliffacks.*

To ANNO'UNCE. *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publiſh; to proclaim.

Of the Meſſiah I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the firſt I knew. *Milt.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial ſentence.

Thoſe, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publiſh laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior.*

To ANNO'Y. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to teaze; to moleſt.

Woe to poor man, each outward thing *annoys* him,
He heaps in inward grief, that moſt deſtroys him. *Sidney.*

Her joyous preſence and ſweet company
In full content he there did long enjoy;
Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealouſy,
His dear delights were able to *annoy*. *Fairy Queen.*

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick, and ſewers, *annoy* the air,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages, and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

Inſects ſeldom uſe their offenſive weapons, unleſs provoked: let them but alone, and *annoy* them not. *Ray.*

ANNO'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Injury; moleſtation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, ſleep in peace, and wake in joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring leſs *annoy*
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themſelves the worſt they die. *Denne.*
What then remains, but, after paſt *annoys*,
To take the good viciſſitude of joys? *Dryden.*

ANNO'YANCE. *n. f.* [from *annoy.*]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A gnat, a duſt, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious ſenſe. *Shakesp.*
Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great *annoyances* to corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The ſtate of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The ſpir venom of their poiſoned heart breaketh out to the *annoyance* of others. *Hooker.*

The greateſt *annoyance* and deſtruction of mankind has been from one of theſe two things, force or fraud. *Swift.*

For the further *annoyance* and terrour of every beſieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Howel.*

ANNO'YER. *n. f.* [from *To annoy.*] The perſon that annoys.

A'NNUAL. *adj.* [*annual*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That which comes yearly.

Annual bring the grain, and fleſh, and fruits
The juice of cluſter, and the milky dews. *Prior.*

2. That which is reckoned by the year.

Does purpoſe honeſty in you, to which
As oft as ſound power to puniſh, you add not,
Out of this place he adds. *Speech of Henry* VIII.

3. That which laſts only a year.

The dying on the wood of plants that are *annual*, ſeemeth to be cauſed by the over expence of the ſap, which being prevented, they will ſuperannuate, if they ſtand upon. *Bacon.*

Every tree muſt, to a true eſſe, be ſaid to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit proceeding from the coat that was ſuperinduced over the wood the laſt year. *Ray.*

A'NNUALLY. *adv.* [from *annual.*] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it ſufficient to ſignify a heart; becauſe the heart at one year weighs two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and, unto fifty years, *annually* encreaſeth the weight of one drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The whole ſtrength of a nation is the utmoſt that a prince can raiſe *annually* from his ſubjects. *Swift.*

ANNU'ITANT. *n. f.* [from *annuity.*] He that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY. *n. f.* [*annuité*, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. The differences between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have aſſets by deſcent. The ſecond difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* againſt the granter,

granter, his heirs, or ſucceſſors; but of a rent, the ſame actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for aſſets, becauſe it is no freehold in law; nor ſhall be put in execution upon a ſtatute merchant, ſtatute ſtaple, or elegit, as a rent may. *Cowell.*

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the ſon of one earl, and brother to another, who ſupplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

To ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from *nullus*.]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to aboliſh.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it: and whoever reſtrains this authority, does, in effect, *annul* the law. *Rogers.*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light, the pure work of God, to mix extract,
And in her various objects of delight
Annull, which might in part my grief have eaſed. *Milton.*

A'NNULAR. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

That they ought not, in bending the arm or leg, ſide up, to be tied them to the bones in an *annular* figure. *Grew.*

A'NNULARY. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of rings.

Becauſe a crooked reputation is neceſſary, the world gets leave to put on *annulary* privileges, that is, falſe notions, not agreeing with the truth. *Ray.*

A'NNULET. *n. ſ.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of diſtinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. *Annulets* are alſo a part of the coat-armour of ſeveral families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and juriſdiction, it being the cuſtom of prelates to receive their inveſtiture *per baculum & annulum*.

4. [In architecture.] The ſmall ſquare members, in the Doriek capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets*.

5. *Annulet* is alſo uſed for a narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column; ſo called, becauſe it encompaſſes the column round. *Chambers.*

To ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to ſomething before mentioned.

ANNUMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate ſomething that has fallen out: a word not in popular uſe.

ANNUNCIA'TION DAY. *n. ſ.* [from *annunciate*.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's ſalutation of the bleſſed Virgin; ſolemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our bleſſed Saviour: and ſo upon all the feſtivals of the year. *Taylor.*

A'NODYNE. *adj.* [from *a* and ὀδύνη.] That which has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet dare ſhe not too deeply probe the wound,
As hoping ſtill the nobler parts were ſound;
But ſtrove with *anodynes* t' aſſuage the ſmart,
And mildly thus her med'cine did impart. *Dryd.*

Anodynes, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are ſuch things as relax the tenſion of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient ſubſtances; thoſe things which deſtroy the particular acrimony which occaſions the pain; or what deadens the ſenſation of the brain, by procuring ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANO'INT. *v. a.* [*oindre*, *enoindre*, part, *oint*, *enoint*, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed here may be with deadly venom. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſhalt have one ſees throughout all thy coaſt, but thou ſhalt not *anoint* thyſelf with the oil: for thine olive ſhall caſt his fruit. *Deut.* xxviii. 40.

2. To ſmear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then, in brazen caldrons boine,
Are pour'd to waſh his body, joint by joint,
And fragrant oils the ſtiffened limbs *anoint*. *Dryden.*

3. To conſecrate by unction.

I will not ſee thy face
In his *anointed* fleſh ſtick boldly with fangs. *Shakeſp.*

ANO'INTER. *n. ſ.* [from *anoint*.] The perſon that anoints.

ANO'MALISM. *n. ſ.* [from *anomaly*.] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Dict.*

ANOMALI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *anomaly*.] Irregular; applied in aſtronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth paſſeth through its orbit, diſtinct from the tropical year.

ANO'MALOUS. *adj.* [*a priv.* and ὁμαλὸς.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in aſtronomy, to the ſeemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will ariſe *anomalous* diſturbances not only in civil and artificial, but alſo in military officers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He being acquainted with ſome characters of every ſpeech, you may at pleaſure make him underſtand *anomalous* pronunciation. *Holder.*

Metals are gold, ſilver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: to which we may join that *anomalous* body, quickſilver or mercury. *Locke.*

ANO'MALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anomalous*.] Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not ſolemnly begotten, but ſuddenly framed, and *anomalouſly* proceeded from Adam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANO'MALY. *n. ſ.* [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalia*, Lat. ἀνωμαλία.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we ſhould chance to find a mother debauching her daughter, is ſuch monſters have been ſeen, we muſt charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and hideouſneſs of nature. *South.*

I do not purſue the many pſeudographies in uſe, but intend to ſhew how moſt of theſe *anomalies* in writing might be avoided, and better ſupplied. *Holder.*

A'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [*a priv.* and νόμος.] Breach of law.

If ſin be good, and juſt, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no ſin, no *anomy*.

Bp. Hall againſt H. Ibes.

ANO'N. *adv.* [*Junius* imagines it to be an elliptical form of ſpeaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute*; *Skinner* from *a* and *nean*, or *near*; *Mr. Shewſbew* from *on on*.]

1. Quickly; ſoon; in a ſhort time.

A little ſhow, tumbled about,
Anon becomes a mountain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will they come abroad *anon*?
Shall we ſee young Oberon? *Ben Jonſon.*

However, witneſs, Heav'n!
Heav'n, witneſs thou *anon!* while we diſcharge
Freely our part. *Milton.*

He was not without deſign at that preſent, as ſhall be made out *anon*; meaning by that device to withdraw himſelf. *Clarendon.*

Still as I did the leaves inſpire,
With ſuch a purple light they ſhone,
As if they had been made of fire,
And ſpreading ſo, would flame *anon*. *Waller.*

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this ſenſe is uſed *ever and anon*, for now and then.

Full forty days he paſs'd, whether on hill
Sometimes, *anon* in ſhady vale, each night,
Or haunted in one cave, is not reveal'd. *Milton.*

ANO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*a priv.* and ὄνομα.] Wanting a name.

Theſe animalcules ſerve alſo for food to another *anonymous* inſect of the waters. *Ray.*

They would forthwith publiſh ſlanders unpuniſhed, the authors being *anonymous*, the immediate publiſhers thereof ſculking. *Notes on the Dunciad.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymous*.] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anonymouſly*, among complaints of ſpurious editions. *Swift.*

A'NOREXY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνορεξία.] Inappetency, or loathing of food. *Quincy.*

ANO'THER. *adj.* [from *an* and *other*.]

1. Not the ſame.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual diſorder, muſt of neceſſity find *another* rule of government than that. *Locke.*

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

——— A fourth? ———
What! will the line ſtretch out to th' crack of doom?
Another yet?—a ſeventh! I'll ſee no more.
Shakeſpeare.

3. Any other; any one elſe.

If one man ſin againſt *another*, the judge ſhall judge him. 1 *Samuel*, ii. 25.

Why not of her? preferr'd above the reſt
By him with knightly deeds, and open love proveſs'd;
So had *another* been, where he his vows addreſs'd. *Dryden.*

4. Not one's ſelf.

A man ſhall have diffuſed his life, his ſelf, and his whole concernments ſo far, that he can weep his ſorrows with *another*'s eyes; when he has another heart beſides his own, both to ſhare, and to ſupport his grief. *South.*

5. Widely different; much altered.

When the ſoul is beaten from its ſtation, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite *another* thing from what it was before. *South.*

ANO'THERGAINES. *adj.* [See ANOTHERGUESS.] Of another kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney*.

If my father had not plaid the haſty fool, I might have had *anothergaines* huſband than Dametas. *Sidney.*

ANO'THERGUESS. *adj.* [This word, which though rarely uſed in writing, is ſomewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from *another guiſe*; that is, of a different *guiſe*, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It uſed to go in *anotherguiſe* manner in thy time. *Arbuthnot.*

ANSATED. *adj.* [*ansatus*, Lat.] Having handles; or something in the form of handles.

To ANSWER. *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had andpyppanian, but in another sense; the Dutch have *antwoorden*.]

1. To speak in return to a question.
Are we succour'd? are the Moors remov'd?
Answer these questions first, and then a thousand more.
Answer them altogether. *Dryden.*

2. To speak in opposition.
No man was able to *answer* him a word.
Matthew, xxii. 46.
If it be said, we may discover the elementary ingredients of things, I *answer*, that it is not necessary that such a discovery should be practicable. *Boyle.*

3. To be accountable for: with *for*
Those many had not dared to do evil
If the first man that did th' edict infringe
Had *answer'd for* his deed. *Shakespeare.*
Some men have sinned in the principles of humanity, and must *answer for* not being men.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.
If there be any absurdity in this, our author must *answer for* it. *Locke.*

4. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of: with *for*.
The night, so impudently fixed for my last, made little impression on myself; but I cannot *answer for* my family. *Swift.*

5. To give an account.
How they have been since received, and so well improved, let those *answer* either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of such wise council. *Temple.*
He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. You must bear
The future blame, and *answer to* the world,
When you refuse the easy honest mean
Of taking care of him. *Southern.*

6. To correspond to; to suit with.
As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man. *Prov.* xxvii. 19.

7. To be equivalent to; to stand for something else.
A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry: but money *answereth* all things.
Eccl. x. 19.

8. To satisfy any claim or petition of right or justice.
Ze mane with rageful eyes bade him defend himself; for no less than his life would *answer* it. *Sidney.*
Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt
Of this proud king, who studies day and night
To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you,
Even with the bloody payments of your deaths.
Shakespeare.
Let his neck *answer for* it, if there is any martial law in the world. *Shakespeare.*
Men no sooner find their appetites *unanswered*, than they complain the times are injurious.
Raleigh.
That yearly rent is still paid, even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel mead paid in and *answered*. *Bacon.*

9. To act reciprocally.
Say, do'st thou yet the Roman harp command?
Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryd.*

10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else.
There can but two things create love, perfection and usefulness; to which *answer*, on our part, 1. Admiration; and, 2. Desire: and both these are centered in love. *Taylor.*

11. To bear proportion to.
Weapons must needs be dangerous things, if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person.
Swift.

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.
Our part is, to choose out the most deserving objects, and the most likely to *answer* the ends of our charity; and when this is done, all is done that lies in our power: the rest must be left to providence. *Atterbury.*

13. To comply with.
He dies that touches of this fruit,
Till I and my affairs are *answered*. *Shakespeare.*

14. To succeed; to produce the wished event.
Jason followed her counsel, whereto when the event had *answered*, he again demanded the fleece.
Raleigh.
In operations upon bodies for their version or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not *answer* the trial in small: and so deceiveth many.
Bacon.

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons; in which sense, though figuratively, the following passage may be, perhaps, taken.
Thou wert better in thy grave, than to *answer*, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakespeare.*

16. To be over-against any thing.
Fire *answers* fire, and, by their pale beams,
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. *Shak.*

ANSWER. *n. s.* [from *To answer*.]

1. That which is said, whether in speech or writing, in return to a question, or position.
It was a right *answer* of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in wine than in your sight, wine is good.
Bacon.
How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready *answer* to the questions which he shall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the sick and imprisoned? *Atterbury.*

2. An account to be given to the demand of justice.
He'll call you to so hot an *answer* for it.
That you shall chuse your weapons. *Shakespeare.*

3. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.
A perfect *answer* ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand, it ought to be absolute and unconditional, it ought to be clear and certain. *Ayliffe.*

ANSWER-JOBBER. *n. s.* [from *answer* and *jobber*.] He that makes a trade of writing answers.
What disposes me from having any thing to do with *answer-jobbers*, is, that they have no conscience. *Swift.*

ANSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *answer*]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that which may be answered; as, the argument, though subtle, is yet *answerable*.

2. Obliged to give an account; obliged to answer any demand of justice; or stand the trial of an accusation.
Every chief of every kindred or family should be *answerable*, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times, to be justified, when he should be required, or charged with any treason or felony. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
Will any man argue, that if a physician should manifestly prescribe poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God? *Swift.*
He cannot think ambition more justly laid to their charge, than to other men, because that would be to make church government *answerable* for the errors of human nature. *Swift.*

3. Correspondent.
It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give, *answerable* enough in some features and colours, but erring in others. *Sidney.*
The daughters of Atlas were ladies who, accompanying such as came to be registered among the worthies, brought forth children *answerable* in quality to those that begot them. *Raleigh.*

4. Proportionate; suitable.
Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge *answerable*; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come call'd charity, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton.*

5. Suitable; suited.
The following, by certain estates of men, *answerable* to that which a great person himself professeth, as of soldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon.*
If *answerable* style I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness. *Milton.*

6. Equal; equivalent.
There be no kings whose means are *answerable* unto other men's desires. *Raleigh.*

7. Relative; correlative.
That, to every petition for things needful, there should be some *answerable* sentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requisite. *Hooker.*

ANSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *answerable*.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.
The best seeds are, if they be entire, and true from weeds, they are *answerably* proper.
Bacon's Natural History.
It bears light sorts, into the semi-sphere, to a greater or lesser height, as most *answerable* to the greater or less interposition of the bear. *Brereton.*

ANSWERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *answerable*.] The quality of being answerable. *Dict.*

ANSWERER. *n. s.* [from *answer*]

1. He that answers; he that speaks in return to what another has spoken
I know your mind, and I will satisfy you; neither will I do it like a niggardly *answerer*, going no further than the bounds of the question. *Sidney.*

2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first.
It is very unfair in any writer to comply with ignorance and malice together, because it gives the *answerer* double work. *Swift.*

ANT. *n. s.* [æmerr, Sax. which *Junius* imagines, not without probability, to have been first contracted to æint, and then softened to *ant*.] An emmet, a pismire. A small insect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.
We'll set thee to school to an *ant*, to teach thee there's no labouring in the winter. *Shakespeare.*
Methinks, all cities now but *ant*-hills be,
Where when the several doors are set full ope,
Each house receives new citizens, and sends
Forth colonies, numerous as they went in,
Part lade with grain, part heave their hills anew,
Part bring in booty, part issue out for more. *Donne.*
Learn each small people's genius, policies,
The *ants* republick, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*

ANT-EAR. *n. s.* [from *ant* and *tear*.] An animal that feeds on ants.
Divers quadrupeds feed upon ants; and some live wholly upon them; as two sorts of tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in English *ant-bears*. *Ray.*

ANT-HILL, or HILLOCK. *n. s.* [from *ant* and *hill*.] The small protuberances of earth in which ants make their nests.
Put blue flowers into an *ant hill*, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them their stinging liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. *Bacon.*
Those who have seen *ant-hillocks*, have easily perceived

perceived those small heaps of corn about their nest. *Addison.*

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or rather *and if it*; as, *an't please you*; that is, *and if it please you.*

ANTA'GONIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a perſonal and particular oppoſition.

Our *antagoniſts* in theſe controverſies may have met with ſome not unlike to Ithacus. *Hooker.*

What was't before him,
To brave, pull, draw, and break, he ſtill performs?
None daring to appear *antagoniſt*. *Main.*

It is not fit that the hiſtory of a perſon ſhould appear, till the prejudice both of his *antagoniſts* and adherents be ſoftened and ſubdued. *Addiſon.*

2. Contrary.

The ſhort club conſiſts of thoſe who are under five feet, ours is to be compoſed of ſuch as are above ſix. Theſe we look upon as the two extreams and *antagoniſts* of the ſpecies; conſidering all thoſe as neuters, who keep the middle ſtature. *Addiſon.*

3. In anatomy, the *antagoniſt* is that muſcle which counteracts ſome other.

A retraction of a muſcle muſt produce a ſpaſm in its *antagoniſt*, becauſe the equilibrium is deſtroyed. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTAGO'NIZE. *v. a.* [from ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζ.] To contend againſt another. *Dict.*

ANTALGE'TICK. [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἀλγος, pain.] That which aſſuages pain, anodyne.

ANTANA'CLASIS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from ἀντὶ and ἀνακλάω, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary ſignification; as, *In the youth there is hope of a man, but in the man little hope of a child.* Craft *Gen.* in one half ſpeaks the office of a captain, ſtrength, forecaſt, deceit or ſubtilty.

2. It is alſo a return of the matter at the end of a long parentheſis; as, *Shall that heart [for I have not ſo little of it, but have ſo much more as to pleaſe them], ſhall that heart, I ſay, &c.* *Smith's Rhetoric.*

ANTAPHRODI'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] That which is efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTAPOPLE'TICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἀποπληξία, an apoplexy.] Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄρκτος, the bear or northern conſtellation.] The ſouthern pole, ſo called, as oppoſite to the northern.

Downward as far *antarctick*. *Milton.*

They that to God's own minde have fram'd
Their treaſure here, and all their vertues whole,
In ſight of their dear country ruin'd be,
Without the guilt of either rock or ſea. *Waller.*

ANTARTHRI'TICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄρθρῖτις, the gout. Good againſt the gout.]

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and ἄσθμα.] Good againſt the aſthma.

ANTE. A Latin particle ſignifying *before*, which is frequently uſed in compoſitions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

A'NTEACT. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *act.*] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

To ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It ſeems conſonant to reaſon, that the fabrick of the world did not long *antecede* its motion. *Hale.*

ANTECI'DENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *antecedo.*] The act or ſtate of going before; precedence.

It is impoſſible that mixed bodies can be eternal, becauſe there is neceſſarily a pre-exiſtence of the imperfect bodies, and an *antecedence* of their conſtitution preceding the exiſtence of mixed bodies. *Hale.*

ANTECI'DENT. *adj.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is uſed, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To aſſert, that God looked upon Adam's ſin as a fact, and puniſhed it, when, without any *antecedent* fin of his, it was impoſſible for him not to fall, ſeems a thing that highly reproaches eſſential equity and goodneſs. *South.*

2. It has *to* before the thing which is ſuppoſed to follow.

Some ſmall hardy aſſay, God is in his heaven, that he exerciſeth a noble being: for exiſtence is *antecedent* to enjoyment. *Collier.*

Perſons muſt firſt exiſt, *antecedent* to the formation of their intents. But that is to ſet the effect before the cauſe. *Burke.*

ANTECI'DENT. *n. ſ.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of ſo mighty an influence, that it is made the neceſſary *antecedent*, if not alſo the direct cauſe of obtaining our return to God. *South.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is ſubjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.

It is by the right joining of the ſubſtantive with the relative, the noun with the verb, and the [illegible] *Milton.*

3. In logick, the firſt propoſition of an enthymeme, or argument conſiſting only of two propoſitions.

Conditional hypothetical propoſitions are thoſe whoſe parts are united by the conditional particle, as, *if* the ſun be fixed, the earth muſt move: if there be no fire, there will be no ſmoke. The firſt part of theſe propoſitions, or that wherein the connexion is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other called the conſequent. *Watts Logick.*

ANTECI'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *antecedent.*] In the ſtate of antecedence, or going before; previouſly.

We conſider him *antecedently* to his creation, when he was by the bare will of nothing, and only in the number of poſſibles. *South.*

ANTECE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another; the principal. *Dict.*

ANTECHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *anti-chamber.*] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empreſs has the *antichambers* paſt,
And this way moves with a diſorder'd haſte. *Dryd.*

His *antechamber*, and room of audience, are little better than chambers waintcoted. *Addiſon.*

ANTECU'RSOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who runs before. *Dict.*

To A'NTEDATE. *v. a.* [from *ante*, and *do*, *datum*, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, ſo as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou haſt liv'd one whole day,
To-morrow, when thou leav'ſt, what wilt thou ſay?
Wilt thou then *antedate* ſome new-made vow,
Or ſay, that now
We are not juſt thoſe perſons, which we were? *Donne.*

By reading, a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and makes himſelf contemporary with the age paſt. *Collier.*

2. To take ſomething before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve,
And *antedate* the bliſs above. *Pope.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]

1. Exiſting before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the ſtone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally diſſolved. *Woodward.*

2. Relating to things exiſting before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, conducible unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *n. ſ.* One that lived before the flood.

We are ſo far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. *Bentley.*

A'NTELOPE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

The *antelope*, and wolf both fierce and fell. *Spenſer.*

ANTEMERI'DIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

ANTIME'TICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἐμέω, to vomit.] That which has the power of calming the ſtomach; of preventing or ſtopping vomiting.

ANTIMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] That which was before the creation of the world.

ANTENU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *number.*] The number that precedes another.

Whatſoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to conſent of note, is rather to be aſcribed to the *antenumber*, than to the entire number, as that the ſecond returneth after ſix, or after twelve; ſo that the ſeventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the ſixth or the twelfth. *Bacon.*

A'NTEPAST. *n. ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *paſtum*, to feed.] A foretaſte; ſomething taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliſs only in the ſatiating our appetites, it might be reaſonable, by frequent *antepaſts*, to excite our guſt for that profuſe perpetual meal. *Decay of Piety.*

A'NTEPENULT. *n. ſ.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The laſt ſyllable but two, as the ſyllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.

ANTEPILE'PTICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ and ἐπιλαμβάνω.] A medicine againſt convulſions.

That bezoar is antidotal, lapis judaicus diuretical, coral *antepileptical*, we will not deny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To A'NTEPONE. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To ſet one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Dict.*

ANTEPREDI'CAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in

in the ſtudy of logick, previouſly to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *anterior*.] Priority; the ſtate of being before, either in time or ſituation.

ANTE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anteriour* or upper part wherein the ſenſes are placed, and that the poſteriour and lower part, which is oppoſite thereunto, there is no interiour or former part in this animal; for the ſenſes being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anteriour*, which is impoſſible. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANTES. n. ſ. [Latin.] Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

ANTISTO'MACH. *n. ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *ſtomach*.] A cavity which leads into the ſtomach.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately ſwallowed into a kind of *antiſtomach*, which I have obſerved in ſeveral birds. *Ray.*

ANTHELMI'NTHICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἕλμινθος, a worm.] That which kills worms.

Anthelmintick, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NTHEM. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθεμος, a hymn ſung in alternate parts, and ſhould therefore be written *anthymn*.] A holy ſong; a ſong performed as part of divine ſervice.

God Moſes miſt, then David did inſpire,
To compoſe *anthems* for his heavenly quire. *Dorb.*

There is no paſſion that is not nicely expreſſed in thoſe parts of the inſpired writings, which are proper for divine ſongs and *anthems*. *Addiſon.*

ANTHO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθολογία, from ἄνθος, a flower, and λέγω, to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

A'NTHONY'S FIRE. *n. ſ.* A kind of eryſipilas.

A'NTHRAX. n. ſ. [ἄνθραξ, a burning coal.] A ſcab or blotch that is made by a corroſive humour, which burns the ſkin, and occaſions ſharp pricking pains; a carbuncle. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἄνθρωπος, man, and λέγω, to diſcourſe.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and ſtructure of the body of man.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITE. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθρωπομορφος.] One who believes a human form in the Deity.

Chriſtians as well as Turks have had while ſects contending that the Deity was corporeal and of human ſhape; though few profeſs themſelves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongſt the ignorant of that opinion. *Locke.*

ANTHROPO'PATHY. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθρωπος, man, and πάθος, paſſion.] The ſenſibility of man; the paſſions of man.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI. n. ſ. It has no ſingular. [ἄνθρωπος, man, and φάγω, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; thoſe that live upon human fleſh.

The cannibals that each other eat,
The *anthropophagi*, and men whoſe heads
Do grow beneath their ſhoulders. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

ANTHROPOPHAGI'NIAN. *n. ſ.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakeſpeare* from *anthropophagi*, for the ſake of a formidable ſound.

Go, knock, and call; he'll ſpeak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee: knock, I ſay. *Shakeſp.*

ANTHROPO'PHAGY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, a man, and φάγω, to eat.] The quality of eating human fleſh, or man-eating.

Upon ſlender foundations was raiſed the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horſes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANTHROPO'SOPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and σοφία, wiſdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ὕπνος, ſleep.] That which has the power of preventing ſleep; that which is efficacious againſt a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRI'ACK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ὑποχονδριακος.] Good againſt hypochondriack maladies.

ANTHYPO'PHORA. n. ſ. [ἀντιπόφορα.] A figure in rhetorick, which ſignifies a contrary illation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or diſproved by the oppoſition of a contrary ſentence. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

ANTHYSTE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ὑστερικος.] Good againſt hyſtericks.

ANTI. [ἀντὶ.] A particle much uſed in compoſition with words derived from the Greek, and ſignifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, oppoſite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *acidus*, ſour.] Contrary to ſourneſs; alkalis.

Oils are *antiacids*, ſo far as they blunt acrimony, but as they are hard of digeſtion, they produce retention, or ſome other ſort. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICHACHE'CTICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and κάχεξις, a bad habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad conſtitution.

ANTICHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*; which ſee.

ANTICHRI'STIAN. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and χριστιανος.] Oppoſite to chriſtianity.

That deſpiſed, abject, oppreſſed ſort of men, the miniſter, whom the world would make *antichriſtian*, and ſo deprive them of heaven. *South.*

ANTICHRI'STIANISM. *n. ſ.* [from *antichriſtian*.] Oppoſition or contrariety to chriſtianity.

Have we not ſeen many, whoſe opinions has taſtened upon our account the brand of *anti chriſtianiſm*? *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [from *antichriſtian*.] Contrariety to chriſtianity.

ANTICHRONISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and χρόνος, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

To ANTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take ſomething ſooner than another, ſo as to prevent him that comes after; to take firſt poſſeſſion.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepoſſeſſion, and ſo to engage him in holineſs. *Hammond.*

If our Apoſtle had maintained ſuch an *anticipating* principle engraven upon our ſouls before all exerciſe of reaſon; what did he talk of ſeeking the Lord, ſeeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual? *Bentley.*

2. To take up before the time at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for preſent money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryden.*

3. To foretaſte, or take an impreſſion of ſomething, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the deſperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the deſolations of hell. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Why ſhould we
Anticipate our ſorrows? 'tis like thoſe
That die for fear of death. *Denham.*

4. To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude.

Time, that *anticipates* all dread exploits:
The ſlightly proviſion of a ſtoic took,
Unleſs the dead go with it. *Shakſpeare.*

I am far from preſuming to inſtruct the profeſſion, or *anticipating* their directions to ſuch as are under their government. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *anticipate*.]

1. The act of taking up ſomething before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reaſon of the *anticipation*, and our neglect of it. *Holder.*

It is not enough to be active when the time comes, unleſs we make ourſelves ſo by *anticipation*, and by ſtudy. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Foretaſte.

If we really love and have the hope of future happineſs, we ſhall taſte it by way of *anticipation* and forethought; and in proportion as it will never be wanting often, and may there, with pleaſure, expect it. *Hammond.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reaſons of that opinion can be known.

The firſt and weſt, the ſtrength and life of the ſame *anticipation* concerning the firſt cauſe of things. *South.*

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or previous notion of a Deity? *Derham.*

A'NTICK. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of uſe appear old.] Odd; ridiculouſly wild, buffoon in geſticulation.

What! dare the ſlave
Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face,
And fleer and ſcorn at our ſolemnities? *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Of all our *antick* ſights, and pageantry,
Which Engliſh idlers run in croſſes to ſee. *Dryd.*

The poor wits to be out of countenance the while, that could go through his tune with ſo long hang, though provoked by the *antick* geſtures of merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addiſon.*

A'NTICK. *n. ſ.*

1. He that plays antics; he that uſes odd geſticulation; a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court; and there the *antick* ſits,
Scoffing his ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you ſhould ſmile he grows impatient.—
Fear not, my Lord, we can contain ourſelves,
Were he the veriеſt *antick* in the world. *Shakeſp.*

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with *anticks*, and wild imagery. *Fairy Q.*

For e'en at firſt reflection ſhe eſpies
Such toys, ſuch *antickſ*, and ſuch vanities,
As ſhe retires and ſhrinks for ſhame and fear. *Davies.*

To A'NTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick*.] To make antick.

Mine own tongue
Splits what it ſpeaks; the wild diſguiſe hath almoſt
Anticked us all. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NTICKLY.

A'NTICKLY, *adv.* [from *antick.*] In an antick manner; with odd poſtures; wild geſticulations, or fanciful appearance.

Scrambling, out-facing, faſhion-mongring boys,
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and ſlander,
Go *antickly*, and ſhew an outward hideouſneſs,
And ſpeak of half a dozen dangerous words.
Shakeſpeare.

ANTICLIMAX. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and κλῖμαξ.] A ſentence in which the laſt part expreſſes ſomething lower than the firſt.

A certain figure, which was unknown to the ancients, is called by ſome an *anticlimax.* *Addiſon.*

This diſtich is frequently mentioned as an example:

Next comes Dalhouſſey, the great god of war,
Lieutenant colonel to the earl of Mar.

ANTICONVU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *convulſive.*] Good againſt convulſions.

Whatſoever produces an inflammatory diſpoſition in the blood, produces the aſthma, an *anticonvulſive* medicine. *Fryer.*

ANTICOR. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *cor*, the heart.]

A preternatural ſwelling of a round figure, occaſioned by a ſanguine and odious humour, and appearing in a little breaſt, oppoſite to the heart. An *anticor* may kill a horſe, unleſs it be brought to a ſuppuration by good remedies. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICO'URTIER. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *courtier.*] One that oppoſes the court.

ANTIDOTAL. *adj.* [from *antidote.*] That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poiſon.

The ſovereign *antidotal* way, which medicine may *Bacon.*

Words that can innocently oppoſe the poiſon, become *antidotal* to the poiſoned. *Bentley's Phil. Exerc.*

A'NTIDOTE. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίδοτος, *antidotus*, Lat. a thing given in oppoſition to ſomething elſe.]

A medicine which forced the inwards of another, as *antidote* doth. *Spenſer.*

That not the poiſon,
His *antidote* can help him, and he flies
Moſt when no cauſe. *Sir J. Denham.*

What could we have that *antidote* invented by Providence againſt the dangers to which we are expoſed in the ſtate, which one's face cannot be? *Bentley's Vulgar Errors.*

Poiſon will work leaſt where the danger lies,
Unleſs we meet the *antidote* to prepare. *Dryden jun.*

ANTIDYSENTE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *dyſenteria*, a bloody flux.] Good againſt the bloody flux.

ANTIFEBRI'LE. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *febris*, a fever.] Good againſt fevers.

Antifebrile medicines check the ſtubborn *Floyer.*

ANTILO'GARITHM. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *logarithm.*]

The complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTI'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀντιλογία.] A contradiction between any words and paſſages in an author. *Dict.*

ANTI'LOQUIST. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *loquor*, to ſpeak.] A contradictor. *Dict.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and μοναρχία, government by a ſingle perſon.] Againſt government by a ſingle perſon.

When he ſpied the ſtatue of King Charles in the middle of the crowd, and moſt of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an *antimonarchical* aſſembly could never chooſe ſuch a place. *Addiſon.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antimonarchical.*] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *antimony.*] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes. *Grew.*

Though *antimonial* cups, prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages ſhould impart,
This diſſipation, this profuſe expence,
Nor ſhrinks then ſize, nor waſtes their flores immenſe. *Blackmore.*

A'NTIMONY. *n. ſ.* [The ſtibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called στίμμι. The reaſon of its modern denomination is referred to Baſil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown ſome of it to the hogs, obſerved that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore he imagined his fellow monks would be the better for a like doſe. The experiment, however, ſucceeded ſo ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*, *antimonk.*]

Antimony is a mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, having all the leading characters of a real metal, except malleability, and may be called a ſemimetal, being a ſoſſile glebe of ſome undetermined metal, combined with a ſulphurous and fiery ſubſtance. Mines of all metals afford it; that in gold mines is reckoned beſt. It has alſo its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. Its texture is full of little ſhining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glaſs. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are interwoven, which are called *male antimony*, that without them being denominated *female antimony.* It melts in the fire, though not ſo eaſily; and diſſolves more eaſily in water. It deſtroys and diſſipates all metals mixed with it, except gold; and is therefore uſeful in refining. It is a common ingredient in medicines, or forming cathartics, leaving to give them a more potent. It makes a part in bell metal, and renders the ſound more clear. It is much uſed within, to make it more hard, white, and ſonorous; and with lead, in the caſting of printers letters, to render them more ſmooth and firm. It is uſed in the melting of metals, and eſpecially in caſting of cannon-balls. In pharmacy it is uſed under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetick. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRI'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and νεφρίτις.] Medicines good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

A'NTINOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the ſame law.

Antinomies are almoſt unavoidable in ſuch variety of opinion and anſwers. *Baker.*

ANTIPARALY'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and παραλυτικὸς.] Efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *antipathy.*] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The ſoil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

ANTIPATHE'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antipathetical.*] The quality or ſtate of having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Dict.*

ANTI'PATHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and πάθος, feeling: *antipathie*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily; averſion; diſlike. It is oppoſed to *ſympathy.*

No contraries hold more *antipathy*,
Than I and ſuch a knave. *Shakeſpeare.*

To this perhaps might be juſtly attributed moſt of the ſympathies and *antipathies* obſervable in men. *Locke.*

2. It has ſometimes the particle *againſt* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal *antipathy againſt* ſtanding armies in times of peace; becauſe I took armies to be hired by the maſter of the family, to keep his children in ſlavery. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes *to.*

Aſk you, what provocation I have had?
The ſtrong *antipathy* of good *to* bad.
When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and ſhould be yours. *Pope.*

4. Formerly *with*; but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an *antipathy with* air; and any liquid body, that is more denſe, they will draw, condenſe, and, in effect, incorporate. *Bacon.*

ANTIPERISTASIS. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντιπερίστασις, formed of ἀντὶ and περιϊσταμαι, to ſtand round.] The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes becomes heightened or intended, or the action by which a body, attacked by another, collects itſelf, and becomes ſtronger by ſuch oppoſition; or an intention of the activity of one quality cauſed by the oppoſition of another. Thus quicklime is ſet on fire by the affuſion of cold water; ſo water becomes warmer in winter than in ſummer; and thunder and lightning are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperiſtaſis.* This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetick philoſophy.

The *antiperiſtaſis* of age
More inflames his ambitious rage. *Cowley.*

The riotous prodigal deteſts covetouſneſs, yet let him find the ſprings grow dry which feed his luxury, covetouſneſs ſhall be called in: and ſo, by a ſtrange *antiperiſtaſis*, prodigality ſhall neglect rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *peſtilential.*] Efficacious againſt the infection of the plague.

Portugueſe conceit the air better is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipeſtilential* ungents, to anoint the noſtrils with. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ANTIPHRASIS. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and φράσις, a form of ſpeech.] The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cauſe to repent, that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of juſtice, ſo called only by *antiphraſis.* *South.*

ANTI'PODAL. *adj.* [from *antipodes.*] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodal* unto the Indians. *Brown.*

ANTIPODES. *n. ſ.* *It has no ſingular.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and πόδες, feet.] Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours.

We ſhould hold day with the *antipodes*,
If you would walk in abſence of the ſun.
Shakeſpeare.

So ſhines the ſun, tho' hence remov'd, as clear
When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here.
Waller.

ANTIPOPE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *pope.*] He that uſurps the popedom, in oppoſition to the right pope.

This houſe is famous in hiſtory, for the retreat of an *antipope*, who called himſelf Felix V. *Addiſon.*

ANTIPTO'SIS. n. ſ. [ἀντίπτωσις.] A figure in grammar, by which one caſe is put for another.

A'NTIQUARY. *n. ſ.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man ſtudious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the reliefts or an intellect defaced with ſin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the ſtamp it once bore. *South.*

With ſharpen'd ſight pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inſcription value, but the ruſt adore. *Pope.*

The rude Latin of the monks is ſtill very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be underſtood, unleſs by *antiquaries*. *Swift.*

A'NTIQUARY. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Neſtor,
Inſtructed by the *antiquary* times;
He muſt, he is, he cannot but be wiſe. *Shakeſp.*

To A'NTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of uſe; to make obſolete.

The growth of Chriſtianity in this kingdom might reaſonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate ſome old ones, that ſeemed leſs conſiſtent with the Chriſtian doctrines.
Hale's Common Law of England.

Miſton's Paradiſe Loſt is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the ſtrength of his expreſſion, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harſhneſs of their ſound? *Dryden.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an *antiquated* fable ſound. *Addiſon.*

A'NTIQUATEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antiquated.*] The ſtate of being antiquated, worn out of uſe, or obſolete.

ANTI'QUE. *adj.* [*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat. It was formerly pronounced according to the Engliſh analogy, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the laſt, at leaſt in proſe; the poets uſe it variouſly.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Ceſario, but that piece of ſong,
That old and *antique* ſong we heard laſt night.
Shakeſpeare.

Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know.
In ſuch a ſtyle as courts this boaſt of now. *Waller.*

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The ſeals which we have remaining of Julius Cæſar, which we know to be *antique*, have the ſtar of Venus over them. *Dryden.*

My copper lamps, at any rate,
For being true *antique* I bought it,
Yet wiſely melted down my plate,
On modern moulds to be wrought it;
And trifles I ankle purſue,
Becauſe they're old, becauſe they're new. *Prior.*

3. Of old faſhion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground,
And fad habiliments right well beſeen. *Fairy Queen.*

Muſt he no more divert the tedious day?
Nor ſparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey?
Smith to the Memory of Philips.

4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not theſe living death-heads unto me,
For theſe not ancient but *antique* be. *Donne.*

And ſooner may a gulling weather-ſpy,
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme, tell certainly
What faſhion'd hats, or ruffs, or ſuits, next year
Our giddy-headed *antique* you'th will wear. *Donne.*

ANTI'QUE. *n. ſ.* [from *antique, adj.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my ſeal of Julius Cæſar; as alſo another ſeal, ſuppoſed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and ſet in gold. *Swift.*

ANTI'QUENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *antique.*] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may diſcover ſomething venerable in the *antiqueneſs* of the work; but we would ſee the deſign enlarged. *Addiſon.*

ANTI'QUITY. *n. ſ.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time paſt long ago.

I mention Ariſtotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greateſt philoſopher, the moſt impartial hiſtorian, and the moſt conſummate ſtateſman, of all *antiquity*. *Addiſon.*

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That ſuch pillars were raiſed by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the obſervation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay to extinguiſh all heathen *antiquities*; I do not find that thoſe zeals laſt long; as it appeared in the ſucceſſion of Sabinian, who did reſtore the former *antiquities*. *Bacon.*

4. Old age: a ludicrous ſenſe.

Is not your voice broken? your wind ſhort? your chin double? your wit ſingle? and every part about you blaſted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourſelf young? *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Ancientneſs; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity*.

ANTISCII. n. ſ. It has no ſingular. [from ἀντὶ and σκιὰ.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different ſides of the equator, who conſequently at noon have their ſhadows projected oppoſite ways. Thus the people of the north are *Antiſcii* to thoſe of the ſouth; the one projecting their ſhadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the ſouth pole. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *ſcorbutum*, the ſcurvy.] Good againſt the ſcurvy.

The warm *antiſcorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occaſion ſtinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTISCORBU'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *ſcorbutum*, the ſcurvy.] Good againſt the ſcurvy,

The warm *antiſcorbutick* nouriſhes, animal diet, and animal ſalts, are to be. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTISPASIS. n. ſ. [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and σπάω, to draw.] The revulſion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and σπασμὸς, the cramp.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and σπαστικὸς.] Medicines which cauſe a revulſion of the humours.

ANTISPLENE'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *ſplenetick.*] Efficacious in diſeaſes of the ſpleen.

Antiſplenetick open the obſtructions of the ſpleen. *Floyer.*

ANTISTROPHE. n. ſ. [ἀντιστροφὴ, from ἀντὶ, the contrary way, and στροφὴ, turning.] In an ode ſuppoſed to be ſung in parts, the ſecond ſtanza of every three, or ſometimes every ſecond ſtanza; ſo called because the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *ſtruma*, a ſcrophulous ſwelling.] Good againſt the king's evil.

I preſcribed him a diſtilled milk, with *antiſtrumaticks*, and purged him. *Wiſeman.*

ANTITHESIS. n. ſ. in the plural *antitheſes.* [ἀντίθεσις, placing in oppoſition.] Oppoſition of words or ſentiments; contraſt; as in theſe lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without o'erflowing, full.
Denham.

I ſee a chief, who leads my choſen ſons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheſes*, and puns. *Pope.*

A'NTITYPE. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the repreſentation. It is a term of theology. See TYPE.

When once upon the wing, he ſoars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Meſſiah, the aſcenſion of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the prieſt of the moſt high God, miniſtring the *antitype*, or the ſubſtance, Chriſt himſelf. *Taylor.*

ANTITY'PICAL. *adj.* [from *antitype.*] That which relates to an antitype; that which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *venereal.*] Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

If the bark be joined with it, you will ſcarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antivenereal* remedies. *Wiſeman.*

A'NTLER. *n. ſ.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the firſt branches of a ſtag's horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow leſs branches, and firſt loſe their brow *antlers*, or loweſt furcations next to the head. *Brown.*

A well-grown ſtag, whoſe *antlers* rife
High o'er his front, his beams invade the ſkies.
Dryden.

Bright Diana
Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching *antlers*
Of ſtags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

ANTO'ECI. n. ſ. It has no ſingular. [Lat. from ἀντὶ, and οἰκέω, to inhabit.] In geography, thoſe inhabitants of the earth who live under the ſame meridian, and at the ſame diſtance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the ſouth. Hence they have the ſame longitude, and their latitude is alſo the ſame, but of a different denomination. They are in the ſame ſemicircle of the meridian, but oppoſite parallels. They have preciſely the ſame hours of the day and night, but oppoſite ſeaſons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMA'SIA. n. ſ. [from ἀντὶ, and ὄνομα, a name.] A form of ſpeech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of ſome dignity, office, profeſſion, ſcience, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majeſty; a nobleman, his lordſhip. We ſay the philoſopher inſtead of Ariſtotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a wiſe man a Solomon. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

AN'TRE. *n. ſ.* [*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den: not in uſe.

With all my travels hiſtory:
Wherein of *antres* vaſt, and deſarts wild,
It was my hent to ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NVIL. *n. ſ.* [ænpille, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged.

I ſaw a ſmith ſtand with his hammer, thus,
The whilſt his iron did on his *anvil* cool. *Shakeſp.*
On their eternal *anvils* here he found
The brethren beating, and the blows go round. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip
The *anvil* of my ſword, and do conteſt
Hotly and nobly. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Figuratively; to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a ſtate of formation or preparation.

Several members of our houſe knowing what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy, and deſired their judgment. *Swift.*

ANXIE'TY. *n. ſ.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind about ſome future event; ſuſpenſe with uneaſineſs; perplexity; ſolicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pain and diſeaſes of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of ſpirit, not only to enjoy the pleaſures of life, but peace of conſcience, and tranquillity of mind. *Tillotſon.*

2. In the medical language, lowneſs of ſpirits, with uneaſineſs of the ſtomach.

In *anxieties* with which extend fevers, when the cold ſtir hovers, a warm regimen may be allowed, and becauſe *anxiety* often happens by ſpaſms from wind, ſtrong antiſpaſmodicks. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NXIOUS. *adj.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Diſturbed about ſome uncertain event; ſolicitous; being in painful ſuſpenſe; painfully uncertain.

He ſat with cheek upon his hand reclining,
And various thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryd.*
With beating hearts the due event they wait,
Anxious, and trembling for the fate of ſtate. *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

Leſs ſhall I be one unhappy mortals by;
But with the mighty blaſt I fugitive,
Diſcomfited to darkneſs, *anxious* labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

In writings we need to be ſolicitous about the meaning only, but thoſe that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be leſs *anxious* about the ſenſe of other authors. *Locke.*

4. It has generally *for* or *about* before the object, but ſometimes *of*; leſs properly.

Anxious only neglect, luſtre ſtring, change. *Granville.*

A'NXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anxious*.] In an anxious manner; ſolicitouſly; unquietly; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

But where the loſs is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us to *anxiouſly* to prevent it, ſince it might be repaired again. *South.*
Then what befits the new lord mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Are *anxiouſly* inquiſitive to know. *Dryden.*

A'NXIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *anxious*.] The quality of being anxious; ſuſceptibility of anxiety.

A'NY. *adj.* [anig, enig, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its ſenſes, applied indifferently to perſons or things.

I know you are now, Sir, a gentleman born—
Ay, and have been ſo any time theſe four hours. *Shakeſpeare.*

You contented yourſelf with being capable, as much as *any* whoſoever, of defending your country with your ſword. *Dryden.*
How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted ſtudy! *Any* one that ſees it will own, I could not have choſen a more likely place to converſe with the dead in. *Pope.*

2. Whoſoever; whatſoever; as diſtinguiſhed from ſome other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards *any* of theſe princely ſuitors that are already come? *Shakeſpeare.*
An inverted motion being begun *any* where below, continues itſelf all the whole length. *Locke.*

3. It is uſed in oppoſition to *none*.

I wound and I heal: neither is there *any* that can deliver out of my hand. *Deut.* xxxii. 39.

A'ORIST. *n. ſ.* [ἀόριστος.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

AO'RTA. *n. ſ.* [ἀορτή.] The great artery which riſes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APA'CE. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; ſpeedily: uſed of things in motion.

Or when the flying libbard ſhe did chace,
She could then nimbly move, and after fly *apace*.
Spenſer.
Ay, quoth my uncle Glo'ſter,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apace*.
And ſince, methinks, I would not grow ſo faſt,
Becauſe ſweet flow'rs are ſlow, and weeds make haſte. *Shakeſpeare.*
He promiſ'd in his eaſt a glorious race;
Now ſtark from his meridian, ſinks *apace*. *Dryd.*
Is not his imprudence, who, ſeeing the tide making haſte towards him *apace*, will ſtop till the ſea overwhelm him? *Swift.*

2. With haſte; applied to ſome action.

The baron now his ſtubborn ſteps *apace*
Th' embroil'd king, who ſhow'd but half his face,
And his refulgent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

3. Haſtily; with ſpeed: ſpoken of any kind of progreſſion from one ſtate to another.

This ſecond ſource of men,
While one man's overthrow doth profit many,
Shall "bead their laws, and multiply *apace*. *Milton.*
The life and power of religion decays *apace* here and at home, while we are ſtraining the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury.*
If ſenſible pleaſure, or real grandeur, be our ends, we ſhall proceed *apace* to real misery. *Watts.*

APAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπαγωγὴ, compounded of ἀπὸ, from, and ἄγω, to bring or draw.] An *apagogical* demonſtration is ſuch as does not prove the thing directly; but ſhews the impoſſibility, or abſurdity, which ariſes from denying it; and is alſo called *reductio ad impoſſibile*, or *ad abſurdum*. *Chambers.*

APA'RT. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the reſt in place.

Since I enter into this queſtion, it behoveth me to give reaſon for my opinion, with ſome limitation, becauſe I will not ſeem, and in a way ſeparate from the moſt wiſe. *Bacon.*
The party divided, but the earl of Tilly would never conſent to it, they reſolved to have another army *apart*, that ſhould be at their devotion. *Clarendon.*

2. In a ſtate of diſtinction; as, to ſet *apart* for any uſe.

He is ſo very figurative that he requires a grammar *apart*, to conſtrue him. *Dryden.*
The tyrant ſhall deſtroy your ſacred load,
And gold and veſſels let *apart* for God. *Pope.*

3. Diſtinctly.

Moſes firſt nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth them *apart*. *Raleigh.*

4. At a diſtance; retired from the other company.

So pleaſe you, madam,
To put *apart* theſe your attendants. *Shakeſp.*

APA'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*apartement*, Fr.] A part of the houſe allotted to the uſe of any particular perſon; a room; a ſet of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,
Not to the ſtate yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*
He pale as death, deſpoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryd.*
The moſt conſiderable ruin is that on the eaſtern promontory, where are ſtill ſome *apartments* left very high and arched at top. *Addiſon.*

A'PATHY. *n. ſ.* [α, not, and πάθος, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from paſſion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Paſſion, and *apathy*, and glory, and ſhame. *Milton.*
To remain inſenſible of ſuch provocations, is not conſtancy, but *apathy*. *South.*
In lazy *apathy* let Stoicks boaſt
Their virtue nix'd; 'tis fixed as in froſt,
Contracted all, retiring to the breaſt;
But ſtrength of mind is exerciſe, not reſt. *Pope.*

APE. *n. ſ.* [*ape*, Icelandiſh]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he ſees.

I will be more newfangled than an *ape*, more giddy in my deſires than a monkey. *Shakeſp.*
Writers report, that the heart of an *ape*, worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increaſeth audacity. It is true, that the *ape* is a merry and bold beaſt. *Bacon.*
With glittering gold and ſparkling gems they ſhine,
But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*
Celeſtial Beings, when of late they ſaw
A mortal man unfold all Nature's law,
Admir'd ſuch knowledge in a human ſhape,
And ſhow'd a Newton, as we ſhow an *ape*. *Pope.*

2. An imitator; uſed generally in the bad ſenſe.

Juno Romano, who, had he himſelf eternity, and could put breath into his work, would beguile Nature of her cuſtom: ſo perfectly is he her *ape*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To APE. *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an *ape* imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigner in every thing,
Which, beſ ght a greater coſt, he makes him leſs. *Dryden.*
Curſe on the ſtupid ſhow he ages has made!
And cruelly ſincere! *Addiſon.*

APE'AK, or APE'E. *adv.* [probably from *à pique*.] In a poſture to pierce; formed with a point.

A'PEPSY. *n. ſ.* [ἀπεψία.] A loſs of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

A'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

APE'RIENT. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening; chiefly uſed of medicines gently purgative.

There be bracelets fit to comfort the ſpirits; and there be of the contrary ſort, repreſſing, corroborant, and *aperient*. *Bacon.*
On the ſkirts of ſledges, ſome contain a ſmall *aperient* ſalt, and are diuretick and ſudorifick. *Arbuthnot.*

APE'RITIVE. *adj.* [from *aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening the excrementitious paſſages of the body.

They may make broth, with the addition of *aperitive* herbs. *Harvey.*

APE'RT. *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.

APE'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening; a paſſage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the *apertions*; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, ſtaircaſes, chimneys, or other conduits: in ſhort, all inlets or outlets. *Wotton.*

2. The act of opening; or ſtate of being opened.

The pleniſude of veſſels, otherwiſe called the plethora, when it happens, cauſeth an extravaſation of blood, either by ruption or *apertion* of them. *Wiſeman.*

APE'RTLY. *adv.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

APE'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apert.*] Openneſs.

The freedom, or *apertneſs* and vigour of pronouncing, and the cloſeneſs of muffling, and laxineſs of ſpeaking, render the ſound different. *Holder.*

A'PERTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariſeth the facility of joining a conſonant to a vowel, becauſe from an appulſe to an *aperture* is eaſier than from one appulſe to another. *Holder.*

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the eaſy motion of the ſpirits through the opened paſſages, images, without doubt, paſs through the ſame *apertures*. *Glanville.*

3. The hole next the object glaſs of a teleſcope or microſcope.

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Enlargement; explanation: a ſenſe ſeldom found.

It is too much untwiſted by the doctors, and, like philoſophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and diſſolution of diſtinctions. *Taylor.*

APE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of *a priv.* and πεταλον, a leaf.] Without petala or flower leaves.

APE'TALOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apetalous.*] Being without leaves.

A'PEX. n. ſ. apices, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

The *apex*, or leſſer end of it, is broken off. *Woodward.*

APHÆ'RESIS. n. ſ. [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar, that takes away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION. n. ſ. aphelia, plur. [from ἀπὸ, and ἥλιος, the ſun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun.

The reaſon why the comets move not in the zodiack is, that, in their *aphelia*, they may be at the greateſt diſtances from one another; and conſequently diſturb one another's motions the leaſt that may be. *Cheyne.*

APHETA. n. ſ. [with aſtrologers.] The name of the planet, which is imagined to be the giver or diſpoſer of life in a nativity. *Dict.*

APHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *apheta.*] Relating to the apheta.

APHILA'NTHROPY. *n. ſ.* [ἀ, without, and φιλανθρωπία, love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHONY. *n. ſ.* [ἀ, without, and φώνη, ſpeech.] A loſs of ſpeech. *Quincy.*

A'PHORISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀφορισμὸς.] A maxim; a precept contracted in a ſhort ſentence; an unconnected poſition.

He will eaſily diſcern how little of truth there is in the multitude; and, though ſometimes they are flattered with that *aphoriſm*, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I ſhall at preſent conſider the *aphoriſm*, that a man of religion and virtue is a more uſeful, and conſequently a more valuable, member of a community. *Rogers.*

APHORI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *aphoriſm.*] In the form of an *aphoriſm*; in ſeparate and unconnected ſentences.

APHORI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoriſtical.*] In the form of an aphoriſm.

Theſe being carried down, ſeldom miſs a cure, as Hippocrates doth likeways *aphoriſtically* tell us. *Harvey.*

APHRODISI'ACAL. } *adj.* [from Ἀφροδίτη,
APHRODISI'ACK. } Venus.] Relating to the venereal diſeaſe.

A'PIARY. *n. ſ.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

Thoſe who are ſkilled in bees, when they ſee a foreign ſwarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into ſome neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havock they pleaſe. *Swift.*

APICES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex*, the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the ſtamina, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purpliſh colour. By the microſcope they have been diſcovered to be a ſort of *capſulæ ſeminales*, or ſeed veſſels, containing in them ſmall globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquiſitely formed. *Quincy.*

API'ECE. *adv.* [from *a* for *each*, and *piece*, or ſhare.] To the part or ſhare of each.

Men, in whoſe mouths at firſt ſounded nothing but mortification, were come to think that they might lawfully have ſix or ſeven wives *apiece*. *Hooker.*

I have to-night diſpatched ſixteen buſineſſes, a month's length *apiece*, by an abſtract of ſucceſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

One copy of this paper may ſerve a dozen of you, which will be leſs than a farthing *apiece*. *Swift.*

A'PISH. *adj.* [from *ape.*]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of faſhions in proud Italy,
Whoſe manners ſtill our tardy *apiſh* nation
Limps after, in baſe awkward imitation. *Shakeſp.*

2. Foppiſh; affected.

Becauſe I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Duck with French nods, and *apiſh* courtſhip,
I muſt be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Silly; trifling; inſignificant.

All this is but *apiſh* ſophiſtry; and, to give it a name divine and excellent, is abuſive and unjuſt. *Glanville.*

4. Wanton; playful.

Glooms ſits the queen,
Till happy chance reverts the cruel ſcene;
Anon *apiſh* folly, with its crowd reſort
Of wit and jeſt, diſturb the ſolemn court. *Prior.*

A'PISHLY. *adv.* [from *apiſh.*] In an apiſh manner; foppiſhly; conceitedly.

A'PISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apiſh.*] Mimickry; foppery; inſignificance; playfulneſs.

API'TPAT. *adv.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.

O there he comes—Welcome my bully, my back: agad, my heart has gone *apitpat* for you. *Congreve.*

APLU'STRE. n. ſ. [Latin.] The ancient enſign carried in ſea veſſels.

The one holds a ſword in her hand, to repreſent the Iliad; as the other has an *aplueſtre*, to repreſent the Odyſſey, or voyage of Ulyſſes. *Addiſon.*

APO'CALYPSE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; diſcovery: a word uſed only of the ſacred writings.

O for that warning voice, which he who ſaw
Th' *apocalypſe* heard cry in heav'n aloud. *Milton.*

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as ſeen in the *apocalypſe*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *apocalypſe.*] Concerning revelation; containing revelation.

If we could underſtand that ſcene, at the opening of this *apocalyptical* theatre, we ſhould find it a repreſentation of the majeſty of our Saviour. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apocalyptical.*] In ſuch a manner as to reveal ſomething ſecret.

APO'COPE. n. ſ. [ἀποκοπὴ.] A figure in grammar, when the laſt letter or ſyllable of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni*, for *ingenii*; *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.

APOCRU'STICK. *adj.* [ἀποκρύπτικα, from ἀποκρεω, to drive.] Remedies endued with a repelling and aſtringent power, by which they prevent the too great afflux of humours. *Chambers.*

APO'CRYPHA. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποκρύπτω, to put out of ſight.] Books not publickly communicated; books whoſe authors are not known. It is uſed for the books appended to the ſacred writings, which, being of doubtful authors, are leſs regarded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for ſacred, as we do the holy ſcripture, but for human compoſitions. *Hooker.*

APO'CRYPHAL. *adj.* [from *apocrypha.*]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who ſaith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uſes not the title *apocryphal* as the reſt of the fathers ordinarily have done, whoſe cuſtom is ſo to name, for the moſt part, only ſuch as might not publickly be read or divulged. *Hooker.*

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To ſpeak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wiſdom is glorious, and never fadeth away. *Addiſon.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed for an account of uncertain credit.

APO'CRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainly; not indiſputably.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs of credit.

APODI'CTICAL. *adj.* [from ἀπόδειξις, evident truth; demonſtration.] Demonſtrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an aſſured knowledge of it; verily, to perſuade their apprehenſions otherwiſe, were to make an Euclid believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We can ſay all at the number three; therefore the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical*. *Glanville.*

APODI'XIS. n. ſ. [ἀποδείξις.] Demonſtration. *Dict.*

APOGÆ'ON. } *n. ſ.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and
A'POGEE. } γῆ, the earth.] A point
APOGE'UM. } in the heavens, in which the ſun, or a planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient aſtronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the ſyſtem, chiefly regarded the apogæon and perigæon, which the moderns, making the ſun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. *Chambers.*

Thy ſun is in his *apogæon* placed,
And when it moveth next, muſt needs deſcend.
Fairfax.

It is yet not agreed in what time, preciſely, the *apogæum* abſolveth one degree.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

APOLOGE'TICAL. } *adj.* [from ἀπολογέω, to
APOLOGE'TICK. } defend.] That which is ſaid in defence of any thing or perſon.

I deſign to publiſh an eſſay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one ſort of chymiſts. *Boyle.*

APOLOGI'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *apologetical.*] In the way of defence or excuſe.

APO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *To apologize.*] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology.*]

1. To plead in favour of any perſon or thing.

It will be much more ſeaſonable to reform than *apologize* or rhetoricate; and therefore it imports thoſe, who dwell ſecure, to look about them.
Decay of Piety.

2. It has the particle *for* before the ſubject of apology.

I ought to *apologize for* my indiſcretion in the whole undertaking. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The tranſlator needs not *apologize for* his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood.
Pope's Preface to Statius.

A'POLOGUE. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth.

An *apologue* of Æſop is beyond a ſyllogiſm, and proverbs more powerful than demonſtration.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Some men are remarked for pleaſantneſs in raillery; others for *apologues* and appoſite diverting ſtories. *Locke.*

APO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*apologia*, Lat. ἀπολογία.]

1. Defence; excuſe. *Apology* generally ſignifies rather excuſe than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, ſometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuſe
Came prologue, and *apology* too prompt;
Which with bland words at will ſhe thus addreſs'd.
Milton.

2. It has *for* before the object of excuſe.

It is not my intention to make an *apology for* my poem: ſome will think it needs no excuſe, and others will receive none. *Dryden.*

I ſhall neither trouble the reader, nor myſelf, with any *apology for* publiſhing of theſe ſermons; for if they be, in any meaſure, truly ſerviceable to the end for which they are deſigned, I do not ſee what *apology* is neceſſary; and if they be not ſo, I am ſure none can be ſufficient. *Tillotſon.*

APOMECO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ, from, μῆκος, diſtance, and μέτρον, to meaſure.] The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance. *Dict.*

APONEURO'SIS. n. ſ. [from ἀπὸ, from, and νεῦρον, a nerve.] An expanſion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyſt riſes near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeuroſis* that runs over the veſſel, which becomes exceſſively expanded.
Sharp's Surgery.

APO'PHASIS. n. ſ. [Lat. ἀποφασις, a denying.] A figure in rhetorick, by which the orator, ſpeaking ironically, ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate; as, *Neither will I mention thoſe things, which if I ſhould, you notwithſtanding could neither confute or ſpeak againſt them.*
Smith's Rhetorick.

APOPHLE'GMATICK. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] That which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And ſo it is in *apophlegmatiſms* and gargariſms, that draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon.*

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Any remedy which cauſes an evacuation of ſerous or mucous humour by the noſtrils, as particular kinds of ſternutatories. *Quincy.*

A'POPHTHEGM. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόφθεγμα.] A remarkable ſaying; a valuable maxim uttered on ſome ſudden occaſion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wiſdom, whereof many are to be ſeen in Laertius and Lyciſthenes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

I had a mind to collect and digeſt ſuch obſervations and *apophthegms*, as tend to the proof of that great aſſertion, All is vanity. *Prior.*

APO'PHYGE. n. ſ. [ἀποφυγὴ, flight, or eſcape.] Is, in architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from ſplitting, and were afterwards imitated in ſtone work. We ſometimes call it the ſpring of the column. *Chambers.*

APO'PHYSIS. n. ſ. [ἀπόφυσις.] The prominent parts of ſome bones; the ſame as proceſs. It differs from an epiphyſis, as it is a continuance of the bone itſelf; whereas the latter is ſomewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part. *Quincy.*

It is the *apophyſis*, or head, of the os tibiæ, which makes the knee. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

APOPLE'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the ſame complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive ſeems abolliſhed; as may be obſerved in ſupporting perſons inebriated, *apoplectical*, or in lipothymies and ſwoonings. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In an *apoplectical* caſe, he found extravaſated blood making way from the ventricles of the brain. *Derham.*

APOPLE'CTICK. *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

A lady was ſeized with an *apoplectick* fit, which afterward terminated in ſome kind of lethargy. *Wiſeman.*

A'POPLEX. *n. ſ.* [See APOPLEXY.] Apoplexy. The laſt ſyllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry.

Preſent puniſhment purſues his maw,
When ſurfeited and ſwell'd, the peacock raw
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplex*, inteſtate death. *Dryden.*

A'POPLEXED. *adj.* [from *apoplex.*] Seized with an apoplexy.

Senſe, ſure, you have,
Elſe could you not have motion: but ſure that ſenſe
Is *apoplex'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A'POPLEXY. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόπληξις.] A ſudden deprivation of all internal and external ſenſation, and of all motion, unleſs of the heart and thorax. The cauſe is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with ſtimuli. *Quincy.*

Apoplexy is a ſudden abolition of all the ſenſes, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the ſtoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal ſpirits through the nerves deſtined for thoſe motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy, mulled, deaf, ſleepy, inſenſible. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A fever may take away my reaſon, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither ſenſe nor underſtanding. *Locke.*

APO'RIA. n. ſ. [ἀπορία.] Is a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſpeaker ſhews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to ſay in ſome ſtrange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the caſe with himſelf. Thus Cicero ſays, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more laſciviouſly, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more preſumptuouſly, I cannot well declare.*
Smith's Rhetorick.

APORRHO'EA, n. ſ. [ἀπορροή.] Effluvium; emanation; ſomething emitted by another: not in uſe.

The reaſon of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhœas*, which paſſing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the ſalve, carry them to the affected part. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

APOSIOPE'SIS. n. ſ. [ἀποσιώπησις, from ἀπὸ, after, and σιωπάω, to be ſilent.] A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through ſome affection, as ſorrow, baſhfulneſs, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his ſpeech before it be all ended. A figure, when, ſpeaking of a thing, we yet ſeem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the courſe of the ſentence begun is ſo ſtayed, as thereby ſome part of the ſentence, not being uttered, may be underſtood.
Smith's Rhetorick.

APO'STASY. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόστασις.] Departure from what a man has profeſſed: it is generally applied to religion; ſometimes with the particle *from.*

The canon law defines *apoſtaſy* to be a wilful departure from that ſtate of faith, which any perſon has profeſſed himſelf to hold in the chriſtian church.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

The affable archangel had forewarn'd
Adam, by due example, to beware
Apoſtaſy, by what befel in heav'n
To thoſe apoſtates. *Milton.*

Vice in us were not only wickedneſs, but *apoſtaſy*, degenerate wickedneſs. *Sprat.*

Whoever do give different worſhips, muſt bring in more gods; which is an *apoſtaſy from* one God.
Stillingfleet.

APO'STATE. *n. ſ.* [*apoſtata*, Lat. ἀποστάτης.] One that has forſaken his profeſſion; generally applied to one that has left his religion.

The angels, for diſobedience, thou haſt reſerved

to a miſerable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apoſtate from* thee and goodneſs, thou haſt given a Saviour. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Apoſtates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, ſubject unto all puniſhments and cenſures againſt heretick. *Ayliffe.*

APOSTA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *apoſtate.*] After the manner of an apoſtate.

To wear turbants is an *apoſtatical* conformity. *Sandys.*

To APO'STATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apoſtate.*] To forſake one's profeſſion: it is commonly uſed of one who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith, becauſe they muſt not look upon a woman that hath an huſband, but becauſe they are reſolved from the perpetration of their luſts. If wanton gayety and lightneſs of thoughts, had been corrected by the goſpel, they would have *apoſtatized* nevertheleſs. *Taylor.*

To APO'STEMATE. *v. n.* [from *apoſteme.*] To become an apoſteme; to ſwell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abſceſſes of the breaſt and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening too ſoon, they ſometime *apoſtemate* again, and become crude. *Wiſeman.*

APOSTEMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtemate.*] The formation of an apoſteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, *apoſtemations*, ſalivations, &c. *Greww.*

A'POSTEME. } *n. ſ.* [ἀπόστημα.] A hollow
A'POSTUME. } ſwelling, filled with purulent matter; an abſceſs.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apoſtemes* of the brain, do happen only in the left ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The opening of *apoſtemes*, before the ſuppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude. *Wiſeman.*

APO'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*apoſtolus*, Lat. ἀποστολος.] A perſon ſent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel.

But all his mind is bent to holineſs;
His champions are the prophets and *apoſtles.*
Shakeſpeare.

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myſelf into an *apoſtle*: a preſumption in any one that cannot confirm what he ſays by miracles. *Locke.*

We know but a ſmall part of the notion of an *apoſtle*, by knowing barely that he is ſent forth. *Watts's Logick.*

APO'STLESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtle.*] The office or dignity of an apoſtle.

Where, becauſe faith is in too low degree,
I thought it ſome *apoſtleſhip* in me
To ſpeak things, which by faith alone I ſee. *Donne.*

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epiſtles; which are all confined within the buſineſs of his *apoſtleſhip*, and ſo contain nothing but points of Chriſtian inſtruction. *Locke.*

APOSTO'LICAL. *adj.* [from *apoſtolick.*] Delivered or taught by the apoſtles; belonging to the apoſtles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apoſtolical*, which is not found in the apoſtles writings, in what other records ſoever it be found. *Hooker.*

Declare yourſelf for that church which is founded upon ſcripture, reaſon, *apoſtolical* practice, and antiquity. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *apoſtolical.*] In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTO[illegible]. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtoli-*

cal.] The quality of relating to the apoſtles; apoſtolical authority.

APOSTO'LICK. *adj.* [from *apoſtle.* The accent is placed by Dryden on the antepenult.] Taught by the apoſtles; belonging to an apoſtle.

Their oppoſitions in maintenance of publick ſuperſtition againſt *apoſtick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hooker.*

On whom did Lecture tradition ſtrike,
Provided that it were *apoſtolick?* *Dryden.*

APO'STROPHE. n. ſ. [ἀποστροφὴ, from ἀπὸ, from, and στρέφω, to turn.]

1. In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require; or, it is a turning of the ſpeech from one perſon to another, many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the courſe of our ſpeech, and ſpeak to ſome new perſon, preſent or abſent, as to the people or witneſſes, when it was before directed to the judges or opponent. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the uſe of a comma, as, *tho'*, for *though*; *rep'* for *reputation.*

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apoſtrophes*; and by lopping polyſyllables, leaving one or two ſyllables at moſt. *Swift.*

To APO'STROPHIZE. *v. n.* [from *apoſtrophe.*] To addreſs by an apoſtrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apoſtrophizing* humankind, and ſpeaking of them in the ſecond perſon: it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope.*

A'POSTUME. *n. ſ.* See APOSTEME. [This word is properly *apoſtem.*] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apoſtume* in the meſentery, breaking, cauſes a conſumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey.*

To A'POSTUME. *v. n.* [from *apoſtume.*] To apoſtemate. *Dict.*

APO'THECARY. *n. ſ.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repoſitory.] A man whoſe employment is to keep medicines for ſale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*, to ſweeten my imagination. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They have no other doctor but the ſun and the freſh air, and that ſuch an one, as never ſends them to the *apothecary.* *South.*

Wand'ring in the dark,
Phyſicians, for the tree, have found the bark;
They, labʼring for relief of human kind,
With ſharpen'd ſight ſome remedies may find;
Th' *apothecary*-train is wholly blind. *Dryden.*

A'POTHEGM. *n. ſ.* [properly *apophthegm*; which ſee.] A remarkable ſaying.

By frequent converſing with him, and ſcattering ſhort *apotegms*, and little pleaſant ſtories, and making uſeful applications of them, his ſon was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monſters. *Walton's Life of Sanderſon.*

APOTHE'OSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἀποθέωσις.] Deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apotheoſis.* *South.*

Allots the prince of his celeſtial line
An *apotheoſis*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

APO'TOME. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποτέμνω, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities.

2. In muſick, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater ſemitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reaſon they called the firſt part αποτομη, and the other λημμα. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ, from, and ζέω, to boil.] A decoction; an infuſion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and apozems. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Squirts read Garth till *apozems* grow cold. *Gay.*

To APPA'L. *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appale.*] To fright; to ſtrike with ſudden fear; to depreſs; to diſcourage.

Whilſt ſhe ſpake, her breaſt did *appal*
My feeble courage, and my heart opprels,
That yet I quake and tremble over all. *Fairy Q.*

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax, that the *appalled* air
May pierce the head of thy great combatant.
Shakeſpeare.

The houſe of peers was ſomewhat *appalled* at this alarum; but took time to conſider of it till next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*,
Nor the black fear of death that ſaves all? *Pope.*

Then mighty Caeſar
His flaming creſt, and lofty tread *appall'd*,
Or ſhiv'ring ſtood, or chook'd at ſight retreated.
Dryden.

APPA'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *appal.*] Depreſſion; diſcouragement; impreſſion of fear.

As the furious ſlaughter of them was a great diſcouragement and *appalment* to the reſt.
Bacon's Henry VII.

A'PPANAGE. *n. ſ.* [*appanagium*, low Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.] Lands ſet apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became ſuitor for the eaſtdom of Cheſter, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and uſing to go to the king's ſon. *Bacon.*

Had he thought it fit
That wealth ſhould be the *appanage* of wit,
The God of light could ne'er have been ſo blind,
To deal it to the worſt of human kind. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a houſe; ammunition for war; equipage; ſhow.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous to be adjuſted, before I come to the calculation itſelf. *Woodward.*

Ourſelves are eaſily provided for; it is nothing but the circumſtantials, the *apparatus* or equipage of human life, that coſts ſo much. *Pope's Letters to Gay.*

APPA'REL. *n. ſ. It has no plural.* [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dreſs; veſture.

I cannot cog and ſay, that thou art this and that, like many of thoſe liſping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's *apparel*, and ſmell like Bucklerſbury in ſimpling time.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London, in *apparel* new,
Shook off her aſhes to have treated you. *Waller.*

At publick devotion, his reſigned carriage made religion

religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

To APPA'REL. *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to clothe.
With ſuch robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *apparelled*. *2 Sam.* xiii. 18.
Both combatants were *apparelled* only in their doublets and hoſe. *Hayward.*

2. To adorn with dreſs.
She did *apparel* her ſpacious, and with the preciouſneſs of her body made it moſt ſumptuous. *Sidney.*

3. To cover, or deck, as with dreſs.
You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by having holes in them and putting into them earth and ſetting herbs of violets. *Bacon.*
Shores and rocks, and precipices all beſides being *apparelled* with a verdure of perpetual moſs reſemble mountains and valleys. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. To fit out; to furniſh: not in uſe.
[illegible] ſhould find [illegible] *apparel* [illegible] *Sir J. Hayward.*

APPA'RENT. *adj.* [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable; not doubtful.
[illegible] *apparent*. [illegible] *Hooker.*

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.
[illegible] *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. Viſible; in oppoſition to *latent*.
[illegible] *Ray on the Creation.*

4. Open; evident; known; not merely ſuſpected.
[illegible] *Shakſpeare's Richard III.*

5. Certain; not preſumptive.
He is the next of blood
And heir *apparent* to the Engliſh crown.
Shakſpeare's Henry VI.

APPA'RENT. *n. ſ.* Elliptically uſed for *heir apparent*.
Draw thy ſword in right.——
—I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
And in that quarrel uſe it. *Shakſp. Henry VI.*

APPA'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly.
Anſelm, officer;
I would not ſhame my brother in this caſe,
If he ſhould recognize me [illegible]
Shakſpeare's Comedy of Errors.
Vices *apparently* tend to the benefit of mankind's health. *Tillotſon.*

APPARI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *apparo*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; viſibility.
When ſudden blood and dreadful dream,
Whoſe inward *apparition* gently moved
My fancy. *Spenſer.*
My retirement tempted me to divert thoſe melancholy thoughts which the new *apparition* of foreign invaſion and domeſtic diſcontent gave me. *Dryden.*

2. The thing appearing; a form; a viſible object.
I have mark'd
A thouſand bluſhing *apparitions*
To ſtart into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames
In angel whiteneſs bear away thoſe bluſhes. *Shak.*
A glorious *apparition*! had no doubt,
And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes.
Milton.
Any thing beſides may take from me the ſenſe of what appeared; which *apparition*, it ſeems, was you. *Tatler.*

3. A ſpectre; a walking ſpirit.
Horatio ſays 'tis but our phantaſy,
Touching this dreaded ſight twice ſeen of us;
Therefore I have intreated him,
That if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes, and ſpeak to it.
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.
Tender minds ſhould not receive early inpreſſions of goblins, ſpectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*
One of thoſe *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandiſhed in the face of all who came up that way. *Tatler.*

4. Something only apparent, not real.
Still there's ſomething
That checks my eyes——
—Nor can I yet diſtinguiſh
Which is an *apparition*, this or that. *Dan Sophy.*

5. Aſtronomically, the viſibility of ſome luminary, oppoſed to *occultation*.
A method of [illegible] wherein the moſt ſpeedy, in reſpect of their [illegible] and this containeth but twenty-four days and twelve hours.
Bacon's Vulgar Errours.

APPA'RITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *apparo*, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such perſons as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magiſtrate or judge of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

2. The loweſt officer of the eccleſiaſtical court; a ſummoner.
[illegible] *Spectator.*

To APPA'Y. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr. to ſatisfy.]

1. To ſatisfy; to content: whence *well appayed*, is *pleaſed*; *ill appayed*, is *uneaſy*. It is now obſolete.
How were *ſtaid* the was her bird to find!
Spenſer.
I am well *appaid* that you had rather believe, that [illegible] *Carew.*
So only can high juſtice reſt *appaid*. *Milton.*

2. The ſenſe is obſcure in theſe lines:
As, Will, ſwift as the heart's thought are we,
How can hippe or joints be weil *appaid*? *Spenſer.*

To APPE'ACH. *v. a.*

1. To accuſe; to inform againſt any perſon.
He did, amongſt many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain.
Bacon's Henry VII.
Were he my enemy
My ſon, I would *appeach* him. *Shakſp. Rich. II.*
Ditch!
The hate of your miſdeeds; for your tranſgreſſions
Have to the full *appeached*. *Shakſpeare.*

2. To cenſure; to reproach; to taint with accuſation.
For when Cornelides law the foul reproach,
Which them, *appeached* pure with guilty ſhame,
And inward griefe, he mercileſſe gan approach,
Reſolv'd to put away that lordly ſtandard. *Fairy Q.*
No cenſure, nor diſdain touch, taſte, or the pain,
Appeach me, honeſt, or thine own maintain
Devden.

APPE'ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *appeach*.] Charge exhibited againſt any man; accuſation.
A [illegible] man gave [illegible] to this *appeachment*; but the [illegible] it. *Hayward.*
The duke anſwers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find civilly couched. *Wotton.*

To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To tranſfer a cauſe from one to another; with the particles *to* and *from*.
From the ordinary therefore they *appeal to* themſelves. *Hooker.*

2. To refer to another as judge.
Force, or a declared ſign of force, upon the perſon of another, where there is no common ſuperior on earth to *appeal to* for relief, is the ſtate of war; and it is the want of ſuch an appeal gives a man the right of war, even againſt an aggreſſor, though he be in ſociety, and a fellow-ſubject. *Locke.*
They knew no foe, but in the open field
And *to* their cauſe and *to* the gods *appeal'd*.
Stepney.

3. To call another as witneſs.
Whether this, that the ſoul always thinks, be a ſelf-evident propoſition, I *appeal to* mankind. *Locke.*

4. To charge with a crime; to accuſe: a term of law.
One but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cauſe you come,
Namely, to *appeal* each other of high treaſon.
Shakſpeare.

APPE'AL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *To appeal*.]

1. An *appeal* is a provocation *from* an inferior *to* a ſuperior judge, whereby the juriſdiction of the inferior judge is for a while ſuſpended, in reſpect of the cauſe; the cognizance being devolved to the ſuperior judge. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*
Taſſring
Deliver them, and your *appeal* to us
There make before them. *Shakſp. Henry VIII.*
Our reaſon prompts us to a future ſtate,
The laſt *appeal from* tyranny and fate,
Where God's righteous ways will be declar'd.
Dryden.
There are ſuperiors of juſtice, *from* whom there lies an *appeal* to the prince. *Addiſon.*

2. In the common law.
An accuſation which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that ſets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that law inflicts on the contrary, is now commonly uſed for the private accuſation of a murderer, by a party who has intereſt in the perſon murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact. *Cowell.*
The Jebuſite unjuſt,
Thus to retort your manifeſt *appeal*,
And turn your trial to the villain's mouth,
Which here appears to be a ſubje&. *Shakeſpeare.*
Half thoſe ſcandalous crimes
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold ſon,
Here to make good the boiſterous late *appeal*
Againſt the duke of Norfolk? *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A ſummons to anſwer a charge.
Nor will the feared chronicles of kings
Be mute to ſhield me from your falſe *appeal*;
If I have ſpar'd thee, that ſhall be my guilt. *Dryd.*

4. A call upon any as witneſs.
The calling up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the ſource of truth. *Bacon.*

APPE'ALANT. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal*.] He that appeals.
Lords *appellants*,
Your diſtreſs calls aloud for preſent aid,
Tho' we of you were ſworn to ſtand by all. *Shakeſp.*

APPE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal*.] One who makes an appeal.

To APPE'AR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]

1. To be in ſight; to be viſible.
As the heavy *appearance* [illegible] of the ſeaſon
Jeremiah xxv.
And half her knee and half her breaſt are ſeen,
By art, like negligence, diſcloſed and bare. *Prior.*

8. To become visible as a spirit.
For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness. *Acts*, xxvi. 16.
9. To stand in the presence of another, generally used of standing before some superiour; to offer himself to the judgment of a tribunal.
When shall I come and *appear* before God? *Psalm*, xlii. 2.
4. To be the object of observation.
Let thy work *appear* unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. *Psalm*, xc. 16.
5. To exhibit one's self before a court of justice.
Keep comfort to you, and this morning see You do *appear* before them. *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.
6. To be made clear by evidence.
Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue it, as *appears* out of Beda's complaint against him; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as *appears* by an ancient record. *Spenser's Ireland.*
7. To seem, in opposition to reality.
His first and principal care being to *appear* unto his people, such as he would have them be, and to be such as he *appeared*. *Sidney.*
My noble master will *appear*
Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shakesp.*
8. To be plain beyond dispute.
From experiments, useful indications may be taken, as will *appear* by what follows. *Arbuthnot.*

APPE'ARANCE. *n. f.* [from *To appear.*]
1. The act of coming into sight; as, they were surprised by the sudden *appearance* of the enemy.
2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the sky.
3. Phœnomena; that quality of any thing which is visible.
The advancing day of experimental knowledge discloseth such *appearances*, as will not lie even in any model extant. *Glanville's Sceptis.*
4. Semblance; not reality.
He encreased in estimation, whether by destiny, or whether by his virtues, or at least by his *appearances* of virtues. *Hayward.*
Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the substance not th' *appearance* chose. *Dryden.*
The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance* of virtue, if it was not the most proper means to gain love. *Addison*
5. Outside; show.
Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there should ever be the real substance of good. *Rogers.*
6. Entry into a place or company.
Do the same justice to one another, which will be done us hereafter by those, who shall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more. *Addison.*
7. Apparition; supernatural visibility.
I think a person terrified with the imagination of spectres, more reasonable than one who thinks the *appearance* of spirits fabulous. *Addison.*
8. Exhibition of the person to a court.
I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this business my *appearance* make
In any of their courts. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.
9. Open circumstance of a case.
Or grant her passion be sincere,
How shall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all so strong,
The world must think him in the wrong. *Swift.*
10. Presence; mien.
Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wisdom enters the last, and so captivates with her *appearance*, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison.*
11. Probability; seeming; likelihood.
There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this priest being utterly unacquainted with the person according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for him to instruct his player. *Bacon.*

APPE'ARER. *n. f.* [from *To appear.*] The person that appears.
That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and presignify unlucky events, was an augurial conception. *Brown.*

APPE'ASABLE. *adj.* [from *To appease.*] That may be pacified; reconcileable.

APPE'ASABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *To appease.*] The quality of being easily appeased; reconcileableness.

To APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appaiser*, Fr.]
1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace.
By his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep, and planteth islands therein. *Eccius.* xliii. 23.
Ireland had no leisure to think of reformation, till the civil wars were *appeased*, and peace settled. *Davies on Ireland.*
2. To pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath.
So Simon was *appeased* towards them, and fought no more against them. 1 *Mac.* xiii. 47.
O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warn'd
Their sinful state, and to *appease* betimes
Th' incensed Deity. *Milton.*
3. To still; to quiet.
The rest
They cut in legs and sides for the feast,
Which drawn and serv'd, their hunger they *appease*. *Dryden.*

APPE'ASEMENT. *n. f.* [from *To appease.*] A state of peace.
Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good *appeasements*. *Hayward.*

APPE'ASER. *n. f.* [from *To appease.*] He that pacifies others; he that quiets disturbances.

APPE'LLANT. *n. f.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]
1. A challenger; one that summons another to answer either in the lists or in a court of justice.
In the devotion of a subject's love,
And free from other misbegotten hate,
Come I *appellant* to this princely presence. *Shak.*
This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' *appellant* and defendant,
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the lists.
Shakespeare.
These shifts refuted, answer thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight. *Milton.*
2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.
An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause to the superior judge; so that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the *appellant*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPE'LLATE. *n. f.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The person appealed against.
An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant; the name of him from whose sentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it is appealed; from what sentence it is appealed; the day of the sentence pronounced, and appeal interposed; and the name of the party *appellate*, or person against whom the appeal is lodged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

APPELLA'TION. *n. f.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name; word by which any thing is called.
Nor are always the same plants delivered under the same name and *appellation*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man, by respective names or *appellations*, by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

APPE'LLATIVE. *n. f.* [*appellativum*, Lat.]
Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special. These are called *appellatives*. So fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and so are trout, eel, lobster; for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species.
Watts's Logick.

APPE'LLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *appellative.*] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Hercules*. *Hercules* is used *appellatively*, to signify *a strong man*.

APPE'LLATORY. *adj.* [from *appeal.*] That which contains an appeal. See APPELLATE.

APPE'LLEE. *n. f.* [from *appeal.*] One who is appealed against, and accused. *Dict.*

To APPE'ND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat. to hang to any thing.]
1. To hang any thing upon another; as, the inscription was *appended* to the column: the seal is *appended* to the record
2. To add to something, as an accessory, not a principal part.

APPE'NDAGE. *n. f.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.
Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.
None of the laws of motion now established, will serve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, not their *appendages*, though they may help us a little to conceive their appearances. *Clayne.*
He was so far from over-valuing any of the *appendages* of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. *Atterbury.*

APPE'NDANT. *adj.* [French.]
1. Hanging to something else.
2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.
He that despises the world, and all its *appendant* vanities, is the most secure. *Taylor.*
He that looks for the blessings *appendant* to the sacrament, must expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communion. *Taylor.*
Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally dispose men to forget God. *Rogers.*
3. In law.
Appendant is any thing belonging to another, as *accessorium principali*, with the civilians, or *adjunctum subjecto*, with the logicians. An hospital may be *appendant* to a manour; a common of fishing *appendant* to a freehold. *Cowell.*

APPE'NDANT. *n. f.* That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.
Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and *appendants* of shipping.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are *appendants* to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Grew.*

To APPE'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing.
In a palace there is the case or fabrick of the structure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it. *Hale.*

APPENDICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *appendicate.*] Adjunct; appendage; annexion.
There are considerable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus aspectabilis*, impossible to be eternal. *Hale.*

APPE'NDIX. *n. ſ.* [*appendices*, plur. Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added, to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worſhip, becauſe they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then propoſed as an object of worſhip, when it is ſet up by itſelf, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *Stillingfleet.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the Engliſh, than they gave to it. *Hale's Civil Law of England.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be ſurveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

To APPERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right: with *to*.

The honour of deviſing this doctrine, that religion ought to be inforced by the ſword, would be found *appertaining to* Mahomed the falſe prophet. *Raleigh.*

The Father, t' whom in heav'n ſupreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*,
Hath honour'd me, according to his will. *Par. Loſt.*

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the ſoul of man did ſerve only to give him being in this life, th n things *appertaining to* this life would content him, as we ſee they do other creatures. *Hooker.*

And they roaſted the paſſover with fire, as *appertaineth*: as for the ſacrifices, they ſod them in braſs pots. *1 Eſdras.*

Both of them ſeem not to generate any other effect, but ſuch as *appertaineth to* their proper objects and ſenſes. *Bacon.*

I it expected, I ſhould know no ſecrets
That *appertain t*o you? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

APPERTA'INMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *appertain*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He ſhent our meſſengers, and we lay by
Our *appertainments*, viſiting of him. *Shakeſp.*

APPE'RTINANCE. *n. ſ.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controverſy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenances* of arts, and receptaries of philoſophy? *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

APPE'RTINENT. *adj.* [from *To appertain*.] Belonging; relating.

You know how apt our love was to accord
To furniſh him with all *appertinents*
Belonging to his honour. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

A'PPETENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*appetentia*, Lat.]
A'PPETENCY. } Carnal deſire; ſenſual deſire.

Fed only and completed to the taſte
Of luſtful *appetence*; to ſing, to dance,
To dreſs, to troule the tongue, and roll the eye.
Milton.

APPETIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *appetible*.] The quality of being deſirable.

That elicitation which the ſchools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the ſight of a green bough. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

A'PPETIBLE. *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Deſirable; that which may be the object of appetite.

Lower both to ſlight the moſt *appetible* objects, and to controul the moſt unruly paſſions. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

A'PPETITE. *n. ſ.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural deſire of good; the inſtinct by which we are led to ſeek pleaſure.

The will properly and ſtrictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that man deſireth, differeth greatly from that inferiour natural deſire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is whatſoever ſenſible good may be wiſhed for; the object of will is that good which reaſon does lead us to ſeek. *Hooker.*

2. The deſire of ſenſual pleaſure.

Why, ſhe would hang on him,
As if increaſe of *appetite* had grown
By what it fed on. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Urge his hateful luxury,
And beſtial *appetite* in change of luſt.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

Each tree
Loaden with faireſt fruit, that hung to th' eye
Tempting, ſtirr'd in me ſudden *appetite*
To pluck and eat. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Violent longing; eagerneſs after any thing.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the ſame from him. *Davies.*

Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing eagerly deſired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

5. Keenneſs of ſtomach; hunger; deſire of food.

There be four principal cauſes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the ſtomach, joined with ſome dryneſs, contraction; vellication, and abſterſion; beſides hunger, which is an emptineſs.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

There is continual abundance, which creates ſuch an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but ſatisfied with all. *Dryd.*

6. It has ſometimes *of* before the object of deſire.

The new officer's nature needed ſome reſtraint to his immoderate *appetite of* power. *Clarendon.*

7. Sometimes *to*.

We have generally ſuch an *appetite to* praiſe, that we greedily ſuck it in. *Government of the Tongue.*

APPETI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Deſire.

The actual *appetition* or faſtening our affections on him. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

We find in animals an eſtimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or averſation. *Judge Hale.*

A'PPETITIVE. *adj.* [from *appetite*.] That which deſires; that which has the quality of deſiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the ſenſual appetite, but is a rational appetite.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

I find in myſelf an *appetitive* faculty always in exerciſe, in the very height of activity and invigoration. *Norris.*

To APPLA'UD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praiſe by clapping the hand.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That ſhould *applaud* again. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. To praiſe in general.

Nations unborn your mighty names ſhall ſound,
And worlds *applaud* that muſt not yet be found!
Pope.

APPLA'UDER. *n. ſ.* [from *applaud*.] He that praiſes or commends.

I had the voice of my ſingle reaſon againſt it, drowned in the noiſe of a multitude of *applauders*.
Glanville's Sceptis.

APPLA'USE. *n. ſ.* [*applauſus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expreſſed; praiſe: properly a clap.

This general *applauſe*, and chearful ſhout,
Argues your wiſdom and your love to Richard.
Shakeſpeare.

Sylla wept,
And chid her barking waves into attention;
And fell Charybdis murmur'd ſoft *applauſe*. *Milton.*

Thoſe that are ſo fond of *applauſe*, how little do they taſte it when they have it! *South.*

See their wide-ſtreaming wounds; they neither came
For pride of empire, nor deſire of fame;
Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applauſe*,
But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cauſe.
Dryden's Fables.

A'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [æppel, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple-tree.

Tall thriving trees confeſs'd the fruitful mold;
The redd'ning *apple* ripens here to gold. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He inſtructed him; he kept him as the *apple* of his eye. *Deut. xxxii. 10.*

APPLE *of Love*.

Apples of love are of three ſorts; the moſt common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, ſucceeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange ſhining pulp, and ſeeds within. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

APPLE-GRAFT. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *graft*.] A twig of apple-tree grafted upon the ſtock of another tree.

We have ſeen three and twenty ſorts of *apple grafts* upon the ſame old plant, moſt of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

APPLE-TART. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *tart*.] A tart made of apples.

What, up and down carv'd like an *apple-tart*!
Shakeſpeare.

APPLE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *tree*.]

The fruit of this tree is for the moſt part hollowed about the foot ſtalk; the cells incloſing the ſeed are ſeparated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is ſouriſh; the tree large and ſpreading; the flowers conſiſt of five leaves, expanding in form of a roſe. There is a great variety of theſe fruits. Thoſe for the deſſert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, ſummer pearmain, ſummer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, ſummer white Colville, ſummer red Colville, ſilver pippin, aromatick pippen, the gray reinette, la haute-bonté, royal ruſſeting, Wheeler's ruſſet, Sharp's ruſſet, ſpice apple, golden pippen, nonpareil, and Lapi. Thoſe for the kitchen uſe are, codling, ſummer marigold, ſummer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentiſh pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal ruſſet, monſtruous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, ſtone pippin, oakenpin. And thoſe generally uſed for cyder are, Devonſhire royal wilding, redſtreaked apple, the whitſour, Herefordſhire underleaf, John apple, &c.
Miller.

Oaks and beeches laſt longer than *apples* and pears. *Bacon.*

Thus *apple-trees* whoſe trunks are ſtrong to bear
Their ſpreading boughs, exert themſelves in air.
Dryden.

APPLE-WOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *woman*.] A woman that ſells apples, that keeps fruit on a ſtall.

Yonder are two *apple women* ſcolding, and juſt ready to uncoif one another. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

APPLI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied. For this word the moderns uſe *applicable*; which ſee.

Limitations all ſuch principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are *applicable*. *Hooker.*

All that I have ſaid of the heathen idolatry is *applicable* to the idolatry of another ſort of men in the world. *South.*

APPLI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied.

Diſeaſes deſperate grown
By deſperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shakeſpeare.*
Are you chaſed?
Ask God for temperance, 'tis the *appliance* only
Which your diſeaſe requires. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPLICABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *applicable*.]

The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is compofed of two parts; the one preſſing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Digby.*

APPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied, as properly relating to ſomething.

What he ſays of the portrait of any particular perſon, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worſe likeneſs; the better is a panegyrick, and the worſe a libel. *Dryden.*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

APPLICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *applicable*.] Fitneſs to be applied.

The knowledge of falts may poſſibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of the *applicableneſs*, be of uſe in natural philoſophy. *Bacon.*

APPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *applicable*.] In ſuch a manner as that it may be properly applied.

APPLICATE. *n. ſ.* [from *apply*.] A right line drawn acroſs a curve, ſo as to biſect the diameter thereof. *Chambers.*

APPLICATION. *n. ſ.* [from *apply*.]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be ſtaunched.

3. The act of applying to any perſon, as a ſolicitor, or petitioner.

It ſhould ſeem very extraordinary, that a patent ſhould be paſſed, upon the *application* of a perſon private, obſcure and unſkilful. *Swift.*

4. The employment of means for a certain end.

There is no ſtint which can be ſet to the value of the ſacrificed body of Chriſt; it hath a meaſured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto his power known none, but is alſo itſelf infinite in poſſibility of *application*. *Hooker.*

If a rigour could be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the rod; for reaſon rewards and puniſhments. *Locke.*

5. Intenſeneſs of thought; cloſe ſtudy.

I have diſcovered no other way to keep them thoroughly cloſe to their buſineſs, but, by frequent intention and *application* of mind, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke.*

6. Attention to ſome particular affair: with the particle *to*.

His continued *application* to ſuch publick affairs as may benefit his kingdoms, diverts him from pleaſures. *Howel.*

This crime certainly deſerves the utmoſt *application* and wiſdom of a people to prevent it. *Addiſon.*

7. Reference to ſome caſe or poſition; as the ſtory was told, and the hearers made the *application*.

This principle acts with the greateſt force in the worſt *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more ſucceſsfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

APPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which applies.

The directive command for counſel is in the underſtanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution is in the will. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

APPLICATORY. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which comprehends the act of application.

APPLICATORY. *n. ſ.* That which applies.

There [illegible] but two ways of applying the death of Chriſt: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it muſt be the ſacraments. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

To APPLY'. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He ſaid, and to the ſword his throat *applied*. *Dryden.*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply ſome ſpeedy cure, prevent our fate,
And ſecond nature ere it be too late. *Liddiſon.*

God has adreſſed every paſſion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakneſs, warned us of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make uſe of as relative or ſuitable to ſomething.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I *applied* the verſes which I formerly, *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To put to a certain uſe.

The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the ſupport of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To uſe as means to an end.

Theſe glorious beings are inſtruments in the hands of God, who *applies* their ſervices, and gives their actions, and diſpoſes even their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

6. To fix the mind upon; to ſtudy: with *to*. Locke uſes *about*, leſs properly.

Apply thy heart unto inſtruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge. *Prov.* xxiii. 12.

Every man conſcious to himſelf that the things, and the whole buſineſs he is *applied* about, ſhould think it [illegible]

[illegible] ſhould [illegible] *applied* to [illegible]

7. To have recourſe to, as a ſolicitor or petitioner; with *to*. I *applied* myſelf to him for help.

8. To addreſs.

Charmed
To Stratocles and his dear ſword,
Tho' many beſides were *applied* to him bold.
Milton.

Sacred vows and tears *applied*,
To gain [illegible]

9. To buy; to keep at work; an acquainted ſenſe; [illegible]

[illegible]

10. To act upon; to [illegible]

[illegible]
Would [illegible]
That [illegible] *Tatler* 92.

To APPLY'. *v. n.*

1. To ſuit; to agree.

[illegible] to the vehemency of your [illegible] thoſe words what you would expreſs? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To have recourſe to, as a petitioner.

I [illegible] *apply* to any but himſelf, he [illegible]

3. To attach by way of influence.

God knows every man's heart, and [illegible] what means they can be moſt effectually *applied*. *Hooker.*

To APPOINT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to ſettle the exact time for ſome tranſaction.

The time *appointed* of the Father. *Gal.* iv. 2.

2. To ſettle any thing by compact.

He ſaid, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Genеſis.*

Now there was an *appointed* ſign between the men of Iſrael and the liers in wait. *Judges*, xx. 38.

3. To eſtabliſh any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which chooſe me before thy father, and before all his houſe, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. 2 *Sam.* vi. 21.

Unto him thou gaveſt commandment, which he tranſgreſſed, and immediately thou *appointedſt* death in him, and in his generations. 2 *Eſd.* iii. 7.

O Lord, that art the God of the juſt, thou haſt not *appointed* repentance to the juſt. *Manaſſeh's Prayer.*

4. To furniſh in all points; to equip; to ſupply with all things neceſſary: uſed anciently in ſpeaking of ſoldiers.

The Engliſh being well *appointed*, did ſo entertain them, that their ſhips departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

APPO'INTER. *n. ſ.* [from *appoint*.] He that ſettles or fixes any thing or place.

APPO'INTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing ſomething in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job*, ii. 11.

2. Decree; eſtabliſhment.

The ways of death lie only in his hands, who alone hath power over all fleſh, and unto whoſe *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to ſubmit ourſelves. *Hooker.*

3. Direction; order.

Thou good fellow,
If I command him, follows my *appointment*;
I will have none to wait elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Equipment; furniture.

Thy have put forth the heaven further on,
Where their *appointment* we may beſt diſcover,
And look on their endeavours. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was [illegible] to *appointment* freſh and new,
And [illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*

5. An allowance paid to any man, commonly uſed for allowances to publick officers.

To APPORTION. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To ſet out in juſt proportion.

[illegible] *Bacon.*

[illegible] *Sanderſon.*

[illegible] *Cheyne.*

APPORTIONMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing of a rent into two parts or more, according as the land, whence it iſſues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers.*

To APPOSE. *v. a.* [*appoſer*, Lat.] To put queſtions to. This word is not now in uſe, except that, in ſome ſchools, to put grammatical queſtions to a boy is called to *poſe* him; and we now uſe *poſe* for *puzzle*.

Shall [illegible] be ſurpriſed at ſuch times as this? or like the ſcribes that watch upon, and [illegible] them? and to be found with a bill on their head, ready to receive that which they are not accuſtomed, to the end they may be *appoſed* of thoſe things which of themſelves they are deſirous to utter. *Bacon.*

2. A latiniſm. To apply to.

By malign putrid vapours, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being *appoſed* to the parts. *Harvey.*

APPOSITE. *adj.* [*appoſitus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumſtances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not ſo ſharp, as ſolid and grave, and *appoſite* to the times and occaſions. *Wotton.*

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himſelf, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and *appoſite* anſwers. *Bacon.*

Remarkable inſtances of this kind have been; but it will adminiſter reflections very *appoſite* to the deſign of this preſent ſolemnity. *Atterbury.*

APPOSITELY.

APPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *apposite.*] Properly; fitly; suitably.

We may *appositely* compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a decaying house. *Harvey.*

When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheist or a blasphemer, may we not *appositely* and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people? *South.*

APPOSITENESS. *n. s.* [from *apposite.*] Fitness; propriety; suitableness.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, *appositeness.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

APPOSITION. *n. s.* [*appositio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first mass.

Urine inspected with a microscope, will discover a black sand; wherever this sand sticks, it grows still bigger, by the *apposition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, *Liber Susannæ matris*, the book of his mother Susan.

To APPRAISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

APPRAISER. *n. s.* [from *appraise.*] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPREHEND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Taylor.*

2. To seize in order for trial or punishment.

The governor kept the city with a garrison, desirous to *apprehend* me. 2 *Cor.* xi. 32.

It was the rabble, of which no body was named, and, which is more strange, not one *apprehended.* *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, causeth not action; unless, *apprehending* it as good, we like and desire it. *Hooker.*

Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to those
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
So many and so various laws are given. *Milton.*

The First Being is invisible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To think on with terrour; to fear.

From my grandfather's death I had reason to *apprehend* the stone; and, from my father's life, the gout. *Temple.*

APPREHENDER. *n. s.* [from *apprehend.*] Conceiver; thinker.

Gross *apprehenders* may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarified fire. *Glanville.*

APPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*] That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and southern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehensible* in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APPREHENSION. *n. s.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horse, high, swift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c. *Watts.*

Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanville.*

2. Opinion; sentiments; conception.

If we aim at right understanding its true nature, we must examine what *apprehension* mankind make of it. *Digby.*

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehension.* *South.*

The expressions of scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar *apprehensions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood
Their nature, with such knowledge God indu'd
My sudden *apprehension.* *Milton.*

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world should be held in awe not by a vain surmise, but a true *apprehension* of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand. *Hooker.*

And he the future evil shall no less
In *apprehension*, than in substance, feel. *Milton.*

The *apprehension* of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged successour to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

As they have no *apprehension* of these things, so they need no comfort against them. *Tillotson.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison.*

5. Suspicion of something to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory,
And scourge you for this *apprehension.* *Shakesp.*

That he might take away the *apprehension*, that he meant suddenly to depart, he sent out orders, which he was sure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages, that they should send proportions of corn into Basinghouse. *Clarendon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower:
And go we brothers to the man that took him,
To question of his *apprehension.* *Shakespeare.*

7. The power of seizing, catching, or holding.

A lobster hath the chely or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of *apprehension* whereby they seize upon their prey. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*]

1. Quick to understand.

And gives encouragement to those who teach
such *apprehensive* scholars. *Hooker.*

If conscience be naturally *apprehensive* and sagacious, certainly we should trust and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I passed through it, were extremely *apprehensive* of seeing Lombardy the seat of war. *Addison.*

They are not at all *apprehensive* of evils at a distance, nor tormented with the fearful prospect of what may befal them hereafter. *Tillotson.*

3. Perceptive feeling.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my *apprehensive* tenderest parts. *Milton.*

APPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *apprehensive.*] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *apprehensive.*] The quality of being apprehensive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the *apprehensiveness* already gained in learning the consonants. *Holder.*

APPRENTICE. *n. s.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition that the artificer or tradesman, shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art or mystery. *Cowell.*

Love enjoined such diligence, that no *apprentice*, no, no bond slave, could ever be more ready than that young princess was. *Sidney.*

He found him such an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to set up for himself. *Wotton.*

This rule sets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself servilely, and be bound like an *apprentice*, to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To APPRENTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice.

High portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans blest,
The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope.*

APPRENTICEHOOD. *n. s.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's servitude.

Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood*
To foreign passages, and in the end,
Having my freedom, boast of nothing else
But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shakesp.*

APPRENTICESHIP. *n. s.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an *apprenticeship* necessary, before it can be expected one should work. *Digby.*

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profess, without serving any *apprenticeship.* *South.*

To APPRIZE. *v. a.* [*apprendre*; part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue, or vice; he is well *apprized*, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience. *Watts.*

It is fit he be *apprised* of a few things, that may prevent his mistaking. *Cheyne.*

But if *apprized* of the severe attack,
The country be shut up, lur'd by the scent,
On church-yard drear (inhuman to relate)
The dispappointed prowlers fall. *Thomson.*

To APPROACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakespeare.*

We suppose Ulysses *approaching* toward Polyphemo. *Broome.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the sound of coaches,
The hour of attack *approaches.* *Gay.*

3. To make a progress towards, in the figurative sense, as mentally.

He shall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jer.* xxx. 21.

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, *approached* towards it. *Locke.*

4. To come near, by natural affinity, or resemblance; as, the cat *approaches* to the tiger.

To APPROACH. *v. a.*

1. To bring near to. This sense is rather French than English.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes; but slowly, and not at all, if *approached* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the spirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the sun,
He saw proud Arcite. *Dryden.*

2. To come near to.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple*

APPRO'ACH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the seventh welcome with so good a heart as I can bid the other five farewel, I should be glad of his *approach*. *Shak. Merch. of Venice*

'Tis with our souls

As with our eyes, that after a long darkness Are dazzled at th' *approach* of sudden light. *Denh.*

2. Access.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. Hostile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Shakesp.*

4. Means of advancing.

Against beleagur'd heav'n the giants move; Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie, To make their mad *approaches* to the sky. *Dryd.*

APPRO'ACHER. *n. f.* [from *approach*.] The person that approaches or draws near.

Thou gav'st thine ears, like tapsters, that bid welcome,

To knaves and all *approachers*. *Shakespeare.*

APPRO'ACHMENT. *n. f.* [from *approach*.] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APPROBA'TION. *n. f.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased or satisfied.

That not past me, but

By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shakesp.*

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, as in councils, or by secret *approbation*, as in customs, but may be taken away. *Hooker.*

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodness of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it so. *South.*

3. Attestation; support.

How many now in health

Shall drop their blood in *approbation*

Of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shakespeare.*

APPRO'OF. *n. f.* [from *approve*, as *proof* from *prove*.] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O most perilous mouth,

That bear in them one and the self-same tongue Either of condemnation or *approof*! *Shakesp.*

To APPRO'PERATE. *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] To hasten; to set forward. *Dict.*

To APPROPI'NQUATE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

To APPROPI'NQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to. A ludicrous word.

The clotted blood within my hose,

That from my wounded body flows,

With mortal crisis doth portend

My days to *appropinque* an end. *Hudibras.*

APPRO'PRIABLE. *adj.* [from *appropriate*.] That which may be appropriated; that which may be restrained to something particular.

This conceit, applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more justly *appropriable* unto its end. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To APPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr. *appropio*, low Lat.]

1. To contign to some particular use or person.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker.*

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and *appropriated*, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use; and I will endure no sharer, no rival, or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods,

And some to publick, some to private ends. *Roscommon.*

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magistrate, that he might be invited to reverence himself. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exercise; to take to himself by an exclusive right.

To themselves *appropriating*

The spirit of God, promis'd alike and giv'n

To all believers. *Milton.*

Why should people engross and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themselves? *L'Estrange.*

Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to something; to annex by combination.

He need but be furnished with verses of sacred scripture; and his system, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately unanswerable arguments. *Locke.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another. *Locke.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure; that king rectified that horrid evil. *Ayliffe.*

APPRO'PRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular use or person; belonging peculiarly.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own safe, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession for ever. *Bacon.*

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the necessity of some *appropriate* acts of divine worship. *Stilling fleet.*

APPROPRIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *appropriate*.]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can shoe him himself. *Shakespeare.*

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that disguises its true sense, palliate the absurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college; because, as persons ordinarily have no right of fee simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full. but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowell.*

APPROPRIA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *appropriate*.] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

These *appropriators*, by reason of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

APPRO'VABLE, *adj.* [from *approve*.] That which merits approbation.

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very *approvable* in what profession soever. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APPRO'VAL. *n. f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation: a word rarely found.

There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPRO'VANCE. *n. f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation: a word not much used.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old wives' tales from *approvance* of his own reason. *Spenser.*

Should she seem

Soft'ning the least *appearance* to bestow,

Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd,

They brisk advance. *Thomson.*

To APPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleased with.

There can be nothing possibly evil which God *approveth*, and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that, whereby Medea saw,

And will *approv'd*, and prais'd the better course,

When her rebellious sense did so withdraw

Her feeble pow'rs, that she pursu'd the worse? *Daniel.*

2. To express liking.

It is looked upon as an offence for a man to set up his own opinion against that of some learned doctor, or otherwise *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to shew; to justify.

His meaning was not, that darkness could simply in nothing be deceived, but that it had in such sort *approved* his skill, that he seemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the science he was skilful in. *Hooker.*

In religion,

What damned error, but some sober brow

Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text? *Shakesp.*

I'm sorry

That he *approves* the common liar, Fame,

Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakespeare.*

Would'st thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*

First thy obedience. *Milton.*

Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which will never end; and this will *approve* itself to be wisdom at the last, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotson.*

4. To experience: not in use.

Oh! 'tis the curse in love, and still *approv'd*,

When women cannot love, where they're belov'd. *Shakespeare.*

5. To make, or shew, to be worthy of approbation.

The first care and concern must be to *approve* himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and purity. *Rogers.*

6. It has *of* before the object, when it signifies *to be pleased*, but may be used without a preposition; as, I *approve* your letter, or, *of* your letter.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to *approve of*, and be my customer for. *Swift.*

APPRO'VEMENT. *n. f.* [from *approve*.] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward.*

APPRO'VER.

APPRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*]

1. He that approves.
2. He that makes trial.

Their diſcipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make known
To their *approvers*, they are people ſuch
As mend upon the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. In our common law, one that, confeſſing felony of himſelf, appealeth or accuſeth another, one or more, to be guilty of the ſame: and he is called ſo, becauſe he muſt prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowell.*

APPRO'XIMATE, *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.

Theſe receive a quick converſion, containing *approximate* diſpoſition unto animation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APPROXIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *approximate.*]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter ſolſtice, it had been a ſpring; for, unto that poſition, it has been a middle point, and that of aſcent or *approximation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferiour elements, a corollary conſequent of the ſun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their *approximation* to the human ſhape. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. In ſcience, a continual approach nearer ſtill, and nearer, to the quantity ſought, though perhaps without a poſſibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

APPU'LSE. *n. ſ.* [*appulſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking againſt any thing.

An hot climate is the innate heat kindled into a deſtructive fire, through the *appulſe* of ſolar beams. *Harvey.*

In ſwelling, the paſſage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulſe* of an organ of ſpeech to another: but, in all conſonants, there is an *appulſe* of the organs. *Holder.*

To A'PRICATE. *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the ſun. *Dict.*

APRI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the ſun; ſun-ſhine. *Dict.*

A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *præcox*, Lat. ſunny.] A kind of wall-fruit.

A'PRIL. *n. ſ.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted firſt.

April is repreſented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn-buds; in one hand primroſes and violets, in the other the ſign Taurus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Men are *April* when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids; but the ſky changes when they are wives.
Shakeſpeare's As you like it.

A'PRON. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but ſuppoſed by ſome to be contracted from *afore one.*] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dreſs clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: haſt thou more?——
—— —— Hold up, you ſluts,
Your *aprons* mountant. *Shakeſpeare.*

The nobility think ſcorn to go in leather *aprons*.
Shakſpeare.

How might we ſee Falſtaff, and not ourſelves be ſeen?——Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*, and wait upon him at his table as drawers.
Shakſpeare.

In theſe figures the ſkirt is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you muſt ſuppoſe filled with fruits. *Addiſon.*

A'PRON. *n. ſ.* [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON *of a gooſe.* The fat ſkin which covers the belly.

A'PRON-MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *apron* and *man.*] A man that wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer.

You have made good work,
You and your *apron men*, that ſtood ſo much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick eaters. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'PRONED. *adj.* [from *apron.*] Wearing an apron.

The cobler *apron'd*, and the parſon gown'd.
Pope.

A'PSIS. n. ſ. apſides, plural. [ἁψὶς.]

Is applied, in aſtronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greateſt and leaſt diſtance from the ſun or earth. The higher *apſis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apſides* of theſe orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of thoſe bodies will be reciprocally as the ſquares of the diſtances. *Cheyne.*

APT. *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit.

Things natural, as long as they keep thoſe forms which give them their being, cannot poſſibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwiſe than they do. *Hooker.*

My vines and peaches on my beſt ſouth wall were *apt* to have a foot or ſmuttineſs upon their leaves and fruits. *Temple.*

3. Inclined to; led to; diſpoſed to.

You may make her you love believe it; which, I warrant, ſhe is *apter* to do, than confeſs ſhe does.
Shakſpeare's As you like it.

Men are *apt* to think well of themſelves, and of their nation, of their courage and ſtrength.
Temple.

One, who has not theſe lights, is a ſtranger to what he reads, and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it. *Addiſon.*

Even thoſe who are near the court, are *apt* to deduct wrong conſequences, by reaſoning upon the motives of actions. *Swift.*

What we have always ſeen to be done in one manner, we are *apt* to imagine there was but that one way. *Bentley.*

4. Ready; quick: as, an *apt* wit.

I have a heart as little *apt* as yours,
But yet a brain that leads my uſe of anger
To better vantage. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Qualified for.

Theſe brothers had a while ſerved the king in war, whereunto they were only *apt*. *Sidney.*

All your warriors, *apt* for war, even ſuch as the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon.
2 Kings.

To APT. *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]

1. To ſuit; to adapt.

We need a man that knows the ſeveral graces
Of hiſtory, and how to *apt* their places;
Where brevity, where ſplendour, and where height,
Where ſweetneſs is required, and where weight.
Ben Jonſon.

In ſome ponds, *apted* for it by nature, they will come pikes. *Walton.*

2. To fit; to qualify; to diſpoſe; to prepare.

The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impreſſions. *Denham's Sophy.*

To A'PTATE. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

To *aptate* a planet, is to ſtrengthen the planet in poſition of houſe and dignities to the greateſt advantage, in order to bring about the deſired end. *Bailey.*

A'PTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Fitneſs.

This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitneſs for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nouriſhing all true virtue among men.
Decay of Piety.

2. Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, beſides the fruſtration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miſcarry for the future. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Diſpoſition.

He that is about children, ſhould ſtudy their natures and *aptitudes*, what turns they eaſily take, and what becomes them; what their native ſtock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

A'PTLY. *adv.* [from *apt.*]

1. Properly; with juſt connection, or correſpondence; fitly.

That part
Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd.
Shakeſpeare.

But what the maſs nutritious does divide?
What makes them *aptly* to the limbs adhere,
In youth increaſe them, and in age repair?
Blackmore.

2. Juſtly; pertinently.

Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that thoſe nations, who were not poſſeſt of the goſpels, had the ſame accounts of our Saviour, which are in the Evangeliſts. *Addiſon.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his buſineſs very *aptly*.

A'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *apt.*]

1. Fitneſs; ſuitableneſs.

The nature of every law muſt be judged of by the *aptneſs* of things therein preſcribed, unto the ſame end. *Hooker.*

There are antecedent and independent *aptneſſes* in things; with reſpect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris's Miſcell.*

2. Diſpoſition to any thing; of perſons.

The nobles receive ſo to heart the baniſhment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe *aptneſs* to take all power from the people. *Shakſp.*

3. Quickneſs of apprehenſion; readineſs to learn.

What ſhould be the *aptneſs* of birds, in compariſon of beaſts, to imitate ſpeech, may be enquired.
Bacon.

4. Tendency; of things.

Some ſeeds of goodneſs give him a reliſh of ſuch reflections, as have an *aptneſs* to improve the mind. *Addiſon.*

A'PTOTE. *n. ſ.* [of *a* and πτῶσις.] A noun which is not declined with caſes.

AQUA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A word ſignifying *water*, very much uſed in chymical writings.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corroſive liquor, made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a ſtrong heat: the liquor, which riſes in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the ſpirit of nitre, or *aqua fortis*; which ſerves as a menſtruum for diſſolving of ſilver, and all other metals, except gold. But if ſea ſalt, or ſal ammoniack

muniack, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then diſſolve no metal but gold. *Chambers.*

The diſſolving of ſilver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in aqua regia, and not *vice verſâ*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

AQUA MARINA, of the Italian lapidaries, is of a ſea or bluiſh green. This ſtone ſeems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardamums, nutmegs, ginger, and ſpirit of wine, digeſted twenty-four hours, then diſtilled.

AQUA REGIA, or *AQUA REGALIS.* [Latin.] An acid water, ſo called becauſe it diſſolves gold, the king of metals. Its eſſential ingredient is common ſea ſalt, the only ſalt which will operate on gold. It is prepared by mixing common ſea ſalt, or ſal ammoniack, or the ſpirit of them, with ſpirit of nitre, or common aqua fortis. *Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedneſs or ſolubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

AQUA-VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly underſtood of what is otherwiſe called brandy, or ſpirit of wine, either ſimple or prepared with aromaticks. But ſome appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; *aqua-vitæ*, to that drawn after the ſame manner from malt. *Chambers.*

I will rather truſt a Fleming with my butter, an Iriſhman with my *aqua vitæ* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

AQUA'TICK. *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]

1. That which inhabits the water.

The vaſt variety of worms found in animals, as well terreſtrial as *aquatick*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. *Ray on the Creation.*

Brutes may be conſidered as either aerial, terreſtrial, *aquatick*, or amphibious. *Aquatick* are thoſe whoſe conſtant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

2. Applied to plants, that which grows in the water.

Flags, and ſuch like *aquaticks*, are beſt deſtroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A'QUATILE. *adj.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That which inhabits the water.

We behold many millions of the *aquatile* or water frog in ditches and ſtanding plaſhes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'QUEDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preſerve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some *aqueducts* are under ground, and others above it, ſupported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth ſhews itſelf chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls, and bridges of the city. *Addiſon.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd
In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid
To carry all the humour. *Blackmore.*

AQUEOUS. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire requiſite to its fuſion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moiſture. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'QUEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*aqueuſitas*, Lat.] Wateriſhneſs.

A'QUILINE. *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle.] Reſembling an eagle; when applied to the noſe, hooked.

His noſe was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and freſh and fair his hue. *Dryd.*

Gryps ſignifies ſome kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus* for an hooked or *aquiline* noſe. *Brown.*

AQUO'SE. *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Dict.*

AQUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *aquoſe*.] Waterineſs. *Dict.*

A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R. 20. Anno regni Georgii regis vigeſimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

A'RABLE. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,
Part *arable*, and tilth; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd. *Milton.*

'Tis good for *arable*, a glebe that aſks
Tough teams of oxen, and laborious taſks. *Dryden.*

Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. *Addiſon.*

ARACHNOI'DES. n. ſ. [from ἀράχνη, a ſpider, and εἶδος, form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, ſo called from its reſemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineneſs of the *arachnoides*, the acute ſenſe of the retina. *Derham.*

2. It is alſo a fine thin tranſparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is ſuppoſed to inveſt the whole ſubſtance of the brain. *Chambers.*

ARAIGNEE. n. ſ. [French.] A term in fortification, which ſometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Dict.*

ARA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Reſembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye conſtringeth and dilateth it, and ſo varieth its focus. *Derham.*

ARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing.

ARA'TORY. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] That which contributes to tillage. *Dict.*

A'RBALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baliſta*, an engine to throw ſtones.] A croſs-bow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubaliſta, or *arbaliſt*, was firſt ſhewed to the French by our king Richard the firſt, who was ſhortly after ſlain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

A'RBITER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit.

He would put himſelf into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon.*

2. One who has the power of deciſion or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all. *Milton.*

His majeſty, in this great conjuncture, ſeems to be generally allowed for the ſole *arbiter* of the affairs of Chriſtendom. *Temple.*

A'RBITRABLE. *adj.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parſonage is in land, called the glebe; in tythe, a ſet part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings beſtowed upon God by the people, either in ſuch *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or cuſtoms of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

ARBI'TRAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. This ſhould be written *arbitrament*.

Stand faſt! to ſtand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrament* it ſtands;
Perfect within, no outward aid require,
And all temptation to tranſgreſs repel. *Milton.*

A'RBITRARILY. *adv.* [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule than the will; deſpotically; abſolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled, and came to the deſerved end of all tyrants. *Dryden.*

ARBITRA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

Theſe are ſtanding and irrepealable truths, ſuch as have no precarious exiſtence, or *arbitrarious* dependence upon any will or underſtanding whatſoever. *Norris.*

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *arbitrarious*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleaſure.

Where words are impoſed *arbitrariouſly*, diſtorted from their common uſe, the mind muſt be led into miſpriſion. *Glanville.*

A'RBITRARY. *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Deſpotick; abſolute; bound by no law; following the will without reſtraint. It is applied both to perſons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen reſigns her life
For the chaſte glory of a virtuous wife,
If lying bards may falſe amours rehearſe,
And blaſt her name with *arbitrary* verſe. *Walſh.*

Their regal tyrants ſhall with bluſhes hide
Their little luſts of *arbitrary* pride,
Nor bear to ſee their vaſſals ty'd. *Prior.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived, with what inſecurity we aſcribe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and ſuch as vary at pleaſure. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To A'RBITRATE. *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole,
With very eaſy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms muſt
With fearful bloody iſſue *arbitrate*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To judge of.

Yet where an equal poiſe of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope, rather than fear. *Milton.*

To A'RBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgment.

It did *arbitrate* upon the ſeveral reports of ſenſe, not like a drowſy judge, only hearing, but alſo directing their verdict. *South.*

A'RBITRARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitrary*.] Deſpoticalneſs; tyranny.

He that by harſhneſs of nature, and *arbitrarineſs* of commands, uſes his children like ſervants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple.*

ARBITRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

ARBITRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitrate*.]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent. *Cowell.*

Be a good ſoldier, or upright truſter,
An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryden.*

2. A governor; a preſident.

Though

Though heav'n be fhut,
And hell's high *arbitrator* fit fecure
In his own ſtrength, this place may be expos'd.
Milton.

3. He that has the power of preſcribing to others without limit or controul.

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates maſters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.

But now the *arbitrator* of deſpairs,
Juſt death, kind umpire of man's miſeries,
With ſweet enlargement doth diſmiſs me hence.
Shakeſpeare.

The end crowns all;
And that old common *arbitrator*, time,
Will one day end it. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARBI'TREMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]

1. Deciſion; determination.

I known the knight is incenſed againſt you, even to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the circumſtance more. *Shakeſpeare.*

We of the offending ſide
Muſt keep aloof from ſtrict *arbitrement*. *Shakeſp.*

Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the *arbitrement* of the ſword. *Hayward.*

2. Compromiſe.

Lukewarm perſons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and wanty reconcilements; as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon.*

A'RBORARY. *adj.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Dict.*

A'RBORET. *n. ſ.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A ſmall tree or ſhrub.

No *arboret* with painted bloſſoms dreſt,
And ſmelling ſweet, but there it might be found,
To bud out fair, and her ſweet ſmells throw all around. *Fairy Queen.*

Now hid, now ſeen,
Among thick woven *arborets*, and flow'rs
Imbroider'd on each bank. *Milton.*

ARBO'REOUS. *adj.* [*arboreus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees; conſtituting a tree.

A grain of muſtard becomes *arboreous*. *Brown.*

2. A term in botany, to diſtinguiſh ſuch funguſes or moſſes as grow upon trees, from thoſe that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*

They ſpeak properly, who make it an *arboreous* excreſcence, or rather a ſuperplant bred of a viſcous and ſuperfluous lopp, which the tree itſelf cannot aſſimulate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'RBORIST. *n. ſ.* [*arboriſte*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy.

The nature of the mulberry, which the *arboriſts* obſerve to be long in the begetting his buds; but the cold ſeaſons being paſt, he ſhoots them all out in a night. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

A'RBOROUS. *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

From under ſhady *arborous* roof
Soon as they forth were come to open ſight
Of day-ſpring, and the ſun. *Milton.*

A'RBOUR. *n. ſ.* [from *arbor*, a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.

Nay, you ſhall ſee mine orchard, where, in an *arbour*, we will eat a laſt year's pippin of my own graffing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice
Leads thee, or where moſt needs, whether to wind
The woodbine round this *arbour*, or direct
The claſping ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

For noon-day's heat are cloſer *arbours* made,
And for freſh ev'ning air the op'ner glade. *Dryden.*

ARBOUR VINE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bind-weed; which ſee.

A'RBUSCLE. *n. ſ.* [*arbuſcula*, Lat.] Any little ſhrub. *Dict.*

A'RBUTE. *n. ſ.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

Arbute, or ſtrawberry-tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raiſed from the ſeeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unleſs the weather be very ſevere, and makes beautiful hedges. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Rough *arbute* ſlips into a hazel bough
Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow
Out of a plain tree ſtock. *May's Virgil.*

ARC. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A ſegment; a part of a circle; not more than a ſemicircle.

Their ſegments, or *arcs*, for the moſt part, exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. An arch.

Load ſome vain church with old theatrick ſtate,
Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden-gate. *Pope.*

ARCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.

Or call the winds through long *arcades* to roar,
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

ARCA'NUM. n. ſ. in the plural arcana. A Latin word, ſignifying a ſecret.

ARCH. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle is leſs than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle.

2. A building open below and cloſed above, ſtanding by the form of its own curve, uſed for bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch* ſo hurried the blown tide,
As the recomforted through the gates. *Shakeſp.*

Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch*
Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my ſpace.
Shakeſpeare.

The royal ſquadron marches,
Erect triumphal *arches*. *Dryden's Albion.*

3. The ſky, or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes
To ſee this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope
Of ſea and land? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. From [ἄρχω.] A chief: obſolete.

The noble duke, my maſter,
My worthy *arch* and patron comes to-night.
Shakeſpeare.

To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.]

1. To build arches.

The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the ſand. *Pope.*

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs
Are *arch'd* ſo high, that giants may get through.
Shakeſpeare.

The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched* over with ſuch a curious pile of ſtones, that conſidering the rapid courſe of the deep ſtream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world. *Howel.*

3. To form into arches.

Fine devices of *arching* water without ſpilling, and making it riſe in ſeveral forms of feathers and drinking-glaſſes, be pretty things to look on, but nothing to health and ſweetneſs. *Bacon.*

ARCH. *adj.* [from ἄρχω, chief.]

1. Chief; of the firſt claſs.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The moſt *arch* deed of pitcous maſſacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakeſp.*

There is ſprung up
An heretick, an *arch* one, Cranmer. *Shakeſp.*

2. Waggiſh; mirthful; triflingly miſchievous. This ſignification it ſeems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy moſt remarkable for his pranks; as, the *arch* rogue; unleſs it be derived from *Archy*, the name of the jeſter to Charles I.

Eugenio ſet out from the univerſity; he had the reputation of an *arch* lad at ſchool. *Swift.*

ARCH, in compoſition, ſignifies chief, or of the firſt claſs [from ἄρχω, or ἀρχὴ.]; as, *archangel*, *archbiſhop*. It is pronounced variouſly with regard to the *ch*, which before a conſonant ſound as in *cheeſe*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *k*, as *archangel*.

ARCHA'NGEL. *n. ſ.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of angels.

His form had yet not loſt
All its original brightneſs, nor appear'd
Leſs than *archangel* ruin'd, and the exceſs
Of glory obſcur'd. *Milton.*

'Tis ſure th' *archangel*'s trump I hear,
Nature's great paſſing-bell, the only call
Of God's that will be heard by all. *Norris.*

ARCHA'NGEL. *n. ſ.* [*lamium*, Lat.] The name of a plant, called alſo *Dead nettle*.

ARCHANGE'LICK. *adj.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd, and the *archangelick* pow'r prepar'd
For ſwift deſcent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

ARCHBE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal.

You ſhall win the top of the Corniſh *archbeacon* Hainborough, which may for proſpect compare with Rama in Paleſtina. *Carew.*

ARCHBI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *biſhop*.] A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans.

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Inſtall'd lord *archbiſhop* of Canterbury. *Shakeſp.*

The *archbiſhop* was the known architect of this new fabrick. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *n. ſ.* [from *archbiſhop*.] The ſtate or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

'Tis the cardinal;
And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not beſtowing on him, at his aſking,
The *archbiſhoprick* of Toledo, this is purpos'd.
Shakeſpeare.

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the *archbiſhoprick*, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

ARCHCHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office in ſuch matters as do belong to the epiſcopal function. The law ſtyles him the biſhop's vicar, or vicegerent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Leſt negligence might foiſt in abuſes, an *archdeacon* was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew's Survey.*

ARCHDE'ACONRY. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth ſubjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only *archdeaconry*. *Carew's Survey.*

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *archdeacon*.] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. *n. ſ.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given

given to ſome ſovereign princes, as of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

Philip archduke of Auſtria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey*

ARCHDU'CHESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *ducheſs*.] A title given to the ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuſcany.

ARCH-PHILO'SOPHER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *philoſopher*.] Chief philoſopher.

I ſee no improbable opinion therefore, why the *arch-philoſopher* was of, that the chief ſt perſon in every ſhoutſhold was a way, as it were a king. *Hooker.*

ARCH-PRE'LATE. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prelate*.] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Baſil's authority and quality, and *arch-prelate* in the houſe of God, ſhould have his name far and wide aſſa in queſtion? *Hooker.*

ARCH-PRE'SBYTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *preſbyter*.] Chief preſbyter.

As ſimple deacons are in ſubjection to preſbyters according to the canon law, ſo are archpreſbyters and *archpreſbyters* in ſubjection to their archdeacons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCH-PRI'EST. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prieſt*.] Chief prieſt.

The word deacon was extended to an eccleſiaſtical dignity, which includes the *archprieſt*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCHAIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχαῖος, ancient, and λόγος, a diſcourſe.] A diſcourſe on antiquity.

ARCHAIOLO'GICK. *adj.* [from *archaiology*.] Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀρχαισμὸς.] An ancient phraſe, or mode of expreſſion.

I ſhall never uſe *archaiſms*, like Milton. *Watts.*

A'RCHED. *participial adj.* [from *To arch*.] Bent in the form of an arch.

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou haſt the right *arched* bent of the brow. *Shakſpeare.*

Let the *arched* knife,
Well ſharpen'd, now aſſail the ſpreading ſhades
Of vegetables. *Philips.*

A'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that ſhoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Draw, *archers*, draw your arrows to the head. *Shakſpeare.*

This Cupid is no longer an *archer*, his quiver ſhall be ours, for we are the only love-gods. *Shakſpeare.*

Thou frequent bring'ſt the ſmitten deer,
For ſeldom, *archers* ſay, they miſs. *Prior.*

A'RCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *archer*.]

1. The uſe of the bow.

Among the Engliſh artillery, *archery* challengeth the pre-eminence, as peculiar to our nation. *Camden.*

2. The act of ſhooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's *archery*,
Sink in apple of his eye! *Shakſpeare's Midſ. Night's Dream.*

3. The art of an archer.

Bleſt ſeraphims that ſerve their quire,
And turn love's ſoldier upon fire,
To exerciſe their *archery*. *Crashaw's Steps to the Temple.*

Say, from what golden quiver of the ſky
Do all the winged arrows fly?
Swiftneſs and power by both are thine.
Sir, I believe this *archery* to ſhew,
That ſo much cost in colours thou
And ſkill in painting doſt beſtow
Upon thy ancient arms, the gaudy heavenly bow. *Cowley*

A'RCHES-COURT. *n. ſ.* [from *arches* and *court*.] The chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes, ſo called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whoſe top is raiſed of ſtone pillars, built *arch-wiſe*. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the *arches-court*: dean of the arches, becauſe with this office is commonly joined a peculiar juriſdiction of thirteen pariſhes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the biſhop of London, and belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury; of which the pariſh of Bow is one. Some others ſay, that he was firſt called dean of the arches, becauſe the official to the archbiſhop, the dean of the arches, was his ſubſtitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The juriſdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: ſo that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cauſe, ſends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made. *Cowell.*

A'RCHETYPE. *n. ſ.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any reſemblance is made.

Our ſouls, though they might have perceived images themſelves by ſimple ſenſe, yet it ſeems inconceivable, how they ſhould apprehend their *archetypes*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas, ſo our ſenſations of hunger, cold, are alſo inward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of theſe things, as they are in the mind, are the idea. *Watts's Logick.*

ARCHE'TYPAL. *adj.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Though conſumption's opticks I have ſeen
Hum the inner from the ſoul of man:
The ſubſtance of good, the light *archetypal*. *Norris.*

ARCHEUS. n. ſ. [probably from ἄρχω.] A word by which Paracelſus ſeems to have meant a power that preſides over the animal œconomy, diſtinct from the rational ſoul.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be cenſured in an *archidiaconal* viſitation.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL *adj.* [from *archiepiſcopus*, Lat. an archbiſhop.] Belonging to an archbiſhop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiſcopal* ſee; the ſuffragans are ſubject to *archiepiſcopal* juriſdiction.

A'RCHITECT. *n. ſ.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A profeſſor of the art of building.

The architect's glory conſiſts in the compoſition and idea of the work, his ambition ſhould be to make the form triumph over the matter. *Wotton.*

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The lofty multitude
Admiring enter'd, and the work ſome praiſe,
And ſome the *architect*: his hand was known
In heav'n, by many a tow'red ſtructure high,
Where ſcepter'd angels held their reſidence,
And ſat as princes. *Milton.*

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine *architect* of the body obviated. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The contriver of any thing.

An inteſtinous Moor,
Chief *architect* and plotter of theſe wars. *Shakſp.*

ARCHITE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *architect*.] That performs the works of architecture.

How could the bodies or many of them, particularly the laſt mentioned, be furniſhed with *architective* matter? *Derh. Phyſico-Theology.*

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *adj.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief, and τέκτων, an artificer.] That which has the power or ſkill of an architect; that which can build or form any thing.

To ſay that ſome more fine part of aether, or all the hypothetical principles, is the *architect* of this elaborate ſtructure, is to give occaſion to demand what proportion of the two principles of this *architectonick* ſpirit, and what ſpecific meaſure of ſkill and power a mixture. *Bent.*

ARCHITE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or ſcience of building.

Architecture is divided into civil and military, called by way of contempt *fortification*, and *civil architecture*, or fortification, and *naval architecture*, which, beſides building of ſhips and veſſels, includes alſo ports, moles, docks, &c. *Chambers.*

Our fathers next in *architecture* ſkill'd,
Cities for uſe, and forts for ſtrength build:
Then palaces and lofty dome aſpire,
Theſe for devotion, and for pleaſure thoſe. *Dryden.*

2. The effect or performance of the ſcience of building.

The formation of the firſt earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, aſcribed to a particular providence. *Burnet's Theory.*

A'RCHITRAVE. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; becauſe it is ſuppoſed to repreſent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is ſometimes called the reaſon piece, or maſter beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloyſters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle-piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron. *Builder's Dict.*

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lightneſs whereof the *architrave* could not ſuffer, nor the common ruin be ſo ſubſtantial. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Weſtward a pompous front ſpiece appear'd,
On Doric pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,
And ſculpture riſing on the roughen'd gold. *Pope.*

A'RCHIVES. *n. ſ. without a ſingular.* [*archivæ*, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps ſometimes uſed for the writings themſelves.

Though we think our words vaniſh with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in

In God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as witneſſes either for or againſt us.
Government of the Tongue.

I ſhall now only look a little into the Moſaic *archives*, to obſerve what they furniſh us with upon this ſubject, *Woodward.*

A'RCHWISE. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wiſe*.] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, ſo called *ab arcuata eccleſia*, or from Bow-church, by reaſon of the ſteeple or clochier thereof, raiſed at the top with ſtone pillars, in faſhion of a bow bent *archwiſe*.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

ARCI'TENENT. *adj.* [*arciteneus*, Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*

ARCTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arcto*, to ſtraiten.] Straitening; confinement to a narrower compaſs.

A'RCTICK. *n. ſ.* [from ἄρκτος, the northern conſtellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See ARTICK.

Ever during bowers, perpetual ſhades
Of arkin is would engage their livid blood,
Did not the *arctick* tract from ſeverous yield
A cheering cup of berry big with wine. *Philips.*

A'RCTICK *Circle.* The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins.

A'RCUATE. *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cauſe of the confuſion in ſounds, and the impoſſibility of ſpeech where, is, for that the lines we ſketch in right lines, but ſounds, that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, muſt needs encounter and diſturb one the other.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

In the gullet, where it penetrates both the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and *arcuate*.
Ray on the Creation.

A'RCUATILE. *adj.* [from *arcuate*.] Bent; inflected. *Dict.*

ARCUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arcuate*.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The ſtate of being bent; curvity, or crookedneſs.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raiſing by layers ſuch trees as cannot be raiſed from ſeed, or that bear no ſeed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is ſo called from bending down to the ground the branches which ſpring from the offſets or ſtools after they are planted.
Chambers.

A'RCUATURE. *n. ſ.* [*arcuatura*, low Lat.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*

ARCUBA'LISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baliſta*, an engine.] A croſsbowman.

King John was eſpied by a very good *arcubaliſter*, who ſaid, that he would ſoon diſpatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile varlet, quoth the earl, that we ſhould procure the death of the holy one of God. *Camden's Remains*

ARD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural diſpoſition; as, *Goddard*, is a divine temper; *Reinard*, a ſincere temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal diſpoſition; *Bernard*, filial affection. *Gibſon's Camden.*

A'RDENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ardent*.] Ardour; eagerneſs; warmth of affection.

Accepted our prayers ſhall be, if qualified with humility, and *ardency*, and perſeverance, ſo far as concerns the end immediate to them.
Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm

The ineffable happineſs of our dear Redeemer muſt needs bring an increaſe to ours, commenſurate to the *ardency* of our love for him. *Boyle.*

A'RDENT. *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymiſts obſerve, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjoram, &c. diſtilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning ſpirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* ſpirits without oils; which ſhews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into ſpirit. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire.

A knight of ſwarthy face
High on a cole-black ſteed purſued the chace;
With flaſhing flames his *ardent* eyes were fill'd.
Dryden.

3. Paſſionate; affectionate: uſed generally of deſire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may riſe,
To damp the ſhining beams of Cæſar's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confeſt,
And ſcorn the *ardent* vows that I have dreſt. *Prior.*

A'RDENTLY. *adv.* [from *ardent*.] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be moſt *ardently* inflamed to our religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*

A'RDOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

Joy, like a ray of the ſun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickneſs, when it rebounds upon a man from the breaſt of his friend. *South.*

2. Heat of affection; as, love, deſire, courage.

The ſoldiers ſhout around with gen'rous rage,
He praiſ'd their *ardour*, only pleas'd to ſee
His bolt. *Dryden.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain *ardours* of our love reſtrain'd. *Pope*

3. The perſon ardent or bright. This is only uſed by *Milton*.

Nor dar'd the virgin faint,
After his charge receiv'd, but from among
Thouſand celeſtial *ardours*, where he ſtood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-ſpringing light,
Flew thro' the midſt of heav'n. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

ARDU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

A'RDUOUS. *adj.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Parnaſſus' top her ſons ſhe show'd,
And pointed out thoſe *arduous* paths they trod.
Pope.

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the ſchool of arts and policy, and ſo to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment that God deſigned him to. *South.*

A'RDUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The third perſon plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb *to be*; as, young men *are* raſh, old *are* cautious.

ARE, or *Alamire*. The loweſt note but one in Guido's ſcale of muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Are to plead Hortenſio's paſſion;
B mi B ma take him for thy lord,
C fa ut, that loves with all affection. *Shakeſp.*

A'REA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the baſe. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Any open ſurface, as, the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or ſtage of an amphitheatre. An incloſed place, as liſts, or a bowling-green, or grais-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly length, with the breadth ſomewhat more than half the length. *Wotton.*

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reaſon of the high mountains that encompaſs it, looks like the *area* of ſome vaſt amphitheatre.
Addiſon.

In *areas* vary'd with Moſaick art,
Some whirl the diſk, and ſome the jav'lin dart.
Pope.

To ARE'AD, or ARE'ED. *v. a.* [aræban, Sax. to counſel.] To adviſe; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,
Whoſe praiſes having ſlept in ſilence long,
Me, all too meane, the ſacred muſe *areads*
To blazon broad. *Fairy Queen.*

But mark what I *aread* thee now: avant,
Fly thither whence thou fled'ſt! If from this hour
Within theſe hallow'd limits thou appear,
Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd.
Paradiſe Loſt.

AREFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The ſtate of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed *arefaction*, and moſt of the effects of nature.
Bacon.

To A'REFY. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhauſt of moiſture.

Heat drieth bodies that do eaſily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and ſo doth time or age *arefy*, as in the ſame bodies, &c.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

ARENA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*arena*, Lat. ſand.] Sandy; having the qualities of ſand.

A piece of the ſtone or the lime ruins, of a yellowiſh brown colour, in *arenaceous* tabie ſubſtance, and with ſome white ſpar mixed with it.
Woodward on Foſſils.

ARENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arena*, Lat. ſand.] Is uſed by ſome phyſicians for a ſort of dry bath, when the patient ſits with his feet upon hot ſand. *Dict.*

ARE'NOUS. *adj.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy; full of ſand. *Dict.*

ARE'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat. ſand.] Full of ſmall ſand; gravelly.

AREO'TICK. *adj.* [ἀραιωτικὸς.] Attenuents, applied to medicines that diſſolve viſcidities, ſo that the morbific matter may be carried off by ſweat, or inſenſible perſpiration. *Dict.*

ARETO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρετὴ, virtue, and λογω, to diſcourſe.] That part of moral philoſophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it. *Dict.*

A'RGAL. *n. ſ.* Hard lees ſticking to the ſides of wine-veſſels, more commonly called tartar. *Dict.*

A'RGENT. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.]

1. The white colour uſed in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, ſuppoſed to be the repreſentation of that metal.

Rinaldo flings
As ſwift as fiery lightning kindled new,
His *argent* eagle, with her ſilver wings
In field of azure, for Ermina knew. *Fairfax.*

In an *argent* field, the god of war
Was drawn triumphant on his iron car. *Dryden.*

2. Silver; bright like ſilver.

Thoſe *argent* fields more likely habitants,
Tranſlated ſaints, or middle ſpirits, hold,
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind. *Milton.*

Or aſk of yonder *argent* fields above,
Why Jove's ſatellites are leſs than Jove. *Pope.*

ARGENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.] An overlaying with ſilver. *Dict.*

A'RGENTINE. *adj.* [*argentin*, Fr.] Sounding like ſilver. *Dict.*

A'RGIL,

A'RGIL. *n. s.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay; a fat ſoft kind of earth of which veſſels are made.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; conſiſting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGI'LLOUS. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Conſiſting of clay; clayiſh; containing clay.

Albuquerque derives this redneſs from the ſand and *argillous* earth at the bottom.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'RGOSY. *n. ſ.* [derived by Pope from *Argo*, the name of Jaſon's ſhip; ſuppoſed by others to be a veſſel of *Raguſa* or *Ragoſa*, a *Ragozine*, corrupted.] A large veſſel for merchandize; a carrack.

Your mind is toſſing on the ocean;
There where your *argoſies* with portly ſail,
Like ſigniors and rich burgheſs on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

To A'RGUE. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]

1. To reaſon; to offer reaſons.

I know your majeſty has always lov'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her what
A woman of leſs place might aſk by law;
Scholars allow'd freely to *argue* for her.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

Publick *arguing* oft ſerves not only to exaſperate the minds, but to whet the wits of hereticks.
Decay of Piety.

An idea of motion, not paſſing on, would perplex any one, who ſhould *argue* from ſuch an idea.
Locke.

2. To perſuade by argument.

It is a ſort of poetical logick which I would make uſe of, to *argue* you into a proteſtion of this play.
Congreve's Ded. to Old Batchelor.

3. To diſpute; with the particles *with* or *againſt* before the opponent, and *againſt* before the thing oppoſed.

Why do Chriſtians, of ſeveral perſuaſions, ſo fiercely *argue againſt* the ſalvability of each other?
Decay of Piety.

He that by often *arguing againſt* his own ſenſe, impoſes falſehoods on others, is not far from believing himſelf.
Locke.

I do not ſee how they can *argue with* any one, without ſetting down ſtrict boundaries.
Locke.

To A'RGUE. *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,
By the ſun's fall, which now towards earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, ſince ſhe fell
So low as woman, ſhould be near her end.
Donne.

2. To debate any queſtion; as, to *argue* a cauſe.

3. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws *argue* ſo many ſins
Among them: how can God with ſuch reſide?
Milton.

It *argues* diſtemper of the mind as well as of the body, when a man is continually toſſing from one ſide to the other.
South.

This *argues* a virtue and diſpoſition in thoſe ſides of the rays, which anſwers to that virtue and diſpoſition of the chryſtal.
Newton's Opticks.

4. To charge with, as a crime: with *of*.

I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expreſſions of mine, which can be truly *argued of* obſcenity, profaneneſs, or immorality, and retract them.
Dryden's Fables.

The accidents are not the ſame, which would have *argued* him *of* a ſervile copying, and total barrenneſs of invention; yet the ſcas were the ſame.
Dryden's Fables.

A'RGUER. *n. ſ.* [from *argue.*] A reaſoner; a diſputer; a controvertiſt.

Men are aſhamed to be proſelyted to a mere *arguer*, as thinking they muſt part with their reputation as well as their ſin.
Decay of Piety.

Neither good Chriſtians nor good *arguers*.
Atterbury.

A'RGUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reaſon alleged for or againſt any thing.

We ſometimes ſee, on our theatres, vice rewarded, at leaſt unpuniſhed; yet it ought not to be an *argument* againſt the art.
Dryden.

When any thing is proved by as good *arguments* as that thing is capable of, ſuppoſing it were; we ought not in reaſon to make any doubt of the exiſtence of that thing.
Tillotſon.

Our author's two great and only *arguments* to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren.
Locke.

2. The ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing.

That ſhe who ev'n but now was your beſt object,
Your praiſe's *argument*, balm of your age,
Deareſt and beſt.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

To the height of this great *argument*
I may aſſert eternal providence,
And juſtify the ways of God to man.
Milton.

Sad taſk! yet *argument*
Not leſs, but more heroick than the wrath
Of ſtern Achilles.
Milton.

A much longer diſcourſe my *argument* requires; your merciful diſpoſitions a much ſhorter.
Sprat's Sermons.

3. The contents of any work ſummed up by way of abſtract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its principal action, the œconomy and diſpoſition of it, are the things which diſtinguiſh copies from originals.
Dryden.

4. A controverſy.

This day, in *argument* upon a caſe,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerſet and me.
Shakeſpeare.

An *argument* that fell out laſt night, where each of us fell in praiſe of our country miſtreſſes.
Shakeſp. Cymbeline.

If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the ſpeaker and hearer, the *argument* is not about things, but names.
Locke.

5. It has ſometimes the particle *to* before the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

The beſt moral *argument to* patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itſelf.
Tillotſon.

This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very beſt *argument for* a future ſtate.
Atterbury.

6. [In aſtronomy.] An arch by which we ſeek another unknown arch, proportional to the firſt.
Chambers.

ARGUME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *argument.*] Belonging to argument; reaſoning.

Afflicted ſenſe thou kindly doſt ſet free,
Oppreſs'd with *argumental* tyranny,
And routed reaſon finds a ſafe retreat in thee.
Pope.

ARGUMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *argument.*] Reaſoning; the act of reaſoning.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind, whereby we infer one propoſition from two or more propoſitions premiſed. Or it is the drawing a concluſion, which before was unknown, or doubtful, from ſome propoſitions more known and evident; ſo when we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of man is not matter.
Watts's Logick.

I ſuppoſe it is no ill topick of *argumentation* to ſhew the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of reſpect.
South.

His thoughts muſt be maſculine, full of *argumentation*, and that ſufficiently warm.
Dryden.

The whole courſe of his *argumentation* comes to nothing.
Addiſon.

ARGUME'NTATIVE. *adj.* [from *argument.*]

1. Conſiſting of argument; containing argument.

This omiſſion, conſidering the bounds within which the *argumentative* part of my diſcourſe was confined, I could not avoid.
Atterbury's Preſ. to his Sermons.

2. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

Another thing *argumentative of* providence, is that pappous plumage growing upon the tops of ſome ſeeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and diſſeminated far and wide.
Ray.

3. Applied to perſons, diſputatious; diſpoſed to controverſy.

A'RGUTE. *adj.* [*argutus*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]

1. Subtle; witty; ſharp.

2. Shrill.

A'RIA. n. ſ. [Ital. in muſick.] An air, ſong, or tune.

A'RID. *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up.

My complexion is become aduſt, and my body *arid*, by viſiting lands.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy ſpring,
Without him ſummer were an *arid* waſte.
Thomſ.

ARI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *arid.*]

1. Dryneſs; ſiccity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of *aridity*, or dryneſs.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. In the theological ſenſe, a kind of inſenſibility in devotion, contrary to unction or tenderneſs.

Strike my ſoul with lively apprehenſions of thy excellencies, to bear up my ſpirit under the greateſt *aridities* and dejections, with the delightful proſpect of thy glories.
Norris.

A'RIES. n. ſ. [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack; the firſt vernal ſign.

At laſt from *Aries* rolls the bounteous ſun,
And the bright Bull receives him.
Thomſon.

To ARI'ETATE. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To ſtrike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *arietate.*]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.

The ſtrength of the percuſſion, wherein ordnance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions.
Bacon.

3. The act of ſtriking or conflicting in general.

Now thoſe heterogeneous atoms, by themſelves, hit ſo exactly into their proper reſidence, in the midſt of ſuch tumultuary motions, and *arietations* of other particles.
Glanville.

ARIE'TTA. n. ſ. [Ital. in muſick.] A ſhort air, ſong, or tune

ARI'GHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *right.*]

1. Rightly; without mental errour.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;
So thought I eke of him, and think I thought *aright.*
Spenſer.

Theſe were thy thoughts, and thou could'ſt judge *aright*,
Till intereſt made a jaundice in thy ſight.
Dryd.

The motions of the tongue are ſo eaſy, and ſo ſubtle, that you can hardly conceive or diſtinguiſh them *aright.*
Holder.

2. Rightly; without crime.

A generation that ſet not their heart *aright.*
Pſalms.

3. Rightly; without failing of the end deſigned.

Guardian of groves, and goddeſs of the night,
Fair queen, he ſaid, direct my dart *aright.*
Dryd.

ARIOLA'TION.

ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLA'TION. *n. f.* [*hariolus*, Lat. a foothsayer.] Soothsaying; vaticination.

The priests of elder time deluded their apprehensions with *ariolation*, foothsaying, and such oblique idolatries. *Brown.*

ARIO'SO. n. f. [Ital. in musick.] The movement of a common air, song, or tune. *Dict.*

To ARI'SE. *v. n.* pret. *arose*, particip. *arisen.* [from *a* and *rise.*]

1. To mount upward as the sun.

He rose, and, looking up, beheld the skies
With purple blushing, and the day *arisen*. *Dryden.*

2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest.

So Esdras *arose* up, and said unto them, ye have transgressed the law. 1 *Esd.* ix. 7.

How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard; when wilt thou *arise* out of thy sleep? *Prov.* vi. 9.

3. To come into view, as from obscurity.

There shall *arise* false Christs and false prophets. *Matt.* xxiv.

4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men shall live, together with my body shall they *arise*: awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust. *Isaiah*, xxvi. 19.

5. To proceed, or have its original.

They which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that *arose* about Stephen, travelled as far as Phenice. *Acts*, xi. 19.

I know not what mischief may *arise* hereafter from the example of such an innovation. *Dryden.*

6. To enter upon a new station, to succeed to power or office.

Another Mary then *arose*,
And did rig'rous laws impose. *Cowley*

7. To commence hostility.

And when he *arose* against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

For the various senses of this word, see RISE.

ARISTO'CRACY. *n. f.* [ἄριστος, greatest, and κράτεω, to govern.] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclusively of the people.

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift.*

ARISTOCRA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *aristo-*
ARISTOCRA'TICK. } *cracy.*] Relating to aristocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockam distinguishes, that the papacy, or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an *aristocratical* form of government. *Ayliffe.*

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *aristocratical.*] An aristocratical state. *Dict.*

ARI'THMANCY. *n. f.* [from ἀριθμὸς, number, and μαντεία, divination.] A foretelling future events by numbers. *Dict.*

ARITHME'TICAL. *adj.* [from *arithmetick.*] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or assisted sense, but beyond all *arithmetical* operation or conception. *Grew.*

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatick colour, were in *arithmetical* progression, as in the fifth observation. *Newton.*

ARITHME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *arithmetical.*] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a sextes being a simple fraction, and *arithmetically* regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

ARITHMETI'CIAN. *n. f.* [from *arithmetick.*] A master of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good *arithmetician*, to understand this author's works. His description runs on like a multiplication table. *Addison.*

ARI'THMETICK, *n. f.* [ἀριθμὸς, number, and μετρέω, to measure.] The science of numbers; the art of computation.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them;
But now 'tis odds beyond *arithmetick*. *Shak. Coriol.*

The christian religion, according to the apostles *arithmetick*, hath but these three parts of it; sobriety, justice, religion. *Taylor.*

ARK. *n. f.* [*arca*, Lat. a chest.]

1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge.

Make thee an *ark* of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the *ark*, and shalt pitch it within and without. *Genesis.*

The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous *ark*, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and household, from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each side, through which the staves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubim were fastened to the cover. It contained the two tables of stone, written by the hand of God. *Calmet.*

ARM. *n. f.* [earm, eorm, Sax.]

1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder.

If I have lift up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine *arm* fall from my shoulder-blade, and mine *arm* be broken from the bone. *Job.*

Like helpless friends, who view from shore
The lab'ring ship, and hear the tempest roar,
So stood they with their *arms* across. *Dryden.*

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees spread out their *arms* to shade her face,
But she on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*

Where the tall oak his spreading *arms* entwines,
And with the beech a mutual shade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
An *arm* and theatre the Stygian flood. *Dryd. Æn.*

We have yet seen but an *arm* of this sea of beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; might. In this sense is used the secular *arm*, &c.

Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his *arm*, and whose heart departeth from the Lord. *Jer.* xvii. 5.

O God, thy *arm* was here!
And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone,
Ascribe we all. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

ARM'S END. *n. f.* A phrase taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing.

Such a one as can keep him at *arm's end*, need never wish for a better companion. *Sidney's Arcad.*

For my sake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the *arm's end*. *Shakespeare.*

In the same sense is used *arm's length.*

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he *armed* his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan. *Genesis.*

True conscious honour is to feel no sin,
He's arm'd without that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add strength.

Their wounded steeds
Yerk out their *armed* heels at their dead masters. *Shakespeare.*

3. To furnish; to fit up; as, to *arm* a loadstone, is to case it with iron.

You must *arm* your hook with the line in the inside of it. *Walton's Angler.*

Having wasted the callus, I left off those tents, and dressed it with others *armed* with digestives. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

4. To provide against.

His servant, *arm'd* against such coverture,
Reported unto all, that he was sure
A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenser.*

To ARM. *v. n.* To take arms; to be fitted with arms.

Think we king Harry strong;
And, princes, look you strongly *arm* to meet him. *Shakespeare.*

ARMA'DA. n. f. [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for sea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneously spelt *armado.*

In all the mid-earth seas was left no road
Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines,
Spread was the huge *armado* wide and broad,
From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confines. *Fairfax.*

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole *armado* of collected sail
Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship. *Shakesp.*

At length, resolv'd t' assert the wat'ry ball,
He in himself did whole *armadas* bring:
Him aged seamen might their master call,
And chose for general, were he not their king. *Dryden.*

ARMADI'LLO. n. f. [Spanish.] A four-footed animal of Brasil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard scales like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them like the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His scales are of a bony or cartilaginous substance, but they are easily pierced. This animal hides himself a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon roots, sugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himself up in a ball, which the strongest hand cannot open; and he must be brought near the fire before he will shew his nose. His flesh is white, fat, tender, and more delicate than that of a sucking pig. *Trevoux.*

A'RMAMENT. *n. f.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war; generally used of a naval force.

ARMAME'NTARY. *n. f.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armory; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements. *Dict.*

A'RMAN. *n. f.* A confection for restoring appetite in horses. *Dict.*

A'RMATURE. *n. f.* [*armatura*, Lat.]

1. Armour; something to defend the body from hurt.

Others should be armed with hard shells; others with prickles; the rest, that have no such *armature*, should be endued with great swiftness and pernicity. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Offensive weapons; less properly.

The double *armature* is a more deſtructive enſign than the tumultuary weapon. *Decay of Piety.*

ARMED. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is uſed in reſpect of beaſts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tuſks, are of a different colour from the reſt; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or. *Chalmers.*

ARMED *Chair. n. ſ.* [from *armed* and *chair.*] An elbow chair, or a chair with reſts for the arms.

ARME'NIAN *Bole. n. ſ.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddiſh colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARME'NIAN *Stone. n. ſ.* A mineral ſtone or earth of a blue colour, ſpotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near reſemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it ſeems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being ſofter, and ſpeckled with green inſtead of gold. *Chambers.*

ARME'NTAL. } *adj.* [*armentalis*, or *ar-*
A'RMENTINE. } *mentinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

ARMENTO'SE. *adj.* [*armentoſus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *Dict.*

A'RMGAUNT. *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt.*] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,
And ſoberly did mount an *armgaunt* ſteed. *Shakeſ.*

A'RM-HOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *arm* and *hole.*] The cavity under the ſhoulder.

Tickling is moſt in the ſoles of the feet, and under the *arm-holes*, and on the ſides. The cauſe is the thinneſs of the ſkin in thoſe parts, joined with the rareneſs of being touched there. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ARMI'GEROUS. *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat. an armory-bearer.] Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY. *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet.] Reſembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane ſphere are ſuppoſed to be deſcribed on the convex ſurface of a ſphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the ſphere's ſurface to be cut away, except thoſe parts on which ſuch circles are deſcribed; then that ſphere is called an *armillary* ſphere, becauſe it appears in the form of ſeveral circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due poſition. *Harris's Deſcription of the Globes.*

A'RMILLATED. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Having bracelets. *Dict.*

A'RMINGS, *n. ſ.* [in a ſhip.] The ſame with waſteclothes, being clothes hung about the outſide of the ſhip's upperworks fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are alſo hung round the tops, called *top armings*. *Chambers.*

ARMI'POTENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMI'POTENT. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

The manifold linguiſt, and the *armipotent* ſoldier. *Shakeſpeare.*

For if our God, the Lord *armipotent*,
Thoſe armed angels in our aid down ſend,
That were to Nathan to his prophet ſent,
Thou wilt come down with them. *Fairfax.*

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple ſtood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden.*

ARMI'SONOUS. *adj.* [*armiſonus*, Lat.] Ruſtling with armour.

A'RMISTICE. *n. ſ.* [*armiſtitium*, Lat.] A ſhort truce; a ceſſation of arms for a ſhort time.

A'RMLET. *n. ſ.* [from *arm.*]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the ſea.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when ſhe takes thy hand, and doth ſeem kind,
Doth ſcatch what rings and *armlets* ſhe can find. *Donne.*

Every nymph of the flood her treſſe rending,
Throws off her *armlet* of pearl in the main. *Dryd.*

ARMONI'ACK. *n. ſ.* [erroneouſly ſo written for *ammoniack.*] A ſort of volatile ſalt. See AMMONIACK.

A'RMORER. *n. ſ.* [*armorier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armorers*, and honour's thought
Reigns ſolely in the breaſt of every man. *Shakeſp.*

The *armorers* make their ſteel more tough and pliant, by aſperſion of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon.*

The whole diviſion that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in ſteel for gains,
Were there: the butcher, *armorer*, and ſmith,
Who forges ſharpen'd faulchions, or the ſcythe. *Dryden.*

When *arm'rers* temper in the ford
The keen-edg'd pole-axe, or the ſhining ſword,
The red-hot metal hiſſes in the lake. *Pope.*

2. He that dreſſes another in armour.

The *armorers* accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakeſpeare.*

The morning he was to join battle with Harold, his *armorer* put on his backpiece before, and his breaſtplate behind. *Camden.*

ARMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family, as enſigns *armorial*.

A'RMORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *armour.*] A perſon ſkilled in heraldry. *Dict.*

A'RMORY. *n. ſ.* [from *armour.*]

1. The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe.

The ſword
Of Michael, from the *armory* of God,
Was giv'n him temper'd ſo, that neither keen,
Nor ſolid, might reſiſt that edge. *Milton.*

With plain heroick magnitude of mind,
And celeſtial vigour arm'd,
Their *armories* and magazines contemns. *Milton.*

Let a man conſider theſe virtues, with the contrary ſins, and then, as out of a full *armory*, or magazine, let him furniſh his conſcience with texts or ſcripture. *South.*

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Nigh at hand
Celeſtial *armory*, ſhields, helms, and ſpears,
Hung bright, with diamond flaming, and with gold. *Milton.*

3. Enſigns armorial.

Well worthy be you of that *armory*,
Wherein you have great glory won this day. *Fairy Queen.*

A'RMOUR. *n. ſ.* [*armateur*, Fr. *armatura*. Lat.] Defenſive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armour*. *Shakeſpeare.*

That they might not go naked among their enemies, the only *armour* that Chriſt allows them is prudence and innocence. *South.*

A'RMOUR-BEARER. *n. ſ.* [from *armour* and *bear.*] He that carries the armour of another.

His *armour-bearer* firſt, and next he kill'd
His charioteer. *Dryden.*

A'RMPIT. *n. ſ.* [from *arm* and *pit.*] The hollow place under the ſhoulder.

The handles to theſe gouges are made ſo long, that the handle may reach under the *armpit* of the workman. *Moxon.*

Others hold their plate under the left *arm-pit*, the beſt ſituation for keeping it warm. *Swift.*

ARMS. *n. ſ. without the ſingular number.* [*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Thoſe *arms*, which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquiſh'd, now the victor bore. *Pope.*

2. A ſtate of hoſtility.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in *arms*. *Shakeſ.*

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I ſing. *Dryden.*

Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms,
Both breathing ſlaughter, both reſolv'd in *arms*. *Pope.*

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up roſe the victor angels, and to *arms*
The matin trumpet ſung. *Milton.*

The ſeas and rocks and ſkies rebound,
To *arms*, to *arms*, to *arms*! *Pope.*

5. The enſigns armorial of a family.

A'RMY. *n. ſ.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*

Number itſelf importeth not much in *armies*, where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

The meaneſt ſoldier, that has fought often in an *army*, has a truer knowledge of war, than he that has writ whole volumes, but never was in any battle. *South.*

The Tuſcan leaders and their *army* ſing,
Which follow'd great Æneas to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their names declare. *Dryden.*

2. A great number.

The fool hath planted in his memory an *army* of good words. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

AROMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aromatick.*] Spicy; fragrant; high ſcented.

All things that are hot, *aromatical*, and pleaſant liquors or powders. *Bacon.*

Volatile oils refreſh the animal ſpirits, but likewiſe are endued with all the inconveniences of ſuch ſubſtances, producing all the effects of an oily and *aromatical* acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

AROMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]

1. Spicy.

Amidſt whole heaps of ſpices lie he ſtill,
And now their odours *armatick* ſcent the fly:
Some precioully by ſhatter'd porcelain fall,
And fume by an *aromatick* ſpirituous die. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; ſtrong ſcented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Die of a roſe in *aromatick* pain. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* Spices.

They were furniſhed for exchange of their *aromaticks*, and other proper commodities. *Raleigh.*

AROMATIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aromatize.*] The mingling of a due proportion of aromatick ſpices or drugs with any medicine.

To ARO'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]

1. To ſcent with ſpices; to impregnate with ſpices.

Drink the firſt cup at ſupper hot, and half an hour before ſupper ſomething hot and *aromatized*. *Bacon.*

2. To ſcent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unſavoury odour, as though *aromatized* by their converſion. *Brown.*

ARO'SE. The preterite of the verb *ariſe*. See ARISE.

ARO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *round*.]

1. In a circle.

He shall extend his propagated sway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'ns *around*,
And his broad shoulders with their lights are crown'd.
Dryden.

2. On every side.

And all above was sky, and ocean all *around*.
Dryden.

ARO'UND. *prep.* About; encircling, so as to encompass.

From young Iülus head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryd.*

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse*.]

1. To wake from sleep.

How loud howling wolves *arouse* the jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night. *Shakesp.*

2. To raise up; to excite.

But at last, what last of all woes *arous'd*
Regan to wish for night, by restless musing fed,
Cauld the warm check, and blast the bloom of life.
Thomson.

ARO'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *row*.] In a row; with the breasts all bearing against the same line.

Then some, seeing way are by the sailors worn
In chalky bays, till home they wake *arow*.
Sidney.

But when the second and more slow,
And twice, think not six, they rode *arow*.
Dryden.

ARO'YNT. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but very ancient use.] Be gone; away: a word of expulsion, or avoiding.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night mare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right. *Shakesp.*

ARQUEBUSE. *n. s.* [Fr. spelt falsely *hargubus*.] A hand gun. It seems to have anciently meant much the same as our carabine, or fusee.

A *harquebus*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the sides. *Bacon.*

ARQUEBUSIER, *n. s.* [from *arquebuse*.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compassed them in with fifteen thousand *arquebusiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed. *Knolles.*

ARRACH, ORRACH, or ORRAGE. *n. s.* One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. Its leaves are very good in pottage.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

ARRACK, or ARACK. *n. s.* The word *arrack* is an Indian name for strong waters of all kinds; for they call our spirits and brandy English *arrack*. But what we understand by the name *arrack*, is no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree. *Chambers.*

I find this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods.
Spectator.

To ARRAIGN. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to set in order.]

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place. One is said to *arraign* a writ in a county, that sits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial. *Cowell.*

Summon a session, that we may *arraign*
Our most disloyal lady; for as she hath
Been publickly accused, so shall she have
A just and open trial. *Shakespeare.*

2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, in a satire.

Reverse of nature! shall such copies then
Arraign th' originals of Maro's pen? *Roscommon.*

He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he despises him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart.
South.

3. It has *for* before the fault.

My own enemies I shall never answer; and if your lordship has any, they will not *arraign* you *for* want of knowledge.
Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.

ARRAIGNMENT. *n. s.* [from *arraign*.] The act of arraigning; an accusation; a charge.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women. *Dryden.*

To ARRANGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose.

I chanc'd this day
To see two knights in travel on my way,
(A sorry sight!) *arrang'd* in battle new.
Fairy Queen.

How effectually are its muscular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows disposed! *Cheyne.*

ARRANGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *arrange*.] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts in elastick bodies, which may be facilitated by use.
Cheyne.

ARRANT. *adj.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at first applied in its proper signification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant rogue*, that is, a *rambling rogue*, lost, in time, its original signification, and being by its use understood to imply something bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arrantest* coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy. *Sidney.*

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* fool than before. *L'Estrange.*

And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore.
Dryden.

ARRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant*.] Corruptly; shamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning cloaks. *L'Estrange.*

ARRAS. *n. s.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapestry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every side
With rich array and costly *arras* dight.
Fairy Queen.

He's going to his mother's closet;
Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself,
To hear the process. *Shakespeare.*

As he shall pass the galleries, I'll place
A guard behind the *arras*. *Denham's Sophy.*

ARRAUGHT. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser* in the preter tense, of which I have not found the present, but suppose he derived *arraught* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious sons unto them twain
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.
Fairy Queen.

ARRAY. *n. s.* [*arroy*, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *reye*, Teut. order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *mille hominum arraitorum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The earl espying them scattered near the army, sent one to command them to their *array*. *Hayward.*

Wer't thou fought to deeds
That might require th' *array* of war, thy skill
Of conduct would be such, that all the world
Could not sustain thy prowess. *Milton.*

A general sets his army in *array*
In vain, unless he fight and win the day. *Denham.*

2. Dress.

A rich throne, as bright as sunny day,
On which there sat most brave embellished
With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,
A maiden queen. *Fairy Queen.*

In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in such *array*. *Dryden.*

3. In law. *Array*, of the Fr. *arroy*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest of men impannelled upon a cause. Thence is the verb *to array* a panel, that is, to set forth one by another the men impannelled. *Cowell.*

To ARRAY. *v. a.* [*arroyer*, old Fr.]

1. To put in order.

2. To deck; to dress; to adorn the person: with the particle *with* or *in*.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency, and *array* thyself *with* glory and beauty. *Job*, xl. 10.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n, *array'd in* gold
Empyreal. *Milton.*

One vest *array'd* the corpse, and one they spread
O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head.
Dryden.

3. In law. See ARRAY in law.

ARRAYERS. *n. s.* [from *array*.] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.
Cowell.

ARREAR. *adv.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive signification of the word, which, though not now in use, seems to be retained by *Spenser*. See REAR.

To leave with speed Atlanta swift *arrear*,
Through forests wild and untrequented land
To chase the lion, boar, or rugged bear.
Fairy Queen.

ARREAR. *n. s.* That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See ARREARAGE.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize; th' *arrears* are yet to pay.
Dryden.

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away, or lost. *Locke.*

It will comfort our grand-children, when they see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*, and boasting, as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich. *Swift.*

ARREARAGE. *n. s.* A word now little used. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.]

Arrearage is the remainder of an account, or sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as a *arrearage* of rent. *Cowell.*

Paget let forth the king of England's title to his debts and pollion from the French king; with all *arrearages*. *Hayward.*

He'll grant the tributs, fend the *arrearages*. *Shakespeare.*

The old *arrearages* under which that crown had long groaned, being defrayed, he hath brought Lorrain to uphold and maintain herfelf. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

ARREARANCE. *n. f.* The fame with *arrear*. See ARREAR. *Dict.*

ARRENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] Is, in the foreft law, the licenfing an owner of lands in the foreft, to incloſe them with a low hedge and ſmall ditch, in conſideration of a yearly rent. *Dict.*

ARREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.

2. [from *ad* and *repo*.] Crept in privily.

ARRE'ST. *n. f.* [from *arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop.]

1. In law.

A ſtop or ſtay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is ſaid to be arreſted. To plead in *arreſt* of judgment, is to ſhew cauſe why judgment ſhould be ſtayed, though the verdict of the twelve be paſſed. To plead in *arreſt* of taking the inqueſt upon the former iſſue, is to ſhew cauſe why an inqueſt ſhould not be taken. An *arreſt* is a certain reſtraint of a man's perſon, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of impriſonment. *Cowell.*

If I could ſpeak ſo wiſely under an *arreſt*, I would ſend for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of impriſonment. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any caption, ſeizure of the perſon.

To the rich man, who had promiſed himſelf eaſe for many years, it was a ſad *arreſt*, that his ſoul was ſurpriſed the firſt night. *Taylor.*

3. A ſtop.

The ſtop and *arreſt* of the air ſheweth, that the air hath little appetite of aſcending. *Bacon.*

To ARRE'ST. *v. a.* [*arreſter*. Fr. to ſtop.]

1. To ſeize by a mandate from a court or officer of juſtice. See ARREST.

Good tidings, my lord Haſtings, for the which I do *arreſt* thee, traitor, of high treaſon. *Shakeſp.*

There's one yonder *arreſted*, and carried to priſon, was worth five thouſand of you all. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſeize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which muſt be paid to maſter Brook; his horſes are *arreſted* for it. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſeize; to lay hands on; to detain by power.

But when as Morpheus had with leaden maze
Arreſted all that goodly company. *Fairy Queen.*

Age itſelf, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, ſhall begin to *arreſt*, ſeize, and remind us of our mortality. *South.*

4. To withhold; to hinder.

This defect of the Engliſh juſtice was the main impediment that did *arreſt* and ſtop the courſe of the conqueſt. *Davis.*

As often as my dogs with better ſpeed
Should ſtretch her flight, ſhe to death decreed. *Dryden.*

Not could her virtues, nor repeated vows
Of thouſand lovers, the relentleſs hand
Of death *arreſt*. *Philips.*

5. To ſtop motion.

To manifeſt the coagulative power, we have *arreſted* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into curdled ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

6. To obſtruct; to ſtop.

Aſcribing the cauſes of things to ſecret properties, hath *arreſted* and laid aſleep all true enquiry. *Bacon.*

ARRE'ST. *n. f.* [In horſemanſhip.] A mangey humour between the ham and paſtern of the hinder legs of a horſe. *Dict.*

A'RRETED. *adj.* [*arrectatus*, low Lat.] He that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is uſed ſometimes for *imputed* or *laid unto*; as, no folly may be *arreted* to one under age. *Cowell.*

To ARRI'DE. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.

2. To ſmile; to look pleaſantly upon one.

ARRI'ERE. *n. f.* [French.] The laſt body of an army, for which we now uſe *rear*.

The horſemen might iſſue forth without diſturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without ſhuffling with the battail or *arriere*. *Hayw.*

ARRI'ERE BAN. *n. f.* [*Caſſeneuve* derives this word from *arriere* and *ban*; *ban* denotes the convening of the nobleſſe or vaſſals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, thoſe who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France ſummons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vaſſals or the nobleſſe, and the vaſſals of his vaſſals.

ARRI'ERE FEE, or FIEF. Is a fee dependant on a ſuperior one. Theſe fees commenced, when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, diſtributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted thoſe officers to gratify the ſoldiers under them in the ſame manner.

ARRI'ERE VASSAL. The vaſſal of a vaſſal. *Trevoux.*

ARRI'SION. *n. f.* [*arriſio*, Lat.] A ſmiling upon. *Dict.*

ARRI'VAL. *n. f.* [from *arrive*.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpoſe.

How are we chang'd ſince we firſt ſaw the queen!
She, like the ſun, does ſtill the ſame appear,
Bright as ſhe was at her *arrival* here. *Waller.*

The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulyſſes upon his own iſland. *Broome's View of Epic Poetry.*

ARRI'VANCE. *n. f.* [from *arrive*.] Company coming: not in uſe.

Every minute's expectancy
Of more *arrivance*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ARRI'VE. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr. to come on ſhore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile,
Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down. *Dryden.*

2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his eſtate, we ſtopped at a little inn, to reſt ourſelves and our horſes. *Sidney.*

3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progreſs. *Locke.*

4. To gain any thing by progreſſive approach.

It is the higheſt wiſdom by deſpiſing the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are bleſſed who converſe with God. *Taylor.*

The virtuous may know in ſpeculation, what they could never *arrive* at by practice, and avoid the ſnares of the crafty. *Addiſon.*

5. The thing to which we *arrive* is always ſuppoſed to be good.

6. To happen: with *to* before the perſon. This ſenſe ſeems not proper.

Happy! to whom this glorious death *arrives*,
More to be valued than a thouſand lives. *Waller.*

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'RROGANCE. } *n. f.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.]
A'RROGANCY. } The act or quality of taking much upon one's ſelf; that ſpecies of pride which conſiſts in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithſtanding ſhe's your wife,
And loves not me; be you, good lord, aſſur'd,
I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*. *Shakeſp.*

Pride hath no other glaſs
To ſhew itſelf but pride; for ſupple knees
Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees. *Shak.*

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth, do I hate. *Prov.* viii. 13.

Diſcourſing of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without *arrogancy*, enfreat a credulity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Humility it expreſſes by the ſtooping and bending of the head; *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we ſay, toſſed up. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A'RROGANT. *adj.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the ſignory therein, muſt be vain and *arrogant*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and ſtates, is natural to popular governments. *Temple.*

A'RROGANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may
Himſelf admire the fortune of his play;
And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,
Think he writes well, becauſe to pleaſes you. *Dryd.*

Another, warm'd
With high ambition, and conceit of proweſs
Inherent, *arrogantly* thus preſum'd;
What if this ſword, full often drench'd in blood,
Should now cleave ſheer the execrable head
Of Churchill. *Philips.*

A'RROGANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *arrogant*.] The ſame with *arrogance*; which ſee. *Dict.*

To ARROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjuſt claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to deſcribe that battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to *arrogate* to the other. *Hayward.*

The popes *arrogated* unto themſelves, that the empire was held of them in homage. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal ſtate,
Will *arrogate* dominion undeſerv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton.*

Rome never *arrogated* to herſelf any infallibility, but what ſhe pretended to be founded upon Chriſt's promiſe. *Tillotſon.*

ARROGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *arrogate*.] A claiming in a proud unjuſt manner. *Dict.*

ARRO'SION. *n. f.* [from *arroſus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

A'RROW. *n. f.* [ærepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is ſhot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

I ſwear to thee by Cupid's ſtrongeſt bow,
By his beſt *arrow* with the golden head. *Shakeſp.*

Here were boys ſo deſperately reſolved, as to pull *arrows* out of the foe's fleſh, and deliver them to be ſhot again by the archers on their ſide. *Hayward.*

A'RROWHEAD. *n. f.* [from *arrow* and

head.] A water plant; ſo called from the reſemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

A'RROWY. *adj.* [from *arrow.*] Conſiſting of arrows.

He ſaw them in their forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them ſhot
Sharp ſleet of *arrowy* ſhow'r againſt the face
Of their purſuers, and o'ercame by flight. *Milton.*

ARSE, *n. ſ.* [earſe, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an ARSE. A vulgar phraſe, ſignifying to be tardy, ſluggiſh, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one ſpur,
As wiſely knowning, could he ſtir
To active trot one ſide of 's horſe,
The other would not *hang an arſe.* *Hudibras.*

ARSE-FOOT. *n. ſ.* A kind of water-fowl, called alſo a *didapper.* *Dict.*

ARSE-SMART. *n. ſ.* [*perſicaria*, Lat.] An herb.

A'RSENAL. *n. ſ.* [*arſenale*, Ital.] A repoſitory of things requiſite to war; a magazine of military ſtores.

I would have a room for the old Roman inſtruments of war, where you might ſee all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an *arſenal* of old Rome. *Addiſon.*

ARSE'NICAL. *adj.* [from *arſenick.*] Containing arſenick; conſiſting of arſenick.

An hereditary conſumption, or one engendered by *arſenical* fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Harvey.*

There are *arſenical*, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath. *Woodward.*

A'RSENICK. *n. ſ.* [ἀρσενικον.] A ponderous mineral ſubſtance, volatile and uninflammable, which gives a whiteneſs to metals in fuſion, and proves a violent corroſive poiſon; of which there are three ſorts. *Native* or *yellow arſenick*, called alſo auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper-mines. *White* or *cryſtalline arſenick* is extracted from the native kind, by ſubliming it with a proportion of ſea ſalt: the ſmalleſt quantity of cryſtalline *arſenick*, being mixed with any metal, abſolutely deſtroys its malleability: and a ſingle grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful ſeeming ſilver, but without ductility. *Red arſenick* is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral ſulphur. *Chambers.*

Arſenick is a very deadly poiſon; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ART. *n. ſ.* [*arte*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing ſomething not taught by nature and inſtinct; as, to *walk* is natural, to *dance* is an *art.*

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *South.*

Bleſt with each grace of nature and of *art.* *Pope.*
Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The laſt and greateſt *art*, the *art* to blot. *Pope.*

2. A ſcience; as, the liberal *arts.*

Arts that reſpect the mind were ever reputed nobler than thoſe that ſerve the body. *Ben Jonſon.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at *arts* he did not underſtand? *Dryden.*

3. A trade.

This obſervation is afforded us by the *art* of making ſugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulneſs; ſkill; dexterity.

The *art* of our heceſſities is ſtrange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakeſp.*

5. Cunning.

More matter, with leſs *art.* *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in *art* as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it ſo. *Shakeſp.*

ARTE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *artery.*] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the ſpringy frame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languiſh'd in the *arterial* road.
Blackmore.

As this mixture of blood and chyle paſſeth through the *arterial* tube, it is preſſed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward againſt the ſides of the tube, and the elaſtick force of the air preſſing it on the oppoſite ſides of thoſe air-bladders, along the ſurface of which this *arterial* tube creeps. *Arbuthnot.*

ARTERIO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρτηρια, and τεμνω, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in uſe among the French.

A'RTERY. *n. ſ.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An *artery* is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each *artery* is compoſed of three coats; of which the firſt ſeems to be a thread of fine blood veſſels and nerves, for nouriſhing the coats of the *artery*; the ſecond is made up of circular, or rather ſpiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer ſtrata, according to the bigneſs of the *artery.* Theſe fibres have a ſtrong elaſticity, by which they contract themſelves with ſome force, when the power by which they have been ſtretched out ceaſes. The third and inmoſt coat is a fine tranſparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwiſe, upon the dilatation of an *artery*, would eaſily ſeparate the ſpiral fibres from one another. As the *arteries* grow ſmaller, theſe coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins ſeem only to be continuations of the capillary *arteries.* *Quincy.*

The *arteries* are elaſtic tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood ſtill forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

A'RTFUL. *adj.* [from *art* and *full.*]

1. Performed with art.

The laſt of theſe was certainly the moſt eaſy, but, for the ſame reaſon, the leaſt *artful.* *Dryden.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; ſkilful; dexterous.

O ſtill the ſame, Ulyſſes, ſhe rejoin'd,
In uſeful craft ſucceſsfully refin'd,
Artful in ſpeech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*

A'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *artful.*] With art; ſkilfully; dexterouſly.

The reſt in rank: Honoria, chief in place,
Was *artfully* contriv'd to ſet her face
To front the thicket, and behold the chace. *Dryd.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption.
How irreſiſtibly muſt it prevail, whe the ſeeds of it are *artfully* ſown, and induſtriouſly cultivated!
Rogers.

A'RTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *artful.*]

1. Skill.

Conſider with how much *artfulneſs* his bulk and ſituation is contrived, to have juſt matter to draw round him theſe maſſy bodies. *Cheyne.*

2. Cunning.

ARTHRI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *arthritis.*]
ARTHRI'TICK. }

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the *arthritick* diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leeches, though ſome want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritical* analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and muſculous parts, are able to make progreſſion.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ARTHRITIS. n. ſ. [ἀρθρίτις, from ἀρθρον, a joint.] Any diſtemper that affects the joints, but the gout particularly. *Quincy.*

ARTICHOKE. *n. ſ.* [*artichault*, Fr.]

This plant is very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine-tree; the bottom of each ſcale, as alſo at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleſhy eatable ſubſtance. *Miller.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the ſtalk, another to the fruit or ſeed, but the *artichoke.* *Bacon.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, ſtimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'RTICHOKE *of Jeruſalem.* A ſpecies of ſun-flower.

A'RTICK. *adj.* [it ſhould be written *arctick*, from ἀρκτικος.] Northern; under the Bear. See ARCTICK.

But they would have winters like thoſe beyond the *artick* circle; for the ſun would be 80 degrees from them. *Brown.*

In the following example it is, contrary to cuſtom, ſpelt after the French manner, and accented on the laſt ſyllable.

To you, who live in chill degree,
As map informs, of fifty-three,
And do not much for cold atone,
By bringing thither fifty-one,
Methinks all climes ſhould be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole *artique.* *Dryden.*

A'RTICLE. *n. ſ.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of ſpeech, as, *the*, *an*; *the* man, *an* ox.

2. A ſingle clauſe of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine, not ſo. *Hooker.*

Have the ſummary of all our griefs,
When time ſhall ſerve to ſhew in *articles.* *Shakeſp.*

Many believe the *article* of remiſſion of ſins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the *article* otherwiſe than God intended it.
Taylor's Holy Living.

All the precepts, promiſes, and threatenings of the goſpel will riſe up in judgment againſt us; and the *articles* of our faith will be ſo many *articles* of accuſation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, That we did not obey the goſpel which we profeſſed to believe; that we made confeſſion of the chriſtian faith, but lived like heathens. *Tillotſon.*

You have ſmall reaſon to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; ſtipulations.

I embrace theſe conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shakeſpeare.*

It would have gall'd his ſurly nature,
Which eaſily endures not *article*,
Tying him to aught. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Canſield had not, in that *article* of time, given them that brisk charge, by which other troops were ready, the king himſelf had been in danger.
Clarendon.

To A'RTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun *article.*] To ſtipulate; to make terms.

Such

Such is love's warfare is my case,
I may not wield for grace,
Having put love at last to show this face. *Donne.*

He had not infringed the least tittle of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

If it be said, God chose the successor, that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them. *Locke.*

To A'RTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles.

He, whose life seems fair, yet if all his errours and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

ARTI'CULAR. *adj.* [*articularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints. In medicine, an epithet applied to a disease, which more immediately infests the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis.*

ARTI'CULATE. *adj.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct; divided, as the parts of a limb are divided by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* sounds; that is, sounds varied and changed at proper pauses, in opposition to the voice of animals, which admit no such variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of speaking clear and distinct, in which one sound is not confounded with another.

In speaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the *articulate* sounds, the words, are not confounded. *Bacon.*

The first, at least, of these I thought denyed
To beasts; whom God, on their creation-day,
Created mute to all *articulate* sound. *Milton.*

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers on either hand. On the left, they accounted their digits and *articulate* numbers unto an hundred; on the right hand, hundreds and thousands.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in use.

Henry's instructions were extreme curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquisition, than negotiation: requiring an answer in distinct articles to his questions. *Bacon.*

To ARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *article.*]

1. To form words; to utter distinct syllables; to speak as a man.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* sounds into voices.
Glanville.

Parisian academists, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muscles of their tongue, which do most serve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like those of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themselves with a little *articulated* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make terms; to treat. These two latter significations are unusual.

Send us to Rome
The best, with whom we may *articulate*
For their own good and ours. *Shakespeare.*

To ARTI'CULATE. *v. n.* To speak distinctly.

ARTI'CULATELY. *adv.* [from *articulate.*] In an articulate voice.

The secret purpose of our heart, no less *articulately* spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTI'CULATENESS. *n. s.* [from *articulate.*] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *articulate.*]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a sweetish liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrification of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the *articulations.* *Ray.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be articulate, but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of sound. *Bacon.*

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of some parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Holder.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

A'RTIFICE. *n. s.* [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.

It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue; none of all these laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all these cloaks and coverings. *South.*

2. Art; trade; skill obtained by science or practice.

ARTI'FICER. *n. s.* [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artist; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and stairs, rather directed to the use of the guest, than to the eye of the *artificer.* *Sidney.*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture. *Sandys.*

In the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of several kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He, soon aware,
Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud! and was the first
That practis'd falsehood under saintly shew. *Milt.*
Th' *artificer* of lies
Renews th' assault, and his last battery tries.
Dryden.

3. A dexterous or artful fellow: not in use.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer.* *Ben Jonson.*

ARTIFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*artificiel*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Bathius used the *artificial* day of torches to lighten the sports their inventions could contrive. *Sidney.*

The curtains closely drawn the light to sharpen,
As if he had contrived to see unseen:
Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder but that it is possible to contrive such an *artificial* revolution. *Wilkins.*

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile,
And cry, Content, to that which grieves my heart,
And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shakesp.*

The refolution which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been supported by an obsequious party, and then with usual methods confirmed by an *artificial* majority. *Swift.*

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

These seem to be the more *artificial*, as those of a single person the more natural governments. *Temple.*

ARTIFICIAL *Arguments.* [In rhetorick.] Are proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; which are thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFICIAL *Lines*, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmick fines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Chambers.*

ARTIFICIAL *Numbers*, are the same with logarithms.

ARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *artificial.*]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultiness less, how *artificially* he set out the torments of his own conscience. *Sidney.*

Should any one be cast upon a desolate island, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiously adorned. *Ray.*

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* sifted. *Addison.*

ARTIFI'CIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *artificial.*] Artfulness. *Dict.*

ARTIFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *artificium.*] The same with *artificial.*

ARTI'LLERY. *n. s. It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war; always used of missive weapons.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. 1 *Sam.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Ha! I not hear'd great ordnance in the field?
And heaven's *artillery* thunder in the skies? *Shakesp.*

I'll to the Tower with all the haste I can,
To view th' *artillery* and munition. *Shakesp.*

Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, but sixteen pieces, every piece having a great way. *Haywards.*

He that views a fort to take it,
Plants his *artillery* against the weakest place. *Dryden.*

ARTISA'N. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Artist; professor of an art.

What are the most judicious *artisans*, but the mimicks of nature? *Wotton's Architecture.*

Best and happiest *artisan*,
Best of painters, if you can,
With your many colour'd art,
Draw the noblest of my heart. *Cowley.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

I who had some better means to oppose me, must have an *artisan* for my antagonist. *Addison.*

A'RTIST. *n. s.* [*artiste*, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ships, what bodies best withstand,
Instruct the *artists*, and reward their hand. *Waller.*

Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artists* Thebes could command,
Who sold for hire, or sought for better fame:
The master painters and the carvers came. *Dryd.*

When I made this, an *artist* undertook to imitate it; but using another way, it fell much short. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. A skilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himself an *artist* at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body. *Locke.*

A'RTLESLY. *adv.* [from *artless.*]

1. In an artless manner; without skill.

2. Naturally; sincerely; without craft.

Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet pleasing, when openly and *artlessly* represented. *Pope.*

A'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *art* and *less.*]

1. Unskilful; wanting art; sometimes with the particle *of.*

The

The high-shoed plowman, should be quit the land,
Artless of stars, and of the moving sand. *Dryd.*

2. Void of fraud; as, an *artless* maid.

3. Contrived without skill; as, an *artless* tale.

ARUNDINA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Dict.*

ARUNDI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

AS. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]

1. In the same manner with something else.

When thou dost hear I am *as* I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be *as* thou wast.
Shakespeare.

In singing, *as* in piping, you excel;
And scarce your master could perform so well. *Dryd.*

I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did; but all these are to no purposes: the world will not live, think, or love *as* I do. *Swift.*

2. In the manner that.

Mad *as* I was, I could not bear his fate
With silent grief, but loudly blam'd the state.
Dryden's Aeneid.

The landlord, in his shirt *as* he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn sword in the other, ventured out of the room. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. That; in a consequential sense.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, *as* they thought it best with stricken sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

He had such a dexterous prochivity, *as* his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Wotton.*

The relations are so uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

God shall by grace prevent sin so soon, *as* to keep the soul in the virginity of its first innocence. *South.*

4. In the state of another.

Madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counsel;
I'd speak my own distress.
A. Philips, Distr. d Mother.

5. Under a particular consideration; with a particular respect.

Besides that law which concerneth men *as* men, and that which belongs unto men *as* they are men, linked with others in some society, there is a third which toucheth several bodies politick, so far forth *as* one of them hath politick concerns with another. *Hooker's Eccles. Polity.*

Do it then, be as good *as* thy word now?—
—— Why, Hal, thou knowest, *as* thou art but a man, I dare; but *as* thou art a prince, I fear thee, *as* I fear the roaring of the lion's whelp.
Shakesp. Henry IV.

The objections that are raised *as* touching it are ready to be as follow. *Cary's Perfect Warder.*

6. Like; of the same kind with.

A simple idea is one uniform idea, *as* sweet, bitter. *Watts.*

7. In the same degree with.

Where you, sullen, you are *as* matter blind,
Conduct and beauteous disposition find. *Blackmore.*

Well hast thou spoke, the blue eyed maid replies,
Thou good old man, benevolent *as* wise. *Pope's Od.*

8. As if; according to the manner that would be if.

The squire began nigher to approach,
And wind his horn under the castle wall,
That with the noise it shook *as* it would fall.
Fairy Queen.

They all contended to creep into his humour, and to do that, *as* of themselves, which they conceived he desired they should do. *Hayward.*

Contented in a nest of snow
He lies, *as* he his bliss did know,
And to the wind no more would go. *Waller.*

So hot th' assault, so high the tumult rose,
As all the Dardan and Argolick race
Had been contracted in that narrow space. *Dryd.*

Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me wheresoe'er I go,
As fate sought only me. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by whom ye believed, even *as* the Lord gave to every man. *1 Cor.*

Their figure being printed,
As just before, I think, I hinted,
Alma inform'd can try the case. *Prior.*

The republick is shut up in the great duke's dominions, who at present is very much incensed against it. The occasion is *as* follows.
Addison on Italy.

10. As it were; in some sort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought king Richard had said enough for them; and took them to be but *as* of the king's party, because they were in his power, and at his disposal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

11. While; at the same time that.

At either end, it whistled *as* it flew,
And as the brands were green, so dropp'd the dew;
Infected *as* it fell with sweat of sanguine hue.
Dryden.

These haughty words Alecto's rage provoke,
And frighted Turnus trembled *as* she spoke.
Dryden.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents, and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and *as* it runs refines.
Addison's Cato.

12. Because.

He that commanded the injury to be done, is first bound; then he that did it; and they also are obliged who did so assist, *as* without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*

13. Because it is; because they are.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nourish the tree, *as* those that would be trees themselves. *Bacon.*

14. Equally.

Before the place
A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;
As many voices issue, and the sound
Of Sybil's words *as* many times rebound. *Dryden.*

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publish books, and contradict others, and even themselves, *as* they please, with as little danger of being confuted, as of being understood. *Boyle.*

16. With; answering to *like* or *same*.

Stern, well met; whither away so fast?—
—Upon the like devotion *as* yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there.
Shakesp. Richard III.

17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to *as*.

Every offence committed in the state of nature, may, in the state of nature, be also punished, and *as* far both *as* it may in a commonwealth. *Locke.*

As there is good, that human nature should exist; so certain it is, that the circular revolutions of the earth and planets, rather than other motions which might as possibly have been, do declare God. *Bentley.*

18. Going before *as*, in a comparative sense; the first *as* being sometimes understood.

Sempronius is *as* brave a man *as* Cato. *Addison.*

Bright *as* the sun, and like the morning fair.
Granville.

19. Answering to *such*.

Is it not every man's interest, that there should be *such* a governour of the world as designs our happiness, *as* would govern us for our advantage? *Tillotson.*

20. Having *so* to answer it; in a conditional sense.

As far *as* they carry light and conviction to any other man's understanding, *so* far, I hope, my labour may be of use to him. *Locke.*

21. *So* is sometimes understood.

As to my speculations, I have endeavoured to extinguish passion and prejudice, I am still desirous of doing some good in this particular. *Spectator.*

22. Answering to *so* conditionally.

So may th' auspicious queen of love
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;
As thou, to whom the muse commends
The best of poets and of friends,
Dost thy committed pledge restore. *Dryden.*

23. Before *how* it is sometimes redundant; but this is in low language.

As how, dear Syphax? *Addison's Cato.*

24. It seems to be redundant before *yet*; to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath *as* yet lasted but six, yet there hath been much more action in the present war. *Addison.*

25. In a sense of comparison, followed by *so*.

As when a dab-chick wabbles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops;
So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure spread. *Pope.*

26. As FOR; with respect to.

As for the rest of those who have written against me, they deserve not the least notice.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.

27. As IF; in the same manner that it would be if.

Answering their questions, *as if* it were a matter that needed it. *Locke.*

28. As TO; with respect to.

I pray thee, speak to me *as to* thy thinkings,
As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worst of thoughts
The worst of words. *Shakesp. Othello.*

They pretend, in general, to great refinements, *as to* what regards Christianity. *Addison on Italy.*

I was mistaken *as to* the day, placing that accident about thirty-six hours sooner than it happened. *Swift.*

29. As WELL AS; equally with.

Each man's mind has some peculiarity, *as well as* his face, that distinguishes him from all others. *Locke.*

It is adorned with admirable pieces of sculpture, *as well* modern *as* ancient. *Addison on Italy.*

30. As THOUGH; as if.

These should be at first gently treated, *as though* we expected an imposthumation. *Sharp's Surg.*

ASA DULCIS. See BENZOIN.

ASA FOETIDA. } *n. s.* A gum or resin
ASSA FOETIDA. } brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell; which is said to distil, during the heat of summer, from a little shrub. *Chambers.*

ASARABACCA. n. s. [*asarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

ASBE'STINE. *adj.* [from *asbestos*.] Something incombustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis asbestos*.

ASBESTOS. n. s. [ἄσβεστος.] A sort of native fossile stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a greyish colour. It is almost insipid to the taste, indissoluble in water, and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire. But in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this stone was found to lose a dram of its weight each time. This stone is found in Anglesey in Wales, and in Aberdeenshire in Scotland. *Chambers.*

ASCARIDES. n. s. [ἀσκαρίδες, from ἀσκαρίζω, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum,

so called from their continual troublesome motion, causing an intolerable itching. *Quincy.*

To ASCEND. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.]

1. To move upwards; to mount; to rise.

Then to the heav'n of heav'ns shall he *ascend*,
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine. *Milton.*

2. To proceed from one degree of good to another.

By their steps we shall *ascend* to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

3. To stand higher in genealogy.

The only incest was in the *ascending*, not collateral branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted incest.
Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.

To ASCEND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing.

They *ascend* the mountains, they descend the vallies, *Delaney's Revelation examined.*

ASCE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *ascend.*] That may be ascended. *Dict.*

ASCE'NDANT. *n. s.* [from *ascend.*]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest *ascendant*.
Temple.

3. Superiority; influence.

By the *ascendant* he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much. *Clarendon.*

Some star, I find,
Has giv'n thee an *ascendant* o'er my mind. *Dryd.*

When they have got an *ascendant* over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves scarecrows. *Locke.*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

The most nefarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between *ascendants* and descendants *in infinitum*; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

ASCE'NDANT. *adj.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering.

Christ outdoes Moses, before he displaces him; and shews an *ascendant* spirit above him. *South.*

2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon.

Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time *ascendant*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ASCE'NDENCY. *n. s.* [from *ascend.*] Influence; power.

Custom has some *ascendency* over understanding, and what at one time seemed decent, appears disagreeable afterwards. *Watts.*

ASCE'NSION. *n. s.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then rising from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities, and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open shew; and, with *ascension* bright,
Captivity led captive through the air. *Parad. Lost.*

2. The thing rising, or mounting.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Right ASCENSION, in astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension* is an arch of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

ASCE'NSION-DAY. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCE'NSIONAL *Difference*, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point to the surface of the sphere. *Chambers.*

ASCE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *ascend.*] In a state of ascent: not in use.

The cold augments when the days begin to increase, though the sun be then *ascensive*, and returning from the winter tropick.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ASCE'NT. *n. s.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]

1. Rise; the act of rising; the act of mounting.

To him with swift *ascent* he up return'd,
Into his blissful bosom reassum'd
In glory, as of old. *Milton.*

2. The way by which one ascends.

The temple, and the several degrees of *ascent* whereby men did climb up to the same, as if it had been a *scala cœli*, be all poetical and fabulous.
Bacon.

It was a rock
Conspicuous far; winding with one *ascent*
Accessible from earth, one entrance high. *Milton.*

3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy excels the sight
By such a vast *ascent*, or swells to such a height.
Addison.

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be diversified with depressed valleys and swelling *ascents*. *Bentley.*

To ASCERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*acertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish.

The divine law both *ascertaineth* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker.*

Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp. *Locke.*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt: often with *of*.

Right judgment of myself, may give me the other certainty; that is, *ascertain* me that I am in the number of God's children.
Hammond's Practical Catechism.

This makes us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity, because it *ascertains* us of the goodness of our work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ASCERTA'INER. *n. s.* [from *ascertain.*] The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTA'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *ascertain.*] A settled rule; an established standard.

For want of *ascertainment*, how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes.
Swift to Lord Middleton.

ASCE'TICK. *adj.* [ἀσκητικὸς.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

None lived such long lives as monks and hermits, sequestered from plenty to a constant *ascetick* course of the severest abstinence and devotion.
South.

ASCE'TICK. *n. s.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending those *ascetick*s, that out of a pretence of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in deserts.
Norris.

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetick* in his solitudes. *Atterbury.*

A'SCII. *n. s.* *It has no singular.* [from ἀ, without, and σκιὰ, a shadow.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because they have the sun twice a year vertical to them. *Dict.*

ASCI'TES. *n. s.* [from ἀσκὸς, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy.*

There are two kinds of dropsy, the anasarca, called also leucophlegmacy, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the membrana adiposa; and the *ascites*, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ASCI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *ascites.*] Be-
ASCI'TICK. } longing to an ascites; dropsical; hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anasarcous or ascitical. *Wiseman. Surg.*

ASCITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ascititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent: not original.

Homer has been took up an *ascititious* name, from some accident of his life. *Pope.*

ASCRI'BABLE. *adj.* [from *ascribe.*] That which may be ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a mistaken perswasion, that that phænomena are the effects of nature's abhorrency of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly *ascribable* to the weight and spring of the air. *Boyle.*

To ASCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause.

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *ascribing* it to any other reason than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may justly *ascribe* those jealousies and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. *Rogers.*

2. To attribute as a quality to persons, or accident to substance.

Those perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be *ascribed* to God, in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else. *Tillotson.*

ASCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Dict.*

ASCRI'PTITIOUS. *adj.* [*ascriptitius*, Lat.] That which is ascribed. *Dict.*

ASH. *n. s.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. æsc, Saxon.]

1. A tree.

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many stamina. The ovary becomes a seed-vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue. *Miller.*

With which of old he charm'd the savage train,
And call'd the mountain *ashes* to the plain. *Dryd.*

2. The wood of the ash.

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where against
My grained *ash* an hundred times hath broke,
And scar'd the moon with splinters.
Shakesp. Coriolanus.

ASHA'MED. *adj.* [from *shame.*] Touched with shame; generally with *of* before the

——the cauſe of flame if a noun, and *to* if a verb.

Profeſs publickly the doctrine of Jeſus Chriſt, not being *aſhamed of* the word of God, or *of* any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

One would have thought ſhe would have ſtirr'd; but ſtrove
With modeſty, and was *aſham'd to* move. *Dryden.*

This I have ſhadowed, that you may not be *aſhamed of* that hero, whoſe protection you undertake. *Dryden.*

Ash-coloured. *adj.* [from *aſh* and *colour.*] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an aſhen branch.

Clay, *aſh-coloured*, was part of a ſtratum which lay above the ſtrata of ſtone. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

A'shen. *adj.* [from *aſh.*] Made of aſh wood.

At once he ſaid, and threw
His *aſhen* ſpear, which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryd.*

A'shes. *n. ſ. wants the ſingular.* [æſca, Sax. *aſche*, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relicks would be left of it, as when *aſhes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby on Bodies.*

This late diſſenſion, grown between the peers,
Burns under feigned *aſhes* of forg'd love,
And will at laſt break out into a flame.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Aſhes contain a very fertile ſalt, and are the beſt manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not waſh away their ſalt. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

2. The remains of the body; often uſed in poetry for the carcaſe, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale *aſhes* of the houſe of Lancaſter!
Thou bloodleſs remnant of that royal blood!
Shakeſpeare.

To great Lurtes I bequeath
A taſk of grief, his ornaments of death;
Loth, when the fates his royal *aſhes* claim,
The Grecian matrons taint my ſpotleſs name.
Pope.

A'shlar. *n. ſ.* [with maſons.] Free ſtones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickneſſes.

A'shleering. *n. ſ.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under ſide of the raſters. *Builder's Dict.*

Asho're. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſhore.*]

1. On ſhore; on the land.

The poor Engliſhman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *aſhore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

2. To the ſhore; to the land.

We may as bootleſs ſpend our vain command,
As ſend our precepts to the leviathan
To come *aſhore*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

May thy billows rowl *aſhore*
The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton's Comus.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *aſhore* I went,
And all the following night in Chios ſpent.
Addiſon's Ovid.

Ashwe'dnesday. *n. ſ.* The firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of ſprinkling aſhes on the head.

A'shweed. *n. ſ.* [from *aſh* and *weed.*] An herb.

A'shy. *adj.* [from *aſh.*] Aſh-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitiſh grey.

Oft have I ſeen a timely parted ghoſt
Of *aſhy* ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs.
Shakeſpeare.

Asi'de. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſide.*]

1. To one ſide; out of the perpendicular direction.

The ſtorm ruſh'd in, and Arcite ſtood aghaſt;
The flames were blown *aſide*, yet ſhone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light.
Dryden.

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the ſubjects eyes a little *aſide*. *Bacon.*

3. From the company; as, to ſpeak *aſide*.

He took him *aſide* from the multitude.
Mark, vii. 33.

A'sinary. *adj.* [*aſinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs. *Dict.*

A'sinine. *adj.* [from *aſinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs.

You ſhall have more ado to drive our dulleſt youth, our ſtocks and ſtubs from ſuch nurture, than we have now to hale our choiceſt and hopefulleſt wits to that *aſinine* feaſt of ſow-thiſtles and brambles. *Milton.*

To **Ask.** *v. a.* [ærcian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg: ſometimes with an *accuſative* only; ſometimes with *for*.

When thou doſt *aſk* me *bleſſing*, I'll kneel down,
And *aſk* of thee *forgiveneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have nothing elſe to *aſk*, but that
Which you deny already: yet will *aſk*,
That, if we fail in our requeſt, the blame
May hang upon your hardneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

In long journies, *aſk* your maſter *leave* to give ale to the horſes. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim: as, to *aſk* a price for goods.

Aſk me never ſo much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye ſhall ſay unto me: but give me the damſel to wife. *Geneſis*, xxxiv. 12.

He ſaw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and *aſk'd* their quiet graves. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To queſtion.

O inhabitant of Aroer, ſtand by the way and eſpy, *aſk* him that flieth, and her that eſcapeth, and ſay, what is done? *Jeremiah*, xlviii. 19.

4. To enquire; with *after* before the thing.

He ſaid, wherefore is it that thou doſt *aſk after* my name? And he bleſſed him there.
Geneſis, xxxii. 29.

5. To require, as phyſically neceſſary.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and veer out all ſail; ſo to take it in and contract it, is no leſs praiſe when the argument doth *aſk* it. *Ben Jonſon.*

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be ſtirred by two men's ſtrength; which, if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *aſk* ſix men to ſtir it. *Bacon.*

The adminiſtration paſſes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to diſpatch: but any exigence of ſtate *aſks* a much longer time to conduct any deſign to its maturity. *Addiſon.*

To **Ask.** *v. n.*

1. To petition; to beg: with *for* before the thing.

My ſon, haſt thou ſinned? do ſo no more, but *aſk* pardon *for* thy former ſins. *Eccluſ.* xxi. 1.

If he *aſk for* bread, will he give him a ſtone?
Matt. vii. 9.

2. To make enquiry; with *for* or *of* before the thing. To enquire.

Stand ye in the ways, and ſee, and *aſk for* the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye ſhall find reſt for your ſouls. *Jerem.* vi. 16.

For *aſk* now *of* the days that are paſt, which were before thee, ſince the day that God created man upon the earth, and *aſk* from the one ſide of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any ſuch thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. *Deut.* iv. 32.

Ask, Ash, As, do all come from the Saxon æſc, an aſh tree. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Aska'nce. } *adv.* Sideways; obliquely.
Aska'unce. }

Zelmane, keeping a countenance *aſkance*, as ſhe underſtood him not, told him, it became her evil. *Sidney.*

His wanniſh eyes upon them bent *aſkance*,
And when he ſaw their labours well ſucceed,
He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire miſchance.
Fairfax.

Some ſay, he bid his angels turn *aſkance*
The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more,
From the ſun's axle; they with labour puſh'd
Oblique the centrick globe. *Milton.*

Aska'unt. *adv.* Obliquely; on one ſide.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king *aſkaunt*; and thus replies,
O, impudent. *Dryden.*

Since the ſpace, that lies on either ſide
The ſolar orb, is without limits wide,
Grant that the ſun had happen'd to poſſeſs
A ſeat *aſkaunt*, but one diameter;
Loſt to the light by that unhappy place,
This globe had lain a frozen loathſome maſs.
Blackmore.

A'sker. *n. ſ.* [from *aſk.*]

1. Petitioner.

Have you
Ere now denied the *aſker*? and now again
On him that did not aſk, but mock, beſtow.
Shakeſpeare.

The greatneſs of the *aſker*, and the ſmallneſs of the thing aſked, had been ſufficient to enforce his requeſt. *South.*

2. Enquirer.

Every *aſker* being ſatisfied, we may conclude that all their conceptions of being in a place are the ſame. *Digby of Bodies.*

A'sker. *n. ſ.* A water newt.

Aske'w. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſkew.*] Aſide; with contempt.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,
Then is my ſoul with life and love inſpir'd:
But when ye lowre, or look on me *aſkew*,
Then do I die. *Spenſer.*

Then take it, Sir, as it was writ,
Nor look *aſkew* at what it ſaith;
There's no petition in it. *Prior.*

To **Asla'ke.** *v. a.* [from *a* and *ſlake*, or *ſlack.*] To remit; to mitigate; to ſlacken. Obſolete.

But this continual, cruel, civil war
No ſkill can ſtint, nor reaſon can *aſlake*. *Spenſer.*

Whilſt ſeeking to *aſlake* thy raging fire,
Thou in me kindleſt much more great deſire.
Spenſer.

Asla'nt. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſlant.*] Obliquely; on one ſide; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aſlant* a brook,
That ſhews his hoar leaves in the glaſſy ſtream.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.

He fell; the ſhaft
Drove thro' his neck *aſlant*; he ſpurns the ground,
And the ſoul iſſues through the weaſon's wound.
Dryden.

Asle'ep. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſleep.*]

1. Sleeping; at reſt.

How many thouſands of my pooreſt ſubjects
Are at this hour *aſleep*! O gentle ſleep,
Nature's ſoft nurſe, how have I frighted thee!
Shakeſpeare.

The diligence of trade, and noiſeful gain,
And luxury more late *aſleep* were laid:
All was the night's, and in her ſilent reign,
No ſound the reſt of nature did invade. *Dryden.*

There is no difference between a perſon *aſleep*, and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To sleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall *asleep*. *Bacon's Essays.*

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon lull'd *asleep*. *Milton.*

ASLO'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *slope*.] With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*, a reasonable depth under the ground. *Bacon*

The curse *aslope*
Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I must earn
My bread: what harm? Idleness had been worse:
My labour will sustain me. *Milton.*

The knight did stoop,
And sate on further side *aslope*. *Hudibras*

ASO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *a*, priv. and σῶμα, a body.] Incorporeal, or without a body.

ASP. } *n. s.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind of
A'SPICK. } serpent, whose poison kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. It is said to be very small, and peculiar to Egypt and Libya. Those that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and the manner of their dying being by sleep without any pain, Cleopatra chose it. *Calmet.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke
Of *asp*'s sting herself did kill. *Fairy Queen.*

Scorpion, and *asp*, and amphisbæna dire,
And dipsas. *Milton.*

ASP. *n. s.* A tree. See ASPEN.

ASPA'LATHUS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.
2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste. *Aspalathus* affords an oil of admirable scent, reputed one of the best perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *alpalathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh. *Eccles.* xxiv.

ASPA'RAGUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. It has a rosaceous flower of six leaves, placed orbicularly, out of whose centre rises the pointal, which turns to a soft globular berry, full of hard seeds. *Miller.*

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been suspected by some physicians, as not friendly to the kidneys: when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality; but then they are not so agreeable. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ASPECT. *n. s.* [*aspectus*, Lat. It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, which is now placed on the first.]

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have presented the tongue under a double *aspect*, such as may justify the definition, that it is the best and worst part. *Government of the Tongue.*

They are, in my judgment, the image or picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aspect* of a world lying in its rubbish. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Countenance; look.

Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn salt tears,
Sham'd their *aspects* with store of childish drops. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?
'Tis his *aspect* of terrour. All's not well. *Shakesp.*

Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*

Then shall thy Cragga (and let me call him mine)
On the cast ore another Pollio shine;
With *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope*

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.

Purer than fairest, in his fawning eye,
Whose sole *aspect* he counts felicity. *Spenser.*

When an evious or an amorous *aspect* doth infect the spirits of another, there is joined both affection and imagination. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

4. Direction towards any point; view; position.

The setting sun
Slowly descended; and with right *aspect*
Against the eastern gate of Paradise
Levell'd his evening rays. *Paradise Lost*

I have built a strong wall, faced to the south *aspect* with brick. *Swift.*

5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation.

The light got from the opposite arguings of men of parts, shewing the different sides of things, and their various *aspects* and probabilities, would be quite lost, if every one were obliged to say after the speaker. *Locke.*

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

There's some ill planet reigns,
I must be patient till the heavens look
With an *aspect* more favourable.
Shakesp. Winter's Tale

Not unlike that which astrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign *aspect* the one to the other. *Wotton*

To the blank moon
Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions, and *aspects*,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite.
Paradise Lost.

Why does not every single star shed a separate influence, and have *aspects* with other stars of their own constellation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] To behold: not used.

Happy in their mistake, those people whom
The northern pole *aspects*; whom fear of death
(The greatest of all human fears) ne'er moves.
Temple.

ASPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.] Visible; being the object of sight.

He was the sole cause of this *aspectable* and perceivable universal. *Raleigh.*

To this use of informing us what is in this *aspectable* world, we shall find the eye well fitted. *Ray on the Creation.*

ASPE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *aspect*.] Beholding; view.

A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one. *Brown.*

ASPEN, or ASP. *n. s.* [*espe*, Dutch; *asp*, Dan. *eppe*, trembling, Sax. *Somner.*] See POPLAR, of which it is a species.

The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The *aspen* or *asp* tree hath leaves much the same with the poplar, only much smaller, and not so white. *Mortimer*

The builder oak sole king of forests all,
The *aspen*, good for statues, the cypress funeral.
Spenser.

A'SPEN. *adj.* [from *asp* or *aspen*.]

1. Belonging to the asp tree.

Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands
Tremble like *aspen* leaves upon a lute. *Shakesp.*

No gale disturbs the trees,
Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Guy.*

2. Made of aspen wood.

ASPER. adj. [Lat.] Rough; rugged. This word I have found only in the following passage.

All little notes, or very treble notes, give an *asper* sound; for that the base striketh more air than it can well strike equally. *Bacon.*

To A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uneven.

Those corpuscles of colour, insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *asperate* its superficies, according to the bigness and texture of the corpuscles. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *asperate*.] A making rough. *Dict.*

ASPERIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] One of the divisions of plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPE'RITY. *n. s.* [*asperitas*, Lat.]

1. Unevenness; roughness of surface.

Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry bodies are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the surface. *Boyle.*

2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation.
3. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness; crabbedness.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will descend in showers of blessings; but the rigour and *asperity* of the other, in a severe doom upon ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Avoid all unseemliness and *asperity* of carriage; do nothing that may argue a peevish or froward spirit. *Rogers.*

ASPERNA'TION. *n. s.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.] Neglect; disregard. *Dict.*

A'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven.

Black and white are the most *asperous* and unequal of colours; so like, that it is hard to distinguish them: black is the most rough *Bacon.*

To ASPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] To bespatter with censure or calumny.

In the business of Ireland, to strike the opportunity to *asperse* the king, they were too quick.. *Clarendon.*

Curb that impetuous tongue, nor rashly vain,
And singly mad, *asperse* the sovereign reign. *Pope.*

Unjustly poets we *asperse*,
Truth shines the brighter clad in verse. *Swift.*

ASPE'RSION. *n. s.* [*aspersio*, Lat.]

1. A sprinkling.

If thou dost break her virgin knot, before
All sanctimonious ceremonies,
And sweet *aspersions* shall the heavens let fall,
To make this contract grow. *Shakspeare.*

It exhibits a mixture of new concepts and old, whereas the infatuation gives the new unmixed, otherwise than with some little *aspersion* of the old, for taste's sake. *Bacon.*

2. Calumny; censure.

The same *aspersions* of the kings and the same grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden.*

ASPHA'LTICK. *adj.* [from *asphaltos*.] Gummy; bituminous.

And with *asphaltick* slime, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton.*

ASPHALTOS. n. s. [ἄσφαλτος, bitumen.] A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is cast up in the nature of liquid pitch, from the bottom of this sea; and, being thrown upon the water, swims like other fat bodies, and condenses gradually.

ASPHALTUM. n. s. [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorrupti-

by air, and impenetrable by water; ſuppoſed to be the mortar ſo much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chamb.*

A'SPHODEL. *n. ſ.* [*lilio-aſphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily. *Aſphodels* were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to ſupply the manes of the dead with nouriſhment.

By thoſe happy ſouls who dwell
In yellow meads of *aſphodel*. *Pope.*

A'SPICK. *n. ſ.* [See ASP.] The name of a ſerpent.

Why did I 'ſcape th' invenom'd *aſpick*'s rage,
And all the fiery monſters of the deſart,
To ſee this day? *Addiſon.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aſpiration, or full breath; as we aſpirate *horſe*, *houſe*, and *hog*.

To A'SPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a conſonant, or what is its equivalent; for *eu* and *h* aſpirate. *Dryden.*

A'SPIRATE. *adj.* [*aſpiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For theſe being perſons, you may call them, if you pleaſe, *aſpirate*; but yet they are not *aſpirate*, i. e. with ſuch an aſpiration as *I*. *Holder.*

ASPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſpiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wiſh: uſed generally of a wiſh for ſpiritual bleſſing.

A ſoul inſpired with the warmeſt *aſpirations* after celeſtial rectitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Watts.*

2. The act of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomething high and great.

Thirdly, I ken the manner of his gait;
He walks with an *aſpiration* of pride. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

H is only a guttural *aſpiration*, i. e. a more forcible emphatic breath from the lungs. *Holder.*

To ASPI'RE. *v. n.* [*aſpire*, Lat.]

1. To deſire with eagerneſs; to pant after ſomething higher: ſometimes with the particle *to*.

Moſt excellent lady, no expectation in others can hope to attend it, could *aſpire* to a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be prized by you. *Sidney.*

His father's grave counſellors, by whoſe means he had *aſpired* to the kingdom, he cruelly put to death. *Knolles.*

Hence ſprings that univerſal ſtrong deſire,
Which all men have of immortality:
Not ſome few ſpirits *aſpire* this thought *aſpire*,
But all men's minds in this united be. *Davies.*

Horace did ne'er *aſpire* to ſonnets lays:
Nor lofty Maro ſtoop to lyrick lays. *Roſcommon.*

Till then a helpleſs, hopeleſs, lumpiſh ſwain;
I fought not freedom, nor *aſpired* to gain. *Dryden.*

Aſpiring to be gods, if angels fell,
Aſpiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *after*.

Thoſe are raiſed above ſenſe, and *aſpire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their ſouls. *Tillotſon.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole courſe of his life, to *aſpire after* immortality. *Atterbury.*

3. To riſe; to tower.

There is berwixt that ſmile we would *aſpire to*,
That ſweet aſpect of princes and our ruin,
More pangs and fears than war or women have.
Shakeſpeare.

My own breath ſtill foment the fire,
Which flames as high as fancy can *aſpire*. *Waller.*

ASPI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſpire*.] One that ambitiouſly ſtrives to be greater than he is.

They ween'd
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To ſet the envier of his ſtate, the proud
Aſpirer: but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.
Milton.

ASPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away. *Dict.*

ASQUI'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſquint*.] Obliquely; not in the ſtraight line of viſion.

A ſingle guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *aſquint*, or ſhut their eyes. *Swift.*

Ass. *n. ſ.* [*aſinus*, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for ſluggiſhneſs, patience, hardineſs, coarſeneſs of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd ſlave,
Which, like your *aſſes*, and your dogs and mules,
You uſe in abject and in ſlaviſh part,
Becauſe you bought them. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *aſs*.
Shakeſpeare.

That ſuch a crafty mother
Should yield the world to this *aſs*!—a woman that
Beats all down with her brain; and yet her ſon
Cannot take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ASSA'IL. *v. a.* [*aſſailler*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hoſtile manner; to aſſault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he ſaw his flatt'ring arts to fail,
With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' *aſſail*.
Fairy Queen.

2. To attack with argument; cenſure; or motives applied to the paſſions.

My gracious Lord, here in the parliament
Let us *aſſail* the family of York. *Shakeſpeare.*

She will not ſtay the ſiege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of *aſſailing* eyes. *Shakeſp.*

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it moſt,
When love *aſſail'd* you on the Libyan coaſt. *Dryd.*

All books he reads, and all he read *aſſails*,
From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales. *Pope.*

In vain Thaleſtris with reproach *aſſails*,
For who can move when fair Belinda fails? *Pope.*

ASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *aſſail*.] That which may be attacked.

Barque, and his Fleance, lives.——
——But in them nature's copy 's not eternal.——
——I am cope with them, they are *aſſailable*. *Shakeſp.*

ASSA'ILANT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks; in oppoſition to *defendant*.

The time was to well encountered by the defendants, that the obſtinacy of the *aſſailants* did but increaſe the loſs. *Hayward.*

I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber ſmirch my face,
The like do you; ſo ſhall we paſs along,
And never ſtir *aſſailants*. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSA'ILANT. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And ev'ning dragon came,
Aſſailant on the perched roſts
Of tame villatick fowl. *Milton.*

ASSA'ILER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſail*.] One who attacks another.

Palladius heard, ſo purſued our *aſſailers*, that one of them ſlew him. *Sidney.*

ASSAPA'NICK. *n. ſ.* A little animal of Virginia, which is ſaid to fly by ſtretching out its ſhoulders and its ſkin, and is called in Engliſh the flying ſquirrel.
Freziers.

ASSA'RT. *n. ſ.* [*eſſart*, from *eſſarter*, Fr. to clear away wood in a foreſt.] An offence committed in the foreſt, by plucking up thoſe woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the foreſt, and by making them as plain as arable land. *Cowell.*

To ASSA'RT. *v. a.* [*eſſartir*, Fr.] To commit an aſſart. See ASSART.

ASSA'SSIN, ASSA'SSINATE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſaſſin*, Fr. a word brought originally from Aſia, where, about the time of the holy war, there was a ſet of men called *aſſaſſins*, as is ſuppoſed for *Arſacidæ*, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or ſudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *aſſaſſinate* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left ſide. *Wotton.*

The Syrian king, who, to ſurprize
One man, *aſſaſſin* like, had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd. *Milton.*

The old king is juſt murdered, and the perſon that did it is unknown.——Let the ſoldiers ſeize him for one of the *aſſaſſinates*, and let me alone to accuſe him afterwards. *Dryden.*

Here hir'd *aſſaſſins* for their gain invade,
And treach'rous poiſ'ners urge their fatal trade.
Creech.

When ſhe hears of a murder, ſhe enlarges more on the guilt of the ſuffering perſon, than of the *aſſaſſin*. *Addiſon.*

Oreſtes brandiſh'd the revenging ſword,
Slew the dire pair, and gave to fun'ral flame
The vile *aſſaſſin*, and adult'rous dame. *Pope.*

Uſeful, we grant, it ſerves what life requires,
But, dreadful too, the dark *aſſaſſin* hires. *Pope.*

ASSA'SSINATE. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſin*.] The crime of an aſſaſſin; murder.

Were not all *aſſaſſinates* and popular inſurrections wrongfully chaſtiſed, if the meanneſs of the offenders indemnified them from puniſhment? *Pope.*

To ASSA'SSINATE. *v. a.* [from *aſſaſſin*.]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my houſe is broken open by force, and I am raviſhed, and like to be *aſſaſſinated*. *Dryden.*

What could provoke thy madneſs
To *aſſaſſinate* ſo great, ſo brave a man? *Philips.*

2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to Milton.

Such uſage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *aſſaſſinated* and betray'd,
Who durſt not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withſtand one ſingle and unarm'd. *Milton.*

ASSASSINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate*.] The act of aſſaſſinating; murder by violence.

It were done quickly, if th' *aſſaſſination*
Could trammel up the conſequence. *Shakeſpeare.*

The duke ſmiſh'd his courſe by a wicked *aſſaſſination*. *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate*.] Murderer; mankiller; the perſon that kills another by violence.

ASSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſatus*, roaſted, Lat.] Roaſting.

The egg expiring leſs in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *aſſation* or roaſting, it will ſometimes abate a drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ASSAULT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſaut*, French.]

1. Attack; hoſtile onſet: oppoſed to *defence*.

Her ſpirit had been invincible againſt all *aſſaults* of affection. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not to be ſhook thyſelf, but all *aſſaults*
Baffling, like thy hoar cliff the loud ſea wave.
Thomſon.

2. Storm: oppoſed to *ſap* or *ſiege*.

Jaſon took at leaſt a thouſand men, and ſtifly made an *aſſault* upon the city. 2 *Mac.* v. 5.

After ſome days ſiege, he reſolved to try the fortune of an *aſſault*: he ſucceeded therein ſo far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort. *Bacon.*

4. Hoſtile violence.

Themſelves at diſcord fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle ſpace,
With horrible *aſſault* and fury fell. *Fairy Queen.*

5. Invaſion; hoſtility; attack.

After ſome unhappy *aſſaults upon* the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its diſſolution, there followed a compoſure. *Clarendon.*

Theories, built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be ſupported againſt the *aſſaults* of oppoſition. *Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's perſon. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by unlawful ſpeech. *Cowell.*

6. It has *upon* before the thing aſſaulted.

To ASSA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themſelves together, and to ſtand for their life, to deſtroy all the power that would *aſſault* them. *Eſth.* viii. 11.

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Aſſault his ears. *Dryden.*

New curſed ſteel, and more accurſed gold,
Gave miſchief birth, and made that miſchief bold:
And double death did wretched man invade,
By ſteel *aſſaulted*, and by gold betray'd. *Dryden.*

ASSA'ULTER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſault*.] One who violently aſſaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we eſteemed few ſwords, in a juſt defence, able to reſiſt many unjuſt *aſſaulters*. *Sidney.*

ASSA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*eſſaye*, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed *aſſay*, according to the ſound, and the latter *eſſay*, according to the writing; but the ſenſes now differing, they may be conſidered as two words.]

1. Examination; trial.

This cannot be
By no *aſſay* of reaſon. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in falſe gaze. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. In law. The examination of meaſures and weights uſed by the clerk of the market. *Cowell.*

3. The firſt entrance upon any thing; a taſte for trial.

For well he weened, that ſo glorious bait
Would tempt his gueſt to take thereof *aſſay*. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Trial by danger or diſtreſs; difficulty; hardſhip.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And ſtrove to maſter ſorrowful *aſſay*. *Fairy Queen.*

The men he preſt but late,
To hard *aſſays* unfit, unſure at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairf.*

Be ſure to find
What I foretel thee, many a hard *aſſay*
Of dangers, and adverſities, and pains,
Ere thou of Iſrael's ſceptre get faſt hold. *Milton.*

To ASSA'Y. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of.

One that to bounty never caſt his mind,
Nor thought of honour ever did *aſſay*
His baſer breaſt. *Spenſer.*

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to *aſſay* them; and ſo with ſome horſemen charged them home. *Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard picked out of my converſation, that he dares in this manner aſſay me? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To apply to, as the touchſtone in *aſſaying* metals.

Whom thus afflicted when ſad Eve beheld,
Deſolate where ſhe ſat, approaching nigh,
Soft words to his fierce paſſion ſhe *aſſay'd*. *Milton.*

3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his ſword upon his armour, and he *aſſayed* to go, for he had not proved it. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 39.

ASSA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſay*.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver, appointed between the maſter of the mint and the merchants that bring ſilver thither for exchange. *Cowell.*

The ſmelters come up to the *aſſayers* within one in twenty. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ASSECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſectatio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Dict.*

ASSECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſequor*, *aſſecutum*, to obtain.] Acquirement; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a perſon, after he has been in full poſſeſſion of a ſecond benefice, cannot return again to his firſt; becauſe it is immediately void by his *aſſecution* of a ſecond. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ASSE'MBLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*aſſemblage*, Fr.]

1. A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *aſſembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *aſſembly* being uſed only, or generally, of perſons.

All that we amaſs together in our thoughts is poſitive, and the *aſſemblage* of a great number of poſitive ideas of ſpace or duration. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of being aſſembled.

O Hartford, fitted or to ſhine in courts
With unaffected grace, or walk the plains
With innocence and meditation join'd
In ſoft *aſſemblage*, liſten to my ſong! *Thomſon.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*aſſembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

And he ſhall ſet up an enſign for the nations, and ſhall *aſſemble* the outcaſts of Iſrael, and gather together the diſperſed of Judah. *Iſaiah*, xi. 12.

He wonders for what end you have *aſſembled*
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shakeſp.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To meet together.

Theſe men *aſſembled*, and found Daniel praying. *Daniel.*

ASSE'MBLY. *n. ſ.* [*aſſemblée*, Fr.] A company met together.

They had heard, by fame,
Of this ſo noble and ſo fair *aſſembly*,
This night to meet here. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*aſſenſus*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.

Without the king's *aſſent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Faith is the *aſſent* to any propoſition, not thus made out by the deduction of reaſon, but upon the credit of the propoſer. *Locke.*

All the arguments on both ſides muſt be laid in balance, and, upon the whole, the underſtanding determine its *aſſent*. *Locke.*

2. Conſent; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious *aſſent* of chriſtian belief, wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to ſhew it in ſcripture; this did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable. *Hooker.*

The evidence of God's own teſtimony, added unto the natural *aſſent* of reaſon concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the ſame. *Hooker.*

To ASSE'NT. *v. n.* [*aſſentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jews alſo *aſſented*, ſaying, that theſe things were ſo *Acts*, xxiv. 9.

ASSENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or diſſimulation. *Dict.*

ASSE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſent*.] Conſent.

Their arguments are but precarious, and ſubſiſt upon the charity of our *aſſentments*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*aſſero*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.

Your forefathers have *aſſerted* the party which they choſe till death, and died for its defence. *Dryden.*

2. To affirm; to declare poſitively.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.

Nor can the groveling mind,
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Aſſert the native ſkies, or own its heav'nly kind. *Dryden.*

ASSE'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſert*.]

1. The act of aſſerting.

2. Poſition advanced.

If any affirm the earth doth move, and will not believe with us it ſtandeth ſtill, becauſe he hath probable reaſons for it, and I no infallible ſenſe or reaſon againſt it, I will not quarrel with his *aſſertion*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ASSE'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *aſſert*.] Poſitive; dogmatical; peremptory.

He was not ſo fond of the principles he undertook to illuſtrate, as to inſiſt their certainty, propoſing them not in a confident and *aſſertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheſes. *Glanv.*

ASSE'RTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſert*.] Maintainer; vindicator; ſupporter; affirmer.

Among th' *aſſertors* of free reaſon's claim,
Our nation's not the leaſt in worth or fame. *Dryd.*

Faithful *aſſertor* of thy country's cauſe,
Britain with tears ſhall bathe thy glorious wound. *Pitt.*

It is an uſual piece of art to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to ſhew how weak the proofs are, which their *aſſertors* employ in defence of them. *Atterbury.*

To ASSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*aſſervio*, Lat.] To ſerve, help, or ſecond. *Dict.*

To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *aſſidere*, Ital. to make an equilibrium, or balance.] To charge with any certain ſum.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they were *aſſeſſed* by the affidavit from the time of the inquiſition found. *Bacon.*

ASSE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*aſſeſſio*, Lat.] A ſitting down by one, to give aſſiſtance or advice. *Dict.*

ASSE'SSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *To aſſeſs*.]

1. The ſum levied on certain property.

2. The act of aſſeſſing.

What greater immunity and happineſs can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themſelves? To be ſubject to no contribution, *aſſeſſment*, or any pecuniary levy whatſoever, but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themſelves? *Howel.*

ASSE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*aſſeſſor*, Lat.]

1. The perſon that ſits by another; generally uſed of thoſe who aſſiſt the judge.

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears;
And lives and crimes, with his *aſſeſſors*, hears:
Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls,
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls. *Dryden.*

2. He that ſits by another as next in dignity.

To his Son,
Th' *aſſeſſor* of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*

Twice ſtronger than his ſire, who ſat above,
Aſſeſſor to the throne of thund'ring Jove. *Dryd.*

3. He

2. He that lays taxes; derived from *assess*.

A'SSETS. *n. f. without the singular.* [*assez*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in satisfying the testators or ancestors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads *assets*, sayeth nothing; but that the person, against whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to discharge what is in demand. *Cowell.*

To ASSE'VER. } *v. a.* [*assevero*, Lat.]
To ASSE'VERATE. } To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *asseverate*.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwise than by your own only probable collection; and therefore such bold *asseverations*, as in him were admirable, should, in your mouths, but argue rashness. *Hooker.*

Another abuse of the tongue I might add; vehement *asseverations* upon slight and trivial occasions. *Ray on the Creation.*

The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his *asseveration*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

A'SSHEAD. *n. f.* [from *ass* and *head*.] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

Will you help an *asshead*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull? *Shak. Ham.*

ASSIDU'ITY. *n. f.* [*assiduité*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; closeness of application.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*

Cæsar, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the necessity of his utmost vigour and *assiduity* to acquit himself of it? *Rogers.*

We observe the address and *assiduity* they will use to corrupt us. *Rogers.*

ASSI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Constant in application.

And if by pray'r
Incessant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my *assiduous* cries. *Milton.*

The most *assiduous* tale-bearers, and bitterest revilers, are often half witted people. *Government of the Tongue.*

In summer, you see the hen giving herself greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the season would chill the principles of life, and destroy the young one, she grows more *assiduous* in her attendance, and stays away but half the time. *Addison.*

Each still renews her little labour,
Nor justles her *assiduous* neighbour. *Prior.*

ASSI'DUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *assiduous*.] Diligently; continually.

The trade, that obliges artificers to be *assiduously* conversant with their materials, is that of glassmen. *Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, seeing it is *assiduously* drained and exhausted by the seas. *Bentley.*

To ASSI'EGE. *v. a.* [*assieger*, Fr.] To besiege. Obsolete. *Dict.*

On th' other side th' *assieged* castles ward
Their stedfast arms did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

ASSIENTO. n. f. [In Spanish, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.

To ASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, Fr. *assigno*, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.

He *assigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. 2 *Sam.* xi. 16.

The two armies were *assigned* to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers assured to the state, than martial men. *Bacon.*

Both joining,
As join'd in injuries, one enmity
Against a foe by doom express *assign'd* us,
That cruel serpent. *Milton.*

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppressed, and vice triumphant. The last day will *assign* to every one a station suitable to his character. *Addison.*

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no such intrinsick, natural, settled value in any thing, as to make any *assigned* quantity of it constantly worth any *assigned* quantity of another. *Locke.*

3. [In law.] In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or set forth, as to *assign* error, is to shew in what part of the process error is committed; to *assign* false judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjust; to *assign* the cessor, is to shew how the plaintiff had ceased, or given over; to *assign* waste, is to shew wherein especially the waste is committed. *Cowell.*

ASSI'GNABLE. *adj.* [from *assign*.] That which may be marked out, or fixed.

Aristotle held that it streamed by connatural result and emanation from God; so that there was no instant *assignable* of God's eternal existence, in which the world did not also co exist. *South.*

ASSIGNA'TION. *n. f.* [*assignation*, French.]

1. An appointment to meet: used generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *assignation*. *Spectator.*

Or when a whore, in her vocation,
Keeps punctual to an *assignation*. *Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE'. *n. f.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an *assignee* may be either in deed or in law; *assignee* in deed, is he that is appointed by a person; *assignee* in law, is he whom the law maketh so, without any appointment of the person. *Cowell.*

ASSI'GNER. *n. f.* [from *assign*.] He that appoints.

The gospel is at once the *assigner* of our tasks, and the magazine of our strength. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSI'GNMENT. *n. f.* [from *assign*.] Appropriation of one thing to another thing or person.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick *assignment* thereof unto such duties. *Hooker.*

This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an *assignment* to no body at all. *Locke.*

ASSI'MILABLE. *adj.* [from *assimilate*.] That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.

The spirits of many will find but naked habitations; meeting no *assimilables* wherein to re-act their natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ASSI'MILATE. *v. n.* [*assimilo*, Lat.] To perform the act of converting food to nourishment.

Birds *assimilate* less, and excern more, than beasts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their flesh generally more dry. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth *assimilate* more finely, and segregateth more subtely. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To ASSI'MILATE. *v. a.*

1. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life would easily *assimilate* at least the next generation to barbarism and ferineness. *Hale.*

They are not over-patient of mixture; but such, whom they cannot *assimilate*, soon find it their interest to remove. *Swift.*

2. To turn to its own nature by digestion.

Taking concoct, digest, *assimilate*,
And corporeal to incorporeal turn. *Milton.*

Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment; moist nourishment easily changing its texture, till it becomes like the dense earth. *Newton.*

ASSI'MILATENESS. *n. f.* [from *assimilate*.] Likeness. *Dict.*

ASSIMILA'TION. *n. f.* [from *assimilate*.]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another.

It furthers the very act of *assimilation* of nourishment, by some outward emollients that make the parts more apt to assimilate. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being assimilated, or becoming like something else.

A nourishment in a large acceptation, but not in propriety, conserving the body, not repairing it by *assimilation*, but preserving it by ventilation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature to aspire to an *assimilation* with God; even the most laudable and generous ambition. *Decay of Piety.*

To ASSI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Dict.*

ASSIMULA'TION. *n. f.* [*assimulatio*, Lat.] A dissembling; a counterfeiting. *Dict.*

To ASSI'ST. *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr. *assisto*, Lat.] To help.

Receive her in the Lord, as becometh saints, and *assist* her in whatsoever business she hath need. *Rom.* xvi. 2.

It is necessary and *assisting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *assist* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

She no sooner yielded to adultery, but she agreed to *assist* in the murder of her husband. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

ASSI'STANCE. *n. f.* [*assistance*, French.] Help; furtherance.

The council of Trent commends recourse, not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and *assistance*: What doth this aid and *assistance* signify? *Stilling fleet.*

You have abundant *assistances* for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

Let us entreat this necessary *assistance*, that by his grace he would lead us. *Rogers.*

ASSI'STANT. *adj.* [from *assist*.] Helping; lending aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were *assistant* to him openly, or at least under hand. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

For the performance of this work, a vital or directive principle seemeth to be *assistant* to the corporeal. *Grew.*

ASSI'STANT. *n. f.* [from *assist*.]

1. A person engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as *assistants* or attendants, according to the quality of the persons. *Bacon.*

2. Sometimes it is perhaps only a softer word for an attendant.

...ir *assizes* on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for ilicing words prepar'd.
Dryden.

ASSI'ZE. *n. f.* [*assise*, a fitting, Fr.]

1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.
2. A jury.
3. An ordinance or statute.
4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and processes of *assize* are taken. *Cowell.*

The law was never executed by any justices of *assize*, but the people left to their own laws.
Davies on Ireland.

At each *assize* and term we try
A thousand trials of as deep a dye. *Dryd. Juv.*

5. Any court of justice.

The judging God shall close the book of fate,
And there the last *assizes* keep,
For those who wake, and those who sleep. *Dryd.*

6. *Assize of bread, ale*, &c. Measure of price or rate. Thus it is said, *when wheat is of such a price, the bread shall be of such* assize.
7. Measure; for which we now use *size*.

On high hill's top I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high by just *assize*,
With hundred pillars. *Spenser.*

To ASSI'ZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an *assize* or writ.

ASSI'ZER, or ASSI'SER. *n. f.* [from *assize*.] Is an officer that has the care and oversight of weights and measures. *Chamb.*

ASSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*associabilis*, Latin.] That which may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*associer*, Fr.] *associo*, Lat.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate.

A fearful army led by Caius Marcius,
Associated with Aufidius, rages
Upon our territories. *Shakespeare.*

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.

Associate in your town a wand'ring train,
And strangers in your palace entertain. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe.
Shakespeare.

4. To unite; to join.

Some oleaginous particles imperceivably *associated* themselves to it. *Boyle.*

5. It has generally the particle *with*; as, he *associated with* his master's enemies.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To unite himself; to join himself.

ASSO'CIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in interest or purpose.

While I descend through darkness,
To my *associate* powers, them to acquaint
With these successes. *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A person joined with another; a partner.

They persuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his *associate* in government with him. *Sidney.*

2. A confederate, in a good or neutral sense; an accomplice in ill.

Their defender, and his *associates*, have hitherto propounded to the world a form such as themselves like. *Hooker.*

3. A companion; implying some kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unsuitable *associate*. *Wotton.*

Sole Eve, *associate* sole, to me, beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear. *Milton.*

But my *associates* now my stay deplore,
Impatient. *Pope's Odyssey.*

ASSOCIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *associate*.]

1. Union; conjunction; society.

The church being a society, hath the self-same original grounds, which other politick societies have; the natural inclination which all men have unto sociable life, and consent to some certain bond of *association*; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they should be *associated* in. *Hooker.*

2. Confederacy; union for particular purposes, good or ill.

This could not be done but with mighty opposition: against which to strengthen themselves, they secretly entered into a league of *association*. *Hooker.*

3. Partnership.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness. *Boyle.*

4. Connection.

Association of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use. *Watts.*

5. Apposition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various separations, and new *associations* and motions, of these permanent particles. *Newton.*

A'SSONANCE. *n. f.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it. Resemblance of sound. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT. *adj.* [*assonant*, Fr.] Sounding in a manner resembling another sound. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] To range in classes, as one thing suits with another.

ASSO'RTMENT. *n. f.* [from *assort*.]

1. The act of classing or ranging.
2. A mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.

To ASSO'T. *v. a.* [from *sot*; *assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate; to besot: a word out of use.

Bar whence they sprung, or how they were begot,
Unearth to assure, unearth to wear
That monstrous error which doth some *assot*.
Sandys.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain: *Minsheu* deduces it from *assuadere*, or *assuavisare*; *Junius*, from *ysgav*, sweet; from whence *Skinner* imagines appeasan might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to soften; to allay.

Returning winds the summer's heats *assuage*,
And kindly warmth dilates the wintery'd tage.
Addison.

2. To appease; to pacify.

Yet to his hate, his love was ne'er the less,
Since no right *assuageth* malice when 'tis told.
Daniel.

This was necessary for the securing the people from their fears, capable of being *assuaged* by no other means. *Clarendon.*

Shall I, t' *assuage*
Their brutal rage,
The regal form destroy? *Dryden's Albion.*

3. To ease; as, the medicine *assuages* pain.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate.

God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters *assuaged*. *Gen.* viii. 1.

ASSUA'GEMENT. *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] Mitigation; abatement of evil.

Tell me, when shall these weary days end,
Or shall their ruthless torment never cease,
But all my days in pining languor spend,
Without hope of *assuagement* or release.
Spenser's Sonnets.

ASSUA'GER. *n. f.* [from *assuage*.] One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breast tumultuous joys arise,
Musick her soft *assuasive* voice supplies.
Pope's St. Cæcilia.

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.] To subject to: not in use.

This valiant lord
Must not so state his palm, nobly acquir'd;
Nor by my will *assubjugate* his merit,
By going to Achilles. *Shakespeare.*

ASSUEFA'CTION. *n. f.* [*assuefactio*, Lat.] The state of being accustomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts inservient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from use and *assuefaction*, or according whereto the one grows strong. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ASSUE'TUDE. *n. f.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] Accustomance; custom; habit.

We see that *assuetude* of things hurtful doth make them lose the force to hurt. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To ASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.]

1. To take.

This when the various god had urg'd in vain,
He thus *assum'd* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's self.

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears,
Assumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres. *Dryden.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.
4. To suppose something granted without proof.

In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be *assumed*. *Bacon.*

5. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.

His majesty might well *assume* the complaint and expression of king David. *Clarendon.*

To ASSU'ME. *v. n.* To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

ASSU'MER. *n. f.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than his due.

Can man be wise in any course, in which he is not sure too? But can they high *assumers*, and pretenders to reason, prove themselves so? *South.*

ASSU'MING. *participial adj.* [from *assume*.] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
The fort of his invalid no longer bear. *Dryden.*

This makes him over-to wise in business, *assuming* a conceitedness, and peremptory in answers. *Collier.*

ASSUMPSIT. *n. f.* [*assumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another; it contains any verbal promise made upon consideration. *Cowell.*

ASSU'MPTION. *n. f.* [*assumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's self.

The personal descent of God himself, and his *assumption* of our flesh to his divinity, more familiarly to insinuate his pleasure to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wisdom.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

2. The supposition, or act of supposing, of any thing without further proof.

These by way of *assumption*, under the two general propositions, are intrinsically and naturally good or bad. *Norris.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.

Hold, says the Stoick, your *assumption*'s wrong: I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd. *Dryd.*

For the *assumption*, that Christ did such miraculous and supernatural works to confirm what he said, we need only repeat the message sent by him to John the Baptist. *South.*

4. The taking up any person into heaven, which is supposed by the Romish church of the Blessed Virgin.

Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the Blessed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers. *Stillingfleet.*

Adam, after a certain period of years, would have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal felicity. *Wake.*

ASSU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] That is assumed.

ASSU'RANCE. *n. s.* [*assurance*, Fr.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be, indeed, a lower and lesser thing than *assurance*, yet, as to all the purposes of a present life, it may prove more useful. *South.*

What encouragement can be given to go directly beyond the bounds of heaven, and the *assurance* of a certainty? *Tillotson.*

2. Secure confidence; trust.

What man is he that boasts of fleshly might,
And vain *assurance* of mortality,
Which all and sundry doth to combat fight
And daily warfare, yields by and by. *Fairy Q.*

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

Proof from the authority of man's judgment, is not able to work that *assurance*, which doth grow by a sufficient proof. *Hooker.*

'Tis far off,
And rather like a dream, than an *assurance*
That my remembrance warrants. *Shak. Tempest.*

The orderly, and the man of practice, shall outgrow all their doubts and ignorances, till perfection pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into *assurance*. *South.*

Hath he found, in any civil court, that comfortable *assurance* of God's favour, and good hope of his future condition, which a religious life would have given him? *Wilkins.*

4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness.

Men whose consciences will retrieve our modesty, and give us courage and *assurance* in the time of our profession. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modesty; exemption from awe or fear.

My behaviour, ill governed, gave you the first comfort; my affection, ill hid, hath given you this last *assurance*. *Sidney.*

6. Freedom from vitious shame.

Conversation, when they come into the world will add to their knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

7. Ground of confidence; security; sufficient reason for trust or belief.

The nature of desire itself is no other to receive belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as desire is glad to embrace the first show of comfort, so is desire desirous of perfect *assurance*. *Sidney.*

As the conquest was but slight and superficial so the pope's donation to the Irish submissions were but weak and sickly *assurances*. *Davies on Ireland.*

None of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth.
—Then live, Macduff, what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *assurance* double sure,
And take a bond of fate: thou shalt not live.
Shakespeare.

I must confess your offer is the best,
And, let your father make her the *assurance*,
She is your own, else you must pardon me;
If you should die before him, where's her dower?
Shakespeare.

An *assurance* being passed through for a competent fine, hath come back again by reason of some oversight. *Bacon.*

8. Spirit; intrepidity.

They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach with more *assurance* than the wall itself. *Knolles.*

With all th' *assurance* innocence can bring,
Fearless without, because secure within;
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see
This pomp, a shame to you, a pride to me. *Dryd.*

9. Sanguineness; readiness to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural *assurance* or confidence, which Aristotle observes young men to be full of, and old men not so inclined to. *Hammond.*

10. Testimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
And, from some knowledge and *assurance* of you,
Offer this office. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

We have as great *assurance* that there is a God, as we could expect to have, supposing that he were. *Tillotson.*

11. Conviction.

Such an *assurance* of things as will make men careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. *Tillotson.*

12. [In theology.] Security with respect to a future state; certainty of acceptance with God.

13. The same with *insurance*. See INSURANCE.

To ASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*assurer*, Fr. from *assecurare* low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise.

So when he had *assured* them with many words that he would restore them without hurt, according to the agreement, they let him go for the saving of their brethren. 2 *Mac.* xii.

2. To secure to another; to make firm.

So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on, without the most awful reverence, even by those which piety *assures* its favour to them. *Rogers.*

3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall *assure* our hearts before him. 1 *John*, iii. 19

I revive
At this last sight; *assur'd* that man shall live
With all the creatures, and their seed preserve.
Milton.

4. To make secure: with *of*.

But what on earth can long abide in state?
Or who can him *assure* of happy day? *Spenser.*

And, for that dow'ry, I'll *assure* her of
Her widowhood, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shakesp.*

5. To affiance; to betroth.

This gentleman had claim to me, called me Dromio, swore I was *assured* to her. *Shakespeare.*

ASSU'RED. *participial adj.* [from *assure*.]

1. Certain; indubitable; not doubted.

It is an *assured* experience, that flint and about the bottom of a tree makes it prosper. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes, clap your hands.
—And you, fair sir, too; for, I am well assured,
That I did so, when I was first *assur'd*.
Shakespeare's King John.

As when by night the glass
Of Galileo, less *assur'd*, observes
Imagined lands and regions in the moon. *Milton.*

3. Immodest; vitiously confident.

ASSU'REDLY. *adv.* [from *assured*.] Certainly; indubitably.

Thy promised offspring
And he, whose mercies gave me happiness,
And bought me garlands to deck with them this day,
I am not worthy yet to wear. I shall *assuredly*.
Shakespeare.

God is absolutely good, and so, *assuredly*, the cause of all that is good; but of any thing that is evil he is no cause at all. *Raleigh's Hist. of World.*

Assuredly he will stop our liberty, till we restore him his worship. *South.*

ASSU'REDNESS. *n. s.* [from *assured*.] The state of being assured; certainty.

ASSU'RER. *n. s.* [from *assure*.]

1. He that gives assurance.

2. He that gives security to make good any loss.

To ASSWA'GE. See ASSUAGE.

A'STERISK. *n. s.* [ἀστερίσκος.] A mark in printing or writing, in form of a little star; as *.

He also published the translation of the Septuagint by itself, having first compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by *asterisks* what was defective, and by obelisks what was redundant. *Grew.*

A'STERISM. *n. s.* [*asterismus*, Lat.]

1. A constellation.

Poetry had filled the skies with *asterisms*, and histories belonging to them; and then astrology devises the feigned virtues and influences of each. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very improper use.

Dwell particularly on passages with an *asterism*: for the observations which follow such a note, will give you a clear light. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

ASTE'RN. *adv.* [from *a* and *stern*.] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.

The galley gives her side, and turns her prow,
While those *astern*, descending down the steep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep. *Dryd.*

To ASTE'RT. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser*, as it seems, for *start*, or *startle*.] To terrify; to startle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of ill desert;
But knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert;
No danger there the shepherd can *aster*. *Spenser.*

A'STHMA. *n. s.* [ἄσθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough, especially in the night-time, and when the body is in a prone posture; because then the contents of the lower belly bear so against the diaphragm, as to lessen the capacity of the breast, whereby the lungs have less room to move. *Quincy.*

An *asthma* is the inflation of the membranes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the muscles of the thorax. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ASTHMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *asthma*.]
ASTHMA'TICK. } Troubled with an asthma.

In *asthmatical* persons, though the lungs be very much stuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live some months, if not some years. *Boyle.*

After drinking, our horses are most *asthmatical*; and, for avoiding the wattering of them, we wet their hay. *Floyer.*

ASTO'NIED. *part. adj.* A word used in the version of the Bible for *astonished*.

Many were *astoned* at thee. *Jonah*, iii. 14.

Unmanly dread invades
The French *astoni'd*. *J. Philips.*

To ASTO'NISH. *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr. from *attonitus*, Lat.] To confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to surprise; to stun.

[illegible] and tremble.
When [illegible] sickness, and
[illegible] like
Shakespeare.

Aſtoniſh'd at the voice, he ſtood amaz'd,
And all around with inward horror gaz'd. *Addiſon.*
A godlike univerſal as his theme,
Aſtoniſhing as chaos. *Thomſon.*

ASTO'NISHINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtoniſh.*] Of a nature to excite aſtoniſhment.

ASTO'NISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*eſtonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confuſion of mind from fear or wonder.

We found, with no leſs wonder to us than *aſtoniſhment* to themſelves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sidney.*

She eſteemed this as much above his wiſdom, as *aſtoniſhment* is beyond bare admiration. *South.*

To ASTO'UND. *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr.] To aſtoniſh; to confound with fear or wonder. This word is now ſomewhat obſolete.

Theſe thoughts may ſtartle well, but not *aſtound*
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a ſtrong ſiding champion, conſcience. *Milton.*

ASTRA'DDLE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtraddle.*] With one's legs acroſs any thing. *Dict.*

A'STRAGAL. *n. ſ.* [ἀστράγαλος, the ankle or ankle-bone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, ſerving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Builder's Dict.*

We ſee none of that ordinary confuſion, which is the reſult of quarter rounds of the *aſtragal*, and I know not how many other intermingled particulars. *Spectator.*

A'STRAL. *adj.* [from *aſtrum*, Lat.] Starry; belonging to the ſtars.

Some *aſtral* forms I muſt invoke by pray'r,
Fram'd all of pureſt atoms of the air;
Not in their natures ſimply good or ill,
But moſt ſubſervient to bad ſpirits will. *Dryden.*

ASTRA'Y. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtray.*] Out of the right way.

May ſeem the wain was very evil led,
When ſuch an one had guiding of the way,
That knew not whether right he went, or elſe
aſtray. *Spenſer.*

You run *aſtray*, for whilſt we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Like one that had been led *aſtray*
Through the heav'ns wide pathleſs way. *Milton.*

To ASTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications, in oppoſition to *relax*: a word not ſo much uſed as *conſtringe.*

The ſolid parts were to be relaxed or *aſtricted*, as they let the humours paſs either in too ſmall or too great quantities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ASTRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrictio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Aſtriction is in a ſubſtance that hath a virtual cold; and it worketh partly by the ſame means that cold doth. *Bacon.*

This virtue requireth an *aſtriction*, but ſuch an *aſtriction* as is not grateful to the body; for a pleaſing *aſtriction* doth rather bind in the nerves than expel them; and therefore ſuch *aſtriction* is found in things of a harſh taſte. *Bacon.*

Lenitive ſubſtances are proper for dry atrabilarian conſtitutions, who are ſubject to *aſtriction* of the belly, and the piles. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ASTRI'CTIVE *adj.* [from *aſtrict.*] Stiptick; of a binding quality. *Dict.*

ASTRI'CTORY. *adj.* [*aſtrictorius*, Lat.] Aſtringent; apt to bind. *Dict.*

ASTRI'DE. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtride.*] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aſide,
Their modeſty, and ride *aſtride.* *Hudibras.*

I ſaw a place, where the Rhone is ſo ſtraitened between two rocks, that a man may ſtand *aſtride* upon both at once. *Boyle.*

ASTRI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*aſtrifer*, Lat.] Bearing or having ſtars. *Dict.*

ASTRI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*aſtriger*, Lat.] Carrying ſtars. *Dict.*

To ASTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] To preſs by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

Tears are cauſed by a contraction of the ſpirits of the brain; which contraction, by conſequence, *aſtringeth* the moiſture of the brain, and thereby ſendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtringe.*] The power of contracting the parts of the body; oppoſed to the power of *relaxation.*

Aſtriction prohibiteth diſſolution; as, in medicines, aſtringents inhabit putrefaction: and, by *aſtringency*, ſome ſmall quantity of oil of vitriol will keep freſh water long from putreſying. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Acid, acrid, auſtere, and bitter ſubſtances, by their *aſtringency*, create horrour, that is, ſtimulate the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*aſtringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting; oppoſed to *laxative*: it is uſed ſometimes of taſtes which ſeem to contract the mouth.

Aſtringent medicines are binding, which act by the aſperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up cloſer. *Quincy.*

The myrobalan hath parts of contrary natures, for it is ſweet and yet *aſtringent.* *Bacon.*

The juice is very *aſtringent*, and therefore of ſlow motion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

What diminiſheth ſenſible perſpiration, encreaſeth the inſenſible; for that reaſon a ſtrengthening and *aſtringent* diet often conduceth to this purpoſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'STROGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀστρον and γραφω.] The ſcience of deſcribing the ſtars. *Dict.*

A'STROLABE. *n. ſ.* [of ἀστὴρ, and λαβεῖν, to take.]

1. An inſtrument chiefly uſed for taking the altitude of the pole, the ſun, or ſtars, at ſea.
2. A ſtereographick projection of the circles of the ſphere upon the plain of ſome great circle. *Chambers.*

ASTRO'LOGER. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologus*, Lat. from ἀστρον and λόγος.]

1. One that, ſuppoſing the influences of the ſtars to have a cauſal power, profeſſes to foretel or diſcover events depending on thoſe influences.

Not unlike that which *aſtrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aſpect the one to the other. *Wotton.*

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends on the influence of the ſtars, ſay the *aſtrologers*; on the organs of the body, ſay the naturaliſts; it is the particular gift of heaven, ſay the divines, both chriſtians and heathens. *Dryden.*

Aſtrologers, that future fates foreſhew. *Pope.*

I never heard a finer ſatire againſt lawyers, than that of *aſtrologers*, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a ſuit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant. *Swift.*

2. It was anciently uſed for one that underſtood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

A worthy *aſtrologer*, by perſpective glaſſes, hath found in the ſtars many things unknown to the ancients. *Raleigh.*

ASTROLO'GIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtrology.*] The ſame with *aſtrologer.*

The twelve houſes of heaven, or the ſolid which *aſtrologians* uſe. *Camden.*

The ſtars, they ſay, cannot diſpoſe
No more than can the *aſtrologian.* *Hudibras.*

ASTROLO'GICAL. } *adj.* [from *aſtrology.*]
ASTROLO'GICK. }

1. Profeſſing aſtrology.

Some ſeem a little *aſtrological*, as when they warn us from places of malign influence. *Wotton.*

No *aſtrologick* wizard honour gains,
Who has not oft been baniſh'd, or in chains. *Dryden.*

2. Relating to aſtrology.

Aſtrological prayers ſeem to me to be built on as good reaſon as the predictions. *Stillingfleet.*

The poetical fables are more ancient than the *aſtrological* influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great. *Bentley.*

ASTROLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *aſtrology.*] In an aſtrological manner.

To ASTRO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *aſtrology.*] To practiſe aſtrology.

ASTRO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the ſtars; an art now generally exploded, as irrational and falſe.

I know the learned think of the art of *aſtrology*, that the ſtars do not force the actions or wills of men. *Swift.*

ASTRO'NOMER. *n. ſ.* [from ἄστρον, a ſtar, and νόμος, a rule or law.] One that ſtudies the celeſtial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings ought to be like the motions, as the *aſtronomers* ſpeak of, in the interiour orbs. *Bacon.*

Aſtronomers no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the ſun. *Locke.*

The old and new *aſtronomers* in vain
Attempt the heav'nly motions to explain. *Blackmore.*

ASTRONO'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *aſtronomy.*]
ASTRONO'MICK. } Belonging to aſtronomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the ſun's progreſs through the zodiack, they regiſtrate and ſet them down in their *aſtronomical* canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Can he not paſs an *aſtronomick* line,
Or dreads the ſun th' imaginary ſign,
That he ſhould ne'er advance to either pole? *Blackmore.*

ASTRONO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *aſtronomical.*] In an aſtronomical manner.

ASTRO'NOMY. *n. ſ.* [ἀστρονομία, from ἄστρον, a ſtar, and νόμος, a law or rule.] A mixed mathematical ſcience, teaching the knowledge of the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diſtances, periods, eclipſes, and order. Pythagoras taught that the earth and planets turn round the ſun, which ſtands immoveable in the centre. From the time of Pythagoras, *aſtronomy* ſunk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens brought it from Africa to Spain, and reſtored this ſcience to Europe. *Chambers.*

To this muſt be added the underſtanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *aſtronomy.* *Cowley.*

A'STROSCOPY. *n. ſ.* [ἀστὴρ, a ſtar, and σκοπέω, to view.] Obſervation of the ſtars. *Dict.*

ASTRO-THEOLOGY, *n. ſ.* [from *aſtrum*, a ſtar, and *theologia*, divinity!] Divinity founded

founded on the obſervation of the celeſtial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the ſun, I ſhew in the preface of my *Aſtro-Theology*.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

ASU'NDER. *adv.* [a'unbynan, Sax.] Apart; ſeparately; not together.

Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *aſunder*.
Spenſer on Ireland.

Senſe thinks the planets ſpheres not much *aſunder*,
What tells us then their diſtance is ſo far? *Davies.*

Gladly hope to find
His wiſh, and beſt advantage, us *aſunder*.
Paradiſe Loſt.

The fall'n archangel, envious of our ſtate,
Seeks his advantage to betray us worſe;
Which, when *aſunder*, will not prove too hard,
For both together are each other's guard. *Dryden.*

Borne far *aſunder* by the tides of men,
Like adamant and ſteel they meet again.
Dryden's Fables.

All this metallick matter, both that which continued *aſunder*, and in ſingle corpuſcles, and that which was amaſſed and concreted into maſſes.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

ASY'LUM. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἄσυλον, from α, not, and συλάω, to pillage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it may not be taken; a ſanctuary; a refuge; a place of retreat and ſecurity.

Some drew the church to ſome, that it had the dignity of an aſylum, or ſanctuary.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

ASYMMETRY. *n. ſ.* [from α, without, and συμμετρία, ſymmetry.]

1. Contrariety to ſymmetry; diſproportion.

The aſymmetry of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time.
Grew.

2. This term is ſometimes uſed in mathematicks, for what is more uſually called incommenſurability; when between two quantities there is no common meaſure.

A'SYMPTOTE. *n. ſ.* [from α, priv. συν, with, and πίπτω, to fall; which never meet; incoincident.] *Aſymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to ſome curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite diſtance.
Chambers.

Aſymptotic lines, though they may approach ſtill nearer together, till they are nearer than the leaſt aſſignable diſtances, yet, being ſtill produced infinitely, will never meet.
Grew.

ASYMPTO'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aſymptote*.] Curves are ſaid to be *aſymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a poſſibility of meeting.

ASY'NDETON. n. ſ. [ἀσύνδετον, of α, priv. and συνδέω, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a ſentence; as, in *veni, vidi, vici*, & is left out.

AT. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At*, before a place, notes the nearneſs of the place; as, a man is *at* the houſe before he is *in* it.

This cuſtom continued among many, to ſay their prayers *at* fountains.
Stillingfleet.

At, before a word ſignifying time, notes the coexiſtence of the time with the event; the word *time* is ſometimes included in the adjective; we commonly ſay, *at* a minute, *at* an hour, *on* a day, *in* a month.

We thought it *at* the very firſt a ſign of cold affection.
Hooker.

How frequent to deſert him, and *at* laſt
To heap ingratitude on worthieſt deeds.
Milton.

At the ſame time that the ſtorm beats upon the whole ſpecies, we are falling foul upon one another.
Addiſon.

We made no efforts at all, where we could have moſt weakened the common enemy, and, *at* the ſame time, enriched ourſelves.
Swift.

3. *At*, before a cauſal word ſignifies nearly the ſame as *with*, noting that the event accompanies, or immediately ſucceeds, the action of the cauſe.

At his touch,
Such ſanctity hath Heav'n giv'n his hand,
They preſently amend.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

O ſir, when he ſhall hear of your approach,
If that young Arthur be not gone already,
Ev'n *at* the news he dies.
Shakeſp. King John.

Much *at* the ſight was Adam in his heart
Diſmay'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

High on their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a fall, and ſhakes *at* every blaſt.
Dryden.

4. *At* before a ſuperlative adjective implies *in the ſtate*; as, *at beſt*, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, &c.

Conſider any man as to his perſonal powers, they are not great; for, *at* greateſt, they muſt ſtill be limited.
South.

We bring into the world with us a poor needy uncertain life, ſhort *at* the longeſt, and unquiet *at* the beſt.
Temple.

5. *At*, before a perſon, is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than ludicrouſly: as, he longed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.

6. *At* before a ſubſtantive ſometimes ſignifies the particular condition or circumſtances of the perſon; as, *at* peace, in a ſtate of peace.

Under pardon,
You are much more *at* taſk for want of wiſdom,
Than prais'd for harmleſs mildneſs.
Shakeſp.

It bringeth the treaſure of a realm into a few hands: for the uſurer being *at* certainties, and others *at* uncertainties, at the end of the game moſt of the money will be in the box.
Bacon.

Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large in ſpacious field.
Milton.

The reſt, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in paſture, and *at* pleaſure feed.
Dryden's Virgil.

Deſerted, *at* his utmoſt need,
By thoſe his former bounty fed.
Dryd. St. Cæcilia.

What hinder'd either, in their native ſoil,
At eaſe to reap the harveſt of their toil.
Dryd. Fab.

Wiſe men are ſometimes over-borne, when they are taken *at* a diſadvantage.
Collier of Conſidence.

Theſe have been the maxims they have been guided by: take theſe from them, and they are perfectly *at* a loſs, their compaſs and pole-ſtar then are gone, and their underſtanding is perfectly *at* a nonplus.
Locke.

One man manages four horſes at once, and leaps from the back of another *at* full ſpeed.
Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles.

They will not let me be *at* quiet in my bed, but purſue me to my very dreams.
Swift.

7. *At* before a ſubſtantive ſometimes marks employment or attention.

We find ſome arrived to that ſottiſhneſs, as to own roundly what they would be *at*.
South.

How d'ye find yourſelf? ſays the doctor to his patient. A little while after he is *at* it again, with, Pray how d'ye find your body?
L'Eſtrange.

But ſhe who well enough knew what,
Before he ſpoke, he would be *at*,
Pretended not to apprehend.
Hudibras.

The creature's *at* his dirty work again.
Pope.

8. *At* is ſometimes the ſame with *furniſhed with*, after the French *a*.

I infuſe his breaſt with magnanimity,
And make him naked foil a man *at* arms.
Shakeſp.

9. *At* ſometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acts.

Your huſband is *at* hand, I hear his trumpet.
Shakeſpeare.

He that in tracing the veſſels began *at* the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation, yet made he the firſt true ſtep towards the diſcovery.
Grew.

To all you ladies now *at* land
We men *at* ſea indite.
Buckhurſt.

Their various news I heard, of love and ſtrife,
Of ſtorms *at* ſea, and travels on the ſhore.
Pope.

10. *At* ſometimes ſignifies in immediate conſequence of.

Impeachments *at* the proſecution of the houſe of commons, have received their determinations in the houſe of lords.
Hale.

11. *At* marks ſometimes the effect proceeding from an act.

Reſt in this tomb, rais'd *at* thy huſband's coſt.
Dryden.

Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny upon this occaſion.
Addiſon.

Hope may be of uſe, to confirm by authority what they will not be *at* the trouble to deduce by reaſoning.
Arbuthnot.

12. *At* ſometimes is nearly the ſame as *in*, noting ſituation; as, he was *at* the bottom, or top of the hill.

She hath been known to come *at* the head of theſe raſcals, and beat her lover.
Swift.

13. *At* ſometimes marks the occaſion, like *on*.

Others, with more helpful care,
Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware!
At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near,
Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed ſpear.
Dryden.

14. *At* ſometimes ſeems to ſignify *in the power of*, or *obedient to*.

But thou of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art leaſt *at* my command, and moſt my foe.
Dryd.

15. *At* ſometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

He who makes pleaſure the vehicle of health, is a doctor *at* it in good earneſt.
Cellier of Friendſhip.

16. *At* ſometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees, the other ſets you on fire all *at* once, and never intermits his heat.
Dryden's Fables.

Not with leſs ruin than the Bajan mole
At once comes tumbling down.
Dryden's Æneid.

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means ſometimes *application to*, or *dependence on*.

The worſt authors might endeavour to pleaſe us, and in that endeavour deſerve ſomething *at* our hands.
Pope.

18. *At all.* In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall,
Moſt women have no characters *at all*.
Pope.

A'TABAL. *n. ſ.* A kind of tabour uſed by the Moors.

Children ſhall beat our *atabals* and drums,
And all the noiſy trades of war no more
Shall wake the peaceful morn.
Dryd. Don Sebaſt.

ATARAXIA. } *n. ſ.* [ἀταραξία.] Exemp-
A'TARAXY. } tion from vexation; tranquillity.

The ſceptricks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia*, and freedom from paſſionate diſturbances.
Glanville's Sceptis.

ATE. The preterite of *eat*. See *To* EAT.

And by his side his steed the grassy forage *ate*. *Spenser.*

Even our first parents *ate* themselves out of Paradise; and Job's children junketted and feasted together often. *South.*

ATHANOR. *n. f.* [a chymical term, borrowed from ἀθάνατος; or, as others think, תנור.] A digesting furnace to keep heat for some time; so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure, by opening or shutting some apertures made on purpose with sliders over them, called regillers. *Quincy.*

A'THEISM. *n. f.* [from *atheist*. It is only of two syllables in poetry.] The disbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *atheism*, because his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon.*

It is the common interest of mankind, to punish all those who would seduce men to *atheism*. *Tillotson.*

A'THEIST. *n. f.* [ἄθεος, without God.] One that denies the existence of God.

To these that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! to the trains, and to the smiles,
Of these fair *atheists*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Though he were really a speculative *atheist*, yet if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical *atheist*, nor live without God in this world. *South.*

Atheist, use thine eyes,
And having view'd the order of the skies,
Think, if thou canst, that matter, blindly hurl'd
Without a guide, should frame this wond'rous world. *Creech.*

No *atheist*, as such, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a loyal subject. *Bentley.*

A'THEIST. *adj.* Atheistical; denying God.

Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy
The *atheist* crew. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

ATHEI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *atheist*.] Given to atheism; impious.

Men are *atheistical*, because they are first vicious; and question the truth of christianity, because they hate the practice. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *atheistical*.] In an atheistical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great sinner talk *atheistically*, and scoff profanely at religion, should, instead of vindicating the truth, tacitly approve the scoffer? *South.*

I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined, to consider these things. *Tillotson.*

ATHEI'STICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *atheistical*.] The quality of being atheistical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneness and *atheisticalness*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ATHEI'STICK. *adj.* [from *atheist*.] Given to atheism.

This argument demonstrated the existence of a Deity, and convinced all *atheistick* gainsayers. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'THEL, ATHELING, ADEL, and **ÆTHEL,** from *adel*, noble, Germ. So *Æthelred* is *noble for counsel*; *Æthelard, a noble genius*; *Æthelbert, eminently noble*; *Æthelward, a noble protector.* *Gibson's Camden.*

A'THEOUS. *adj.* [ἄθεος.] Atheistick; godless.

Thy Father, who is holy, wise, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite, or *atheous* priest,
To tread his sacred courts. *Paradise Regained.*

ATHEROMA. *n. f.* [ἀθέρωμα, from ἀθέρα, pap or p[illegible]] A species of wen, which neither causes pain, discolours the skin, nor yields easily to the touch.

If the matter forming them resembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a suety substance, steatoma. *Sharp.*

ATHERO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *atheroma*.] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *atheromatous*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ATHI'RST. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirst*.] Thirsty; in want of drink.

With scanty measure then supply their food;
And, when *athirst*, restrain 'em from the flood. *Dryden.*

ATHLE'TICK. *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat. ἀθλητὴς, a wrestler.]

1. Belonging to wrestling.
2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust.

Seldom shall one see in rich families that *athletick* soundness and vigour of constitution, which is seen in cottages, where nature is cook, and necessity caterer. *South.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those *athletick* brutes, whom undeservedly we call heroes. *Dryden.*

ATHWA'RT. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart*.]

1. Across; transverse to any thing.

Themistocles made Xerxes post out of Greece, by giving out a purpose to break his bridge *athwart* the Hellespont. *Bacon's Essays.*

Execrable shape!
That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy miscreated front *athwart* my way. *Paradise Lost.*

2. Through: this is not proper.

Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy view
Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair. *Addison.*

ATHWA'RT. *adv. à tort.*

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; crossly.

All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales, loaden with heavy news. *Shakespeare.*

2. Wrong: *à travers.*

The baby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

ATI'LT. *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt*.]

1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thrust at an antagonist.

In the city Trous
Thou ran'st *atilt*, in honour of my love,
And stol'st away the ladies hearts from France. *Shakespeare.*

To run *atilt* at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open field. *Hudibras.*

2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it run out.

Such a man is always *atilt*; his favour, come barely from him. *Spectator.*

A'TLAS. *n. f.*

1. A collection of maps, so called probably from a picture of *Atlas* supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.
2. A large square folio; so called from these folios, which, containing maps, were made large and square.
3. Sometimes the supporters of a building.
4. A rich kind of silk or stuff made for women's clothes.

I have the conveniency of buying Dutch *atlasses* with gold and silver, or without. *Spectator.*

ATMOSPHERE. *n. f.* [ἄτμος, vapour, and σφαῖρα, a sphere.]

The exteriour part of this our habitable world is the air, or *atmosphere*; a light, thin, fluid, or springy body, that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke.*

Immense the whole excited *atmosphere*
Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world. *Thomson.*

ATMOSPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [from *atmosphere*.] Consisting of the atmosphere; belonging to the atmosphere.

We did not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmospherical* cylinder, as a part of the weight resisted. *Boyle.*

A'TOM. *n. f.* [*atomus*, Lat. ἄτομος.]

1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided: and these are the first rudiments, or the component parts, of all bodies. *Quincy.*

Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*, because, by reason of their perfect solidity, they were really indivisible. *Ray.*

See plastick nature working to this end,
The single *atoms* each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. Any thing extremely small.

It is as easy to count *atoms*, as to resolve the propositions of a lover. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

ATO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *atom*.]

1. Consisting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer in their continuities, than in powders and *atomical* divisions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the *atomical* philosophy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'TOMIST. *n. f.* [from *atom*.] One that holds the *atomical* philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The *atomist*, who define motion to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one hard word for another? *Locke.*

Now can political *atomists* tell you,
Chance to the sun could his just light dispense? *Blackmore.*

A'TOMY. *n. f.* An obsolete word for *atom*.

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*
Athwart men's noses, as they lie asleep. *Shakesp.*

To **ATO'NE.** *v. n.* [from *at one*, as the etymologists remark, *to be at one*, is the same as *to be in concord*. This derivation is much confirmed by the following passage of Shakespeare, and appears to be the sense still retained in Scotland.]

1. To agree; to accord.

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*,
Thou violentest contrariety. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. To stand as an equivalent for something; and particularly used of expiatory sacrifices, with the particle *for* before the thing for which something else is given.

From a mean flock the pious Decii came;
Yet such their virtues, that their lots alone
For Rome and all our legions did *atone*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend, seldom *atones for* the uneasiness produced by his grave representations. *Locke.*

Let thy sublime meridian course
For Mary's setting rays *atone*:
Our lustre, with redoubled force,
Must now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*

His

His virgin sword Ægysthus' veins imbrued;
The murd'rer fell, and blood *aton'd for* blood.
Pope.

To ATO'NE. *v. a.*

1. To reduce to concord.

If any contention arose, he knew none fitter to be their judge, to *atone* and take up their quarrels, but himself. *Drumm.*

2. To expiate; to answer for.

Soon should you boasters scale their haughty state,
Or each *atone* his guilty love with fate. *Pope.*

ATO'NEMENT. *n. s.* [from *atone.*]

1. Agreement; concord.

He seek to make *at nement*
Between the duke of Gloster and your brothers. *Shakespeare.*

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent: with *for.*

And the Levites were purified, and Aaron made an *atonement* for them to cleanse them. *Numbers.*

Our sacrifices and oblations are *atonements* for the vices, that they practise loyalty to the government, and for some miscarriages in favour of the distressed, and, under the shelter of popular politicks and religion, undermine the foundations of all piety and virtue. *South.*

ATOP. *adv.* [from *a* and *top.*] On the top; at the top.

Atop with wool, but far more rich, appear'd
The work as of a king's palace gate. *Paradise Lost.*

What is excreted by water from coffee is the oil, which often swims *atop* of the decoction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ATRABILA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholy; replete with black choler.

The *atrabilarian* constitution, or a thick, viscous, pitchy condition of the fluids, makes all functions difficult and languishing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ATRABILA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholick.

The blood, upon the due proportion of serum, or thin and more exalted parts, is *atrabilarious*, whereby it is rendered gross, black, unctuous, and cattive. *Quincy.*

From the black adust state of the blood, they are *atrabilarious*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *atrabilarious.*] The state of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

If we examine what part of vitriol this *atramental* and dominating condition lodgeth, it will seem especially to lie in the more fixed fat thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ATRAME'NTOUS. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

I am not ignorant, that those black and *atramentous* spots, which seem to represent them, are ocular. *Brown.*

ATRO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.

An advocate is necessary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending causes, unless it be an *atrocious* offence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ATRO'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *atrocious.*] In an atrocious manner; with great wickedness.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *atrocious.*] The quality of being enormously criminal.

ATRO'CITY. *n. s.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedness; excess of wickedness.

I never recal it to mind, without a deep astonishment of the very horrour and *atrocity* of the fact in a Christian court. *Wotton.*

They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the *atrocity* of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon.*

ATROPHY. *n. s.* [ἀτροφία.] Want of nourishment; a disease in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the support of the body.

Pining *atrophy*,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Milton.*

The mouth of the lacteals may be shut up by a viscid mucus, in which case the chyle passeth by stool, and the person falleth into an *atrophy.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]

1. To arrest; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ. *Cowell.*

Let one the guards, which on his slave did wait,
Attach'd that traitor false, and hold him fast. *Spenser.*

The Tower was chosen, that if Clifford should accuse great ones, they might, without suspicion of noise, be presently *attached.* *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Bolingbroke greets you,
Desire you to *attach* his son, who has
His dignity and duty both cast off. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not in present use.

You, lord archbishop, and you, lord Mowbray,
Of capital treason I *attach* you both. *Shakspeare.*

3. To seize in a judicial manner.

Prince hath slaw'd the league, and hath *attach'd*
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakesp.*

4. To lay hold on, as by power.

I cannot blame thee,
Who am myself *attach'd* with weariness,
To th' dulling of my spirits. *Shakespeare.*

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.

Songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming symphonies, *attach'd* the heart
Of Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. To fix to one's interest.

The great and rich depend on those whom their power or their wealth *attaches* to them. *Rogers.*

ATTA'CHMENT. *n. s.* [*attachement*, Fr.]

1. Adherence; fidelity.

The Jews are remarkable for an *attachment* to their own country. *Addison.*

2. Attention; regard.

The Romans burnt this last fleet, which is another mark of their small *attachment* to the sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. An apprehension of a man to bring him to answer an action; and sometimes it extends to his moveables.

4. *Foreign attachment*, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to satisfy creditors within a city.

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]

1. To assault an enemy: opposed to *defence.*

The front, the rear
Attack, while Vvo thunders in the centre. *Philips.*

Those that *attack* generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground. *Cæsar's Campaigns.*

2. To impugn in any manner, as with satire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his adversaries.

ATTA'CK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An assault upon an enemy.

Hector opposes, and continues the *attack*; in which Sarpedon makes the first breach in the wall. *Pope's Iliad.*

If, appris'd of the severe *attack*,
The country be shut up. *Thomson.*

I own 'twas wrong, when thousands call'd me back,
To make that hopeless, ill-advis'd *attack.* *Young.*

ATTA'CKER. *n. s.* [from *attack.*] The person that attacks.

To ATTA'IN. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr. *attingo*, Lat.]

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.

Is he wise who hopes to *attain* the end without the means, nay by means that are quite contrary to it? *Tillotson.*

All the nobility here could not *attain* the same favour as Wood did. *Swift.*

2. To overtake; to come up with: a sense now little in use.

The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottish king, and to have given him battle, but not attaining him in time, set down before the castle of Aton. *Bacon.*

3. To come to; to enter upon.

Can man be now *attains*; I see his tents
Pitch'd above Sichem. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To reach; to equal.

So the first precedent, if it be good, is seldom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon.*

To ATTA'IN. *v. n.*

1. To come to a certain state: with *to.*

Milk will soon separate itself into a cream, and a more serous liquor, which, after twelve days, *attains to* the highest degree of acidity. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To arrive at.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot *attain* unto it. *Psalm* cxxxix. 6.

To have knowledge in most objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly *attain* unto. *Locke.*

ATTA'IN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment: a word not in use.

Crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene *attains*, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

ATTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *attain.*] That which may be attained; procurable.

He wilfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable good, which he is persuaded is certain and *attainable.* *Tillotson.*

None was proposed that appeared certainly *attainable*, or of value enough. *Raleigh.*

ATTA'INABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *attainable.*] The quality of being attainable.

Persons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its possession, or its *attainableness* by them. *Cheyne.*

ATTA'INDER. *n. s.* [from *To attain.*]

1. The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. See *To* ATTAINT.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the *attainders* of all of his party reversed; and, on the other side, to attaint by parliament his enemies. *Bacon.*

2. Taint; fully of character.

So smooth he daub'd his vice with shew of virtue,
He liv'd from all *attainder* of suspect. *Shakesp.*

ATTA'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *attain.*]

1. That which is attained; acquisition.

We dispute with men that count it a great *attainment* to be able to talk much, and little to the purpose. *Glanville.*

Our *attainments* are mean, compared with the perfection of the universe. *Grew.*

2. The act or power of attaining.

The Scripture must be sufficient to imprint in us the character of all things necessary for the *attainment* of eternal life. *Hooker.*

Education in extent more large, of time shorter, and of *attainment* more certain. *Milton.*

Government is an art above the *attainment* of an ordinary genius. *South.*

If the same actions be the instruments both of acquiring fame and procuring this happiness, they would nevertheless fail in the *attainment* of this last end, if they proceeded from a desire of the first. *Addison.*

The great care of God for our salvation must appear in the concern he expressed for our *attainment* of it. *Rogers.*

To ATTA'INT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To disgrace; to cloud with ignominy.

His warlike shield
Was all of diamond perfect pure and clean,
For so exceeding shone his glistering ray,
That Phœbus golden face it did *attaint*,
As when a cloud his beams doth overlay.
Fairy Queen.

2. To *attaint* is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence, and especially of felony or treason. A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by process. Attainder by appearance is by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers Guilty, never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner or sanctuary, where he, upon his confession, was in former times constrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and choosing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Attainder by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment Not guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by process is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publickly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default. *Cowell.*

Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be *attainted*, but a parliament must be called? *Spenser.*

I must offend before I be *attainted*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion of inflaming love. *Shakspeare.*

ATTA'INT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious; as illness, weariness. This sense is now obsolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night,
But freshly looks, and overbears *attaint*
With cheerful semblance. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

2. Stain; spot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries some stain of it. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A blow or wound on the hinder feet of an horse. *Far. Dict.*

ATTA'INTURE, *n. s.* [from *attaint*.] Legal censure; reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the duchess's wreck,
And her *attainture* will be Humphry's fall. *Shak.*

To ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt to spoil.

To ATTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute.

Nobility *attempers* sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal. *Bacon.*

Attemper'd suns arise,
Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft thro' lucid clouds
A pleasing calm. *Thomson.*

2. To soften; to mollify.

His early providence could likewise have *attempered* his nature therein. *Bacon.*

Those smiling eyes, *attemp'ring* ev'ry ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day. *Pope.*

3. To mix in just proportions; to regulate.

She to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight. *Spenser.*

4. To fit to something else.

Phemius let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope.*

To ATTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to something.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind, got praises of the king
For him *attempting*, who was self subdu'd. *Shak.*

Who, in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to *attempt* the mind
Of man, with strength entire and free-will arm'd. *Milton.*

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheless *attempted* to send unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship. 1 *Mac.* xii. 17.

To ATTE'MPT. *v. n.* To make an attack.

I have been so hardy to *attempt* upon a name, which among some is yet very sacred. *Glan. Scepsis.*

Horace his monster with woman's head above, and filthy extreme below, answereth the shape of the ancient Syrens that *attempted* upon Ulysses. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ATTE'MPT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we shall long live in peace and quietness, without any *attempts* upon us. *Bacon.*

2. An essay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid they have awak'd,
And 'tis not done; th' *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Shakspeare Macbeth.*

He would have cry'd; but hoping that he dreamt,
Amazement tied his tongue, and dopp'd th' *attempt*. *Dryden.*

I subject to the following *attempt* towards a natural history of rainbows. *Boyle on Light.*

ATTE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *attempt*.] Liable to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman conceiving himself to be more fair, virtuous, wise, and less *attemptable*, than the rarest of our ladies. *Shakespeare.*

ATTE'MPTER. *n. s.* [from *attempt*.]

1. The person that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endu'd
Against th' *attempter* of thy Father's throne. *Milt.*

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors for glory or treasure, but disinterested *attempters* for the universal good. *Glanvill's Scepsis.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr. *attendo*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The diligent pilot, in a dangerous tempest, doth not *attend* the unskilful words of a passenger. *Sidney.*

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the stork,
When neither is *attended*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To wait on; to accompany as an inferiour, or a servant.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperour in his royal court. *Shakesp.*

3. To accompany as an enemy.

He was at present strong enough to have stopped or *attended* Waller in his western expedition. *Clarendon.*

4. To be present with, upon a summons.

5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear *attends* her not. *Shakespeare.*

My prayers and wishes always shall *attend*
The friends of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in the stomach, *attended* with a fever. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

6. To expect. This sense is French.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people *attended* therein the very end of the world, and judgment day. *Raleigh's History.*

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The lord had charge sick persons to *attend*,
And comfort those in point of death which lay. *Spenser.*

8. To be consequent to.

The Duke made that unfortunate descent upon Rhee, which was afterwards *attended* with many unprosperous attempts. *Clarendon.*

9. To remain to; to await; to be in store for.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that *attends* all men after this, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

10. To wait for insidiously.

Thy interpreter, full of delight, bloody as the hunter, *attends* thee at the cross-row. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeased, they *attended* The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. *Dryden.*

12. To stay for.

I died whilst in the womb he stay'd,
Attending nature's law. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

I hasten to our own, not without cause
Great Mithridates' and rich Crœsus' loss;
Whom Solon wisely counsell'd to *attend*
The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Creech.*

Three days I promis'd to *attend* my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now; for I *attend*,
Pleas'd with thy words. *Milton.*

Since man cannot at the same time *attend* to two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a book or a body I about, you have no room left for sensual temptation. *Taylor.*

2. To stay; to delay.

This first true cause, and last good end,
She cannot here to well and truly see;
For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Daniel.*

Plant anemonies after the first rains, if you will have flowers very forward; but it is surer to *attend* till October. *Evelyn.*

3. To wait; to be within reach or call.

The charge there of unto a covetous sprite
Commanded was, who thereby did *attend*
And warily awaited. *Fairy Queen.*

4. To wait, as compelled by authority.

If any minister refused to admit a lecturer recommended by him, he was required to *attend* upon the committee and not discharged till the houses met again. *Clarendon.*

ATTE'NDANCE. *n. s.* [*attendance*, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of serving.

I dance *attendance* here,
I think the duke will not be spoke withal. *Shak.*
For he, of whom these things are spoken, pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar. *Heb.* vii. 13.
The other, after many years *attendance* upon the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. *Clarendon.*

2. Service.
Why might not you, my lord, receive *attendance*
From those that she calls servants?
Shakespeare's King Lear.

3. The persons waiting; a train.
Attendance none shall need, nor train; where none
Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd,
Those two. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Attention; regard.
Give *attendance* to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. 1 *Tim.* iv. 13.

5. Expectation: a sense now out of use.
That which causeth bitterness in death, is the languishing *attendance* and expectation thereof ere it come. *Hooker*

ATTE'NDANT. *adj.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as subordinate, or consequential.
Other suns, perhaps,
With their *attendant* moons, thou wilt descry,
Communicating male and female light. *Par. Lost.*

ATTE'NDANT. *n. s.*

1. One that attends
I will be returned forthwith; dismiss your *attendant* there: look it be done. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. One that belongs to the train.
When the great gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first and mournful murmurs rise
Among the sad *attendants*. *Dryden.*

3. One that waits the pleasure of another, as a tutor or agent.
I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my meaning, or to give an *attendant* quick dispatch readily. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. One that is present at any thing.
He was a constant *attendant* at all meetings relating to the two acts of corporations. *Clarendon.*

5. [In law.] One that oweth a duty or service to another; or, after a sort, dependeth upon another. *Cowell.*

6. That which is united with another, as a concomitant or consequent.
Govern well thy appetite, lest sin
Surprize thee, and her black *attendant*, death.
Milton.
They secure themselves first from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being so close an *attendant* on the other, that it is next to impossible to sever them. *Decay of Piety.*
He had an unlimited sense of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. *Pope.*
It is hard to take into view all the *attendants* or consequents that will be concerned in a question. *Watts.*

ATTE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *attend.*] Companion; associate.
The gypsies were there,
Like lords to appear,
With such their *attenders*
As you thought offenders. *Ben Jonson.*

ATTE'NT. *adj.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.
Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears *attent* unto the prayer that is made in this place. 2 *Chron.* vii. 15.
What can then be less in me than desire
To see thee, and approach thee, whom I know
Declar'd the Son of God, to hear *attent*
Thy wisdom, and behold thy godlike deeds? *Milt.*
Read your chapter in your prayers: little interruptions will make your prayers less tedious, and yourself more *attent* upon them.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion.
Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, *attent*, and heedful. *Holder.*
To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leisure to apply their minds to such a serious and *attent* consideration. *South.*

ATTENTATES. *n. s.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out; those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewise be stiled *attentates*. *Ayliffe.*

ATTE'NTION. *n. s.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.
They lay the tongues of dying men
Inforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shakespeare.*
He perceived nothing but silence, and signs of *attention* to what he would further say. *Bacon.*
But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his *attention* thus recall'd. *Milton.*
By *attention*, the ideas that offer themselves are taken notice of, and, as it were, registered in the memory. *Locke.*
Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth not always strike the soul at first sight. *Watts.*

ATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.
Being moved with these, and the like your effectual discourses, whereunto we gave most *attentive* ear, till they entered even unto our souls. *Hooker.*
I'm never merry when I hear sweet musick.
—The reason is, your spirits are *attentive*.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
I saw most of them *attentive* to three Sirens, distinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleasure. *Tatler.*
A critick is a man who, on all occasions, is more *attentive* to what is wanting than what is present. *Addison.*
Musick's force can tame the furious beast,
Can make the wolf or foaming boar restrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested mane,
Attentive to the song. *Prior.*

ATTE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully.
If a man look sharply and *attentively*, he shall see Fortune; for though she be blind, she is not invisible. *Bacon.*
The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold body; as will appear to any that shall *attentively* consider nature. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *attentive.*] The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.
At the relation of the queen's death, bravely contended and lamented by the king, how *attentiveness* it wounded his daughter. *Shak. Win. Tale.*

ATTE'NUANT. *adj.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

To ATTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] To make thin, or slender: opposed to *condense*, or *incrassate*, or *thicken*.
The inner part belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*
Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only dissolves the shell, but also *attenuates* the white contained in it into a limpid water. *Wiseman's Surg.*
It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or *attenuate*, and of alkalies to precipitate or inflate. *Newton's Opticks.*
The ingredients are digested and *attenuated* by heat; they are stirred and constantly agitated by winds. *Arbuthnot.*

ATTE'NUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender.
Vitrification ever consisteth in spirits *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon.*

ATTENU'ATION. *n. s.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or slender; lessening.
Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the sound will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the elision or *attenuation* of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outside of the bell. *Bacon.*

ATTER. *n. s.* [ater, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter. A word much used in Lincolnshire. *Skinner.*

To ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [*attestor*, Lat.]

1. To bear witness of; to witness.
Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, *attested* by particular pagan authors. *Addison.*

2. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.
The sacred streams, which heav'n's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

ATTE'ST. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Witness; testimony; attestation.
The *attest* of eyes and ears. *Shakespeare.*
With the voice divine
Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high *attest* was giv'n, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Paradise Regained.*

ATTESTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *attest.*] Testimony; witness; evidence.
There remains a second kind of peremptoriness, of those who can make no relation without an *attestation* of its certainty. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give *attestation* to what I write; these are so obvious that I need not seek for a computator.
Woodward's Natural History.
We may derive a probability from the *attestation* of wise and honest men by word or writing, or the concurring witness of multitudes who have seen and known what they relate. *Watts.*

To ATTI'NGE. *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. *Dict.*

To ATTI'RE. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to array.
Let it likewise your gentle breast inspire
With sweet infusion, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now those leaves *attire*,
Proud Daphne. *Spenser.*
My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies;
Finely *attired* in a robe of white.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
With the linen mitre shall he be *attired*.
Lev. xvi. 4.
Now the sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms. *Philips.*

ATTI'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; dress; habit.
It is no more disgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for Nature to have left it to the wit of man to devise her own *attire*. *Hooker.*
After that the Roman *attire* grew to be in account, and the gown to be in use among them.
Davies on Ireland.
Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's *attire*,
Hath cost a mass of publick treasury.
Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.
And in this coarse *attire*, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muses I confer. *Donne.*
When lavish nature, with her best *attire*,
Clothes the gay spring, the season of desire. *Waller.*
I pass their forms, and every charming grace,
But their *attire*, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is fresh within my mind. *Dryd.*

2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or stag.

3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*, which is either floral or seminal.
Floral

Florid attire, called thrums or ſuits, as in the flowers of marigold and tanſey, conſiſts ſometimes of two, but commonly of three parts. The outer part is the floret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowſlip flower, into five diſtinct parts. *Semijovian attire* conſiſts of two parts, the chives and apices; one upon each *attire*. *Dict.*

ATTI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *attire*.] One that attires another; a dreſſer. *Dict.*

A'TTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*attitude*, Fr. from *atto*, Ital.] The poſture or action in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed.

Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and *attitude* of a figure. *Prior's Dedication.*

They were famous originals that gave rife to Raphael, with the ſame air, poſture, and *attitudes*. *Addiſon.*

ATTO'LLENT. *adj.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That which raiſes or lifts up.

I ſhall further take notice of the exquiſite libration of the *attollent* and depreſſor muſcles. *Derham's Phyſico Theology.*

ATTO'RNEY. *n. ſ.* [*attornatus*, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Celui qui vient à tour d'autrui*; *qui alterius vices ſubit*.]

1. Such a perſon as by conſent, commandment, or requeſt, takes heed, ſees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs, in their abſence. *Attorney* is either general or ſpecial: *Attorney general* is he that by general authority is appointed to all our affairs or ſuits; as the *attorney general* of the king, which is nearly the ſame with *Procurator Cæſaris* in the Roman empire. *Attorneys general* are made either by the king's letters patent, or by our appointment before juſtices in eyre, in open court. *Attorney ſpecial* or *particular*, is he that is employed in one or more cauſes particularly ſpecified. There are alſo, in reſpect of the divers courts, *attorneys at large*, and *attorneys ſpecial*, belonging to this or that court only. *Cowell.*

Attorneys in common law, are nearly the ſame with proctors in the civil law, and ſolicitors in courts of equity. *Attorneys* ſue out writs or proceſs, or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other perſons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having ſerved a clerkſhip for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The *attorney general* pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, &c. and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown. *Chambers.*

I am a ſubject,
And challenge law: *attorneys* are deny'd me,
And therefore perſonally I lay my claim
To mine inheritance. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king's *attorney*, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions.
Shakeſpeare.

Deſpairing quacks with curſes fled the place,
And vile *attorneys*, now an uſeleſs race. *Pope.*

2. It was anciently uſed for thoſe who did any buſineſs for another; now only in law.

I will attend my huſband; it is my office;
And will have no *attorney* but myſelf;
And therefore let me have him home. *Shakeſp.*

To ATTO'RNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun; the uſe now not in uſe.]

1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not perſonal, have been royally *attorned* with interchange of gifts. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To employ as a proxy.

As I was then
Advertiſing, and holy to your buſineſs,
Not changing heart with habit, I am ſtill
Attorned at your ſervice. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *attorney*.] The office of an attorney; proxy; vicarious agency.

But marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyſhip*. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTO'URNMENT. *n. ſ.* [*attournement*, Fr.] A yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord; for, otherwiſe, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get poſſeſſion. *Cowell.*

To ATTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*attraho*, *attractum*, Lat.]

1. To draw to ſomething.

A man ſhould ſcarce perſuade the affections of the loadſtone, or that jet and amber *attracteth* ſtraw and light bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The hooked atoms each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.
Pope.

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love; not thy ſubjection. *Milton.*

Shew the care of approving all actions ſo as may moſt effectually *attract* all to this profeſſion. *Hammond.*

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart ſubdue!
What nymph could e'er *attract* ſuch crowds as you? *Pope.*

ATTRA'CT. *n. ſ.* [from *To attract*.] Attraction; the power of drawing: not in uſe.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woo and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *attract*.] Having the power to draw to it.

Some ſtones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray on the Creation.*

ATTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *attract*.]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electrick bodies, and the *attraction* in gold of the ſpirit of quickſilver at diſtance; and the *attraction* of heat at diſtance, and that of fire to naphtha, and that of ſome herbs to water, though at diſtance; and divers others, we ſhall handle. *Bacon.*

Loadſtones and touched needles, laid long in quickſilver, have not imbibed their *attraction*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Attraction may be performed by impulſe, or ſome other means; I uſe that word, to ſignify my force by which bodies tend towards one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aſide, I have no other charms. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *attract*.]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the ſun
Be centre to the world; and other ſtars,
By his *attractive* virtue, and their own,
Incited, dance about him various rounds? *Milton.*

Some, the round earth's coheſion to ſecure,
For that hard talk employ magnetick power,
Remark, ſay they, the globe with wonder own
Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* ſtone.
Blackmore.

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetiſm, and electricity; and theſe inſtances make it not improbable but there may be more *attractive* powers than theſe. *Newton.*

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, wherever ſhe lies;
For ſhe hath bleſſed and *attractive* eyes. *Shakeſp.*

I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won,
The moſt averſe, thee chiefly. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *attract*.] That which draws or incites; allurement: except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent ſenſe, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a ſervant ſtaves him off to a diſtance; but the goſpel ſpeaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation. *South.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive*.] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *attractive*.] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *attract*.] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

In the Draw-bench much amber draweth them not; old make the draws to adhere ſo, that they cannot diſcontinue the *contact*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ATTRAHENT. *n. ſ.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the ſpirits to its *attrahent*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

ATTRECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*attrectatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

ATTRIBUTABLE. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That which may be aſcribed or attributed; aſcribable; imputable.

Much of the obſcurity in which the moſt ſublime truths of religion lie, is *attributable* to the imperfection of the Scripture. *Pope.*

To ATTRIBU'TE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To aſcribe; to give; to yield as due.

To them very little praiſe is due who in a fortunable man would ſeek to *attribute* the common imbecility which all men have by nature. *Hooker.*

We *attribute* not to God the leaſt repugnancy or contrariety to himſelf. Paſſions ſeldom have not a prevalency in them. *Temple.*

2. To impute, as to a cauſe.

I have obſerved ſome ſtrange events to ariſe contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his ill fortune. *Temple.*

The imperfection of telescopes is *attributed* to ſpherical glaſſes, and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conick ſections. *Newton's Opticks.*

ATTRIBUTE. *n. ſ.* [from *To attribute*.]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being.

Power, juſtice, goodneſs, wiſdom, and holineſs, being all but *attributes* of one ſimple eſſence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part diſcern. *Raleigh.*

Your ſilly poet, after did miſtake,
Who your *attributes* a god did make. *Dryden.*

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*, for he cannot be without them. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Quality; characteriſtic diſpoſition.

They muſt have theſe three *attributes*; they muſt be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetouſneſs. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant; adherent.

His ſceptre ſhews the force of temporal pow'r,
The *attribute* to awe and majeſty:
But mercy is above this ſceptre'd ſway,
It is an attribute to God himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſculptor, to diſtinguiſh him, gave him what the medalliſts call his proper *attributes*, a ſpear and a ſhield. *Addiſon.*

4. Repu-

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes
From our achievements, tho' perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our *attribute*. *Shakesp.*

ATTRIBU'TION. *n. f.* [from *To attribute.*] Commendation; qualities aſcribed.

If ſpeaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* ſhould the Douglaſs have,
As not a ſoldier of this ſeaſon's ſtamp
Should go ſo general current through the world.
Shakeſpeare.

We ſuffer him to perſuade us we are as gods, and never ſuſpect theſe glorious *attributions* may be no more than flattery. *Decay of Piety*

ATTRI'TE. *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

Or, by collision of two bodies, grind
The air *attrite* to fire. *Milton.*

ATTRI'TENESS. *n. f.* [from *attrite.*] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION. *n. f.* [*attritio*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one againſt another.

This vapour, deſcending inceſſantly out of the abyſs, and pervading the ſtrata of gravel, and the reſt, [illegible] and vegetables lodged in them more [illegible] by its continual *attrition*, fretting the [illegible]. *Woodward.*

The change of the aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward ſtomach, and diſſolving menſtruum aſſiſted with heat. *Arbuthnot*

2. The ſtate of being worn.

3. [With divines.] Grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE. *v. a.* [from *tune.*]

1. To make any thing muſical.

Ariel, and all his
Quaintly environ me, ſometimes like apes,
That, *attuning* their voices, make a noiſe
Breathing the ſmell of reed and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton.*

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

ATTU'NELY. *n. f.* See ATTORNEY.

ATWE'EN. *adv.* or *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] Betwixt; between; in the midſt of two things. obſolete.

Her locks long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearls, and perling flowers *atween*,
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenſer.*

ATWI'XT. *prep.* [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things: obſolete.

But with outrageous ſtrokes did him reſtrain,
And with his body bard the way *atwixt* them twain. *Fairy Q.*

To AVA'IL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr.; *to avail* being nearly the ſame thing with *ſave valoir.*]

1. To profit; to turn to profit: with *of* before the thing uſed.

Then ſhall they ſeek t' *avail* themſelves *of* names,
Places, and titles; and with theſe to join
Secular pow'r. *Milt n.*

Both of them *avail* themſelves *of* thoſe licences, which Apollo has equally beſtowed on them. *Dryd.*

2. To promote; to proſper; to aſſiſt.

Mean time he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove, on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might beſt his ſafe return *avail*. *Pope.*

To AVA'IL. *v. n.* To be of uſe; to be of advantage.

Nor can my ſtrength *avail*, unleſs by thee
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*

When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing to have been encouraged by the great.
Pope's Preface to his Works.

AVA'IL. *n. f.* [from *To avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that elſe did come were ſure to fail;
Yet would he further none but for *avail*. *Spenſer.*

I charge thee,
As heav'n ſhall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more *avail* to us than errour. *Locke.*

AVA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *avail.*]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

Mighty is the efficacy of ſuch interceſſions to avert judgments; how much more *available* then may they be to ſecure the continuance of bleſſings? *Atterbury.*

All things ſubject to action the will does ſo far incline unto, as reaſon judges them more *available* to our bliſs. *Hooker.*

2. Powerful; in force; valid.

Laws human are *available* by conſent. *Hooker.*

Drake put one of his men to death, having no authority nor commiſſion *available*. *Raleigh.*

AVA'ILABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *available.*]

1. Power of promoting the end for which it is uſed.

We differ from that ſuppoſition of the efficacy, or *availableneſs*, or ſuitableneſs, of theſe to the end. *Hale.*

2. Legal force; validity.

AVA'ILABLY. *adv.* [from *available.*]

1. Powerfully; profitably; advantageouſly.

2. Legally; validly.

AVA'ILMENT. *n. f.* [from *avail.*] Uſefulneſs; advantage; profit.

To AVA'LE. *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let ſink, Fr.] To let fall; to depreſs; to make abject; to ſink: a word out of uſe.

By that th' exalted Phœbus 'gan *avale*
His weary wain, and now the froſty night
Her mantle black thro' heav'n 'gan overhale.
Spenſer.

He did abaſe and *avale* the ſovereignty into more ſervitude towards that ſee, than had been among us. *Witton.*

To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To ſink.

But when his fatal ebb 'gins to *avale*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenſer.*

AVA'NT. The front of an army. See VAN.

AVA'NT-GUARD. *n. f.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van; the firſt body of an army.

The horſemen might iſſue forth without diſturbance of the foot, and the *avant-guard* without ſhuffling with the battail or arriere. *Hayward.*

A'VARICE. *n. f.* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetouſneſs; inſatiable deſire.

Theſe grows
In my moſt ill-compoſ'd affection, ſuch
A ſtanchleſs *avarice*, that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſp.*

The *avarice* of praiſe in times to come,
Thoſe long interruptions crowded on the tomb.
Dryden.

Nor love his peace of mind deſtroys,
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*

Avarice is inſatiable, and ſo he went ſtill puſhing on for more. *L'Eſtrange.*

Be nigardly of advice on no pretence,
For the moſt *avarice* is that of ſenſe. *Pope.*

AVARI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous; inſatiably deſirous.

Luxurious, *avaricious*, falſe, deceitful.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

This ſpeech has been condemned as *avaricious*; and Euſtathius judges it to be ſpoken artfully.
Broome on the Odyſſey.

AVARI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetouſly.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious.

AVA'ST. *adv.* [from *baſta*, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; ceaſe. A word uſed among ſeamen.

AVA'UNT. *interject.* [*avant*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

O, he is bold, and bluſhes not at death;
Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone!
Shakeſpeare.

After this proceſs
To give her the *avaunt!* it is a pity
Would move a monſter. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Miſtreſs! diſmiſs that rabble from your throne.
Avaunt!—is Ariſtarchus yet unknown? *Dunciad.*

A'UBURNE. *adj.* [from *aubour*, bark, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour.

Her hair is *auburne*, mine is perfect yellow.
Shakeſpeare.

His *auburne* locks on either ſhoulder flow'd,
Which to the ſun's trial of his friend he vow'd. *Dryd.*

Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick, o'erſhadow'd; theſe, as modern uſe
Ordains, infus'd, an *auburne* drink compoſe,
Wholeſome, of deathleſs fame. *Philips.*

A'UCTION. *n. f.* [*auctio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of ſale, in which one perſon bids after another, till ſo much is bid as the ſeller is content to take.

2. The things ſold by auction.

Aſk you why Phrine the whole *auction* buys?
Phrine foreſees a general exciſe. *Pope.*

To A'UCTION. *v. a.* [from *auction.*] To ſell by auction.

A'UCTIONARY. *adj.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction.

And much more honeſt to be hir'd, and ſtand.
With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand,
Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
For the old houſehold ſtuff, or picture's price.
Dryden's Juvenal.

AUCTIONI'ER. *n. f.* [from *auction.*] The perſon that manages an auction.

A'UCTIVE. *adj.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increaſing quality. *Dict.*

AUCUPA'TION. *n. f.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*audacieux*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring: always in a bad ſenſe.

Such is thy *audacious* wickedneſs,
Thy lewd, peſtif'rous, and diſſentious pranks.
Shakeſpeare.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' avenge with thunder theſe *audacious* crime.
Dryden.

Young ſtudents, by a conſtant habit of diſputing, grow impudent and *audacious*, proud and diſdainful. *Watts.*

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently.

An angel ſhalt thou ſee,
Yet fear not thou, but ſpeak *audaciouſly*. *Shakeſp.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *n. f.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldneſs; confidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd raſcals! who would e'er ſuppoſe
They had ſuch courage and *audacity*? *Shakeſp.*

Great effects come of induſtry and perſeverance; for *audacity* doth almoſt bind and mate the weaker ſort of minds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

For want of that freedom and *audacity*, neceſſary in commerce with men, his perſonal modeſty overthrew all his publick actions. *Tatler.*

A'UDIBLE. *adj.* [*audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That which may be perceived by hearing.

Viſibles work upon a looking-glaſs, and *audibles* upon the places of echo, which reſemble in ſome ſort the cavern of the ear. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Eve,

Eve, who unſeen,
Yet all had heard, with *audible* lament
Diſcover'd ſoon the place of her retire. *Milton.*

Every ſenſe doth not operate upon fancy with the ſame force. The conceits of viſibles are clearer and ſtronger than thoſe of *audibles*. *Grew.*

2. Loud enough to be heard.

One leaning over a well twenty-five fathom deep, and ſpeaking ſoftly, the water returned an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*

A'UDIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *audible*.] Capableneſs of being heard.

A'UDIBLY. *adv.* [from *audible*.] In ſuch a manner as to be heard.

And Lo, the ſon of all, my Father's voice,
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his. *Milton.*

A'UDIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*audience*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing.

Now I breathe again
Aloft the flood, and can give *audience*
To any tongue, ſpeak it of what it will. *Shakeſp.*

Thus far his bold diſcourſe, without controul,
Had *audience*. *Milton.*

His look
Drew *audience* and attention ſtill as right,
Or ſumm'n ſmoon-ſtruck. *Milton.*

2. The liberty of ſpeaking granted; a hearing.

Were it reaſon to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath eſtabliſhed? *Hooker.*

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience*: I am ſent to ſpeak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shakſp.*

3. An auditory; perſons collected to hear.

Or, if the ſtar of evening and the moon
Haſte to thy *audience*, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton.*

The hall was filled with an *audience* of the greateſt eminence for quality and politeneſs. *Addiſon.*

It proclaims the triumphs of goodneſs in a proper *audience*, even before the whole race of mankind. *Atterbury.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage.

In this high temple, on a chair of ſtate,
The ſeat of *audience*, old Latinus ſate. *Dryd n.*

AUDIENCE *Court*. A court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferiour both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, becauſe the archbiſhop of Canterbury heard ſeveral cauſes extrajudicially at home in his own palace; which he uſually committed to be diſcuſſed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom he called his auditors: and ſo in time it became the power of the man, who is called *cauſarum negotiorumque audientiæ Cantuarienſis auditur, ſeu officialis*. *Cowell.*

A'UDIT. *n. ſ.* [from *audit*, he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If they, which are accuſtomed to weigh all things, ſhall here ſit down to receive our *audit*, the ſum, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this. *Hooker.*

He took my father groſsly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, as flush as May;
And how his *audit* ſtands, who knows ſave Heav'n? *Hamlet.*

I can make my *audit* up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakeſpeare.*

To A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from *audit*.] To take an account finally.

Biſhops ordinaries *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I love exact dealing, and let Hocus *audit*; he knows how the money was diſburſed. *Arbuthnot.*

AUDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDITOR. *n. ſ.* [*auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear coſin, you that were laſt day ſo high in the pulpit againſt lovers, are you now become ſo mean an *auditor*? *Sidney.*

What a play tow'rd? I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakeſpeare.*

This firſt doctrine, though admitted by many of his *auditors*, is expreſsly againſt the Epicureans. *Bentley.*

2. A perſon employed to take an account ultimately.

If you ſuſpect my huſbandry,
Call me before th' exacteſt *auditors*,
And ſet me on the proof. *Shakſpeare's Timon.*

3. In eccleſiaſtical law.

The archbiſhop's uſage was to commit the diſcuſſing of cauſes to perſons learned in the law, ſtiled his *auditors*. *Ayliffe's Parerg n.*

4. In the ſtate.

A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowel.*

A'UDITORY. *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of ſome medium, excited in the *auditory* nerves by the tremors of the air, and propagated through the capillaments of thoſe nerves? *Newton.*

A'UDITORY. *n. ſ.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear.

Demades never troubled his head to bring his *auditory* to their wits by dry reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mount the church, I look upon you as an *auditory* fit to be waited on, as you are, by both univerſities. *South.*

Several of this *auditory* were, perhaps, entire ſtrangers to the perſon whoſe death we now lament. *Atterbury.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

A'UDITRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auditor*.] The woman that hears; a ſhe-hearer.

Yet went ſhe not, as not with ſuch diſcourſe
Delighted, or not capable her ear
Of what was high: ſuch pleaſure ſhe reſerv'd,
Adam relating, ſhe ſole *auditreſs*. *Milton.*

To AVE'L. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away.

The beaver in chaſe makes ſome diviſion of parts, yet are not theſe parts *avelled* to be termed teſticles. *Brown.*

A'VE MARY. *n. ſ.* [from the firſt words of the ſalutation to the Bleſſed Virgin, *Ave Maria*.] A form of worſhip repeated by the Romaniſts in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All her minutes beſtow on holineſs;
To number *Ave Marys* on her beads. *Shakeſp.*

A'VENAGE. *n. ſ.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord, inſtead of ſome other duties, or as a rent by the tenant. *Dict.*

To AVE'NGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Iſaiah.*

They ſtood againſt their enemies, and were *avenged* of their adverſaries. *Wiſdom.*

I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the houſe of Jehu. *Hoſea.*

2. To puniſh.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
To *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime. *Dryden.*

AVE'NGEANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge*.] Puniſhment.

This neglected, fear
Signal *avengeance*, ſuch as overtook
A miſer. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge*.] Vengeance; revenge.

That he might work th' *avengement* for his ſhame
On thoſe two caitives which had bred him blame. *Spenſer.*

All thoſe great battles which thou boaſts to win
Through ſtrife and bloodſhed, and *avengement*
Now praiſed, hereafter thou ſhalt repent. *Fairy Q.*

AVE'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge*.]

1. Puniſher.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother, becauſe the Lord is the *avenger* of all ſuch. *1 Theſſ.*

Fie this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his *avengers*, ſince no place like this
Can fit his puniſhment, or their revenge. *Milton.*

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The juſt *avenger* of his injured anceſtors, the victorious Louis, was darting his thunder. *Dryden.*

But juſt diſeaſe to luxury ſucceeds,
And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope.*

AVE'NGERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *avenger*.] A female avenger. Not in uſe.

There that cruel queen *avengereſs*
Help on her new wakes of weary wretchednes. *Fairy Queen.*

A'VENS. *n. ſ.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The ſame with herb bennet. *Miller.*

AVE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A miſchance, cauſing a man's death, without felony; as when he is ſuddenly drowned, or burnt, by any ſudden diſeaſe falling into the fire or water. See ADVENTURE. *Cowell.*

A'VENUE. *n. ſ.* [*avenue*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as *Watts* obſerves; but has it generally placed on the firſt.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.

Good guards were ſet on all the *avenues* of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarend n.*

Truth is a fort royally ſeated, and diligence in having ſiege to it: ſo that it muſt of force all the *avenues* and paſſes to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees, before a houſe.

To AVE'R. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, truth, Lat.] To declare poſitively, or peremptorily.

The reaſon of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth *aver*. *Prior.*

Then vainly the philoſopher *avers*
That reaſon guides our deed, and inſtinct theirs.
How can we juſtly diſtant cauſes frame,
When the effects entirely are the ſame? *Prior.*

We may *aver*, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley.*

A'VERAGE. *n. ſ.* [*averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or ſervice which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beaſts and carriages. *Chamb.*

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants proportionably make towards the loſſes of ſuch as have their goods caſt overboard for the ſafety of the ſhip in a tempeſt; and this contribution ſeems ſo called, becauſe it is ſo proportioned, after the rate of every man's *average* of goods carried. *Cowell.*

3. A ſmall duty which merchants, who ſend goods in another man's ſhip, pay to the

the master thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT. *n. f.* [from *aver.*]

1. Eſtabliſhment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for *averment* of the continuance of ſome eſtate, which is eſgne, the party will ſue a pardon. *Bacon.*

2. An offer of the defendant to juſtify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount.*

AVE'RNAT. *n. f.* A ſort of grape. See VINE.

AVERRUNCA'TION. *n. f.* [from *averruncate.*] The act of rooting up any thing.

To AVERRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.

Sure ſome miſchief will come of it,
Unleſs by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

AVERSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *averſor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with deteſtation.

Hatred is the paſſion of defiance, and there is a kind of *averſation* and hoſtility included in its eſſence. *South.*

2. It is moſt properly uſed with *from* before the object of hate.

There was a ſtiff *averſation* in my lord of Eſſex *from* applying himſelf to the earl of Leiceſter. *Wotton.*

3. Sometimes with *to*: leſs properly.

There is ſuch a general *averſation* in human nature *to* contempt, that there is ſcarce any thing more exaſperating. I will not deny, but the exceſs of the *averſation* may be leveſſed againſt pride. *Government of the Tongue.*

4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards.*

A natural and ſecret hatred and *averſation towards* ſociety, in any man, hath ſomewhat of the ſavage beaſt. *Bacon.*

AVE'RSE. *adj.* [*averſus*, Lat.]

1. Malign; not favourable; having ſuch a hatred as to turn away.

Their courage languiſh'd as their hopes decay'd,
And Pallas, now *averſe*, refus'd her aid. *Dryden.*

2. Not pleaſed with; unwilling to.

Has thy uncertain boſom ever ſtrove
With the firſt tumults of a real love?
Haſt thou now dreaded, and now bleſs'd his ſway,
By turns *averſe* and joyful to obey? *Prior.*
Averſe alike to flatter, or offend,
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*

3. It has moſt properly *from* before the object of averſion.

Laws politick are never framed as they ſhould be, unleſs preſuming the will of man to be inwardly obſtinate, rebellious, and *averſe from* all obedience unto the ſacred laws of his nature. *Hooker.*
They believed all who objected againſt their undertaking to be *averſe from* peace. *Clarendon.*
Theſe cares alone her virgin breaſt employ,
Averſe from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to.*

He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *averſe to* any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon.*

Diodorus tells us of one Chaſondus, who was *averſe to* all innovation, eſpecially when it was to proceed from particular perſons. *Swift.*

AVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *averſe.*]

1. Unwillingly.

2. Backwardly.

Not only they want thoſe parts of ſecretion, but it is emitted *averſely*, or backward, by both ſexes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AVE'RSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *averſe.*] Unwillingneſs; backwardneſs.

The corruption of man is in nothing more manifeſt, than in his *averſeneſs* to entertain any friendſhip or familiarity with God. *Atterbury.*

AVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*averſion*, Fr. *averſio*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; diſlike; deteſtation; ſuch as turns away from the object.

What if with like *averſion* I reject
Riches and realms? *Milton.*

2. It is uſed moſt properly with *from* before the object of hate.

They had an inward *averſion from* it, and were reſolved to prevent it by all poſſible means. *Clarendon.*
With men theſe conſiderations are uſually cauſes of deſpite, diſdain, or *averſion from* others; but with God, ſo many reaſons of our greater tenderneſs towards others. *Spratt.*
The ſame adheſion to vice, and *averſion from* goodneſs, will be a reaſon for rejecting any proof whatſoever. *Atterbury.*

3. Sometimes, leſs properly, with *to.*

A freeholder is bred with an *averſion to* ſubjection. *Addiſon.*
I might borrow illuſtrations of freedom and *averſion to* receive new truths from modern aſtronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with *for.*

The Lucqueſe would rather throw themſelves under the government of the Genoeſe, than ſubmit to a ſtate *for* which they have ſo great *averſion.* *Addiſon.*
This *averſion* of the people *for* the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uſes. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards.*

His *averſion towards* the houſe of York was ſo predominant, as it found place not only in his councils but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cauſe of averſion.

They took great pleaſure in compounding lawſuits among their neighbours; for which they were the *averſion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*
Self-love and reaſon to one end aſpire;
Pain their *averſion*, pleaſure their deſire. *Pope.*

To AVE'RT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]

1. To turn aſide; to turn off.

I beſeech you
T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
At this, for the laſt time, ſhe lifts her hand,
Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*

2. To cauſe to diſlike.

When people began to eſpy the falſehood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly *averted* from it. *Hooker.*
Even cut themſelves off from the opportunities of proſelyting others, by *averting* them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To put by, as a calamity.

O Lord! *avert* whatſoever evil our ſwerving may threaten unto his church. *Hooker.*
Diverſity of conjectures made many, whoſe conceits *averted* from themſelves the fortune of that war, to become careleſs and ſecure. *Knolles.*
Theſe affections earneſtly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us thoſe things which are diſpleaſing to him, and contrary to religion. *Spratt.*
Thro' threaten'd lands they wild deſtruction throw,
Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*

AUF. *n. ſ.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or ſilly fellow. *Diſt.*

A'UGER. *n. ſ.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you uſe it, the ſtuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the eaſier uſe your ſtrength; for in twiſting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the ſtuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [aulit, aplit, Saxon. It is ſometimes, improperly, written *ought.*] Any thing.

If I can do it,
By *aught* that I can ſpeak in his diſpraiſe,
She ſhall not long continue love to him. *Shakeſp.*
They may, for *aught* I know, obtain ſuch ſubſtances as may induce the chymiſts to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*
But go, my ſon, and ſee if *aught* be wanting,
Among my father's friends. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To AUGMENT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To increaſe; to make bigger, or more.

Some curſed weeds her cunning hand did know,
That could *augment* his harm, encreaſe his pain. *Fairfax.*
Rivers have ſtreams added to them in their paſſage, which enlarge and *augment* them. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To increaſe; to grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did *augment*,
Much more his ſight encreas'd his hot deſire. *Sidney.*
The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*,
The waves on heaps are daſh'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A'UGMENT. *n. ſ.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Increaſe; quantity gained.

You ſhall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. State of increaſe.

Diſcutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations; but proper, when mixed with emollients, in the *augment.* *Wiſeman.*

AUGMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *augment.*]

1. The act of increaſing or making bigger.

Thoſe who would be zealous againſt regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of thoſe on foot. *Addiſon.*

2. The ſtate of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of ſo prodigiouſly vaſt *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteneſs of an inſect? *Bentley.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we teſtify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

AUGMENTATION *Court.* A court erected by King Henry the Eighth, for the increaſe of the revenues of his crown, by the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries. *Diſt.*

A'UGRE. *n. ſ.* A carpenter's tool. See AUGER.

Your temples burned in the cement, and
Your franchiſes, whereon you ſtood, confin'd
Into an *augre's* bore. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

AUGRE-HOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *augre* and *hole.*] A hole made by boring with an augre; proverbially a narrow ſpace.

What ſhould be ſpoken here,
Where our fate, hid within an *augre-hole*,
May ruſh and ſeize us. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A'UGUR. *n. ſ.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, as by the flight of birds.

What ſay the *augurs?*——
——They would not have you ſtir forth to-day:
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a heart within the beaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Calchas, the ſacred ſeer, who had in view
Things preſent and the paſt, and things to come foreknew:
Supreme of *augurs.* *Dryden's Fables.*

As I and mine consult thy *augurs*.
Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite tire
Propitious ever soaring from the right. *Prior.*

To AU'GUR. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To guess; to conjecture by signs.

The people love me, and the sea is mine,
My pow'rs a crescent, and my *aug'ring* hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shakespeare.*

My *aug'ring* mind assures the same success.
Dryden.

To AU'GURATE. *v. n.* [*augurar*, Lat.] To judge by augury.

AUGURATION. *n. s.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he continued the tripudiary *augurations*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

AU'GURER. *n. s.* [from *augur*.] The same with *augur*.

These apparent prodigies,
And the persuasion of his *augurers*,
May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shakesp.*

AUGU'RIAL. *adj.* [from *augury*.] Relating to augury.

On this foundation were built the conclusions of soothsayers, in their *augurial* and tripudiary divinations. *Brown.*

To AU'GURIAR. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To practise divination by augury. *Dict.*

AU'GUROUS. *adj.* [from *augur*.] Predicting; prescient; foreboding.

So fear'd
The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd,
Prefiging in their *augurous* hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

AU'GURY. *n. s.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The art of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my *augury* deceive me not,
Witness good breeding. *Shakespeare.*

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,
Or I renounce my skill in *augury*. *Dryd. Æneid.*

She knew, by *augury* divine,
Venus would fail in the design. *Swift.*

2. An omen or prediction.

What if this death, which is for him design'd,
Had been your doom (for be that *augury!*)
And you, not Aurungzebe, condemn'd to die?
Dryden.

The pow'rs we both invoke
Be you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpose with an *augury*. *Dryden.*

AUGU'ST. *adj.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing so contemptible, but antiquity can render it *august* and excellent. *Glanv. Scepsis.*

The Trojan chief appear'd in open sight,
August in visage, and serenely bright;
His mother goddess, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples shine. *Dryden.*

AUGUST. *n. s.* [*Augustus*, Lat.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.

August was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because, in the same month he was created consul thrice triumpher in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextilis*, or the sixth month March. *Peacham.*

AUGU'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look, dignity, loftiness of mien or aspect.

AVIARY. *n. s.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place enclosed to keep birds in.

In the aviaries of wire, to keep birds of all sorts, the Italians bestow vast expence; including great scope of ground, variety of bushes, trees of good height, running waters, and sometimes a stove annexed, to contemper the air in the winter.
Wotton's Architecture.

Look now to your *aviary*; for now the birds grow sick of their feathers. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

AVI'DITY. *n. s.* [*avidité*, Fr. *aviditas*, Lat.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.

A'VITOUS. *adj.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's ancestors; ancient. *Dict.*

To AVI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aviser*, Fr. A word out of use.]

1. To counsel.

With that, the husbandman 'gan him *avize*,
That it for him was fittest exercise. *Spenser.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himself: *s'aviser*, Fr.

But him *avizing*, he that dreadful dead
Forbore, and rather chose, with fearful shame,
Him to avenge. *Spenser.*

3. To consider; to examine.

No power he had to stir, nor will to rise;
That when the careful knight 'gan well *avize*,
He lightly left the foe. *Fairy Queen.*

As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to *avize*. *Spenser.*

A'UKWARD. See AWKWARD.

AULD. *adj.* [alb, Saxon.] A word now obsolete; but still used in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis pride that pulls the country down;
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee.
Shakespeare.

AULE'TICK. *adj.* [ἀυλὸς.] Belonging to pipes. *Dict.*

A'ULICK. *adj.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *n. s.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.

To AUMA'IL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr. the mesh of a net; whence a coat of *aumail*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure. *Upton* explains it, to enamel.

In golden buskins of costly cordwaine,
All hard with golden bendes, which were entail'd
With curious antickes, and full fair *aumail'd*.
Fairy Queen.

AU'MBRY. See AMBRY.

AUNT. *n. s.* [*tante*, Fr. *amita*, Lat.] A father or mother's sister; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind *aunt* of Gloster.
Shakespeare.

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
Old-fashion'd halls, dull *aunts*, and croaking rooks.
Pope.

AVOCA'DO. n. s. [Span. *persica*, Lat.] The name of a tree that grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies.

The fruit is of itself very insipid, for which reason they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and sugar, to give it a poignancy. *Miller.*

To A'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call off from business; to call away.

Their divesture of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and *avocating* duties to distressed Christians, and their secular relations, which are here requisite. *Boyle.*

AVOCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *avocate*.]

1. The act of calling aside.

The bustle of business, the *avocations* of our senses, and the din of a clamorous world, are impediments. *Glanville.*

Sets up that remembrance which his many *avocations* of business have caused him to lay aside. *Dryden.*

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

2. The business that calls; or the call that summons away.

It is a subject that we may make some progress in its contemplation within the time, that in the ordinary time of life, and with the permission of necessary *avocations*, a man may employ in such a contemplation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

By the secular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage, the clergy have been furnished with skill in common life. *Atterbury.*

To AVOID. *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.]

1. To shun; to decline.

The wisdom of pleasing God, by doing what he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids. *Tillotson.*

2. To escape; as, he *avoided* the blow by turning aside.

3. To endeavour to shun.

The fashion of the world is to *avoid* cost, and you encounter it. *Shakespeare.*

4. To evacuate; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, *avoid* the house. *Shakespeare.*

If any rebel should be required of the prince confederate, the prince confederate should command him to avoid the country. *Bacon.*

He desired to speak with some few of us: whereupon six of us only stayed, and the rest *avoided* the room. *Bacon.*

5. To emit; to throw out.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to *avoid* that serous excretion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

6. To oppose; to hinder effect.

The removing that which caused putrefaction, doth prevent and *avoid* putrefaction. *Bacon.*

7. To vacate; to annul.

How can these grants of the king's be *avoided*, without wronging of those lords which had these lands and lordships given them? *Spenser.*

To AVOID. *v. n.*

1. To retire.

And Saul cast the javelin; for he said, I will smite David even to the wall with it: and David *avoided* out of his presence twice. *1 Sam.*

2. To become void or vacant.

Bishopricks are not included under benefices: so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. *Ayliffe.*

AVOIDABLE. *adj.* [from *avoid*.]

1. That which may be avoided, shunned, or escaped.

Want of exactness in such nice experiments is scarce *avoidable*. *Boyle.*

To take several things for granted, is hardly *avoidable* to any one, whose task it is to shew the falsehood or improbability of any truth. *Locke.*

2. Liable to be vacated or annulled.

The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's nonage; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not avoid them. *Hale.*

AVOIDANCE. *n. s.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The act of avoiding.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the pursuit of what is good, or in the *avoidance* of what is hurtful. *Watts.*

2. The course by which any thing is carried off.

For *avoidances* and drainings of water, where there is too much, we shall speak of. *Bacon.*

3. The act or state of becoming vacant.

4. The act of annulling.

AVOIDER. *n. s.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The person that avoids or shuns any thing.

2. The perſon that carries any thing away.
3. The veſſel in which things are carried away.

AVOI'DLESS. *adj.* [from *avoid*.] Inevitable; that which cannot be avoided.

That *avoidleſs* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved. *Dennis's Letters.*

AVOIRDUPO'IS. *n. ſ.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains ſixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as ſeventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarſer commodities are weighed by *avoirdupois* weight. *Chambers.*

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *avoirdupois* ounce: for our troy ounce we had elſewhere. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AVOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *avolo*, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; eſcape.

Theſe airy vegetables are made by the relicks of plantal emiſſives, whoſe *avolation* was prevented by the condenſed incloſure. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only ſignify a pluvious air, hindering the *avolation* of the favilious particles. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To AVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.: for this word we now generally ſay *vouch*.]

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.

They boldly *avouched* that themſelves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend. *Hooker.*

Wretched though I ſeem,
I can produce a champion that will prove
What is *avouched* here. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. To produce in favour of another.

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Iriſh. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

3. To vindicate; to juſtify.

You will think you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the juſtice of your dealing. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

AVO'UCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence; teſtimony.

I might not this believe,
Without the ſenſible and try'd *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

AVO'UCHABLE. *adj.* [from *avouch*.] That may be avouched.

AVO'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *avouch*.] He that avouches.

To AVO'W. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to juſtify; not to diſſemble.

His cruel ſtepdame, ſeeing what was done,
Her wicked days with wretched knife did end;
In death *avowing* th' innocence of her ſon.
Fairy Queen.

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular knowledge, or the relation of ſome credible perſon, *avowing* it upon his own experience. *Boyle.*

Left to myſelf, I muſt *avow*, I ſtrove
From publick ſhame to ſcreen my ſecret love. *Dryd.*

Such aſſertions proceed from principles which cannot be *avowed* by thoſe who are for preſerving church and ſtate. *Swift.*

Then blaz'd his ſmother'd flame, *avow'd* and bold. *Thomſon.*

AVO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *avow*.] That which may be openly declared; that which may be declared without ſhame.

AVO'WAL. *n. ſ.* [from *avow*.] Juſtificatory declaration; open declaration.

AVO'WEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow*.] In an open manner.

Wilmot could not *avowedly* look reſpectfully againſt the other. *Clarendon.*

AVOWEE'. *n. ſ.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowſon of any church belongs. *Dict.*

AVO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *avow*.] He that avows or juſtifies.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold *avower* of his own virtues. *Dryden.*

AVO'WRY. *n. ſ.* [from *avow*.] In law, is where one takes a diſtreſs for rent, or other thing, and the other ſues replevin. In which caſe the taker ſhall juſtify, in his plea, for what cauſe he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to ſhew it, and ſo avow the taking, which is called his *avowry*. *Chambers.*

AVO'WSAL. *n. ſ.* [from *avow*.] A confeſſion. *Dict.*

AVO'WTRY. *n. ſ.* [See ADOWTRY.] Adultery.

A'URATE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear; which ſee.

AURE'LIA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A term uſed for the firſt apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*

The ſolitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teaſel, is ſometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, ſometimes into a fly-caſe. *Ray on Creat.*

A'URICLE. *n. ſ.* [*auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.
2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muſcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the reſemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their ſyſtole correſponding to the diaſtole of the heart. *Chambers.*

Blood ſhould be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart. *Ray on the Creation.*

AURI'CULA. *n. ſ.* [from *auricula*, Lat.] Bear's Ear. A flower.

AURI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *auricula*, Lat.] the ear.]

1. Within the ſenſe or reach of hearing.

You ſhall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* aſſurance have your ſatisfaction. *Shak. K. Lear.*

2. Secret; told in the ear; as, *auricular* confeſſion.
3. Traditional; known by report.

The alchymiſts call in many varieties out of aſtrology, *auricular* traditions, and feigned teſtimonies. *Bacon.*

AURI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular*.] In a ſecret manner.

Theſe will ſoon confeſs, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

AURI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That which produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
Whence many a burſting ſtream *auriferous* plays. *Thomſon.*

AURIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*

AURIPIGME'NTUM. See ORPIMENT.

AURO'RA. n. ſ. [Lat.]

1. A ſpecies of crowfoot.
2. The goddeſs that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

Where Aurora ſhakes
On Indus' ſmiling banks the roſy flowers. *Thomſon.*

AURORA Borealis. [Lat.] Light appearing in the night from the north.

AURUM Fulminans. [Lat.] A preparation made by diſſolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with fixt tartar; whence a very ſmall quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a piſtol.

Some *aurum fulminans* the ſtarrick doctor. *Garth.*

AUSCU'LTATION. *n. ſ.* [from *auſculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or liſtening to.

A'USPICE. *n. ſ.* [*auſpicium*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.
2. Protection; favour ſhewn.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whoſe high *auſpice* Rome hath ſtood
So long. *Ben. Johnſon.*

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

But ſo may he live long that owes to Troy
Which by his *auſpice* they will nobler make,
As he will hatch their aſhes by his fire. *Dryden.*

AUSPI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *auſpicium*.] Relating to prognoſticks.

AUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *auſpice*.]

1. Having omens of ſucceſs.

You are *now*, with happy and *auſpicious* beginnings, forming a model of a Chriſtian church.

2. Proſperous; fortunate: applied to perſons.

Auſpicious chief! thy race, in future times,
Shall ſpread the conqueſts of imperial Rome. *Dryden.*

3. Favourable; kind; propitious; applied to perſons, or actions.

Fortune play upon thy proſp'rous helm,
As thy *auſpicious* miſtreſs! *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Lucky; happy; applied to things.

I'll deliver all,
And promiſe you calm ſeas, *auſpicious* gales,
And ſails expeditious. *Shakeſpeare's Pericles.*

A pure, an active, an *auſpicious* flame,
And bright as heav'n, from whence the blaze came. *Rowe.*

Two battles your *auſpicious* chiefs have won;
Thy ſword can perfect what it has begun. *Rowe.*

AUSPI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *auſpicious*.] Happily; proſperously; with proſperous omens.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auſpicious*.] Proſperity; proſpect of happineſs.

AUSTE'RE. *adj.* [*auſterus*, Lat.]

1. Severe; harſh; rigid.

When men repreſent the Divine nature as an *auſtere* and rigorous maſter, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance, ſuch conceptions muſt unavoidably raiſe terror. *Rogers.*

Auſtere Saturnius, ſay
From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy ſway? *Pope.*

2. Sour of taſte; harſh.

Th' *auſtere* and pond'rous juices they ſublime,
Make them aſcend the pliant fell, and climb
The orange-tree, the citron, and the lime. *Dillenius.*

Auſtere wines, ſtarted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the ſame time do not relax. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

AUSTE'RELY. *adv.* [from *auſtere*.] Severely; rigidly.

Art thou, Euſtina, did he tempt thee ſo?
Might'ſt thou perceive, *auſterely* in his eye,
That he did plead in earneſt? *Shakeſpeare.*

Hypocrites *auſterely* talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence. *Par. Loſt.*

AUSTE'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *auſtere.*]
1. Severity; ſtrictneſs; rigour.
My ſpoil'd name, th' *auſtereneſs* of my life,
May vouch againſt you; and my place i' th' ſtate
Will ſo your accuſation overweigh. *Shakeſpeare.*
If an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw this *auſtereneſs* into a ſmile, he hardly could reſiſt the proper motives thereof. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*
2. Roughneſs in taſte.

AUSTE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *auſtere.*]
1. Severity; mortified life; ſtrictneſs.
Now, Marcus Cato, our new conſul's ſpy,
What is your ſour *auſterity* ſent t' explore?
Ben Jonſon.
What was that ſnaky-headed Gorgon ſhield
That wiſe Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone,
But rigid looks of chaſte *auſterity*,
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence
With ſudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*
This prince kept the government, and yet lived in his convent with all the rigour and *auſterity* of a Capuchin. *Addiſon.*
2. Cruelty; harſh diſcipline.
Let not *auſterity* breed ſervile fear;
No wanton ſound offend her virgin ear. *Roſcommon.*

A'USTRAL. *adj.* [*auſtralis*, Lat.] Southern; as, the *auſtral* ſigns.

To A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auſter*, the ſouth wind, Lat.] To tend towards the ſouth.
Steel and good iron diſcover a verticity, or polar faculty; whereby they do ſeptentriate at one extreme, and *auſtralize* at another. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A'USTRINE. *adj.* [from *auſtrinus*, Lat.] Southern; ſouthernly.

AUTHE'NTICAL. *adj.* [from *authentick.*] Not fictitious; being what it ſeems.
Of ſtatutes made before time of memory, we have no *authentical* records, but only tranſcripts. *Hale.*

AUTHE'NTICALLY. *adv.* [from *authentical.*] After an authentick manner; with all the circumſtances requiſite to procure authority.
This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Conſcience never commands or forbids any thing *authentically*, but there is ſome law of God which commands or forbids it firſt. *South.*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authentical.*] The quality of being authentick; genuineneſs; authority.
Nothing can be more pleaſant than to ſee virtuoſos about a cabinet of medals, deſcanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalneſs* of the ſeveral pieces. *Addiſon.*

AUTHENTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *authentick.*] Authority; genuineneſs; the being authentick.

AUTHE'NTICK. *adj.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That which has every thing requiſite to give it authority; as, an *authentick* regiſter. It is uſed in oppoſition to any thing by which authority is deſtroyed, as *authentick*, not *counterfeit*. It is never uſed of perſons. Genuine; not fictitious.
Thou art wont to great *authentick* will
Interpreter through higheſt heav'n to bring. *Milt.*
She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear,
Of what the gueſs'd before with jealous fear. *Cowley.*
But cenſure 's to be underſtood
The *authentick* mark of the elect,
The publick ſtamp Heav'n ſets on all that's great and good. *Swift.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *authentick.*] After an authentick manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authentick.*] The ſame with *authenticity.*

AUTHOR. *n. ſ.* *auctor*, [Lat.]
1. The firſt beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its original.
That law, the *author* and obſerver whereof is one only God, to be bleſſed for ever. *Hooker.*
The *author* of that which cauſeth another thing to be, is *author* of that thing alſo which thereby is cauſed. *Hooker.*
I'll never
Be ſuch a goſſing to obey inſtinct; but ſtand
As if a man was *author* of himſelf,
And knew no other kin. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
My being gav'ſt me; whom ſhould I obey
But thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.
Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden.*
If the worſhip of falſe gods had not blinded the heathen, inſtead of teaching to worſhip the ſun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worſhip our true *Author* and benefactor, as their anceſtors did under the government of Noah and his ſons, before they corrupted themſelves. *Newton.*
2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.
That which is the ſtrength of their amity, ſhall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shakeſpeare.*
Now while the tortur'd ſavage turns around,
And flings about his foam, impatient of the wound;
The wound's great *author* cloſe at hand provokes
His rage. *Dryden's Fables.*
From his loins
New *authors* of diſſention ſpring; from him
Two branches, that in hoſting long contend
For ſov'reign ſway. *Philips.*
3. The firſt writer of any thing; diſtinct from the *tranſlator* or *compiler.*
To ſtand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the firſt *author* of the ſtory. 2 *Mac.* ii. 30
An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a tranſlator has not. *Dryden.*
4. A writer in general.
Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm
That the land Salike lies in Germany. *Shakeſp.*

AUTHO'RITATIVE. *adj.* [from *authority.*]
1. Having due authority.
2. Having an air of authority.
I dare not gueſs the *authoritative* title of aphoriſms, which may make a reaſonable moral prognoſtick. *Wotton.*
The mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the inſipid mirth of the other. *Swift's Examiner.*

AUTHO'RITATIVELY. *adv.* [from *authoritative.*]
1. In an authoritative manner; with a ſhew of authority.
2. With due authority.
No law foreign binds in England, till it be received, and *authoritatively* engrafted, into the law of England. *Hale.*

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *authoritative.*] An acting by authority; authoritative appearance. *Dict.*

AUTHO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]
1. Legal power.
Idle old man,
That ſtill would manage thoſe *authorities*
That he hath given away! *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
Adam's ſovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any *authority* over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children. *Locke.*
2. Influence; credit.
Power ariſing from ſtrength, is always in thoſe that are governed, who are many: but *authority* ariſing from opinion, is in thoſe that govern, who are few. *Temple.*
The woods are fitter to give rules than cities, where thoſe that call themſelves civil and rational, go out of their way, by the *authority* of example. *Locke.*
3. Power; rule.
I know, my lord,
If law, *authority*, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shakeſpeare.*
But I ſuffer not a woman to teach, nor to uſurp *authority* over the man, but to be in ſilence.
1 *Tim.* ii. 12.
4. Support; juſtification; countenance.
Doſt thou expect th' *authority* of their voices,
Whoſe ſilent wills condemn thee? *Ben Jonſon.*
5. Teſtimony.
Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by ſo exact an *authority* confirmed. *Sidney.*
We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the teſtimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
Having been ſo hardy as to undertake a charge againſt the philoſophy of the ſchools, I was liable to have been overborne by a torrent of *authorities.* *Granville's Scepſis.*
6. Weight of teſtimony; credibility; cogency of evidence.
They conſider the main conſent of all the churches in the whole world, witneſſing the ſacred *authority* of ſcriptures, ever ſithence the firſt publication thereof, even till this preſent day and hour. *Hooker.*

AUTHORIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *authorize.*] Eſtabliſhment by authority.
The obligation of laws ariſes not from their matter, but from their admiſſion and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale.*

To AU'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriſer*, Fr.]
1. To give authority to any perſon.
Making herſelf an impudent ſuitor, *authorizing* herſelf very much, with making love, that all favour and power depended upon her. *Sidney.*
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till ſome ſafe criſis *authorize* their ſkill. *Dryden.*
2. To make any thing legal.
Yourſelf firſt made that title which I claim,
Firſt bid me love, and *authoriz'd* my flame. *Dryd.*
I have nothing farther to deſire,
But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage.
Dryden.
To have countenanced in him irregularity, and diſobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized* diſorder, confuſion, and wickedneſs, in his creatures. *Locke.*
3. To eſtabliſh any thing by authority.
Lawful it is to deviſe any ceremony, and to *authorize* any kind of regimen, no ſpecial commandment being thereby violated. *Hooker.*
Thoſe forms are beſt which have been longeſt received and *authorized* in a nation by cuſtom and uſe. *Temple.*
4. To juſtify; to prove a thing to be right.
All virtue lies in a power of denying our own deſires, where reaſon does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*
5. To give credit to any perſon or thing.
Although their intention be ſincere, yet dare it notoriouſly ſtrengthen vulgar errour, and *authorize* opinions injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
Be a perſon in vogue with the multitude, he ſhall *authorize* any nonſenſe, and make incoherent ſtuff, ſeaſoned with twang and tautology, paſs for rhetorick. *South.*

AUTO'CRASY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτοκράτεια, from αὐτὸς, ſelf, and κράτος, power.] Independent power; ſupremacy.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *autography.*] Of one's own writing. *Dict.*

AUTO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [αὐτογραφία, from αὐτὸς, and γράφω, to write.] A particular perſon's own writing; or the original of a treatiſe, in oppoſition to a copy.

AUTOMA'TI-

AUTOMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself.

AUTO'MATON. *n. f.* [αὐτόματον. *In the plural*, automata.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself, and which ſtands in need of no foreign aſſiſtance. *Quincy.*

For it is greater to underſtand the art, whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glanville's Sceppſis.*

The particular circumſtances for which the *automata* of this kind are moſt eminent, may be reduced to four. *Wilkins.*

AUTO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Having in itſelf the power of motion.

Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we diſtinguiſh of time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Broton's Vulgar Errours.*

AUTO'NOMY. *n. f.* [αὐτονομία.] The living according to one's mind and preſcription. *Dict.*

A'UTOPSY. *n. f.* [αὐτοψία.] Ocular demonſtration; ſeeing a thing one's ſelf. *Quincy.*

In thoſe that have forked tails, *autopſy* convinceth us, that it hath this uſe. *Ray on the Creation.*

AUTO'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *autopſy*.] Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *autoptical*.] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* ſilence that diſpute. *Brown.*

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Ariſtotle; but the teleſcope hath *autoptically* confuted it: and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the diſbelief of his ſenſes, may ſee that it is no exhalation. *Glanville's Sceppſis.*

A'UTUMN. *n. f.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter, beginning aſtronomically at the equinox, and ending at the ſolſtice; popularly, *autumn* compriſes Auguſt, September, and October.

For I will board her, though ſhe chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in *autumn* crack.
Shakeſpeare.

I would not be over-confident, till he hath paſſed a ſpring or *autumn*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The ſtarving brood,
Void of ſufficient ſuſtenance, will yield
A ſlender *autumn*. *Philips.*

Autumn, nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Come jovial on. *Thomſon.*

AUTU'MNAL. *adj.* [from *autumn*.] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No ſpring or ſummer's beauty hath ſuch grace,
As I have ſeen in one *autumnal* face. *Donne.*

Thou ſhalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an *autumnal* ſtar,
Or lightning, thou ſhalt fall. *Milton.*

Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers, to prevent ſudden guſts, which will proſtrate all. *Evelyn.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows
With that ripe red th' *autumnal* ſun beſtows. *Pope.*

AVU'LSION. *n. f.* [*avulſio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offſprings, if they grow
Redundant; but the thronging cluſters thin
By kind *avulſion*. *Philips.*

The preſſure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cauſe of the coheſion of matter; though ſuch a preſſure may hinder the *avulſion* of two poliſhed ſuperficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them. *Locke.*

AUXE'SIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] An increaſing; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put inſtead of the proper word. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

AUXI'LIAR. } *adj.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXI'LIARY. } Aſſiſtant; helping; confederate.

The giant brood,
That fought at Thebes and Ilium on each ſide,
Mix'd with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours, nor afford us any light to detenebrate this truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There is not the ſmalleſt capillary vein but it is preſent with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its uſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;
Aid from his brother of the ſeas he craves,
To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

AUXI'LIAR. } *n. ſ.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXI'LIARY. } Helper; aſſiſtant; confederate.

In the ſtrength of that power, he might, without the *auxiliaries* of any further influences, have determined his will to a full choice of God. *South.*

There are, indeed, a ſort of underling *auxiliaries* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and criticks. *Pope.*

AUXILIARY *Verb.* A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almoſt all languages, ſome of the commoneſt nouns and verbs have many irregularities; ſuch are the common *auxiliary* verbs, *to be* and *to have*, *to do* and *to be done*, &c. *Watts.*

AUXILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid; ſuccour. *Dict.*

To AWA'IT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*. See WAIT.]

1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to loſe his life
Awaits the falling of the murd'ring knife. *Fairfax.*

Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel ſat,
Chief of th' angelick guards, *awaiting* night. *Milt.*

2. To attend; to be in ſtore for.

To ſhew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the reſt, what puniſhment.
Milton.

Unleſs his wrath be appeaſed, an eternity of torments *awaits* the objects of his diſpleaſure. *Rogers.*

AWA'IT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ambuſh. See WAIT.

And leaſt miſhap the moſt bliſs alter may:
For thouſand perils lie in cloſe *await*
About us daily, to work our decay. *Spenſer.*

To AWA'KE. *v. a.* [peccian, Sax.] *To awake* has the preterite *awoke*, or, as we now more commonly ſpeak, *awaked*.]

1. To rouſe out of ſleep.

Take heed,
How you *awake* our ſleeping ſword of war. *Shakeſp.*

Our friend Lazarus ſleepeth; but I go that I may *awake* him out of ſleep. *John*, xi. 11

2. To raiſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep.

Hark, hark, the hound ſound
Has tain'd up his head:
As *awak'd* from the dead,
And amaz'd, he ſtares round. *Dryd. St. Cæcilia.*

3. To put into new action.

The ſpark of noble courage now *awake*,
And ſtrive your excellent ſelf to excel. *F. Queen.*

The fair
Repairs her ſmiles, *awakens* every grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

To AWA'KE. *v. n.* To break from ſleep; to ceaſe to ſleep.

Alack, I am afraid they have *awak'd*,
And 'tis not done! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I *awaked* up laſt of all, as one that gathereth after the grape-gatherers. *Eccluſ. xxxiii.* 16.

AWA'KE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Not being aſleep; not ſleeping.

Imagination is like to work better upon ſleeping men, than men *awake*. *Bacon.*

Cares ſhall not keep him on the throne *awake*,
Nor break the golden ſlumbers he would take.
Dryden.

To AWA'KEN. *v. a.* and *v. n.* The ſame with *Awake*.

Awake Argantyr, Hervor the only daughter
Of thee and Suafu doth *awaken* thee. *Hickes.*

To AWA'RD. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner*, ſomewhat improbably, from pearo, Sax. towards.] To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial ſentence.

A pound of that ſame merchant's fleſh is thine;
The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it.
Shakeſpeare.

It advances that grand buſineſs, and a reward to which their eternity hereafter will be *awarded*. *Decay of Piety.*

A church which allows ſalvation to none without it, nor *awards* damnation to almoſt any within it. *South.*

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded* by ſtated laws. *Collier on Duelling.*

To AWA'RD. *v. n.* To judge; to determine.

Th' unwiſe *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs,
An off'ring ſacred. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

AWA'RD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſentence; determination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove
To her, and him who beſt deſerves her love.
Dryden.

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable *award*, where the judge is made a party. *Glanville.*

To urge the foe,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild deſpair,
Were to refuſe th' *awards* of Providence.
Addiſon's Cato.

AWA'RE. *adv.* [from *a*, and *ware*, an old word for *cautious*; it is however, perhaps, an *adjective*; ȝepapian, Sax.] Excited to caution; vigilant; in a ſtate of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was *aware*, I had left myſelf nothing but the name of a king. *Sidney.*

Ere ſorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away ſomething elſe beſides his own ſorrow. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

Temptations of proſperity inſinuate themſelves; ſo that we are but little *aware* of them, and leſs able to withſtand them. *Atterbury.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he them *aware* themſelves; and inſtant, without diſturb, they took alarm.
Paradiſe Loſt.

This paſſage is by others underſtood thus: He warned thoſe, who were *aware*, of themſelves.

AWA'Y. *adv.* [apeg, Saxon.]

1. In a ſtate of abſence; not in any particular place.

They could make
Love to your dreſs, although your face were *away*.
Ben Jonſon's Cataline.

It is impoſſible to know properties that are ſo annexed to it, that any of them being *away*, that eſſence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or perſon.

I have a pain upon my forehead here——
——Why that's with watching; 'twill *away* again.
Shakeſpeare.

When the fowls came down upon the carcaſes, Abraham drove them *away* again. *Gen.* xv. 11.

Would you youth and beauty ſtay,
Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

Summer ſuns roll unperceiv'd *away*. *Pope.*

3. Let

3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand; *away*; King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter ta'en; Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

4. Begone.

Away, and gliſter like the god of war, When he intendeth to become the field.

Shakſpeare's King John.

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes: Come, let's *away*; hark, the ſhrill horn refounds.

Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.

Away, you flatt'rer!

Nor charge his gen'rous meaning. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of ſomething elſe.

It concerns every man, who will not raſhly *away* his ſoul, and foul himſelf into irrecoverable miſery, to enquire into theſe matters. *Tillotſon.*

6. It is often uſed with a verb; as, to *drink away* an eſtate; to *idle away* a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an eſtate or manor is gone.

He *play'd* his life *away*. *Pope.*

7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import of the following phraſe.

Sir Valentine, whither *away* ſo faſt? *Shakſp.*

8. Perhaps the phraſe, *he cannot away with*, may mean, *he cannot travel with*; *he cannot bear the company.*

She never could *away* with me.——Never, never: ſhe would always ſay, ſhe could not abide Maſter Shallow. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. *Away with.* Throw away; take away.

If you dare think of deſerving our charms, *Away with* your ſheephooks, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

AWE. *n. ſ.* [ege, oga, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without *awe* of parents, without precepts of matters, and without fear of offence. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

This thought fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God: and yet with a filial fear, which at the ſame time both fears and loves. It was *awe* without amazement, and dread without diſtraction. *South.*

What is the proper *awe* and fear, which is due from man to God? *Rogers.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with reverence, or fear; to keep in ſubjection.

If you will work on any man, you muſt either know his nature and faſhions, and ſo lead him; or his ends, and ſo perſuade him; or his weakneſſes and diſadvantages, and ſo *awe* him; or thoſe that have intereſt in him, and ſo govern him. *Bacon.*

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to *awe*? Why, but to keep you low and ignorant, His worſhippers? *Milton.*

Heav'n, that hath plac'd this iſland to give law. To balance Europe, and her ſtates to *awe*. *Waller*

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may *awe* many into obedience; but the fame of their goodneſs, juſtice, and other virtues, will work on more. *Atterbury.*

A'WEBAND. *n. ſ.* [from *awe* and *band*.] A check. *Diet.*

A'WFUL. *adj.* [from *awe* and *full*.]

1. That which ſtrikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So *awful*, that with honour thou may'ſt love Thy mate; who ſees, when thou art ſeen leaſt wiſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I approach thee thus, and gaze [illegible] eſtate; I thus [illegible] nor have fear'd Thy *awful* brow, [illegible]*ful* thus retir'd, Faireſt reſemblance [illegible] Maker fair! *Milton.*

2. Worſhipful; [illegible]; inveſted with dignity. [illegible] obſolete.

Know, then, that ſome of us are gentleman, Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth Thruſt from the company of *awful* men. *Shakſp.*

3. Struck with awe; timorous; ſcrupulous. This ſenſe occurs but rarely.

It is not nature and ſtrict reaſon, but a weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY. *adv.* [from *awful*.] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great principle *awfully* and warily, by ſtill obſerving what it commands, but eſpecially what it forbids. *South.*

A'WFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *awful*.]

1. The quality of ſtriking with awe; ſolemnity.

Theſe objects naturally raiſe ſeriouſneſs; and night heightens the *awfulneſs* of the place, and pours out her ſupernumerary horrours upon every thing. *Addiſon.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtruck with awe: little uſed.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulneſs* to the divine majeſty of God. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To AWHA'PE. *v. a.* [This word I have met with only in *Spenſer*, nor can I diſcover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonic language had anciently *wapen*, to ſtrike, or ſome ſuch word, from which *weapons*, or offenſive arms, took their denomination.] To ſtrike; to confound; to terrify.

Ah! my dear goſſip, anſwer'd then the ape, Deeply do your ſad words my wits *awhape*, Both for becauſe your grief doth great appear, And eke becauſe myſelf am touched near. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWHI'LE. *adv.* [This word, generally reputed an *adverb*, is only *a while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; ſome ſpace of time.

Stay, ſtay, I ſay; And if you love me, as you ſay you do, Let me perſuade you to forbear *awhile*. *Shakeſp.*

Into this wild abyſs the wary fiend Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*, Pond'ring his voyage. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

AWK. *adj.* [A barbarous contraction of the word *awkward*.] Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the ſteeples; and profeſſors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'WKWARD. *adj.* [æpand, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy, Whoſe manners ſtill our tardy, apiſh nation Limps after in baſe *awkward* imitation. *Shakſp.*

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by their handſome or *awkward* way of expreſſing themſelves in it. *Locke.*

An *awkward* ſhame, or fear of ill uſage, has a ſhare in this conduct. *Swift.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumſy.

Slow to reſolve, but in performance quick; So true, that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryden.*

3. Perverſe; untoward.

A kind and conſtant friend To all that regularly offend; But was implacable, and *awkward*, To all that interlop'd and hawker'd. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *awkward*.] Clumſily; unreadily; inelegantly; inelegantly.

Dametas nodding from the waiſt upwards, and ſwearing he never knew a man go more *awkwardly* to work. *Sidney.*

When any thing is done *awkwardly*, the common ſaying will paſs upon them, that it is ſuitable to their breeding. *Locke.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but *awkwardly*, I muſt nevertheleſs inſiſt upon her working. *Addiſon.*

She ſtill renews the ancient ſcene; Forgets the forty years between; *Awkwardly* gay, and oddly merry; Her ſcarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. *Prior.*

If a man be taught to hold his pen *awkwardly*, yet writes ſufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that inſtrument. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *awkward*.] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddneſs; unſuitableneſs.

One may obſerve *awkwardneſs* in the Italians, which eaſily diſcovers their airs not to be natural. *Addiſon.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardneſs* in them; but their awkward airs are worn away in company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

AWL. *n. ſ.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed inſtrument to bore holes.

He which was minded to make himſelf a perpetual ſervant, ſhould, for a viſible token thereof, have alſo his ear bored through with an *awl*. *Hooker.*

You may likewiſe prick many holes with an *awl*, about a joint that will lie in the earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'WLESS. *adj.* [from *awe*, and the negative *leſs*.]

1. Wanting reverence; void of reſpectful fear.

Againſt whoſe fury, and the unmatched force, The *aweleſs* lion could not wage the fight. *Shakſp.*

He claims the bull with *aweleſs* inſolence, And having ſeiz'd his horns, accoſts the prince. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting the power of cauſing reverence.

Ah me! I ſee the ruin of my houſe; The tyger now hath ſeiz'd the gentle hind: Inſulting tyranny begins to jut Upon the innocent and *aweleſs* throne. *Shakſp. Rich. III.*

AWME, *or* AUME. *n. ſ.* A Dutch meaſure of capacity for liquids, containing eight ſteckans, or twenty verges or verteels; anſwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one-ſixth of a ton of France, or one-ſeventh of an Engliſh ton. *Arbuthnot.*

AWN. *n. ſ.* [*ariſta*, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or graſs. *Chambers.*

A'WNING. *n. ſ.* A cover ſpread over a boat or veſſel, to keep off the weather.

Of theſe boards I made an *awning* over me. *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

AWO'KE. The preterite from *awake*.

And ſhe ſaid, the Philiſtines be upon thee, Sampſon. And he *awoke* out of his ſleep. *Judges*, xvi. 20.

AWO'RK. *adv.* [from *a* and *work*.] On work; into a ſtate of labour; into action.

So after Pyrrhus' pauſe, Arouſed vengeance ſets him new *awork*. *Shakeſp.*

By preſcribing the condition, it ſets us *awork* to the performances of it, and that by living well. *Hammond.*

AWO'RKING. *adj.* [from *awork*.] Into the ſtate of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met Adventure which might them *aworking* ſet. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWRY'.

AWRY'. *adv.* [from *a* and *wry*.]

1. Not in a ſtraight direction; obliquely.
   But her ſad eyes, ſtill faſt'ned on the ground,
   Are governed with goodly modeſty;
   That ſuffers not one look to glance *awry*,
   Which may let in a little thought unſound. *Spenſer.*
   Like perſpectives, which rightly gaz'd upon,
   Shew nothing but confuſion; eyed *awry*,
   Diſtinguiſh form. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*
   A violent croſs wind, from either coaſt,
   Blows them tranſverſe, ten thouſand leagues *awry*
   Into the devious air. *Milton.*
2. Aſquint; with oblique viſion.
   You know he keing
   With jealous eyes has look'd *awry*
   On his ſon's actions. *Denham's Sophy.*
3. Not in the right or true direction.
   I hap to ſtep *awry*, where I ſee no path, and can diſcern but few ſteps afore me. *Brerewood.*
4. Not equally between two points; unevenly.
   Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die,
   Not Cynthia when her mantean 's pinn'd *awry*,
   Ere felt ſuch rage. *Pope.*
5. Not according to right reaſon; perverſely.
   All *awry*, and which wried it to the moſt wry courſe of all, wit abuſed, rather to forgu reaſon why it ſhould be amiſs, than how it ſhould be amended. *Sidney.*
   Much of the ſoul they talk, but all *awry*,
   And in themſelves ſeek virtue, and to themſelves
   All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Milton.*

AXE. *n. ſ.* [eax, ace, Sax. *aſcia*. Lat.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a metal head, with a ſharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.
   No metal can,
   No, not the hangman's *axe*, bear half the keenneſs
   Of thy ſharp envy. *Shakeſpeare.*
   There ſtood a foreſt on the mountain's brow,
   Which overlook'd the ſhaded plains below;
   No ſounding *axe* preſum'd theſe trees to bite,
   Coeval with the world; a venerable ſight. *Dryden.*

AXILLA. n. ſ. [*axilla*, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. *Quincy.*

AXI'LIAR. } *adj.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Be-
A'XILLARY. } longing to the arm-pit.
   Axillary artery is diſtributed unto the hand, below the cubit, it divideth into two parts. *Brown.*

A'XIOM. *n. ſ.* [*axioma*, Lat. ἀξίωμα, from ἀξιόω, Gr.]

1. A propoſition evident at firſt ſight, that cannot be made plainer by demonſtration.
   Axioms, or principles more general, are ſuch as this, that the greater good is to be choſen before the leſſer. *Hooker.*
2. An eſtabliſhed principle to be granted without new proof.
   The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their uſe in the moral. *Hooker.*
   Their affirmations are no *axioms*; we eſteem thereof as things unſaid, and account them but in liſt of nothing. *Brown.*

A'XIS. *n. ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that paſſes through any thing, on which it may revolve.
   But ſince they ſay our earth, from morn to morn,
   On its own *axis* is oblig'd to turn;
   That ſwift rotation muſt diſperſe in air
   All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*
   It might annually have compaſſed the ſun, and yet never have once turned upon its *axis*. *Bentley.*
   On their own *axis* as the planets run,
   And make at once their circle round the ſun;
   So two conſiſtent motions act the ſoul,
   And one regards itſelf, and one the whole. *Pope.*

A'XLE. } *n. ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.] The
A'XLE-TREE. } pin which paſſes through the midſt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.
   Venerable Neſtor
   Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the *axle-tree*
   On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears
   To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*
   The fly ſat upon the *axle-tree*, of the chariot-wheel, and ſaid, What a duſt do I raiſe! *Bacon.*
   And the gilded car of day
   His glowing *axle* doth allay
   In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream. *Milton.*
   He ſaw a greater ſun appear,
   Than his bright throne or burning *axle-tree* could bear. *Milton's Chriſt's Nativity.*

AY. *adv.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.]

1. Yes; an *adverb* of anſwering affirmatively.
   Return you thither?——
   —*Ay*, madam, with the ſwifteſt wing of ſpeed. *Shakeſpeare.*
   What ſay'ſt thou? Wilt thou be of our conſort?
   Say *ay*, and be the captain of us all. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It is a word by which the ſenſe is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.
   Remember it, and let it make thee creſt-fall'n;
   Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakeſpeare.*

AYE. *adv.* [apa, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever. It is now rarely uſed, and only in poetry.
   And now in darkſome dungeon, wretched thrall,
   Remedyleſs for *aye* he doth him hold. *Fairy Queen.*
   Either prepare to die,
   Or on Diana's altar to proteſt,
   For *aye*, auſterity and ſingle life. *Shakeſpeare.*
   The ſoul, though made in time, ſurvives for *aye*;
   And, though it hath beginning, ſees no end.
   Sir J. Davies.
   And hears the muſes, in a ring,
   Aye round about Jove's altars ſing. *Milton.*
   Th' aſtoniſh'd mariners *aye* ply the pump;
   No ſtay, nor reſt, till the wide breach is cloſ'd. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *houſe-leek*; which ſee. *Dicl.*

A'YRY. *n. ſ.* The neſt of the hawk.
   I ſhould diſcourſe on the bratcher, the haggard, and then treat of their ſeveral *eyries*. *Walton's Angler.*

A'ZIMUTH. *n. ſ.* [Arab.]

1. The *azimuth* of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is an arch between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical line.
2. *Magnetical Azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent diſtance of the ſun from the north or ſouth-point of the compaſs.
3. *Azimuth Compaſs*, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetic *azimuth*.
4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whoſe ſtile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.
5. *Azimuths*, called alſo vertical circles, are great circles interſecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*

A'ZURE. *adj.* [*azur*, Fr. *azurro*, Span. *lazur*, Arab. from *lazuli*, a blue ſtone.] Blue; faint blue.
   Like pomels round of marble clear,
   Where *azur'd* veins well paint appear. *Sidney.*
   The blue of the firſt order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of ſome ſubſtance; and the *azure* colour of the ſkies ſeems to be this order. *Newton.*
   Thus replies
   Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes. *Pope.*
   The ſea,
   Far through his *azure* turbulent domain,
   Your empire owns. *Thomſon.*

B.

B, The ſecond letter of the Engliſh alphabet, is pronounced as in moſt other European languages, by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a ſtrong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with *P*, and by the Gaſcons with *V*; from which an epigrammatiſt remarks, that *bibere* and *vivere* are in Gaſcony the ſame. The Spaniards, in moſt words, uſe *B* or *V* indifferently.

Baa. *n. ſ.* [See the verb.] The cry of a ſheep.

—Therefore thou art a ſheep——

Such another proof would make me cry *baa*. *Shak.*

To Baa. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a ſheep.

Or like a lamb, whoſe dam away is ſet,
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*

To Ba'bble. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ. *babiller*, Fr.]

1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.

My *babbling* praiſes I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, ſtand ſilent, and adore. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly, or irrationally.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; theſe he uſed to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbuthnot.*

Let the ſilent ſanctuary ſhow,
What from the *babbling* ſchools we may not know. *Prior.*

3. To talk thoughtleſsly; to tell ſecrets.

There is more danger in a reſerved and ſilent friend, than in a noiſy *babbling* enemy. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To talk much.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds,
Replying ſhrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shakeſp.*

And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
In all the ſpeeches of the *babbling* earth. *Prior.*

The *babbling* echo had deſcry'd his face;
She, who in other's words her ſilence breaks. *Addiſon.*

Ba'bble. *n. ſ.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; ſenſeleſs prattle.

This *babble* ſhall not henceforth trouble me;
Here is a coil with proteſtation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Come, no more,
This is meer moral *babble*. *Milton.*

With volleys of eternal *bibble*,
And clamour more unanſwerable. *Hudibras.*

The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in diſputes. *Glanville.*

Ba'bblement. *n. ſ.* [from *babble*.] Senſeleſs prate; empty words.

Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge.

Ba'bbler. *n. ſ.* [from *babble*.]

1. An idle [illegible] an irrational prattler.

We [illegible] too precious to be ſpent
With ſuch a *babbler*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The apoſtle had no ſooner propoſed it to the maſters at Athens, but he himſelf was ridiculed as a *babbler*. *Rogers.*

2. A teller of ſecrets.

Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fairy Q.*

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for truſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Babe. *n. ſ.* [*baban*, Welſh; *babbaerd*, Dutch; *bambino*, Italian.] An infant; a child of either ſex.

Thoſe that do teach your *babes*,
Do it with gentle means, and eaſy taſks,
He might have chid me ſo; for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor ſhall Sebaſtian's formidable name
Be longer us'd, to lull the crying *babe*. *Dryden.*

The *babe* had all that infant care beguile,
And early knew his mother in her ſmiles. *Dryd.*

Ba'bery. *n. ſ.* [from *babe*.] Finery to pleaſe a babe or child.

So have I ſeen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *babery*
Of ſcely boys, pleaſe unacquainted fight. *Sidney.*

Ba'bish. *adj.* [from *babe*.] Childiſh.

If he be baſhful, and will ſoon bluſh, they call him a *babiſh* and ill brought up thing. *Aſcham.*

Babo'on. *n. ſ.* [*babouin*, Fr. It is ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a *great babe*.] A monkey of the largeſt kind.

You had looked through the grate like a gemmy of *baboons*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He caſt every human feature out of his countenance, and became a *baboon*. *Addiſon.*

Ba'by. *n. ſ.* [See Babe.]

1. A child; an infant.

The *baby* beats the nurſe, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum. *Shakeſpeare.*

The child muſt have ſugar-plums, rather than make the poor *baby* cry. *Locke.*

He muſt marry, and propagate: the father cannot ſtay for the portion, nor the mother for *babes* to play with. *Locke.*

2. A ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke ſaw that Perkin would prove a runnagate, and it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*. *Bacon.*

Since no image can repreſent the great Creator, never think to honour him by your fooliſh puppets, and *babies* of dirt and clay. *Stilling fleet.*

Ba'ccated. *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beſet with pearls; having many berries. *Dict.*

Bacchana'lian. *n. ſ.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous perſon; a drunkard.

Bacchanals. *n. ſ.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feaſts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ha, my brave emperor, ſhall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink? *Shak.*

What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not ſeen equalled? *Decay of Piety.*

Both extremes were baniſh'd from their walls,
Carthaſian faſts, and ſalſome *bacchanals*. *Pope.*

Ba'cchus bole. *n. ſ.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved. *Mortim.*

Bacci'ferous. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.

Bacciferous trees are of four kinds.

1. Such as bear a calculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the ſaſſafras trees.

2. Such as have a naked monoſpermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one ſeed; as the arbutes.

3. Such as have but polyſpermous fruit, that is, containing two or more kernels or ſeeds within it, as the jeſſmimum, liguſtrum.

4. Such as have their fruit compoſed of many acini, or round ſoft balls ſet cloſe together like a bunch of grapes; as the uva marina. *Ray.*

Bacci'vorous. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] Devouring berries. *Dict.*

Ba'chelor. *n. ſ.* [This is a word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original ſenſe. *Junius* derives it from βάκκλος, fooliſh; *Menage*, from *bas chevalier*, a knight of the loweſt rank; *Spelman*, from *baculus*, a ſtaff; *Cujas*, from *buccella*, an allowance of proviſion. The moſt probable derivation ſeems to be from *bacca laurâ*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. Dr. *Lawrence* obſerved, that *Menage*'s etymology is much confirmed by the practice in our univerſities of calling a Bachelor, *Sir*. In Latin, *baccalaureus*.]

1. A man unmarried.

Such ſeparation
Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and a maid. *Shakſp.*

The haunting of diſſolute places, or reſort to courteſans, are no more puniſhed in married men than in *bachelors*. *Bacon.*

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the *bachelor*'s eſtate. *Dryden.*

Let ſinful *bachelors* their woes deplore,
Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope.*

2. A man who takes his firſt degrees at the univerſity in any profeſſion.

Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to ſpeak againſt the pope *Aſcham.*

I appear before your honour, in behalf of Martinus Scriblerus, *bachelor* of phyſic. *Mart. Scriblerius.*

2. A knight of the loweſt order. This is a ſenſe now little uſed.

Ba'chelorship. *n. ſ.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can teſtify,
She was the firſt fruit of my *bachelorſhip*. *Shakſp.*

Back. *n. ſ.* [bac, bæc, Sax. *bach*, Germ.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.

Part following enter, part remain without,
And mount on others *backs*, in hopes to ſhare.
Dryden.

2. The

2. The outer part of the hand when it is ſhut: oppoſed to the *palm*.

Methought love, pitying me, when he ſaw this,
Gave me your hands, the *backs* and palms to kiſs.
Donne.

3. The outward part of the body; that which requires clothes: oppoſed to the *belly*.

Thoſe who, by their anceſtors, have been ſet free from a conſtant drudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, ſhould beſtow ſome time on their heads.
Locke.

4. The rear: oppoſed to the *van*.

He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's *back*, as his majeſty was upon his. *Clarend.*

5. The place behind.

As the voice goeth round, as well towards the *back* as towards the front of him that ſpeaketh, ſo does the echo: for you have many *back* echoes to the place where you ſtand. *Bacon.*

Antheus, Sergeſtus grave, Cleanthus ſtrong,
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan throng. *Dryd.*

6. The part of any thing out of ſight.

Trees ſet upon the *backs* of chimnies do ripen fruit ſooner. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

7. The thick part of any tool oppoſed to the edge; as the *back* of a knife or ſword: whence *backſword*, or ſword with a *back*; as,

Bull dreaded not old Lewis either at *backſword*, ſingle fauſchion, or cudgel play. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To turn the *back* on one; to forſake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all friendſhips of the world bid him adieu, and the whole creation turns its *back* upon him. *South.*

9. To turn the *back*; to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.

His *back* was no ſooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion. *Sir J. Davies.*

BACK. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you ſhall not to the houſe, unleſs
You undertake that with me. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſent many to ſeek the ſhip Argo, threatening that if they brought not *back* Medea, they ſhould ſuffer in her ſtead. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Where they are, and why they came not *back*,
Is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton.*

Back to thy native iſland might'ſt thou ſail,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

2. Backward; as retreating from the preſent ſtation.

I've been ſurpriſ'd in an unguarded hour,
But muſt not now go *back*, the love, that lay
Half ſmother'd in my breaſt, has broke through all
Its weak reſtraints. *Addiſon.*

3. Behind; not coming forward.

I thought to promote thee unto great honour; but lo the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour.
Numb. xxiv. 11.

Conſtrain the glebe, keep *back* the hurtful weed.
Blackmore.

4. Towards things paſt.

I had always a curioſity to look *back* unto the ſources of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progreſs of a riſing world. *Burnet.*

5. Again; in return.

The lady 's mad; yet if 'twere ſo,
She could not ſway her houſe, command her followers,
Take and give *back* affairs, and their diſpatch,
With ſuch a ſmooth, diſcreet, and ſtable bearing.
Shakeſpeare.

6. Again; a ſecond time.

This Cæſar found, and that ungrateful race,
With loſing him, went *back* to blood and rage. *Waller.*

The epiſtles being written from ladies forſaken by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon us in divers letters. *Dryden.*

To BACK. *v. a.* [from the noun *back*.]

1. To mount on the back of horſe.

That roan ſhall be my throne.
Well, I will *back* him ſtrait. O Eſperance!
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park. *Shakeſp.*

2. To break a horſe; to train him to bear upon his back.

Direct us how to *back* the winged horſe;
Favour his flight, and moderate his courſe.
Roſcommon.

3. To place upon the back.

As I ſlept, methought
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle back'd,
Appear'd to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To maintain; to ſtrengthen; to ſupport; to defend.

Belike he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that falſe peer,
T' aſpire unto the crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

You are ſtrait enough in the ſhoulders, you care not who ſees your back: call you that *backing* of your friends? a plague upon ſuch *backing*! give me them that will face me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe were ſeconded by certain demilances, and both *backed* with men at arms. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Did they not ſwear, in expreſs words,
To prop and *back* the houſe of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houſeful. *Hudibras.*

A great malice, *backed* with a great intereſt, can have no advantage of a man, but from his expectations of ſomething without himſelf. *South.*

How ſhall we treat this bold aſpiring man?
Succeſs ſtill follows him, and *backs* his crimes.
Addiſon.

5. To juſtify; to ſupport.

The patrons of the ternary number of principles, and thoſe that would have five elements, endeavour to *back* their experiments with a ſpecious reaſon. *Boyle.*

We have I know not how many adages to *back* the reaſon of this moral. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. To ſecond.

Factious, and favouring this or t'other ſide,
Their wagers *back* their wiſhes. *Dryden.*

To BA'CKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite*.] To cenſure or reproach the abſent.

Moſt unduly and maliciouſly do theſe evil tongues *backbite* and ſlander the ſacred aſhes of that perſonage. *Spenſer.*

I will uſe him well; a friend i' th' court is better than a penny in purſe. Uſe his men well, Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*.
Shakeſpeare.

BA'CKBITER. *n. ſ.* [from *backbite*.] A privy calumniator; a cenſurer of the abſent.

No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*, or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppreſſor, as his friend. *South.*

BA'CKBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *bone*.] The bone of the back.

The *backbone* ſhould be divided into many vertebres for commodious bending, and not to be one entire ſtiff bone. *Ray.*

BA'CKCAPRY. Having on the back.

Manwood, in his foreſt law, noteth it for one of the four circumſtances, or cries, when in a foreſter may arreſt an offender againſt vert or venſon in the foreſt, viz. ſtable-ſtand, dog draw, *backcarry*, and bloody hand. *Cowel.*

BA'CKDOOR. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *door*.] The door behind the houſe; privy paſſage.

The proceſſion durſt not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, paſſed out at a *backdoor* of the convent. *Addiſon.*

Popery, which is ſo far ſhut out as not to re-enter openly, is ſtealing in by the *backdoor* of atheiſm. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED. *adj.* [from *back*.] Having a back.

Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp-headed, barrel-bellied, broadly *back'd*. *Dryd.*

BA'CKFRIEND. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *friend*.] A friend backwards; that is, an enemy in ſecret.

Set the reſtleſs importunities of talebearers and *backfriends* againſt fair words and profeſſions.
L'Eſtrange.

Far is our church from incroaching upon the civil power; as ſome, who are *backfriends* to both, would maliciouſly inſinuate. *South.*

BA'CKGA'MMON. *n. ſ.* [from *back gammon*, Welſh, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what eſteem are you with the vicar of the pariſh? can you play with him at *backgammon*?
Swift.

BA'CKHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *houſe*.] The buildings behind the chief part of the houſe.

Their *backhouſes*, of more neceſſary than cleanly ſervice, as kitchens, ſtable, are climbed up unto by ſteps. *Carew.*

BA'CKPIECE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his breaſt-plate behind. *Camden.*

BA'CKROOM. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *room*.] A room behind; not in the front.

If you have a fair proſpect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms* the larger. *Mor. Mech. Exerciſes.*

BA'CKSIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſide*.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.

If the quickſilver were rubbed off the *backſide* of the ſpeculum, the glaſs would cauſe the ſame rings of colours, but more faint; the phænomena depend not upon the quickſilver, unleſs ſo far as it encreaſes the reflection of the *backſide* of the glaſs.
Newton.

2. The hind part of an animal.

A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her *backſide* upwards. *Addiſon.*

3. The yard or ground behind a houſe.

The waſh of paſtures, fields, commons, roads, ſtreets, or *backſides*, are of great advantage to all ſorts of land. *Mortimer.*

To BACKSLI'DE. *v. n.* [from *back* and *ſlide*.] To fall off; to apoſtatize: a word only uſed by divines.

Haſt thou ſeen that which *backſliding* Iſrael hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree. *Jeremiah.*

BACKSLI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *backſlide*.] An apoſtate.

The *backſlider* in heart ſhall be filled. *Proverbs.*

BA'CKSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtaff*; becauſe, in taking an obſervation, the obſerver's back is turned towards the ſun.] An inſtrument uſeful in taking the ſun's altitude at ſea; invented by Captain Davies.

BA'CKSTAIRS. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtairs*.] The private ſtairs in the houſe.

I conceive the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backſtairs*, that ſome pricked for ſheriffs get out of the bill. *Bacon.*

BA'CKSTAYS. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtay*.] Ropes or ſtays which keep the maſts of a ſhip from pitching forward or overboard.

BA'CKSWORD. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſword*.] A ſword with one ſharp edge.

Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backſword*.
Arbuthnot.

BA'CKWARD. } *adv.* [from *back*, and
BA'CKWARDS. } peapb, Sax. that is, towards the back; contrary to forwards.]

1. With the back forwards.
They went *backward*, and their faces were backward. *Genesis.*

2. Towards the back.
In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast *backwards*, and then forward, with so much the greater force; for the hands go *backward* before they take their rise. *Bacon.*

3. On the back.
Then darting fire from her malignant eyes,
She cast him *backward* as he strove to rise. *Dryd.*

4. From the present station to the place beyond the back.
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them *backward* home. *Shakespeare.*
The monstrous sight
Struck them with horrour *backward*, but far worse
Urg'd them behind. *Milton.*

5. Regressively.
[illegible] not the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies, bent several times *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? *Newton.*

6. Towards something past.
To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks *backwards*, for what has been done or suffered may certainly be done or suffered again. *South.*

7. Reflex.
Nor doubtless; for the mind then *backward* cast
Upon herself, her understanding light. *Spenser.*

8. From a better to a worse state.
The work went *backward*, and the more he threw
Tried to the left, the further from the love. *Dryd.*

9. Past; in time past.
They have spread one of the worst languages in the world, if we look upon it some reigns *backward*. *Locke.*

10. Perversely; from the wrong end.
[illegible] law man,
But the world [illegible] *backward*; if fair-fac'd,
She'll swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot; if tall, a lance ill-headed.
Shakespeare.

BA'CKWARD. *adj.*

1. Unwilling; averse.
Our mariners will make the fiends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in advance. *Hakewill.*
We are diligently *backward* to lay hold of the safe, the sober method of care. *Atterbury.*
Close land'ward, they drove the [illegible] droves,
For wilder brutes are *backward* to be driven. *Pope.*

2. Hesitating.
All things are ready, if our minds be so
To Perish this man, whose mind is *backward* now!
Shakespeare.

3. Sluggish; dilatory.
The mind is *hard* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every proposition. *Watts.*

4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive.
It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends at the way. *South.*

5. Late; coming after something else: as, *backward* fruits; *backward* children. fruits long in ripening; children slow of growth.

BA'CKWARD. *n. s.* The things or state behind or past: poetical.
What feest thou else
In the dark *backward* or abysm of time? *Shakesp.*

BA'CKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *backward*.]

1. Unwillingly; averselv; with the back forward.
Like Nu[illegible]ians by the hunters chas'd,
Though th[illegible]y, yet *backwardly* do go
With proud [illegible], disdaining greater haste. *Sidney.*

2. Perversely; or with cold hope.
I was the first man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
And does he think so *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite it last? *Shakespeare.*

BA'CKWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *backward*.]

1. Dulness; unwillingness; sluggishness.
The thing by which we are apt to excuse our *backwardness* to good works, is the ill success that hath been observed to attend well-designing charities. *Atterbury.*

2. Slowness of progression; tardiness.

BA'CON. *n. s.* [probably from *baken*, that is, dried flesh.]

1. The flesh of a hog salted and dried.
High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung,
Good old Philemon seiz'd it with a prong,
Then cut a slice. *Dryden.*

2. To save the *bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, where they have seldom any other provision in the house than dried bacon, to secure it from the marching soldiers.
What frightens you thus, my good son? says the priest;
You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confest.
O father! my sorrow will scarce save my *bacon*;
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior.*

BACULO'METRY. *n. s.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and *μέτρον*.] The art of measuring distances by one or more staves. *Dict.*

BAD. *adj.* [*quaad*, Dutch; compar. *worse*; superl. *worst*.]

1. Ill; not good: a general word used in regard to physical or moral faults, either of men or things.
Most men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the best scheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*

2. Vitious; corrupt.
Thou mayst repent,
And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
May'st cover. *Milton.*
Thus will the latter, as the former, world
Still tend from *bad* to worse. *Milton.*
Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongst the *bad*, or make thee run
Too near the paths which virtue bids thee shun.
Prior.

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.
The sun his annual course obliquely made,
Good days contracted, and the [illegible] *bad*. *Dryd.*

4. Hurtful; unwholesome; mischievous; pernicious: with *for*.
Reading was *bad for* his eyes, writing made his head ake. *Addison.*

5. Sick: with *of*; as, *bad of* a fever.

BAD. } The preterite of *bid*.
BADE. }
And for an earnest of greater honour,
He *bade* me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawdor. *Shakespeare.*

BADGE. *n. s.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by *Junius* from *bode* or *bade*, a messenger, and supposed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a messenger; but taken by *Skinner* and *Minsheu* from *bagghe*, Dut. a jewel, or *bague*, Fr. a ring. It seems to come from *bajulo*, to carry, Lat.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to shew the relation of the wearer to any person or thing.
But on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The dear resemblance of his dying lord;
For whose sweet sake that glorious *badge* he wore.
Spenser.
The outward splendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears. *Atterbury.*

2. A token by which one is known.
A savage tygress on her helmet lies;
The famous *badge* Clarinda us'd to wear. *Fairfax.*

3. The mark or token of any thing.
There appears much joy in him; even so much, that joy could not shew itself modest enough, without a *badge* of bitterness. *Shakespeare.*
Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shakesp.*
Let him not bear the *badges* of a wreck,
Nor beg with a blue table on his back. *Dryden.*

To BADGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a badge.
Your royal father's murder'd——
——Oh, by whom?—— ——
Those of his chamber, as it seem'd, had done't:
Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,
So were their daggers. *Shakespeare.*

BA'DGER. *n. s.* [*bedour*, Fr. *melis*, Lat.] An animal that earths in the ground, used to be hunted.
That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is received not only by theorists and unexperienced believers, but most who behold them daily. *Brown.*

BA'DGER LEGGED. *adj.* [from *badger* and *legged*.] Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is supposed to have.
His body crooked all over, big-boned, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swarthy. *L'Estrange.*

BA'DGER. *n. s.* [perhaps from the Latin *bajulus*, a carrier, but by *Junius* derived from the *badger*, a creature who lays up his provision.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowel.*

BA'DLY. *adv.* [from *bad*.] In a bad manner; not well.
How goes the day with us? O tell me, Hubert.—
Bad, I fear. How fares your majesty? *Shakesp.*

BA'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *bad*.] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral; desert; depravity.
It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provokement, for a word by a reproveable *badness* in himself. *Shak.*
There is one convenience in this city, which makes some amends for the *badness* of the government. *Addison on Italy.*
I did not see how the *badness* of the weather could be the king's fault. *Addison.*

To BA'FFLE. [*baffler*, Fr.]

1. To elude; to make ineffectual.
They made a shift to think themselves guiltless, in spite of all their sins, to break the precept, and at the same time to *baffle* the curse. *South.*
He hath deserved to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath so long *baffled* and denied. *Atterbury.*

2. To confound; to defeat with some confusion, as by perplexing or amusing: to *baffle* is sometimes less than to *conquer*.
Etruria left,
He brings to Turnus' aid his *baffled* host. *Dryd.*
When the mind has brought itself to close thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abstruse problem, every intricate question, will not *baffle*, discourage, or break it. *Locke.*
A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the English nation, ready to employ against him such revenues as shall *baffle* his designs upon their country. *Addison.*

BA'FFLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A defeat.
It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*
The authors having missed of their aims, are fain to retreat with frustration and a *baffle*. *South.*

BA'FFLER. *n. f.* [from *baffle.*] He that puts to confusion, or defeats.

Experience, that great *baffler* of speculation, assures us the thing is too possible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our suppositions. *Government of the Tongue.*

BAG. *n. s.* [belge, Saxon; from whence perhaps, by dropping, as is usual, the harsh consonant, came *bege, bage, bag.*]

1. A sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.

Cousin, away for England; haste before,
And, ere our coming, see thou shake the *bags*
Of hoarding abbots, their imprison'd angels
Set thou at liberty. *Shakespeare.*

What is it that opens thy mouth in praises? Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *South.*

Waters were inclosed within the earth, as in a *bag.* *Burnet.*

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea spoke. *Pope.*

2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers.

The swelling poison of the several sects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burst its *bags.* *Dryden.*

Sing on, sweet bird, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* distend. *Dryd.*

3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.

We saw a young fellow striding towards us full trap, with a bob wig and black silken *bag* tied to it. *Addison.*

4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as, a *bag* of pepper, a *bag* of hops.

To BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a *bag.*

As rising lakes those marshy grounds,
And *bags* them in a brute cloud. *Dryden.*

Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Mortimer.*

2. To load with a bag.

Like a bee, *bagg'd* with honey'd venom,
He brought it to your hive. *Dryden. Dar Scheffon.*

To BAG. *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.

The skin is not much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a great deal of matter in it. *Wiseman.*

Two lofty oaks in the valley thrive:
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:
Daily their *bagging* udders every dave. *Dryden.*

BA'GATELLE. *n. s.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle, a thing of no importance: a word not naturalised.

Lockets, rings and cypher'd seals,
Rich toys, to move *bagatelles.* *Prior.*

BA'GGAGE. *n. s.* [from *bag*; *laggage*, Fr.]

1. The furniture and utensils of any army.

The army was an hundred and seventy thousand footmen, and twelve thousand horsemen, beside the *baggage.* *Judith.*

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue, they cannot be spared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon.*

They were probably always in readiness, and carried among the *baggage* of the army. *Addison on Italy.*

2. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage.*

Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and sail for Italy. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A worthless woman; in French *bagasse*; so called, because such women follow camps.

A spark of indignation did rise in her, not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney.*

When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, she turns him to account. *Spectator.*

BA'GNIO. *n. s.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.

I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagnio.* *Arbuth. on Air.*

BA'GPIPE. *n. s.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port-vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve and three pipes or flutes, the first called the great pipe or drone, and the second the little one, which pass the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or stopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compass of three octaves. *Chambers.*

No banners but shirts, with some bad *bagpipes* instead of drum and fife. *Sidney.*

He heard a *bagpipe*, and saw a general animated with the sound. *Addison's Freeholder.*

BAGPI'PER. *n. s.* [from *bagpipe.*] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper.* *Shakesp.*

BAGUETTE. n. s. [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and enriched.

To BAIGNE. *v. a.* [*baigner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak: a word out of use.

The women forswear not to *baigne* them, unless they plead their heels, with a worse perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BAIL. *n. s.* [Of this word the etymologists give many derivations; it seems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himself up in surety.]

Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance. There is both common and special *bail*; *common bail* is in actions of small prejudice, or slight proof, called common, because any sureties in that case are taken: whereas, upon causes of greater weight, or upon special reality, *special bail* or sureties must be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainprise; for he that is mainprised is at large, upon the day of his appearance; but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and custody for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in prison at that time, or otherwise at their will. *Cowell.*

Worry'd with debts, and past all hopes of *bail*,
Th' unpity'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Roscommon.*

And bribe with presents, or, when prayers fail,
They lend their prostituted wives for *bail.* *Dryden.*

To BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their *bail*——
They shall be ready at your highness' will,
To answer their suspicion——
Thou shalt not *bail* them. *Shakesp. Titus Andron.*

2. To admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the house of Commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *bail.*] That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

BA'ILIFF. *n. s.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itself, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]

1. A subordinate officer.

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailiff* sent every three years from the senate of Berne. *Addison.*

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests.

It many times happeneth, that, by the undersheriff and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against him. *Bacon.*

A *bailiff*, by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a spunging-house. *Swift.*

Swift as a hard the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope.*

3. An under-steward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK. *n. s.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and *pic*, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchise. It is that liberty which is exempted from the sheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Cowell.*

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwicks.* *Spenser.*

There issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the several land-owners in their several *bailiwicks.* *Hale.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [baran, Sax. *baitzen*, Germ.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place, to tempt fish, or other animals.

Oh cunning enemy, that, to catch a saint,
With saints dost *bait* thy hook! most dangerous
Is that temptation that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a fair *bated* delay, till he hath pawned his horses to mine host of the garter. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Many sorts of fishes feed upon set fits, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

How are the sex improv'd in am'rous arts!
What new-found snares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay.*

2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road.

What so strong,
But, want'ng rest, will also want of might?
The sun, that measures heaven all day long,
At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among. *Spenser.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr. to beat.]

1. To attack with violence.

Who seeing lately chafflets at his hand,
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do *bait*,
With idle force did fain them to withstand.
Fairy Queen.

I will not yield
To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet;
And to be *baited* with the rabble's curse.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

2. To harass by the help of others; as, we *bait* a boar with mastiffs, but a bull with bull-dogs.

To BAIT. *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment: perhaps this word is more properly *bate*, to *abate* speed.

But our desires tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness,
Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

As one who on his journey *bates* at noon,
Tho' bent on speed: so here th' archangel paus'd. *Milton.*

In all our journey from London to his houſe, we did not ſo much as *bait* at a whig inn. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To BAIT. *v. n.* [*as an hawk.*] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

All plum'd like eſtridges, that with the wind
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats like im ges. *Shak ſpeare.*
Hood my unman'd blood *baiting* in my cheeks
With thy black mantle; till ſtrange love, grown bold,
Thinks true love acted ſimple modeſty. *Shakeſp.*
Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her as we watch thoſe kite.
That *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient. *Shak.*

BAIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Meat ſet to allure fiſh, or other animals, to a ſnare.

The pleaſant'ſt angling is to ſee the fiſh
Cut with her golden oars the ſilver ſtream,
And greedily devour the treacherous *bait*. *Shakeſp.*

2. A temptation; an enticement; allurement.

And that ſame glorious beauty's idle boaſt
Is but a *bait* ſuch wretches to beguile. *Spenſer.*
Taketh therewith the ſouls of men, as with the *baits*. *Hooker.*
Sweet words, I grant, *baits* and allurements ſweet,
But greateſt hopes with greateſt croſſes meet. *Fairf.*
Fruit, like that
Which grew in Paradiſe, the *bait* of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton.*
Secure from fooliſh pride's affected ſtate,
And ſpecious flattery's more pernicious *bait*.
Roſcommon.
Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a ſimple knot was tied above:
Sweet negligence! unheeded *bait* of love! *Dryden.*
Grant that others could with equal glory
Look down on pleaſures, and the *baits* of ſenſe.
Addiſon.

3. A refreſhment on a journey.

BAIZE. *n. ſ.* A kind of coarſe open cloth ſtuff, having a long nap; ſometimes friſed on one ſide, and ſometimes not friſed. This ſtuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

To BAKE. *v. a.* participle paſſive, *baked* or *baken*. [bacan, Sax. *beken*, Germ. ſuppoſed by *Wachter* to come from *bec*, which, in the Phrygian language, ſignified *bread*.]

1. To heat any thing in a cloſe place; generally in an oven.

He will take thereof, and warm himſelf, yea he kindleth it, and *baketh* bread. *Iſaiah.*
The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps ſomething in their manner of *baking*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of *baking*; and that which hath power the fire *baketh*, time doth in ſome degree effect. *Bacon.*

3. To harden with heat.

With vehement ſuns
When duſty ſummer *bakes* the crumbling clods,
How pleaſant is't, beneath the twiſted arch,
To ply the ſweet carouſe! *Philips.*
The ſun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud. *Dryd.*

To BAKE. *v. n.*

1. To do the work of baking.

I keep the houſe, and I waſh, wring, brew, *bake*, ſcour, dreſs meat, and make the beds, and do all myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To be heated or baked.

Fillet of a fenny ſnake,
In the cauldron boil and *bake*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

BAKED *Meats*. Meats dreſſed by the oven

There be ſome houſes, wherein ſweetmeats will relent, and *baked meats* will mould, more than others. *Bacon.*

BA'KEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *bake* and *houſe*.] A place for baking bread.

I have marked a willingneſs in the Italian artizans, to diſtribute the kitchen, pantry, and *bakehouſe* under ground. *Wotton.*

BA'KEN. The *participle* from *To bake*.

There was a cake *baken* on the coals, and a cruſe of water, at his head. 1 *Kings.*

BA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *To bake*.] He whoſe trade is to bake.

In life and health, every man muſt proceed upon truſt, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or *baker*. *South.*

BA'LANCE. *n. ſ.* [*balance*, Fr. *bilanx*, Lat.]

1. One of the ſix ſimple powers in mechanicks, uſed principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of ſeveral forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of ſcales.

A balance or power, either without or within a ſtate, is beſt conceived by conſidering what the nature of a balance is. It ſuppoſes three things, firſt, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it, and then the two ſcales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*
For when on ground the burden *balance* lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher.
Sir J. Davies.

3. A metaphorical *balance*, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have in equal *balence* juſtly weigh'd
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we ſuffer:
Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the *balance*.

Comfort ariſes not from others being miſerable, but from this inference upon the *balance*, that we ſuffer only the lot of nature. *L'Eſtrange.*
Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either ſide, it will appear, that the rules of the goſpel are more powerful means of conviction than ſuch meſſage. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the *balance* of trade muſt of neceſſity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he ſtated the account with his correſpondent, and paid the *balance*.

7. Equipoiſe; as, *balance* of power. See the ſecond ſenſe.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleaſure's ſmiling train;
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
Theſe mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but ſuppoſing that all watches, whilſt the *balance* beats, think; and it is ſufficiently proved that my watch thought all laſt night. *Locke.*

9. [In aſtronomy.] One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack, commonly called *Libra*.

Or wilt thou warm our ſummers with thy rays,
And freeze near the *balance* poiſe the days? *Dryd.*

To BA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but *balance* the good and the evil of things, they would not venture ſoul and body for dirty intereſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To regulate the weight in a balance; to keep in a ſtate of juſt proportion.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this iſland to give law,
To *balance* Europe, and her ſtates to give. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoiſe; to weigh equal to; to be equipollent; to counteract.

The attraction of the glaſs is *balanced*, and rendered ineffectual, by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton.*

4. To regulate an account, by ſtating it on both ſides.

Judging is *balancing* an account, and determining on which ſide the odds lie. *Locke.*

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave
To *balance* the account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*
Though I am very well ſatisfied, that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am reſolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Addiſon. Spectator.*

To BA'LANCE. *v. a.* To heſitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the ſatisfaction of luſt, and the joys of heaven, offered to any one's preſent poſſeſſion, he would not *balance*, or err, in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*
Since there is nothing that can offend, I ſee not why you ſhould *balance* a moment about printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*

BA'LANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *balance*.] The perſon that weighs any thing.

BA'LASS *Ruby*. *n. ſ.* [*balas*, Fr. ſuppoſed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.

Balaſs ruby is of a crimſon colour, with a caſt of purple, and ſeems beſt to anſwer the deſcription of the ancients. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To BALBU'CINATE. *v. n.* [from *balbutio*, Lat.] To ſtammer in ſpeaking. *Dict.*

To BALBU'TIATE. *v. n.* The ſame with *balbucinate*. *Dict.*

BALCO'NY. *n. ſ.* [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or ſtone, before the window of a room.

Then pleaſure came, who liking not the faſhion,
Began to make *balconies*, terraces,
Till ſhe had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*
When dirty waters from *balconies* drop,
And dext'rous damſels twirl the ſprinkling mop.
Gay.

BALD. *adj.* [*bal*, Welſh.]

1. Wanting hair; deſpoiled of hair by time or ſickneſs.

Neither ſhall men make themſelves *bald* for them. *Jeremiah.*
I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cauſe of baldneſs in men is the dryneſs of the brain, and its ſhrinking from the ſkull; he having obſerved, that in *bald* perſons, under the *bald* part, there was a vacuity between the ſkull and the brain. *Ray.*
He ſhould imitate Cæſar, who, becauſe his head was *bald*, covered that defect with laurels. *Addiſ.*

2. Without natural covering.

Under an oak, whoſe boughs were moſs'd with age,
And high top *bald* with dry antiquity. *Shakeſp.*

3. Without the uſual covering.

He is ſet at the upper end o' th' table; but they ſtand *bald* before him. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Unadorned; inelegant.

Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* tranſlation, begins the praiſe of Homer when he ſhould have ended it. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
And that, though labour'd, line muſt *bald* appear,
That brings ungrateful muſick to the ear. *Creech.*

5. Mean;

5. Mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

What should the people do with these *bald* tribunes?

By whom depending, their obedience fails
To th' greater bench. *Shakespeare.*

6. *Bald* was used by the northern nations, to signify the same as *audax*, bold; and is still in use. So *Baldwin*, and by inversion *Winbald*, is *bold conqueror*; *Ethelbald*, *nobly bold*; *Eadbald*, *happily bold*; which are of the same import as *Thrasæas*, *Thrasymachus*, and *Thrasybulus*, &c. *Gibson.*

BA'LDACHIN. *n. f.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, *Du Cange*, and was a canopy carried over the host. *Builder's Dict.*

BA'LDERDASH. *n. f.* [probably of bald, Sax. bold, and *dash*, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confused discourse.

To BA'LDERDASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.

BA'LDLY. *adv.* [from *bald*.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY. *n. f.* The same with GENTIAN.

BA'LDNESS. *n. f.* [from *bald*.]

1. The want of hair.

2. The loss of hair.

Which ran'pen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leprosy and *baldness* round. *Swift.*

3. Meanness of writing; inelegance.

BA'LDRICK. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. A girdle. By some *Dictionaries* it is explained a *bracelet*; but I have not found it in that sense.

Athwart his breast a *baldrick* brave he ware,
That shin'd, like twinkling stars, with stones of precious rare. *Fairy Queen.*

A radiant *baldrick*, o'er his shoulders tied,
Sustain'd the sword that glitter'd at his side. *Pope.*

2. The zodiack.

That like the twins of Jove they seem'd in sight,
Which deck the *baldrick* of the heavens bright. *Spenser.*

BALE. *n. f.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.

One hired an ass, in the dog-days, to carry certain *bales* of goods to such a town. *L'Estrange.*

It is part of the *bales* in which bohea tea was brought over from China. *Woodward.*

BALE. *n. f.* [bæl, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*, Icelandish.] Misery; calamity.

She look'd about, and seeing one in mail
Armed to point, sought back to turn again;
For light she hated as the deadly *bale*. *Fairy Q.*

To BALE. *v. a.* A word used by the sailors, who bid *bale* out the water; that is, *lave* it out, by way of distinction from pumping. *Skinner.* I believe from *bailler*, Fr. to deliver from hand to hand.

To BALE. *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr. *imballare*, Ital.] To make up into a bale.

BA'LEFUL. *adj.* [from *bale*.]

1. Full of misery; full of grief; sorrowful; sad; woeful.

Ah, luckless babe! born under cruel star,
And in dead parents *baleful* ashes bred. *Fairy Q.*

But when I feel the bitter *baleful* smart,
Which her fair eyes unwares do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora see. *Spenser.*

Round he throws his *baleful* eyes,
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and steadfast hate. *Milt.*

2. Full of mischief; destructive.

But when he saw his threat'ning was but vain,
He turn'd about, and search'd his *baleful* books again. *Fairy Queen.*

Boiling choler chokes,
By sight of these, our *baleful* enemies. *Shakespeare.*

Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent skims
Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs,
His *baleful* breath inspiring as he glides. *Dryden.*

Happy Ierne, whose most wholesome air
Poisons envenom'd spiders, and forbids
The *baleful* toad and vipers from her shore. *Philips.*

BA'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *baleful*.] Sorrowfully; mischievously.

BALK. *n. f.* [*balk*, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, such as is used in building; a ratter over an out-house or barn.

BALK. *n. f.* [derived by *Skinner* from *valicare*, Ital. to pass over.] A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the end of the field.

To BALK. *v. a.* [See the noun.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate; to elude.

Another thing in the grammar schools I see no use of, unless it be to *balk* young lads in learning languages. *Locke.*

Every one has a desire to keep up the vigour of his faculties, and not to *balk* his understanding by what is too hard for it. *Locke.*

But one may *balk* this good intent,
And take things otherwise than meant. *Prior.*

The prices must have been high; for a people so rich would not *balk* their fancy. *Arbuthnot.*

Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies,
And fills the city with his hideous cries. *Pope.*

Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more. *Pope.*

2. To miss any thing; to leave untouched.

By grisly Pluto he doth swear,
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;
And as he runneth here and there,
An acorn cup he greeteth;
Which soon he takes th by the stalk,
About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any other nature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayton's Nimphid.*

3. To omit, or refuse, any thing.

This was looked for at our hand, and this was *balked*. *Shakespeare.*

4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or something like this, seems to be intended here.

Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains. *Shakespeare*

BA'LKERS. *n. f.* [In fishery.] Men who stand on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the fishing boats, which way the passage or shole of herrings is. *Cowell.*

The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a pulther, who leapeth above water, and bewrayeth them to the *balkers*. *Carew's Surv. of Corn.*

BALL. *n. f.* [*bol*, Dan. *bol*, Dutch.]

Bal, diminutively *Belin*, the sun, or Apollo, of the Celtæ, was called by the ancient Gauls *Abelio*. What ever was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients either *Bal*, or *Bel*, and likewise *Rél* and *Bul*. Among the modern Persians, the head is called *Pole*; and the Flemings still call the head *Balle*. Πόλος is the head or poll; and πολεῖν, is to turn. Βολος likewise signifies a round ball, whence *bowl*, and *ball*, and *ball*, which the Welch term *bêl*. By the Scotch also the head is named *bâll*; whence the English *bill* is derived, signifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and Thracians by Βαλλάν underst pod a king. Hence also, in the Syriack dialects, *Baâl*, *Bîl*, and likewise βῶλος, signifies lord, and by this name also the sun; and, in some dialects, Ἥλ and Ἴλ, whence Ἥλιος and Ἴλιος, Φίλιος and Βιλιος, and also, in the Celtick diminutive way of expression, Ἠέλιος, Φίλιος, and Βήλιος, signified the sun; and Ἠέλη, Φίλη, and Βήλη the moon. Among the Teutonicks, *bol* and *bell* have the same meaning; whence the adjective *belig*, or *beilig*, is derived, and signifies divine or holy; and the aspiration being changed into *s* the Romans form their *Sol*. *Baxter.*

1. Any thing made in a round form, or approaching to round.

Worms with many feet round themselves into *balls* under logs of timber, but not in the timber. *Bacon.*

Nor arms they wear, nor swords and bucklers wield,
But whirl from leathern slings huge *balls* of leads *Dryden.*

Like a *ball* of snow tumbling down a hill, he gathered strength as he passed. *Howell.*

Still unripen'd in the dewy mines,
Within the *ball* a trembling water shines,
That through the crystal darts. *Addison.*

Such of those corpuscles as happened to combine into one mass, formed the metallick and mineral *balls*, or nodules, which we find. *Woodward.*

2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket.

Balls to the stars, and thralls to fortune's reigns,
Turn'd from themselves, infected with their pages,
Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pains. *Sidney.*

Those I have seen play at *ball*, grow extremely earnest who should have the *ball*. *Sidney.*

3. A small round thing, with some particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots cast.

Let lots decide it.

For ev'ry number'd captive put a *ball*
Into an urn; three only black be there,
The rest, all white, are safe. *Dryden.*

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears;
Round in his urn the blended *balls* he rowls,
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryd.*

4. A globe; as, the *ball* of the earth.

Julius and Antony, those lords of all,
Lies at her feet present the conquer'd *ball*. *Granville.*

Ye gods, what justice rules the *ball*?
Freedom and arts together fall. *Pope.*

5. A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty.

Here the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himself a ball, tossed from misery to misery, from place to place. *Bacon.*

6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness; as the lower and swelling part of the thumb; the apple of the eye.

Be subject to no sight but mine; invisible
To every eye-*ball* else. *Shakespeare.*

To make a stern countenance, let your brow bend so, that it may almost touch the *ball* of the eye. *Peacham.*

7. The skin spread over a hollow piece of wood, stuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to spread it on the letters.

BALL. *n. f.* [*bal*, Fr. from *balare*, low Lat. from βαλλίζειν, to dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expence of some particular person.

If golden sconces hang not on the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the *balls*. *Dryden.*

He would make no extraordinary figure at a *ball*; but I can assure the ladies, for their consolation, that he has writ better verses on the sex than any man. *Swift.*

BA'LLAD. *n. s.* [*balade*, Fr.] A song.

Ballad once signified a solemn and sacred song, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the *ballad of ballads*; but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verse. *Watts.*

An' I have not *ballads* made on you all, and sung to filthy tunes, may a cup of sack be my poison. *Shakspeare.*

Like the sweet *ballad*, this amusing lay
Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay.*

To BA'LLAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make or sing ballads.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets, and scald rhimers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakespeare.*

BA'LLAD-SINGER. *n. s.* [from *ballad* and *sing*.] One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

No sooner 'gin he wife his tuneful song,
But lads and lasses round about him throng.
Not *ballad-singer*, placed above the crowd,
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet, and loud. *Gay.*

BA'LLAST. *n. s.* [*ballaste*, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ship, to keep it steady to the centre of gravity.

There must be middle counsellors to keep things steady; for, without that ballast, the ship will roul too much. *Bacon.*

As for the ascent of a submarine vessel, this may be easily contrived, if there be some great weight at the bottom of the ship, being part of its *ballast*, which, by some cord within, may be loosed from it. *Wilkins.*

As, when empty barks or bellows float,
With sandy *ballast* sailors trim the boat;
So bees bear gravel stones, whose poising weight
Steers thro' the whistling winds their steady flight. *Dryden.*

2. That which is used to make any thing steady.

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His lading little, and his *ballast* less. *Swift.*

To BA'LLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship, in order to keep her steady.

If that be so *ballasted*, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable. *Wilkins.*

2. To keep any thing steady.

While thus to *ballast* love I thought,
And so more steadily to have gone,
I saw I had love's pinnace overfraught. *Donne.*

Now you have given me virtue for my pride,
And with true honour *ballasted* my pride. *Dryden.*

BALLE'TTE. *n. s.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which some history is represented.

BA'LLIARDS. *n. s.* [from *ball*, and *yard*, or stick to push it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick: now corruptly called *billiards*.

With dice, with cards, with *balliards*, far unfit,
With shuttlecocks unbecoming manly wit. *Spenser.*

BA'LLISTER. See BALUSTRE.

BALLO'N. } *n. s.* [*ballon*, Fr.]
BALLO'ON. }

1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry.

2. [In architecture.] A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.

3. [In fireworks.] A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a considerable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire, resembling stars.

BA'LLOT. *n. s.* [*ballote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which, it is known what is the result of the poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.

No competition arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others. *Wotton.*

Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under no awe. *Swift.*

BALLOTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten several *balloatations*. *Wot.*

BALM. *n. s.* [*baume*, Fr. *balsamum*, Lat.]

1. The sap or juice of a shrub remarkably odoriferous.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy shrubs, in Lucumon plains. *Dryden.*

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy sceptre wrong from thee;
Thy *balm* wash off wherewith thou was anointed. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any thing that sooths or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath,
And *balms* applied to you. *Shakspeare.*

Your praise is argument, *balm* of your age,
Deeds past or not. *Shakspeare.*

A tender soul, our sorrow's only *balm*. *Prior.*

BALM. } *n. s.* [*melissa*, Lat.] The
BALM *Mint*. } name of a plant.

The species are, 1. Garden *balm*. 2. Garden *balm*, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Small Roman *balm*, with softer hairy leaves. *Miller.*

BALM *of Gilead*.

1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree, by making incisions in its bark. Its colour is first white, soon after green; but, when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The smell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taste of it bitter, sharp, and astringent. As little issues from the plant by incision, the *balm* sold by the merchants is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, distilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine. *Calmet.*

It seems to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we render in our Bible by the word *balm*, was not the same with the balsam of Mecca, but only a better sort of turpentine, than is use for the cure of wounds, and other diseases. *Prideaux's Connections.*

2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent which its leaves emit, upon being bruised; whence some have supposed, erroneously, that the *balm of Gilead* was taken from this plant. *Miller.*

To BALM. *v. a.* [from *balm*.]

1. To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet wood. *Shakespeare.*

2. To sooth; to mitigate; to assuage.

Oppress nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy senses. *Shak.*

BA'LMY. *adj.* [from *balm*.]

1. Having the qualities of balm.

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,
In *balmy* sweat; which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd. *Milton.*

2. Producing balm.

Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the *balmy* tree. *Pope.*

3. Soothing; soft; mild.

Come, Desdemona, 'tis the soldiers life
To have their *balmy* slumbers wak'd with strife. *Shakespeare.*

Such visions hourly pass before my sight,
Which from my eyes their *balmy* slumber fright. *Dryden.*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Those rich perfumes which from the happy shore
The winds upon their *balmy* wings convey'd,
Whose guilty sweetness first the world betray'd. *Dryden.*

First Dawn to the rising morn is sent,
The incense of the *balmy* continent. *Dryden.*

5. Mitigating; assuasive.

Oh *balmy* breath, that doth almost persuade
Justice to break her sword! *Shakspeare.*

BA'LNIARY. *n. s.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.

The *balnearies*, and bathing-places, he expelled into the lowest rooms. *Howel's Vocal Forrest.*

BALNIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.

As for boats, we make them by the skin, or two thin ways be rubbed, and covered in *balneation*, and together with the body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

BA'LNEATORY. *adj.* [*balneatorius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or stove.

BA'LOTADE. *n. s.* The leap of an horse, so that when he forces it in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hinder-feet, without yerking out. A *ballotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horse work at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'LSAM. *n. s.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and softer than salve.

Christ bleeds our *balsam*; if that cure us here,
Him, whom we pray'r, we shall not find it there. *Donne.*

BA'LSAM *Apple*. [*momordica*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.

BA'LSAM *Tree*.

Tall is a shrub which scarce grow taller than the pomegranate tree, the bottom are like small flags, very fragrant; whence spring out little pods like pease, containing a fruit like an almond, called *opobalsamum*, the wood is called *xylobalsamum*, and the juice *opobalsamum*. *Calmet.*

BALSA'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *balsam*.] Having
BALSA'MICK. } the qualities of balsam; unctuous; mitigating; soft; mild; oily.

If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my soul thrusts out the *balsamical* humour of my blood to heal it. *Hale.*

The aliment of such as have fresh wounds ought to be such as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and *balsamick*. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'LUSTER. *n. s.* [according to *Du Cange*, from *balaustrium*, low Lat. a bathing-place.] A small column or pilaster, from an inch and three quarters to four inches square or diameter. Their dimensions

menſions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned with mouldings; they are placed with rails on ſtairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

This ſhould firſt have been planched over, and railed about with *baluſters*. *Carew.*

BA'LUSTRADE. *n. ſ.* [from *baluſter*.] An aſſemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called baluſters, fixed upon a terras, or the top of a building, for ſeparating one part from another.

BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, uſually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam, which we uſe in the ſame ſenſe to this day. *Gibſon.*

BAMBOO'. *n. ſ.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has ſeveral ſhoots much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty and ſeparated from ſpace to ſpace by joints. The *bamboo* is much larger than the ſugar-cane.

To BAMBO'OZLE. *v. a.* [a cant word not uſed in proſe or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impoſe upon; to confound.

After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for counters. *Arbuthnot.*

BAMBO'OZLER. *n. ſ.* [from *bamboozle*.] A tricking fellow; a cheat.

There are a ſet of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers*, that play ſuch tricks. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN. *n. ſ.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proſcription, interdiction, excommunication, public ſale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we uſe eſpecially in the publiſhing matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can ſay againſt the intention of the parties, either in reſpect of kindred or otherwiſe, they may take their exception in time. And, in the canon law, *banna ſunt pro lanzationes ſponſi & ſponſæ in eccleſiis fieri ſolitæ.* *Cowell.*

I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis ſhe is ſub-contracted to this lord,
And I ſhe husband contradict your *bans*. *Shakeſp.*
To draw her neck into the *bans*. *Hudibras.*

2. A curſe; excommunication.

Thou ſtrutteſt rank of naught weeds collected,
With Hecate's *ban* thrice hallo'd, thrice infected.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.

A great overſight it was of St. Peter that he did not excommunicate Nero, whereby the pope might have got all, yet what need of ſuch a *ban*, ſince Brian Vincent could tell Atabalipa, that kingdoms were the pope's? *Raleigh.*

3. Interdiction.

Bold deed to eye
The ſacred fruit, ſacred to abſtinence,
Much more to taſte it, under *ban* to touch. *Milt.*

4. *Ban of the Empire*; a publick cenſure by which the privileges of any German prince are ſuſpended.

He proceeded ſo far by treaty, that he was proffered to have the imperial *ban* taken off Alting nus, upon ſubmiſſion. *Howell.*

To BAN. *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch, to curſe.] To curſe; to execrate.

Shall we think that it *baneth* the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the uſe thereof? *Hooker.*

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing ſenſe, is to be deduced from *ban*, to curſe, or *bane*, to poiſon.

In thy cloſet pent up, rue my ſhame,
And *ban* our enemies, both mine and thine. *Shak.*

Before theſe Moors went a Numidian prieſt, bellowing out charms, and caſting ſcrowls of paper on each ſide, wherein he curſed and *banned* the Chriſtians. *Knolles.*

BANA'NA *Tree.* A ſpecies of plantain.

BAND. *n. ſ.* [*bende*, Dutch; *band*, Saxon.]

1. A tie; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.

You ſhall find the *band*, that ſeems to tie their friendſhip together, will be the very ſtrangles of their amity. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint. This is now uſually ſpelt, leſs properly, *bond*.

So wild a beaſt, ſo tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his *bands*, is joy to ſee. *Hub. Tale.*
Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *bands*. *Dryd.*

3. Any means of union or connection between perſons.

Here's eight that muſt take hands
To join in Hymen's *bands*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now reſtrained to a neckcloth of particular form, worn by clergymen, lawyers, and ſtudents in colleges.

For his mind I do not care;
That's a toy that I could ſpare:
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and *band* ſit neat. *Ben Jonſon.*
He took his lodging at the mansion houſe of a tradeſman's widow, who waſhes, and can clear-ſtarch his *bands*. *Addiſon.*

5. Any thing bound round another.

In old ſtatues of ſtone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden *bands*, it appeared that the head did ſwell. *Bacon.*

6. [In architecture.] Any flat low member or moulding, called alſo fatcia, face, or plinth.

7. A company of ſoldiers.

And, good my lord of Somerſet, unite
Your troops of horſemen with his *bands* of foot.
Shakeſpeare.

8. A company of perſons joined together in any common deſign.

We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers.
Shakeſpeare.

The queen, in white array before her *band*,
Saluting, took her rival by the hand. *Dryden.*
On a ſudden, methought, this ſelect *band* ſprung forward, with a reſolution to climb the aſcent, and follow the call of that heavenly muſick. *Tatler.*
Strait the three *bands* prepare in arms to join,
Each *hand* the number of the ſacred Nine. *Pope.*

To BAND. *v. a.* [from *band*.]

1. To unite together into one body or troop.

The biſhop, and the duke of Glo'ſter's men,
Have fill'd them ſo kets full of pebble ſtones,
And *banding* themſelves in contrary part,
Do pelt it one another's pates. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some of the above *banded* themſelves as for the major, and others for the king, who, after ſix days ſkirmiſhing, at laſt made a compoſition, and departed. *Carew.*

They, to live exempt
From Heav'n's high juriſdiction, in new league
Banded againſt his throne. *Milton.*

2. To bind over with a band.

And oft by mother ſtood an infant lover,
With wings unfledg'd, his eyes were *banded* over.
Dryden.

BANDS *of a Saddle*, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the ſaddle, to hold the bows in the right ſituation.

BA'NDAGE. *n. ſ.* [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the reſt, with a *bandage* over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have ſeen her repreſented in ſnow. *Addiſon.*

Cords were faſtened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had girt round my neck. *Swift's Gulliver.*

2. It is uſed, in ſurgery, for the fillet or roller wrapt over a wounded member; and, ſometimes, for the act or practice of applying *bandages*.

BA'NDBOX. *n. ſ.* [from *band* and *box*.] A ſlight box uſed for bands, and other things of ſmall weight.

My friends are ſurpriſed to find two *bandboxes* among my books, till I let them ſee that they are lined with deep erudition. *Addiſon.*

With empty *bandbox* ſhe delights to range,
And feigns a diſtant errand from the 'Change.
Gay's Trivia.

BA'NDELET. *n. ſ.* [*bandelet*, Fr. in architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BA'NDIT. *n. ſ.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No ſavage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer,
Will dare to ſoil her virgin purity. *Milton.*
No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cave-dwelling hermit, teſts ſelf ſatisfy'd. *Pope.*

BANDI'TTO. *n. ſ.* in the plural *banditti*. [*bandito*, Ital.]

A Roman ſwordſman, and *banditto* ſlave,
Murder'd ſweet Tully. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'NDOG. *n. ſ.* [from *ban* or *band*, and *dog*. The original of this word is very doubtful. *Caius, De Canibus Britannicis*, derives it from *bana*, that is, *a dog chained up*. *Skinner* inclines to deduce it from *bana*, a *murderer*. May it not come from *ban*, a *curſe*, as we ſay a *curſt cur*; or rather from *baund*, ſwelled or large, a *Daniſh* word; from whence, in ſome countries, they call a great nut a *ban-nut*?] A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when ſcreech-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

Or privy, or pert, if any bin,
We have great *bandogs* will tear their ſkin. *Spenſer.*

BANDOLI'ERS. *n. ſ.* [*bandouliers*, Fr.] Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a muſket.

BA'NDROL. *n. ſ.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer; the little fringed ſilk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY. *n. ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom, for ſtriking a ball at play.

To BA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *bande*, the inſtrument with which they ſtrike balls at play, which, being crooked, is named from the term *bander*; as, *bander un arc*, to ſtring or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another, *bandy* the ſervitude like a tennis ball. *Spenſer.*

And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both ſides the prize will quit.
Denham.

What

What from the tropicks can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repercuſſive blow,
Bandies the mighty globe ſtill to and fro? *Blackm.*

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you raſcal? *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleaſures, to cut off my train,
To *bandy* haſty words. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To agitate; to toſs about.

This hath been ſo *bandied* amongſt us, that one can hardly miſs books of this kind. *Locke.*

Ever ſince men have been united into governments, the endeavours after univerſal monarchy have been *bandied* among them. *Swift.*

Let not obvious and known truth, or ſome of the moſt plain and certain propoſitions, be *bandied* about in a diſputation. *Watts.*

To BA'NDY. *v. n.* To contend, as at ſome game, in which each ſtrives to drive the ball his own way.

No ſimple man that ſees
This factious *bandying* of their favourites,
But that he doth preſage ſome ill event. *Shakeſp.*

A valiant ſon-in-law thou ſhalt enjoy:
One fit to *bandy* with thy lawleſs ſons,
To ruſtle in the commonwealth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Could ſet up grandee againſt grandee,
To ſquander time away, and *bandy*;
Made lords and commoners lay ſieges
To one one another's privileges. *Hudibras.*

After all the *bandying* attempts of reſolution, it is as much a queſtion as ever. *Glanville.*

BA'NDYLEG. *n. ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.

He tells aloud your greateſt failing,
Nor makes a ſcruple to expoſe
Your *bandyleg*, or crooked noſe. *Swift.*

BA'NDYLEGGED. *adj.* [from *bandyleg*.] Having crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandylegged* prince; ſuch a perſon would have made but an odd figure. *Collier.*

BANE. *n. ſ.* [bana, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poiſon.

Begone, or elſe let me. 'Tis *bane* to draw
The ſame air with thee. *Ben Jonſon.*

All good to me becomes
Bane; and in heav'n much worſe would be my ſtate. *Milton.*

They with ſpeed
Their courſe through thickeſt conſtellations held,
Spreading their *bane*. *Milton.*

Thus am I doubly arm'd; my death and life,
My *bane* and antidote, are both before me:
This, in a moment, brings me to an end;
But that informs me I ſhall never die. *Addiſon.*

2. That which deſtroys; miſchief; ruin.

Inſolency muſt be repreſt, or it will be the *bane* of the Chriſtian religion. *Hooker.*

I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,
Till Birnam foreſt come to Dunſinane. *Shakeſpeare.*

Suffices that to me ſtrength is my *bane*,
And proves the ſource of all my miſeries. *Milton.*

So entertain'd thoſe odorous ſweets the fiend,
Who came their *bane*. *Milton.*

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios worth, thoſe thunderbolts of war,
The double *bane* of Carthage? *Dryden.*

Falſe religion is, in its nature, the greateſt *bane* and deſtruction to government in the world. *South.*

To BANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To poiſon.

What if my houſe be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thouſand ducats
To have it *bane*'d? *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'NEFUL. *adj.* [from *bane* and *full*.]

1. Poiſonous.

For ve[illegible] to learn the direful art,
To [illegible] baneful drugs the barbed dart;
Obſerve [illegible], and ſternly juſt,
Has refuſ[illegible] the *baneful* truſt. *Pope.*

2. Deſtructive.

The ſilver eagle too is ſent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*,
As thou conceiv'ſt it to the commonwealth. *Ben Jonſon.*

The nightly wolf is *baneful* to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. *Dryd.*

BA'NEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baneful*.] Poiſonouſneſs; deſtructiveneſs.

BA'NEWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *bane* and *wort*.] A plant the ſame with *deadly nightſhade*.

To BANG. *v. a.* [*vengolen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low and familiar word.

One receiving from them ſome affronts, met with them handſomely, and *banged* them to good purpoſe. *Howel.*

He having got ſome iron out of the earth, put it into his ſervants hands to fence with, and *bang* one another. *Locke.*

Formerly I was to be *banged* becauſe I was too ſtrong, and now becauſe I am too weak, to reſiſt; I am to be brought down when too rich, and oppreſſed when too poor. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence, in general.

The deſperate tempeſt hath ſo *bang'd* the Turks,
That their deſignment halts. *Shakeſpeare.*

You ſhould accoſt her with jeſts fine-new from the mint; you ſhould have *banged* the youth into dumbneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BANG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a ſtroke: a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That's to ſay, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for that. *Bacon.*

With many a ſtiff thwack, many a *bang*,
Hard crabtree and old iron rang. *Hudibras.*

I heard ſeveral *bangs* or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak. *Swift's Gulliver.*

To BA'NGLE. *v. a.* To waſte by little and little; to ſquander carelеſsly: a word now uſed only in converſation.

If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us by Chriſt, it is a ſign of our want of regard for him. *Duty of Man.*

To BANISH. *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr. *bando*, low Lat. probably from *ban*, Teut. an outlawry, or proſcription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!
Thoſe evils thou repeat'ſt upon thyſelf
Have *baniſh'd* me from Scotland. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To drive away.

Baniſh buſineſs, *baniſh* ſorrow,
To the God belongs to-morrow. *Crowley.*

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to *baniſh* the thoughts of him out of their minds. *Tillotſon.*

Succeſsleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To *baniſh* from his breaſt his conſort love. *Pope.*

BA'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *baniſh*.] He that forces another from his own country.

In mere ſpite,
To be full quit of thoſe my *baniſhers*,
Stand I before thee here. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'NISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*baniſſement*, Fr.]

1. The act of baniſhing another; as, he ſecured himſelf by the *baniſhment* of his enemies.

2. The ſtate of being baniſhed; exile.

Now grow in content
To hope, and not to *baniſhment*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Round the wide world in *baniſhment* we roam,
Forc'd from our pleaſing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

BANK. *n. ſ.* [banc, Saxon.]

1. The earth ariſing on each ſide of a water. We ſay, properly, the *ſhore* of the *ſea*, and the *banks* of a *river*, *brook*, or ſmall water.

Have you not made an univerſal ſhout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his *bank*? *Shak.*

Richmond, in Devonſhire, ſent out a boat
Unto the ſhore, to aſk thoſe on the *banks*,
If they were his aſſiſtants. *Shakeſpeare.*

A brook whoſe ſtream ſo great, ſo good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood;
Whoſe *banks* the Muſes dwelt upon. *Craſhaw.*

'Tis happy when our ſtreams of knowledge flow
To fill their *banks*, but not to overthrow. *Denham.*

O eaſily loſt! what tears the river ſhed,
When the ſad pomp along his *banks* was led! *Pope.*

2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They beſieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they caſt up a *bank* againſt the city; and it ſtood in the trench. *Samuel.*

3. [from *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A ſeat or bench of rowers.

Plac'd on their *banks*, the luſty Trojans ſweep
Neptune's ſmooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Waller.*

Mean time the king with gifts a veſſel ſtores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty choſen oars. *Dryd.*

That *banks* of oars were not in the ſame plain, but raiſed above one another, is evident from deſcriptions of ancient ſhips. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally.

Let it be no *bank*, or common ſtock, but every man be maſter of his own money. Not that I altogether miſlike *banks*, but they will hardly be brooked. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This maſs of treaſure you ſhould now reduce,
But you your ſtore have hoarded in ſome *bank*. *Denham.*

There pardons and indulgences, and giving men a ſhare in ſaint's merits, is but the common *bank* and treaſury of the church, which the pope has the ſole cuſtody of. *Stillingfleet.*

5. The company of perſons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe with banks

Amid the cliffs
And burning ſands, that *bank* the ſhrubby vales. *Thomſon.*

2. To lay up money in a bank.

BANK-BILL. *n. ſ.* [from *bank* and *bill*.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the ſight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or *bank-bills*. *Swift.*

BA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *bank*.] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders crowd the *banker*'s doors,
To call in money. *Dryden.*

By powerful charms of gold and ſilver led,
The Lombard *bankers* and the Jews henge to waſte. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPTCY. *n. ſ.* [from *bankrupt*.]

1. The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt.

2. The act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt; as, he railed the clamours of his creditors by a ſudden *bankruptcy*.

BA'NKRUPT. *adj.* [*banqueroute*, Fr. *bancorotto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown *bankrupt*, like a broken man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sir, if you ſpend word for word with me
I ſhall make your wit *bankrupt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is ſaid that the money-changers of Italy had benches, probably in the burſe or exchange; and that when any became inſolvent, his *banco* was *rotto* his bench was broke. It was once written *bankerout*. *Bankerout* is a verb. Dainty

Dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but *bankrupt* the wits. *Shak.*

BA'NKRUPT. *n. ſ.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardineſs contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared, being *bankrupts*, and many of them felons. *Bacon.*

It is with wicked men as with a *bankrupt*: when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and ſpeak big, he giveth them many good words. *Calamy.*

In vain at court the *bankrupt* pleads his cauſe;
His thankleſs country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

To BA'NKRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to diſable one from ſatisfying his creditors.

We caſt off the care of all future thrift, becauſe we are already *bankrupted*. *Hammond.*

BA'NNER. *n. ſ.* [*banniere*, Fr. *bannair*, Welſh.]

1. A flag; a ſtandard; a military enſign.

From France there comes a power, who already
Have ſecret ſpies in ſome of our beſt ports,
And are at point to ſhew their open *banner*. *Shak.*

All in a moment through the gloom were ſeen
Ten thouſand *banners* riſe into the air,
With orient colours waving. *Milton.*

He ſaid no more;
But left his ſiſter and his queen behind,
And wav'd his royal *banner* in the wind. *Dryden.*

I'm'd with ſuch motives, you do well to join
With Cato's foes, and follow Cæſar's *banners*. *Addiſon.*

2. A ſtreamer born at the end of a lance, or elſewhere.

BA'NNERET. *n. ſ.* [from *banner*.] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his ſtandard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by ſummons to parliament. *Blount.*

A gentleman of the Herſe, that Sir Richard Cr[illegible] made [illegible] Stoke, was a wiſe man, the [illegible] and [illegible], he doubted not that, but many will know a fool could know. *Camden.*

BA'NNEROL, more properly BANDEROL. *n. ſ.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer.

King Oswald had a *banderol* of gold and purple ſet over his tomb. *Camden.*

BA'NNIAN. *n. ſ.* A man's undreſs, or morning gown, ſuch as is worn by the *Banians* in the Eaſt Indies.

BA'NNOCK. *n. ſ.* A kind of oaten or peaſe-meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; uſed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BA'NQUET. *n. ſ.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanqueto*, Span.] A feaſt; an entertainment of meat and drink.

If a faſting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make. *Hooker.*

In his commendations I am fed;
It is a *banquet* to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two ſides; a ſide for the *banquet*, and a ſide for the houſehold; the one for feaſts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon.*

Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him?
Shall they part him among the merchants? *Job.*

At that taſted fruit,
The ſun, as from Thyeſtean *banquet*, turn'd
His courſe intended. *Milton.*

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules
To dalliance, *banquets*, and ignoble eaſe. *Dryden.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feaſts.

Welcome his friends,
Viſit his countrymen and *banquet* them. *Shakeſp.*

They were *banqueted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encreaſed the nobility. *Sir J. Hayward.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. n.* To feaſt; to live daintily.

The mind ſhall *banquet*, tho' the body pine:
Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits. *Shak.*

So long as his innocence is his repaſt, he feaſts and *banquets* upon bread and water. *South.*

I purpoſ'd to unbend the evening houre,
And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs. *Prior.*

BA'NQUETER. *n. ſ.* [from *banquet*.]

1. A feaſter; one that lives deliciouſly.
2. He that makes feaſts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE. } *n. ſ.* [from *banquet* and *houſe*.]
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. }
A houſe where banquets are kept.

In a *banqueting-houſe*, among certain pleaſant tree, the table was ſet near to an excellent water-work. *Sidney.*

At the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A *banquet houſe* ſalutes the ſouthern ſky. *Dryden.*

BANQUETTE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. in fortification.] A ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet, for the ſoldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BA'NSTICLE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall fiſh, called alſo a ſtickleback. *Pungitius.*

To BA'NTER. *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unleſs it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magiſtrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into cuſtody. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is no new thing for innocent ſimplicity to be the ſubject of *bantering* drolls. *L'Eſtrange.*

Could Alcinous' gueſts with-hold
From ſcorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit
His lewd romances, and his *bantering* wit? *Tate.*

BA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.

This humour, let it look never ſo ſilly, as it paſſes many times for frolick and *banter*, is one of the moſt pernicious ſnares in human life. *L'Eſtrange.*

Metaphyſicks are ſo neceſſary to a diſtinct conception, ſolid judgment, and juſt reaſoning on many ſubjects, that thoſe, who ridicule it, will be ſuppoſed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuſe for their own lazineſs. *Watts.*

BA'NTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *banter*.] One that banters; a droll.

What opinion have theſe religious *banterers* of the divine power? Or what have they to ſay for this mockery and contempt? *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTLING. *n. ſ.* [If it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling*, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They ſeldom let the *bantling* roar,
In baſket, at a neighbour's door. *Prior.*

BA'PTISM. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſmus*, Lat. βαπτισμος.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or waſhing of the ſoul from original ſin. *Ayliffe.*

Baptiſm is given by water, and that preſcript form of words which the church of Chriſt doth uſe. *Hooker.*

To his great *baptiſm* flock'd,
With awe, the regions round; and with them came
From Nazareth the ſon of Joſeph deem'd,
Unmark't, unknown. *Milton.*

2. *Baptiſm* is often taken in Scripture for ſufferings.

I have a *baptiſm* to be baptized with, and how am I ſtraitened till it be accompliſhed? *Luke.*

BAPTI'SMAL. *adj.* [from *baptiſm*.] Of or pertaining to baptiſm.

When we undertake the *baptiſmal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to diſcourage us. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſte*, Fr. βαπτιστης.] He that adminiſters baptiſm.

Him the *Baptiſt* ſoon
Deſcry'd, divinely warn'd, and witneſs bore
As to his worthier. *Milton.*

BA'PTISTERY. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſterium*, Lat.] The place where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtered.

The great church, *baptiſtery*, and leaning tower, are well worth ſeeing. *Addiſon.*

To BAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*baptiſer*, Fr. from βαπτιζω.] To chriſten; to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm to one.

He to them ſhall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his ſalvation; them who ſhall believe,
Baptizing in the profluent ſtream, the ſign
Of waſhing them from guilt of ſin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if ſo befal,
For death, like that which the Redeemer died. *Milton.*

Let us reflect that we are Chriſtians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcileable enmity with ſin, the world, and the devil. *Rogers.*

BAPTI'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *To baptize*.] One that chriſtens; one that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAR. *n. ſ.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to ſhoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exodus.*

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood faſtened to a door, and entering into the poſt or wall, to hold the door cloſe.

The fiſh-gate did the ſons of Haſſenaah build, who alſo laid the beams thereof, and ſet up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Nehemiah.*

3. Any obſtacle which hinders or obſtructs; obſtruction.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and ſet *bars* and doors, and ſaid, Hitherto ſhalt thou come, and no farther. *Job.*

And had I his ſurviv'd him in due courſe,
What limits, England, had'ſt thou found? what *bar*?
What world could have reſiſted? *Dan. Civ. War.*

Hard, thou know'ſt it, to exclude
Spiritual ſubſtance with corporeal *bar*. *Milton.*

Muſt I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuſe myſelf, what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryd.*

Fatal accidents have ſet
A moſt unhappy *bar* between your friendſhip. *Rowe.*

4. A rock, or bank of ſand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ſhips cannot ſail over at low water.

5. Any thing uſed for prevention, or excluſion.

Leſt examination ſhould hinder and ſtop your proceedings, behold for a *bar* againſt that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker.*

Which Salique land the French unjuſtly gloze to be
The founder of this law, and female *bar*. *Shakeſp.*

6. The place where cauſes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; ſo called from the *bar* placed to hinder crowds from incommoding the court.

The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where to his accuſations
He pleaded ſtill not guilty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some at the *bar* with ſubtilety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untye. *Dryden.*

7. An incloſed place in a tavern or coffee-houſe, where the houſekeeper ſits and receives reckonings.

I was under ſome apprehenſion that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the beſt of my way. *Addiſon*

8. [In law.] A peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that deſtroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* ſpecial. a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that diſables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff; a *bar* ſpecial, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the caſe in hand, upon ſome ſpecial circumſtance of the fact. *Cowell*

Baſtardy is laid in *bar* of ſomething that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe*

9. Any thing by which the compages or ſtructure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains. the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jonah.*

10. Any thing which is laid acroſs another, as *bars* in heraldry.

11. *Bar of Gold* or *Silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a ſort of mould, and never wrought.

12. *Bars of a Horſe.* The upper part of the gums between the tuſks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horſe governed.

13. *Bars, in Muſick*, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſick; uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

14. *Bar, in African traffick*, is uſed for a denomination of price, payment being formerly made to the Negroes almoſt wholly in iron bars.

BAR SHOT. *n. ſ.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar, uſed in ſea engagements for cutting down the maſts and rigging.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot ſuffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands,
Though their injunction be to *bar* my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you *Shakeſpeare.*

When you *bar* the window-ſhutters of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the caſhes to let in air. *Bacon*

2. To hinder; to obſtruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong. *Shakeſp.*

3. To prevent; to exclude; to make impracticable.

The houſes of the country were all ſcattered, and yet not ſo far off as that it *barred* mutual ſuccour. *Sidney*

Doth it not ſeem a thing very probable, that God doth purpoſely add, Do after my judgments, as giving thereby to underſtand, that his meaning in the former ſentence was but to *bar* from liberty in ſuch things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and ſtatutes? *Hooker*

4. To detain, by excluding the claimants: with *from*.

Hath he ſet bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who ſhall *bar* them *from* me? *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To ſhut out: with *from*.

Our hope of Italy not only loſt,
But ſhut from every ſhore, and *barr'd from* every coaſt. *Dryden.*

6. To exclude from uſe, right, or claim: with *from* before the thing.

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us *from* ſome things of themſelves indifferent. *Hooker.*

Give my voice on Richard's ſide,
To *bar* my maſter's heirs in true deſcent!
God knows I will not. *Shakeſpeare.*

His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all,
And as from Adam all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood law doth corruption make.
Sir J. Davies

It was thought ſufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them *from* their money *Clarendon*

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he duly performs the conditions? *Col. on Pride*

7. To prohibit

For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The uſe of venomed ſhot in war. *Hudibras.*

What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? *bar* him the playhouſes, and you ſtrike him dumb. *Addiſon.*

8. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we ſhall ſee your bearing—
Nay, but I *bar* to night, you ſhall not gage me
By what we do to night. *Shakeſpeare*

9 [In law.] To hinder the proceſs of a ſuit

But bill and bell-men muſt not know theſe caſes,
No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars*.
Their cauſe they to an eaſier iſſue put. *Dryden*

From ſuch delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cauſe ought not to be *barred*. *Ayliffe*

If a biſhop be a party to a ſuit, and excommunicates his adverſary, ſuch excommunication ſhall not diſable or *bar* his adverſary. *Ayliffe.*

10. To *bar* a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horſe, and other parts, with intent to ſtop the malignant humours It is done by opening the ſkin above it, diſengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and ſtriking between the two ligatures.

BARB. *n. ſ.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1 Any thing that grows in the place of a beard.

The barbel is ſo called, by reaſon of the *barb* or wattel at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton's Angler*

2 The points that ſtand backward in an arrow, or fiſhing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor is the Spartan hero heard, before he found
The ſhining *barb* appear above the wound. *Pope's Il.*

3 The armour for horſes.

Their horſes were naked, without any *barbs*, for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Hayward*

BARB. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *Barbary*.] A Barbary horſe.

Horſes brought from Barbary, are commonly of a ſlender light ſize, and very lean, uſually choſen for ſtallions. *Barbs* it is ſaid, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never ceaſe but with their life. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhave, to dreſs out the beard.

Shave the head, and trim the beard, and ſay it was the deſire of the penitent to be ſo *barbed* before his death. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To furniſh horſes with armour. See BARBED.

A warriour train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* ſteeds they rode, in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May.
Dryden's Fables.

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send ſhowers of ſhafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN. *n. ſ.* [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbacan* a porter ſate,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight nor word mote paſs out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard. *Fairy Q.*

2. A fortreſs at the end of a bridge.

3 An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBA'DOES *Cherry* [*malphigia*, Lat.] In the Weſt Indies, it rites to be fifteen or ſixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleaſant tart fruit, propagated in gardens there, but in Europe is a curioſity. *Miller.*

BARBA'DOES *Tar* A bituminous ſubſtance, differing little from the petroleum floating on ſeveral ſprings in England and Scotland

Woodward's Method of Foſſils.

BARBA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*barbarus*, Lat. It ſeems to have ſignified at firſt only a *foreigner* or a *foreigner*, but, in time, implied ſome degree of wildneſs or cruelty]

1. A man uncivilized, untaught; a ſavage.

Proud Greece all nations elſe *barbarians* held,
Boaſting, her learning all the world excell'd
Denham.

Theſe were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians*. *Stillingfleet.*

But with diſcording words ſtun'd from the ſhore,
The wild *barbarian* in the fleet explored. *Addiſon.*

2. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome littered. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. A brutal monſter, a man without pity. a term of reproach.

Thou execrable *barbarian!*
What did he lose what wretch provoke thy madneſs
To aſſaſſinate ſo great, ſo brave a man? *A. Philips.*

BARBA'RIAN. *adj* Belonging to barbarians; ſavage

Some felt the ſlent ſtroke of mouldring age,
Barbarian blindneſs *Pope.*

BARBA'RICK. *adj* [*barbaricus*, Lat. in a different ſenſe, it meant in Latin *wrought, fretted.*] Foreign, far fetched.

The gorgeous Eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Show'rs on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold.
Paradiſe Loſt.

The eaſtern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming and *barbarick* gold. *Pope.*

BA'RBARISM. *n. ſ.* [*barbariſmus*, Lat.]

1. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity and exactneſs of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbariſm* will allow, which is all that can be expected from any now extant.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for *barbariſm* ſpoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can ſay. *Shak.*

The genius of Raphael having ſurveyed to the times of *barbariſm* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.

3. Brutality;

3. Brutality; savageness of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Irish, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbarism* unto the love of goodness and civility. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Cruelty; barbarity; unpitying hardness of heart: not in use.

They must perforce have melted,
And *barbarism* itself have pitied him. *Shak. Rich. II.*

BARBA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *barbarous*]

1. Savageness; incivility.
2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

A they did treat him with all the rudeness, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable. *Clarendon.*

3. Barbarism; impurity of speech.

Next Petrarch follow'd, and in him we see
What rhyme, improv'd in all its height, can be;
At best a pleasing sound, and sweet *barbarity*. *Dryd.*

Latin expresses that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*

Affected ornaments, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities*, before the Goths had invaded Italy. *Swift.*

BA'RBAROUS. *adj.* [*barbare*, Fr. βαρβαρος.]

1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized.

What need I say more to you? What can is so *barbarous* but hath heard of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

The doubtful dames dare not yet commit
Their single person to their *barbarous* truth. *Fairy Q.*

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous*. *Shakesp.*

He left governour, Philip, for his courtesy a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that set him there. *Mace.*

A *barbarous* country must be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when subdued, if it be not well planted, it will eftsoons return to barbarism. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who restored painting in Germany, not having those reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* usage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon.*

BA'RBAROUSLY. *adv.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.
2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.

We *barbarously* call them bless,
While swelling coffers break their owners rest. *Sir.*

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you *barbarously* murder'd him. *Dryden.*

She wishes it may prosper, but her mother used one of her nieces very *barbarously*. *Spectator.*

BA'RBAROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of musick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming, and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarousness* of the Goths. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the pureness of speech; being overgrown with *barbarousness*. *Brerewood.*

3. Cruelty.

The *barbarousness* of the trial, and the persuasives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it. *Hale's Common Law.*

To BA'RBECUE. *v. a.* A term used in the West Indies for dressing a hog whole; which, being split to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raised about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is surrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endued,
Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecued*. *Pope.*

BA'RBECUE. *n. s.* A hog dress whole, in the West Indian manner.

BA'RBED. *part. adj.* [from *To barb*.]

1. Furnished with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to rust,
His *barbed* steeds to stables. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling show'r,
But rattling storm of arrows *barb'd* with fire. *Milt.*

BA'RBEL. *n. s.* [*barbus*, Lat.]

1. A kind of fish found in rivers, large and strong, but coarse.

The *barbel* is so called, by reason of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Knots of superfluous flesh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'RBER. *n. s.* [from *To barb*.] A man who shaves the beard.

His chamber being stived with friends or suitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breasts to his servants to dress; his head and face to his *barber*, his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

Thy boist'rous looks,
No worthy match for valour to assail,
But by the *barber's* razor best subdued. *Milton.*

What system, Dick, has right averr'd
The cause, why woman has no beard?
In points like these we must agree;
Our *barber* knows as much as we. *Prior.*

To BA'RBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out; to powder.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of No woman heard speak,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast. *Shakespeare.*

BARBER-CHIRURGEON. *n. s.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade; such as were all surgeons formerly, but now it is used only for a low practiser of surgery.

He put himself into *barber-chirurgeons* hands, who, by unfit applications, ratified the tumour. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

BARBER-MONGER. *n. s.* A word of reproach in *Shakespeare*, which seems to signify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon shines, I'll make a sop of the moonshine of you; you whoreson, cullionly, *barber monger*, draw. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

BA'RBERRY. *n. s.* [*barberis*, Lat. or *oxyacanthus*.] Pipperidge bush.

The species are, 1. The common *barberry*. 2. *Barberry* without stones. The fruit of these sorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. *Miller.*

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very useful in housewifery; that which beareth its fruit without stones is counted best. *Mortimer.*

BARD. *n. s.* [*barad*, Welsh.] A poet.

There is among the Irish a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them instead of poets; whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhime; the which are had in high regard and estimation among them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

And many *bards* that to the trembling chord
Can tune their timely voices cunningly. *Fairy Q.*

The *bard* who first adorn'd our native tongue
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song,
Which Homer might without a blush rehearse. *Dryden.*

BARE. *adj.* [bane, Sax. *bar*, Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are *bare* and naked, which use both to cloath and house the kern. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Then stretch'd her arms t' embrace the body *bare*;
Her clasping hands inclose but empty air. *Dryden.*

In the old Roman statues, these two parts were always *bare*, and exposed to view as much as our hands and face. *Addison.*

2. Uncovered in respect.

Though the lords used to be covered whilst the commons were *bare*, yet the commons would not be *bare* before the Scottish commissioners; and so none were covered. *Clarendon.*

3. Unadorned; plain; simple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain;
For th' antique world excess and pride did hate. *Spenser.*

4. Detected; no longer concealed.

These false pretexts and varnish'd colours falling,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear! *Milton.*

5. Poor; indigent; wanting plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as *bare* as the apostles, when they had neither staff nor scrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the self-same affection. *Hooker's Preface.*

Even from a *bare* treasury, my success has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden.*

6. Mere; unaccompanied with usual recommendation.

It was a *bare* petition of a state
To one whom they had punished. *Shakespeare.*

Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried, with these puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. *South.*

7. Threadbare; much worn.

You have an exchequer of words, and no other treasure for your followers; for it appears, by their *bare* liveries, that they live by your *bare* words. *Shakespeare.*

8. Not united with any thing else.

A desire to draw all things to the determination of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath caused much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. *Hooker.*

That which offendeth us, is the great disgrace which they offer unto our custom of *bare* reading the word of God. *Hooker.*

9. Wanting clothes; slenderly supplied with clothes.

10. Sometimes it has *of* before the thing wanted or taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For, tho' your violence should leave them *bare*
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Making a law to reduce interest, will not raise the price of land; it will only leave the country *barer* of money. *Locke.*

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To strip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle, on the *bared* branch,
Laments the wounds that death did launch. *Spenser.*

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass, in such sort as it will *bare* the grass round about. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Eriphyle here he found
Baring her breast yet bleeding with the wound. *Dryden.*

He *bar'd* an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd. *Dryden.*

For virtue, when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star;
Can there be wanting, to defend her cause,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws? *Pope.*

BARE, or BORE. The *preterite* of *To bear*. See *To* BEAR.

BA'REBONE. *n. ſ.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean, ſo that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*: how long is it ago, Jack, ſince thou ſaweſt thy own knee? *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

BA'REFACED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]

1. With the face naked; not maſked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced*. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

2. Shameleſs; unreſerved; without concealment; undiſguiſed.

The animoſities encreaſed, and the parties appeared *barefaced* againſt each other. *Clarendon.*

It is moſt certain, that *barefaced* bawdry is the pooreſt pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BAREFA'CEDLY. *adv.* [from *barefaced*.] Openly; ſhamefully; without diſguiſe.

Though only ſome profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*, yet, perhaps, we ſhould hear more, did not fear the people's tongues. *Locke.*

BAREFA'CEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barefaced*.] Effrontery; aſſurance; audaciouſneſs.

BA'REFOOT. *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot*.] Having no ſhoes.

Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

BA'REFOOT. *adv.* Without ſhoes.

She muſt have a huſband;
I muſt dance *barefoot* on her wedding-day. *Shak.*

Ambitious love hath ſo in me offended,
That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon
With ſaid'ned vow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Envoys deſcribe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, ſtanding *barefoot*, bowing to the earth. *Addiſon.*

BAREFO'OTED. *adj.* Being without ſhoes.

He himſelf, with a rope about his neck, *barefooted*, came to offer himſelf to the diſcretion of Leonatus. *Sidney.*

BAREGNA'WN. *adj.* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.] Eaten bare.

Know my name is loſt,
By treaſon's tooth *baregnawn* and canker-bit.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

BAREHE'ADED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in reſpect.

He, *bareheaded*, lower than his proud ſteed's neck,
Beſpoke them thus. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

Next, before the chariot, went two men *bareheaded*. *Bacon.*

The victor knight had laid his helm aſide,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

BA'RELY. *adv.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedly.
2. Poorly; indigently.
3. Without decoration.
4. Merely; only; without any thing more.

The external adminiſtration of his word, is as well by reading *barely* the Scripture, as by explaining the ſame. *Hooker.*

The duke of Lancaſter is dead;
And living too, for now his ſon is duke—
——*Barely* in title, not in revenue. *Shak. Rich. II.*

He *barely* nam'd the ſtreet, promiſ'd the wine,
But his kind wife gave me the very ſign. *Donne.*

Where the balance of trade *barely* pays for commodities with commodities, there money muſt be ſent, or elſe the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*

BA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedneſs.

So you ſerve us
Till we ſerve you; but when you have our roſes,
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourſelves,
And mock us with our *bareneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Leanneſs.

For their poverty I know not where they had that; and for their *bareneſs*, they never learned that of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Poverty.

Were it ſtripped of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareneſs* as its purity, it could legally want all ſuch privileges. *South.*

4. Meanneſs of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. *n. ſ.* [*bargen*, Welſh; *bargaigne*, Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the ſale of ſomething.

What is marriage but a very *bargain*? wherein is ſought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with ſome deſire of iſſue; not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. *Bacon.*

No more can be due to me,
Than at the *bargain* made was meant. *Donne.*

2. The thing bought or ſold; a purchaſe; the thing purchaſed.

Give me but my price for the other two, and you ſhall even have that into the *bargain*. *L'Eſtrange.*

He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his ſon a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at ſchool can do. *Locke.*

3. Stipulation; intereſted dealing.

There was a difference between courteſies received from their maſter and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*, whereas their maſter's could not. *Bacon.*

4. An unexpected reply, tending to obſcenity.

Where ſold he *bargains*, whipſtitch? *Dryden.*

As to *bargains*, few of them ſeem to be excellent, becauſe they all terminate in one ſingle point. *Swift.*

No maid at court is leſs aſham'd,
Howe'er for telling *bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*

5. An event; an upſhot: a low ſenſe.

I am ſorry for thy misfortune; however we muſt make the beſt of a bad *bargain*.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

6. In law.

Bargain and ſale is a contract or agreement made for manours, lands, &c. alſo the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee. *Cowell.*

To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a contract for the ſale or purchaſe of any thing: often with *for* before the thing.

Henry is able to enrich his queen,
And not to ſeek a queen to make him rich.
So worthleſs peaſants *bargain for* their wives,
As market men for oxen, ſheep, or horſe. *Shak.*

For thoſe that are like to be in plenty, they may be *bargained for* upon the ground. *Bacon.*

The thrifty ſtate will *bargain* ere they fight.
Dryden.

It is poſſible the great duke may *bargain for* the republick of Lucca, by the help of his great treaſures. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BARGAINEE'. *n. ſ.* [from *bargain*.] He or ſhe that accepts a bargain. See BARGAIN.

BA'RGAINER. *n. ſ.* [from *bargain*.] The perſon who proffers, or makes a bargain. See BARGAIN.

BARGE. *n. ſ.* [*bargie*, Dutch, from *barga*, low Lat.]

1. A boat for pleaſure.

The *barge* ſhe ſat in, like a burniſh'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakeſpeare.*

Plac'd in the gilded *barge*,
Proud with the burden of ſo ſweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to ſweep
Neptune's ſmooth face. *Waller.*

2. A ſea commander's boat.

It was conſulted, when I had taken my *barge* and gone aſhore, that my ſhip ſhould have ſet ſail and left me. *Raleigh.*

3. A boat for burden.

BA'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *barge*.] The manager of a barge.

Many wafarers make themſelves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, like the Campellians in the north, and the London *bargers*, forſlow not to baigne them.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

BARK. *n. ſ.* [*barck*, Dan.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree.

Trees laſt according to the ſtrength and quantity of their ſap and juice, being well munited by their *bark* againſt the injuries of the air.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Wand'ring in the dark,
Phyſicians for the tree have found the *bark*. *Dryd.*

2. A ſmall ſhip. [from *barca*, low Lat.]

The duke of Parma muſt have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get *bark* nor mariner to put to ſea.
Bacon on the War with Spain.

It was that fatal and perfidious *bark*,
Built in th' eclipſe, and rigg'd with curſes dark,
That ſunk ſo low that ſacred head of thine. *Milt.*

Who to a woman truſts his peace of mind,
Truſts a frail *bark* with a tempeſtuous wind.
Granville.

To BARK. *v. n.* [beorcan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noiſe which a dog makes when he threatens or purſues.

Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up,
And that ſo lamely and unfaſhionable,
That dogs *bark* at me. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

Why do your dogs *bark* at me? be quiet, beaſts, th' town? *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

In vain the learned to call off your back train,
The dogs ſtand off a-far, and *bark* in vain. *Cowley.*

2. To clamour at; to purſue with reproaches.

Vile is the vengeance on the aſhes cold,
And envy baſe, to *bark* at ſleeping fame. *Fairfax.*

You dare patronage
The envious *barking* of your ſaucy tongue
Againſt my lord! *Shakeſpeare.*

To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip trees of their bark.

The ſevereſt penalties ought to be put upon *barking* any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*

Theſe trees, after they are *barked*, and cut into ſhape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the ſtream. *Addiſon.*

BARK-BARED. *adj.* [from *bark* and *bare*.] Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and *bark-bared* trees may be preſerved by nouriſhing up a ſhoot from the foot, or below the ſtripped place, cutting the body of the tree ſloping off a little above the ſhoot, and it will heal, and be covered with bark. *Mortimer.*

BA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *bark*.]

1. One that barks or clamours.

What hath he done more than a baſe cur? barked and made a noiſe? had a fool or boy to ſpit in his mouth? But they are rather curriers of my fame than me, theſe *barkers*. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. [from *bark* of trees.] One that is employed in ſtripping trees.

BA'RKY. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Conſiſting of bark; containing bark.

Ivy ſo entings the *barky* fingers of the elm.
Shakeſpeare.

BA'RLEY. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Junius* from בר, *hordeum*.]

It hath a thick ſpike; the calyx, huſk, awn, and flower, are like thoſe of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the ſeed is ſwelling in the middle, and, for the moſt part, ends in a ſharp point, to which the huſks are cloſely united. The ſpecies are, 1. Common long-eared *barley*. 2. Winter or ſquare *barley*, by ſome called *big*. 3. Sprat *barley*, or battledoor *barley*. All theſe ſorts of *barley* are ſown in the ſpring of the year, in a dry time. In ſome very dry light land, the *barley* is ſown early

in

In March; but in ſtrong clayey ſoils it is not ſown till April. The ſquare *barley*, or *big*, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and in Scotland; and is hardier than the other ſorts. *Miller.*

Barley is emollient, moiſtening, and expectorating; *barley* was choſen by Hippocrates as a proper food in inflammatory diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BA'RLEYBRAKE. *n. ſ.* A kind of rural play.

By neighbours prais'd ſhe went abroad thereby,
At *barleybrake* her ſwift feet to try. *Sidney.*

BARLEY BROTH. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *broth.*] A low word ſometimes uſed for ſtrong beer.

Can ſodden water,
A drench for ſurfeyn'd jades, their *barley broth*,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat? *Shak.*

BARLEY CORN. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *corn.*] A grain of barley; the beginning of our meaſure of length; the third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, choak'd with brakes and thorns,
Ill meaſur'd by ten thouſand *barley corns*. *Tickell.*

BARLEY MOW. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *mow.*] The place where reaped barley is ſtowed up.

Whereas by your [illegible]
Before my [illegible] *Carew.*

BARM. *n. ſ.* [*barm*, Sax. *berm*, Icelandick, Swed.] Yeaſt; the [illegible] put into drink to make it work, or into bread, to lighten and ſweeten it.

The [illegible]
Mid [illegible]

Try the [illegible] of fermentation [illegible]
work [illegible] put to it. *Bacon.*

BA'RMY. *adj.* [from *barm.*] Containing barm; yeaſty.

[illegible]
They [illegible]
And [illegible]
Of [illegible] *Dryden.*

BARN. *n. ſ.* [*bern*, Sax.] A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw.

In vain the *barn* expects the promiſed load;
Nor *barns* at home, nor ricks are heaped abroad. *Dryden.*

I took notice of the make of *barns* here: having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners, four blocks, in ſuch a ſhape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. *Addiſon.*

BA'RNACLE. *n. ſ.* [probably of *beam*, Sax. a child, and *aac*, Sax. an oak.]

1. A kind of ſhell-fiſh that grow upon timber that lies in the ſea.
2. A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly ſuppoſed to grow on trees.

It is beyond even an atheiſt's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the firſt men might grow upon trees, as the ſtory goes about *barnacles*, or might be the lice of ſome vaſt prodigious animals, whoſe ſpecies is now extinct. *Bentley.*

And from the moſt refin'd of ſaints
As naturally grow miſcreants,
As *barnacles* turn Soland geeſe
In th' iſlands of the Orcades. *Hudibras.*

3. An inſtrument made commonly of iron for the uſe of farriers, to hold a horſe by the noſe, to hinder him from ſtruggling when an inciſion is made. *Farr. Dict.*

BARO'METER. *n. ſ.* [from βάρος, weight, and μέτρον, meaſure.] A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroſcope, which only ſhews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without ſpecifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, ſo called from Torricelli, the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643. It is a glaſs tube filled with mercury, horizontally ſealed at one end; the other open, and immerged in a baſin of ſtagnant mercury: ſo that, as the weight of the atmoſphere diminiſhes, the mercury in the tube will deſcend, and, as it increaſes, the mercury will aſcend; the column of mercury ſuſpended in the tube being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmoſphere.

The meaſuring the heights of mountains, and ſo finding the elevation of places above the level of the ſea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that eſſential property of the air, its gravity or preſſure. A the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoiſed by ſuch a [illegible] of equal weight, ſo whatever cauſes make the air heavier or lighter, the preſſure will be greater or leſſened, and conſequently the mercury will riſe or fall. *Bacon.*

Of this is another property of air, whereby it counterpoiſes a column of mercury from twenty ſeven inches and one half to thirty and one half, or gravity of the atmoſphere varying one tenth [illegible] that the exact [illegible] of the [illegible] with a [illegible] *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BAROMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *barometer.*] Relating to the barometer.

[illegible] *Derh. Phyſico-Theol.*

BA'RON. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, ſignified a brave warriour, or a bold man; and, from the firſt of theſe ſignifications, *Menage* derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others ſuppoſe it originally to ſignify only a man, in which ſenſe *baron*, or *varon*, is ſtill uſed by the Spaniards: and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uſes *baron* and *femme*, huſband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gauliſh word, ſignifying commander; others from the Hebrew בר, of the ſame import. Some think it a contraction of *par homme*, or *peer*, which ſeems leaſt probable.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viſcount. It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all thoſe were called *barons*, that had ſuch ſignories as we now call *court barons*: and it is ſaid, that, after the Conqueſt, all ſuch came to the parliament, and ſat as nobles in the upper houſe. But when, by experience, it appeared that the parliament was too much crowded with ſuch multitudes, it became a cuſtom, that none ſhou'd come but ſuch as the king, for their extraordinary wiſdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hac vice tantum*. After that, men feeling that this ſtate of nobility was but caſual, and depending merely on the prince's pleaſure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male; and theſe were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation, whoſe poſterity are now thoſe *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleaſure. It is nevertheleſs thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be diſcerned by their titles; the *barons* by writ being thoſe that, to the title of lord, have their own ſurnames annexed; whereas the *barons* by letters patent are named by their baronies. Theſe *barons*, which were firſt by writ, may now juſtly alſo be called *barons* by preſcription; for that they have continued *barons*, in themſelves and their anceſtors, beyond the memory of man. There are alſo *barons* by tenure, as the biſhops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their biſhopricks, have always had place in the upper houſe of parliament, and are called lords ſpiritual.
2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king: of theſe the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his aſſiſtants, between the king and his ſubjects, in cauſes of juſtice belonging to the exchequer.
3. There are alſo *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the ſeven towns, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament. *Cowell.*

They that bear
The cloth of ſtate above, are four *barons*
Of the cinque ports. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. *Baron* is uſed for the huſband in relation to his wife. *Cowell.*
5. A *Baron of Beef* is when the two ſirloins are not cut aſunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. *Dict.*

BA'RONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *baron.*]

1. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the foreſt, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, *A. D.* 1215. *Hale.*

2. The dignity of a baron.
3. The land which gives title to a baron.

BA'RONESS. *n. ſ.* [*baroneſſa*, Ital. *baroniſſa*, Lat.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET. *n. ſ.* [of *baron*, and *et*, diminutive termination.] The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary: it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was firſt founded by king James I. *A. D.* 1611. *Cowell.* But it appears, by the following paſſage, that the term was in uſe before, though in another ſenſe.

King Edward III. being boarded and croſſed by the clergy, was adviſed to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the beſt abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had ſo many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which

which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as ſundry of them do yet retain the name. *Spenſer.*

BA'RONY. *n. ſ.* [*baronnie*, Fr. beonny, Sax.] That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the ſees of temporal barons, but of biſhops alſo. *Cowell.*

BA'ROSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [βάρος and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere. See BAROMETER.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents, where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroſcope* are very ſmall. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'RRACAN. *n. ſ.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, Fr.] A ſtrong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK. *n. ſ.* [*barracca*, Span.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spaniſh fiſhermen on the ſea ſhore; or little lodges for ſoldiers in a camp.
2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge ſoldiers.

BA'RRATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *barat*, old Fr. from which is ſtill retained *baratcur*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law-ſuits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a ſtirrer-up of quarrels amongſt thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

BA'RRATRY. *n. ſ.* [from *barrator*.] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *barratry*, that beats
Point blank an action 'gainſt our laws. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL. *n. ſ.* [*baril*, Welſh.]

1. A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe.

It hath been obſerved by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel*, knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapaſon to the ſound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon.*

Trembling to approach
The little *barrel*, which he fears to broach. *Dryd.*

2. A particular meaſure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-ſix gallons; and of beer-vinegar, thirty-four gallons.
3. [In dry meaſure.] A *barrel* of Eſſex butter contains one hundred and ſix pounds; of Suffolk butter two hundred and fifty-ſix. A *barrel* of herrings ſhould contain thirty-two gallons wine meaſure, holding uſually a thouſand herrings.

Several colleges, inſtead of limiting their rents to a certain ſum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of ſo many *barrels* of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow; as, the *barrel* of a gun, that part which holds the ſhot.

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, ſet it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then, if you ſtick at the mouth of the *barrel* ever ſo gently, the bullet will come up ſo forcibly, that it will hazard the ſtriking out your teeth. *Digby.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your ſtring and bow muſt be accommodated to your drift; if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel*. *Moxon.*

6. *Barrel of the Ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Diſt.*

To BA'RREL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preſervation.

I would have their beef beforehand *barrelled*, which may be uſed as is needed. *Spenſer on Irel.*

Barrel up earth, and ſow ſome ſeed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon.*

BA'RREL-BELLIED. *adj.* [from *barrel* and *belly*.] Having a large belly.

Dauntleſs at empty noiſes; lofty-neck'd,
Sharp-headed, *barrel-belly'd*, broadly back'd. *Dryd.*

BA'RREN. *adj.* [bane, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolifick: applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings.
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitleſs crown,
And put a *barren* ſceptre in my gripe,
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakeſpeare.*

There ſhall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle. *Deuteronomy.*

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; ſterile.

The ſituation of this city is pleaſant, but the water is naught, and the ground *barren*. 2 *Kings.*

Telemachus is far from exacting the nature of his country, he confeſſes it to be *barren*. *Pope.*

3. Not copious; ſcanty.

Some ſchemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themſelves laugh, to ſet on ſome quantity of *barren* ſpectators to laugh too. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RRENLY. *adv.* [from *barren*.] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barren*.]

1. Want of offſpring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenneſs*
In wedlock a reproach. *Milton.*

No more be mention'd then of violence
Againſt ourſelves; and wilful *barrenneſs*,
That cuts us off from hope. *Milton.*

2. Unfruitfulneſs; ſterility; infertility.

Within the ſelf-ſame hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diverſity of their fertility or *barrenneſs*. *Bacon.*

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulyſſes are imitated in the Æneis; though the accidents are not the ſame, which would have argued him of a total *barrenneſs* of invention. *Dryden.*

4. Want of matter; ſcantineſs.

The importunity of our adverſaries hath conſtrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenneſs* of ſo poor a cauſe could have ſeemed either to require or to admit. *Hooker.*

5. [In theology.] Aridity; want of emotion or ſenſibility.

The greateſt ſaints ſometimes are fervent, and ſometimes feel a *barrenneſs* of devotion. *Taylor.*

BA'RREN WORT. *n. ſ.* [*epimedium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BA'RRFUL. *adj.* [from *bar* and *full*.] Full of obſtructions.

A barriful ſtate!
Whoe'er I woo, myſelf would be his wife. *Shak.*

BARRICA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification, made in haſte, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing elſe, to keep off an attack.
2. Any ſtop; bar; obſtruction.

There muſt be ſuch a *barricade*, as would greatly annoy, or abſolutely ſtop, the currents of the atmoſphere. *Derham.*

To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]

1. To ſtop up a paſſage.

Now all the pavement ſounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt hurry *barricades* the ſtreet;
Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

2. To hinder by ſtoppage.

A new vulcano continually diſcharging that matter, which being till then *barricaded* up and impriſoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occaſion of very great and frequent calamities. *Woodward.*

BARRICA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The acceſs was by a neck of land, between the ſea on one part, and the harbour water, or inner ſea, on the other, fortified clean over with a ſtrong rampier and *barricado*. *Bacon.*

To BARRICA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to bar; to ſtop up.

Fall we to it, and ſhut
The diſmal gates, and *barricado* them! *Milton.*

He had not time to *barricado* the doors, ſo that the enemy entered *Clarendon.*

The truth of things we find ſo obſcure and dark, that it ſeems almoſt *barricaded* from any intellectual approach. *Harvey.*

BA'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [*barriere*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, but it is placed more properly on the firſt.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n, and thoſe it loves
Around it calm, a *barrier* from its foes. *Pope.*

2. A fortification, or ſtrong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having poſſeſſion of the *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before the peace. *Sweift.*

3. A ſtop; an obſtruction.

If you value yourſelf as a man of learning, you are building a moſt impaſſible *barrier* againſt improvement *Watts.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For juſts, and tourneys, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon.*

Priſoners to the pillar bound,
At either *barrier* plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden.*

5. A boundary; a limit.

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong,
And fix, O muſe, the *barrier* of thy ſong
At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How inſtinct varies in the groveling ſwine,
Compar'd, half reaſoning elephant! with thine:
'Twixt that and reaſon what a nice *barrier*!
For ever ſep'rate, yet ſo ever near. *Pope.*

BA'RRISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bar*.] A perſon qualified to plead cauſes, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. Outer *barriſters* are pleaders without the bar, to diſtinguiſh them from inner *barriſters*; ſuch are the benchers, or thoſe who have been readers, the counſel of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. A counſellor at law. *Blount. Chambers.*

BA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [beneppe, Sax. ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to come from *bear*.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand; as, a *hand-barrow*, a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a *wheel-barrow*, that which one man puſhes forward by raiſing it upon one wheel.

Have

Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and thrown into the Thames? *Shakespeare.*

No *barrow's* wheel
Shall mark thy flocking with a miry trace. *Gay.*

BA'RROW. *n. s.* [beng, Sax.] A hog: whence *barrow* greafe, or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, fignifies a grove; from beanpe, which the Saxons uſed in the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon.*

BARROW is likewiſe uſed in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*barätter*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat*, craft, fraud] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in oppoſition to purchaſing with money.

As it they ſcorn'd to trade and *barter*,
By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras.*

A man has not every thing growing upon his ſoil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour. *Collier*

To BA'RTER. *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for ſomething elſe.

For him I thought it better trade to keep
Than with a baſe ranſom to buy him cheap;
Than as thou wilt diſpoſe thy ſweet,
To thoſe which *barter* beauty for deceit,
Can *barter* hours for years. *Prior.*

Here merchants, inſtead of money, but to truck and *barter* one commodity for another, like the wild Indians, with each other. *North.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed with the particle *away* before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they ſhould at leaſt have ſome eaſe in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

He alſo *bartered away* plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would laſt good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

BA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; ſometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furniſhed with ſuch things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, ſend other things with which they may abound. *Bacon.*

He who corrupteth Engliſh with foreign words, is as wife as ladies that change plate for china, for which the laudable traffick of old clothes is much the fineſt *barter*. *Felton.*

BA'RTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

BA'RTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in moſt ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities amongſt moſt nations. *Camden's Remains.*

BA'RTRAM. *n. ſ.* A plant; the ſame with *pellitory*.

BA'RTON. *n. ſ.* The demeſne lands of a manour; the manour-houſe itſelf; and ſometimes the out-houſes. *Blount.*

BASE. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſſo*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *baſſus*, low Latin; βασις.]

1. Mean; vile; worthleſs: of things.

The harveſt white plumb is a *baſe* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon.*

Pyrrheus was only famous for counterfeiting all *baſe* things, as earthen pitchers, a ſcullery; whereupon he was ſurnamed Rupographus. *Peacham.*

2. Of mean ſpirit; diſingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of ſentiment: of perſons.

Since the perfections are ſuch in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come under any unnoble heart; ſhall that heart, lifted up to ſuch a height, be counted *baſe*? *Sidney*

It is *baſe* in his adverſaries thus to dwell upon the exceſſes of a paſſion. *Atterbury*

3. Of low ſtation; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what ſhall be hoped of the peaſants and *baſer* people? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If that rebellion
Came, like itſelf, in *baſe* and abject routs,
You, reverend father, and theſe noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakeſpeare.*

It could not elſe be, I ſhould prove ſo *baſe*
To ſue and be denied ſuch common grace. *Shak.*

And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *baſe* in mine own ſight. 2 *Sam.*

Inſurrections of *baſe* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

He, whoſe mind
Is virtuous, is alſine of noble kind,
Though poor in fortune, of celeſtial race;
And he commits the crime who calls him *baſe*.
Dryden.

4. Baſe-born; born out of wedlock, and by conſequence of no honourable birth; illegitimate.

Why baſtard? wherefore *baſe*?
When my dimenſions are as well compact
As honeſt madam's iſſue. *Shakeſpeare.*

The young lord loſt his father in the fight, and with them a *baſe* ſon. *Camden's Rem.*

5. Applied to metals, without value. It is uſed in this ſenſe of all metal except gold and ſilver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy of *baſer* metal. *Watts*

6. Applied to ſounds; deep, grave. It is more frequently written *baſs*, though the comparative *baſer* ſeems to require *base*.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the nearer to the mouth of the pipe, the more *baſe* notes they yield. *Bacon*

BA'SE-BORN. *adj.* Born out of wedlock.

But ſee thy *baſe born* child, thy babe of ſhame,
Who, left by thee, upon our pariſh came. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT. *n. ſ.* [*bas cour*, Fr.] Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the houſe; the back-yard; the farm-yard.

My lord, in the *baſe-court* he doth attend,
To ſpeak with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

BASE-MINDED. *adj.* Mean-ſpirited; worthleſs.

A dog fiſh, as it ſeemeth, no more than an abject, *baſe-minded*, faint hearted, coward, or nidget *Camden's Remains.*

BASE-VIOL. *n. ſ.* [uſually written *baſs-viol*.] An inſtrument which is uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound.

At the firſt glance he can diſcern human feature out of his countenance, at the ſecond, he became the head of a *baſe-viol*. *Addiſon.*

BASE. *n. ſ.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing: commonly uſed for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful ſummit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his *baſe* into the ſea? *Shakeſp.*

Firm Doric pillars found your ſolid *baſe*;
The fair Corinthian crowns the higher ſpace. *Dryd.*

And all below is ſtrength, and all above is grace,
Columns of poliſh'd marble, nobly ſet
On golden *baſes*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedeſtal of a ſtatue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little ſtatues ſet on great *baſes*, made the leſs by their advancement. *Bacon.*

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the *baſe* of his images. *Browne.*

3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as houſings.

Phalaſtus was all in white, having his *baſes* and capariſon embroidered. *Sidney.*

4. The broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs. [from *bas*, Fr.]

Now turn to view the fair that wight,
With gauntlet blue and *baſes* white,
And round blunt trunche in by his ſide,
So grim a man at arms deſy'd. *Hudibras.*

6. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field; the *carcer*, the ſtarting-poſt.

He ſaid; to their appointed *baſe* they went;
With beating heart th' expecting ſign receive,
And, ſtarting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryd.*

7. The ſtring that gives a baſe ſound.

At thy well ſharpen'd thumb, from ſhore to ſhore,
The trebles ſqueak for fear, the *baſes* roar. *Dryden.*

8. An old ruſtick play, written by *Skinner* bays, and in ſome counties called *priſon bars*.

He with two ſtripling lads more like to run
The country *baſe*, than to commit ſuch ſlaughter)
Made good the paſſage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BASE. *v. a.* [*baſir*, Fr.] To embaſe; to make leſs valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have ſufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *baſe*: as, whether iron, braſs, and tin be refined to the height. *Bacon.*

BA'SELY. *adv.* [from *baſe*.]

1. In a baſe manner; meanly; diſhonourably.

The king is not himſelf, but *baſely* led
By flatterers. *Shakeſpeare.*

A lieutenant *baſely* gave it up, as ſoon as Eſſex in his paſſage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not ſtain,
With corrupted *baſely* bought, and with inglorious gain. *Dryden.*

2. In baſtardy.

The two Maſylene brethren, *baſely* born,
Crept out of a ſmall gallipot unto the majeſty of great kings. *Knolles.*

BA'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baſe*]

1. Meanneſs; vileneſs; badneſs.

Such is the power of that ſweet paſſion,
That it all forlid *baſeneſs* doth expel. *Spenſer.*

Your loves above the *baſeneſs* of diſtruſt:
Nothing but love could make you ſo unjuſt. *Dryd.*

When a man's lohy muſt be ſpread open before the angels, and all his *baſeneſs* ript up before thoſe pure ſpirits, this will be a double hell. *South.*

2. Vileneſs of metal.

We alleged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baſeneſs* of his metal, and the prodigious ſum to be coined. *Swift.*

3. Baſtardy; illegitimacy of birth.

Why brand they us
With baſe? with *baſeneſs*? baſtardy? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Deepneſs of ſound.

The juſt and meaſured proportion of the air percuſſed toward the *baſeneſs* or trebleneſs of tones, is one of the greateſt ſecrets in the contemplation of ſounds. *Bacon.*

To BASH. *v. n.* [probably from *baſe*.] To be aſhamed; to be confounded with ſhame.

His countenance was bold, and *baſhed* not
For Guyon's looks, but fearful eye-glance at him ſhot. *Spenſer.*

BASHA'W.

BASHA'W. *n. f.* [sometimes written *baſſa*.] A title of honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.

The Turks made an expedition into Perſia; and, becauſe of the ſtraits of the mountains, the *baſſaws* conſulted which way they ſhould get in. *Bacon.*

BA'SHFUL. *adj.* [This word, with all thoſe of the ſame race, are of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines them derived from *baſe*, or mean; *Minſheu*, from *verbaeſen*, Dut. to ſtrike with aſtoniſhment; *Junius*, from βάσις, which he finds in *Heſychius* to ſignify *ſhame*. The conjecture of *Minſheu* ſeems moſt probable.]

1. Modeſt; ſhamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large;
But, as a brother to his ſiſter, ſhew'd
Baſhful ſincerity, and comely love. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Sheepiſh; vitiouſly modeſt.

He looked with an almoſt *baſhful* kind of modeſty, as if he feared the eyes of man. *Sidney.*

Hence, *baſhful* cunning!
And prompt me, plain and holy innocence. *Shak.*

Our author, anxious for his fame to-night,
And *baſhful* in his firſt attempt to write,
Lies cautiouſly obſcure. *Addiſon.*

BA'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *baſhful*.] Timorouſly; modeſtly.

BA'SHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *baſhful*.]

1. Modeſty, as ſhewn in outward appearance.

Philoclea a little muſed how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks, and lips, whereof each ſang their part, to make up the harmony of *baſhfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

Such looks, ſuch *baſhfulneſs*, might well adorn
The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born. *Dryden.*

2. Vitious or ruſtick ſhame.

For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinſman *baſhfulneſs*, to teach him good manners. *Sidney.*

There are others who have not all together ſo much of this fooliſh *baſhfulneſs*, and who ſpeak every one's opinion. *Locke.*

BA'SIL. *n. ſ.* [*ocymum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BA'SIL. *n. ſ.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away. See *To* BASIL.

BA'SIL. *n. ſ.* The ſkin of a ſheep tanned. This is, I believe, more properly written *baſan*.

To BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

Theſe chiſſels are not ground to ſuch a *baſil* as the joiners chiſſels, on one of the ſides, but are *baſiled* away on both the flat ſides, ſo that the edge lies between both the ſides in the middle of the tool. *Moxon.*

BASI'LICA. *n. ſ.* [βασιλικὴ.] The middle vein of the arm, ſo called by way of pre-eminence. It is likewiſe attributed to many medicines for the ſame reaſon. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *baſilica*. See
BASI'LICK. } BASILICA.] Belonging to the baſilick vein.

Theſe aneuriſms following always upon bleeding the *baſilick* vein, muſt be aneuriſms of the humeral artery. *Sharp.*

BASI'LICK. *n. ſ.* [*baſilique*, Fr. βασιλικὴ.] A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two iſles or wings, with galleries over them. Theſe *baſilicks* were firſt made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of juſtice, and laſtly into churches; whence a *baſilick* is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *baſilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

BASI'LICON. *n. ſ.* [βασιλικὸν.] An ointment, called alſo tetrapharmacon. *Quincy.*

I made inciſion into the cavity, and put a pledget of *baſilicon* over it. *Wiſeman.*

BA'SILISK. *n. ſ.* [*baſiliſcus*, Lat. of βασιλίσκος, of βασιλεὺς, a king.]

1. A kind of ſerpent, called alſo a cockatrice, which is ſaid to drive away all others by his hiſſing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not ſighted like the *baſiliſk*;
I've look'd on thouſands who have ſped the better
By my regard but kill'd none ſo. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *baſilisk* was a ſerpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other ſerpents by advancing his head, and ſome white marks or coronary ſpots upon the crown. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. A ſpecies of cannon or ordnance.

We practiſe to make ſtarter motions than any you have, and to make them ſtronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greateſt cannons and *baſiliſks*. *Bacon.*

BA'SIN. *n. ſ.* [*baſin*, Fr. *baſile*, *baſino*, Ital. It is often written *baſon*, but not according to etymology.]

1. A ſmall veſſel to hold water for waſhing, or other uſes.

Let one attend him with a ſilver *baſin*,
Full of roſe-water, and beſtrew'd with flowers. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have little well for infuſions, which is the way to take the virtue quicker, and better, than in veſſels and *baſins*. *Bacon.*

We needs a piece of ſilver in a *baſin*, which we put upon it, which we could not diſcover before, as under the water it is. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

2. A ſmall pond.

On one ſide of his well you ſee this hollow *baſin* with its ſeveral baſe ſtools, being convenient, under the eyes of a beholder. *Spectator.*

3. A part of the ſea incloſed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The jetting ſtone a ſpacious bay divide;
The ſpacious *baſin* ſwells its hollow ſide;
A ſecond rock from ſea to ſea runs through. *Pope.*

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If the motion does the heart aſſiſt,
The regular motion rather would eject
The ſtones, the large capacious cave contain,
And from its ample *baſin* caſt the main. *Blackmore.*

5. A dock for repairing and building ſhips.

6. In anatomy, a round cavity ſituated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal, by which glaſs-grinders form their convex glaſſes.

8. A round ſhell or caſe of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

9. *Baſins of a Balance*, the ſame with the ſcales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'SIS. *n. ſ.* [*baſis*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It muſt follow, that Paradiſe, being raiſed to this height, muſt have the compaſs of the whole earth for a *baſis* and foundation. *Raleigh.*

Attend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That ſhake heav'n's *baſis*. *Milton.*

In altar wiſe a ſtately pile they rear;
The *baſis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air. *Dryden.*

2. The loweſt of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *baſis*, *ſhaft*, and *capital*.

Obſerving an Engliſh inſcription upon the *baſis*, we read it over ſeveral times. *Addiſon.*

3. That on which any thing is raiſed.

Such ſeems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the *baſis* of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. *Denham.*

4. The pedeſtal.

How many times ſhall Cæſar bleed in ſport,
That now on Pompey's *baſis* lies along
No worther than the duſt? *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The ground-work or firſt principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the *baſis* of valour. *Shakeſpeare.*

The friendſhips of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleaſure,
Ours has been firſt built upon *baſis*. *Addiſon.*

To BASK. *v. a.* [*baſkeren*, Dut. *Skinner*.] To warm by laying out in the heat: uſed almoſt always of animals.

And ſtretch'd out all the chimney length,
Baſks at the fire his hairy dogmatiſt. *Milton.*

He was *baſking* himſelf in the gleams of the ſun. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis all this buſineſs, buſineſs how to thrive,
To *baſk* thy ſelf in the ſun. *Dryden.*

To BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood,
The birds, that heard the boaſtful challenge, ſtood;
The ſtall'd within, or *baſk'd* upon his ſide,
To tuneful ſongs their narrow throats applied. *Dryden.*

Unlock'd in covers, let her freely run
To tange thy nets, and *baſk* before the ſun. *Tickell.*

Some in the ſkies of purer ether play,
And *baſk* and wanton in the blaze of day. *Pope.*

BA'SKET. *n. ſ.* [*baſged*, Welſh; *baſcauda*, Lat. *Barbara depreſs* ſ *venit baſcauda Britannis*. Martial.] A veſſel made of twigs, rather, or ſplinters, or ſome other ſlender bodies interwoven.

Here's a *baſket*, he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to buckling. *Shakeſp.*

Thus while I long in vain purſue a dream,
And fleeting ſhapes in *baſkets* would confine. *Dryden.*

Poor Pope was forced to go hawking and peddling, now and then carrying a *baſket* of fish to the market. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'SKET-HILT. *n. ſ.* [from *baſket* and *hilt*.] A hilt of a weapon ſo made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His pondant ſword unto his ſide,
Near his unmounted heart, was ty'd:
With *baſket-hilt*, that would hold broth,
And ſerve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras.*

Their beef they often in their mutinies ſtew'd,
And in their *baſket-hilts* their beverage brew'd. *King.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN. *n. ſ.* from *baſket* and *woman*.] A woman that plies at markets with a baſket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

BASS. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Junius* to be derived, like *baſket*, from ſome Britiſh word ſignifying *a ruſh*; but perhaps more properly written *boſs*, from the French *boſſe*.] A mat uſed in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *baſs* mat, or ſuch like, to bind them withal. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To BASS. *v. n.* To ſound in a deep tone.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Proſper: it did *baſs* my treſpaſs. *Shak.*

Base. *adj.* [See Base.] In muſick, grave; deep.

Bass relief. *n. ſ.* [from *bas*, and *relief*, raiſed work, Fr.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not ſtand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Felibien* diſtinguiſhes three kinds of *baſs-relief*: in the firſt, the front figures appear almoſt with the full relief; in the ſecond, they ſtand out no more than one half; and in the third much leſs, as in coins.

Bass-viol. See Base Viol.

On the ſweep of the arch lies one of the Muſes, playing on a *baſs-viol*. *Dryden.*

Ba'ssa. See Bashaw.

Ba'sset. *n. ſ.* [*baſſet*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Genuſſa would no more blaſpheme; and Lady Dabchick's *baſſet* bank would be broke. *Dennis.*

BASSO RELIEVO. [Ital.] See Bass-relief.

Basso'n. } *n. ſ.* [*baſſon*, Fr.] A muſical
Basso'on. } inſtrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed, and furniſhed with eleven holes, which are ſtopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it ſerves for the baſs in concerts of hautboys, &c.

Trevoux.

Ba'ssoon. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *baſs*.

Ba'stard. *n. ſ.* [*baſtardd*, Welſh, of low birth; *baſtarde*, Fr.]

1. *Baſtard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a perſon born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; ſo that, according to order of law, his father is not known. *Ayliffe.*

Him to th' Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
A baſtard he to Hercules to the war. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing ſpurious or falſe.

Words
But rooted in your tongue, baſtards and ſyllables
Of no allowance to your bottom'd truth. *Shakeſp.*

3. A kind of ſweet wine.

Score a pint of *baſtard* —
Then your brown *baſtard* is your only drink. *Shak.*

Ba'stard. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, inſenſible, a getter of more *baſtard* children than war's a deſtroyer of men. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Spurious; not genuine; ſuppoſititious; falſe; adulterate. In this ſenſe, any thing which bears ſome relation or reſemblance to another, is called ſpurious or *baſtard*.

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter. That were a kind of *baſtard* hope indeed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men who, under the diſguiſe of publick good, purſue their own deſigns of power, and ſuch *baſtard* honours as attend them. *Swift.*

Ba'stard *Cedar Tree.* [called *guazuma* in the Weſt Indies.]

***To* Ba'stard.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To convict of being a baſtard; to ſtigmatize with baſtardy.

She lived to ſee her brother beheaded, and her two ſons depoſed from the crown, *baſtarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon.*

***To* Ba'stardize.** *v. a.* [from *baſtard.*]

1. To convict of being a baſtard.
2. To beget a baſtard.

I ſhould have been what I am, had the maideneſt ſtar in the firmament twinkled on my *baſtardizing*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ba'stardly. *adv.* [from *baſtard.*] In the manner of a baſtard; ſpuriouſly.

Good ſeed degenerates, and oft obeys
The ſoil's diſeaſe, and into cockle ſtrays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be tranſplanted ſo
Into the body, and *baſtardly* they grow. *Donne.*

Ba'stardy. *n. ſ.* [from *baſtard.*] An unlawful ſtate of birth, which diſables the baſtard, both according to the laws of God and man, from ſucceeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

Once ſhe ſlandered me with *baſtardy*;
But whether I be true begot, or no,
That ſtill I lay upon my mother's head. *Shakeſp.*

In reſpect of the evil conſequents, the wife's adultery is worſe, as bringing *baſtardy* into a family. *Taylor.*

No more of *baſtardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope.*

***To* Baste.** *v. a.* participle paſſ. *baſted*, or *baſten*. [*baſtonner*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armorick dialect, ſignifies to ſtrike with a ſtick; from which perhaps *baſton*, a ſtick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a ſtick.

Quoth ſhe, I grant it is in vain
For one that's *baſted* to feel pain;
Becauſe the pangs his bones endure
Contribute nothing to the cure. *Hudibras.*

Baſtings heavy, dry, obtuſe,
Only dulneſs can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the ſpirits all a-working. *Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing elſe, upon meat as it turns upon the ſpit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *baſting*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To moiſten meat on the ſpit by falling upon it.

The fat of roaſted mutton falling on the birds, will ſerve to *baſte* them, and to ſave time and butter. *Swift.*

4. To ſew ſlightly. [*baſter*, Fr. to ſtitch.]

Bastina'de. } *n. ſ.* [*baſtonnade*, Fr.]
Bastina'do. }

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courteſy was worſe than a *baſtinado* to Zelmane; ſo with ragefull eyes ſhe bade him defend himſelf. *Sidney.*

And all thoſe harſh and rugged ſounds
Of *baſtinado's*, cuts, and wounds. *Hudibras.*

2. It is ſometimes taken for a Turkiſh puniſhment, of beating an offender on the ſoles of his feet.

To Bastina'de. } *v. a.* [from the noun;
To Bastina'do. } *baſtonner*, Fr.] To beat; to treat with the *baſtinado*.

Nick ſeized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *baſtinade* old Lewis, who had ſlunk into a corner, waiting the event of a ſquabble. *Arbuthnot.*

Ba'stion. *n. ſ.* [*baſtion*, Fr.] A huge maſs of earth, uſually faced with ſods, ſometimes with brick, rarely with ſtone, ſtanding out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark. *Harris.*

Round; but how? ay there's the queſtion;
Fixing the baſtion, unarm'd the *baſtion*. *Prior.*

Bat. *n. ſ.* [bat, Sax. This word ſeems to have given riſe to a great number of words in many languages; as, *battre*, Fr. to beat; *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, *batty*, and others. It probably ſignified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in oppoſition to a ſharp edge; whence *whirlbat* and *brickbat*.] A heavy ſtick or club.

A handſome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in eld. *Spenſer.*

They were tried in arm chairs, and their bones broken with *bats*. *Hakewill.*

Bat. *n. ſ.* [*veſpertilio*, the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouſe and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a ſort of ſkin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and ſuckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, inſects, and fatty ſubſtances, ſuch as candles, oil, and cheeſe; and appears only in the ſummer evenings, when the weather is fine. *Calmet.*

When owls do cry,
On the *bat*'s back I do fly. *Shakeſpeare.*

But then grew reaſon dark; that fair ſtar no more
Could the fair forms of good and truth diſcern;
Bats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their acture to learn. *Davies.*

Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as *bats*, which have ſomething of birds and beaſts. *Locke.*

Where ſwallows in the winter ſeaſon keep,
And how the drowſy *bat* and dormouſe ſleep. *Gay.*

Bat-fowling. *n. ſ.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] A particular manner of bird-catching in the night-time, while they are at rooſt upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches of ſtraw, and then beat the buſhes; upon which the birds, flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwiſe.

You would lift the moon out of her ſphere, if ſhe would continue in it two weeks without changing.—We ſhould do as when we go a *bat-fowling*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire, muſt have a brighter luſtre than by day; as ſeeking of crows, *bat-fowling*. *Peacham.*

Ba'table. *adj.* [from *bate.*] Diſputable.

Batable ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cowell.*

Batch. *n. ſ.* [from *bake.*]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The groſſer parts the bound into ov'n after the *batch* is drawn, or lay them in a warm ſtable. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Any quantity of any thing made at once, ſo as to have the ſame qualities.

Except he were of the ſame meal and *batch*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Ba'tchelor. See Bachelor.

Bate, *n. ſ.* [perhaps contracted from *debate.*] Strife; contention; as, a *make bate*.

***To* Bate.** *v. a.* [contracted from *abate.*]

1. To leſſen any thing; to retrench.

Shall I ſend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whiſp'ring humbleneſs,
Say this? *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Now, envious at the ſight, will I forbear
My plenteous meal, nor *bate* my plenteous cheer. *Dryden.*

2. To ſink the price.

When the landlord loſes rent falls, he muſt either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To leſſen a demand.

Bate me ſome, and I will pay you ſome, and, as moſt debtors do, promiſe you infinitely.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

4. To cut off; to take away.
Bate but the laſt, and 'tis what I would ſay.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

To BATE. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs.
Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely ſince this laſt election? Do I not *bate*? do I not dwindle? Why my ſkin hangs about me like an old lady's looſe gown. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

2. To remit: with *of* before the thing.
Abate thy ſpeed, and I will *bate* of mine. *Dryd.*

BATE ſeems to have been once the preterite of *bite*, as *Shakeſpeare* uſes *biting falchion*; unleſs, in the following lines, it may rather be deduced from *beat*.
Yet there the ſteel ſtaid not, but only *bate*
Deep in his fleſh, and open'd wide a red flood gate.
Spenſer.

BA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *bate* and *full*.] Contentious.
He knew her haunt, and haunted in the ſame,
And taught his ſheep her ſheep in food to thwart,
Which ſoon as it did *bateful* queſtion frame,
He might on knees confeſs his guilty part. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *abatement*.] Diminution: a term only uſed among artificers.
To abate, is to waſte a piece of ſtuff; inſtead of aſking how much was cut off, carpenters aſk what *batement* that piece of ſtuff had.
Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.

BATH. *n. ſ.* [baꝺ, Saxon.]

1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial *baths* have been in great eſteem with the ancients, eſpecially in complaints to be relieved by revulſion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and alſo in cutaneous caſes. But the modern practice has greateſt recourſe to the natural *baths*; moſt of which abound with a mineral ſulphur, as appears from their turning ſilver and copper blackiſh. The cold *baths* are the moſt convenient ſprings, or reſervatories, of cold water to waſh in, which the ancients had in great eſteem; and the preſent age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*
Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themſelves, have had ſome ſhare in their cure? *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. A ſtate in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpoſe.
In the height of this *bath*, when I was more than half ſtewed in greaſe like a Dutch diſh, to be thrown into the Thames!
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.
Sleep,
The birth of each day's life, ſore labour's *bath*,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. In chymiſtry, it generally ſignifies a veſſel of water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire. *Balneum Mariæ* is a miſtake for *balneum maris*, a ſea or water *bath*. A ſand heat is ſometimes called *balneum ſiccum*, or *cinereum*. *Quincy.*
We ſee that the water of things diſtilled in water, which they call the *bath*, differeth not much from the water of things diſtilled by fire.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

4. A ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or ſeven gallons and four pints, as a meaſure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints as a meaſure for things dry. *Calmet.*
Ten acres of vineyard ſhall yield one *bath*, and the ſeed of an homer ſhall yield an ephah.
Iſaiah, v. 10.

To BATHE. *v. a.* [baꝺian, Saxon.]

1. To waſh, as in a bath.
Others on ſilver lakes and rivers *bath'd*
Their downy breaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Chancing to *bathe* himſelf in the river Cydnus, through the exceſſive coldneſs of theſe waters, he fell ſick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquors.
Bathe them, and keep them bodies ſoluble the while by clyſters and lenitive boluſes.
Wiſeman's Surgery.
I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence.
Dryden.

3. To waſh any thing.
Phœnician Dido ſtood,
Freſh from her wound, her boſom *bath'd* in blood.
Dryden.
Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *lathe*,
And Jove himſelf give way to Cinthia's wrath.
Dryden.

To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any reſemblance of a bath.
Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The delighted ſpirit
To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reſide
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice. *Shakeſp.*
The gallant dancing by the river ſide,
They *bathe* in ſummer, and in winter ſlide. *Waller.*
But *bathe*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BA'TING, or ABA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate*. This word, though a participle in itſelf, ſeems often uſed as a prepoſition.] Except.
The king, your brother, could not chooſe an advocate,
Whom I would ſooner hear on any ſubject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Rowe.*
If we conſider children, we have little reaſon to think that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, ſome faint ideas of hunger and thirſt. *Locke.*

BA'TLET. *n. ſ.* [from *bat*.] A ſquare piece of wood, with a handle, uſed in beating linen when taken out of the buck.
I remember the kiſſing of her *batler*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shakſpeare.*

BATO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*baſton*, or *baton*, Fr. formerly ſpelt *baſtcn*.]

1. A ſtaff or club.
We came cloſe to the ſhore, and offered to land; but ſtraightways we ſaw diver of the people with *baſtons* in their hands, as it were, to biddings us to land. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
That does not make a man the worſe,
Although his ſhoulders with *batoon*
Be lay'd and cudgell'd to ſome tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff; a badge of military honour.

BA'TTAILOUS. *adj.* [from *battaille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with a military appearance.
He ſtarted up, and did himſelf prepare
In ſun-bright arms and *battailous* array. *Fairfax.*
The French came forewolt, *battailous* and bold.
Fairfax.
A fiery region, ſtretch'd
In *battailous* aſpect, and nearer view
Briſtled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid ſpears and helmets throng'd. *Milton.*

BATTA'LIA. *n. ſ.* [*battaglia*, Ital.]

1. The order of battle.
Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*. *Clarendon.*

2. The main body of an army in array, diſtinguiſhed from the wings.

BATTA'LION. *n. ſ.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]

1. A diviſion of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments conſiſt of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.
When ſorrows come, they come not ſingle ſpies,
But in *battalions*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
In this *battalion* there were two officers, called Thraſites and Pandarus. *Tatler.*
The pierc'd *battalion* diſunite and fall
In heaps on heaps; one fate o'erwhelms them all.
Pope.

2. An army. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.
Six or ſeven thouſand is their utmoſt power.
—Why, our *battalion* trebles that account. *Shak.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plenteouſly.
We drove afield,
Battening our flocks with the freſh dew of night.
Milton.

2. To fertilize.
The meadows here, with *batt'ning* moiſture chill'd,
Give ſpirit to the graſs, three cubits high
The pointed herbage ſhoots. *Philips.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.
Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits.
Shakeſpeare.
Burniſh'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to ſhow
The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden.*
The lovely lion fares at home well kept,
Indulge his ſloth, and *batten* on his ſleep. *Dryden.*
As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in eaſe and ſlumbering life away. *Garth.*
Two mice, full blythe and amicable,
Batten beſide erle Robert's table. *Prior.*
While paddling ducks the ſtanding lake defile,
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the ſlimy mile.
Gay's Paſtorals.

BA'TTEN. *n. ſ.* A word uſed only by workmen.
A *batten* is a ſcantling of wood, two, three, or four inches broad, ſeldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Moxon.*

To BA'TTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]

1. To beat; to beat down; to ſhatter: frequently uſed of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.
To appoint *battering* rams againſt the gates, to caſt a mount, and to build a fort. *Ezekiel.*
Theſe haughty words of hers
Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon ſhot,
And made me almoſt yield upon my knees. *Shak.*
Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had *batter'd* been with golden rain:
Thunder itſelf had fail'd to paſs. *Waller.*
Be then the naval ſtores the nation's care,
New ſhips to build, and *batter'd* to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.
Crowds to the caſtle mounted up the ſtreet,
Batt'ring the pavement with their courſers feet.
Dryden.
If you have a ſilver ſaucepan for the kitchen uſe,—

ufe, let me adviſe you to *batter* it well; this will ſhew conſtant good houſekeeping.
Swift's Directions to the Cook.

3. Applied to perſons, to wear out with ſervice.
The *batter'd* veteran ſtrumpets here
Pretend at leaſt to bring a modeſt ear. *Southern.*
I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.
As the ſame dame, experienc'd in her trade,
By names of toaſts retails each *batter'd* jade. *Pope.*

To BA'TTER. *v. n.* A word uſed only by workmen.
The ſide of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is ſaid to *batter*.
Moxon.

BA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *To batter*.] A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together with ſome liquor; ſo called from its being ſo much beaten.
One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poults freſh from th' egg in *batter* fry'd.
King.

BA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *batter*, or *batterie*, Fr.]
1. The act of battering.
Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend,
'Gainſt fort of reaſon, it to overthrow. *Fairy Q.*
Faithleſs minds, like mud walls, reſiſt the ſtrongeſt *batteries*. *Locke.*
2. The inſtruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action; a line of cannon.
Where is beſt place to make our *battery* next?—
—I think at the north gate. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
It plants this reaſoning and that argument, this conſequence and that diſtinction, like ſo many intellectual *batteries*, till at length it forces a way and paſſage into the obſtinate incloſed truth. *South.*
See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempeſt driven:
A dreadful line the floating *batteries* make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the foreſt ſhake.
Blackmore.
3. The frame, or raiſed work, upon which cannons are mounted.
4. [In law.] A violent ſtriking of any man. In an action againſt a ſtriker, one may be found guilty of the aſſault, yet acquitted of the *battery*. There may therefore be aſſault without *battery*; but *battery* always implies an aſſault.
Chambers.
Why does he ſuffer this rude knave now to knock him about the pate with a dirty ſhovel, and will not tell him of his action and *battery*?
Shakeſpeare.
Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a *battery*
As heart can wiſh, and need not ſhame
The proudeſt man alive to claim. *Hudibras.*

BA'TTISH. *adj.* [from *bat*.] Reſembling a bat.
To be out late in a *battiſh* humour.
Gentleman Inſtructed.

BA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*bataille*, Fr.]
1. A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies. We generally ſay a *battle* of many, and a *combat* of two.
The Engliſh army, that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you *battle* preſently. *Shakſp.*
The *battle* done, and they within our power,
She'll never ſee his pardon. *Shakeſpeare.*
The race is not to the ſwift, nor the *battle* to the ſtrong. *Eccleſ.*
So they joined *battle*, and the heathen being diſcomfited fled into the plain. 1 *Maccabees.*
2. A body of forces, or diviſion of an army.
The king divided his army into three *battles*; whereof the vanguard only, with wings, came to fight. *Bacon.*
3. The main body, as diſtinct from the van and rear.
Angus led the avant-guard, himſelf followed with the *battle* a good diſtance behind, and after came the arrier. *Hayward.*
4. We ſay to join *battle*; to give *battle*.

To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.
'Tis ours by craft and by ſurprize to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain.
Prior.
We receive accounts of ladies *battling* it on both ſides. *Addiſon.*
I own, he hates an action baſe,
His virtues *battling* with his place. *Swift.*

BA'TTLE-ARRA'Y. *n. ſ.* [See BATTLE and ARRAY.] Array, or order, of battle.
Two parties of fine women, placed in the oppoſite ſide boxe, ſeemed drawn up in *battle array* one againſt another. *Addiſon.*

BA'TTLE-AXE. *n. ſ.* A weapon uſed anciently, probably the ſame with a *bill*.
Certain tinners, as they were working, found ſpear heads, *battle-axes*, and ſwords of copper, wrapped in linen clouts. *Carew.*

BA'TTLEDOOR. *n. ſ.* [ſo called from *door*, taken for a flat board, and *battle*, or *ſtriking*.] An inſtrument with a handle and a flat board, uſed in play to ſtrike a ball or ſhuttlecock
Play-things, which are above their ſkill, as tops, gigs, *battledores*, and the like, which are to be uſed with labour, ſhould indeed be procured them. *Locke.*

BA'TTLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [generally ſuppoſed to be formed from *battle*, as the part from whence a building is defended againſt aſſailants; perhaps only corrupted from *baſtiment*, Fr.] A wall raiſed round the top of a building, with embraſures, or interſtices, to look thro' to annoy an enemy.
And fix'd his head upon our *battlements*.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.
Thou ſhalt make a *battlement* for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thy houſe, if any man fall. *Deuteron.* xx.
Through this we paſs
Up to the higheſt *battlement*, from whence
The Jews threw their darts. *Denham.*
Their ſtandards, planted on the *battlements*,
Depair and diſmay among the ſoldiers ſent. *Dryd.*
No, I ſhan't envy him, whoe'er he be,
That ſtands upon the *battlements* of ſtate;
I'd rather be ſecure than great. *Norris.*
The weighty ruin deals reſounding blows,
Till the proud *turrets* mix their toys in cloſe. *Gay.*

BA'TTY. *adj.* [from *bat*.] Belonging to a bat.
Till o'er their brows death, counterfeiting ſleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep.
Shakeſpeare.

BA'VAROY. *n. ſ.* A kind of cloak or ſurtout.
Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the fop embrace,
Or his deep cloak be ſpatter'd o'er with lace. *Gay.*

BAUBEE'. *n. ſ.* A word uſed in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a halfpenny.
Tho' in the drawers of my japan bureau,
To lady Gripeall I the Cuſtoms ſhow,
'Tis equal to her ladyſhip or me
A copper Otho, or a Scotch *baubee*.
Bramſt. Man of Taſte.

BA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots; a piece of waſte wood.
He rambled up and down
With ſhallow jeſters and raſh *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled, and ſoon burnt. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
For moulded to the life in clouts
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,
He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A crop'd malignant baker gave him. *Hudibras.*
The truncheons make billet, *bavin*, and coals.
Mortimer.

To BAULK. See BALK.

BA'WBLE. *n. ſ.* [*Baubellum*, in barbarous Latin, ſignified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not neceſſary. *Omnia baubella ſua dedit Othoni*. Hoveden. Probably from *beau*, Fr.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more ſhow than uſe; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to perſons or things, a term of contempt.
She haunts me in every place. I was on the ſea bank with ſome Venetians, and thither comes the *bauble*, and falls me thus about my neck.
Shakeſpeare's Othello.
It is a paltry cap,
A cuſtard coffin, a *bauble*, a ſilken pie. *Shakeſp.*
If, in our conteſt, we do not interchange uſeful notions, we ſhall traffick toys and *bawbles*.
Government of the Tongue.
This ſhall be writ to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little *bawbles*, when they play.
Dryden.
A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *bawbles* and ſeals.
Prior.
Our author then, to pleaſe you in your way,
Preſents you now a *bawble* of a play,
In gingling rhyme. *Granville.*
A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the ſovereign pow'r,
Like other *bawbles* of the Tow'r. *Swift.*

BA'WBLING. *adj.* [from *bauble*.] Trifling; contemptible: a word not now in uſe, except in converſation.
A *bawbling* veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draft and bulk unprized;
With which ſuch petty pirate did he make,
With the moſt noble bottom of our fleet. *Shak.*

BA'WCOCK. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *beau*, or *bauble*, and *cock*.] A familiar word, which ſeems to ſignify the ſame as *fine fellow*
Why, how now, my *bawcock*? how doſt thou, chuck? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

BAWD. *n. ſ.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procureſs; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.
If your worſhip will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawds*. *Shak.*
This commodity,
This *bawd*, this broker, this all-changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid.
Shakeſpeare.
Our author calls flouring *lena ſororis*, the *bawd* of her ſiſter ſorgery, ſhe at firſt lays up, ſhe paints her, ſhe procures for the deſigner, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden.*

To BAWD, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with ſtrumpets.
Leucippe is agent for the king's luſt, and *bawds*, at the ſame time, for the whole court. *Addiſon.*

And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To *bawd* for others, and go shares with punk.
Swift.

BA'WDILY. *adv.* [from *bawdy*.] Obscenely.

BA'WDINESS. *n. f.* [from *bawdy*] Obsceneneſs.

BA'WDRICK. *n. f.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt.

Freſh garlands too the virgins temples crown'd,
The youths gilt swords wore at their thighs with silver *bawdrick* bound. *Chapman's Iliad.*

BA'WDRY. *n. f.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a bawd.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together.
Ayliffe.

Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world.
L'Eſtrange.

2. Obſcenity; unchaſte language.

Pr'ythee say on; he's for a jig, or a tale of *bawdry*, or he sleeps. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

I have no ſalt: no *bawdry* he doth mean:
For witty, in his language, is obſcene. *Ben Jonſon.*

It is moſt certain, that barefaced *bawdry* is the pooreſt pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BA'WDY. *adj.* [from *bawd*.] Obſcene; unchaſte: generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind, that kiſſes all it meets,
Is hush'd within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear it. *Shakſpeare's Othello.*

Only they,
That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakſpeare.*

Not one poor *bawdy* jeſt ſhall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran ſtrumpets here
Pretend at leaſt to bring a modeſt ear. *Suthern.*

BA'WDY-HOUSE. *n. f.* A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery.

Has the pope lately ſhut up the *bawdy houſes*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon them? *Dennis.*

To BAWL. *v. n.* [*baler*, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always uſed in contempt.

They *bawl* for freedom in their ſenſeleſs mood,
And ſtill revolt, when truth would ſet them free.
Milton.

To cry the cauſe up heretofore,
And *bawl* the biſhops out of door. *Hudibras.*

Through the thick ſhades th' eternal ſcribbler *bawls*,
And ſhakes the ſtatues on their pedeſtals. *Dryden.*

From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw,
The ſenate's mad decrees he never ſaw,
Nor heard at *bawling* bars corrupted law. *Dryden.*

Loud menaces were heard, and foul diſgrace,
And *bawling* infamy, in language baſe,
Till ſenſe was loſt in ſound, and ſilence fled the place. *Dryden's Fables.*

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue
The liſt'ning nymphs and raviſh'd heroes hung;
But eyes and ſoft the heav'n-born muſick blam,
And *bawl*, and hiſs, and damn her into farce. *Smith.*

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can *bawl* when I am deaf, and trot ſoftly when I am only giddy and would ſleep. *Swift.*

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bawling*, and a woman chiding it. *L'Eſtrange.*

If they were never ſuffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and peeviſhneſs, contend for maſtery. *Locke.*

My huſband took him in, a ditty boy; it was the buſineſs of the ſervants to attend him, the rogue did *bawl* and make ſuch a noiſe.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

To BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me when I ſaw labours, which had coſt ſo much, *bawled* about by common hawkers.
Swift.

BA'WREL. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Dict.*

BA'WSIN. *n. f.* A badger. *Dict.*

BAY. *adj.* [*badius*, Lat.]

A *bay* horſe is what is inclining to a cheſtnut; and this colour is various, either a light *bay* or a dark *bay*, according as it is leſs or more deep. There are alſo coloured horſes, that are called dappled *bays*. All *bay* horſes are commonly called brown by the common people.

All *bay* horſes have black manes, which diſtinguiſh them from the ſorrel, that have red or white manes.

There are light *bays* and gilded *bays*, which are ſomewhat of a yellowiſh colour. The cheſtnut *bay* is that which comes neareſt to the colour of the cheſtnut. *Farrier's Dict.*

My lord, you gave good words the other day
of a *bay* courſer I rode on. 'Tis yours becauſe you liked it. *Shakſpeare.*

Poor Tom! proud of heart to ride on a *bay* trotting horſe over four inch'd bridges. *Shakſp.*

His colour grey,
For beauty dappled, or the brighteſt *bay*. *Dryden.*

BAY. *n. f.* [*baye*, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the water is ſhut in on all ſides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracuſian merchant,
Who put unluckily into the *bay*. *Shakſpeare.*

We have alſo ſome works in the midſt of the ſea, and ſome *bays* upon the ſhore for ſome works, wherein is required the air and vapour of the ſea. *Bacon.*

Hail, ſacred ſolitude! from this calm *bay*
I view the world's tempeſtuous ſea. *Roſcommon.*

Here in a royal bed the waters ſleep,
When tir'd at ſea, within this *bay* they creep. *Dryd.*

Some of you have *bay*. *Dryden.*

2. A pond head raiſed to keep in ſtore of water for driving a mill.

BAY. *n. f.* [*abboi*, Fr. ſignifies the laſt extremity; as, *Innocence eſt aux abbois*. Boileau. *Innocence is in the utmoſt diſtreſs*. It is taken from *abboi*, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence ſignified the condition of a ſtag when the hounds were almoſt upon him.]

1. The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impoſſibility of eſcape.

This ſhip, for fifteen hours, fate like a ſtag
among hounds at the *bay*, and was ſieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ſhips.
Bacon's War with Spain.

Fair liberty, purſued and meant a prey
To lawleſs power, here turn'd, and ſtood at *bay*.
Denham.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embolden'd by deſpair, he ſtood at *bay*;
Reſolv'd on death, he diſputes his fate,
And bounds about againſt the pond'rous ſpears. *Dryd.*

2. Some writers, perhaps miſtaking the meaning, have uſed *bay* as referred to the aſſailant, for diſtance beyond which no approach could be made.

All, fir'd with noble emulation, ſtrive;
And with a ſtorm of darts to diſtance drive
The Trojan chief; who, held at *bay*, from far
On his Vulcan an orb ſuſtain'd the war. *Dryden.*

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expence of the war, where the enemy was beſt able to hold us at a *bay*. *Swift.*

BAY. *n. f.* In architecture, a term uſed to ſignify the magnitude of a building; as, if a barn conſiſts of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two *bays*. Theſe *bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors from ten to twelve broad, and uſually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the faireſt houſe in it after threepence a *bay*. *Shakſp.*

There may be kept one thouſand buſhels in each *bay*, there being ſixteen *bays*, each eighteen feet long, about ſeventeen wide, or three hundred ſquare feet in each *bay*. *Mortimer.*

BAY *Tree*. [*laurus*, Lat.] The tree, as is generally thought, which is tranſlated *laurel*, and of which honorary garlands were anciently made.

I have ſeen the wicked in great power, and ſpreading himſelf like a green *bay tree*. *Pſalms.*

BAY. *n. f.* A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, beſtowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

Beneath his reign ſhall Euſden wear the *bays*.
Pope.

To BAY. *v. n* [*abboyer*, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he purſues.

And all the while ſtood on the ground,
The wickedeſt dog and never ceaſed to bay. *Fairy Q.*

The hounds at nearer diſtance hotly *bay'd*,
The hunter cloſe purſued the riſing mound,
She rent the heav'n with loud lamentable and. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. [from *bay*, an incloſed place.] To encompaſs about; to ſhut in.

We are as the dike,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies. *Shakſpeare.*

To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking; to bark at.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the bear
With hounds of Sparta. *Shakſpeare.*

If he ſhould doſe,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch
Baying him at the heels. *Shakſpeare.*

BAY *Salt*. Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour. By letting the ſea water run into ſquare pits or baſons, its ſurface being ſtruck and agitated by the rays of the ſun, it thickens at firſt imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a light cruſt, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into ſalt. The water in this condition is ſcalding hot, and the cryſtallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at moſt fifteen days. *Chambers.*

All eruptions of air, though ſtrong and ſlight, give ſound, which we call crackling, puffing, ſpitting, &c. as in *bay ſalt* and bay leaves caſt into fire. *Bacon.*

BAY *Window*. A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.

It hath *bay windows* tranſparent as barricadoes. *Shakſpeare.*

BAY *Yarn*. A denomination ſometimes uſed promiſcuouſly with woollen yarn.
Chambers.

BA'YARD. *n. f.* [from *bay*.] A bay horſe.

Blind *bayard* moves the moſt. *Philips.*

BA'YONET. *n. f.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A ſhort ſword or dagger fixed at the end of a muſket, by which the foot held off the horſe.

One of the black ſpots is long and ſlender, and reſembles a dagger or *bayonet*. *Woodward.*

BAYZE,

BAYZE. See BAIZE.

BDELLIUM. n. s. [βδελλιον; בדלח.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant, uſed as a medicine, and a perfume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by the ancient naturaliſts and in Scripture; but it is doubtful whether any of theſe be the ſame with the modern kind.

Chambers.

This *bdellium* is a tree of the bignеſs of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, ſweet to ſmell to, but bitter in taſte, called alſo *bdellium*. The Hebrews take the loadſtone for *bdellium*. *Raleigh.*

To BE. *v. n.* [This word is ſo remarkably irregular, that it is neceſſary to ſet down many of its terminations.

Preſent. *I am, thou art, he is, we are*, &c.
eom, eapt, ip, apon, Sax.

Preter. { *I was, thou waſt* or *wert*, pæp, pæpe, *he was, we were*, &c. pæp, pepon, Sax.

The conjunctive mood.

I be, thou beſt, he be, we be, &c.
beo, bypt, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man *is* wife.

Seven's ſon tutor died
By their profeſſions, Cicero *being* one. *Shakeſp.*
He hath not *been* unuſual pleaſure. *Shak.*
Be what thou hop'ſt to *be*, or what thou *art*,
Reſpect that life, but not with enjoying. *Shakeſp.*
Be in labour
To lay the ſcandal to his wife,
The fault of your hearts will add thereto,
Tho' only the ſin of their huſbands. *Shakeſp.*
Let them *be* what former things, what they *be*,
that we may conſider them. *Lynch.*
Whatever *be* ſure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with the feaſtful bowls
Bids to look at the moſt hour of night,
Hail gather thy cuſtomers, virgin wife and pure.
Milton.
It is not eaſy to diſcern what ſuch men would *be* at. *Addiſon.*
To ſay a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how to meaſure, or to ſay, he has the clear idea of the number of the ſands, who knows not how many they *be*. *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed.

The wiſeſt of the town, and the moſt wiſe
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To exiſt; to have exiſtence.

The times have *been*,
That when the brains were out the man would die. *Macbeth.*
Here ceaſe, ye powers, and let your vengeance cool,
Troy is no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*
All th' impoſſibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loſt deſcription,
Shall ſooner *be*. *Rowe.*
To *be*, contents his natural deſire;
He aſks no angel's wing, nor ſeraph's fire. *Pope.*

4. To have ſomething by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam, and *be* to deſcend only to his lineal heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine inſtitution; this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*

5. *Let* BE. Do not meddle with; leave untouched.

Let be, ſaid he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BEACH. *n. ſ.* The ſhore, particularly that part that is daſhed by the waves; the ſtrand.

The fiſhermen, that walk upon the *beach*,
Appear like mice. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Deep to the rocks of hell the gather'd *beach*
They faſten'd, and the mole immenſe wrought on
Over the foaming deep. *Milton.*
They find the waſhed amber further out upon the *beaches* and ſhores, where it has been longer expoſed. *Woodward.*

BE'ACHED. *adj.* [from *beach*.] Expoſed to the waves.

Timon hath made his everlaſting manſion
Upon the *beached* verge of the ſalt flood;
Which, once a day, with his embroiſſed froth
The turbulent ſurge ſhall cover. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ACHY. *adj.* [from *beach*.] Having beaches.

The *beachy* girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [beacon, Sax. from becn, a ſignal, and becnan, whence beckon, to make a ſignal.]

1. Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes, like two bright ſhining ſhields,
Did burn with wrath, and ſparkled living fire;
As two broad *beacons* ſet in open fields
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen.*
Model doubt is call'd
The *beacon* of the wiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
The king ſeemed to account of Perkin as a May-game; yet had given order for the watching of *beacons* upon the coaſts, and erecting more where they ſtood too thin. *Bacon.*
No blazing *beacons* caſt their blaze afar,
The dreadful ſignal of inſeſtive war. *Gay.*

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courſes, and warn them from rocks, ſhallows, and ſandbanks.

BEAD. *n. ſ.* [beabe, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glaſs or pearl, or other ſubſtance, ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Romaniſts to count their prayers; from whence the phraſe to *tell beads*, or to be at one's *beads*, is to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was buſy at her *beads*. *Fairy Q.*
Thy voice I ſeem in every hymn to hear,
With every *bead* I drop too ſoft a tear. *Pope.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.

With fcarfs and fans, and double charge of bravry,
With amber bracelets, *beads*, and all ſuch knav'ry.
Shakeſpeare.

3. Any globular bodies.

Thy ſpirit within thee hath been ſo at war,
That *beads* of ſweat have ſtood upon thy brow.
Shakeſpeare.
Several yellow lumps of amber, almoſt like *beads*, with one ſide flat, had faſtened themſelves to the bottom. *Boyle.*

BEAD *Tree.* [*azedarach*.] A plant.

BE'ADLE. *n. ſ.* [bydel, Sax. a meſſenger; *bedeau*, Fr. *bedel*, Span. *bedelle*, Dutch.]

1. A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court. *Cowell.*

2. A petty officer in pariſhes, whoſe buſineſs it is to puniſh petty offenders.

A drunkard once made beadle.
Thou rafcal *beadle*, hold thy bloody hand:
Why doſt thou laſh that whore? *Shakeſpeare.*
They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the *beadle* or the magiſtrate.
Spectator.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The *beadle*'s laſh ſtill flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL. *n. ſ.* [from *bead* and *roll*.] A catalogue of thoſe who are to be mentioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his eſpials abroad, did uſe to have them curſed by name amongſt the *beadroll* of the king's enemies.
Bacon's Henry VII.

BE'ADSMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bead* and *man*.] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

An holy hoſpital,
In which ſeven *beadſmen*, that had vowed all
Their life to ſervice of high heaven's king. *Fairy Q.*
In thy danger,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy *beadſman*, Valentine. *Shakeſp.*

BE'AGLE. *n. ſ.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A ſmall hound with which hares are hunted.

The reſt were various huntings.
The grac'ful goddeſs was array'd in green;
About her feet were little *beagles* ſeen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of
their queen. *Dryden's Fables.*
To plains with well bred *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the flying hare. *Pope.*

BEAK. *n. ſ.* [*bec*, Fr. *pig*, Welſh.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

Her royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his *beak*,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
He ſaw the ravens with their horny *beaks*
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg.*
The magpye, lighting on the rock,
Stood chatt'ring with inceſſant din,
And with her *beak* gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of braſs like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient gallies, with which they pierced their enemies. It can now be uſed only for the fore part of a ſhip.

With boiling pitch another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the ſtarns inſtops,
Which, well laid o'er, the ſalt ſea waves withſtand,
And ſhake them from the riſing *beak* in drops.
Dryden.

3. A beak is a little ſhoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and faſtened in upon the fore-part of the hoof.

Farrier's Dict.

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as, the ſpout of a cup; a prominence of land.

Cuckoenbeak, from a well-advanced promontory, which entitled it *Beak*, taketh a proſpect of the river. *Carew's Survey.*

BE'AKED. *adj.* [from *beak*.] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.

And queſtion every ſort of rugged winds,
That blows from off each *beaked* promontory.
Milton.

BE'AKER, *n. ſ.* [from *beak*.] A cup with a ſpout in the form of a bird's beak.

And into pikes and muſqueteers
Stampt *beakers*, cups, and portingeers. *Hudibras.*
With dulcet bev'rage this the *leader* crown'd,
Pair in the midſt, with gilded cups around.
Pope's Odyſſey.

BEAL. *n. ſ.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To BEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a ſore does.

BEAM. *n. ſ.* [beam, Sax. a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that ſupports the houſe.

A *beam* is the largeſt piece of wood in a building, which always lies croſs the building or thoſe walls,

walls, ſerving to ſupport the principal rafters of th roof, and into which the feet of the principal raf ters are framed. No building has leſs than two *beams*, one at each head. Into theſe, the girders of the garret floor are alſo framed; and, if the building be of timber, the teazel-tenons of the poſts are framed. The proportions of *beams*, in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A *beam*, fifteen feet long, muſt be i ven inches on one ſide its ſquare, and five on the other; if it be ſixteen feet long, one ſide muſt be eight inches, the other ſix; and ſo proportionable to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creature. is like the bu ilding of a timber houſe; the walls and other parts have columns and *beams*, but the roof is tile, or lead, or ſtone. *Bacon.*

He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
A weighty ſtone, the labour of a team,
And run'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring *beam*. *Dryden.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a *beam* muſt have more length than thickneſs, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a block.

But Lycus, ſwifter,
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And ſnatches at the *beam* he firſt can find.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended.

Poiſe the cauſe in juſtice' equal ſcales,
Whoſe *beam* ſtands ſure, whoſe rightful cauſe prevails. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the length of the ſides in the balance, and the weights at the ends, be both equal, the *beam* will be in horizontal ſituation: but if either the weights alone be equal, or the diſtances alone, the *beam* will accordingly decline. *Wilkins.*

4. The horn of a ſtag.

And taught the woods to echo to the ſtream
His dreadful challenge, and his claſhing *beam*.
Denham.

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horſes.

Juturna heard, and, fear'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the *beam* her brother's charioteer.
Dryden.

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The ſtaff of his ſpear was like a weaver's *beam*
1 Chron.

7. BEAM *of an Anchor*. The ſtraight part or ſhank of an anchor, to which the hooks are faſtened.

8. BEAM *Compaſſes*. A wooden or braſs inſtrument, with ſliding ſockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and uſeful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*

9. [runnebeam, Sax. a ray of the ſun.] The ray of light emitted from ſome luminous body, or received by the eye.

Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might down ſtretch
Below the *beam* of ſight. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Pleaſing, yet cold, like Cynthia's ſilver *beam*.
Dryden

As heav'n's bleſt *beam* turns vinegar more four.
Pope.

To BEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires
That *beams* on earth, each virtue he inſpires. *Pope.*

BEAM *Tree*. A ſpecies of wild ſervice.

BE'AMY. *adj.* [from *beam*.]

1. Radiant; ſhining; emitting beams.

All-ſeeing ſun!
Hide, hide in ſhameful night, thy *beamy* head.
Smith.

2. Having the weight or maſſineſs of a beam.

His double-biting axe, and *beamy* ſpear;
Each aſking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. Having horns or antlers.

Rouze from their deſert dens the briſtled rage
Of boars, and *beamy* ſtags in toils engage.
Dryden's Virgil.

BEAN. *n. ſ.* [*faba*, Lat.]

The ſpecies are, 1. The common garden *bean*. 2. The horſe *bean*. There are ſeveral varieties of the garden *beans*, differing either in colour or ſize. The principal ſorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the ſmall Liſbon, the Spaniſh, the Toky, the Sandwich, and Windſor *beans*. The Mazagan *bean* is brought from a ſettlement of the Portugueſe, on the coaſt of Africa, of the ſame name; and is by far the beſt ſort to plant for an early crop. *Miller.*

His allowance of oats and *beans* for his horſe was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*

BEAN *Caper*. [*fabago*.] A plant.

BEAN *Treſſel*. An herb.

To BEAR. *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare*; part. paſſ. *bore*, or *born*. [beoran, bejan, Sax. *baira*n, Gothick. It is ſounded as *bore*, as the *are* in *care* and *dare*.]

1. This is a word uſed with ſuch latitude, that it is not eaſily explained.

We ſay to *bear* a burden, to *bear* ſorrow or reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word *bear* is uſed in very different ſenſes. *Watts.*

2. To carry as a burden.

They *bear* him upon the ſhoulder; they carry him and ſet him in his place. *Iſaiah.*

And Solomon had threeſcore and ten thouſand that *bare* burdens. *1 Kings.*

As an eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, fluttereth over her young, ſpreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, *beareth* them on her wings. *Deuteronomy*

We ſee ſome, who we think have *born* leſs of the burden, rewarded above ourſelves.
Decay of Piety.

3. To convey or carry.

My meſſage to th' ghoſt of Priam *bear*;
Tell him a new Achilles ſent thee there. *Dryd. Æn.*

A gueſt like him, a Trojan gueſt before,
In ſhew of friendſhip, fought the Spartan ſhore,
And raviſh'd Helen from her huſband *bore*. *Garth.*

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand
Th' unſtained ſword that you have us'd to *bear*.
Shakeſpeare.

5. To carry as a mark of diſtinction.

He may not *bear* ſo fair and ſo noble an image of the divine glory, as the univerſe in its full ſyſtem. *Hale.*

His pious brother, ſure the beſt
Who ever *bore* that name. *Dryden.*

The ſad ſpectators ſtiffen'd with their fears
See free, and ſudden every limb ſhe ſmears,
Then each of ſavage beaſts the figure *bears*. *Garth.*

His ſupreme ſpirit of mind will *bear* its beſt reſemblance, when it repreſents the ſupreme infinite. *Cheyne.*

So we ſay, to *bear* arms in a coat.

6. To carry, as in ſhow.

Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,
But be the ſerpent under 't. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To carry, as in truſt.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and *bare* what was put therein. *John.*

8. To ſupport; to keep from falling: frequently with *up*.

Under colour of rooting out popery, the moſt effectual means to *bear up* the ſtate of religion may be removed, and ſo a way be made either for paganiſm, or for barbariſm, to enter. *Hooker.*

And Samſon took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the houſe ſtood, and on which it was *borne* up. *Judges.*

A religious hope does not only *bear up* the mind under her ſufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addiſon.*

Some power inviſible ſupports his ſoul,
And *bears* it *up* in all its wonted greatneſs. *Addiſ.*

9. To keep afloat; to keep from ſinking: ſometimes with *up*.

The waters increaſed, and *bare up* the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth. *Geneſis.*

10. To ſupport with proportionate ſtrength.

Animals that uſe a great deal of labour and exerciſe, have their ſolid parts more elaſtick and ſtrong; they can *bear*, and ought to have, ſtronger food. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

How did the open multitude reveal
The wond'rous love they *bear* him under hand!
Daniel.

They *have* great faith and obedience to the kings. *Bacon.*

Darah, the eldeſt, *bears* a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden.*

The coward *bore* the man immortal ſpite. *Dryd.*

As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, ſhe *bear'th* him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*

That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in ſo bold an attempt. *Swift.*

12. To endure, as pain, without ſinking.

It was not an enemy that reproach'd me, then I could have *borne* it. *Pſalms.*

13. To ſuffer; to undergo, as puniſhment or misfortune.

I have *borne* chaſtiſements, I will not offend any more. *Job.*

That which was torn of beaſts I brought not unto thee, I *bare* the loſs of it, of my hand didſt thou require it. *Geneſis.*

14. To permit; to ſuffer without reſentment.

To reject all orders of the church which men have eſtabliſhed, is to think worſe of the law of men, in this reſpect, than either the judgment of wiſe men alloweth, or the law of God itſelf will *bear*. *Hooker.*

Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will *bear*
Thy lawleſs wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryd.*

15. To be capable of; to admit.

Being the ſon of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally ſupplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father could *bear*. *Clarendon.*

Give his thought either the ſame turn, if our tongue will *bear* it, or, if not, vary but the dreſs. *Dryden.*

Do not charge your coins with more uſes than they can *bear*. It is the method of ſuch as love any ſcience, to diſcover all others in it. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Had he not been eager to find miſtakes, he would not have ſtrained my works to ſuch a ſenſe as they will not *bear*. *Atterbury.*

In all criminal caſes, the moſt favourable interpretation ſhould be put upon words that they poſſibly can *bear*. *Swift.*

16. To produce, as fruit.

There be ſome plants that *bear* no flower, and yet *bear* fruit: there be ſome that *bear* flowers, and no fruit: there be ſome that *bear* neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon.*

They wing'd their flight aloft; then, ſtooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that *bears* the golden bough. *Dryden.*

Say, ſhepherd, ſay in what glad ſoil appears
A wond'rous tree that ſacred monarchs *bears*. *Pope.*

17. To bring forth, as a child.

The

The queen, that *bore* thee
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakespeare.*
Ye know that my wife *bare* two sons. *Genesis.*
What could the muse herself that Orpheus *bore*,
The muse herself, for her enchanting son? *Milton.*
The fame Æneas, whom fair Venus *bore*
To fam'd Anchises on th' Idean shore. *Dryden.*

18. To give birth to; to be the native place of.
Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*,
But now self-banish'd from his native shore. *Dryd.*

19. To possess, as power or honour.
When vice prevails, and impious men *bear* sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addis. Cato.*

20. To gain; to win: commonly with *away*.
As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question *bear* it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace. *Shak.*
Because the Greek and Latin have ever *borne away* the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by. *Camden.*
Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*

21. To maintain; to keep up.
He finds the pleasure and credit of *bearing* a part in the conversation, a sign of hearing his reason approved. *Locke.*

22. To support any thing good or bad.
I was carried on to observe, how they did *bear* their fortune, and how they did employ their times. *Bacon.*

23. To exhibit.
Ye Trojan dames, your testimony *bear*,
What I performed and what I suffered there. *Dryd.*

24. To be answerable for.
If I bring him not unto thee, let me *bear* the blame. *Genesis.*
O more than madmen! you yourselves shall *bear*
The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war. *Dryden.*

25. To supply.
What have you under your arm? Somewhat that will *bear* your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryd.*

26. To be the object of. This is unusual.
I'll be your father and your brother too,
Let me but *bear* your love, I'll bear your cares. *Shakespeare.*

27. To behave; to act in any character.
Some good instruction give,
How I *may bear* me here. *Shakespeare.*
Hath he *borne* himself penitent in prison? *Shak.*

28. To hold; to restrain: with *off*.
Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble, that it cannot *bear off* a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*

29. To impel; to urge; to push: with some particle noting the direction of the impulse; as, *down, on, back, forward.*
The residue were so disordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only justled and *bore down* one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant guard. *Sir John Hayward.*
Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And *bears down* all before him. *Shakespeare.*
Their broken oars, and floating planks, withstand
Their passage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides *bear back* upon th' uncertain sand. *Dryden.*
Now with a nolf less gentle course
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And *bears down* all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*
Truth is *borne down*, attestations neglected, the testimony of sober persons despised. *Swift.*
The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would soon *bear down* all considerations, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion. *Swift.*

30. To conduct; to manage.
My hope is
So to *bear* through, and out, the consulship,
As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me. *Ben Jonson.*

31. To press.
Cæsar doth *bear* me hard; but he loves Brutus. *Shakespeare.*
Though he *bear* me hard,
I yet must do him right. *Ben Jonson.*
These men *bear* hard upon the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings. *Addison.*

32. To incite; to animate.
But confidence then *bore* thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton.*

33. *To bear a body.* A colour is said to *bear a body* in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so entirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.

34. *To bear date.* To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

35. *To bear a price.* To have a certain value.

36. *To bear in hand.* To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.
Your daughter, whom she *bore in hand* to love
With such integrity, she did confess,
Was as a scorpion to her sight. *Shakespeare.*
His sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely *borne in hand*. *Shakespeare.*
He repaired to Bruges, desiring of the states of Bruges to enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; and *bearing* them *in hand*, that he was to communicate with them of matters of great importance, for their good. *Bacon.*
It is no wonder, that some would *bear* the world *in hand*, that the apostle's design and meaning is for presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy. *South.*

37. *To bear off.* To carry away.
I will respect thee as a father, if
Thou *bear'st* my life *off* hence. *Shakespeare.*
The sun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there *bears off* the day. *Creech.*
Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,
And *bear* her *off*. *Addison's Cato.*
My soul grows desperate.
I'll *bear* her *off*. *A. Philips.*

38. *To bear out.* To support; to maintain; to defend.
I hope your warrant will *bear out* the deed. *Shak.*
I can once or twice a quarter *bear out* a knave against an honest man. *Shakespeare.*
Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able to *bear out* his actions by power. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To find friends that will *bear* me *out*. *Hudibras.*
Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*
I doubted whether that occasion could *bear* me *out* in the confidence of giving your ladyship any farther trouble. *Temple.*

To BEAR. *v. n.*

1. To suffer pain.
Stranger, cease thy care;
Wise is the soul; but man is born to *bear*:
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,
And the good suffers while the bad prevails. *Pope.*
They *bore* as heroes, but they felt as men. *Pope.*

2. To be patient.
I cannot, cannot *bear*; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son! *Dryden.*

3. To be fruitful or prolifick.
A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly. *Bacon.*
Betwixt two seasons comes th' auspicious air,
This age to blossom, and the next to *bear*. *Dryden.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to *bear*,
And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here. *Granville.*

4. To take effect; to succeed.
Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which my operator assured me was the last he should want to bring all our matters to *bear*. *Guardian.*

5. To act in any character.
Instruct me
How I may formally in person *bear*
Like a true friar. *Shakespeare.*

6. To tend; to be directed to any point: with a particle to determine the meaning; as, *up, away, onward.*
The oily drops, swimming on the spirit of wine, moved restlessly to and fro, sometimes *bearing up* to one another, as if all were to unite into one body; and then falling off, and continuing to shift places. *Boyle.*
Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:
With such alacrity they *bore away*. *Dryden.*
Whose navy like a stiff-stretch'd cord did shew,
Till he *bore in*, and bent them into flight. *Dryd.*
On this the hero fix'd an oak in sight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright:
To *bear* with this, the seamen stretch their oars,
Then round the rock they steer, and seek the former shores. *Dryden.*
In a convex mirrour, we view the figures and all other things, which *bear out* with more life and strength than nature itself. *Dryden.*

7. To act as an impellent, opponent, or as a reciprocal power: generally with the particles *upon* or *against*.
We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently *borne upon*,
Our helpless ship was splitted in the midst. *Shak.*
Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bears against* the restagnant quicksilver is less pressed. *Boyle.*
The sides *bearing* one *against* the other, they could not lie so close at the bottoms. *Burnet.*
As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented *bears against* his prey,
Sideling to seize. *Dryden.*
Because the operations to be performed by the teeth require a considerable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to make it *bear* forcibly *against* the upper jaw. *Ray.*
The weight of the body doth *bear* most *upon* the knee joints, in raising itself up; and most *upon* the muscles of the thighs, in coming down. *Wilkins.*
The waves of the sea *beat* violently and rapidly *upon* some shores, the waters being pent up by the land. *Broome.*

8. To act upon.
Spinola, with his shot, did *bear upon* those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Hayward.*

9. To be situated with respect to other places; as, this mountain *bears* west of the promontory.

10. *To bear up.* To stand firm without falling; not to sink; not to faint or fail.
So long as nature
Will *bear up* with this exercise, so long
I daily vow to use it. *Shakespeare.*
Persons in distress may speak of themselves with dignity; it shews a greatness of soul, that they *bear up* against the storms of fortune. *Temple.*
The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in doing good, will enable a man to *bear up* under any change of circumstances. *Addison.*
When our commanders and soldiers were raw and unexperienced we left better and towns yet we *bore up* then, as the Low do now, nor was there any thing decisive in their successes. *Swift.*

11. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleasing thing.

They are content to *bear with* my abſence and folly.

Though I muſt be content to *bear with* thoſe that ſay you are reverend grave men; yet there be deadly, that tell you, you have good faces. *Shak.*

Look you ly home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been too broad to *bear with*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bear with me then, if lawful what I aſk. *Milton.*

BEAR, *n. ſ.* [bera, Saxon; *urſus*, Lat.]

1. A rough ſavage animal.

Some have falſely reported, that *bears* bring their young into the world ſhapeleſs, and that their dam lick them into form. The dam goes to conception thirty days, and generally produces two young ones. In the winter, ſhe lies hid and ſleeps; the male forty days, and the female four months; and is ſtrongly for the firſt fourteen days, that blow, will not wake them. In the ſleepy ſeaſon, they are found to have no nouriſhment but from licking their feet. This animal has naturally an human look, but when enraged it is terrible; and a rough and ſtupid as it ſeems to be, is capable of diſcipline, of leaps, dances, and plays a thouſand little tricks at the ſound of a trumpet. They abound in Poland. In the remote northern countries the ſpecies is white. *Calmet.*

Call hither to the ſtake my two brave *bears*,
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me.——
——Are each thy *bears*, and thou will bait thy *bear* to death,
And manacle the *bear*-ward in their chains. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'm not ſham'd
To run away before a *bear*;
But if thy flight lies toward the raging ſea,
Thou'lt not outrun the *bear* i'th' mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The name of two conſtellations, call'ed the *greater* and *leſſer bear*; in the tail of the *leſſer bear*, is the pole-ſtar.

E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The *bear* oppos'd to bright Orion ſhone. *Creech.*

BEAR-BIND. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bindweed.

BEAR FLY. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *fly*.] An inſect.

There be flies, caterpillars, canker flies, and *earwigs*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *garden*.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for ſport.

Hurrying me from the play-houſe, and the ſcene there, to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and aſſes, and tigers. *Stanyhurſt.*

2. Any place of tumult or miſrule.

I could no ſooner going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the *bear-garden*. *Spectator.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *adj.* A word uſed in familiar or low phraſe for *rude* or *turbulent*; as, *a bear-garden fellow*; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the *bear-garden*. *Bear-garden ſport*, is uſed for groſs inelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S BREECH. *n. ſ.* [*acanthus.*] The name of a plant.

The ſpecies are, 1. The ſmooth leaved garden *bear's breech*. 2. The prickly-leaved *bear's breech*. 3. The middle *bear's-breech*, with thorny ſpines, &c. The firſt is uſed in our gardens, and is ſuppoſed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian columns, and were formerly in great eſteem with the Romans. *Miller.*

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula*. [*auricula urſi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicle*. [*cortuſa*, Lat.] A plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT. *n. ſ.* An herb.

BEARD. *n. ſ.* [beapb, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

From thy chin the ſpringing *beard* began
To ſpread a doubtful down, and promiſe man. *Prior.*

2. *Beard* is uſed for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Read at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their ſo'reſt perſons to my *beard*. *Hudibras.*

3. *Beard* is uſed to mark age or virility; as, he has a long *beard*, means he is old.

This ſcurvy ruffian, Sir, whoſe life I have ſpar'd at leaſt of his grey *beard*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some thin remains of chaffy grain appear'd
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard*. *Dryden.*

Would it not be inſufferable for a profeſſion to have his authority, of forty years ſtanding, confirmed by general tradition and a reverend *beard*, overturned by an upſtart novelliſt? *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman loſt his ſweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere his youth attain'd a *beard*. *Shakeſp.*

A certain farmer complained, that the *beards* of his corn cut the reapers and threſhers hands. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The *beard* or chuck of a horſe, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BEARD. *v. a.* [from *beard*.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man ſo potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will *beard* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To oppoſe to the face; to ſet at open defiance.

He, whenſoever he ſhould ſwerve from duty, may be able to *beard* him. *Spenſer.*

I have been *bearded* by boy. *Milton.*

The deſign of utterly extirpating monarchy and epiſcopacy, the preſbyterians alone began, continued, and would have ended it, but that not even *bearded* by their new patrons, with whom they could not agree about dividing the ſpoil. *Swift.*

BE'ARDED. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Having a beard.

That lewd *bearded* fellow, that begg'd it,
May draw me by you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gripe pheaſants *bearded* four full at leaſt,
When *bearded* men in ſtarving caſtle land. *Dryden.*

2. Having ſharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
O Ceres, ripe for harveſt, waving bends
Her *bearded* grove of ears, which way the wind
Sweeps the ſea. *Milton.*

The fierce virago
Hews down the field, nor ſpares the *bearded* grain. *Dryd.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Then ſhould it have pull'd the ſecret from my breaſt,
Torn out the *bearded* hook to prove me reſt. *Dryden.*

BE'ARDLESS. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Without a beard.

There was ſome coin of Candolin, king of Eſſex and Middleſex, with a *beardleſs* man, inſcribed *Carolus*. *Camden.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young ſtriplings whip the top for ſport
On the ſmooth pavement of the empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the *beardleſs* rout. *Dryd.*

BE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *To bear*.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or perſon to another.

He ſhall the *bearers* put to ſudden death,
Not ſhriving time allow'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly purſues
Your ruin. *Dryden.*

No gentleman ſends a ſervant with a meſſage, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the *bearer*. *Swift.*

2. One employed in carrying burthens.

And he ſet threeſcore and ten thouſand of them to be *bearers* of burdens. 2 *Chronicles.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majeſty!
When thou doſt pinch thy *bearer*, thou doſt ſit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That ſcalds with ſafety. *Shakſpeare.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal notes, in ſome that are good *bearers*, will ſucceed. *Evelyn.*

Replant apricot, ſaving the young ſhoots, for the new *bearers* commonly periſh. *Evelyn.*

6. [In architecture.] A poſt or brick wall raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber, to ſhorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. [In heraldry.] A ſupporter.

BE'AR-HERD. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *herd*, as *ſheep-herd* from *ſheep*.] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a ſervant, is not for me; and he that is a ſervant, I am not for him: therefore I will not keep you above one penſioner, as the *bear-herd*, and he is another. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ARING. *n. ſ.* [from *bear*.]

1. The poſition or place of any thing with reſpect to ſomething elſe.

But of this frame, the *bearings* and the tie,
The ſtrong connection, nice dependence,
Gradation juſt, as thy wiſe eye ſurveys,
Look through! nor cenſure the whole work from part. *Pope.*

2. Geſture; mien; behaviour.

That is Caſſio; I know his noble *bearing*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. [In architecture.] *Bearing* of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the ſpace either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a poſt or wall, trimmed up between the ends, to ſhorten its *bearing*. *Build. Dict.*

BE'ARWARD. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *ward*.] A keeper of bears.

Well I ſee thy bear to death.
And manacle the *bear-ward* in their chains. *Shak.*

The bear is led after one manner, the maſtiff after another, the *bear-ward* leads but one beaſt, and the mountebank a thouſand. *L'Eſtrange.*

BEAST. *n. ſ.* [*beſte*, Fr. *beſtia*, Lat.]

1. An animal, diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man.

The man that once did ſell the lion's ſkin
While the *beaſt* liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beaſts of chaſe are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martin, and the roe. *Beaſts* of the foreſt are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beaſts* of warren are the hare and coney. *Cowel.*

2. An irrational animal, oppoſed to man; as, man and *beaſt*.

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.——
——What *beaſt* was't then
That made you break this enterprize to me?
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

Medea's charms were there, Circean feaſts,
With *beaſts* that turn'd enamour'd youths to *beaſts*.
Dryden.

5. A brutal savage man; a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reasonable creature.

To BEAST. *v. a.* A term at cards.

BE'ASTINGS. See BEESTINGS.

BE'ASTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *beastly*.] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

BE'ASTLY. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is used commonly as a term of reproach.

2. Like the nature or form of a beast.

To BEAT. *v. a.* pret. *I beat*; part. pass. *I have beaten* [*battre*, French].

1. To strike; to knock; to lay blow upon blow.

2. To punish with stripes or blows.

3. To strike an instrument of musick.

4. To break; to bruise; to spread; to comminute by blows.

5. To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game.

6. To thresh; to drive the corn out of the husk.

* She gleaned in the fields, and *beat* out that she had gleaned. *Ruth*, ii. 17.

7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

8. To batter with engines of war.

9. To dash as water, or brush as wind.

10. To tread a path.

11. To make a path by marking it with trees.

12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.

13. To harass; to over-labour.

14. To lay, or press, as standing corn by hard weather.

15. To deprive; to crush by repeated oppression: usually with the particle *down*.

16. To drive by violence: with a particle.

17. To move with fluttering agitation.

18. *To beat down.* To endeavour by treaty to lessen the price demanded.

19. *To beat down.* To sink or lessen the value.

20. *To beat up.* To attack suddenly; to alarm.

21. *To beat the foot.* To walk; to go on foot.

To BEAT. *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulsatory manner.

2. To dash as a flood or storm.

3. To knock at a door.

4. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke.

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a sore swelling.

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

7. To try different ways; to search: with *about*.

8. To act upon with violence.

9. To speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition: with *upon*.

How frequently and fervently doth the scripture *beat upon* this cause! *Hakewill.*

10. *To beat up*; as, to *beat up* for soldiers. The word *up* seems redundant, but enforces the sense; the technical term being, to *raise* soldiers.

BEAT. *part. passive.* [from the verb.]

Like a rich vessel *beat* by storms to shore,
'Twere madness should I venture out once more. *Dryden.*

BEAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.

2. Manner of striking.

Albeit the base and treble strings of a viol be tuned to an unison, yet the former will still make a bigger sound than the latter, as making a broader beat upon the air. *Grew.*

He, with a careless *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryden.*

3. Manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of the pulse, or a drum.

BE'ATEN. *part. adj.* [from *To beat.*]

What makes you, Sir, so late abroad
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dryd.*

BE'ATER. *n. s.* [from *beat.*]

1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over, before you use it; for thereby you incorporate the sand and lime well together. *Moxon.*

2. A person much given to blows.

The best schoolmaster of our time was the greatest *beater*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BEATI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*beatificus*, low Lat.
BEATI'FICK. } from *beatus*, happy.] That which has the power of making happy, or completing fruition; blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heaven's pavement
Than aught divine or holy else, enjoy'd
In vision *beatifick*. *Milton.*

It is also their felicity to have no faith; for enjoying the *beatifical* vision in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We may contemplate upon the greatness and strangeness of the *beatifick* vision; how a created eye should be so fortified, as to bear all those glories that stream from the fountain of uncreated light. *South.*

BEATI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *beatifical.*] In such a manner as to complete happiness.

Beatifically to behold the face of God, in the fulness of wisdom, righteousness, and peace, is blessedness no way incident unto the creature beneath man. *Hakewill.*

BEATIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *beatifick.*] A term in the Romish church, distinguished from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as blessed; but is not a concession of the honours due to saints, which are conferred by canonization.

To BEATIFY. *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

The use of spiritual conference is unimaginable and unspeakable, especially if free and unrestrained, bearing an image of that conversation which is among angels and *beatified* saints. *Hammond.*

We shall know him to be the fullest good, the nearest to us, and the most certain; and, consequently, the most *beatifying* of all others. *Brown.*

I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ascended into Paradise, and to have beheld the forms of those *beatified* spirits, from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*

2. To settle the character of any person, by a publick acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not invested with the dignity of a saint.

Over against this church stands an hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been *beatified*, though never sainted. *Addison.*

BE'ATING. *n. s.* [from *beat.*] Correction; punishment by blows.

Playwright, convict of publick wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again. *Ben Jon.*

BEA'TITUDE. *n. s.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness: commonly used of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all men's aims, is agreed to be *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image and little representation of heaven; it is *beatitude* in picture. *Taylor.*

He set out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of sense; slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soul, and the *beatitude* of that part which earth and visibilities too weakly affect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *n. s.* [*beau*, Fr. It is sounded like *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux*, sounded as *boes*.] A man of dress; a man whose great care is to deck his person.

What will not *beaux* attempt to please the fair? *Dryden.*

The water nymphs are too unkind
To Villroy, are the land nymphs so?
And fly they all, at once combin'd
To shame a general, and a *beau*? *Prior.*

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift.*

BE'AVER. *n. s.* [*bievre*, French; *fiber.*]

1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His skin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his stones, knowing that for them only his life is sought. *Hakewill.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the sagacity and wisdom of that animal, indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. A hat of the best kind, so called from being made of the fur of beaver.

You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: a deaf man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addison.*

The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares. *Gay.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*baviere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head,
Close couched on the *beaver*, seem'd to throw
From flaming mouth bright sparkles fiery red. *Spenser.*

Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,
And faintly through a rusty *beaver* peeps. *Shak.*

He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of the staff going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon.*

BE'AVERED. *adj.* [from *beaver.*] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infants blood, and mothers tears. *Pope.*

BEAU'ISH. *adj.* [from *beau.*] Befitting a beau; foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*. *Shakespeare.*

Alas! not hoping to subdue,
I only to the flight aspir'd;
To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
Was all the glory I desir'd. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasure not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously*, that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Taylor.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *beauteous.*] The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

From less virtue, and less *beauteousness*,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddesses. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full.*] Fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty.

He stole away and took by strong hand all the *beautiful* women in his time. *Raleigh.*

The most important part of painting is to know what is most *beautiful* in nature, and most proper for that art; that which is the most *beautiful*, is the most noble subject: so in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, because the persons are greater whom the poet imitates, and consequently the instructions of more benefit to mankind. *Dryden.*

Beautiful looks are rel'd by fickle mind,
And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful.*] In a beautiful manner.

No longer shall the bodice, aptly lac'd
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,
That air and harmony of shape expresses,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* less. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *beautiful.*] The quality of being beautiful; beauty, excellence of form.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] To adorn; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was sorrow more sweetly set forth; those faces seeming rather to *beautify* than sorrow, than then sorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. *Hayward.*

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke? *Shak.*

These were not created to *beautify* the earth alone, but for the use of man and benefit. *Raleigh.*

How all conspire to grace
Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face. *Blackmore.*

There is charity and justice; and the one serves to heighten and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful; to advance in beauty.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him by greater degrees of resemblance. *Addison.*

BEAU'TY. *n. s.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

Your *beauty* was the cause of that effect,
Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my sleep.

If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
These nails should rend that *beauty* from my cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity of presence than *beauty* of aspect. The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot express. *Bacon.*

Of the *beauty* of the eye I shall say little, leaving that to poets and orators: that it is a very pleasant and lovely object to behold, if we consider the figure, colours, splendour of it, is the least I can say. *Ray.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleating sight. *Pope.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which resembles those *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden.*

Wherever you place a patch, you destroy a *beauty*. *Addison.*

3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the rest of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occasion of looking backward on some *beauties* of my author in his former books. *Dryden.*

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the several *beauties* of the ancient and modern historians. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A beautiful person.

Remember that Pelides conqueror,
A woman, how all the *beauties* of the soul
He vastly view'd, and slightly overpass'd. *Addison.*
Where on the ends, mendacious *beauty*, be?
Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live in thee? *Dryden.*

To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embellish: not in use.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plast'ring art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to your most painted word. *Shak.*

BEAU'TY-SPOT. *n. s.* [from *beauty* and *spot*.] A spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty; a foil; a patch.

The whiteness of swans makes them the *beauty-spots* of the animal creation. *Grew.*

BECA'FICO. *n. s.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker. *Peacham.*

The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest,
And children sacred held a martin's nest;
Till *beccaficos* sold so devilish dear,
To one that was, or would have been, a peer. *Pope.*

To BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm*.]

1. To still the elements.

The moon shines clear on the *becalmed* flood. *Dryden.*

2. To keep a ship from motion.

A man *becalmed* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

3. To quiet the mind.

Soft whisp'ring airs, and the link'd mattin song,
Then woo to musing, and becalm the mind
Perplex'd with irksome thoughts. *Philips.*
Banish his sorrows, and *becalm* his soul
With calm dreams. *Addison.*
Perhaps prosperity *becalm'd* his breast;
Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east. *Pope.*

4. *To becalm* and *to calm* differ in this, that *to calm* is to stop motion, and *to becalm* is to with-hold from motion.

BECA'ME. The preterite of *become*; which see.

BECA'USE. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cause*.]

1. For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that. It makes the first part of an illative proposition, either expressly or by implication, and is answered by *therefore*; as, *I fled* because *I was afraid*; which is the same with, *because* I was afraid, *therefore* I fled.

How great soever the sins of any person are, Christ died for him, *because* he died for all; and he died for those sins, *because* he died for all sins: only he must reform. *Hammond.*

Men do not so generally agree in the sense of those as of the other, *because* the interests, and lusts, and passions of men are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tillotson.*

2. It has, in some sort, the force of a *preposition*; but, because it is compounded of a noun, has *of* after it.

If any demands aliment, such as lean thens fibres without breaking, *because* of the slate of action. *Arbuthnot.*

To BECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance*.] To befal; to happen to: a word proper, but now in little use.

My sons, God knows what hath *bechanced* them. *Shakespeare.*

All happiness *bechance* to thee at Milan. *Shak.*

BE'CHICKS. *n. s.* [βηχικα, of βηξ, a cough.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Dict.*

To BE'CK. *v. n.* [beacn, Sax, *bec*, Fr. head.] To make a sign with the head.

To BE'CK. *v. a.* To call or guide, as by a motion of the head.

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver *becks* me to come on. *Shak.*
Oh this false soul of Egypt, this grey charm,
Whose eye *becked* forth my wars, and call'd them home. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

BE'CK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sign with the head; a nod.

Hither, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nod, and *becks*, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*

2. A nod of command.

Neither the lusty kind shewed any roughness, nor the easier any idleness; but still like a well-obeyed master, whose *beck* is enough for discipline. *Sidney.*

Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band
Of spirits, likest to himself in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton.*

The menial fair, that round her wait,
At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of state. *Pope.*

To BE'CKON. *v. n.* To make a sign without words.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts*, xxi. 40.

When he had raised my thoughts by their transporting airs, he *beckoned* to me, and, by waving of his hand, directed me to sit down. *Addison.*

Sudden you mount, you *beckon* from the skies;
Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise. *Pope.*

To BE'CKON. *v. a.* [from *beck*, or beacn, Sax. a sign.] To make a sign to.

With her two crooked hands the signs did make,
And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen.*

It *beckons* you to go away with it,
As if it some impartment did desire
To you alone. *Shakespeare.*

With this his distant friends he *beckons* near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryd.*

To BECLI'P. *v. a.* [of be clyppan, Sax.] To embrace. *Dict.*

To BECO'ME. *v. n.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become*. [from *by* and *come*.]

1. To enter into some state or condition, by a change from some other.

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living soul. *Genesis*, ii. 7.

And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew, that I might gain the Jews. 1 *Corin.* ix. 20.

A smaller pear, grafted upon a stock that beareth a greater pear, will *become* great. *Bacon.*

My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd,
But still rejoic'd; how is it now *become*
So dreadful to thee? *Milton.*

So the least faults, if mix'd with fairest deed,
Or future ill *become* the fatal seed. *Prior.*

2. *To become of.* To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the subsequent or final condition of. It is observable, that this word is never, or very seldom, used but with *what*, either indefinite or interrogative.

What is then *become of* so huge a multitude, as would have overspread a great part of the continent. *Raleigh.*

Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become*
Of me, and all mankind. *Milton.*

The first hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common person's wondering *what became of* all the blood that issued out of the heart. *Grauntt.*

What will *become of* me then? for, when he is free, he will infallibly accuse me. *Dryden.*

What became of this thoughtful busy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the wise. *Rogers.*

3. In the following passage, the phrase, *where is he become?* is used for, *what is become of him?*

I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant father *is become*. *Shakesp.*

To BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and *cpemen*, Sax. to please.]

1. Applied to persons, to appear in a manner suitable to something.

If I *become* not a cut as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up. *Shakespeare.*

Why would I be a queen? because my face
Would wear the title with a better grace;
If I *became* it not, yet it would be
Part of your duty then to flatter me. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things, to be suitable to the person; to befit; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumstances, in such a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her sire made humble reverence,
And bowed low, that her right well *became*,
And added grace unto her excellence. *Fairy Queen.*

I would I had some flowers o' the spring that might
Become your time of day; and your's, and your's,
That wear upon your virgin branches yet
Your maidenheads growing. *Shakespeare.*

Yet be it so, good brothers;
For, to speak truth, it very well *becomes* you. *Shak.*
Your dimension,
Manly step, portly mien, and brave the state
Of courtiers gay which you should *become*. *Shakesp.*

Why only were my opinions, or rather I of his; for it *becomes* me to speak of so excellent a poet. *Dryden.*

He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not *becoming* good men, much less those which were worshipped for gods. *Stilling fleet.*

BECO'MING. *participial adj.* [from *become*.] That which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is sometimes used with the participle *of*; but generally without

without any government of the following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white
To make up my delight,
No odd *becoming* graces,
Black eyes, or little know-not what, in faces.
Suckling.

Their discourses are such as belong to their age, their calling, and their breeding; such as are *becoming* of them, and of them only. *Dryden.*

Yet some *becoming* boldness I may use;
I've will deserv'd, nor will it now refuse. *Dryden.*

Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct what is confused in it, till it be perfected into an habitual and *becoming* easiness. *Locke.*

BECO'MING. *n. s.* [from *become.*] Ornament. A word not now in use.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me when they not
Eye well to you. *Shakespeare.*

BECO'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *becoming.*] After a becoming or proper manner.

BECO'MINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *becoming.* See *To* BECOME.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.

Now if the analogy of the divine government greater in its extents than the *becomingness* thereof is in its manner and form. *Grew.*

BED. *n. s.* [bed, Sax.]

1. Something made to sleep on.

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the *bed*; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the posture of the body, is the more wholesome. *Bacon.*

Rigour now is gone to *bed*,
And Advice with scrupulous head. *Milton.*

Those houses then were caves, or homely sheds,
With twining osiers fenced, and mossy *beds*.
Dryden.

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep in.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, *bed*, and food.
Shakespeare.

3. Marriage.

George, the eldest son of this second *bed*, was, after the death of his father, by the singular care and affection of his mother, well brought up. *Clarendon.*

4. Bank of earth raised in a garden.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of *beds*, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth. *Bacon.*

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters. *Milton.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to be the *bed* of the Tiber. We may be sure, when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of being the city sacked by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to bestow such of their riches that way, as could best bear the water. *Addison.*

6. The place where any thing is generated, or repositted.

See hoary Albula's infected tide
O'er the warm *bed* of sinoaking sulphur glide.
Addison.

7. A layer; a stratum; a body spread over another.

I see no reason, but the surface of the land should be as regular as that of the water, in the first production of it; and the strata, or *beds* within, lie as even. *Burnet.*

8. *To bring to* BED. To deliver of a child. It is often used with the particle *of*; as, *she was* brought *to* bed of *a daughter.*

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was *brought* in a laudable manner *to bed.* *Prior.*

9. *To make the* BED. To put the bed in order after it has been used.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and *make the beds*, and do all myself. *Shakespeare.*

BED *of a Mortar.* [with gunners.] A solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and halt the trunnions. *Dict.*

BED *of a great Gun.* That thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage. *Dict.*

To BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.

They have married me:
I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shak.*

2. To place in bed.

She wept sluckly contracted, stated and solemnly *bedded*; and, after she was dead, Maximilian's ambassador put his leg, stript naked, to the knee, between the espoused sheets. *Bacon.*

3. To make partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt tipped up, whether Arthur was *bedded* with his lady. *Bacon.*

4. To sow, or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the grass side downward, upon which lay some of your best mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your quick upon it. *Mortimer.*

5. To lay in a place of rest, or security.

Let conch-hole hands, from slimy nest,
The *bedded* fish in banks outwrest. *Donne.*

A snake *bedded* himself under the threshold of a country-house. *L'Estrange.*

6. To lay in order; to stratify.

And as the serpent lodges in the slime,
Your *bedded* hair, like life in excrements,
Start up, and stand on end. *Shakespeare.*

To BED. *v. n.* To cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, and afterwards couple, he may possibly take; that she may get him. *Wiseman.*

To BEDA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble.*] To wet; to besprinkle. It is generally applied to persons, in a sense including inconvenience.

Never so weary, never so in woe,
Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with briars,
I can no further crawl, no further go. *Shakespeare.*

To BEDA'GGLE, *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To bemire; to soil clothes, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

To BEDA'SH. *v. a.* [from *dash.*] To bemire by throwing dirt; to bespatter; to wet with throwing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
That all the standers-by had wet their cheeks
Like two conduits of rain. *Shakespeare.*

To BEDA'UB. *v. a.* [from *daub.*] To dawb over; to besmear; to soil, with spreading any viscous body over it.

A piteous corse, a bloody piteous corse,
Pale, pale as ashes, all *bedaub'd* in blood,
All in gore blood. *Shakespeare.*

To BEDA'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *dazzle.*] To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

My inward eyes,
That have been so *bedazzled* by the sun,
That every thing I look on seemeth green. *Shak.*

BE'DCHAMBER. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *chamber.*] The chamber appropriated to rest.

They were brought to the king, abiding them in his *bedchamber*. *Hayward.*

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

BE'DCLOTHES. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *clothes.* It has no *singular.*] Coverlets spread over a bed.

For he will be swine drunk, and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his *bedclothes* about him. *Shakespeare.*

BE'DDER. } *n. s.* [from *bed.*] The nether-stone of an oil-mill.
BEDE'TTER. }

BE'DDING. *n. s.* [from *bed.*] The materials of a bed; a bed.

There be no inns where meet *bedding* may be had, so that his mantle serves him then for a bed. *Spenser.*

First, with assiduous care from winter keep,
With fodder and the *bedding* of thy sheep,
Then spread with straw the *bedding* of thy stall,
With fern or leaves, but from the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

Ariosto returns, and, as he is in debt,
He sues with *bedding* and with board supply'd. *Dryden.*

To BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck.*] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

Thou shalt [illegible] thy love, thy wit,
As [illegible]
Which thou [illegible] thy person, thy love, thy wit,
[illegible]
Lo! male as female,
That so *bedecked*, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way. *Milton.*

With odours sweet it drops *bedeck'd* the flood,
And with my victory my triumph crowns. *Prior.*

Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with sweetest freight *bedecks*.
Philips.

BE'DEHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *bede*, Sax. a prayer, and *house.*] An hospital or almshouse, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BE'DDER. See BEDDER.

To BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *dew.*] To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew.

[illegible]
Let all the [illegible]
[illegible]
The [illegible] to all the wide [illegible] into all the wide [illegible] *bedewed* the [illegible]
[illegible]
Came [illegible]
Banks, [illegible] *bedewed* around,
Shall all *bedew* the root, and scent the [illegible] ground. *Dryden.*

He said: and falling tears his face *bedew*. *Dryd.*

BE'DFELLOW. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the same bed.

He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their *bedfellow*. *Shakesp.*

Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*.
Shakespeare.

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so troublesome a *bedfellow*? *Shakespeare.*

A man would as soon choose him for his *bedfellow* as he pay for a widow. *Tatler.*

What charming *bedfellows*, and companions for life, need those out of Juan's women! *Addison.*

To BEDI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *dight.*] To adorn; to dress; to set off: an old word, now only used in humorous writings.

A maiden fine *bedight* he hapt to love;
The maiden fine *bedight* his love returns,
And for the village he forsakes the plains. *Gay.*

To BEDI'M. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To make dim; to obscure; to cloud; to darken.

I have *bedimm'd*
The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green sea and the azure vault
Set roaring war. *Shakespeare.*

To BEDI'ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dress out: a low word.

BE'DLAM.

BE'DLAM. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious houſe in London, converted afterwards into an hoſpital for the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhouſe; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.
2. A madman; a lunatick, and inhabitant of Bedlam.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bedlam*
To lead him where he would, his roguiſh madneſs
Allows itſelf to any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DLAM. *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouſe; fit for a madhouſe.

The country gives me proof and precedent
Of *bedlam* beggars, who with roaring voices
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DLAMITE. *n. ſ.* [from *bedlam*.] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.

If will not to me thy beſom reign,
And from her throne the fiend in vain;
In thine or your *bedlamite* they'll ſurvey,
Their darling empire's antient haunt. *Fitzgerald.*

BE'DMAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *make*.] A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker* upon whom I ſpent a world of time. *Spectator.*

BE'DMATE. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *mate*.] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the ſame bed

Let Cleopatra and her Egyptians be
Fly Pompey where he pleaſe, and Antony
Caſt his heart where will, ſit down his pavilion
His own *bedmate*, bolſter, plumes. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DMOULDING, } *n. ſ.* [from *bed*
BE'DPIECE MOULDING, } and *mould*.] A term uſed by workmen, to ſignify thoſe members in the cornice, which have place next below the coronet. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'DPOST. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *poſt*.] The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy.

Under the four poſts of the bed [they] have each a ſeveral bearer, ſupporting every poſt by another kind, holding with their heads. *Holland.*

BE'DPRESSER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *preſs*.] A heavy lazy fellow.

Theſe ſurgeons would have *bedpreſſers* look like lean-fac'd villains. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BE'DRAGGLE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *draggle*.] To ſoil the clothes, by ſuffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Perdita, thou ſhalt be forc'd
To *bedraggle* thy walk in dew. *Swift.*

To BE'DRENCH. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to ſoak; to ſaturate with moiſture.

I could from the mind of Bolingbroke
Ir, to his own conſcience, ſhould *bedrench*
The high-graſt treaſon of King Richard's hand.
Shakeſpeare.

BE'DRID. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride*.] Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs.

Norway, uncle of young Fortinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, ſcarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Does he not *bedrid* old men, again, does not cramp,
But what he did being childiſh? *Shakeſpeare.*

Now, as a myriad
Of ants durſt th' emperor's lov'd ſnake invade;
The crawling galley-ſ, ſeagulls, finny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* ſhips. *Donne.*

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, becauſe they would not diſcover where their money was. *Clarend.*

Infirm perſons, when they come to be ſo weak as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years; ſome have lain *bedrid* twenty years. *Ray.*

BE'DRITE. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *rite*.] The privilege of the marriage bed.

Whoſe vows are, that no *bedrite* ſhall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDRO'P. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop*.] To beſprinkle; to mark with ſpots or drops; to ſpeckle.

Not to thick ſwarm'd once the ſoil
Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*

Our plenteous ſtreams a various race ſupply:
The ſilver eel, in ſhining volumes roll'd;
The yellow carp, in gold. *Bedrop'd* with gold. *Pope.*

BE'DSTAFF. *n. ſ.* [*bed* and *ſtaff*.] A wooden pin ſtuck anciently on the ſides of the bedſtead, to hold the clothes from ſlipping on either ſide.

Ruſhes accommodate us with a *bedſtaff*.
Dr. Johnſon's Every Man in his Humour.

BE'DSTEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtead*.] The frame on which the bed is placed.

Chimneys with ſecret ſides, rejecting ſmoke;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *cabinet bedſteads*. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtraw*.] The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft.

Theſe breed pin-loads of ſtraw or mats, where there hath been a little more ſtate, or the chamber or *bedſtraw* hath uſed. *Carew.*

BE'DSWERVER. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſwerve*.] One that is falſe to the bed; one that changes or ſwerves from one bed to another.

Such *bedſwervers*, even as bad as thoſe
That vulgars give the boldeſt titles to. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DTIME. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *time*.] The hour of reſt; ſleeping-time.

What minds, what dances have we had,
How have we paſſ'd this long age of three hours,
Between our after ſupper and *bedtime*! *Shakeſp.*

After evening repaſt, till *bedtime*, their buſineſs is to find ſome new play, and they never reſt till they have attained it, how long ſoever it be before they can have it. *Bacon.*

The ſwearing drunkard, if he does not break
Before *bedtime*, takes no reſt that day. *Dryden.*

To BEDU'NG. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung*.] To cover, or manure with dung.

To BEDU'ST. *v. a.* [from *be* and *duſt*.] To ſprinkle with duſt.

BE'DWARD. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed.

In heart
As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDWA'RF. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf*.] To make little; to hinder in growth; to ſtunt.

The thinking, not cloſe weaving, that hath thus
Unmann'd and body both *bedwarfs* us. *Donne.*

BE'DWORK. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The fat and mean of parts,
That do contrive how many hands ſhall ſtrike,
When fitneſs calls them on, and know, by meaſure
Of their obſervant toil, the enemy's weight.
Why this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this *bedwork*, mappery, cloſet war. *Shak.*

BEE. *n. ſ.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its induſtry and art.

So work the honey-*bees*,
Creatures that, by a ruling inſtinct, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakeſp.*

From the Mooriſh camp
There has been heard a diſtant humming noiſe,
Like *bees* diſhiv'd, and ſwarming in their hives. *Dryd.*

A company of poor inſects, whereof ſome are *bees*, delighted with flowers, and their ſweetneſs; others beetles, delighted with other viands. *Locke.*

2. An induſtrious and careful perſon. This ſignification is only uſed in familiar language.

BEE-EATER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A ſpecies of fool-ſtones. *Miller.*

BEE-GARDEN. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *garden*.] A place to ſet hives of bees in.

A convenient and neceſſary place ought to be made choice of for your apiary, or *bee-garden*. *Mortimer.*

BEE-HIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *hive*.] The caſe, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *maſter*.] One that keeps bees.

They that are *bee-maſters*, and have not care enough of them, muſt not expect to reap any conſiderable advantage by them. *Mortimer.*

BEECH. *n. ſ.* [bece, or boc, Saxon; *fagus*.]

There is but one ſpecies of this tree at preſent known, except two varieties, with ſtriped leaves. It will grow to a conſiderable ſtature, though the ſoil be thorny and barren; as alſo, upon the declivities of mountains. The ſhade of this tree is very injurious to plants, but is believed to be very wholeſome to human bodies. The timber is of great uſe to turners and joiners. The maſt is very good to fatten ſwine and deer. *Miller.*

Pluck was the foreſt, thick with *beech* it ſtood. *Dryden.*

Not ſo that ſprightly wilderneſs in their notes,
Which, hear at vigorous, warbles from the *beech*. *Thomſon.*

BEECHEN. *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Conſiſting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With *beechen* bowl he'll ſerve us when we dine,
And ſtrong ale ſcorns nut-brown wine. *Dryden.*

BEEF. *n. ſ.* [*bœuf*, French.]

1. The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food.

What ſay you to a piece of *beef* and muſtard?
Shakeſpeare.

The feaſt to feed *beef* falling on hinds, with lodge them. *Swift.*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, conſidered as fit for food. In this ſenſe it has the plural *beeves*; the ſingular is ſeldom found.

A goodly ſtore of mutton, hogs, or goats. *Shakeſpeare.*

All ſcrous flow with milk, eight white tooth'd ſwine,
Two of the firſt'd litters. *Chapman.*

The new ſteward may captain, but had credit for more than we ſpent there: and yet they had of me fat *beeves* among them. *Sir W. Ralegh.*

Cuſtards or *beeves*, let others place before,
Such ſpoils of luxury the ſinners are. *Pope.*

BEEF. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Conſiſting of the fleſh of black cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of *beef* ſteak, and a pot of ale, from the butcher. *Swift.*

BEEF-EATER. *n. ſ.* [from *beef* and *eat*, becauſe the commons is *beef* when on waiting. Mr. Steevens derives it thus: *Beef-eater* may come from *beaufetier*, one who attends at the ſideboard, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The buſineſs of the *beef-eaters* was, and perhaps is ſtill, to attend the king at meals.] A yeoman of the guard

BEEF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *beef* and *wit*.] Dull; ſtupid; heavy-headed.

Beef-witted lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'EMOL. *n. f.* This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unleſs it be a corruption of *bymodule*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the riſe of eight, in tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; ſo as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but ſeven whole and equal notes. *Bacon.*

BEEN. [beon, Saxon.] The *participle preterite* of *To* BE.

Enough that virtue fill'd the ſpace between,
Prov'd by the ends of being to have *been*. *Pope.*

BEER. *n. f.* [*bir*, Welſh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is diſtinguiſhed from ale, either by being older or ſmaller.

Here 's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour; drink. *Shakeſpeare.*

Try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*. *Bacon.*

Flow, Welſted! flow, like thine inſpirer, *beer*;
Tho' ſtale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
So ſweetly mawkiſh, and ſo ſmoothly dull;
Heady, not ſtrong; and foaming, tho' not full. *Pope.*

BE'ESTINGS. See BIESTINGS.

BEET. *n. f.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The ſpecies are, 1. The common white *beet*. 2. The common green *beet*. 3. The common red *beet*. 4. The turnip-rooted red *beet*. 5. The great red *beet*. 6. The yellow *beet*. 7. The Swiſs or Chard *beet*. *Miller.*

BE'ETLE. *n. f.* [bytel, Saxon.]

1. An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as ſhards, and he their *beetle*. *Shakeſp.*

The poor *beetle*, that we tread upon,
In corporal ſuff'rance finds a pang as great,
As when a giant dies. *Shakeſpeare.*

Others come ſharp of ſight, and too provident for that which concerned their own intereſt; but as blind as *beetles* in foreſeeing this great and common danger. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

A grot there was with hoary moſs o'ergrown,
The claſping ivies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and drowſy *beetle* ſleep. *Gartb.*

The butterflies and *beetles* are ſuch numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the ſpecies of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Ray.*

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven, and pavements rammed.

If I do, fillip me with a three man *beetle*. *Shak.*

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an image is cleft out of the trunk of ſome well-grown tree; yet, after all the ſkill of artificers to ſet forth ſuch a divine block, it cannot one moment ſecure itſelf from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. *Stillingfleet.*

To BE'ETLE, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful ſummit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his baſe into the ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

Or where the hawk
High in the *beetling* cliff his airy builds. *Thomſon.*

BE'ETLEBROWED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows.

Enquire for the *beetle-brow'd* critic, &c. *Swift.*

BE'ETLEHE'ADED. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head*.] Loggerheaded; wooden headed; having a head ſtupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whoreſon, [illegible], flap-ear'd knave. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ETLESTOCK. *n. f.* [from *beetle* and *ſtock*.] The handle of a beetle.

BE'ETRAVE. } *n. f.* A plant.
BE'ETRADISH. }

BEEVES. *n. f.* [The *plural* of *beef*.] Black cattle; oxen.

One way, a band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground. *Milton.*

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous, firſt, in biſulcous or cloven-hooſed, as camels; and *beeves*, whereof there is above a million annually ſlain in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is drunk into an urn. *Pope.*

To BEFA'LL. *v. n.* [from *fall*. It *befell*, it *hath befallen*.]

1. To happen to: uſed generally of ill.

Let me know
The worſt that may *befall* me in this caſe. *Shak.*

Other doubt poſſeſſes me, leſt harm
Befall thee, ſever'd from me. *Milton.*

This venerable perſon, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, drew his congregation out of theſe unparalleled calamities, which *befell* his countrymen. *Addiſon.*

This diſgrace has *befallen* them, not becauſe they deſerved it, but becauſe the people love new faces. *Addiſon.*

2. To happen to, as good or neutral.

Bion aſked an envious man, that was very ſad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had *befallen* unto another man? *Bacon.*

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any perſon, from what *befalls* him in this world. *Tillotſon.*

3. To happen; to come to paſs.

But ſince th' affairs of men are ſtill uncertain,
Let's reaſon with the worſt that may *befall*. *Shak.*

I have reveal'd
This diſcord which *befell*, and was in heav'n
Among th' angelick pow'rs. *Milton.*

4. It is uſed ſometimes with *to* before the perſon to whom any thing happens: this is rare.

Some great miſchief hath *befall'n*
To that meek man. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

5. *To befall of.* To become of; to be the ſtate or condition of: a phraſe little uſed.

Do me the favour to dilate at full
What hath *befal'n of* them, and thee, till now. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEFI'T. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit*.] To ſuit; to be ſuitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and beſt *befits* the dark. *Shak.*

Out of my ſight, thou ſerpent!—that name beſt
Befits thee, with him leagued; thyſelf as falſe. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

I will bring you where ſhe ſits,
Clad in ſplendour, as *befits*
Her deity. *Milton.*

Thou, what *befits* the new lord mayor,
Art anxiouſly inquiſitive to know. *Dryden.*

To BEFO'OL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool*.] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of underſtanding; to lead into errour.

Men *befool* themſelves infinitely, when, by venting a few ſighs, they will needs perſuade themſelves that they have repented. *South.*

Jeroboam thought policy the beſt piety, though in nothing more *befooled*; the nature of ſin being not only to defile, but to infatuate. *South.*

BEFO'RE. *prep.* [biꝼoꝛan, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further *before* them than the next line; whence it will follow that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryd.*

2. In the front of; not behind.

Who ſhall go
Before them, in a cloud and pillar of fire,
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while the obdurate king purſues. *Milton.*

3. In the preſence of: noting authority or conqueſt.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See we fall *before* thee!
Proſtrate we adore thee! *Dryden.*

The Alps and Pyrenean link *before* him. *Addiſ.*

4. In the preſence of: noting reſpect.

We ſee that blaſhing, and caſting down of the eyes, both are more when we come *before* many. *Bacon.*

They repreſent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier, when he dreſt himſelf in his beſt habit, to appear *before* his patron. *Dryden.*

5. In ſight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Under the cognizance of: noting juriſdiction.

If a ſuit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may licenſe the ſuit to an higher court. *Ayliffe.*

7. In the power of: noting the right of choice.

The world was all *before* them, where to chuſe
Their place of reſt, and Providence their guide. *Milton.*

Give us this evening, thou haſt more and night,
And all the year, *before* thee, for delight. *Dryden.*

He hath put us in the hands of our own counſel. Life and death, proſperity and deſtruction, are *before* us. *Tillotſon.*

8. By the impulſe of ſomething behind.

Her part, poor ſoul! ſeeming as burdened
With leſſer weight, but not with leſſer wot,
Was carried with more ſpeed *before* the wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hurried by fate, he cries, and borne *before*
A furious wind, we leave the faithful ſhore. *Dryd.*

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has before all the books which have appeared *before* it in this kind. *Dryd.*

10. In preference to.

We ſhould not preſume to determine which ſhould be the fitteſt, till we ſee he hath choſen ſome one, which one we may then boldly ſay to be the fitteſt, becauſe he hath taken it *before* the reſt *Hooker.*

We think poverty to be infinitely deſirable *before* the torments of covetouſneſs. *Taylor.*

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the eldeſt ſon is *before* the younger in ſucceſſion.

12. Superiour to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right and power.

BEFO'RE. *adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born,
Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
Thou with eternal wiſdom didſt converſe. *Milton.*

Before two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

2. In time paſt.

Such a plenteous crop they bore
Of pureſt and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never knew *before*. *Dryden.*

3. In ſome time lately paſt.

I ſhall reſume ſomewhat which hath been *before* ſaid, touching the queſtion beforegoing. *Hale.*

4. Previouſly to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatiſe can become of uſe to my country, two points are neceſſary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Auſonian ſhore,
Lull'd in her eaſe, and undiſturb'd *before*,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

6. Already

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore. *Dryd.*

7. Farther onward in place.

Thou 'rt so far *before*,
The swiftest wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakespeare.*

BEFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *before* and *hand*.]

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation: sometimes with the particle *with*.

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*
In that already, *with* your command. *Hudibras.*

Your soul has been *beforehand with* your body,
And drunk so deep a draught of promis'd bliss,
She slumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden.*

I have not room for many reflections; the last cited author has been *beforehand with* me, in its proper moral. *Addison.*

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary to eloquent speech; yet so, that they which receive them, may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger used to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Antecedently; aforetimes.

It would be resisted by such as had *beforehand* resisted the general proofs of the gospel. *Atterbury.*

4. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended.

Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*; for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years. *Bacon.*

5. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Estrange.*

BEFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake. 1 *Samuel.*

To BEFO'RTUNE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune*. To happen to; to betide.

I give consent to go along with you;
Recking as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good *befortune* you. *Shakesp.*

To BEFO'UL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *foul*.] To make foul; to foil; to dirt.

To BEFRI'END. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to shew friendship to; to benefit.

If it will please Cæsar
To be so good to Cæsar, as to hear me,
I shall beseech him to *befriend* himself. *Shakesp.*

Now, if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*
With opportunity. *Denham.*

See them embarked,
And tell me if the winds and seas *befriend* them.
Addison.

Be thou the first true merit to *befriend*;
His praise is lost, who stays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-servants must *befriend* one another.
Swift.

To BEFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe spice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

To BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke.*

To BEG. *v. a.*

1. To ask; to seek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body.
Matthew.

See how they *beg* an alms of flattery. *Young.*

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions, for the proof of this; but taken that common ground, which both Moses and all antiquity present. *Burnet.*

To BEGE'T. *v. a. begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*. [begetan, Saxon, to obtain. See *To* GET.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of, as children.

But first come the hours, which we *beget*
In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night,
Which do the seasons of the year allot. *Spenser.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy. *Shakespeare.*

Who hath *begotten* me these, seeing I have lost my children, and am desolate? *Isaiah.*

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat*. *Dryd.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Granville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget you happiness, be happy then;
For it is done. *Shakespeare.*

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, magnificent sentiments of God and his works. *Cheyne.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for story, when each minute
Begets a thousand dangers? *Denham.*

4. It is sometimes used with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon
His mother Martha by his father John. *Spectator.*

BEGE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For what these prowess gain'd, the law declares
In to themselves alone, and to their heirs:
No share of that goes back to the *begetter*,
But if the son fights well, and plunders better—
Dryden.

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often against the consent and will, of the *begetter*. *Locke.*

BE'GGAR. *n. s.* [from *beg*. It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, because the derivatives all preserve the *a*.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth up the *beggar* from the dunghill, to set them among princes. *Samuel.*

We see the whole equipage of a *beggar* so drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleness and dignity. *Broome.*

2. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which, *beggar* is a harsh and contemptuous term.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who assumes what he does not prove.

These shameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, assume to themselves to be men of reason. *Tillotson.*

To BE'GGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* yours for ever. *Shakespeare.*

They shall spoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the present spinners. *Graunt*

The miser
With heav'n, for twopence, cheaply wipes his score,
Lifts up his eyes, and hastes to *beggar* more. *Gay.*

2. To deprive.

Necessity, of matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing stick our persons to arraign
In ear and ear. *Shakespeare.*

3. To exhaust.

For her person,
It *beggar'd* all description; she did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakespeare.*

BE'GGARLINESS. *n. s.* [from *beggarly*.] The state of being beggarly; meanness; poverty.

BE'GGARLY. *adj.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: used both of persons and things.

I ever will, though he do shake me off
To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shak.*

A *beggarly* account of empty boxes. *Shakesp.*

Who, that beheld such a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament-house with a thread-bare, torn cloak, and greasy hat, could have suspected that he should; by the murder of one king and the banishment of another, ascend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly*. *Addison.*

Corusodes, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowship. *Swift.*

BE'GGARLY. *adv.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably; indigently.

Touching God himself, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly*? and that he taketh no pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor cottages? *Hooker.*

BE'GGARY. *n. s.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the utmost degree.

On he brought me into so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich *beggary*. *Sidney.*

While I am a beggar, I will rail,
And say there is no sin but to be rich:
And being rich, my virtue then shall be,
To say there is no vice but *beggary*. *Shakespeare.*

We must become not only poor for the present, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a state of *beggary* for endless years to come. *Swift.*

To BEGI'N. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have *begun*. [beginnan, Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and ȝangan, ȝaan, or ȝan, to go.]

1. To enter upon something new: applied to persons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou shouldst at all defer it; but all that is past ought to seem little to thee, seeing it is so in itself. *Begin* the next day with the same zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadst never *begun* before. *Taylor.*

2. To commence any action or state; to do the first act, or first part of an act; to make the first step from not doing to doing.

They *began* at the ancient men which were before the house. *Ezekiel.*

By peace we will *begin*. *Shakespeare.*

I'll sing of heroes and of kings:
Begin, my muse! *Cowley.*

Of these no more you hear him speak;
He now *begins* upon the Greek;
These, rang'd and shew'd, shall in their turns
Remain obscure as in their urns. *Prior.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand
Was lib'ral to the pow'rs of high command. *Dryd.*

Rapt into future times, the bard *began*,
A virgin shall conceive. *Pope.*

3. To enter upon existence; as, the world *began*; the practice *began*.

I am as free as Nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude *began*,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran. *Dryd.*

4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and stubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint *began*. *Blackmore.*

From Nimrod first the savage chace *began*;
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

To take rise; to commence.

Judgment must *begin* at the house of God.
1 Peter.

The song *began* from Jove. *Dryden.*

All *began*.

All ends in love of God and love of man. *Pope.*

To come into act.

Now and then a sigh he stole,
And tear *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

To BEGI'N. *v. a.*

1. To do the first act of any thing; to pass from not doing to doing, by the first act.

Ye nymphs of Calydon, *begin* the song. *Pope.*

They have been awaked, by divine awful fervors, to *begin* religion; and afterwards, the very virtue has improved itself into more refined principles, by divine grace. *Hammond.*

2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which lead us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. *To begin with.* To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A lesson which requires so much time to learn, had need be early *begun* with. *Government of the Tongue.*

BEGI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *begin*.]

1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,
To loss of love adjoining loss of fame,
I meant to purge both with a third mischief,
And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Sidney.*

Socrates maketh Ignorance, the bishop of Antioch, the first *beginner* thereof, even under the apostles themselves. *Hooker.*

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Pallas arm, beholding herself not only the *beginner*, brought the honour to the former form. *Sandys.*

They are, to *beginners*, an easy and familiar introduction; a mighty expansion of an active and knowledge in such as are entered. *Hooker.*

I have taken a list of several hundreds, to a sermon of a new *beginner*, which not one could possibly understand. *Swift.*

BEGI'NNING. *n. s.* [from *begin*.]

1. The first original or cause.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by reason of all its parts. *Locke.*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth. *Genesis.*

3. The state in which any thing first is.

Youth, what manner of life like to be, do even now
We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Daniel.*

4. The rudiments, or first grounds or materials.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art,
Makes mighty things from small *beginnings* grow:
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.
Dryden.

The understanding is passive; and whether or not it will have these *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The first part of any thing.

The causes and designs of an action, are the *beginning*; the effects of those causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of those designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the end. *Broome.*

To BEGI'RD. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt*. [from *be* and *gird*.]

1. To bind with a girdle.

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

Begird the Almighty throne,
Beseeching, or besieging. *Milton.*

Or should she, confident
As sitting queen adorn'd on beauty's throne,
Descend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,
To enamour. *Milton.*

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud:
Abroad *begirt* with men, and swords, and spears;
His very state acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To shut in with a siege; to beleaguer; to block up.

It was so closely *begirt*, before the king's men had in the west, that the council humbly entreated his majesty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon.*

To BEGI'RT. *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *begird*; perhaps by the printer.] To begird. See BEGIRD.

And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's house,
To seize his sons alive; for they are they
Must make our peace with him. *Ben Jonson.*

BE'GLERBEG. n. s. [Turkish.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNA'W. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw*.] To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

His horse is sure shod with the sharp iron, *begnawn* with the bots, wan in the back, and shoulder-shotten. *Shakespeare.*

The worm of conscience still *begnaws* the soul. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

BEGO'NE. *interject.* [only a coalition of the words *be gone*.] Go away; hence; hade away.

Begone! the goddess cries with stern disdain,
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd ground profane.
She fled, for ever banish'd from the train. *Addison.*

BEGO'T. } The *participle passive* of the
BEGO'TTEN. } verb *beget*.

Remember that thou wast *begot* of them. *Ezek.*

The first he met, Antiphates the brave,
But base *begotten* on a Theban slave. *Dryden.*

To BEGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grease*.] To foil or dawb with unctuous or fat matter.

To BEGRI'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime*. See GRIME and GRIM.] To foil with dirt deep impressed; to foil in such a manner that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered.

Her name, that was as fresh
As Diana's visages is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face. *Shakespeare.*

To BEGUI'LE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]

1. To impose upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I say, lest any man should *beguile* you with enticing words. *Colossians.*

The serpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat! *Milton.*

Whosoever sees a man, who would have *beguiled* and imposed upon him by making him believe a lye, he may truly say, that is the man who would have ruined me. *South.*

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedness deprive that benefit,
To end itself by death? 'Tis yet some comfort,
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And frustrate his proud will. *Shakespeare.*

3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse.

Sweet, leave me here awhile;
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakespeare.*

With these sometimes she doth her time *beguile*;
These do by fits her phantasy possess. *Sir J. Davies.*

BEGU'N. The *participle passive* of *begin*.

But thou, bright morning star, thou rising sun,
Which in these latter times art brought to light
Those mysteries, that since the world *begun*
Lay hid in darkness and eternal night. *Sir J. Davies.*

BEHA'LF. *n. s.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *half*, and interprets it, *for my half*; as, *for my part*. It seems to me rather corrupted from *behoof*, profit; the pronunciation degenerating easily to *behaf*; which, in imitation of other words so sounded, was written, by those who knew not the etymology, *behalf*.]

1. Favour; cause favoured: we say *in behalf*, but *for* the sake.

He was in confidence with those who desired the destruction of Strafford; against whom he had contracted some prejudice, in the behalf of his nation. *Clarendon.*

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Matilda would be pleaded in her lover's behalf. *Addison.*

Never was any author like to meet with more frequent interpositions of divine providence in his behalf. *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication; support.

He might, in the particular duty of his vocation, in the behalf of his master, be bold. *Sidney.*

In the land,
Or in behalf of man, or mankind. *Milton.*

Others believe that, by the two luminaries, no more is meant but prosperity or affliction; and by the behalf, an encouragement. *Wilkins.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *have*.]

1. To carry; to conduct: used almost always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We behaved not ourselves [illegible]. *Judith.*

Modest fame came from heaven, and bade them that behaved themselves [illegible]. *Spenser.*

To their will we leave them, and their fortune:
No man like them, how that be, can fortune. *Ben Jonson.*

We to live, and fear it, as if we were certain the final ultimate event of things, however we may behave ourselves. *Sidney.*

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to forbear; to discipline: but this is not now used.

But who the limbs with labour, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot to envy grow. *Fairfax.*

With fair order and unmoved pace
He and his host marched on to fight,
As if he had but prov'd an ugly mask. *Shakespeare.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

BEHA'VIOUR. *n. s.* [from *behave*.]

1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners; carriage, with respect to propriety.

My father, whose behaviour hath ever been full of honour, sobriety, and [illegible]. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance with respect to grace.

He marked, in Dorus's demeaning, good grace and handsome behaviour. *Sidney.*

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.

Well witnessing the most submissive behaviour that a thralled heart could express. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or look into God for favour, we fall down; because the posture of constancy becometh best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

One may see how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his behaviour to love. *Shakesp.*

And

And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands. 1 *Samuel.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon.*

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; course of life.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke*

6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution, a state in which a failure in *behaviour* will have had consequences.

Tyrants themselves are *upon their behaviour* to a superiour power. *L'Estrange.*

To BEHE'AD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head.*] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

His *beheading* he underwent with all christian magnanimity. *Clarendon.*

On each side they fly,
Beheaded in the rear, and with destructive sweep,
Load all before. *Philips*

Mary, queen of Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addison.*

BEHE'LD. *participle passive* from *behold*, which see

Hail! ye virgin daughter of the main!
Nymphs, devout, whom pious hopes *held* again! *Pope.*

BE'HEMOTH. *n. s. Behemoth*, in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an animal *behemoth*, and describes its properties. *Bochart* has taken much care to make it the *hippopotamus*, or river horse. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The Fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job.*

Behemoth was his hind. *Thomson.*

BE'HEN. } *n. s.* Valerian root. Also a
BEN. } fruit resembling the tamarisk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Dict.*

BEHE'ST. *n. s.* [from *be* and *hest*; hæs, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obedient, lived under her parents *behest*, without fraining, out of her own will, the forechoosing of any thing. *Sidney.*

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell,
And stately courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his *behest* they feared as a proud tyrant's law. *Spenser.*

I, messenger from everlasting Jove,
Am great come thus his *behest* to tell. *Fairfax.*

To visit oft those happy tribes,
On high *behests* his angels to and fro
Pass frequent. *Milton*

In heaven God ever blest, and his divine
Behests obey, worthiest to be obeyed! *Milton*

To BEHI'GHT. *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight.* [from *hatan*, to promise, Sax.]

1. To promise. this word is obsolete.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Up rose from slowsy couch, and him addrest
Unto the journey which he had *behight*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To entrust; to commit.

That most glorious house that glist'reth bright,
Wherein the keys are to thy hand *behight*
By virtue of. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Perhaps *to call*; to name. *Light* being often put, in old authors, for *named* or *was named.*

BEHIND. *prep.* [hindan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.

Acontes hasted with harquebusiers, which he had caused his footmen to take *behind* them upon their horses. *Knolles.*

2. On the back part; not before.

She came in the press *behind*, and touched his garment. *Mark.*

3. Towards the back.

The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges.*

4. Following another.

Her husband went with her, weeping *behind* her. *Samuel.*

5. Remaining after the departure of something else.

He left *behind* him myself and a sister, both born in one hour. *Shakespeare.*

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotson*

6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publish, was but a small part of what he left *behind* him *Pope.*

7. At a distance from something going before.

Such is the swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense *behind*.
Dryden.

8. Inferiour to another; having the posteriour place with regard to excellence

After the overthrow of this first house of God, a second was erected; but with so great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it *Hooker.*

9. On the other side of something.

From his temples reached *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, to prop the sleepy head, compos'd his head. *Dryden.*

BEHIND *adv.*

1. Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

We cannot be sure that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unseen, which may cast the probability on the other side. *Locke*

2. Most of the former senses may become *adverbial*, by suppressing the *accusative case*; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind me.*

BEHI'NDHAND. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand.*]

1. In a state in which rent or profit, or any advantage, is anticipated, so that less is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or just proportion.

Your trade would suffer, if your being *behindhand* has made the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness In this sense, it is followed by *with.*

Consider, whether it is not better to be a little backward with the full value, than to run beyond it to your own ruin. *Locke.*

3. *Shakespeare* uses it for *in a state*, but licentiously, for backward, tardy.

And hell thy office
So tardy find, as interpreters
Of mischief slackness. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

To BEHOLD. *v. a.* pret. *I beheld. I have beheld*, or *beholden.* [behealdan, Saxon.] To view, to see, to look upon. To *behold* is to *see*, in an emphatical or intensive sense

Son of man! *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezekiel.*

When Thessalians on horseback were *beheld* to light off, while their horses watered, while their horses were depressed, they were conceived by the beholders to be one animal. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

Man looks aloft, and with erected look
Beholds his own hereditary light. *Dryden.*

At this the furious man again he took,
With thund'ring passion and with wrongful force assail'd.
The Saviour comes, by ancient bards foretold:
Hear him, ye deaf, and all ye blind *behold!* *Pope.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* [from the verb.] See; lo. a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Genesis.*
When out of hope, *behold!* her knight came by.
Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could bestow
To make her amiable.

BEHO'LDEN. *particip. adj.* [*gehalden*, Dutch; that is, held in obligation.] This word is very corruptly written *beholden*. Obliged, bound in gratitude. It has the particle *to*.

Hours, which such as you are *beholden* to your wives for. *Swift.*

Little are we *beholden* to your love,
And little look'd for at your helping hands. *Shakespeare.*

I found you alike in respect of blood, both very near alliance, and particularly of communication in studies wherein I must acknowledge myself much *beholden* to you. *Bacon.*

I think myself mightily *beholden* to you for that reprehension you then gave us. *Addison.*

We, who see men under the awe of justice, cannot conceive what savage creatures they would be without it, and how much *beholden* we are to that wise contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDER. *n. s.* [from *beheld.*] Spectator, he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink? *Shakespeare.*

These beasts among,
Beholders rude, and shallow to discern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who sees thee? *Milton.*

Things of wonder give no less delight
To the wise Maker's than *beholder's* sight. *Dunbar.*

The jolting chariots in vain encourage him,
Each fair *beholder* trembling for her knight.
Granville.

The chantre of cathedrals, in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity, and raise envy rather than compassion, in the breasts of *beholders*. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDING *adj* [corrupted from *beholden*] Obliged See BEHOLDEN.

BEHO'LDING. *n. s.* Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expressed this my testimony *Carew.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *beholding*, mistaken for *beholden.*] The state of being obliged

Thinking myself unworthy of his court, so as I make acknowledgment of my *beholdingness* unto him. *Sidney.*

If this my debt I seem loath to confess,
In that I shunn'd *beholdingness*. *Donne.*

BEHO'OF. *n. s.* [from *behoove.*] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit, advantage

He may alter any thing of those laws, to serve his own *behoof*, and for the good of the people. *Spenser.*

No meaner recompence it brings
To its transcendent cause, great as it is,
Than to the pow'r of goodness infinite,
Who from the womb of this wide vacuity
To what hath fashion'd heaven and earth can bring
All useful matter in the place chosen,
To her original darkness, and your sway,
Which from the utmost south extends to north,
Will thou some star, which from the ruined roof
Of fixed Olympus by misfortune didst fall,
What useful part, in nature's use *behoof*,
Work up, and in the place did remain? *Milton.*

Because it was for the *behoof* of the animal, that, upon any sudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no shuts or stopples made for the ears. *Ray.*

It would be of no *behoof*, for the settling of government, unless there were a way taught, how to know the person to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke.*

To BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behopan, Saxon, *it is a duty.*] To be fit; to be meet: either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only impersonally with *it*.

For better examination of their quality, *it behooveth* the very foundation and root, the highest well-spring and fountain of them, to be discovered. *Hooker.*

He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which *it behooved* or became him to perform. *Atterbury.*

But should you lure the monarch of the brook, *Behooves* you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson.*

BEHO'OVFUL. *adj.* [from *behoof.*] Useful; profitable; advantageous. This word is somewhat antiquated.

It is very *behooveful* in this country of Ireland, where there are waste deserts full of grass, that the same should be eaten down. *Spenser.*

Laws are many times full of imperfections, and that which is supposed *behooveful* unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

Madam, we have cull'd such necessaries
As are *behooveful* for our state to-morrow. *Shak.*

It may be most *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publickly: so it is as requisite, in matters of judgment, punishment, and censure, that the same be transacted privately. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVFULLY, *adv.* [from *behooveful.*] Profitably; usefully.

Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these, and that may more *behoovefully* import the reformation. *Spenser.*

BEHO'T. [*preterite*, as it seems, of *behight*, to promise.]

With sharp intended sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth him drove as stricken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life *behot*. *Fairy Q.*

BE'ING. *particip.* [from *be.*]

Those, who have their hope in another life, look upon themselves as *being* on their passage through this. *Atterbury.*

BE'ING. *n. s.* [from *be.*]

1. Existence: opposed to nonentity.

Of him all things have both received their first *being*, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker.*

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Tho' author of her *being*, and being there. *Davies.*

There is none but he,
Whose *being* I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Thee, Father, first they sung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, Author of all *being*,
Fountain of light! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us *being*, raising us from nothing to be an excellent creation. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Consider every thing as not yet in *being*; then examine, if it must needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular state or condition.

Those happy spirits which, ordain'd by fate,
For future *being* and new bodies wait. *Dryden.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
From brutes what men, from men what spirits know;
Or who could suffer *being* here below? *Pope.*

As now your own, our *beings* were of old,
And once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould. *Pope.*

3. The person existing.

Ah fair, yet false! ah *being* form'd to cheat
By seeming kindness, mixt with deep deceit! *Dryd.*

It is folly to seek the approbation of any *being*, besides the supreme; because no other *being* can make a right judgment of us, and because we can procure no considerable advantage from the approbation of any other *being*. *Addison, Spectator.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since. *Dict.*

BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation, *suppose it be so*; or of permission, *let it be so.*

My gracious duke,
Be't so she will not here, before your grace,
Consent to marry with Demetrius,
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Shakesp.*

To BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*] To beat; to thump: a word in low speech.

What several madnesses in men appear!
Orestes runs from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax *belabours* there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden.*

He sees virago Nell *belabour*,
With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*

To BELA'CE. *v. a.* [a sea term.] To fasten; as, to *belace* a rope. *Dict.*

BE'LAMIE. *n. s.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. This word is out of use.

Wise Socrates
Pour'd out his life, and last philosophy,
To the fair Critias, his dearest *belamie*. *Fairy Q.*

BE'LAMOUR. *n. s.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; consort; paramour: obsolete.

Lo, lo, how brave she decks her bounteous bow'r
With silken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to shroud her sumptuous *belamour*. *Fairy Q.*

BELA'TED. *adj.* [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks,
Belated, seems on watch to lie. *Swift.*

To BELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay*; as, to *waylay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to stop the passage.

The speedy horse all passages *belay*,
And spur their smoaking steeds to cross their way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambush.

'Gainst such strong castles needeth greater might,
Than those small forces ye were wont *belay*. *Spenser.*

To BELAY *a rope.* [a sea term.] To splice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the stomach; to eruct.

The symptoms are, a sour smell in their faeces, *belchings*, and distensions of the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To issue out, as by eructation.

The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black sands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryd.*

A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,
Or which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd. *Dryden.*

To BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarseness, hatefulness, or horrour.

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,
They *belch* us. *Shakespeare.*

The bitterness of it I now *belch* from my heart. *Shakespeare.*

Immediate in a flame,
But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heav'n appear'd,
From those deep-throated engines *belch'd*. *Milton.*

The gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into chaos, since the fiend pass'd through. *Milton.*

Rough as their savage lords who rang'd the wood,
And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food. *Dryden.*

There *belch'd* the mingled streams of mud and blood,
And human flesh, his undigested food. *Pope's Odyss.*

When I an am'rous kiss design'd,
I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquor.

A sudden reformation would follow, among all sorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*. *Dennis.*

BE'LDAM. *n. s.* [*belle dame*, which, in old French, signified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman: generally a term of contempt, marking the last degree of old age, with all its faults and miseries.

Then sing of secret things that came to pass,
When *beldam* Nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

2. A hag.

Why, how now, Hecat? you look angerly.—
—Have I not reason, *beldams*, as you are,
Saucy and overbold? *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

The testy sire wagg'd never the more;
I weep for woe, the testy *beldam* swore. *Dryden.*

To BELE'AGUER. *v. a.* [*belegeren*, Dutch.] To besiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Then business, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then *beleagured* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryd. Dufresn.*

Against *beleagur'd* heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dryden.*

BELE'AGUERER. *n. s.* [from *beleaguer.*] One that besieges a place.

To BELE'. *v. a.* [a term in navigation.] To place in a direction unsuitable to the wind.

BELEMNI'TES. *n. s.* [from βέλος, a dart or arrow, because of its resemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or finger-stone, of a whitish and sometimes a gold colour.

BELFLO'WER. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *flower*, because of the shape of its flowers; in Latin *campanula.*] A plant.

There is a vast number of the species of this plant. 1. The tallest pyramidal *belflower*. 2. The blue peach-leaved *belflower*. 3. The white peach-leaved *belflower*. 4. Garden *belflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers, commonly called *Canterbury bells*. 5. Canary *belflower*, with ormach leaves and a tuberose root. 6. Blue *belflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampions*. 7. Venus looking-glass *belflower*, &c. *Miller.*

BELFO'UNDER. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *found.*] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

Those that make recorders know this, and likewise *belfounders* in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon.*

BE'LFRY. *n. s.* [*Beffroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till those, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, because bells were in it. The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curiously painted before, and will make a figure. *Gay.*

BELGA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*belle egard*, Fr.] A ſoft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly diſuſed.

Upon her eyelids many graces ſat,
Under the ſhadow of her even brows,
Working *belgards*, and amorous retreats. *Fairy Q.*

To BELI'E. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick.

Which durſt, with horſes hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial braſs, *belie* the thunder's ſound. *Dryd.*
The ſhape of man, and imitated beaſt,
The walk, the words, the geſture could ſupply,
The habit mimick, and the mien *belie*. *Dryden.*

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falſehood.

Sure there is none but fears a future ſtate;
And when the moſt obdurate ſwear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boaſtful tongues.
Dryden.

Paint, patches, jewels laid aſide,
At night aſtronomers agree,
The evening has the day *bely'd*,
And Phillis is ſome forty-three. *Prior.*

3. To calumniate; to raiſe falſe reports of any man.

Thou doſt *belie* him, Piercy, thou *belieſt* him;
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shakſp.*

4. To give a falſe repreſentation of any thing.

Uncle, for heav'n's ſake, comfortable word.—
—Should I do ſo, I ſhould *belie* my thoughts. *Shak.*
Tuſcan Valerus by force o'ercame,
And not *bely'd* his mighty father's name.
Dryden's Æneid.

In the diſpute whate'er I ſaid,
My heart was by my tongue *bely'd*;
And in my looks you might have read
How much I argued on your ſide. *Prior.*

5. To fill with lies. This ſeems to be its meaning here.

'Tis Flander, whoſe breath
Rides on the poſting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

BELIE'F. *n. ſ.* [from *believe*.]

1. Credit given to ſomething, which we know not of ourſelves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Thoſe comforts that ſhall never ceaſe,
Future, in hope, but preſent in *belief*. *Waller.*
Faith is a firm *aſſent* of the whole word of God, or his goſpel, commands, threats, and promiſes.
Wake.

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are ſufficient to give us as much as the leaſt ſpark of light concerning the very principal myſteries of our faith. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the profeſſors of faith.

In the heat of general perſecution, whereunto chriſtian *belief* was ſubject upon the firſt promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the ſufferings of martyrs. *Hooker.*

4. Perſuaſion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would fain ſubſcribe, and tempts *belief*.
Milton.

All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that ſtates will be found in their honour and obſervance of treaties. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superſtitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk ſometimes of wiſe men. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'EVABLE. *adj.* [from *believe*.] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.

To BELI'EVE. *v. a.* [ȝelyfan, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from ſome other reaſon than our perſonal knowledge.

Adherence to a propoſition which they are perſuaded, but do not know, to be true, is not ſeeing, but *believing*. *Locke.*

Ten thouſand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of thoſe who have ſpoken or written of them. *Watts's Log.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I ſpeak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus.*

To BELI'EVE. *v. n.*

1. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing.

They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Iſaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee.
Geneſis.

2. To exerciſe the theological virtue of faith.

Now God be prais'd, that to *believing* ſouls
Gives light in darkneſs, comfort in deſpair. *Shak.*

For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteouſneſs, and with the mouth confeſſion is made unto ſalvation. *Romans.*

3. With the particle *in*, to hold as an object of faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, ſo ſhall you be eſtabliſhed. *2 Chron.*

4. With the particle *upon*, to truſt; to place full confidence in; to reſt upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the ſons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. *John.*

5. *I believe*, is ſometimes uſed as a way of ſlightly noting ſome want of certainty or exactneſs.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as moſt ſteeples in England, yet a perſon, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BELI'EVER. *n. ſ.* [from *believe*.]

1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Diſcipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker.*

2. A profeſſor of Chriſtianity.

Infidels themſelves did diſcern, in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwiſe. *Hooker.*

If he which writeth do that which is forcible, how ſhould he which readeth be thought to do that which, in itſelf, is of no force to work belief, and to ſave *believers*? *Hooker.*

Myſteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the univerſal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apoſtles, and will be to the reſurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail againſt them. *Swift.*

BELI'EVINGLY. *adv.* [from *To believe*.] After a believing manner.

BELI'KE. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood*.]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the ſame woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was preſent, came furiouſly towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*

Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiſs in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakſpear.*

Joſephus affirmeth, that one of them remained in his time; meaning, *belike*, ſome ruin or foundation thereof. *Raleigh.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed in a ſenſe of irony, as *it may be ſuppoſed*.

We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meaneſt of them would diſdain. *Hooker.*

God appointed the ſea to one of them, and the land to the other, becauſe they were ſo great, that the ſea could not hold them both; or elſe, *belike*, if the ſea had been large enough, we might have gone a fiſhing for elephants. *Brerew. on Lang.*

BELI'VE, *adv.* [bilive, Sax. probably from bi and life, in the ſenſe of vivacity, ſpeed, quickneſs.] Speedily; quickly: a word out of uſe.

By that ſame way the direful dames to drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with ruſty blood,
And down to Pluto's houſe are come *belive*. *Fairy Q.*

BELL. *n. ſ.* [bel, Saxon; ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a baſin. See BALL.]

1. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the ſtroke of a clapper, hammer, or ſome other inſtrument ſtriking againſt it. *Bells* are in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

Your flock, aſſembled by the *bell*,
Encircled you to hear with reverence. *Shakſp.*
Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyſelf,
And bid the merry *bells* ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shak.*
Four *bells* admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five *bells* one hundred and twenty.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

He has no one neceſſary attention to any thing but the *bell*, which calls to prayers twice a-day.
Addiſon, Spectator.

2. It is uſed for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.

Where the bee ſucks, there ſuck I,
In a cowſlip's *bell* I lie. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*
The humming bees, that hunt the golden dew,
In ſummer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their *bells* to ſuck the balmy ſeed.
Dryden.

3. A ſmall hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a ſolid ball; which, when it is ſhaken, by bounding againſt the ſides, gives a ſound.

As the ox hath his yoke, the horſe his curb, and the falcon his *bells*, ſo hath man his deſires.
Shakſpeare's As you like it.

4. *To bear the bell.* To be the firſt; from the wether, that carries a *bell* among the ſheep, or the firſt horſe of a drove that has *bells* on his collar.

The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewill.*

5. *To ſhake the bells.* A phraſe in *Shakeſpeare*, taken from the *bells* of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him beſt,
The proudeſt he that holds up Lancaſter,
Dares ſtir a wing, if Warwick *ſhakes his bells*. *Shak.*

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of Auguſt, *bell*, and are ſometime ripe. *Mortimer.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj.* [from *bell* and *faſhion*.] Having the form of a bell; campaniform.

The thorn-apple riſes with a ſtrong round ſtalk, having large *bell-faſhioned* flowers at the joints.
Mortimer.

BELLE. *n. ſ.* [*beau*, *belle*, Fr.] A young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t' aſſault a gentle *belle*?
O ſay, what ſtranger cauſe, yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord? *Pope.*

BELLES LETTRES. n. f. [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no *fingular*.

The exactneſs of the other, is to admit of ſomething like diſcourſe, eſpecially in what regards the *belles lettres*. *Tatler.*

BE'LLIBONE. *n. f.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat. *belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodneſs. A word now out of uſe.

Pan may be proud that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*,
And Syrinx rejoice that ever was her lot
To bear ſuch a one. *Spenſer.*

BELLI'GERANT. } *adj.* [*belligor*, Lat.]
BELLI'GEROUS. } Waging war. *Dict.*

BE'LLING. *n. f.* A hunting term, ſpoke of a roe, when ſhe makes a noiſe in rutting time. *Dict.*

BELLI'POTENT. *adj.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puiſſant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

To BE'LLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]

1. To make a noiſe as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and *bellowed*; the green Neptune a ram, and bleated. *Shakeſpeare.*

What bull dares *bellow*, or what ſheep dares bleat,
Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*

But now the huſband of a herd muſt be
Thy mate, and *bellowing* ſons thy progeny. *Dryd.*

2. To make any violent outcry.

He faſten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,
As he'd burſt heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this ſenſe it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a baſe note. *Dryden.*

This gentleman is accuſtomed to roar and *bellow* ſo terribly loud, that he frightens us. *Tatler.*

4. To roar as the ſea in a ſtorm, or as the wind; to make any continued noiſe, that may cauſe terrour.

Till, at the laſt, he heard a dread ſound,
Which thro' the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound. *Spenſer.*

The riſing rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling ſeas rebound. *Dryden.*

BE'LLOWS. *n. f.* [bilg, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or *belly*. It has no *ſingular*; for we uſually ſay, *a pair of bellows*; but *Dryden* has uſed *bellows* as a *ſingular*.]

1. The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire.

Since ſighs, into my inward furnace turn'd,
For *bellows* ſerve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*

One, with great *bellows*, gather'd riſing air,
And with forc'd wind the fuel did enflame. *Fairfax.*

The ſmith prepares his hammer for the ſtroke,
While the lung'd *bellows* hiſſing fire provoke. *Dryd.*

The lungs, as *bellows*, ſupply a force of breath; and the *aſpera arteria* is as the note of *bellows*, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder.*

2. In the following paſſage it is *ſingular*.

Thou neither, like a *bellows*, ſwell it thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning maſs
Of melting ore. *Dryden.*

BE'LLUINE. *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beaſtly; belonging to a beaſt; ſavage; brutal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beaſts. At the rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the beſt. *Atterbury.*

BE'LLY. *n. f.* [*balg*, Dutch; *bol*, *bola*, Welſh.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels.

The body's members
Rebell'd againſt the *belly*; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulf it did remain,
I' th' midſt o' th' body, idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the reſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. In beaſts, it is uſed, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.

And the Lord ſaid unto the ſerpent, Upon thy *belly* ſhalt thou go, and duſt ſhalt thou eat, all the days of thy life. *Geneſis.*

3. The womb: in this ſenſe, it is commonly uſed ludicrouſly or familiarly.

I ſhall anſwer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's *belly*: the Moor is with child by you. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſecret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Primly's big *belly*. *Congreve.*

4. That part of man which requires food, in oppoſition to the *back*, or that which demands clothes.

They were content with a licentious life, wherein they might fill their *bellies* by ſpoil, rather than by labour. *Hayward.*

Whoſe god is their *belly*. *Phil.*

He that ſows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry *belly* before harveſt. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The part of any thing that ſwells out into a larger capacity.

Fortune ſometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is eaſy to be taken hold of; and after the *belly*, which is hard to graſp. *Bacon.*

An Iriſh harp hath the concave, or *belly*, not along the ſtrings, but at the end of the ſtrings. *Bacon.*

6. Any place in which ſomething is incloſed.

Out of the *belly* of hell cried I, and thou heardeſt my voice. *Jonah.*

To BE'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day waſtes, ſigns ceaſe to riſe,
For *bellying* earth, ſtill riſing up, denies
Their ſight a paſſage, and confines our eyes.
Creech's Manilius.

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds ſuſtain'd the ſail,
The *bellying* canvas ſtrutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

Loud rattling ſhakes the mountains and the plain,
Heav'n *bellies* downwards, and deſcends in rain. *Dryden.*

'Midſt theſe diſports, forget they not to drench
Themſelves with *bellying* goblets. *Philips.*

BE'LLYACHE. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *ache*.] The cholick; or pain in the bowels.

BE'LLYBOUND. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound*.] Diſeaſed, ſo as to be coſtive, and ſhrunk in the belly.

BE'LLY-FRETTING. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *fret*.]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horſe's belly with the foregirt.

2. A great pain in a horſe's belly, cauſed by worms. *Dict.*

BE'LLYFUL. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *full*.]

1. As much food as fills the belly, or ſatisfies the appetite.

2. It is often uſed ludicrouſly for more than enough; thus, King James told his ſon that he would have his *bellyful* of parliamentary impeachments.

BE'LLYGOD. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *god*.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

What infinite waſte they made this way, the only ſtory of Apicius, a famous *bellygod*, may ſuffice to ſhew. *Hakewill.*

BE'LLY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch*.] Starved.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion and the *belly-pinched* wolf
Keep their fur dry, unbonnetted he runs. *Shakeſp.*

BE'LLYROLL. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *roll*.] A roll ſo called, as it ſeems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two ſmall harrows that they clap on each ſide of the ridge, and ſo they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *bellyroll*, that goes between the ridges after they have ſow'd it. *Mortimer.*

BE'LLY-TIMBER. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food; materials to ſupport the belly.

Where *belly-timber*, above ground
Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras.*

The ſtrength of every other member
Is founded on your *belly-timber*. *Prior.*

BE'LLY-WORM. *n. f.* [from *belly* and *worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly.

BE'LMAN. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that ſhriek'd, the fatal *bellman*
Which gives the ſtern'ſt good night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where Titan's glowing paint the cieling warm'd,
Now hang the *bellman's* ſong, and paſted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay.*

The *bellman* of each pariſh, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Paſt twelve o'clock. *Swift.*

BE'LMETAL. *n. f.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made, being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

Belmetal has copper one thouſand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, braſs one hundred and fifty pounds. *Brown.*

Colours which ariſe on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton.*

To BELO'CK. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock*.] To faſten as with a lock.

This is the hand, which with a vow'd contract
Was laſt *belock'd* in thine. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'LOMANCY. *n. ſ.* [from βέλος and μαντία.]

Belomancy, or divination by arrows, hath been in requeſt with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To BELO'NG. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.

To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth.*

2. To be the province or buſineſs of.

There is no need of ſuch redreſs;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shakeſp.*

The declaration of theſe latent philoſophers *belongs* to another paper. *Boyle.*

To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belongs*. *Dryden.*

3. To adhere, or be appendant to.

He went into a deſart *belonging* to Bethſaida. *Luke.*

4. To have relation to.

To whom *belongeſt* thou? whence art thou? *1 Samuel.*

5. To be the quality or attributes of.

The faculties *belonging* to the ſupreme ſpirit, are unlimited and boundleſs, fitted and deſigned for infinite objects. *Cheyne.*

6. To be referred to; to relate to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. *1 Corinth.*

BELO'VED.

BELO'VED. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*. It is obſervable, that though the *participle* be of very frequent uſe, the *verb* is ſeldom or never admitted; as we ſay, you are much *beloved* by me, but not, I *belove* you.] Loved; dear.

I think it is not meet,
Mark Anthony, ſo well *below'd* of Cæſar,
[illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*
In likeneſs of a dove
The Spirit deſcended, while the Father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his *beloved* Son.
Milton.

BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low*.]

1. Under in place; not ſo high.
For all *below* the moon I would not leap. *Shak.*
He'll beat Auſidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.
The noble Venetians think themſelves equal at leaſt to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings. *Addiſon.*

3. Inferiour in excellence.
His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Manilius, as the fields are below the ſtars. *Felton.*

4. Unworthy of; unbefitting.
'Tis much *below* me on his throne to ſit;
But when I do, you ſhall petition it. *Dryden.*

BELO'W. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place neareſt the centre.
To men ſtanding *below* on the ground, thoſe that be on the top of Paul's ſeem much leſs than they are, and cannot be known, but, to men above, thoſe *below* ſeem nothing ſo much leſſened, and may be known. *Bacon.*
The upper region of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempeſts and winds *below*: the air here *below*; and therefore the obſcuring of the ſmaller ſtars, is a ſign of tempeſt following. *Bacon.*
His ſultry heat inſects the ſky,
The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryden.*
He ſaid, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And ſhew'd them all the ſhining fields *below*.
Dryden.

2. On earth, in oppoſition to *heaven*.
And let no tears from crying pity flow,
For one that's bleſs'd above, immortaliz'd *below*.
Smith.
The faireſt child of Jove,
Below as ever fought, and bleſs'd above. *Prior.*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead: oppoſed to *heaven* and *earth*.
The gladſome ghoſts in circling troops attend,
Delight to hover near, and long to know
What buſineſs brought him to the realms *below*.
Dryden.
When ſuff'ring ſaints aloft in beams ſhall glow,
And proſp'rous tyrants gnaſh their teeth *below*.
Tickell.

To BELO'WT. *v. a.* [from *be*, and *lowt*, a word of contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names. Obſolete.
Sieur Gaillard, when he heard a gentleman report, that at a ſupper they had not only good cheer, but alſo lavolty epigram, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowted* his cook, as an ignorant aſſiſion, that never dreſſed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden.*

BELSWA'GGER. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a whoremaſter.
You are a charitable *belſwagger*; my wife cried out fire, and you cried out for engines. *Dryden.*

BELT. *n. ſ.* [belt, Sax. *baltheus*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a ſword, or ſome weapon, is commonly hung.
He cannot buckle his diſtemper'd cauſe
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shakeſpeare.*
Ajax ſlew himſelf with the ſword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt* given him by Ajax. *South.*
Then ſnatch'd the ſhining *belt*, with gold inlaid;
The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dryd.*

BELWE'THER. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *wether*.] A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.
The fox will ſerve my ſheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their *belwether*. *Spenſer.*
To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a *belwether*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The flock of ſheep and *belwether* thinking to break into another's paſture, and being to paſs over another bridge, juſtled till both fell into the ditch. *Howell.*

To BELY'. See BELIE.

To BEMA'D. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad*.] To make mad; to turn the brain.
Making juſt report,
Of how unnatural and *bemadding* ſorrow
The king hath cauſe to plain. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEMI'RE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire*.] To drag or encumber in the mire; to ſoil by paſſing through dirty places.
Away they rode in homely ſort,
Their journey long, their money ſhort;
The loving couple well *bemir'd*;
The horſe and both the riders tir'd. *Swift.*

To BEMO'AN. *v. a.* [from *To moan*.] To lament; to bewail; to expreſs ſorrow for.
He falls, he fills the houſe with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans*. *Dryden.*
The gods themſelves the ruin'd ſeats *bemoan*,
And blame the miſchiefs that themſelves have done. *Addiſon.*

BEMO'ANER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the perſon that laments.

To BEMO'CK. *v. a.* [from *mock*.] To treat with *mocks*.
Bemock the moſteſt moon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [*be*, and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.
Thou ſhouldſt have heard in how miry a place, how ſhe was *bemoiled*, how he left her with the horſe upon her. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from *be* and *monſter*.] To make monſtrous.
Thou chang'd and ſelf-converted thing! for ſhame,
Bemonſter not thy feature. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEMU'SED. *adj.* [from *To muſe*.] Overcome with muſing; dreaming: a word of contempt.
Is there a parſon much *bemus'd* in beer,
A maudlin poetaſs, a rhiming peer? *Pope.*

BENCH. *n. ſ.* [benc, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A ſeat, diſtinguiſhed from a *ſtool* by its greater length.
The ſeats and *backes* ſhone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs ſat ſide by ſide about. *Spenſer.*
All Rome is pleas'd when Statius will rehearſe,
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verſe;
His lofty numbers with ſo great a guſt
They hear, and ſwallow with ſuch eager luſt:
But while the common ſuffrage crown'd his cauſe,
And broke the *benches* with their loud applauſe,
His muſe had ſtarv'd, had not a piece unmeet,
And by a player bought, ſupply'd her bread. *Dryd.*

2. A ſeat of juſtice; the ſeat where judges ſit.
To pluck down juſtice from your awful *bench*;
To trip the courſe of Law. *Shakeſpeare.*
Cyriac, whoſe grandſire on the royal *bench*
Of Britiſh Themis, with no mean applauſe,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar ſo often wrench. *Milton.*

3. The perſons ſitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the ſame way.
Fools to popular praiſe aſpire
Of publick ſpeeches, which worſe fools admire;
While, from both *benches*, with redoubled ſounds,
Th'applauſe of lords and commoners abounds. *Dryd.*

To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with benches.
'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and goodly to be ſeen,
The thick young graſs aroſe in freſher green. *Dryd.*

2. To ſeat upon a bench.
His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *bench*.] Thoſe gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are alſo called inner barriſters. The *benchers*, being the ſeniors of the houſe, are intruſted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treaſurer yearly choſen. *Blount. Chambers.*
I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn; a favour that is indulged me by ſeveral *benchers*, who are grown old with me. *Tatler.*

To BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent*; part. paſſ. *bended*, or *bent*. [benban, Saxon; *bander*, Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *pandare*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.
The rainbow compaſſeth the heaven with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Moſt High hath *bended* it. *Eccluſ.*
They *bend* their bows, they whirl their ſlings around:
Heaps of ſpent arrows fall, and ſtrew the ground;
And helms, and ſhields, and rattling arms reſound.
Dryden.

2. To direct to a certain point.
Octavius and Mark Anthony
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakeſp.*
Why doſt thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And ſtart ſo often when thou ſit'ſt alone? *Shak.*
Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bent*. *Fairfax.*
To that ſweet region was our voyage *bent*,
When winds, and ev'ry warning element,
Diſturb'd our courſe. *Dryden.*
Then, with a ruſhing ſound, th' aſſembly *bend*
Diverſe their ſteps; the rival rout aſcend
The royal dome. *Pope.*

3. To apply to a certain purpoſe; to intend the mind.
Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things wherewith they have been accuſtomed, be good or evil. *Hooker.*
He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakeſpeare.*
When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind on thoughts to any publick buſineſs. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for uſe: a metaphor taken from bending the bow.
I'm ſettled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shakeſp.*
As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird aſked him what he was doing? *L'Eſtrange.*

5. To incline.
But when to miſchief mortals *bend* their will,
How ſoon they find fit inſtruments of ill! *Pope.*

6. To ſubdue; to make ſubmiſſive: as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brows; to frown.
Some have been ſeen to bite their pen, ſcratch their head, *bend their brows*, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper. *Camden.*

To

To BEND. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.
2. To lean or jut over.

These is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakspeare.*

3. To resolve; to determine: in this sense the participle is commonly used.

Not so, for once, in league they sweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on mischief, bear the waves before. *Dryd.*

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's still severely *bent* against himself;
Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease.
Addison.

A flare of flattery, which they are *bent* upon with so much eagerness and obstinacy. *Addison.*

He is every where *bent* on instruction, and avoids all manner of digressions. *Addison.*

4. To be submissive; to bow.

The sons of them that afflicted thee shall come *bending* unto thee. *Isaiah.*

BEND. *n. s.* [from *To bend.*]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did shake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that fame eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,
Did lose its lustre. *Shakspeare.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. *Skinner.*

3. [With heralds.] One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but, when charged, a third part of the escutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. *Harris.*

BE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

BE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *To bend.*]

1. The person who bends.
2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are used to other.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

BE'NDWITH. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BENE'APED. *adj.* [from *neap*] A ship is said to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Dict.*

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneoð, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place: opposed to *above*.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to rest retir'd. *Dryden.*

Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurel grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborne or overwhelmed by some pressure.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shakspeare.*

And oft on roots their tender wings they tear,
And sink *beneath* the burdens which they bear.
Dryden.

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*. *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbefeeming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station, not omit or do any thing which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I destroyed the Amorite before them; I destroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath*. *Amos.*

The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer.*

2. Below, as opposed to *heaven*.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*. *Exodus.*

Trembling I view the dread abyss *beneath*,
Hell's horrid mansions, and the realms of death.
Yalden.

BE'NEDICT. *adj.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities: an old physical term.

It is not a small thing won in physick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as strong purgers as those that are not without some malignity. *Bacon.*

BENEDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronunciation of happiness.

A sov'reign shame so bows him; his unkindness,
That shipt her from his *benediction*, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his dog-hearted daughters. *Shakspeare.*

From him will raise
A mighty nation; and upon him show'r
His *benediction* so, that, in his seed,
All nations shall be blest. *Milton.*

2. The advantage conferred by blessing.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament: adversity is the blessing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

3. Acknowledgments for blessings received; thanks.

Could he less expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Milt.*

Such ingenious and industrious persons are delighted in searching out natural curiosities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praises and *benedictions*. *Ray.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot.

What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly such before *benediction*. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.
2. The benefit conferred: which is the more usual sense.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expression of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to some public charity: it is used with *of*, but oftener with *to*, before the person benefited.

Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods,
Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,
Worshipt with temple, priest, and sacrifice. *Milt.*

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the oateness not to acknowledge his *benefactor*.
Dryden.

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my understanding. *Addison.*

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, must needs be a common enemy to mankind.
Swift.

BENEFA'CTRESS. *n. s.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE. *n. s.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings, be they dignities or others. *Cowell.*

And of the priest ofttimes 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aspire. *Spenser.*

Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,
And, undepriv'd, his *benefice* forsook. *Dryden.*

BE'NEFICED. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Possessed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The usual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious person was one moiety of the benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENE'FICENCE. *n. s.* [from *beneficent.*] The practice of doing good; active goodness.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to so many persons; yet you have lost as few days as Aurelius. *Dryden.*

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miseries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENE'FICENT. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition; *beneficence* being kindness, or *benignity* exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any less than the most wise and *beneficent* being, the great God. *Hale.*

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*,
Delightest in building cities. *Prior.*

BENEFI'CIAL. adj. [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful: with *to* before the person benefited.

Not any thing is made to be *beneficial to* him, but all things for him, to shew beneficence and grace in them. *Hooker.*

This supposition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, consequently to be very *beneficial to* mankind. *Tillotson.*

The war, which would have been most *beneficial to* us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the present revolutions in circular orbs more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the first access of such a disease, any deobstruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*.
Arbuthnot.

BENEFI'CIAL. *n. s.* An old word for a benefice.

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *beneficial*. *Spenser.*

BENEFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFI'CIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *beneficial.*] Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of their objects be commendable for their contemplation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness*.
Hale.

BENEFI'CIARY. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to be made a feudatary, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the seignory in chief of the pope. *Bacon.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *n. s.* He that is in possession of a benefice.

A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFIT.

BE'NEFIT. *n. ſ.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindneſs; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* ſhall prove
Not well diſpos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bleſs the Lord, O my ſoul, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Pſalms.*

Offer'd life
Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith, not void of works. *Milton.*

2. Advantage; profit; uſe.

The creature abateth his ſtrength for the *benefit* of ſuch as put their truſt in thee. *Wiſdom.*

3. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church. When a prieſt, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a ſecular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himſelf of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in caſe of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy*, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of ſuch felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and is burnt in the hand, and let free for the firſt time, if the ordinary's commiſſioner, or deputy, ſtanding by, do ſay, *Legit ut clericus*; or, otherwiſe, ſuffereth death for his tranſgreſſion. *Cowell.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What courſe I mean to hold,
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was ſo far from *benefiting* the ſtate, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. *Arbuthnot.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. a.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I ſhall ſpare. *Milton.*

BENE'MPT. *adj.* [See NEMPT.] Named; marked out. an obſolete word.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou ſhalt gain,
Than kid or coſſet, which I thee *benempt*;
Then up, I ſay. *Spenſer.*

To BENE'T. *v. a.* [from *net*.] To entangle; to ſurround as with toils.

Being thus *beſet* round with villains,
Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane
They had begun the play. *Shakeſpeare.*

BENE'VOLENCE. *n. ſ.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.]

1. Diſpoſition to do good; kindneſs; charity; good will.

Graſp the whole worlds of reaſon, life, and ſenſe,
In one cloſe ſyſtem of *benevolence*. *Pope.*

2. The good done; the charity given.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was deviſed by Edward IV. for which he ſuſtained much envy. It was aboliſhed by Richard III. *Bacon.*

BENE'VOLENT. *adj.* [*benevolens*, *benevolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wiſe. *Pope.*

Nature all
Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee. *Thomſon.*

BENE'VOLENTNESS. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *benevolence*.

BENGA'L. *n. ſ.* [from *Bengal* in the Eaſt Indies.] A ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff, made of ſilk and hair, for women's apparel.

BE'NJAMIN. *n. ſ.* A plant.

BE'NJAMIN. *n. ſ.* A gum. See BENZOIN.

To BENI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *night*.]

1. To involve in darkneſs; to darken; to ſhrowd in the ſhades of night.

He that has light within his own clear breaſt
May ſit i' th' center, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark ſoul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day ſun;
Himſelf is his own dungeon. *Milton.*

Thoſe bright ſtars that did adorn our hemiſphere, as thoſe dark ſhades that did *benight* it, vaniſh. *Boyle.*

A ſtorm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the ſky. *Garth.*

The miſerable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benumm'd with froſts,
Under the polar Bear. *Philips.*

2. To ſurpriſe with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the ſight of a candle, I ſaw a good way off, directed me to a young ſhepherd's houſe. *Sidney.*

Here ſome *benighted* angel, in his way,
Might eaſe his wings; and, ſeeing heav'n appear
In its beſt work of mercy, think it there. *Dryden.*

3. To debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

But what ſo long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is ſought,
Shall in this age to Britain firſt be ſhown. *Dryden.*

BENI'GN. *adj.* [*benignus*, Lat. It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preſerved in *benignity*.]

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See BENEFICENT.

This turn hath made amends! Thou haſt fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign*!
Giver of all things fair. *Milton.*

So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men *benign*. *Milton.*

We owe more to Heav'n, than to the ſword,
The with'd return of ſo *benign* a lord. *Waller.*

What Heav'n beſtows upon the earth, in kind influences and *benign* aſpects, is paid it back in ſacrifice and adoration. *South.*

They who delight in the ſuffering of inferiour creatures, will not be very compaſſionate or *benign*. *Locke.*

Diff'rent are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men. *Prior.*

2. Wholeſome; not malignant.

Theſe ſalts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy perſons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they diſcover in cachexies. *Arbuthnot.*

BENIGN *Diſeaſe*, is when all the uſual ſymptoms appear in the ſmall-pox, or any acute diſeaſe, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes. *Quincy.*

BENI'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *benign*.]

1. Graciouſneſs; goodneſs.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their converſion. *Brown.*

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it. *South.*

2. Actual kindneſs.

He which uſe is the benefit of any ſpecial *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conſcience. *Hooker.*

The king was deſirous to eſtabliſh peace rather by *benignity* than blood. *Hayward.*

3. Salubrity; wholeſome quality; friendlineſs to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in ſanguine than in cholerick bodies, by reaſon of the *benignity* of the ſerum, which ſendeth out better matter for a callus. *Wiſeman.*

BENI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly; graciouſly.

'Tis amazement, more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move;
If his ſplendour wait on thine,
Yet they ſo *benignly* ſhine,
I would turn my dazzled ſight
To behold their milder light. *Waller.*

Oh, truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as he roſe, *benignly* ſo he ſet. *Prior.*

BE'NISON. *n. ſ.* [*benir*, to bleſs; *beniſſons*, Fr.] Bleſſing; benediction: not now uſed, unleſs ludicrouſly.

We have no ſuch daughter; nor ſhall ever ſee
That face of hers again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our *beniſon*. *Shak.*

Unmuffle, ye fair ſtars, and thou, fair moon,
That wont'ſt to love the traveller's *beniſon*. *Milton.*

BE'NNET. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with *avens*.

BENT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *To bend*.]

1. The ſtate of being bent; a ſtate of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little. *Walton.*

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers ſubtle inquiries concerning the ſtrength required to the bending of bows; the force they have in the diſcharge, according to the ſeveral *bents*; and the ſtrength required to be in the ſtring of them. *Wilkins.*

3. Declivity.

A mountain flood,
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood;
Beneath the lowring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple ſtood of Mars armipotent. *Dryden.*

4. Utmoſt power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyſelf,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shakeſp.*

We both obey,
And here give up ourſelves, in the full *bent*,
To lay our ſervice freely at your feet. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Application of the mind; ſtrain of the mental powers.

The underſtanding ſhould be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the ſtrength of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by inſenſible degrees. *Locke.*

6. Inclination; diſpoſition towards ſomething.

O who does know the *bent* of women's fantaſy?
Spenſer.

To your own *bents* diſpoſe you; you'll be found,
Be you beneath the ſky. *Shakeſpeare.*

He knew the ſtrong *bent* of the country towards the houſe of York. *Bacon.*

Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,
The *bent* of nature! *Milton.*

The golden age was firſt; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reaſon knew;
And, with a native *bent*, did good purſue. *Dryden.*

Let there be propenſity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the ſame ſedulity and indefatigable induſtry. *South.*

'Tis odds but the ſcale turns at laſt on nature's ſide, and the evidence of one or two ſenſes gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the five. *Atterbury.*

7. Determination; fixed purpoſe.

Then embelliſh words no more into inſufficiency in the mean while, is uſed, but to the wilful *bent* of their obſtinate hearts againſt it. *Hooker.*

Yet we ſaw them forced to give way to the *bent* and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government. *Temple.*

8. Turn of the temper, or diſpoſition; ſhape, or faſhion, ſuperinduced by art.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they ſcowl at. *Shakeſpeare.*

Two of them have the very *bent* of honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then thy ſtrait law runs for virtue in my ſight,
The crooked line of ſin only the right;
My reaſon to the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and guided by thy ſkilful hand. *Dryd.*

9. Ten-

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exercising the underſtanding in the ſeveral ways of reaſoning, teacheth the mind ſuppleneſs, to apply itſelf more dexterouſly to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its reſearches. *Locke.*

10. A ſtalk of graſs, called *bent-graſs*.

His ſpear, a *bent* both ſtiff and ſtrong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horſe-fly's tongue,
Whoſe ſharpneſs nought reverſed. *Drayt. Nymph.*

Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little duſt, like the duſt of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluſter, in the firſt coming forth. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

June is drawn in a mantle of dark graſs-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair. *Peacham.*

BE'NTING *Time.* [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

Bare benting times, and moulting months, may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home. *Dryden.*

To BENU'M. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the ſenſation and uſe of any part by cold, or by ſome obſtruction.

So ſtings a ſnake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmleſs lay, with cold *benumm'd*, before. *Fanſax.*

The winds blow moiſt and keen, which bids us ſeek
Some better ſhroud, ſome better warmth, to cheriſh
Our limbs *benumm'd*. *Milton.*

My ſinews ſlacken, and an icy ſtiffneſs
Benums my blood. *Denham.*

It ſeizes upon the vitals, and *benums* the ſenſes, and where there is no ſenſe, there can be no pain. *South.*

Will they be the leſs dangerous, when warmth ſhall bring them to themſelves, becauſe they were once frozen and *benumm'd* with cold? *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To ſtupify.

Theſe accents were her laſt: the creeping death
Benumm'd her ſenſes dark, then ſtopp'd her breath. *Dryden.*

BENZO'IN. *n. ſ.* A medicinal kind of reſin imported from the Eaſt Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an inciſion in a tree, whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of the lemon-tree. The beſt comes from Siam, and is called *amygdaloides*, being interſperſed with white ſpots, reſembling broken almonds. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

The liquor we have diſtilled from *benzoin*, is ſubject to frequent viciſſitudes of fluidity and firmneſs. *Boyle.*

BENZOIN *Tree.* See BENJAMIN TREE.

To BEPA'INT. *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To cover with paint.

Thou know'ſt, the mask of night is on my face,
Elſe would a maiden bluſh *bepaint* my cheek. *Shak.*

To BEPI'NCH. *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches.

In their ſides, arms, thoſe leſs, all *bepincht*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to ſtart out. *Chapman.*

To BEPI'SS. *v. a.* [from *piſs*.] To wet with urine.

One cauſed, at a feaſt, a baſe pipe to be played, which made the knight *bepiſs* himſelf, to the great diverſion of all then preſent, as well as confuſion of himſelf. *Derham.*

To BEQUE'ATH. *v. a.* [cpiðe, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been diſinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had ſo liberally *bequeathed* to her. *Sidney.*

Let's chooſe executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not ſo—for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our depoſed bodies to the ground? *Shakeſp.*

My father *bequeathed* me by will but a poor thouſand crowns. *Shakeſpeare.*

Methinks this age ſeems reſolved to *bequeath* poſterity ſomewhat to remember it. *Glanville.*

For you, whom beſt I love and value moſt,
But to your ſervice I *bequeath* my ghoſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

BEQUE'ATHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *bequeath*.] A legacy. *Dict.*

BEQUE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from *bequeath*.] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himſelf; pretending an adoption, or *bequeſt*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confeſſor. *Hale.*

To BERA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *rattle*.] To fill with noiſe; to make a noiſe at in contempt.

Theſe are now the faſhion, and ſo *berattle* the common ſtages, ſo they call them, that many wearing rapiers are afraid of gooſequills, and dare ſcarce come thither. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'RBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*berberis*, ſometimes written *barberry*, which ſee.] A berry of a ſharp taſte, uſed for pickles.

Some never ripen to be ſweet, as tamarinds, *berberries*, crabs, ſloes, &c. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To BEREAVE. *v. n.* preter. *I bereaved*, or *bereft*; part. *bereft*. [bepeopian, Saxon.]

1. To ſtrip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle *of* before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me *of* all words,
Only my blood ſpeaks to you in my veins. *Mak.*

That when thou com'ſt to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'ſt *bereave* him *of* his wits with wonder. *Shakeſpeare.*

There was never a prince *bereaved of* his dependencies by his council, except there hath been an overgreatneſs in one counſellor. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The ſacred prieſts with ready knives *bereave*
The beaſts *of* life. *Dryden.*

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere ſavages, it is to *bereave* us *of* all arts and ſciences, of hiſtory and letters; nay *of* revealed religion too, that ineſtimable favour of Heaven. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed without *of*.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counſel, in this uttermoſt diſtreſs. *Milt.*

3. To take away from.

All your intereſt in thoſe territories
Is utterly *bereft* you, all is loſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

BIRE'AVEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *bereave*.] Deprivation. *Dict.*

BERE'FT. *part. paſſ.* of *bereave*.

The chief of other ſide *bereft* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the ſtrife. *Dryd.*

BERG. See BURROW.

BE'RGAMOT. *n. ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A ſort of pear, commonly called *burgamot*. See PEAR.

2. A ſort of eſſence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon-tree on a bergamot pear ſtock.

3. A ſort of ſnuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the eſſence rubbed into it.

BE'RGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [from bepg, Sax. and *maſter*.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyſhire miners.

BE'RGMOTE. *n. ſ.* [of bepg, a mountain, and mote, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controverſies among the Derbyſhire miners. *Blount.*

To BERHY'ME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To mention in rhyme, or verſes: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen wench; marry, ſhe had a better love to *berhyme* her. *Shakeſpear.*

I ſought no homage from [illegible],
I kept, like Aſian [illegible], from their light.
Poems I heeded, now *berhym'd* ſo long,
No more than thou, great George! a birth-day ſong. *Pope.*

BERLI'N. *n. ſ.* [from *Berlin*, the city where they were firſt made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin author all!
Nor think your verſes ſterling,
Though with a golden pen you trawl,
And ſcribble in a *berlin*. *Swift.*

BERME. n. ſ. [Fr. in fortification.] A ſpace of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and the ſide of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; ſometimes paliſadoed. *Harris.*

To BERO'B. *v. a.* [from *rob*.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away ſomething from him by ſtealth or violence. Not uſed.

Sh[illegible] ah dear Lord! what evil ſtar
On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad,
That of yourſelf you thus *robbed* are? *Barry.*

BE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [bepg, Sax. from bepan, to bear.] Any ſmall fruit, with many ſeeds or ſmall ſtones.

She ſmote the ground, the which ſtraight forth did yield
A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* ſpread,
That all the gods admired. *Spenſer.*

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome *berries* thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſeſt quality. *Shakeſp.*

To BE'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BERRY-BEARING *Cedar.* [*cedrus baccifera*, Lat.] The leaves are ſquamoſe, ſomewhat like thoſe of the cypreſs. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The fruit is a berry, incloſing three hard ſeeds in each. The wood is of great uſe in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the ſhittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made. *Miller.*

BERRY-BEARING *Orach.* See MULBERRY BLIGHT.

BERT, is the ſame with our *bright*; in the Latin, *illuſtris* and *clarus*. So *Ebert*, *eternally famous* or *bright*; *Sigbert*, *famous conqueror*. And ſhe who was termed by the Germans *Bertha*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is obſerved by *Liutprandus*. Of the ſame ſort were theſe, *Phædrus*, *Epiphanius*, *Beatus*, *Lampridius*, *Fulgentius*, *Illuſtrius*. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BERTH. *n. ſ.* [with ſailors.] See BIRTH.

BERTRAM.

Be'arham. *n. ſ.* [*ſpeculum*, Lat.] A ſort of herb, called alſo *baſtard pellitory*.

Be'ryl. *n. ſ.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

May thy billows roul aſhore
The *beryl* and the golden ore. *Milton.*

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine ſort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, ſometimes with a caſt of yellow, and more tranſparent than the common cornelian. *Woodward.*

To Beſcre'en. *v. a.* [from *ſcreen*.] To cover with a ſcreen; to ſhelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus *beſcreen'd* in night,
So ſtumbleſt on my counſel? *Shakeſpeare.*

To Beſe'ech. *v. a.* pret. I *beſought*, I have *beſought*. [from *ræcan*, Sax. *verſoeken*, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to ſupplicate; to implore: ſometimes before a perſon.

I *beſeech* you, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read. *Shakeſpeare.*

I *beſeech* thee for my ſon Oneſimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds. *Philemon*, 10.

I, in the anguiſh of my heart, *beſeech* you
To quit the dreadful purpoſe of your ſoul. *Addiſon.*

2. To beg; to aſk: before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and *beſought*
His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint. *Milton.*

Before I come to them, I *beſeech* your patience, whilſt I ſpeak ſomething to ourſelves here preſent. *Spratt.*

To Beſe'em. *v. n.* [*bezemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of ſpeech, or behaviour, *beſeemeth* us in our prayers to Almighty God? *Hooker.*

This overſight
Beſeems thee not, in whom ſuch virtues ſpring. *Fairfax.*

Verona's ancient citizens
Caſt by their brave *beſeeming* ornaments. *Shakeſp.*

What thoughts he had, *beſeems* not me to ſay;
Though ſome ſurmiſe he went to faſt and pray. *Dryden.*

Beſe'en. *particip.* [from *beſit*, *Skinner*. This word I have only found in *Spenſer*.] Adapted; adjuſted; becoming.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Armed in antique robes down to the ground,
And ſad habiliments right well *beſeen*. *Fairy Q.*

To Beſe't. *v. a.* pret. I *beſet*; I have *beſet*. [be]ſettan, Sax.]

1. To beſiege; to hem in; to incloſe; as with a ſiege.

Follow him that's fled;
The thicket is *beſet*, he cannot 'ſcape. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now, Cæſar, let thy troops *beſet* our gates,
And bar each avenue——
Cato ſhall open to himſelf a paſſage. *Addiſon.*

I know thou look'ſt on me as on a wretch
Beſet with ills, and cover'd with misfortunes. *Addiſon.*

2. To waylay; to ſurround.

Draw forth thy weapon, we're *beſet* with thieves;
Reſcue thy miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The only righteous in a world perverſe,
And therefore hated, therefore ſo *beſet*
With foes, for daring ſingle to be juſt. *Milton.*

True fortitude I take to be the quiet poſſeſſion of a man's ſelf, and an undiſturbed doing his duty, whatever evil *beſets*, or danger lies in his way. *Locke.*

3. To embarraſs; to perplex; to entangle without any means of eſcape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *beſet*. *Shak.*

Thus Adam, ſore *beſet*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Sure, or I read her viſage much amiſs,
Or grief *beſets* her hard. *Rowe.*

We be in this world *beſet* with ſundry uneaſineſſes, diſtracted with different deſires. *Locke.*

4. To fall upon; to harraſs. Not uſed.

But they him ſpying, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him aſſail
With ſtrokes of mortal ſteel. *Fairy Queen.*

To Beshre'w. *v. a.* [The original of this word is ſomewhat obſcure: as it evidently implies *to wiſh ill*, ſome derive it from *beſchryen*, Germ. to enchant. *Topſel*, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *ſhrew mouſe*, an animal, ſays he, ſo poiſonous, that its bite is a ſevere curſe. A *ſhrew* likewiſe ſignifies a ſcolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To wiſh a curſe to.

Nay, quoth the cock, but I *beſhrew* us both,
If I believe a ſaint upon his oath. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To happen ill to.

Beſhrew thee, couſin, which did'ſt lead me forth
Of that ſweet way I was in to deſpair. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now much *beſhrew* my manners, and my pride,
If Hermia meant to ſay Lyſander lied. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beſi'de. } Beſi'des. } *prep.* [from *be* and *ſide*.]

1. At the ſide of another; near.

Beſide the hearſe a fruitful palmtree grows,
Ennobled ſince by this great funeral. *Fairfax.*

He cauſed me to ſit down *beſide* him. *Bacon.*

At his right hand, Victory
Sat eagle-wing'd: *beſide* him hung his bow. *Milton.*

Fair Lavinia fled the fire
Before the gods, and ſtood *beſide* her ſire. *Dryden.*

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;
Fair is the daiſy that *beſide* her grows. *Gay.*

Now under hanging mountains,
Beſide the falls of fountains,
Unheard, unknown,
He makes his moan. *Pope.*

2. Over and above.

Doubtleſs, in man there is a nature found,
Beſide the ſenſes, and above them far. *Sir J. Davies.*

In brutes, *beſides* the exerciſe of ſenſitive perception and imagination, there are lodged inſtincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty. *Hale.*

We may be ſure there were great numbers of wiſe and learned men, *beſide* thoſe whoſe names are in the Chriſtian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's hiſtory. *Addiſon on Chriſt. Religion.*

Precepts of morality, *beſides* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abſtracted from ideas of ſenſe. *Addiſon.*

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we ſay, ſome things are *beſide* nature, ſome are *contrary* to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a neceſſary connexion of cauſes; but they believed, that God doth act *præter & contra naturam*, *beſides* and againſt nature. *Bramhall.*

To ſay a thing is a chance, as it relates to ſecond cauſes, ſignifies no more, than that there are ſome events *beſide* the knowledge, purpoſe, expectation, and power of ſecond cauſes. *South.*

Providence often diſpoſes of things by a method *beſide*, and above, the diſcoveries of man's reaſon. *South.*

It is *beſide* my preſent buſineſs to enlarge upon this ſpeculation. *Locke.*

4. Out of; in a ſtate of deviating from.

You are too wilful blame,
And, ſince your coming here, have done
Enough to put him quite *beſide* his patience. *Shak.*

Of vagabonds we ſay,
That they are ne'er *beſide* their way. *Hudibras.*

Theſe may ſerve as landmarks, to ſhew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *beſides* it. *Locke.*

5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as, *beſide himſelf*; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be carried *beſides themſelves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not diſcover ſomewhat more fitneſs in men of gravity, than in children. *Hooker.*

Only be patient, till we have appeaſ'd
The multitude, *beſide themſelves* with fear. *Shak.*

Feſtus ſaid with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beſide thyſelf*; much learning doth make thee mad. *Acts.*

Besi'des. } *adv.*

1. More than that; over and above.

If Caſſio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly; and, *beſides*, the Moor
May unfold me to him; there ſtand I in peril. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beſides, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. *Dryden.*

That man that doth not know thoſe things, which are of neceſſity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *beſides*. *Taylor.*

Some wonder, that the Turk never attacks their treaſury. But, *beſides* that he has attempted it formerly with no ſucceſs, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye. *Addiſon.*

2. Not in this number; out of this ſtate not included here.

The men ſaid unto Lot, Haſt thou here any ſons *beſides*? *Genes.*

Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world *beſides*, muſt keep faith among themſelves. *Locke.*

All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the ſmall circle of our foes or friends;
To all *beſide* as much an empty ſhade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæſar dead. *Pope.*

And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm thoſe who charm the world *beſide*. *Pope.*

Besi'dery. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of pear.

To Besi'ege. *v. a.* [from *ſiege*.] To beleaguer; to lay ſiege to; to beſet with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortreſs, by ſurrounding it with an army, and forcing the defendants, either by violence or famine, to give admiſſion.

And he ſhall *beſiege* thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deuteronomy.*

The queen, with all the northern earls and lords,
Intends here to *beſiege* you in your caſtle. *Shakeſp.*

Besi'eger. *n. ſ.* [from *beſiege*.] One employed in a ſiege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the *beſiegers* have not the worſe of the bargain. *Locke.*

To Besli'bber. *v. a.* [from *ſlubber*.] To dawb; to ſmear.

He perſuaded us to tickle our noſes with ſtrawgraſs, and make them bleed; and then *beſlubber* our garments with it, and ſwear it was the blood of true men. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Besme'ar. *v. a.* [from *ſmear*.]

1. To bedawb; to overſpread with ſomething that ſticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Beſmear'd with precious balm, whoſe virtuous might
Did heal his wounds. *Fairy Queen.*

That face of his I do remember well;
Yet when I ſaw it laſt, it was *beſmear'd*
As black as Vulcan. *Shakeſpeare.*

Firſt Moloch, horrid king! *beſmear'd* with blood
Of human ſacrifice, and parents tears. *Parad. Loſt.*

Her fainting hand let fall the ſword, *beſmear'd*
With blood. *Denham.*

Her guſhing blood the pavement all *beſmear'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To ſoil; to foul.

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *beſmear* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Besmi'rch. *v. a.* To ſoil; to diſcolour. Not in uſe.

Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no ſoil of cautel doth *beſmirch*
The virtue of his will. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our gayneſs and our gilt are all *beſmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shak.*

To Besmo'ke. *v. n.* [from *ſmoke.*]
To foul with ſmoke.
To harden or dry in ſmoke.

To Besmu't. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

Besom. *n. ſ.* [beſm, berma, Sax.] An inſtrument to ſweep with.

Bacon commended an old man that ſold *beſoms*, a proud young fellow came to him for a *beſom* upon truſt; the old man ſaid, Borrow of thy back and belly, they will never aſk thee again; I ſhall dun thee every day. *Bacon.*

I will ſweep it with the *beſom* of deſtruction, ſaith the Lord of hoſts. *Iſaiah*, xiv. 22.

To Beso'rt. *v. a.* [from *ſort.*] To ſuit; to fit; to become.

Such men as may *beſort* your age,
And know themſelves and you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beso'rt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.

I crave fit diſpoſition for my wife,
With ſuch accommodation and *beſort*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Beso't. *v. a.* [from *ſot.*]
To infatuate; to ſtupify; to dull; to take away the ſenſes.

Swiniſh gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidſt his gorgeous feaſt,
But, with *beſotted* baſe ingratitude,
Crams, and blaſphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

Or fools *beſotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to ſhift betimes. *Hudibras.*

He is *beſotted*, and has loſt his reaſon; and what then can there be for religion to take hold of him by? *South.*

2. To make to doat, with *on*. Not much uſed.

Paris, you ſpeak
Like one *beſotted on* your ſweet delights. *Shakeſp.*

Truſt not thy beauty; but reſtore the prize
Which he, *beſotted on* that face and eyes,
Would rend from us. *Dryden.*

Beso'ught. [*preterite* and *part. paſſive* of *beſeech*; which ſee.]

Haſten to appeaſe
Th' incenſed Father, and th' incenſed Son,
While pardon may be found, in time *beſought*. *Milton.*

To Bespa'ngle. *v. a.* [from *ſpangle.*] To adorn with ſpangles; to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining.

Nor Venice's locks firſt roſe ſo bright,
The heav'ns *beſpangling* with diſhevell'd light. *Pope.*

To Bespa'tter. *v. a.* [from *ſpatter.*]
To ſoil by throwing filth; to ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water.

Thoſe who will not take vice into their boſoms, ſhall yet have it *beſpatter* their faces.
Government of the Tongue.

His weapons are the ſame which women and children uſe; a pin to ſcratch, and a ſquirt to *beſpatter*. *Swift.*

To aſperſe with reproach.

Fair Britain, in the monarch bleſt
Whom never faction could *beſpatter*. *Swift.*

To Bespa'wl. *v. a.* [from *ſpawl.*] To daub with ſpittle.

To Bespe'ak. *v. a. beſpoke*, or *beſpake*; I have *beſpoke*, or *beſpoken*. [from *ſpeak.*]
To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or againſt a future time.

A lover will marry, make your loves to me;
Shakeſpeare.

Plate in the ſhip your worſhip did *beſpeak*. *Shak.*

When Eſdras came to Strutt's eſtate, his tradeſmen waited upon him to *beſpeak* his cuſtom. *Arbuth.*

A liberty which ought to be encouraged, and accordingly many [illegible] were *beſpoke*. *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by ſo tedious a *beſpeaking* of him. *Dryden.*

3. To forbode; to tell ſomething beforehand.

They ſtarted fears, *beſpoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognoſticks, in order to ſcare the allies.
Swift.

4. To ſpeak to; to addreſs. This ſenſe is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight ſhe 'gan to cheer,
And, in her modeſt manner, thus *beſpake*,
Dear knight. *Fairy Queen.*

At length with indignation thus he broke
His awful ſilence, and the powers *beſpoke*. *Dryden.*

Then ſtaring on her with a ghaſtly look,
And hollow voice, he thus the queen *beſpoke*. *Dryd.*

5. To betoken; to ſhow.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had ſo little of the figure of a man, that it *beſpoke* him rather a monſter. *Locke.*

He has diſpatch'd me hence,
With orders that *beſpeak* a mind compos'd. *Addiſ.*

Bespe'aker. *n. ſ.* [from *beſpeak.*] He that beſpeaks any thing.

They mean not with love to the *beſpeaker* of the work, but delight in the work itſelf. *Wotton.*

To Bespe'ckle. *v. a.* [from *ſpeckle.*] To mark with ſpeckles, or ſpots.

To Bespe'w. *v. a.* [from *ſpew.*] To daub with ſpew or vomit.

To Bespi'ce. *v. a.* [from *ſpice.*] To ſeaſon with ſpices.

Thou might'ſt *beſpice* a cup
To give mine enemy a laſting wink. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bespi't. *v. a.* I *beſpat*, or *beſpit*; I have *beſpit*, or *beſpitten*. [from *ſpit.*] To daub with ſpittle.

Bespo'ke. [*irreg. particip.* from *beſpeak*; which ſee.]

To Bespo't. *v. a.* [from *ſpot.*] To mark with ſpots.

Mildew reſts on the wheat, *beſpotting* the ſtalks with a different colour from the natural. *Mortimer.*

To Bespre'ad. *v. a.* preter. *beſpread*; part. paſſ. *beſpread.* [from *ſpread.*] To ſpread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *beſpread*. *Dryden*

The globe is equally *beſpread*; ſo that no place wants proper inhabitants. *Derham.*

To Blspri'nkle. *v. a.* [from *ſprinkle.*] To ſprinkle over; to ſcatter over.

Herod has imitating the father poet, whoſe life he had written, hath *beſprinkled* his work with many fabuloſities. *Brown.*

A purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood:
The bed *beſprinkles*, and bedews the ground. *Dryd.*

To Bespu'tter. *v. a.* [from *ſputter.*] To ſputter over ſomething; to dawb any thing by ſputtering, or throwing out ſpittle upon it.

Best. *adj.* the *ſuperlative* from *good.* [bet, betepa, betyt, good, better, beſt, Saxon.]

1. Moſt good; that which has good qualities in the higheſt degree.

And he will take your fields, even the *beſt* of them, and give them to his ſervants 1 *Sam.* viii. 14.

When the *beſt* things are not poſſible, the *beſt* may be made of thoſe that are. *Hooker.*

When he is *beſt*, he is little more than a man; and when he is worſt, he is little better than a beaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

I think it a good argument to ſay, the infinitely wiſe God hath made it ſo, and therefore it is *beſt*. But it is too much confidence of our own wiſdom, to ſay, I think it *beſt*, and therefore God hath made it ſo. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the *beſt* actions, and makes them ſins. *Addiſon.*

2. *The beſt.* The utmoſt power; the ſtrongeſt endeavour; the moſt; the higheſt perfection.

I profeſs not talking: only this,
Let each man do his *beſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The duke did his *beſt* to come down. *Bacon.*

He does this to the *beſt* of his power. *Locke.*

My friend, ſaid he, our [illegible] *beſt*. *Addiſon.*

3. *To make the beſt.* To carry to its greateſt perfection; to improve to the utmoſt.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may *make the beſt* of them, except there be ſome ſpecial cauſe of caution. *Bacon.*

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnaſchar, in order to *make the beſt* of it, laid it out in glaſſes. *Addiſon.*

We ſet ſail, and *made the beſt* of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo.
Addiſon.

Best. *adv.* [from *well.*] In the higheſt degree of goodneſs.

He ſhall dwell in that place which he ſhall chooſe, in one of thy gates, where it liketh him *beſt*.
Deut. xxiii. 16.

Best is ſometimes uſed in compoſition.

Theſe latter *beſt-be truſt ſpies* had ſome of them further inſtructions, to draw off the beſt friends and ſervants of Perkin, by making remonſtrances to them, how weakly his enterpriſe and hopes were built. *Bacon.*

By this law of loving even our enemies, the chriſtian religion diſcovers itſelf to be the moſt generous and *beſt natured* inſtitution that ever was in the world. *Tillotſon.*

To Besta'in. *v. a.* [from *ſtain.*] To mark with ſtains; to ſpot.

We will not line his thin *beſtained* cloke
With our pure honours. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Beste'ad. *v. a.* I *beſted*; I have *beſted.* [from *ſtead.*]

1. To profit.

Hence, vain deluſive joys!
The brood of folly, without father bred;
How little you *beſtead*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys! *Milton.*

2. To treat; to accommodate. This ſhould rather be *beſted.*

They ſhall paſs through it hardly *beſtead*, and hungry. *Iſaiah.*

Be'stial. *adj.* [from *beaſt.*]

1. Belonging to a beaſt, or to the claſs of beaſts.

His wild diſorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the *beſtial* citizens ſurprize. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of beaſts; brutal; below the dignity of reaſon or humanity; carnal.

I have loſt the immortal part of myſelf, and what remains is *beſtial*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Moreover urge his hateful luxury,
And *beſtial* appetite, in change of luſt. *Shakeſp.*

For thoſe, the race of Iſrael oft forſook
Their living ſtrength, and unfrequented left
His righteous altar, bowing lowly down
To *beſtial* gods. *Milton.*

The things promiſed are not groſs and carnal, ſuch as may court and gratify the moſt *beſtial* part of us. *Decay of Piety.*

Bestia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *beſtial.*] The quality of beaſts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater abſurdity, than to affirm *beſtiality* to be the eſſence of humanity, and darkneſs the center of light?
Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.

BE'STIALLY. *adv.* [from *beſtial.*] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To BESTI'CK. *v. a.* preter. I *beſtuck*; I have *beſtuck.* [from *ſtick.*] To ſtick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or ſpots here and there.

Truth ſhall retire,
Beſtuck with ſlanderous darts; and works of faith
Rarely to be found. *Milton.*

To BESTI'R. *v. a.* [from *ſtir.*]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men wont to watch
On duty, ſleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouze and *beſtir themſelves* ere well awake. *Milton.*

Beſtirs her then, and from each tender ſtalk
Whatever earth, all-bearing mother, yields,
She gathers. *Milton.*

But, as a dog that turns the ſpit,
Beſtirs himſelf, and plies his feet
To climb the wheel, but all in vain,
His own weight brings him down again. *Hudibras.*

What aileth them, that they muſt needs *beſtir themſelves* to get in air, to maintain the creature's life? *Ray.*

2. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* with a common word.

I am ſcarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have ſo *beſtirred* your valour, you cowardly raſcal! *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESTO'W. *v. a.* [*beſteden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon: commonly with *upon.*

All men would willingly have yielded him praiſe; but his nature was ſuch as to *beſtow* it *upon* himſelf, before any could give it. *Sidney.*

All the dedicated things of the houſe of the Lord did they *beſtow upon* Baadim. 2 *Chronicles*, xxiv. 7.

2. Sometimes with *to.*

Sir Julius Cæſar had, in his office, the diſpoſition of the ſix clerks places; which he had *beſtowed to* ſuch uſe as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*

3. To give as charity or bounty.

Our Saviour doth plainly witneſs, that there ſhould not be ſo much as a cup of cold water *beſtowed* for his take, without reward. *Hooker.*

And though he was unſatisfied in getting,
Which was a ſin; yet in *beſtowing*, madam,
He was moſt princely. *Shakeſpeare.*

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;
For what the pow'rful takes not, he *beſtows.* *Dryd.*

You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your own, but to *beſtow* on wanting merit. *Dryden.*

4. To give in marriage.

Good reverend father, make my perſon yours;
And tell me how you would *beſtow* yourſelf. *Shak.*

I could have *beſtowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler.*

5. To give as a preſent.

Pure oil and incenſe on the fire they throw,
And fat of victims which his friends *beſtow.* *Dryd.*

6. To apply.

The ſea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwiſe the whole force of the war would infallibly have been *beſtowed* there. *Swift.*

7. To lay out upon.

And thou ſhalt *beſtow* that money for whatſoever thy ſoul luſteth after, for oxen, ſheep, or for wine. *Deut.* xiv. 26.

8. To lay up; to ſtow; to place.

And when he came to the Tower, he took them from their hand, and *beſtowed* them in the houſe. 2 *Kings*, v. 24.

BESTO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *beſtow.*] Giver; he that confers any thing; diſpoſer.

They all agree in making one ſupreme God; and that there are ſeveral beings that are to be worſhipped under him; ſome as the *beſtowers* of thrones, but ſubordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfl.*

2

BESTRA'UGHT. *participle.* [Of this *participle* I have not found the *verb*; by analogy we may derive it from *beſtraught*; perhaps it is corrupted from *diſtraught.*] Diſtracted; mad; out of one's ſenſes; out of one's wits.

Aſk Marian, the fat alewife, if ſhe knew me not. What! I am not *beſtraught.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESTRE'W. *v. a.* particip. paſſ. *beſtrewed*, or *beſtrown.* [from *ſtrew.*] To ſprinkle over.

So thick *beſtrown*,
Abject and loſt lay theſe, covering the flood. *Milt.*

To BESTRI'DE. *v. a.* I *beſtrid*; I have *beſtrid*; or *beſtridden.* [from *ſtride.*]

1. To ſtride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

Why, man, he doth *beſtride* the narrow world
Like a coloſſus. *Shakeſpeare.*

Make him *beſtride* the ocean, and mankind
Aſk his conſent to uſe the ſea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To ſtep over.

That I ſee thee here,
Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,
Than when I firſt my wedded miſtreſs ſaw
Beſtride my threſhold. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. It is often uſed, in the conſequential ſenſe, for to ride on.

He *beſtrides* the lazy pacing clouds,
And ſails upon the boſom of the air. *Shakeſpeare.*

That horſe, that thou ſo often haſt *beſtrid*;
That horſe, that I ſo carefully have dreſs'd. *Shak.*

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did their lubber ſtate mankind *beſtride.* *Dryd.*

The bounding ſteed you pompouſly *beſtride*
Shares with his lord the pleaſure and the pride.
Pope.

4. It is uſed ſometimes of a man ſtanding over ſomething which he defends: the preſent mode of war has put this ſenſe out of uſe.

He *beſtrid*
An o'erpreſs'd Roman, and i' the conſul's view
Slew three oppoſers: Tarquin's ſelf he met,
And ſtruck him on his knee. *Shakeſpeare.*

If thou ſee me down in the battle, and *beſtride* me, ſo; 'tis a poin' of friendſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

He doth *beſtride* a bleeding land,
Gaſping for life under great Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

To BESTU'D. *v. a.* [from *ſtud.*] To adorn with *ſtuds*, or ſhining prominences.

Th' unſought diamonds
Would ſo emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And ſo *beſtud* with ſtars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

BET. *n. ſ.* [pebdian, to wager; peb, a wager, Sax. from which the etymologiſts derive *bet.* I ſhould rather imagine it to come from betan, to mend, increaſe, or *better*, as a *bet* increaſes the original wager.] A wager; ſomething laid to be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days
Has ſtruggled with continued ſorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The deſp'rate *bet* upon to-morrow. *Prior.*

His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet.* *Pope.*

To BET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to ſtake at a wager.

He drew a good bow: and dead? John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon his head. *Shakeſpeare.*

He flies the court for want of clothes;
Cries out 'gainſt cocking, ſince he cannot *bet.*
Ben Jonſon.

The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and ſigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Loſt every earthly thing he *betted.* *Prior.*

BET. The old *preterite* of *beat.*

He ſtalk for a better hour, till the [illegible] wrought and *bet* the party more plum.

To BETA'KE. *v. a.* preter. I *betook*; I have paſſ. *betaken.* [from *take.*]

1. To take; to ſeize: an obſolete ſenſe.

Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,
Which he diſcloſing read. *Spenſer.*

2. To have recourſe to: with the reciprocal pronoun.

The adverſe party *betaking itſelf* to ſuch practices as men embrace, when they behold things brought to deſperate extremities. *Hooker.*

Thou tyrant!
Do not repent theſe things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can ſtir; therefore *betake* thee
To nothing but deſpair.

The reſt, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills up-

3. To apply: with the reciprocal pronoun.

With eaſe ſuch fond chimeras we purſue,
As fancy frames for fancy to ſubdue;
But when *ourſelves* to action we *betake*,
It ſhuns the mint, like gold that chymiſts make.

As my obſervations have been the light which by I have ſteered my courſe, ſo I *betake* me to them again.

4. To move; to remove.

Soft ſhe withdrew; and, like a wood nymph light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves.

They both *betook them* ſeveral ways,
Both to deſtroy.

To BETE'EM. *v. a.* [from *teem.*] To [illegible] forth; to beſtow; to give.

So would I, ſaid th' enchanter, glad and fain,
Beteem to you his ſword, you to defend;
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have ken'd,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend.
Rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempeſt of mine eyes.

To BETHI'NK. *v. a.* I *bethought*; I have *bethought.* [from *think.*] To recal to reflection; to bring back to conſideration, or recollection. It is generally uſed with the reciprocal pronoun, and *of* before the ſubject of thought.

They were ſooner in danger than they could almoſt *bethink them elves* of change.

I have *bethought me of* another fault.

I, better *bethinking myſelf*, and miſtruſting determination, gave him this order.

He himſelf,
Inſatiable of glory, had loſt all:
Yet of another plea *bethought* him ſoon.

The nets were laid, yet the birds could never *bethink themſelves*, till hampered, and paſt recovery.

Chryſippus, then in time *yourſelf bethink*,
And what you ſay will yield by auction ſink.

A little conſideration may allay his heat, and make him *bethink himſelf*, whether this attempt be worth the venture.

BE'THLEHEM. *n. ſ.* [See BEDLAM.] An hoſpital for lunaticks.

BE'THLEHEMITE. *n. ſ.* [See BEDLAMITE.] A lunatick; an inhabitant of a madhouſe.

BETHO'UGHT. *partiip.* [from *bethink*; which ſee.]

To BETHRA'L. *v. a.* [from *thrall.*] To enſlave; to conquer; to bring into ſubjection.

Ne let that wicked woman 'ſcape away,
For ſhe it is that did my lord *bethral.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETHU'MP. *v. a.* [from *thump.*] To beat; to lay blows upon: a [illegible] word.

«I was never to *betumpt* with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father dad. *Shak.*

Beti'de. *v. n.* pret. *It betided*, or *betid*; part. paſſ. *betid*. [from tiD, Sax. See Tide.]

1. To happen to; to befal; to bechance, whether good or bad: with the perſon.

Said he then to the palmer, reverend ſire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight? *Spenſer.*

But ſay, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Muſt reaſcend, what will *betide* the reſt,
His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has *to*.

Neither know I
What is *betid to* Cloten; but remain
Perplext in all. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To come to paſs; to fall out; to happen: without the perſon.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a ſtrange adventure that *betided*
Betwixt the fox, and th' ape by him miſguided. *Spenſer.*

In winter's tedious nights, ſit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woeful ages, long ago *betid*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let me hear from thee by letters
Of thy ſucceſs in love; and what news elſe
Betideth here in abſence of thy friend. *Shakeſp.*

4. To become; to be the fate of. with *of*.

If he were dead, what would *betide of* thee? *Shakeſpeare.*

Beti'me. } *adv.* [from *by* and *time*; that
Beti'mes. } is, by the proper time.]

1. Seaſonably; early; before it is late.

Send ſuccours, lords, and ſtop the rage *betime*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To meaſure life learn thou *betimes*, and know
Toward ſolid good what leads the neareſt way. *Milt.*

2. Soon; before long time has paſſed.

Winks they are weak, *betimes* with them contend,
For when they once to perfect ſtrength do grow,
Strong wars they make. *Spenſer.*

He tires *betimes*, that ſpurs too faſt *betimes*. *Shak.*

There be ſome have an over early ripeneſs in their years, which fadeth *betimes*: theſe are firſt, ſuch as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is ſoon turned. *Bacon.*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth, that is, enter upon a religious courſe *betimes*. *Till.*

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes;
And 'tis but juſt to let them live *betimes*. *Pope.*

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged *betimes* in the morning, may ſleep the ſounder next day. *Shakeſpeare.*

They roſe *betimes* in the morning, and offered ſacrifice. 1 *Macc.* iv. 52.

Be'tle. } *n. ſ.* [*piper adultorinum*.] An
Be'tre. } Indian plant, called water pepper. *Dict.*

To **Beto'ken.** *v. a.* [from *token*.]

1. To ſignify; to mark; to repreſent.

We know not wherefore churches ſhould be the worſe, if, at this time, when they are delivered into God's own poſſeſſion, ceremonies fit to *betoken* ſuch intents, and to accompany ſuch actions, be uſed. *Hooker.*

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conſpicuous with three liſted colours gay,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton.*

2. To foreſhow; to preſignify.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Thomſon.*

Be'tony. *n. ſ.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant, greatly eſteemed as a vulnerary herb. *Miller.*

Beto'ok. [*irreg. pret.* from *betake*; which ſee.]

To **Beto'ss** *v. a.* [from *toſs*.] To diſturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What ſaid my man, when my *betoſſed* ſoul
Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Betra'y.** *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of truſt: with *to* before the perſon, otherwiſe *into*.

If ye be come to *betray* me *to* mine enemies, ſeeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. 1 *Chronicles.*

Judas ſaid unto them, The Son of man ſhall be *betrayed into* the hands of men. *Matthew.*

For fear of nothing elſe but a *betraying* of the ſucceurs which reaſon offereth. *Wiſdom.*

He was not to be won, either by promiſe or reward, to *betray* the city. *Knolles.*

2. To diſcover that which has been entruſted to ſecrecy.

3. To expoſe to evil by revealing ſomething entruſted.

How would'ſt thou again *betray* me,
Bearing my words and doings to the Lord! *Milt.*

4. To make known ſomething that were better concealed.

Be ſwift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, leſt you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

5. To make liable to fall into ſomething inconvenient.

His abilities created him great confidence; and this was like enough to *betray* him to great errours. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be ſo forward, as often *betrays* itſelf into great errours in judgment. *Watts.*

6. To ſhow; to diſcover.

Ire, envy, and deſpair,
Which marr'd his borrow'd viſage, and *betray'd*
Him counterfeit, if any eye beheld. *Milton.*

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs ſhall fall,
And one promiſcuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a ſtone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addiſon.*

Betra'yer. *n. ſ.* [from *betray*.] He that betrays; a traitor.

The wiſe man doth ſo ſay of fear, that it is a *betrayer* of the forces of reaſonable underſtanding. *Hooker.*

You caſt down your courage through fear, the *betrayer* of all recourſe which reaſon can afford. *Sir J. Hayward.*

They are only a few *betrayers* of their country; they are to purchaſe coin, perhaps at half price, and vend it among us, to the ruin of the publick. *Swift.*

To **Betri'm.** *v. a.* [from *trim*.] To deck; to dreſs; to grace; to adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
Which ſpungy April at thy heſt *betrims*,
To make cold nymphs chaſte crowns. *Shakeſp.*

To **Betro'th.** *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrouwen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiance: uſed either of men or women.

He, in the firſt flower of my freſheſt age,
Betrothid me unto the only heir
Of a moſt mighty king, moſt rich and fagr. *Spenſer.*

To her, my lord,
Was I *betrothed*, ere I Hermia ſaw. *Shakeſpeare.*
By ſoul's publick promiſe ſhe
Was told then, and *betroth'd* to Victory. *Cowley.*

2. To have, as affianced by promiſe of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return into his houſe. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To nominate to a biſhoprick, in order to conſecration.

If any perſon be conſecrated a biſhop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*, he ſhall not receive the habit of conſecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliffe.*

To **Betru'ſt.** *v. a.* [from *truſt*.] To entruſt; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betruſt him with all the good which our own capacity will allow us, or [illegible] encourage us, to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. *Grew.*

Whatſoever you would *betruſt* to your memory, let it be diſpoſed in a proper method. *Watts.*

Be'tter. *adj.* The *comparative* of *good*. [bet, *good*, betera, *better*. Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than ſomething elſe. See Good.

He has a houſe *better* than the Neapolitan's; a *better* bad habit of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

I have ſeen *better* faces in my time,
Than ſtand on any ſhoulders that I ſee
Before me at this inſtant. *Shakeſpeare.*

Having a deſire to depart, and be with Chriſt; which is far *better*. *Philippians.*

The **Be'tter.**

1. The ſuperiority; the advantage: with the particle *of* before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians, that morning, as the days before, had *the better*. *Sidney.*

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in ſuch ſort, as doth not break our preſcription, to have had *the better of* the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

Dionyſius, his countryman, in an epiſtle to Pompey, after an expreſs compariſon, affords him *the better of* Thucydides. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

You think fit
To get *the better of* me, and you ſhall;
Since you will have it ſo—I will be yours. *Suckling.*

The gentleman had always ſo much *the better of* the farmer, that the perſons touched did not know where to fix their reſentment. *Prior.*

2. Improvement; as, *for the better*, ſo as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where *for the better*, I muſt at the ſame time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden.*

Be'tter. *adv.* [comparative of *well*.] Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was *better* with me than now. *Hoſea.*

Better a mechanick rule were ſtretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryden.*

The *better* to underſtand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be obſerved. *Locke.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*, than by conſidering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

To **Be'tter.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The cauſe of his taking upon him our nature, was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker.*

He is furniſhed with my opinion, which is *bettered* with his own learning. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have *better'd*, rather than decreas'd. *Shak.*

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,
With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care,
Reſtor'd and *better'd* ſoon the nice affair. *Cowley.*

The church of England, the pureſt and beſt reformed church in the world; ſo well reformed, that it will be found eaſier to alter than *better* its conſtitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a paſſage for theſe lakes to diſcharge themſelves, for the *bettering* of the air. *Addiſon.*

2. To

2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *bettered*. *Hooker.*

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age; he hath, indeed, better *bettered* expectation, than you must expect of me to tell you. *Shakespeare.*

What you do
Still *betters* what is done; when you speak sweet,
I'd have you do it ever. *Shakespeare.*

3. To advance; to support.

The king thought his honour would suffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party. *Bacon.*

BE'TTER. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Superior; one to whom precedence is to be given.

Then *betters* would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderness by themselves. *Hooker.*

The courtesy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the first-born. *Shakespeare.*

That ye thus hospitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your *betters*,
And makes e'en gods themselves your debtors. *Prior.*

I have some gold and silver by me, and shall be able to make a shift, when many of my *betters* are starving. *Swift.*

BE'TTOR. *n. s.* [from *To bet.*] One that lays bets or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them of a genteeler behaviour than ordinary, but, notwithstanding he was a very fair *bettor*, nobody would take him up. *Addison.*

BE'TTY. *n. s* [probably a cant word, signifying an instrument which does what is too often done by a maid within.] An instrument to break open doors.

Record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal feats of needy heroes, detailing the powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock. *Arbuthnot.*

BETWE'EN. *prep.* [betpeonan, betpinan. Saxon; from the original word tpa, *two.*]

1. In the intermediate space.

What modes
Of smell the headlong lionels *between*,
And hound sagacious on the tainted green? *Pope.*

2. From one to another: noting intercourse.

He should think himself unhappy, if things should pass *between* them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of ingratitude towards them both. *Bacon.*

3. Belonging to two in partnership.

I ask, whether Castor and Pollux, with only one soul *between* them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conscious of, are not two distinct persons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any discord or suits *between* them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeased. *Bacon.*

Friendship requires, that it be *between* two at least; and there can be no friendship where there are not two friends. *South.*

5. Noting difference, or distinction of one from the other.

Their natural constitutions put so wide a difference *between* some men, that art would never master. *Locke.*

Children quickly distinguish *between* what is required of them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. *Between* is properly used of two, and *among* of more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always preserved.

BETWI'XT. *prep.* [betpyx, Saxon. It has the same signification with *between*, and is indifferently used for it.]

1. In the midst of two.

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*

Methinks, like two black storms, on either hand,
Our Spanish army and your Indians stand;
This only place *betwixt* the clouds is clear. *Dryd.*

If contradicting interests could be mixt,
Nature herself has cast a bar *betwixt*. *Dryden.*

2. From one to another.

Five years since there was some speech of marriage
Betwixt myself and her. *Shakespeare.*

BE'VEL. } *n. s.* In masonry and joinery.
BE'VIL. } a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square, is called a *bevil angle*, whether it be more obtuse, or more acute, than a right angle. *Build. Dict.*

These houses are very ill built, their walls *bevil*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift.*

To BE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.

These rabbets are ground square; but the rabbets on the groundsel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off. *Mixon.*

BE'VER. See BEAVER.

BE'VERAGE. *n. s.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital.]

1. Drink; liquor to be drank in general.

I am his cupbearer;
If from me he have wholesome *beverage*,
Account me not your servant. *Shakespeare.*

Grains, pulses, and all sorts of fruits, either bread or *beverage* may be made almost of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A pleasant *beverage* he prepar'd before
Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden.*

The coarse lean gravel on the mountain sides
Scarce dewy *beverage* for the bees provides. *Dryd.*

2. *Beverage*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you desire it stronger or smaller. The water should stand forty-eight hours on it, before you press it; when it is pressed, tun it up immediately. *Mortimer.*

3. A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes.

4. A treat at first coming into a prison, called also *garnish*.

BE'VY. *n. s.* [*bevia*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

2. A company; an assembly.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat,
Courted of many a jolly paramour. *Fairy Queen.*

They on the plain
Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold
A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton.*

Nor rode the nymph alone;
Around a *bevy* of bright damsels shone. *Pope.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. a.* [from *wail.*] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for.

In this city he
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shakesp.*

Yet wiser Ennius gave command to all
His friends, not to *bewail* his funeral.
Sir John Denham.

I cannot but *bewail*, as in their first principles, the miseries and calamities of our children. *Addy.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. n.* To express grief.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this *bewailing* land
Of noble Buckingham, my father-in-law. *Shak.*

To BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *wary*; that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatise, I have found *be ye ware*. See WARY. Lepapuan, Saxon; *warer*, Danish.]

1. To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from: generally the particle *of* goes before the thing which excites caution.

You must *beware of* drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden.*

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

Warn'd by the sylph, oh pious maid, *beware!*
This to disclose is all thy guardian can;
Beware of all, but most *beware of* man. *Pope.*

2. It is observable, that it is only used in such forms of speech as admit the word *be*: thus we say, *he may beware*, *let him beware*, *he will beware*; but not, *he did beware* or *he has been ware.*

To BEWE'EP. *v. a.* [from *weep.*] To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,
Beweep this cause again, I'll pluck ye out,
And cast you, with the waters that you lose,
To temper clay. *Shakespeare.*

Larded all with sweet flowers
Which *bewept* to the grave did go
With true love showers. *Shakespeare.*

To BEWE'T. *v. a.* [from *wet.*] To wet; to moisten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*,
Can do no service on her sorrowful cheeks.
Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

To BEWI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward sped my way,
Bewilder'd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden.*

We no solution of our question find;
Your words *bewilder*, not direct the mind.
Blackmore.

Our understanding traces 'em in vain,
Lost and *bewilder'd* in the fruitless search. *Addis.*

It is good sometimes to lose and *bewilder* ourselves in such studies. *Watts.*

To BEWI'TCH. *v. a.* [from *witch.*]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or fascination or charms.

Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling wither'd up. *Shakespeare.*

I have forsworn his company hourly this twenty years, and yet I am *bewitched* with the rogue's company. If the rascal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hang'd! *Shak.*

My flocks are free from love, yet look so thin;
What magick has *bewitch'd* the woolly dams,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs? *Dryd.*

2. To charm; to please to such a degree, as to take away the power of resistance.

Doth even beauty beautify,
And most *bewitch* the wretched eye. *Sidney.*

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*;
The curse of writing is an endless itch. *Dryden.*

I do not know, by the character that is given of her works, whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they were lost; they were filled with such *bewitching* tenderness and rapture, that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading. *Addison.*

BEWI'TCHERY. *n. s.* [from *bewitch.*] Fascination; charm; resistless prevalence.

There is a certain *bewitchery*, or fascination, in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

BEWI'TCH-

BEWI'TCHMENT. *n. f.* [from *bewitch.*] Faſcination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of ſome popular man, and give it bountifully to the deſirers. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [pnegan, bepnegan, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to diſcover perfidiouſly.

Fair feeling words he wiſely 'gan diſplay,
And, for her humour fitting purpoſe, faine
To tempt the cauſe itſelf for to *bewray*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To ſhow; to make viſible: this word is now little in uſe.

She ſaw a pretty bluſh in Philodea's cheek, *bewray* a modeſt diſcontentment. *Sidney.*

Men do ſometimes *bewray* that by deeds, which to confeſs they are hardly drawn. *Hooker.*

Next look on him that ſeems for counſel fit,
Whoſe ſilver locks *bewray* his ſtore of days. *Daniel.*

BE'WRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *bewray.*] Betrayer; diſcoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of ſecrets, the world is juſt enough to accuſe the perfidiouſneſs of the friend. *Addiſon.*

BEYO'ND. *prep.* [begeond, begeondan, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a diſtance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath.
A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death:
Juſt what you hear, you have. *Pope.*

2. On the farther ſide of.

Neither is it *beyond* the ſea, that thou ſhouldſt ſay, Who ſhall go over the ſea for us, and bring it unto us? *Deut.* xxx. 13.

Now we are on land, we are but between death and life, for we are *beyond* the old world and the new. *Bacon.*

We cannot think men *beyond* ſea will part with their money for nothing. *Locke.*

3. Farther onward than.

He that ſees a dark and ſhady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the ſky. *Herbert.*

4. Paſt; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundleſs reach
Of mercy, if thou didſt this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakeſpeare.*

Yet theſe declare
Thy goodneſs *beyond* thought, and pow'r divine. *Milton.*

The juſt, wiſe, and good God neither does nor can require of man any thing that is impoſſible, or naturally *beyond* his power to do. *South.*

Conſider the ſituation of our earth; it is placed ſo conveniently, that plants flouriſh, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and *beyond* all diſpute. *Burnet.*

5. Above; proceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage, goodneſs, and love of his people, *beyond* any of the great men of my country. *Sidney.*

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I muſt confeſs, to me *beyond* all wonder. *Weſtern.*

To his expences, *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idleneſs, and quarrels amongſt his ſervants, whereby his manufacture is diſturbed, and his buſineſs neglected. *Locke.*

As far as they carry conviction to any man's underſtanding, my labour may be of uſe: *beyond* the evidence it carries with it, I adviſe him not to follow any man's interpretation. *Locke.*

6. Above in excellence.

His ſatires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's, if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to rage and declaiming. *Dryden.*

7. Remote from; not within the ſphere of.

With equal mind, what happens, let us bear;
Nor joy, nor grieve, too much for things *beyond*
our care. *Dryden's Fables.*

8. *To go beyond*, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earneſt benefit of his jeſt, forcing him to do her ſuch ſervices, as were both cumberſome and coſtly; while he ſtill thought he *went beyond* her, becauſe his heart did not commit the idolatry. *Sidney.*

That no man *go beyond*, and defraud his brother in any matter. 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 6.

BE'ZEL. } *n. ſ.* That part of a ring in
BE'ZIL. } which the ſtone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *n. ſ.* [from *pa*, againſt, and *zahar*, poiſon, Perſick.] A ſtone, formerly in high eſteem as an antidote, and brought from the Eaſt Indies, where it is ſaid to be found in the dung of an animal called *pazan*; the ſtone being formed in its belly, and growing to the ſize of an acorn, and ſometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Its formation is now ſuppoſed to be fabulous. The name is applied to ſeveral chymical compoſitions, deſigned for antidotes; as mineral, ſolar, and jovial *bezoars*

Savary. Chambers.

BEZOA'RDICK. *adj.* [from *bezoar.*] Medicines compounded with *bezoar.*

The *bezoardicks* are neceſſary to promote ſweat, and drive forth the putrified particles. *Floyer.*

BIA'NGULATED. } *adj.* [from *binus* and
BIA'NGULOUS. } *angulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles. *Dict.*

BI'AS. *n. ſ.* [*biais*, Fr. ſaid to come from *bibere*, an old Gauliſh word, ſignifying *croſs* or *thwart.*]

1. The weight lodged on one ſide of a bowl, which turns it from the ſtraight line.

Madam, we'll play at bowls——
——I will make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs againſt the *bias*. *Shak.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular courſe, or gives the direction to his meaſures.

You have been miſtook:
But nature to her *bias* drew in that. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is that boaſted *bias* of thy mind,
By which one way to dulneſs 'tis inclin'd. *Dryden.*

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*

Wit and humour, that expoſe vice and folly, furniſh uſeful diverſions. Raillery, under ſuch regulations, unbends the mind from ſeverer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper *bias*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride,
The virtue nearſt to our vice ally'd;
Reaſon the *bias* turns to good or ill. *Pope.*

3. Propenſion; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he ſeems to have no *bias* towards the opinions of Wickliff. *Dryden.*

To BI'AS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To incline to ſome ſide; to balance one way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be miſled by ignorance, than I am to be *biaſſed* by intereſt, I might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*

A deſire leaning to either ſide, *biaſſes* the judgment ſtrangely, by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts.*

BI'AS. *adv.* It ſeems to be uſed *adverbially*, in the following paſſage, conformably to the French *mettre une choſe de biais*, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not anſwering the aim.
Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.

In the following paſſage it ſeems to be an adjective. Swelled, as the bowl on the *biaſſed* ſide. This is not uſed.

Blow till thy *bias* cheek
Outſwell the cholic of puft Aquilon.
Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.

BIB. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen put upon the breaſts of children over their clothes.

I would fain know, why it ſhould not be as noble a taſk to write upon a *bib* and hand-ſleeves, as on the *bulla* and *prætexta*. *Addiſon.*

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to ſip; to drink frequently.

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meroë, as though ſhe married, becauſe ſhe would drink mere wine without water. *Camden.*

To appeaſe a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; ſo that he was conſtantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did. *Locke.*

BIBA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Addicted to drinking. *Dict.*

BIBA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.

BI'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *To bib.*] A tippler; a man that drinks often.

BI'BLE. *n. ſ.* [from βιβλος, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The ſacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

If we paſs from the apoſtolick to the next ages of the church, the primitive chriſtians looked on their *bibles* as their moſt important treaſure.

Government of the Tongue.

We muſt take heed how we accuſtom ourſelves to a light and irreverent uſe of the name of God, and of the phraſes and expreſſions of the holy *bible*, which ought not to be applied upon every ſlight occaſion. *Taylor.*

In queſtions of natural religion we ſhall be firm and unmoved, or at moſt diſcover ſome of the divine attributes of the *Deity*. *Locke.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [from βιβλος, and γραφω, to write.] A man ſkilled in literary hiſtory, and in the knowledge of books; a tranſcriber. *Dict.*

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library. *Dict.*

BI'BULOUS. *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moiſture; ſpungy.

Strew'd *ſtubble* above, I ſee the ſands,
The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks. *Dryden.*

BICA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*bicapſularis*, Lat.] Having the ſeed veſſel divided into two parts.

BICE. *n. ſ.* The name of a colour uſed in painting. It is either green or blue.

Take your own ores, and order it as you do your blue ones, you may caſt upon it with the water of deep green. *Peacham.*

BICI'PITAL. } *adj.* [*biceps*, *bicipitis*,
BICI'PITOUS. } Lat.]

1. Having two heads.

While men boaſt *bicipitous* conformation in any ſpecies, they admit a combination of principal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. It is applied to one of the muſcles of the arm.

A piece of fleſh it exchanged from the *bicipital* muſcle of either party's arm. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To BI'CKER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welſh, a conteſt.]

1. To ſkirmiſh; to fight without a ſet battle; to fight off and on.

They fell to ſuch a *bickering*, that he got a halting, and loſt his picture. *Sidney.*

In

In thy face
I see thy fury; if I longer stay,
We shall begin our ancient *bickerings*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effusion rowl'd
Of smoke, and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire.
Milton.

An icy gale, oft shifting o'er the pool,
Breathes a blue film, and, in its mid career,
Arrests the *bickering* stream. *Thomson.*

BI'CKERER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BI'CKERN. *n. s.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*.] An iron ending in a point.

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or beakiron, at one end. *Moxon*

BICO'RNE. } *adj.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Hav-
BICO'RNOUS. } ing two horns.

We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

BICO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID. *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [bíddan, Saxon.]

1. To desire; to ask; to call; to invite.

I am *bid* forth to supper, Jessica;
There are my keys. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 9.

We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feasts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand, *Hakewill*

2. To command; to order: before things or persons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her nine fold,
Bad her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakespeare.*

He shall not suffer,
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And *bade* them speak to him. *Shakespeare.*

Haste to the house of sleep, and *bid* the god,
Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,
Prepare a dream. *Dryden's Fables.*

Curse on the tongue that *bids* this general joy
—Can they be men that *bid*? Antony, who read
When Antony's in danger? *Dryd. All for Love.*

I have heard the numbers as he flow'd along,
And I *bade* his willow learn the moving song. *Pope.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*. *Watts.*

3. To offer; to propose; as, to *bid* a price.

Come, and be true.——
—Thou *bidst* me to my loss; for true to thee
Were to prove false. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

When a man is resolute to keep his sins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that profession which *bids* fairest to the reconciling those so distant interests.
Decay of Piety.

As when the goddesses came down of old,
With gifts their young Dardanian guest they try'd,
And each *bade* much to win him to her side.
Granville.

To give interest a share in friendship, is to fall at by inch of candle; he that *bids* most shall have it: and when it is mercenary, there is no dependance on it. *Collier on Friendship.*

4. To proclaim; to offer; or to make known by some public voice.

Our banns thrice *bad* and for our wedding day
My 'kerchief bought I then prest'd, then forc'd away. *Gay.*

5. To pronounce; to declare.

You are tir'd,
As if you were a feasted one, and not
The hostess of the meeting; pray you *bid*
These unknown friends to's welcome. *Shakesp.*

Divers, as we passed by them, put their arms a little abroad; which is their gesture, when they *bid* any welcome. *Bacon.*

How, Didius, shall a Roman, sore repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How *bid* you welcome to these shatter'd legions?
A. Philips.

6. To denounce.

Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and *bid* false Edward battle.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

She *bid* war to all that durst supply
The place of those her cruelty made die. *Waller.*

The captive cannibal, oppress with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He *bids* defiance to the gaping crowd,
And, spent at last and speechless as he lies,
With fiery glances, mocks their rage, and dies.
Granville.

7. To pray. See BEAD.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither *bid* him God speed. *John.*

When they desired him to tarry longer with them, he consented not, but *bade* them farewel.
Acts, xviii. 21.

8. To *bid beads*, is to distinguish each bead by a prayer.

By some haycock, or some shady thorn,
He *bids* his beads both evensong and morn.
Dryden.

BI'DALE. *n. s.* [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity. *Dict.*

BI'DDEN. *part. pass.* [from *To bid*.]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company *bidden* to a feast of the family. *Bacon.*

Madam, the *bidden* guests are come. *A. Philips.*

2. Commanded.

'Tis these that early taint the female soul,
Instruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,
Teach infants cheeks a *bidden* blush to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau.
Pope's Rape of the Lock

BI'DDER. *n. s.* [from *To bid*.] One who offers or proposes a price.

He looked upon several dresses which hung there, exposed to the purchase of the best *bidder*. *Addison.*

BI'DDING. *n. s.* [from *bid*.] Command; order.

How, dy'st thou that Macduff denies his person
At our great *bidding*? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

At his second *bidding*, darkness fled,
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung. *Milt.*

To BIDE. *v. a.* [bídan, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer: commonly to *abide*.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm! *Shak.*

The wars Dutch this gathering storm foretaw,
And durst not *bide* it on the English coast. *Dryden.*

To BIDE. *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All knees to thee shall bow, of them that *bide*
In heav'n or earth, or under earth in hell. *Milton.*

2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. To continue in a state.

And they also, if they *bide* not still in unbelief, shall be grafted in. *Romans*, xi 23.

4. It has probably all the significations of the word *abide*; which see: but it being grown somewhat obsolete, the examples of its various meanings are not easily found.

BIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.

Ill management of forks is not to be helped when they are only *bidental*. *Swift.*

BI'DING. *n. s.* [from *bide*.] Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been. *Rowe.*

BIE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

Then why should some be very long lived, others only annual or *biennial*? *Ray on the Creation.*

BIER. *n. s.* [from *To bear*, as *feretrum*, in Latin, from *fero*.] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of flies he lies,
Not wail'd of friends, nor laid on groaning *bier*.
Spenser.

They bore him barefaced on the *bier*,
And on his grave rain'd many a tear. *Shakespeare.*

He must not float upon his wat'ry *bier*
Unwept. *Milton.*

Grief always green, a household still in tears;
Sad pomps, a threshold throng'd with daily *biers*,
And lives in fear of black. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Make as if you hanged yourself, they will convey your body out of prison in a *bier*.
Arbuthnot's John Bull.

BI'ESTINGS. *n. s.* [býrtinz, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick.

And twice besides, her *biestings* never fail
To store the dairy with a brimming pail. *Dryden.*

BIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold; what may be understood two ways. *Dict.*

BI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*biferus*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID. } *adj.* [*bifidus*, Lat. a bota-
BI'FIDATED. } nical term.] Divided into two; split in two; opening with a cleft.

BIFO'LD. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Twofold; double.

If beauty have a soul, this is not she;
If soul guide vows, if vows are sanctimony,
If sanctity be the god's delight,
If these be rule in unity itself,
This is not she. O madness of discourse!
That cause sets up with and against thyself!
Bifold authority. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

BI'FORMED. *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms, or bodies.

BIFU'RCATED. *adj.* [from *binus*, two, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a division, into two heads.

A small white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over. *Woodward.*

BIFURCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *binus* and *furca*, Lat.] Division into two; opening into two parts.

The most catachrestical and far derived similitude, it holds without man; that is, in a *bifurcation*, or division of the root into two parts.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

BIG. *adj.* [This word is of uncertain or unknown etymology. *Junius* derives it from βογαω; *Skinner* from *bug*, which, in *Danish*, signifies the belly.]

1. Having comparative bulk, greater or less.

A troubled ocean, to a man who sails in it, is, I think, the *biggest* object that he can see in motion.
Spectator.

2. Great in bulk; large.

Both in addition and division, either of space or duration, when the idea under consideration becomes very *big*, or very small, its precise bulk becomes obscure and confused. *Locke.*

3. Teeming;

3. Teeming; pregnant; great with young: with the particle *with*.

A bear *big with* young hath seldom been seen. *Bacon.*

Lately on yonder swelling bush,
Big with many a common rose,
This early bud began to blush. *Waller.*

4. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd
As he was born. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

5. Full of something; and desirous, or about, to give it vent.

The great th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*

Now *big to* th' knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halithersus, rose. *Pope.*

6. Distended; swoln; ready to burst: used often of the effects of passion, as grief, rage.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart, and weep.
Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.

7. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tumid; haughty; surly.

How else, said he, but with a good bold face,
And with *big* words, and with a stately pace? *Spenser.*

To the meaner man, or unknown in the court, seem somewhat solemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous of look, talk, and answer. *Ascham.*

If you had looked *big*, and spit at him, he'd have run. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

In his prosperous season, he fell under the reproach of being a man of *big* looks, and of a mean and abject spirit. *Clarendon.*

Or does the man i' th' moon look *big*,
Or wear a huger periwig
Than our own native lunaticks? *Hudibras.*

Of governments that once made such a noise, and looked so *big* in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepest counsels, and the strongest force; nothing remains of them but a name. *South.*

Thou thyself, thus insolent in state,
Art but perhaps some country magistrate,
Whose power extends no farther than to speak
Big on the bench, and scanty weights to break.
Dryden.

To grant *big* Thraso valour, Phormio sense,
Should indignation give, at least offence. *Garth.*

8. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big*?
Thy words, I grant, are *bigger*: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*

BI'GAMIST. *n. f.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. See BIGAMY.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice; much less can a *bigamist* have such a benefice according to that law. *Ayliffe.*

BI'GAMY. *n. f.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension, and loath'd *bigamy*. *Shakesp.*

Randal determined to commence a suit against Martin, for *bigamy* and incest. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. [In the canon law.] The marriage of a second wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were considered as bringing a man under some incapacities for ecclesiastical offices.

BIGBE'LLIED. *adj.* [from *big* and *belly*.] Pregnant; with child; great with young.

When we have laugh'd to see the sails conceive,
And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind. *Shak.*

Children and *bigbellied* women require antidotes somewhat more grateful to the palate. *Harvey.*

So many well-shaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and waddle up and down like *bigbellied* women. *Addison.*

We pursued our march, to the terror of the market people, and the miscarriage of half a dozen *bigbellied* women. *Addison.*

BI'GGIN. *n. f.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap.

Sleep now!
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely *biggin* bound,
Snores out the watch of night. *Shakspeare.*

BIGHT. *n. f.* It is explained by *Skinner*, the circumference of a coil of rope.

BI'GLY. *adv.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughtily; with a blustering manner.

Would'st thou not rather choose a small renown,
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and barb'rously to speak;
To pound false weights, and scanty measures break? *Dryden.*

BI'GNESS. *n. f.* [from *big*.]

1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an excessive *bigness*. *Bacon.*

People were surprised at the *bigness* and uncouth deformity of the camel. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The brain of man, in respect of his body, is much larger than any other animal's; exceeding in *bigness* three oxen's brains. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Size, whether greater or smaller; comparative bulk.

Several sorts of rays make vibrations of several *bignesses*, which, according to their *bignesses*, excite sensations of several colours; and the air, according to their *bignesses*, excites sensations of several sounds. *Newton's Opticks.*

BI'GOT. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is supposed, by *Camden* and others, to take its rise from some occasional phrase.] A man devoted unreasonably to a certain party; prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is used often with *to* before the object of zeal; as, a *bigot to* the Cartesian tenets.

Religious spite and pious spleen bred first
The quarrel, which so long the *bigots* nurst. *Tate.*

In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive. *Locke.*

BI'GOTED. *adj.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous: with *to*.

Bigoted to the pride, we disclaim
Rest, health, in ease, for nothing but a name.
Garth.

Presbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, *bigoted*, and ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift.*

BI'GOTRY. *n. f.* [from *bigot*.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinions: with the particle *to*.

Were it not for a *bigotry to* our own tenets, we could hardly imagine, that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts.*

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our silence makes our adversaries think we persist in those *bigotries*, which all good and sensible men despise. *Pope.*

BI'GSWOLN. *adj.* [from *big* and *swoln*.] Turgid; ready to burst.

Might my *bigswoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow.
Addison.

BIG-UDDERED. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder*.] Having large udders; having dugs swelled with milk.

Now, driv'n before him through the arching rock,
Came tumbling heaps on heaps th' unnumber'd flock,
Big-udder'd ewes, and goats of female kind. *Pope.*

BI'LANDER. *n. f.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has masts and sails after the manner of a hoy. They are used chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. *Savary. Trevoux.*

Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep. *Dryd.*

BI'LBERRY. *n. f.* [from *bilg*, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*, according to *Skinner*; *vitis idæa*.] A small shrub; and a sweet berry of that shrub; whortleberry.

Cricket, to Windsor's chimneys shalt thou leap;
There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*. *Shak.*

BI'LBO. *n. f.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

To be compassed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head. *Shakspeare.*

BI'LBOES. *n. f.* A sort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

Methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*. *Shakesp.*

BILE. *n. f.* [*bili*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its use is to sheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle, because they, being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so, that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels. *Quincy.*

In its progression, soon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*,
Which, by the liver sever'd from the blood,
And driving through the gall pop, here unload
Their yellow streams. *Blackmore.*

BILE. *n. f.* [bile, Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat. This is generally spelt *boil*; but, I think, less properly.] A sore angry swelling.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter,
Or rather a disease that's in my flesh;
Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shakesp.*

Those *biles* did run—say so—did not the general run? were not that a botchy core? *Shakespeare.*

A furuncle or a painful tubercle, with a broad basis, arising in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and is accompanied with inflammation, pulsation, and tension. *Wiseman.*

BILGE. *n. f.* The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom. *Skinner.*

To BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to let in water, by striking upon a rock: a sea term; now *bulge*. *Skinner.*

BI'LIARY. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the *biliary* duct inserted into the pylorus. *Arbuthnot.*

BI'LINGSGATE.

BI'LINGSGATE. *n.f.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Billingſate* in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There ſhipt, fair rhetorick languiſh'd on the ground,
And ſhameful *billingſgate* her robes adorn. *Pope.*

BILI'NGUOUS. *adj.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or ſpeaking, two tongues.

BI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Conſiſting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in ſilver currents run. *Garth.*

When the taſte of the mouth is bitter, it is a ſign of a redundance of a *bilious* alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

To BILK. *v. a.* [derived by Mr. *Lye* from the Gothick *bilacan*.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt and avoiding payment.

Bilk'd ſtationers for yeomen doom prepar'd. *Dryden*

What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than ſtinking hunger, and the ſneaking ſlight
Of your ill'd hoſt? *Juvenal.*

BILL. *n.ſ.* [bile, Sax. See BALL.] The beak or a fowl.

Their *bills* were thwarted croſſways at the end, and with theſe they would cut an apple in two at one ſnap. *Carew.*

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater or longer talons. *Bacon.*

In his *bill*
An olive leaf he brings, pacifick ſign! *Milton.*

Nor crow with cock'd eyes there his wings diſplay,
Nor with his horns *bill* provoke the day. *Dryden.*

BILL. *n.ſ.* [bile, Sax. tpihille, a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, uſed in country work, as a *hedging bill*; ſo call'd from its reſemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are ſervants armed, who uſe the ſame ſword, as other ſervants do the ſickle or the *bill*, at the command of thoſe who entertain them. *Temple.*

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe.

Their daſtards with their trembling *bills* they ſhake;
And both reſolve to fight, young and old rebel. *Milton.*

BILL. *n.ſ.* [*billet*, Fr.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive
Particular addition from the *bill*
That writes them all alike. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's eſtate, and ordered to the *bill*, that the ſum may be leſs than the eſtimation abroad. *Bacon.*

3. A law preſented to the parliament, but not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where all *bills* are propoſed, and preſented to the two houſes. *Bacon.*

How now for mitigation of this *bill*.
Urg'd by the commons? doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but that one, which needs no open warrant, or ſecret conveyance; which no *bills* can preclude, nor no king prevent. *Atterbury.*

5. A phyſician's preſcription.

Like him that tore the doctor's *bill*,
And ſwallow'd in inſtead th' pill. *Hudibras.*

The medicine was prepared according to the *bill*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let them, but under your ſuperiours, kill,
When doctors firſt have ſign'd the bloody *bill*. *Dryden.*

6. An advertiſement.

And in deſpair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up ſome foreign monſter in a *bill*. *Dryden.*

7. [In law.]

1. An obligation, but without condition or forfeiture for non payment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expreſſeth either the grief and the wrong that the complainant hath ſuffered by the party complained of; or elſe ſome fault that the party complained of hath committed againſt ſome law. This *bill* is ſometimes offered to juſtices errant in the general aſſizes; but moſt to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby ſuſtained, and petition of proceſs againſt the delinquent for redreſs. *Cowell.*

The fourth thing very naturally to be conſulted by the jury, is, what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

8. *A bill of mortality.* An account of the numbers that have died in any diſtrict.

Moſt who look in the weekly *Bills of mortality*, made little other uſe of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials encreaſed or decreaſed. *Graunt.*

So liv'd our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*. *Dryd.*

9. *A bill of fare.* An account of the ſeaſon of proviſions, or of the diſhes at a feaſt.

It may ſeem ſomewhat difficult to make out the *bills of fare* for ſome of the forementioned ſuppers. *Arbuthnot.*

10. *A bill of exchange.* A note ordering the payment of a ſum of money in one place, to ſome perſon aſſigned by the drawer or remitter, in conſideration of the value paid to him in another place.

The comfortable ſentences are *bills of exchange*, upon the credit of which we lay out cares down, and receive proviſions. *Taylor.*

All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, ſhall be paid. *Locke.*

To BILL. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To careſs, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

Doves, they ſay, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their murmuring. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,
Like Philip and Mary on a ſhilling. *Hudibras.*

They *bill*, they tread; Alcyone compreſs'd
Seven days ſits brooding on her floating neſt. *Dryden.*

He that bears th' artillery of Jove,
The ſtrong pounc'd ragle, and the *billing* dove. *Dryden.*

To BILL. *v. a.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To publiſh by an advertiſement: a cant word.

His maſterpiece was a compoſition that he *bill'd* about under the name of a foreigner and no. *Tatler.*

BI'LLET. *n.ſ.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A ſmall paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written *Remember Caeſar*, he was exceedingly aſtounded. *Clarendon.*

2. A ticket directing ſoldiers at what houſe to lodge.

3. *Billet-doux*, or a ſoft *billet*; a love letter.

'Twas then, Belinda! if report ſay true,
Thy eyes firſt open'd on a *billet-doux*. *Pope.*

4. [*Billot*, Fr.] A ſmall log of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a faggot or *billet* is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vaſt a place it muſt take up. *Digby on Bodies.*

Their *billets* at the fire was found. *Prior.*

To BI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a ſoldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*:
Away, I ſay. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To quarter ſoldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* ſoldiers. *Raleigh.*

The counties throughout the kingdom were ſo incenſed, and their affections poiſoned, that they refuſed to ſuffer the ſoldiers to be *billeted* upon them. *Clarendon.*

BI'LLIARDS. *n.ſ. without a ſingular.* [*billard*, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *balyards*, yards or ſticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus *Spenſer*:

Balyards much unfit,
And ſhuttlecocks miſbeeming manly wit. *Hubberd's Tale.*]

A game at which a ball is forced againſt another on a table.

Let it alone; let's to *billiards*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Even note and cheek withal,
Smooth as the *billiard* ball. *Ben Jonſon.*

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almoſt like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table. *Boyle.*

When the ball obeys the ſtroke of a *billiard* ſtick, it is not any action of the ball; but bare paſſion. *Locke.*

BI'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*bilge*, Germ. *bolg*, Dan. probably of the ſame original with *belly*, Sax. a bladder.] A wave ſwoln, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as ſilver cleen,
His tumbling *billows* rolls with gentle rore. *Spenſer.*

Billows ſink by degrees, even when the wind is down that firſt ſtirred them. *Wotton.*

Chaſing Nereus with his trident throws
The *billows* from the bottom. *Denham.*

To BI'LLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell, or roll, as a wave.

The *billowing* ſnow, and violence of the ſtorm,
That from the hills diſperſe their dreadful ſtore,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

BI'LLOWY. *adj.* [from *billow*.] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whatever gliding down the moſſy-tinctur'd ſtream,
Deſcends the *billowy* foam. *Thomſon.*

BIN. *n. ſ.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is repoſited.

The moſt convenient way of picking hops, is into a long ſquare frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Mortimer.*

As when, from roſting in a *bin*,
All pow'ſt'd o'er, from tail to chin,
A lively ſprag got t'other out,
You know both by his hazel ſnout. *Swift.*

BI'NARY. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

BI'NARY *Arithmetick.* A method of computation propoſed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progreſſion from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uſes the ſimple progreſſion from two to two. This method appears to be the ſame with that uſed by the Chineſe four thouſand years ago. *Chambers.*

To BIND. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; particip. paſſ. *bound*, or *bounden*. [bindan, Sax.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or wilt thou bind him for thy maidens? *Job.*

2. To gird; to enwrap; to involve.
Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment? *Proverbs.*

3. To faſten to any thing; to fix by circumvolution.
Thou ſhalt *bind* this line of ſcarlet thread in the window, which thou didſt let us down by. *Joſhua.*
Keep my commandments, and live, and my law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Proverbs.*

4. To faſten together.
Gather ye together firſt the tares, and *bind* them in bundles, to burn them. *Matthew.*

5. To cover a wound with dreſſings and bandages: with *up*.
When he ſaw him, he had compaſſion on him, and went to him, and *bound up* his wounds. *Luke.*
Having filled up the baſe creatures with our dreſſings, we *bind up* the wound. *Wiſeman.*

6. To oblige by ſtipulation, or oath.
If a man vow a vow, or ſwear an oath, to *bind* his ſoul with a bond, he ſhall not break his word. *Numbers.*
Swear by the ſolemn oath that *binds* the gods. *Pope.*

7. To oblige by duty or law; to compel; to conſtrain.
Though I am *bound* to every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to that all ſlaves are free to. *Shak.*
Duties expreſsly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to *bind* our conſciences more than thoſe which are but dubiouſly inferred. *Watts.*

8. To oblige by kindneſs.

9. To confine; to hinder: with *in*, if the reſtraint be local; with *up*, if it relate to thought or act.
Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, *bound in*
To ſaucy doubts and fears. *Shakſpeare.*
You will ſooner, by imagination, *bind* a bird from ſinging, than from eating or flying. *Bacon.*
Though paſſion be the moſt obvious and ſenſible, yet it is not the only cauſe that *binds up* the underſtanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*
In ſuch a diſtreſs'd place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the ſtrongeſt cheers.
Bound in with darkneſs, overſpread with damps. *Dryden.*

10. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make coſtive.
Rhubarb hath a manifeſt aſtringency, which cauſeth operations, partly that ſtrengthen and partly that *bind* the body. *Bacon.*
The whey of milk doth *looſe*, the milk itſelf *bind*. *Bacon.*

11. To reſtrain.
The more we *bind up* to an exact narration, we want more life, and ſhall ſooner ſtagnate and putrify the ſtory. *Felton.*

12. *To bind a book.* To put it in a cover.
Was ever book, containing ſuch vile matter,
So fairly *bound*? *Shakſpeare.*
Thoſe who could never read the grammar,
When moſt a volume touch the ſtationer,
May think books beſt, as richeſt *bound*. *Prior.*

13. *To bind to.* To oblige to ſerve ſome one.
If ſtill thou doſt retain
The ſame ill habits, that ſome folks too,
Still thou art *bound to* vice, and doſt a ſlave. *Dryd.*

14. *To bind to.* To contract with any body.
Art thou *bound to* a wife, ſeek not to be looſed. *Corinthians.*

15. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance.
Sir Roger was ſtartled with the reports concerning this woman, and would have *bound* her *over* to the county ſeſſions. *Addiſon.*

To BIND. *v. n.*
1. To contract its own parts together; to grow ſtiff and hard.
If the land riſe full of clots, and if it is a *binding* land, you muſt make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer.*

2. To make coſtive.

3. To be obligatory.
Thoſe canons, or imperial conſtitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale.*
The promiſes and bargains for truck, between a Swiſs and an Indian, in the woods of America, are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a ſtate of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

BIND. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of hops.
The two beſt ſorts are the white and the grey; the latter is a large ſquare hop, and of a brown hue. *Mortimer.*

BI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *To bind.*]
1. A man whoſe trade it is to bind books.
2. A man that binds ſheaves.
Three *binders* ſtood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman.*
A man, with a *binder*, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it ſtand well. *Mortimer.*
3. A fillet; a ſhred cut to bind with.
A double cloth, of ſuch length and breadth as might ſerve to encompaſs the fractured members, I cut from each end to the middle, into three *binders*. *Wiſeman.*

BI'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *bind.*] A bandage.
The beloved young woman began to take off the *binding* of his eyes. *Tatler.*

BI'NDWEED. *n. ſ.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
Bindweed is the larger and the ſmaller; the firſt ſort flowers in September, and the laſt in June and July. *Mortimer.*

BI'NOCLE. *n. ſ.* [from *binus* and *oculus.*] A kind of dioptrick teleſcope, fitted ſo with two tubes joining together in one, as that a diſtant object may be ſeen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

BINO'CULAR. *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus.*] Having two eyes.
Moſt animals are *binocular*, ſpiders for the moſt part octonocular, and ſome monocular. *Derham.*

BINO'MIAL *Root.* [in algebra.] A root compoſed of only two parts, connected with the ſigns *plus* or *minus*. *Harris.*

BINOMINOUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [βίος and γράφω.] A writer of lives; a relater not of the hiſtory of nations, but of the actions of particular perſons.
Our Grubſtreet *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like undertakers, on purpoſe to make a penny of him. *Addiſon.*

BIO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [βίος and γράφω.] In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, ſome authors place every thing in the preciſe order of time when it occurred. *Watts.*

BI'OVAC. } *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *over-watch*, a
BI'HOVAC. } double guard, German.] A
BI'VOUAC. } guard at night performed by the whole army; which either at a ſiege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms. Not in uſe. *Trevoux. Harris.*

BI'PAROUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *partior*, Lat.] Having two correſpondent parts; divided into two.

BIPARTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *bipartite.*] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correſpondent parts.

BI'PED. *n. ſ.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.
No ſerpent, or fiſhes oviparous, have any ſtones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous have any exteriourly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPE'NNATED. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.
All *pennated* inſects have poiſes joined to the body. *Derham.*

BIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and πέταλον.] A flower conſiſting of two leaves. *Dict.*

BI'QUADRATE. } *n. ſ.* [in algebra.]
BIQUADRA'TICK. } The fourth power, ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare number or quantity by itſelf. *Harris.*

BIRCH *Tree. n. ſ.* [bipc, Sax. *betula*, Lat.] The leaves are like thoſe of the poplar; the ſhoots are very ſlender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote diſtances from the fruits, on the ſame tree; the fruit becomes a little ſquamoſe cone; the ſeeds are winged, and the tree caſts its outer rind every year. *Miller.*

BI'RCHEN. *adj.* [from *birch.*] Made of birch.
His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Pope.*

BIRD. *n. ſ.* [bupb, or bnb, a chicken, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is uſed for the larger, and *bird* for the ſmaller kind of feathered animals.
The poor wren,
The moſt diminutive of *birds*, will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Shak.*
She had all the regal marks of a queen,
As holy oil, Edward confeſſor wore,
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all ſuch emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakſpeare. Henry VIII.*
The *bird* of Jove ſtoop'd from his airy tour,
Two *birds* of gaſtly paſſage hover'd o'er. *Addiſon.*
Here to her chief the various meſſage bring,
Theſe *birds* of fate, and ſmooth the ruffled wing. *Pope.*
There are ſome *birds* that frequent the ſhores of the waters, and find ſubſiſtance, and live in ſuch a cold climate, that the ſcripture allows them no fifth day. *Locke.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.
I do invite you to-morrow morning to my houſe, to breakfaſt; after we'd a *birding* together. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'RDBOLT. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arrow.*] An arrow, broad at the end, to be ſhot at birds.
To be generous and of free diſpoſition, is to take thoſe things for *birdbolts* that you deem cannon bullets. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'RDCAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *cage.*] An incloſure, with interſtitial ſpaces, made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.
Birdcages taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal force. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

BI'RDCATCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *catch.*] One that makes it his employment to take birds.
A poor lark entered into a miſerable expoſtulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *bird.*] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDING.

BI'RDING-PIECE. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *piece.*] A fowling-piece; a gun to ſhoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney.——There they always uſe to diſcharge their *birding-pieces*; creep into the kill hole. *Shakſpeare.*

BI'RDLIME. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *lime.*] A glutinous ſubſtance, which is ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly: they pound it into a tough paſte, that the fibres of the wood be left; then it is waſhed in a running ſtream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment, and ſcummed, and then laid up for uſe, at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. But the bark of our lantone, or wayfaring ſhrub, will make very good *birdlime.* *Chambers.*

Holly is of ſo viſcous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

With ſtores of gather'd glue contriv'
To ſtop the vents and crannies of their hive,
Nor *birdlime*, or Idean pitch, produce
A more tenacious maſs of clammy juice. *Dryden.*

I'm entrap'd,
Heav'n's *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues my wing, *Dryden.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, becauſe they prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongues, have a couple of bags filled with a viſcous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or ſomething like. *Grew.*

BI'RDMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *man.*] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was hunting his net, a blackbird aſked him what he was doing: why, ſays he, I am laying the foundation of a city, and ſo the *birdman* was out of ſight. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDS-CHERRY. *n. ſ.* [*padus Theophraſti.*] A plant.

BI'RDSFOOT. *n. ſ.* [*adonis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'RDSFOOT. *n. ſ.* [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'RDSNEST. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RDSTARS. *n. ſ.* [*arum.*] A plant.

BI'RDSTONGUE. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RGANDER. *n. ſ.* [*chenalopex.*] A fowl of the gooſe kind. *Dict.*

BIRT. *n. ſ.* A fiſh, the ſame with the *turbot*; which ſee.

BIRTH. *n. ſ.* [beopð, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair, and at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great.
Shakſpeare's King John.

In Spain, our ſprings like old men's children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly ſhowers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the ſeaſons in a timely *birth.* *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.

Moſt virtuous virgin, born of heavenly *birth.* *Spenſ.*

All truth I ſhall relate: nor firſt can I
Myſelf to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by deſcent.

He doth object, I am too great of *birth.* *Shak.*

Be juſt in all you ſay and all you do;
Whatever be your *birth*, you're ſure to be
A peer of the firſt magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

4. The condition or circumſtances in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Halceſus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden.*

5. Thing born; production: uſed of vegetables, as well as animals.

The people fear me; for they do obſerve
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly *births* of nature.
Shakeſpeare.

That poets are far rarer *births* than kings,
Your nobleſt father prov'd. *Ben Jonſon.*

Who of themſelves
Abhor to join; and, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious *births* of body or mind. *Milt.*

She, for this many thouſand years,
Seems to have practiſ'd with much care
To frame the race of woman fair;
Yet never could a perfect *birth*
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldeſt *birth*
Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. *Pope*

The vallies ſmile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy *births*, confeſs the flood's embrace.
Blackmore.

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*, till it is able to ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon.*

6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian ſhepherdeſs,
Who, after years of barrenneſs,
The highly favour'd Joſeph bore
To him that ſerv'd for her before;
And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity. *Milton.*

7. The ſeamen call a due or proper diſtance between ſhips lying at an anchor, or under ſail, a *birth.* Alſo the proper place on board for the meſs to put their cheſts, &c. is called the *birth* of that meſs. Alſo a convenient place to moor a ſhip in, is called a *birth.* *Harris.*

BI'RTHDAY. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *day.*]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,
Exhaling firſt from darkneſs, they beheld,
Birthday of heaven and earth. *Milton.*

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually obſerved.

This is my *birthday*; as this very day
Was Caſſius born. *Shakſpeare.*

They tell me 'tis my *birthday*, and I'll keep it
With double pomp of fidneſs:
'Tis what the day deſerves, which gave me breath.
Dryden.

Your country comes,
Whoſe cloaths returning *birthday* claims. *Prior.*

BI'RTHDOM. *n. ſ.* [This is erroneouſly, I think, printed in *Shakeſpeare*, *birthdoom.* It is derived from *birth* and *dom* (ſee DOM) as *kingdom*, *dukedom.*] Privilege of birth.

Let us rather
Hold faſt the mortal ſword: and, like good men,
Beſtride our downfain *birthdom.* *Shakſpeare.*

BI'RTHNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *night.*]

1. The night on which any one is born.

Th' angelick ſong in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birthnight*, that ſung the Saviour born.
Paradiſe Regained.

2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

A youth more glitt'ring than a *birthnight* beau
Pope.

BI'RTHPLACE. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *place.*] Place where any one is born.

My *birthplace* hate I, and my love's upon
This enemy's town. *Shakſpeare.*

A degree of ſtupidity beyond even what we have been charged with, upon the ſcore of our *birthplace* and climate. *Swift.*

BI'RTHRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *right.*] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firſt-born.

Thy blood and virtue
Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodneſs
Shares with thy *birthright.* *Shakſpeare.*

Thou haſt been found
By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God. *Milt.*

I lov'd her firſt, I cannot quit the claim,
But will preſerve the *birthright* of my paſſion.
Otway.

While no baſeneſs in this breaſt I find,
I have not loſt the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryden.*

To ſay that liberty and property are the *birthright* of the Engliſh nation, but that, if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we muſt upon no pretence reſiſt, is to confound governments.
Addiſon.

BI'RTHSTRANGLED. *adj.* [from *birth* and *ſtrangle.*] Strangled or ſuffocated in being born.

Finger of *birthſtrangled* babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

BI'RTHWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *wort*; I ſuppoſe from a quality of haſtening delivery. *Ariſtolochia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'SCOTIN. n. ſ. [French.] A confection made of flour, ſugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BI'SCUIT. *n. ſ.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea: it is baked for long voyages four times.

The *biſcuit* alſo in the ſhips, eſpecially in the Spaniſh galleys, was grown hoary, and unwholeſome. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Many have been cured of dropſies by abſtinence from drinks, eating dry *biſcuit*, which creates no thirſt, and ſtrong frictions four or five times a-day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. A compoſition of fine flour, almonds, and ſugar, made by the confectioners.

To BISE'CT. *v. a.* [from *bis* and *ſeco*, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horiſon *biſecteth* the globe into two equal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BISE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [From *epiſcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed biſcop, which was afterwards ſoftened into *biſhop.*] One of the head order of the clergy.

A *biſhop* is an overſeer, or ſuperintendant, of religious matters in the Chriſtian church.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

You ſhall find him well accompany'd
With reverend fathers, and well learned *biſhops.*
Shakeſpeare.

Their zealous ſuperſtition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater ſervice, than to deſtroy the primitive, apoſtolical, and anciently univerſal government of the church by *biſhops.*
K. Charles.

In caſe a *biſhop* ſhould commit treaſon and felony, and forfeit his eſtate, with his life, the lands of his ſee ſtick to him as biſhop in the church. *Swift.*

On the word *biſhop*, in French *eveſque*, I would obſerve, that there is no affinity between the ſacred office and the letters of its name; for *eveſque*, and *biſhop*, ſignify the ſame office, though there is not one letter alike in them. *Watts's Log.*

BI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar.

Fine oranges,
Well roaſted, with ſugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a ſweet *biſhop*, when gentlefolk ſup.
Swift.

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit ſolemnly into the church.

They are profane, in a ſcoff, oh! too bad;
Except confirm'd and *biſhop'd* by thee. *Donne.*

BI'SHOPRICK. *n. ſ.* [biſcoppuice, Saxon.] The diocoſe of a biſhop; the diſtrict over

which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme power in causes ecclesiastical, they be subordinate under some bishop, and *bishoprick*, of this realm. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A virtuous woman should reject your suit, as a good man does a *bishopric*; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing. *Addison's Spectator.*

Those pastors had episcopal ordination, possessed preferments in the church, and were sometimes promoted to *bishopricks* themselves. *Swift's Sentiments of a Church of England Man.*

BI'SHOPSWEED. *n. s.* [*ammi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BISK. *n. s.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh.

A prince, who in a forest rides astray,
And, weary, to some cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowls, or *bisk* of fish,
But hungry sups his cream serv'd up in earthen dish. *King.*

BI'SKET. See BISCUIT.

BI'SMUTH. *n. s.* The same as *marcasite*; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia; supposed to be a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin. Some esteem it a metal *sui generis*; though it usually contains some silver. There is an artificial *bismuth* made, for the shops, of tin. *Quincy.*

BISSE'XTILE. *n. s.* [from *bis* and *sextilis*, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, arising from six odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the sun consisteth of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute: and this was the occasion of *bissextile*, or leap year. *Brown.*

Towards the latter end of February is the *bissextile* or intercalar day; called *bissextile*, because the sixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder on Time.*

BI'SSON. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *by* and *sin*.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath seen the mobled queen
Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With *bisson* rheum? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

What harm can your *bisson* conspectuities glean out of this character? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

BISTRE. n. s. [French.] A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs. *Trevoux.*

BI'STORT. *n. s.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] The name of a plant, called also *snakeweed*; which see.

BI'STOURY. *n. s.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions, of which there are three sorts; the blade of the first turns like that of a lancet; but the straight *bistoury* has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *bistoury* is shaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inside. *Chambers.*

BISU'LCOUS. *adj.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] Cloven-footed.

For the swine, although multifarious, yet being *bisulcous*, and only cloven-footed, are farrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcous* animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BIT. *n. s.* [*bitol*, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevil holes, the tranchefil, and the cross chains; but sometimes it is used to signify only the bit-mouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*

They light from their horses, pulling off their *bits*, that they might something refresh their mouths upon the grass. *Sidney.*

We have strict statutes, and most biting laws,
The needful *bits* and curbs of headstrong steeds. *Shakespeare.*

He hath the *bit* between his teeth, and away he runs. *Shakespeare.*

Unus'd to the restraint
Of curbs and *bits*, and fleeter than the wind. *Addison.*

BIT. *n. s.* [from *bite*.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal *bits* have slaves and peasants
This night englutted! *Shakespeare.*

Follow your function, go and batten on cold *bits*. *Shakespeare.*

The mice found it troublesome to be still climbing the oak for every *bit* they put in their bellies. *L'Estrange.*

John was the darling; he had all the good *bits*, was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A small piece of any thing.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table sent the smoaking lard,
A sav'ry *bit*, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden.*

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, lac'd with *bits* of rustick, makes a front.
P. P.

He bought at thousands, what with better wit
You purchase as you want, and *bit* by *bit*. *Pope.*

His majesty has power to grant a patent, for stamping round *bits* of copper, to every subject he hath. *Swift.*

3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny.

4. *A bit the better or worse.* In the smallest degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of these lawyers; for aught I can see, your case is not a *bit* clearer than it was seven years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

To BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH. *n. s.* [bizze, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a *bitch* wolf suck did yield
To two young babes. *Spenser.*

I have been credibly informed, that a *bitch* will nurse, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of, her puppies. *Locke.*

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

Him you'll call a dog, and her a *bitch*. *Pope.*

John had not run a madding so long, had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife. *Arbuthnot.*

To BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. pass. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [bitan, Saxon.]

1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had *bit* me, should have stood that night
Against my fire. *Shakespeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate t' unloose. *Shakespeare.*

These are the youths that thunder at a play-house, and fight for *bitten* apples. *Shakespeare.*

He falls; his arms upon the body found,
And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground. *Dryden.*

There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the bone, who has now indeed recovered. *Tatler.*

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a falsity; though they have showed their teeth as if they would *bite* off my nose. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,
And churlish chiding, of the winter's wind;
Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile. *Shakespeare.*

Full fifty years, harness'd in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blast,
And the severer heats of parching summer. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a different talent writes;
One praises, one instructs, another *bites*. *Roscommon.*

4. To cut; to wound.

I've seen the day, with my good *biting* falchion
I would have made them skip. *Shakespeare.*

5. To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste.

It may be the first water will have more of the scent, and more fragrant; and the second more of the taste, as more bitter, or *biting*. *Bacon.*

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phrase.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away:
He pled, 'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*. *Pope.*

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have converted with you, they would have been [illegible] *bit*, while they thought only to fall in [illegible] fair lady. *Pope.*

BITE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlasting burnings, or can himself against the *bites* of the never-dying worm? *South.*

Nor dog-days parching heat, that splits the rocks,
Is half so harmful as the greedy flocks;
Their venom'd *bite*, and scars indented on the stocks. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

2. The act of a fish that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*. *Walton.*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud: in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be never so wise,
He may be caught with false lie;
For, take it in the proper light,
'Tis just what cozeners do call a *bite*. *Swift.*

4. A sharper; one who commits frauds.

BI'TER. *n. s.* [from *bite*.]

1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no *biters*. *Camden.*

2. A fish apt to take the bait.

How to hold, that he will invade one of his own kind; and we may therefore easily believe him to be a bold *biter*. *Walton.*

3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing you have no reason to disbelieve in itself, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reason to disbelieve it for his saying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He one who thinks you a fool, because you do not think him a knave. *Spectator.*

BI'TTACLE. *n. s.* A frame of timber in the steerage of a ship, where the compass is placed. *Dict.*

BI'TTEN. *particip. pass.* [from *To bite*: which see.]

BI'TTER. *adj.* [biter, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Though a man in a fever should, from sugar, have a *bitter* taste, which, at another time, produces a sweet one; yet the idea of *bitter*, in that man's mind, would be as distinct from the idea of sweet, as if he had tasted only gall. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; severe.

Friends

Friends now fast sworn,
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To *bitterest* enmity. *Shakespeare.*
Husbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* against them. *Colossians.*
The word of God, instead of a *bitter*, teaches us a charitable zeal. *Sprat.*

3. Calamitous; miserable.
Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
Is only *bitter* to me, only dying;
Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shak.*
A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as *bitter*, black, and tragical. *Shakesp.*
And shun the *bitter* consequence: for know,
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die. *Milton.*
Tell him, that if I bear my *bitter* fate,
'Tis to behold his vengeance for my son. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; inclement.
The fowl the borders fly,
And shun the *bitter* blast, and wheel about the sky. *Dryden.*

5. Sharp; reproachful; satirical.
Go with me,
And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let 's smother
My dammel son. *Shakespeare.*

6. Mournful; afflicted.
Wherefore is light given unto him [illegible]
misery, and life unto the *bitter* in soul?

7. In any manner unpleasing or hurtful.
Bitter is an equivocal word, there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'TTERGOURD. *n. s.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *bitter*.]
1. With a bitter taste.
2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously.
I so lively acted with my tears,
That my poor mistress, moved therewithal,
Wept *bitterly*. *Shakspeare.*
Bitterly hast thou paid, and still art paying
That rigid score. *Milton.*
3. Sharply; severely.
His behaviour is not to censure *bitterly* the errours of their zeal. *Sprat.*

BI'TTERN. *n. s.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish; remarkable for the noise which he makes, usually called *bumping*. See BITTOUR.
The poor fish have enemies enough, besides such unnatural fishermen as otters, the cormorant, and the *bittern*. *Walton.*
So that scarce
The *bittern* knows his time, with bill ingulpht,
To shake the sounding marsh. *Thomson.*

BI'TTERN. *n. s.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common salt, and used in the preparation of Epsom salt. *Quincy.*

BI'TTERNESS. *n. s.* [from *bitter*.]
1. A bitter taste.
The idea of whiteness, or *bitterness*, is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there. *Locke.*
2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.
The *bitterness* and animosity between the commanders was such, that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarendon.*
3. Sharpness; severity of temper.
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness*? *Shakesp.*
Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more *bitterness* and sourness than formerly, and were more reserved towards the king's commissioners. *Clarendon*
4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach.
Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between saltness and *bitterness*. *Bacon.*
5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.
There appears much joy in him, even so much, that joy could not show itself modest enough, without a badge of *bitterness*. *Shakespeare.*
They shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in *bitterness* for him, as one that is in *bitterness* for his first-born *Zech.*
Most pursue the pleasures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in sin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterness*. *Wake.*
I cry, in *bitterness* of soul, deplor'd
My absent daughter, and my dearer lord. *Pope.*

BI'TTERSWEET. *n. s.* [from *bitter* and *sweet*.] The name of an apple, which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter.
It is but a *bittersweet* at best, and the fine colours of the serpent do by no means make amends for the smart and poison of his sting. *South*
When I express the taste of an apple, which we call the *bittersweet*, none can mistake what I mean. *Watts.*

BI'TTERVETCH. *n. s.* [*ervum*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'TTERWORT. *n. s.* [*gentiana*, Lat.] An herb.

BI'TTOUR. *n. s.* [*butour*, Fr. *ardea stellaris*, Lat.] The name of a bird, commonly called the *bittern* (see BITTERN) but perhaps as properly *bittour*.
Then to the water's brink she laid her head;
And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she said, I tell. *Dryden.*

BITU'ME. *n. s.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen. See BITUMEN.
Mix with these
Idæan pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume,
Sea onion, bellebore, and black *bitume*. *May.*

BITUMEN. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes, as the Asphaltis in Judæa, of various kinds: some so hard as to be used for coals; others so glutinous as to serve for mortar. *Savary.*
It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make as it were an artificial rock, the substance becometh so hard. *Bacon.*
The fabrick seem'd a work of rising ground,
With sulphur and *bitumen* cast between. *Dryden.*
Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is soluble in water. *Woodward.*

BITU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.
Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a stone. *Bacon.*
The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*

BIVA'LVE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Having two valves or shutters: a term used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters; and of those plants whose seed-pods open their whole length, to discharge their seeds, as peas.
In the cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at those holes. *Woodward.*

BIVA'LVULAR. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves. *Dict.*

BI'XWORT. *n. s.* An herb.

BI'ZANTINE. *n. s.* [more properly spelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high festival days; it is yet called a *bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Constantinople. *Camden.*

To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.]
1. To tell what ought to be kept secret: it usually implies rather thoughtlessness than treachery; but may be used in either sense.
The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakespeare.*
Thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the *blabbing* eastern scout,
The nice morn on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton.*
Nature has made man's breasts no windores,
To publish what he does within doors;
Nor what dark secrets there inhabit,
Unless his own rash folly *blab* it. *Hudibras.*
Sorrow nor joy can be disguis'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the secrets of our heart. *Dryd.*
It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worship to a creature; but the very *indices* of the fathers cannot escape the *index expurgatorius*, for *blabbing* so great a truth. *Stilling fleet.*
Nor whisper to the tattling reeds
The blackest of all female deeds;
Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo sits, and listning mocks. *Swift.*
2. To tell: in a good sense: not used.
That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabb'd* them with such pleasing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shak.*

To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.
Your mute I'll be;
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakespeare.*

BLAB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A telltale; a thoughtless babbler; a treacherous betrayer of secrets.
The secret man heareth many confessions; for who will open himself to a *blab*, or babbler? *Bacon.*
To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the secrets of a friend,
Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded
All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*. *Milton.*
Whoever shews me a very ingenuitive body, I'll shew him a *blab*, and one that shall make privacy as public as a proclamation. *L'Estrange.*
I should have gone about shewing my letters, under the charge of secrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift.*

BLA[illegible]ER. *n. s.* [from *blab*.] A tatler; a telltale.

To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*

BLA'BBERLIPPED. *Skinner.* See BLOBBERLIPPED.

BLACK. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]
1. Of the colour of night.
In the twilight in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. *Proverbs.*
Aristotle has problems which enquire why the sun makes man *black*, and not the fire; why it whitens wax, yet blacks the skin? *Brown.*
2. Dark.
The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. *1 Kings.*
3. Cloudy of countenance; sullen.
She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakespeare.*
Horrible; wicked; atrocious.
Either my country never must be freed,
Or I consenting to it *black* a deed. *Dryden.*
5. Dismal; mournful.

A dire induction am I witneſs to;
And will to France, hoping the conſequence
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shakeſp.*

6. *Black and blue.* The colour of a bruiſe; a ſtripe.

Miſtreſs Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot ſee a white ſpot about her. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

And, wing'd with ſpeed and fury, flew
To reſcue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow.*] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; diſmal; threatening.

Come, gentle night, come, loving, *black-brow'd* night,
Give me my Romeo. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus when a *black-brow'd* guſt begins to riſe,
White foam at firſt on the curl'd ocean flies,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the ſkies. *Dryden.*

BLACK-BRYONY. *n. ſ.* [*tamnus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE. *n. ſ.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.

The other part of the grazier's buſineſs is what we call *black-cattle*, produces hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation. *Swift.*

BLACK-EARTH. *n. ſ.* It is every where obvious on the ſurface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodward.*

BLACK-GUARD. *adj.* [from *black* and *guard.*] A cant word amongſt the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty fellow; of the meaneſt kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the houſe, to ſend on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.*

BLACK-LEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *lead.*] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much uſed for pencils; it is not fuſible, or not without a very great heat.

You muſt firſt get your *black-lead* ſharpened finely, and put faſt into quills, for your rude and firſt draught. *Peacham.*

BLACK-MAIL. *n. ſ.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other conſideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of ſuch as uſually rob or ſteal. *Cowell.*

BLACK-PUDDING. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *pudding.*] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammon tion bread and cheeſe,
And fat *black-puddings*, proper food
For warriors that delight in blood. *Hudibras.*

BLACK ROD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *rod.*] The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewiſe uſher of the parliament. *Cowell.*

BLACK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the ſcowl of night. *Shak.*

For the production of *black*, the corpuſcles muſt be leſs than any of thoſe which exhibit colours. *Newton.*

2. Mourning.

Riſe, wretched widow, riſe; and, undeplor'd,
Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian ford:
But riſe, prepar'd in *black* to mourn thy huſband's lord. *Dryden.*

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.

It ſuffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the *black* or ſight of the eye. *Digby.*

To BLACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.

Black up over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, we quickly ſet on fire. *Boyle.*

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more. *Addiſon.*

BLACKAMOOR. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *Moor.*] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or a lion, than of a nurſe or a cat. *Locke.*

BLACKBERRIED *Heath.* [*empetrum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLACKBERRY *Buſh.* *n. ſ.* [*rubus*, Lat.] A ſpecies of bramble.

BLACKBERRY. *n. ſ.* The fruit of the bramble.

The policy of thoſe crafty ſweering raſcals, that ſtale old mouth-eaten cheeſe Neſtor, and that filthy dog-fox Ulyſſes, is not proved worth a *blackberry*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then ſad he ſung the Children in the Wood,
How *blackberries* they pluck'd in deſart wild,
And fearleſs at the glitt'ring hulcheon ſmil'd. *Gay.*

BLACKBIRD. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *bird.*] The name of a bird.

Of ſinging birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, *blackbirds*, thruſhes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A ſchoolboy ran unto't, and thought
The crab was down, the *blackbird* caught. *Swift.*

To BLACKEN. *v. a.* [from *black*]

1. To make of a black colour.

Be it'd by aſpiring winds, he finds the ſtrand
Blacken'd by crowds. *Prior.*

While the long tun'rals *blacken* all the way. *Pope.*

2. To darken; to cloud.

That little cloud that appeared at firſt to Elijah's ſervant no bigger than a man's hand, but preſently after grew, and ſpread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame, or make infamous.

Let us *blacken* him what we can, ſaid that miſcreant Harriſon of the Beheaded king, upon the wounding and drawing up his charge againſt his approaching trial. *Swift.*

The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings ſcrape,
The libell'd perſon, and the pictur'd ſhape. *Pope.*

To BLACKEN. *v. n.* To grow black, or dark.

The hollow ſound
Sung in the leaves, the foreſt ſhook around,
Air *black n'd*, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. *Dryden.*

BLACKISH. *adj.* [from *black.*] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackiſh* oil. *Boyle.*

BLACKMOOR. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *Moor.*] A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa, nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors*, but the country of Arabia, eſpecially the Happy and Stony. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

More to weſt
The realm of Bacchus to the *blackmoor* ſea. *Milton.*

BLACKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *black.*]

1. Black colour.

Blackneſs is only a diſpoſition to abſorb, or ſtifle, without reflection, moſt of the rays of every ſort that fall on the bodies. *Locke.*

There would emerge one or more very black ſpots, and, within thoſe other ſpots of an intenſer *blackneſs*. *Newton.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had clang'd him quite
To ſooty *blackneſs* from the pureſt white. *Addiſon.*

2. Darkneſs.

His faults in him ſeem as the ſpots of heav'n.
More fiery by night's *blackneſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Atrociouſneſs; horribleneſs; wickedneſs.

BLACKSMITH. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *ſmith.*] A ſmith that works in iron; ſo called from being very ſmutty,

The *blackſmith* may forge what he pleaſes. *Howel.*

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impoſſible for the *blackſmith* to make them ſo faſt, but a cat and a whoremaſter will find a way through them. *Spectator.*

BLACKTAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *tail.*] A fiſh; a kind of perch, by ſome called *ruffs*, or *popes*. See POPE. *Dict.*

BLACKTHORN. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *thorn.*] The ſame with the ſloe. See PLUM, of which it is a ſpecies.

BLADDER. *n. ſ.* [blabbpe, Saxon; *blader*, Dutch.]

1. That veſſel in the body which contains the urine.

The *bladder* ſhould be made of a membranous ſubſtance, and extremely dilatable, for receiving and containing the urine till an opportunity of [illegible] it. *Ray.*

It is often filled with wind, to which alluſions are frequently made.

That huge giant body which the giant bore
Was vaniſh'd quite, and of that monſtrous maſs
Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Spenſer.*

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and ſtrongly tied, being held near the fire, grows exceeding turgid and hard, but being brought near to the fire, it ſuddenly broke, with ſo loud a noiſe as made us for a while after almoſt deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is uſual for thoſe, that learn to ſwim, to ſupport themſelves with blown bladders.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that ſwim on *bladders*,
Theſe many ſummers in a ſea of glory,
But far beyond my depth: my highblown pride
At length broke under me. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A bliſter; a puſtule.

BLADDER-NUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtaphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

BLADDER-SENA. *n. ſ.* [*colutea*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLADE. *n. ſ.* [blæd, bled, Sax. *bled*, Fr.] The ſpire of graſs before it grows to ſeed; the green ſhoots of corn which riſe from the ſeed. This ſeems to me the primitive ſignification of the word *blade*; from which, I believe, the *blade* of a ſword was firſt named, becauſe of its ſimilitude in ſhape; and, from the *blade* of a ſword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree that beareth *ſanguis draconis*. *Bacon.*

Send in the feeding flocks betimes, t' invade
The riſing bulk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden.*

If we were able to diſcover into her ſecret receſſes, we ſhould find that the ſmalleſt *blade* of graſs, or moſt contemptible weed, has its particular uſe. *Swift.*

Hung on every ſpray, on every *blade*
Of graſs, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. *Thomſon.*

BLADE. *n. ſ.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument, diſtinct from the handle. It is uſually taken for a weapon, and ſo called probably from the likeneſs of a ſword

sword *blade* to a *blade* of grass. It is commonly applied to the knife.

He fought all round about, his thirsty *blade*
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy. *Fairy Qu.*

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would
Pollute her fabre with ignobie blood. *Dryden*

Be his this sword, whose *blade* of brass displays
A ruddy gleam, whose hilt a silver blaze. *Pope.*

2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay, called so in contempt. So we say *mettle* for *courage*.

You'll find yourself mistaken, Sir, if you'll take upon you to judge of these *blades* by their garbs, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Estrange.*

Then, turning about to the hangman, he said, Dispatch me, I pr'thee, this troublesome *blade*. *Prior*

BLADE *of the Shoulder.* } *n. s.* The bone
BLADEBONE. } called by anatomists the scapula, or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the broiled remains of a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone*. *Pope.*

To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To furnish or fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *adj.* [from *blade.*] Having blades or spires.

Her tall verge in the watery glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass. *Shak.*

As when the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor *bladed* grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,
But scales of cruel and unrelenting breeds. *Dryd.*

BLAIN. *n. s.* [blegene, Sax. *bleyne*. Dutch.] A pustule; a botch; a blister.

Itches, *blains*,
Sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and the crop
Be general leprosy. *Shakespeare*

Botches and *blains* must all his flesh imbrue,
And all his people. *Milton.*

Where'er I hear a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd;
Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,
With yellow filth my linen stains. *Swift.*

BLA'MABLE. *adj.* [from *blame.*] Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *blamable.*] Fault; the state of being liable to blame; culpableness; faultiness.

BLA'MABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable.*] Culpably; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carried on against a person, that is maliciously or *blamably* absent, even to a definitive sentence. *Ayliffe.*

To BLAME. *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.]

1. To censure; to charge with a fault: it generally implies a slight censure.

Our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakespeare.*

Porphyrius, you too far did tempt your fate;
'Tis true, your duty to me it became;
But, praising that, I must your conduct *blame*.
Dryden.

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to *blame*, and something to commend.
Pope.

2. *To blame* has usually the particle *for* before the fault.

The reader must not *blame* me *for* making use here all along of the word sentiment. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.

Tomoreus he *blamed of* inconsiderate rashness, for that he would busy himself in matters not belonging to his vocation. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

BLAME. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Imputation of a fault.

In arms, the praise of success is shared among many; yet the *blame* of misadventures is charged upon one. *Hayward.*

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones, sometimes passionately enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or deserves censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all *blame*, which are convicted to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony, in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accustomed to seem small. *Hooker.*

I unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and *blames* I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare.*

3. Hurt. Not now in use.

Therewith upon his crest
With rigour so outrageous he smit,
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest,
And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him
fairly blest. *Fairy Queen.*

4. There is a peculiar structure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a *noun* or a verb, but I conceive it to be the *noun*. *To blame*, in French *a tort*; culpable; worthy of censure.

You were *to blame*, I must be plain with you,
To part so slightly with your sorrow's first gift.
Shakespeare.

I do not ask whether they were mistaken; but, whether they were *to blame* in the manner.
Stillingfleet.

Now we should hold them much *to blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*

BLA'MEFUL. *adj.* [from *blame* and *full.*] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

I not the causer of these timeless deaths
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakespeare.*

Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lad wrong'd her lord so much,
Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some stern untutor'd churl. *Shakspeare.*

BLA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *blame.*]

1. Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him *blameless* unto God. *Wisdom*, x. 5.

The flames ascend on either altar clear,
While thus the *blameless* maid address'd her prayer.
Dryden.

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameless* men of a fifth part of their estates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is used with *of*.

We will be *blameless of* this thine oath.
Joshua, ii. 17.

BLA'MELESLY. *adv.* [from *blameless.*] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot *blamelessly*, without pertinacy, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESNESS. *n. s.* [from *blameless.*] Innocence; exemption from censure.

Having resolved, with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the *blamelessness* of the intentional agent. *Hamm.*

BLA'MER. *n. s.* [from *blame.*] One that blames or finds fault; a censurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan muse,
And denizon'd a Thamer, who mistaught
By *blamers* of the times they married, hath fought
Virtues in corners. *Donne*

BLAMLWO'RTHY. *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy.*] Culpable; blamable; worthy of blame or censure.

Although the fame should be *blameworthy*, yet this age hath forborn to incur the danger of any such blame. *Hooker.*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from some other colour to white.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is *blanch'd* with fear. *Shakespeare.*

A way of whiting wax cheaply may be of use; and we have set down the practice of tradesmen who *blanch* it. *Boyle.*

And sin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to virtue, *Dryden.*

2. To strip or peel such things as have husks.

Their suppers may be bisket, raisins of the sun, and a few *blanched* almonds. *Wiseman.*

3. To slur; to balk; to pass over; to shift away. Not now in use.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to qualify treasons whereby every one might express his malice, and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon.*

You are not transported in an action that warms the blood, and is appearing holy, to *blanch*, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulness. *Bacon.*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to shift; to speak soft.

Optimi consiliarii mortui; books will speak plain, when counsellors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *blanch.*] A whitener. *Dict.*

BLAND. *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

In her face excuse
Came prologue, and apology too prompt;
Which, with *bland* words at will, she thus address'd.
Milton.

An even calm
Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs *bland*
Breath'd o'er the blue expanse. *Thomson.*

To BLA'NDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To smooth; to soften. I have met with this word in no other passage.

Must'ring all her wiles,
With *hard'ned* parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries, she surceas'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out. *Milt.*

BLA'NDISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *blandish*; *blanditiæ*, Lat.]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,
Who, with sweet pleasure and bold *blandishment*,
Gan smile. *Spenser.*

Each bird and beast, behold
Approaching two and two; these cow'ring low
With *blandishment*. *Milton.*

2. Soft words; kind speeches.

He was both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and *blandishment* of words, where he desired to effect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; caress.

Here I do now with *blandishment* detain;
But I intend the town where Juno reigns. *Dryd.*

In order to bring those infidels within the wide circle of waggish community, neither *blandishments* nor promises are omitted. *Swift.*

BLANK. *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *Albianus*, thus: *Albianus, albianicus, bianicus, biancus, bianco, blancus, blancus, blanc*; by others, from *blanc*, which, in Danish, signifies *shining*; in conformity to which, the Germans have *blancken*, to *shine*; the Saxons, blecan; and the English, *bleach*, to whiten.]

1. White.

To the *blank* moon
Her office they prescrib'd; to th' other five
Their planetary motions. *Milton.*

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our substitutes at home shall have *blank* charters,
Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold.
Shakespeare.

Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor side, little more than *blank* paper. *Addison.*

3. Pale; confused; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed.

There without such boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. *Milton.*

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
Astonied stood, and *blank*, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd.
Milton.

But now no face divine contentment wears;
'Tis all *blank* sadness, or continual fears. *Pope.*

4. Without rhyme; where the rhyme is *blanched*, or missed.

The lady shall say her mind freely, or the *blank* verse shall halt for it. *Shakespeare.*

Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick parts;
Blood and *blank* verse have harden'd all your hearts.
Addison.

Our *blank* verse, where there is no rhyme to support the expression, is extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the tongue. *Addison.*

BLANK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void space on paper.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do, and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*
My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shakespeare.*

In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one small prize.
Dryden.

The world the coward will despise,
When life 's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize.
Dryden.

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

She has left him
The *blank* of what he was;
I tell thee, eunuch, she has quite unmann'd him.
Dryden.

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were *blanks*, rather than fill'd with me. *Shakespeare.*

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a *blank* of danger. *Shakesp.*

For the book of knowledge fair,
Presented with an universal *blank*
Of nature's work, to me expung'd and ras'd. *Milt.*

Life may be one great *blank*, which, though not blotted with sin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; so called, because, to be more visible, it was marked with white. Now disused.

Slander,
Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his *blank*,
Transports its poison'd shot. *Shakespeare.*

6. Aim; shot. Not used.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim; out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. *Shakespeare.*

I have spoken for you all my best,
And stood within the *blank* of his displeasure,
For my free speech. *Shakespeare.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye. *Shakespeare.*

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit.

Each opposite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
Meet what I would have well, and it destroy. *Shak.*

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies won on me,
And with confusion *blank* his worshippers. *Milton.*

If the atheist, when he dies, should find that his soul remains, how will this man be amazed and *blanked!* *Tillotson.*

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purposes were *blanked*, the governour at a bay, and all that charge lost and cancelled. *Spenser.*

BLA'NKET. *n. s.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]

1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven, spread commonly upon a bed, over the linen sheet, for the procurement of warmth.

Nor heav'n peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry, hold! hold! *Shakespeare.*

The abilities of man must fall short on one side or other, like too scanty a *blanket* when you are a-bed; if you pull it upon your shoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thrust it down upon your feet, your shoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*

Himself among the storied chiefs he spies,
As from the *blanket* high in air he flies. *Pope.*

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written *blanquet*.

To BLA'NKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. *Shak.*

2. To toss in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

Ah, oh! he cry'd, what street, what lane, but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketings*, and blows?
Pope.

BLA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner; with whiteness; with paleness; with confusion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. a.* [*blasphemo*, low Lat.]

1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To speak evil of.

The tactick sins of thy throne
By his own interdicted hands accurs'd,
And does *blaspheme* his breed. *Shakespeare.*

Those who from our labours heap their board,
Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. n.* To speak blasphemy.

Liver of *blaspheming* Jew. *Shakespeare.*

I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to *blaspheme*. *Acts.*

BLASPHE'MER. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme*.] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a *blasphemer*, and a persecutor, and injurious. *1 Timothy.*

Even that *blasphemer* himself would inwardly reverence his reprover, as he in his heart really despises him for his cowardly base silence. *South.*

Deny the curst *blasphemer*'s tongue to rage,
And turn God's fury from an impious age. *Tickell.*

Should each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,
Because the insult 's not to man, but God? *Pope.*

BLA'SPHEMOUS. *adj.* [from *blaspheme*. It is usually spoken with the accent on the first syllable, but used by *Milton* with it on the second.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods dost move,
To cause full wrath, which thou can'st not resist;
Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove. *Sidn.*

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound
To worship thee accurst; now more accurst
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more *blasphemous?* *Milton.*

A man can hardly pass the streets, without having his ears grated with horrid and *blasphemous* oaths and curses. *Tillotson.*

That any thing that wears the name of a christian, or but of man, should venture to own such a villainous, impudent, and *blasphemous* affection in the face of the world, as this! *South.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blaspheme*.] Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would *blasphemously* set up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Sir T.*

BLA'SPHEMY. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme*.]

Blasphemy, strictly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe.*

But that my heart 's on future mischief set,
I would speak *blasphemy*, ere bid you tell;
But fly you must. *Shakespeare.*

Intrinsick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety, to the secret will of God, or else God could not be defined good, so far as his thoughts and he see, but only superficially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is perfect *blasphemy* to imagine. *Hammond.*

BLAST. *n. s.* [from blæst, Sax. *blasm*, Germ. to blow.]

1. A gust or puff of wind.

They that stand high have many *blasts* to shake them;
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.
Shakespeare.

Welcome, then,
Thou unbefriended irritation, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst
Owes nothing to thy *blasts*. *Shakspeare.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth loose or bind them *blasts* in secret cave. *Fairf.*

Three ships were hurry'd by the southern *blast*,
And on the secret shelves with fury cast. *Dryden.*

2. The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind musick.

In peace there 's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the *blast* of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shakespeare.*

He blew his trumpet—the angelick *blast*
Fill'd all the regions. *Milton.*

The Volsine fountains, and sulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful *blast*, the signal of the war.
Dryden.

Whether there be two different goddesses called Fame, or one goddess sounding two different trumpets, it is certain villainy has as good a title to a *blast* from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing pestilential. [from the verb *To blast*.]

By the *blast* of God they perish. *Job.*

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fenfuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and *blast* her pride. *Shakspeare.*

Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to *blast* the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin?
Addison.

2. To make to wither.

Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way. *Shak.*

And

And behold seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind, sprung up after them. *Genesis.*

She, that like lightning shin'd while her face lasted,
The oak now resembles, which lightning had *blasted*. *Waller.*

To his green years your censures you would suit,
Not *blast* that blossom, but expect the fruit. *Dryd.*

Agony unmix'd, incessant gall
Corroding every thought, and *blasting* all
Love's paradise. *Thomson.*

3. To injure; to invalidate; to make infamous.

He shews himself weak, if he will take my word when he thinks I deserve no credit; or malicious, if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to *blast* it. *Stilling fleet.*

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce Jehoshaphat king of Judea endeavoured to renew; but his enterprize was *blasted* by the destruction of vessels in the harbour. *Arbuth.*

5. To confound; to strike with terrour.

Trumpeters,
With brasen din *blast* you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your ratt'ling tabourines. *Shak.*

BLA'STMENT. *n. s.* [from *blast*.] Blast; sudden stroke of infection. Not now in use.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent. *Shakesp.*

BLA'TANT. *adj.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn this language from the *blatant* beast. *Dryden.*

To BLA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar; to make a senseless noise. It is a word not now used.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent endurance, however envy list to *blatter* against him. *Spenser.*

BLATTERA'TION. *n. s.* [*blatteratio*, Lat.] Noise; senseless roar.

BLAY. *n. s.* [*alburnus*.] A small white river fish; called also a *bleak*.

BLAZE. *n. s.* [blare, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.

The main *blaze* of it is past; but a small thing would make it flame again. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A *blaze* of glory that forbids the sight. *Dryden.*

What groans of men shall fill the martial field!
How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile shall yield!
What funeral pomp shall floating Tiber see! *Dryd.*

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise unmix't? *Milt.*

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to shew the light of a flame.

Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a *blazing* star, but *stella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main,
Then glossy smooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope.*

2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide.

The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to some noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney.*

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a stedfast mind,
This marble chose, as of like temper known. *Sidn.*

Thou shalt live, till we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back. *Shak.*

When beggars die, there are no comets seen;
The heav'ns themselves *blaze* forth the death of princes. *Shakespeare.*

But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to *blaze* abroad the matter. *Mark.*

Such musick worthiest were to *blaze*
The peerless height of her immortal praise,
Whose lustre leads us. *Milton.*

Far beyond
The sons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*,
Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about. *Milton.*

Whose follies, *blaz'd* about, to all are known,
And are a secret to himself alone. *Granville.*

But, mortals, know, 'tis still our greatest pride
To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to give an account of ensigns armorial in proper terms. This is not now used.

This, in ancient times, was called a fierce; and you should then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fierce, sable, between two fierces, or. *Peacham.*

BLA'ZER. *n. s.* [from *blaze*.] One that spreads reports.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly, and *blazers* of crime;
His larum bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cause requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime.
Spenser.

To BLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form;
So lightning gilds the unrelenting storm. *Garth.*

3. To display; to set to show.

O thou goddess,
Thou divine nature! how thyself thou *blazon'st*
In these two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head. *Shakespeare.*

4. To celebrate; to set out.

One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And, in th' essential vesture of creation,
Does bear all excellency. *Shakespeare.*

5. To blaze about; to make publick.

What's this but libelling against the senate,
And *blazoning* our injustice every where? *Shakesp.*

BLA'ZON. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.

Proceed unto beasts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to observe in their *blazon*. *Peacham.*

2. Show; divulgation; publication.

But this eternal *blazon* must not be
To ears of flesh and blood. *Shakespeare.*

3. Celebration; proclamation of some quality.

I am a gentleman.—I'll be sworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and spirit,
Do give thee five-fold *blazon*. *Shakespeare.*

Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier.*

BLA'ZONRY. *n. s.* [from *blazon*.] The art of blazoning.

Give certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleechen*, Germ.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by exposure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens *bleach* their summer smocks. *Shake*

Should I not seek
The clemency of some more temp'rate clime,
To purge my gloom; and, by the sun refin'd,
Bask in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind?
Dryden.

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the open air.

The white sheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Shak.*

For these are various penances enjoin'd;
And some are hung to *bleach* upon the wind;
Some plung'd in waters. *Dryden.*

The deadly winter seizes; shuts up sense;
Lays him along the snows, a stiffen'd corse,
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blast.
Thomson.

BLEAK. *adj.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.]

1. Pale.

2. Cold; chill; cheerless.

Intreat the North
To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold. *Shakespeare.*

The goddess that in rural shrine
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.
Milton.

Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects. *Addison.*

Say, will ye bless the *bleak* Atlantick shore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more? *Pope.*

BLEAK. *n. s.* [*alburnus*, from his white or *bleak* colour.] A small river fish.

The *bleak*, or fresh water sprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by some the river swallow. His back is of a pleasant, sad sea-water green; his belly white and shining like the mountain snow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in best season in August. *Walton.*

BLE'AKNESS. *n. s.* [from *bleak*.] Coldness; chilness.

The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the *bleakness* of the air; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter. *Addison.*

BLE'AKY. *adj.* [from *bleak*.] Bleak; cold; chill.

On shrubs they browze, and, on the *bleaky* top
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. *adj.* [*blaer*, a blister, Dutch.]

1. Dim with rheum or water; sore with rheum.

It is a tradition that *blear* eyes affect sound eyes. *Bacon.*

It is no more in the power of calumny to blast the dignity of an honest man, than of the *blear* eyed owl to cast scandal on the sun. *L'Estrange.*

His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was stubble, and his cheeks were thin.
Dryden.

When thou shalt see the *blear* eyed fathers teach
Their sons this harsh and mouldy sort of speech.
Dryden.

2. Dim; obscure in general, or that which makes dimness.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spongy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion,
And give it false presentments. *Milton.*

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make the eyes watery, or sore with rheum.

All tongues speak of him, and the *bleared* sights
Are spectacled to see him. *Shakespeare.*

The Dardanian wives,
With *bleared* visages, come forth to view
The issue of th' exploit. *Shakespeare.*

When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *blear* my eyes with oil to stay from school;
Averse to pains. *Dryden.*

3. To dim the eyes.

This may ſtand for a pretty ſuperficial argument, to *bleer* our eyes, and lull us aſleep in ſecurity. *Raleigh.*

BLE'AREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bleared.*] The ſtate of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.

The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *bleared-eſs.* *Wiſeman.*

To BLEAT. *v. n.* [blætan, Saxon.] To cry as a ſheep.

We were as twinn'd lambs, that did ſruk i' th' ſun,
And *bleat* the one at th' other. *Shakſpeare.*

You may as well uſe queſtion with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb.
Merch. of Venice.

While on ſiver graſs her *bleating* charge ſhe feeds,
Our hopes, loves, fears, and joys upon her eyes. *Roſcommon.*

What bull dares bellow, or what ſheep dare *bleat*,
Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*

BLEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a ſheep or lamb.

Set in my ſhip, in ſome few reach'd, where we rode,
The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy ſheep. *Chapman.*

BLEB. *n. ſ.* [*blæn*, to ſwell. Germ.] A bliſter. *Skinner.*

BLED. *preterite* and *participle.* [from *To bleed.*]

To BLEED. *v. n.* pret. I *bled*; I have *bled.* [bleban, Saxon.]

1. To loſe blood; to run with blood.

I *bleed* inwardly for my lord. *Shakſpeare.*

Bleed, bleed, poor country
Great tyranny, lay thou thy baſis ſure;
For goodneſs dare not check thee! *Shakſpeare.*

Many, upon the ſeeing of others *bleed*, or drangled, or tortured, themſelves are ready to faint, as if they *bled.* *Bacon.*

2. To die a violent death.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day;
Had he thy reaſon, would he ſkip and play? *Pope.*

3. To loſe blood medicinally; as, he *bleeds* for a fever.

4. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from ſome body on inciſion, as blood from an animal.

For me the balm ſhall *bleed*, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the roſes glow. *Pope.*

To BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from.

That from a patriot of diſtinguiſh'd note,
Have *bled* and purg'd me to a ſimple ſize. *Pope.*

BLEIT. } *adj.* Baſhful. It is uſed in
BLATE. } Scotland, and the bordering counties.

To BLE'MISH. *v. a* [from *blaſmer*, *Junius*; from *blême*, white, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. To mark with any deformity.

Likener that my poor face might have been diſguiſed, than that the face of ſo excellent a mind ſhould have been thus *blemiſhed.* *Sidney.*

2. To defame; to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation.

Not that my verſe would *blemiſh* all the reſt,
Except it ſome by baſe, as well as bowſe. *Dryd.*

Thoſe, who, by ſome real errors, have done amiſs to *blemiſh* his character, incur the ſame guilt of ſlander and perjury. *Addiſon.*

BLE'MISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a ſcar; a diminution of beauty.

As he hath cauſed a *blemiſh* in a man, ſo ſhall it be done to him again. *Leviticus.*

Open it to from the eye-lid, that you do not that; for, in ſo doing, you will leave a remedieleſs *blemiſh.* *Wiſeman.*

2. Reproach; diſgrace; imputation.

That you have been earneſt, ſhould be no *blemiſh* or diſcredit at all unto you. *Hooker.*

And if we ſhall neglect to propagate theſe bleſſed diſpoſitions, what others can undertake it, without ſome *blemiſh* to us, ſome reflection on our negligence? *Spratt.*

None more induſtriouſly publiſh the *blemiſhes* of an extraordinary reputation, than ſuch as lie open to the ſame cenſures; raiſing applauſe to themſelves, for trampling a perſon of an exalted reputation, though in the blameable parts of his character. *Addiſon.*

3. A ſoil; turpitude; taint; deformity.

Fruit ſhall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted
a *blemiſh*,
Ere that I leave with ſong of praiſe her praiſe to
ſolemnize. *Sidney.*

Live there, and to thy mother dead atteſt,
Thine own ſelf died from *blemiſh* criminal. *Fairy Q.*

In conformity with Rome a *blemiſh* unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament? *Hooker.*

Not a hair periſh'd:
On thoſe ſuſtaining garments not a *blemiſh*,
But freſher than before. *Shakſpeare.*

Evadne's huſhing bluſh is a fault
To love, a *blemiſh* to my thought. *Waller.*

That your duty may no *blemiſh* take,
I will myſelf your father's captive make. *Dryden.*

Such a ſmirch as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a *blemiſh*, the ſubject of deriſion. *Addiſon.*

To BLENCH. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſtart back; to give way: not uſed.

I'll obſerve his looks;
I'll tent him to the quick, if he but *blench*,
I know my courſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fate cannot itſelf, what goddeſs e'er ſhe be,
Doth ſo far fear us but ſufficiance than I do. *Shakſp.*

Hold you ever to our ſpecial drift,
Though ſometimes you do *blench* from this to that,
As cauſe doth miniſter. *Shakſpeare.*

To BLENCH. *v. a.* To hinder; to obſtruct. Not uſed.

The rebels bringed them, winning the evergrene on the top, by carrying up great trolles of hay before them, to *blench* the ſhot and annoyance of their foes. *Carew.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* preter. I *blended*; anciently, *blent.* [blenban, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.

The beauty of *cant*, which red and white
Nature's own ſweet and cunning hand laid on. *Shakſp.*

The moſt thought by the ancients to reſemble ſuch a body, which is mixed according to their juſt proportion, was not to be found but in the eye of a lynx, who would diſcern the elements, if they were no otherwiſe mingled, than but *blended* one with another. *Boyle.*

He has his father's influences, and his mien
Did love and majeſty together *blend*. *Dryden.*

The grace, where even the great find reſt,
And *blended* both the oppreſſor and oppreſs'd.
Pope.

2. To confound.

The moonſhine of windows, from her beaten way, the times and ſeaſons of the year confuſedly, by unſeaſonable and crooked motions. *Hooker.*

3. To pollute; to ſpoil; to corrupt. This ſignification was anciently much in uſe, but is now wholly obſolete.

Which when he law, he burnt with jealous fire;
The eye of reaſon was with rage *blent*. *Fairy Q.*

Regard of worldly muck doth ſoully *blend*,
And low abaſe the high-hero'ck ſpirit. *Fairy Q.*

The world thy king from thy head ſhall reave,
And thy throne royal with diſhonour *blend*. *Spenſer.*

BLE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *To blend.*] The perſon that mingles.

BLENT. The obſolete *participle* of *blend.* See BLEND.

To BLESS. *v. a. preterite* and *participle*, *bleſſed* or *bleſt.* [bleſſian, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to proſper; to make ſucceſsful.

The quality of mercy is not ſtrain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *bleſs'd*;
It *bleſſeth* him that gives, and him that takes.
Shakeſpeare.

Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had liv'd a *bleſſed* time: for, from this inſtant,
There's nothing ſerious in mortality. *Shakeſp.*

This kingdom enjoyed the greateſt calm, and the fulleſt meaſure of felicity, that any people, in any age, for ſo long time together, have been *bleſſed* with. *Clarendon.*

Happy this iſle, with ſuch a hero *bleſt*;
What virtue dwells not in her royal breaſt? *Waller.*

In vain with fold up arms the youth aſſay'd
To ſtop her flight, and ſtrain the flying ſhade;
But ſhe return'd no more, to *bleſs* his longing eyes.
Dryden.

O hoſpitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Bleſs to both nations this auſpicious hour. *Dryden.*

2. To wiſh happineſs to another; to pronounce a bleſſing upon him.

And this is the bleſſing wherewith Moſes the man of God *bleſſed* the children of Iſrael before his death. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To conſecrate by a prayer.

He *bleſſed*, and brake, and gave the loaves.
Matthew.

4. To praiſe; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

Unto whom be one only guide of all agents natural, and he but the creator and worker of all in all, alone to be *bleſſed*, adored, and honoured by all for ever. *Hooker.*

But *bleſſed* be the great power, that hath wiſhed
With longer life than gods and heav'n can have.
Dryden.

5. It ſeems, in one place of *Spenſer*, to ſignify the ſame as *to brave*; *to bravado*; *to blaſpheme.* This denunciation is taken from an old rite of our Romiſh anceſtors, who, *bleſſing* a field, directed their hands in quick ſucceſſion to all parts of it.

Whom when the prince to battle new addreſt,
And thrice aſſaying high his dreadful head *bleſt*,
His ſparkling blaze ahead him he *bleſt*,
And him diſmaid quite through his baſenet.
Fairy Queen.

BLE'SSED. *partic. p. adj.* [from *To bleſs.*]

1. Happy; enjoying felicity.

Bleſſed are the barren. *Luke.*

2. Holy and happy; happy in the favour of God.

All generations ſhall call me *bleſſed*. *Luke.*

3. Happy in the joys of heaven.

Bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord. *Rev.*

BLE'SSED *Thiſtle.* [*carduus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *bleſſed.*] Happily.

The accident of Clitophon's taking, had ſo *bleſſedly* prevented the marriage. *Sidney.*

BLE'SSEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bleſſed.*]

1. Happineſs; felicity.

Many times have I, leaning on my elder palm, admired the *bleſſedneſs* of it, that it could bear love without the ſcale of pain. *Sidney.*

His overthrow heap'd happineſs upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himſelf,
And found the *bleſſedneſs* of being little. *Shakſp.*

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the roſe diſtill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in ſingle *bleſſedneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

3. Heavenly

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality. *South.*

4. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER. *n. s.* [from *bless.*] He that blesses, or gives a blessing; he that makes any thing prosper.

When thou receivest praise, take it indifferently, and return it to God, the giver of the gift, or *blesser* of the action. *Taylor.*

BLE'SSING. *n. s.* [from *bless.*]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happiness is implored for any one.

2. A declaration by which happiness is promised in a prophetick and authoritative manner.

The person that is called, kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the *blessing*. *Bacon.*

3. Any of the means of happiness; a gift; an advantage; a benefit.

Nor are his *blessings* to his banks confin'd,
But free, and common, as the sea and wind.
Denham.

Poetical jealousy is very reasonable in persons persuaded of the excellency of their constitution, who believe that they derive from it the most valuable *blessings* of society. *Addison.*

A just and wise magistrate is a *blessing* as extensive as the community to which he belongs: for a *blessing* which reaches all other *blessings*, whatsoever, their value to the state. *Atterbury.*

4. Divine favour.

My pretty cousin,
Blessing upon you! *Shakespeare.*

I had most need of *blessing*, and Amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakespeare.*

I mean thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that a *blessing* may come upon thee from them. *Judges.*

He shall receive the *blessing* from the Lord. *Psal.*

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often understood the presents which friends make to one another; in all probability, because they are generally attended with *blessings* and compliments both from those who give, and those who receive.

Calmet.

And Jacob said, receive my present at my hand, since I pray thee, my *blessing* that is brought to thee. *Gen.*

BLEST. *preterit. and participle.* [from *bless.*]

Peace to the just shade, and sacred rest!
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too *blest*! *Pope.*

BLEW. The *preterite* from *blow.*

The rest fled into a strong tower, where finding no remedy, they desperately *blew* up themselves, with a great part of the castle, with gunpowder. *Knolles.*

BLEYME. *n. s.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the toue. *Farrier's Dict.*

BLIGHT. *n. s.* [The etymology unknown.]

1. Mildew; according to *Skinner*: but it seems taken by most writers, in a general sense, for any cause of the failure of fruits.

I complained to the oldest and best gardeners, who often fell into the same misfortune, and esteemed it some *blight* of the spring. *Temple.*

2. Any thing nipping, or blasting.

When you come to the proof once, the first *blight* of frost shall most infallibly strip you of all your glory. *L'Estrange.*

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mineral steams; it then blasts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to men. *Woodward.*

2. In general, to blast; to hinder from fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse they have, or their *blighted* corn, till they have run over in their minds all beings. *Locke.*

But lest harsh care the lover's peace destroy,
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reason teach. *Lyttelton.*

BLIND. *adj.* [blind, Saxon.]

1. Deprived of sight; wanting the sense of seeing; dark.

The *blind* man that governs his steps by feeling, in defect of eyes, receives advertisement of things through a staff. *Digby.*

Those other two, equall'd with me in fate,
So were I equall'd with them in renown!
Blind Thamyris, and *blind* Mæonide;
And Tiresias, and Phineas, prophets old. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant; with *to* before that which is unseen.

All authors *to* their own defects are *blind*;
Hadst thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people, what splay mouths they make;
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back. *Dryd.*

3. Sometimes *of*.

Blind of the future, and by rage misled,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head. *Dryd.*

4. Unseen; out of the publick view; private: generally with some tendency to some contempt or censure.

To grievous and scandalous inconveniencies they make themselves subject, with whom any *blind* or secret corner is judged fit house of common prayer. *Hooker.*

5. Not easily discernible; hard to find; dark; obscure; unseen.

There be also *blind* fires under stone, which flame not out, but oil being poured upon them, they flame out. *Bacon.*

Where else
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the *blind* mazes of this tangled wood? *Milton.*

How have we wander'd a long dismal night,
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light!
Rymer.

Part creeping under ground, the'r journey *blind*,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet.
Dryden.

So mariners mistake the promis'd gust,
And, with full sails, on the *blind* rocks are lost.
Dryden.

A postern door, yet unobserv'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery,
To the king's closet led. *Dryden.*

6. *Blind Vessels.* [with chymists.] Such as have no opening but on one side.

To BLIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of sight.

You nimble lightnings, dart your *blinding* flames
Into her scornful eye! *Shakespeare.*

Or whose hand have I received any bribe to *blind* mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it.
1 *Samuel.*

A blind guide is certainly a great mischief; but a guide that *blinds* those whom he should lead, is unquestionably a much greater. *South.*

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

So whirl the seas, such darkness *blinds* the sky,
That the black night receives a deeper dye. *Dryd.*

3. To darken the understanding.

This my long-suffering, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and scorn shall never taste,
But hard be hardened, blind be *blinded* more. *Milt.*

4. To obscure to the understanding.

The state of the controversy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stilling fleet.*

BLIND. *n. s.*

1. Something to hinder the sight.

Hardly any thing in our conversation is pure and genuine; civility casts a *blind* over the duty, under some customary words. *L'Estrange.*

2. Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding.

These discourses set an opposition between his commands and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

To BLI'NDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold.*] To hinder from seeing, by blinding the eyes.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face. *Luke.*

BLI'NDFOLD. *adj.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered.

And oft himself he chanc'd to hurt unwares,
Whilst reason, blent through passion, nought descried,
But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,
And where he hits, nought knows, and where he hurts, nought cares. *Fairy Queen.*

Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
When he should see, has he deserv'd to swim? *Dryden.*

When lots are shuffled together, or a man *blindfold* casts a dye, what reason can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black? *South.*

The women will look into the state of the nation with their own eyes, and be no longer led *blindfold* by a male legislature. *Addison.*

BLI'NDLY. *adv.* [from *blind.*]

1. Without sight.

2. Implicitly; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,
By his imperious mistress *blindly* led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed. *Dryden.*

How ready zeal for interest and party, is to charge adherents on those, who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their nonsense. *Locke.*

3. Without judgment or direction.

How seas, and earth, and air, and active flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball. *Dryden.*

BLI'NDMAN'S BUFF. *n. s.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

Disguis'd in all the mask of night,
We left our champion on his flight;
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras.*

He imagines I shut my eyes again; but surely he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him; for he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Stilling fleet.*

BLI'NDNESS. *n. s.* [from *blind.*]

1. Want of sight.

I will smite every house of the people with *blindness*. *Zechariah.*

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.

All the rest as born of savage brood,
But with base thoughts, are into *blindness* led,
And kept from looking on the lightsome day. *Spenser.*

Not can we call it choice, when what we chuse,
Folly and *blindness* only could refuse. *Denham.*

Whensoever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover nothing further but our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Locke.*

BLI'NDNETTLE. *n. s.* [*scrofularia.*] A plant.

BLI'NDSIDE. *n. s.* [from *blind* and *side.*] Weakness; foible; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himself; this is one of his *blindsides*; the best of men, I fear, are not without them. *Swift.*

BLI'NDWORM. *n. s.* [*cæcilia*, from *blind*

and *worm*.] A small viper, called likewise a slow worm; believed not to be venomous.

You spotted snakes, with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen;
Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakespeare.*

The greater slow worm, called also the *blindworm*, is commonly thought to be blind, because of the littleness of his eyes. *Grew.*

To BLINK. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Danish.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So politick, as if one eye
Upon the other were a spy;
That, to trepan the one to think
The other blind, both strove to *blink*. *Hudib.*

2. To see obscurely.

What's here! the portrait of a *blinking* idiot. *Shakespeare.*

Sweet and lovely wall,
Shew me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

His figure such as might his soul proclaim;
One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

BLI'NKARD. *n. f.* [from *blink*.]

1. One that has bad eyes.

2. Something twinkling.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and in some none but *blinkards*, and obscure ones. *Hakewill.*

BLISS. *n. f.* [blyrre, Sax. from blissian, to rejoice.]

1. The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity: generally used of the happiness of blessed souls.

A mighty Saviour hath witnessed of himself, I am the way; the way that leadeth us from misery into *bliss*. *Hooker.*

Dim sadness did not spare
That time celestial visages; yet, mix'd
With pity, violated not their *bliss*. *Milton.*

With me
All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliss*. *Milt.*

2. Felicity in general.

Condition, circumstance is not the thing;
Bliss is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*

BLI'SSFUL. *adj.* [from *bliss* and *full*.] Full of joy; happy in the highest degree.

Yet swimming in that sea of *blissful* joy,
He nought forgot. *Fairy Queen.*

The two saddest ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the *blissful* vision, and confusion of face. *Hammond.*

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love,
In *blissful* solitude. *Milton.*

So peaceful shalt thou end thy *blissful* days,
And steal thyself from life by slow decays. *Pope.*

First in the field I try the silvan strains,
Nor blush to sport in Windsor's *blissful* plains. *Pope.*

BLI'SSFULLY. *adv.* [from *blissful*.] Happily.

BLI'SSFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *blissful*.] Happiness; fulness of joy.

To BLI'SSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul; to be lustful. *Dict.*

BLI'STER. *n. f.* [*bluyster*, Dutch.]

1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis, and filled with serous blood.

In this state she gallops, night by night,
O'er ladies lips, who strait on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with *blisters* plagues,
Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted are. *Shakespeare.*

I found a great *blister* [illegible] by the garlick, but had it cut, which run a great deal of water, but filled again by next night. *Temple.*

2. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.

Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a *blister*. *Bacon.*

To BLI'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in blisters.

If I prove honeymouth, let my tongue *blister*,
And never to my red-look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shakespeare.*

Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which *blister* when they touch thee. *Dryden.*

To BLI'STER. *v. a.*

1. To raise blisters by some hurt, as by a burn, or rubbing.

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath *blister'd* her report. *Shakespeare.*

2. To raise blisters with a medical intention.

I *blistered* the legs and thighs; but was too late: he died howling. *Wiseman.*

BLITHE. *adj.* [blithe, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the *blithe* or heavy aspect thereof, our other eye sheweth some other suitable token either of dislike or approbation. *Hooker.*

Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you *blithe* and bonny. *Shakespeare.*

For that fair female troop thou saw'st, that seem'd
Of goddesses, so *blithe*, so smooth, so gay;
Yet empty of all good. *Milton.*

To whom the wily adder, *blithe* and glad:
Empress! the way is ready, and not long. *Milton.*

And the milkmaid fingereth *blithe*,
And the mower whets his scythe. *Milton.*

Should he return, that troop so *blithe* and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

BLI'THLY. *adv.* [from *blithe*.] In a blithe manner.

BLI'THNESS. } *n. f.* [from *blithe*.]
BLI'THSOMENESS. } The quality of being blithe.

BLI'THSOME. *adj.* [from *blithe*.] Gay; cheerful.

Frosty blasts
The *blithsome* year: tree of their shrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd. *Philips.*

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow*.] To swell, or make turgid with wind: it has *up*, an intensive particle.

His good essays
Encourage him, and *bloat* him *up* with praise,
That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryd.*

The strutting petticoat smooths all distinctions, levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped innocent virgins *bloated up*, and waddling up and down like big-bellied women. *Addison.*

To BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid.

If a person of a firm constitution begins to *bloat*, from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOAT. *adj.* Swelled with intemperance; turgid.

The *bloat* king. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

BLO'ATEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *bloat*.] Turgidness; swelling; tumour.

Lassitude, lazyness, *bloatedness*, and scorbutical spots, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'BBER. *n. f.* [from *blob*.] A word used in some counties for a bubble.

There swimmeth also in the sea a round slimy substance, called a *blobber*, reputed noisome to the fish. *Carew.*

BLO'BBERLIP. *n. f.* [from *blob*, or *blobber*, and *lip*.] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their insipid friend,
His *blobber lips* and beetlebrows commend. *Dryden.*

BLO'BLIPPED. } *adj.* Having swelled
BLO'BBERLIPPED. } or thick lips.

A blobberlipped shell, seemeth to be a kind of mussel. *Grew.*

His person deformed to the highest degree; flat-nosed, and *blobberlipped*. *L'Estrange.*

BLOCK. *n. f.* [*block*, Dutch; *bloc*, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.

2. A mass of matter.

Homer's apotheosis consists of a groupe of figures, cut in the same *block* of marble, and rising one above another. *Addison.*

3. A massy body.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great ones are not in the way: for want of a *block*, he will stumble at a straw. *Swift.*

4. A rude piece of matter: in contempt.

When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some tree, yet, after the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine *block*, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms. *Stilling fleet.*

5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed. Some old writers use *block* for the hat itself.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shakspeare.*

6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

Some guard these traitors to the *block* of death,
Treason's true bed, and yielder-up of breath. *Shak.*

At the instant of his death, having a long beard, after his head was upon the *block*, he gently drew his beard aside, and said, this hath not offended the king. *Bacon.*

I'll drag him thence,
Even from the holy altar to the *block*. *Dryden.*

7. An obstruction; a stop.

Can he ever dream, that the suffering for righteousness take us our felicity, when he sees us run so from it, that no crime is *black* enough in our way to stop our flight? *Decay of Piety.*

8. A sea term for a pully.

9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for stupidity.

The country is a desert, where the good
Grain'd inhabits not, born's not understood;
There men become beasts, and prone to all evils;
In cities, *blocks*. *Donne.*

What tongueless *blocks* were they, would they not speak? *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

To BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.]

1. To shut up; to inclose, so as to hinder egress; to obstruct.

The states about them should neither by encrease of dominion, nor by *blocking* of trade, have it in their power to hurt or annoy. *Clarendon.*

They *block* the castle kept by Bertram;
But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

2. It has often *up*, to note clausure.

Recommend it to the governor of Abingdon, to send some troops to *block* it *up*, from infesting the great road. *Clarendon.*

The abbot raises an army, and *blocks up* the town on the side that faces his dominions. *Addison.*

BLOCK-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *block* and *house*.] A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass, commonly to defend a harbour.

His entrance is guarded with *block-houses*, and that on the town's side fortified with ordnance. *Carew.*

Rochester water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of some *blockhouses*. *Raleigh.*

BLOCK TIN. *n. f.* [from *block* and *tin*.] So the tradesmen call that which is pure or unmixed, and yet unwrought. *Boyle.*

BLOCKA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *block.*] A ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place.

The enemy was neceſſitated wholly to abandon the *blockade* of Olivenza. *Tatler.*

Round the goddeſs roll
Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a ſable ſhoal;
Thick, and more thick, the black *blockade* extends. *Pope.*

To BLOCKA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up by obſtruction.

Huge bales of Britiſh cloth *blockade* the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *head.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not ſo ſoon out as another man's will, it is ſtrongly wedged up in a *blockhead.* *Shak.*

We idly ſit like ſtupid *blockheads*,
Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras.*

A *blockhead* rubs his thoughtleſs ſkull,
And thanks his ſtars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEADED. *adj.* [from *blockhead.*] Stupid; dull.

Says a *blockheaded* boy, theſe are villainous creatures. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLO'CKISH. *adj.* [from *block.*] Stupid; dull.

Make a lott'ry,
And, by decree, let *blockiſh* Ajax draw
The lott to fight with Hector. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLO'CKISHLY. *adv.* [from *blockiſh.*] In a ſtupid manner.

BLO'CKISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blockiſh.*] Stupidity; dullneſs.

BLO'MARY. *n. ſ.* The firſt forge in the iron mills, through which the metal paſſes, after it has been firſt melted from the mine. *Dict.*

BLO'NKET. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe for *blanket.*]

Our *blonket* livery 's been all too ſad
For thilke ſame ſeaſon, when all is yclad
With pleaſance. *Spenſer.*

BLOOD, *n. ſ.* [blod, Saxon.]

1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But fleſh, with the life thereof, which is the *blood* thereof, ſhall you not eat. *Geneſis.*

2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more ſee one another:
But yet thou art my fleſh, my *blood*, my daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Family; kindred.

As many and as well born *bloods* as thoſe
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shakeſp.*

O! what an happineſs is it to find
A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind! *Waller.*

According to the common law of England, in adminiſtrations, the whole *blood* is preferred to the half *blood.* *Ayliffe.*

4. Deſcent; lineage.

Epithets of flattery, deſerved by few of them; and not running in a *blood*, like the perpetual gentleneſs of the Ormond family. *Dryden.*

5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will almoſt
Give us a prince o' th' *blood*, a ſon of Priam,
In change of him. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shak.*

7. Murder; violent death.

It will have *blood*; they ſay, *blood* will have *blood.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth unto me from the ground. *Geneſis*, iv. 10.

8. Life.

When wicked men have ſlain a righteous perſon in his own houſe, upon his bed, ſhall I not therefore now require his *blood* at your hand? *2 Samuel*, iv. 11.

9. *For blood.* Though his blood or life was at ſtake: a low phraſe.

A crow lay battering upon a muſcle, and could not, *for his blood*, break the ſhell to come at the fiſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. The carnal part of man.

Fleſh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. *Matth.* xvi. 17.

11. Temper of mind; ſtate of the paſſions.

Will you, great ſir, that glory blot,
In cold *blood*, which you gain'd in hot? *Hudibras.*

12. Hot ſpark; man of fire.

The news put divers young *bloods* into ſuch a fury, as the ambaſſadors were not, without peril, to be outraged. *Bacon.*

13. The juice of any thing.

He waſhed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the *blood* of grapes. *Geneſis*, xlix. 11.

To BLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtain with blood.

Then all approach the ſlain with vaſt ſurpriſe,
And, ſcarce ſecure, reach out their ſpears afar,
And *blood* their points, to prove their partnerſhip in war. *Dryden's Fables.*

He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he butchered with his own imperial hands. *Addiſon.*

2. To enter; to enure to blood, as a hound.

Fairer than fareſt, let none ever ſay,
That ye were *blooded* in a yielded prey. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

3. To *blood*, is ſometimes to let blood medically.

4. To heat; to exaſperate.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, *blooded* by the affections. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

By this means, matters grew more exaſperate; the auxiliary forces of French and Engliſh were much *blooded* one againſt another. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

BLOOD-BOLTERED. *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter.*] Blood ſprinkled.

The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo ſmiles upon me. *Macbeth.*

BLOOD-HOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot.*] Hot in the ſame degree with blood.

A good piece of bread firſt to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink ſafely. *Locke.*

To BLOOD-LET. *v. n.* [from *blood* and *let.*] To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

The chyle is not perfectly aſſimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments in *blood-letting.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BLOOD-LETTER. *n. ſ.* [from *blood-let.*] A phlebotomiſt; one that takes away blood medically.

This miſchief, in aneuriſms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not conſidering the errour committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelefsly. *Wiſeman.*

BLOOD-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*hæmatites*; from *blood* and *ſtone.*] The name of a ſtone.

There is a ſtone, which they call the *blood-ſtone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the noſe; which, no doubt, is by aſtriction, and cooling of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

The *blood-ſtone* is green, ſpotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirſt.*] Deſirous to ſhed blood.

And high advancing his *blood thirſty* blade,
Struck one of thoſe deformed heads. *Fairy Queen.*

The image of God the *blood-thirſty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itſelf. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

BLOOD-VESSEL. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *veſſel.*] A veſſel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The ſkins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-veſſels* that we were able to diſcover. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

BLO'ODFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUI'LTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *guilty.*] Murder; the crime of ſhedding blood.

And were there rightful cauſe of difference,
Yet were 't not better, fair it to accord,
Than with *bloodguiltineſs* to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhorr'd? *Fairy Queen.*

BLO'ODHOUND. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *hound.*] A hound that follows by the ſcent, and ſeizes with great fierceneſs.

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people!
Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear and melt! *Dryden.*

Where are theſe rav'ning *bloodhounds*, that purſue
In a full cry, gaping to ſwallow me? *Southerne's Inq. Adult.*

A *bloodhound* will follow the track of the perſon he purſues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chace. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

And though the villain 'ſcape a while, he feels
Slow vengeance, like a *bloodhound*, at his heels. *Swift.*

BLO'ODILY. *adv.* [from *blood.*] With diſpoſition to ſhed blood; cruelly.

I told the purſuivant,
As too triumphing, how mine enemies
To-day at Pomfret *bloodily* were butcher'd. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

This day the poet, *bloodily* inclin'd,
Has made me die, full ſore againſt my mind. *Dryd.*

BLO'ODINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bloody.*] The ſtate of being bloody.

It will manifeſt itſelf by its *bloodineſs*; yet ſometimes the ſcull is ſo thin as not to admit of any. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BLO'ODLESS. *adj.* [from *blood.*]

1. Without blood; dead.

He cheer'd my ſorrows, and, for ſums of gold,
The *bloodleſs* carcaſe of my Hector ſold. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Without ſlaughter.

War brings ruin where it ſhould amend;
But beauty, with a *bloodleſs* conqueſt, finds
A welcome ſov'reignty in rudeſt minds. *Waller.*

BLO'ODSHED. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſhed.*]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many miſchiefs follow cruel wrath;
Abhorred *bloodſhed*, and tumultuous ſtrife,
Unmanly murder, and unthriftſy ſcath. *Fairy Q.*

All murders paſt do ſtand excus'd in this;
And this ſo ſole, and ſo unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly *bloodſhed* but a jeſt,
Exampled by this heinous ſpectacle. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

A man, under the tranſports of a vehement rage, paſſes a different judgment upon murder and *bloodſhed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*

2. Slaughter; waſte of life.

So by him Cæſar got the victory,
Through great *bloodſhed*, and many a ſad aſſay. *Fairy Queen.*

Of wars and *bloodſhed*, and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretel. *Dryden's Tyrannic Love.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *n. ſ.* [from *bloodſhed.*] Murderer.

He that taketh away his neighbour's living, ſlayeth him; and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodſheddr*. *Eccluſ.* xxxiv. 22.

BLO'ODSHOT. } *adj.* [from *blood* and
BLOODSHO'TTEN. } *ſhot.*] Filled with blood burſting from its proper veſſels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats would try,
When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodſhot* eye. *Garth.*

BLO'ODSUCKER. *n. f.* [from *blood* and *ſuck.*]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that ſucks blood.

2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you,
A knot you are of damned *bloodſuckers*.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *bloodſucker*, a murderer, and a parricide. *Hayward.*

BLO'ODWIT. *n. ſ.* A fine anciently paid as a compenſation for blood.

BLOO'DWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

BLO'ODY. *adj.* [from *blood.*]

1. Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous: applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exerciſes, without blood, ſhe made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Sidney.*
Falſe of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand.
Shakeſp. King Lear.
I grant him *bloody*,
Luxurious, avaricious, falſe, deceitful.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.
Thou *bloodier* villain,
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Alas! why gnaw you ſo your nether lip?
Some *bloody* paſſion ſhakes your very frame;
Theſe are portents: but yet I hope, I hope,
They do not point on me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
The *bloody* fact
Will be aveng'd; and th'other's faith approv'd
Loſe no reward, though here thou ſee him die,
Rolling in duſt and gore. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The *bloodieſt* vengeance which ſhe could purſue,
Would be a trifle to my loſs of you.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.
Proud Nimrod firſt the *bloody* chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man.
Pope's Windſor Foreſt.

BLOODY-FLUX. *n. ſ.* The dyſentery; a diſeaſe in which the excrements are mixed with blood.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and ſuppreſſing perſpiration, produces windineſs, ſleepineſs, pains in the bowels, loathnets, *bloody fluxes*.
Arbuthnot on Air.

BLOODY-MINDED. *adj.* [from *bloody* and *mind.*] Cruel; inclined to bloodſhed.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

BLOOM. *n. ſ.* [*blum*, Germ. *bloem*, Dutch.]

1. A bloſſom; the flower which precedes the fruit.

How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on her *bloom*, extracting liquid ſweet. *Milton.*
A medlar tree was planted by;
The ſpreading branches made a goodly ſhow,
And full of opening *blooms* was ev'ry bough. *Dryd.*
Haſte to yonder woodbine bow'rs;
The turf with rural daiſies ſhall be crown'd,
While opening *blooms* diffuſe their ſweets around.
Pope.

2. The ſtate of immaturity; the ſtate of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a maſs, two feet ſquare.

To BLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring or yield bloſſoms.

The rod of Aaron for the houſe of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and *bloomed* bloſſoms, and yielded almonds. *Numbers*, xvii. 8.

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off ſome bloſſoms the firſt time a tree *bloometh*, it will bloſſom itſelf to death. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. To produce, as bloſſoms.

Rites and cuſtoms, now ſuperſtitious, when the ſtrength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could juſtly have condemned as evil. *Hooker.*

3. To be in a ſtate of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flow'r, that every ſeaſon fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thouſand years.
Pope's Epiſtles.
O greatly bleſs'd with every *blooming* grace!
With equal ſteps the paths of glory trace.
Pope's Odyſſey.

BLO'OMY. *adj.* [from *bloom.*] Full of blooms; flowery.

O nightingale! that on yon *bloomy* ſpray
Warbleſt at eve, when all the woods are ſtill. *Milton.*
Departing ſpring could only ſtay to ſhed
Her *bloomy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly ſummer in her ſtead. *Dryden.*
Hear how the birds, on ev'ry *bloomy* ſpray,
With joyous muſick wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

BLORE. *n. ſ.* [from *blow.*] Act of blowing; blaſt: an expreſſive word, but not uſed.

Out ruſht, with an unmeaſur'd roar,
Thoſe two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps; ushers
to either's fury. *Chapman's Iliad.*

BLO'SSOM. *n. ſ.* [bloſme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the ſeed or fruit. We generally call thoſe flowers *bloſſoms*, which are not much regarded in themſelves, but as a token of ſome following production.

Cold news for me:
That are my *bloſſoms* blaſted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shak. Hen.* IV.
Merrily, merrily, ſhall I live now,
Under the *bloſſom* that hangs on the bough.
Shakeſp. Tempeſt.

The pulling off many of the *bloſſoms* of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit fairer. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To his green ſeas your carriage you would lead,
Nor to the *bloſſom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*

To BLO'SSOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put forth bloſſoms.

This is the fig-tree man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow *bloſſoms*,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

Although the fig-tree ſhall not *bloſſom*, neither ſhall fruit be in the vines, yet will I rejoice in the Lord. *Habak.* iii. 17.

The want of rain, at *bloſſoming* time, often occaſions the dropping off of the bloſſoms, for want of ſap. *Mortimer.*

To BLOT. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, Fr. to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing inviſible by covering it with ink.

You that are king
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To *blot* out me, and put his own name in.
Shakſp. Henry VI.
Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The laſt and greateſt art, the art to *blot*. *Pope.*
A man of the moſt underſtanding will find it impoſſible to make the beſt uſe of it, when he writes in conſtraint, perpetually ſottening, correcting, or *blotting* out expreſſions. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to eraſe.

O Brutus, oh ſo more my foe, but brother!
One act like this *blots* out a thouſand crimes. *Dryd.*
Theſe ſimple ideas, offered to the mind, the underſtanding can no more refuſe, nor alter, nor *blot* out, than a mirrour can refuſe, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects produce.
Locke.

3. To make black ſpots on a paper; to blur.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull of ink, which will ſooner *blot*, than make any fair letter. *Aſcham.*

O ſweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleaſant'ſt words
That ever *blotted* paper. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

4. To diſgrace; to diſfigure.

Unknit that threat'ning unkind brow;
It *blots* thy beauty, as froſt bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackneſs *blotted* thy unblemiſh'd name.
Dryden's Æneid.
For mercy's ſake reſtrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltleſs blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He ſung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane,
Whilſt fooliſh men beat ſounding braſs in vain.
Cowley.

BLOT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of ſomething written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey;
Your wars, your loves, your proſe, be forgot,
And make of all an univerſal *blot*. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

2. A blur; a ſpot upon paper.

3. A ſpot in reputation; a ſtain; a diſgrace; a reproach.

Make known,
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulneſs,
That hath depriv'd me. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Ecclus.* xx. 24.
A diſappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a ſtrain of conſcience, an unfortunate love, will ſerve the turn. *Temple.*

4. [At backgammon.] When a ſingle man lies open to be taken up; whence, *to hit a blot.*

He is too great a maſter of his art, to make a *blot* which may be eaſily hit. *Dryden's Dedication to Æneid.*

BLOTCH. *n. ſ.* [from *blot.*] A ſpot or puſtule upon the ſkin.

Spots and *blotches*, of various colours and figures, ſtraggling over the body; ſome red, ſome yellow, or black. *Harvey.*

To BLOTE, *v. a.* To ſmoke, or dry by the ſmoke; as *bloted* herrings, or red herrings.

BLOW. *n. ſ.* [*blowe*, Dutch.]

1. The act of ſtriking.

2. A ſtroke.

A moſt poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*,
Who, by the art of known and feeling ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
A woman's tongue,
That gives not half ſo great a *blow* to th' ear,
As will a cheſtnut. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
Words of great conſequence commonly ſtrucken a return of equal horn, *blows* were laſt reſted on the moſt magnanimous of the crew. *Clarendon.*

3. The fatal ſtroke; the ſtroke of death.

Aſſuage your thirſt of blood, and ſtrike the *blow*.
Dryden.

4. An act of hoſtility: *blows* are uſed for combat or war.

Be moſt abaſed captives to ſome nation
That won you without *blows*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Unarm'd if I ſhould go,
What hope of mercy from this dreadful foe,
But woman-like to rail, and rail with out a *blow*?
Pope.

5. A ſudden calamity; an unexpected evil.

People is broken with a grievous *blow*. *Jerem.*
To all but thee in fits he ſeem'd to go,
And 'twas my miſery to deal the *blow*. *Parnell.*

6. A ſingle action; a ſudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but

If they are once defeated, they lose a province at a *blow*. *Dryden.*

7. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies
His brass-inflicted wounds are fill'd.
Chapman's Iliad.

To BLOW. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. pass. *blown*. [blapan, Sax.]

1. To make a current of air.

At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the south wind *bloweth*. *Ecclus.* xliii. 16.

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *bloweth* not south; and when the moon is in decrease. *Bacon's Natural History.*

By the fragrant winds that *blow*
O'er th' Elysian flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with *it*.

It blew a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one seaman praying. *L'Estrange.*

If *it blows* a happy gale, we must set up all our sails, though it sometimes happens that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctness. *Dryden.*

3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.

He's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly. *Shakespeare.*

Each rising nerve refuse the lance to throw,
And each spent courser at the chariot *blow*. *Pope.*

4. To breathe.

Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of *blowing* hot and cold out of the same mouth, I've e'en done with ye. *L'Estrange.*

5. To sound with being blown.

Now with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan *blow*. *Milton.*

There let the pealing organ *blow*
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton.*

6. To sound, or play musically by wind.

The priest shall *blow* with the trumpet. *Josua.*

When we *blow* to warm, then the camp that lies on the earth is invited forward. *Addison.*

7. *To blow over.* To pass away without effect.

Storms, though they *blow over* divers times, yet may fall at last. *Bacon's Essays.*

When the storm is *blown over*,
How blest is the swain,
Who begins to discover
An end of his pain. *Granville.*

But their clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our sun clearly shining out again, I have recovered the relapse. *Denham.*

8. *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were destroyed on purpose by some of their men. *Tatler.*

To BLOW. *v. a.*

1. To drive by the force of the wind: with a particle to fix the meaning.

Though you untie the winds,
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown down*,
Though castles topple on their warder's heads. *Macbeth.*

Fair daughter, *blow away* those mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes thane forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

These primitive heirs of the christian church could not so easily *blow off* the doctrine of passive obedience. *South.*

2. To inflame with wind.

I have created the smith that *bloweth* the coals. *Isaiah.*

A fire not *blown* shall consume him. *Job.*

3. To swell; to puff into size.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite,
But love, dear love, and our aged father's right. *King Lear.*

4. To form into shape by the breath.

Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes *blow* with water, to which soap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*

5. To sound an instrument of wind musick.

Blow the trumpet among the nations. *Jeremiah.*

Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow*. *Milton.*

6. To warm with the breath.

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd *blows* his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shakesp.*

7. To spread by report.

But never was there man, of his degree,
So much esteem'd, so well belov'd, as he:
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was *blown*. *Dryden.*

8. *To blow out.* To extinguish by wind or the breath.

Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter that should feed this fire:
And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*
With that same weak wind which enkindled it. *Shakespeare.*

Moon, steep behind some cloud, some tempest rise,
And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies. *Dryden.*

9. *To blow up.* To raise or swell with breath.

A plague of sighing and grief! it *blows* a man *up* like a bladder. *Shakespeare.*

Before we had exhausted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a quill. *Boyle.*

It was my breath that *blew* this tempest *up*,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope. *Shakesp.*

An empty bladder gravitates no more than when *blown up*, but somewhat less; yet descends more easily, because with less resistance. *Grew.*

10. *To blow up.* To inflate with pride.

Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not think he had received good measure from the king. *Bacon.*

11. *To blow up.* To kindle.

Hot jealousies soon *blows up* to unkindly fight,
And his loud guns speak thick like angry men. *Dryden.*

12. To move by *afflatus*.

When the mind finds herself very much inflamed with devotion, she is too much inclined to think that it is *blown up* with something divine within herself. *Addison.*

13. *To blow up.* To burst with gunpowder; to raise into the air.

The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with soldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves expir'd,
To which his pride presum'd to give the law. *Dryd.*

Not far from the said well, *blowing up* a rock, he formerly observed some of these. *Woodward.*

14. To infect with the eggs of flies. I know not how this sense belongs to the word.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth. *Shakespeare.*

Rather at Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let water-flies
Blow me into abhorring. *Shakespeare.*

15. *To blow upon.* To make stale.

I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with any passage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never met with in any quotation. *Addison.*

He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame. *Addison.*

To BLOW. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to blossom.

We lose the prime, to mark how spring
Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed. *Milton.*

This royal pair
Shall, when the blossom of her beauty 's *blown*,
See her great brother on the British throne. *Waller.*

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*

For thee Idume's spicy forests *blow*,
And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow. *Pope.*

BLO'WER. *n. s.* [from *blow*.] A melter of tin.

Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in fetching the same to the blowing-house, together with the *blowers'* two or three months extreme and increasing labour. *Carew.*

BLOWN. The *participle passive* of *blow*.

All the sparks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them, were so *blown* to give forth their uttermost heat, that justly it may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew them. *Sidney.*

The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are *blown*,
And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone. *Pope.*

BLO'WPOINT. *n. s.* A child's play, perhaps like *pushpin*.

Shortly boys shall not play
At spancounter or *blowpoint*, but shall play
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

BLOWTH. *n. s.* [from *blow*.] Bloom, or blossom.

Ambition and covetousness being but green, and newly grown up, the seeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh.*

BLOWZE. *n. s.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLOWZY. *adj.* [from *blowze*.] Sun burnt; high coloured.

BLU'BBER. *n. s.* [See BLOB.] The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

Even so lies she
Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*. *Shakesp. Rape and Lucr.*

A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by the side of a well, and asked what he cried for. *L'Estrange.*

Soon as Glumdalclitch miss'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she *blubber'd*, and she tore her hair. *Swift.*

To BLU'BBER. *v. a.* To swell the cheeks with weeping.

Fair theirs represent unto me my *blubbered* face; let tears procure your stay. *Sidney.*

The wild wood gods, arrived in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, desolate,
With tuffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late. *Fairy Queen.*

Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows she pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks. *Dryden.*

BLU'BBERED. *particip. adj.* [from *To blubber*.] Swelled; big: applied commonly to the lip.

Thou dog with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip. *Dryd.*

BLU'DGEON. *n. s.* A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE. *adj.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the seven original colours.

There's gold, and here
My *bluest* veins to kiss; a hand that kings
Have lips and trembled kissing. *Shakespeare.*

Where live thou mid'st unrak'd, and hear the unswept,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry. *Shak.*

O coward

O coward conſcience, how doſt thou afflict me!
The lights burn *blue*. Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh.
Shakeſpeare.

Why does one climate and one ſoil endue
The bluſhing poppey with a crimſon hue,
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue*?
Prior.

There was ſcarce any other colour ſenſible beſides red and *blue*; only the *blues*, and principally the ſecond *blue*, inclined a little to green. *Newton.*

BLU'EBOTTLE. *n. ſ.* [*cyanus*; from *blue* and *bottle*.]

1. A flower of the bell ſhape; a ſpecies of *bottleflower*.

If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be ſtained with red: becauſe the ants thruſt their ſtings, and inſtil into them their ſtinging liquor. *Ray.*

2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, fire of inſects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot pole
Calls out, What *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with ſuch fury drive? *Prior.*

BLUE-EYED. *adj.* [from *blue* and *eye*.] Having blue eyes.

Riſe, then, fair *blue eyed* maid, riſe and diſcover
Thy ſilver brow, and meet thy golden lover.
Crashaw.

Nor to the temple was ſhe gone, to move
With prayers the *blue-eyed* progeny of Jove. *Dryden.*

BLUEHA'IRED. *adj.* [from *blue* and *hair*.] Having blue hair.

This place,
The greateſt and the beſt of all the main,
He quarters to his *blue-hair'd* deities. *Milton.*

BLU'ELY. *adv.* [from *blue*.] With a blue colour.

This 'ſquire he dropp'd his pen full ſoon,
While as the light burnt *bluely*. *Swift.*

BLU'ENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blue*.] The quality of being blue.

In a moment our liquor may be deprived of its *blueneſs*, and reſtored to it again, by the affuſion of a few drops of liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

BLUFF. *adj.* Big; ſurly; bluſtering.

Like thoſe whom ſtature did to crowns preſer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter.
Dryden.

BLU'ISH. *adj.* [from *blue*.] Blue in a ſmall degree.

Side ſleeves and ſkirts, round underborne with a *bluiſh* tinſel. *Shakeſpeare.*

At laſt, as far as I could caſt my eyes
Upon the ſea, ſomewhat, methought, did riſe
Like *bluiſh* miſts. *Dryden.*

Here, in full light, the ruſſet plains extend;
There, wrapt in clouds, the *bluiſh* hills aſcend.
Pope.

BLU'ISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blue*.] A ſmall degree of blue colour.

I could make, with crude copper, a ſolution without the *bluiſhneſs* that is wont to accompany its vulgar ſolutions. *Boyle*

To BLU'NDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch; perhaps from *blind*.]

1. To miſtake groſsly; to err very widely; to miſtake ſtupidly. It is a word implying contempt.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reaſon of it. *L'Eſtrange.*

The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all beſides themſelves, as barbarous and inſignificant, yet *blundered*, and ſtumbled, about their principal concern. *South.*

2. To flounder; to ſtumble.

He who now to ſenſe, now nonſenſe leaning,
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning.
Pope.

To BLU'NDER. *v. a.* To mix fooliſhly or blindly.

He ſeems to underſtand no difference between titles of reſpect and acts of worſhip; between expreſſions of eſteem and devotion; between religious and civil worſhip: for he *blunders* and confounds all theſe together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the reſt. *Stilling fleet.*

BLU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A groſs or ſhameful miſtake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an hiſtorian, that he ſhould avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumſtances in the day of battle; for that he had obſerved notorious *blunders* and abſurdities committed by writers not converſant in the art of war. *Addiſon.*

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge thoſe works of the Almighty as defects or *blunders*, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham.*

BLU'NDERBUSS. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder*.] A gun that is charged with many bullets, ſo that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are *blunderbuſſes* in every hoop-hole, that go off of their own accord at the ſqueaking of a fiddle. *Dryden.*

BLU'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder*.] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another ſort of judges will decide in favour of an author, or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the company they have kept. *Watts.*

BLU'NDERHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder* and *head*.] A ſtupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-ſkulled *blunderhead*, every plow-jobber ſhall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLUNT. *adj.* [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not ſharp.

Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge
to the *bluntſt* ſwords. *Sidney.*

If the iron be *blunt*, and he do not whet the edge, then muſt he put to more ſtrength. *Eccleſ.*

2. Dull in underſtanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly croſs,
By ſome ſly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceeding.
Shakſpeare.

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* ſtoical nature. One day the queen happened to ſay, I like thee the better, becauſe thou liveſt unmannered. He anſwered, Madam, I like you the worſe. *Bacon.*

The mayor of the town came to ſeize them in a *blunt* manner, alleging a warrant to ſtop them. *Wotton.*

'Tis not enough your counſel ſtill be true:
Blunt truths more miſchief than nice falſehoods do.
Pope.

4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To uſe too many circumſtances, ere one come to the matter, is weariſome; to uſe none at all, is *blunt*. *Bacon.*

5. Hard to penetrate. This uſe is improper.

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impreſſions; it will ſcarce receive or retain affections of yeſterday. *Pope.*

To BLUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So ſicken waining moons too near the ſun,
And *blunt* their creſcents on the edge of day. *Dryd.*

Earthly limbs and groſs allay
Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day.
Dryden.

He had ſuch things to urge againſt our marriage,
At, now declar'd, would *blunt* my ſword in battle,
And daſtardize my courage. *Dryden.*

2. To repreſs or weaken any appetite, deſire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love;
Nor loſe the good advantage of his grace,
By ſeeming cold. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLU'NTLY. *adv.* [from *blunt*.]

1. In a blunt manner; without ſharpneſs.

2. Coarſely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honeſt counſels, mar a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain meſſage *bluntly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A man of honeſt blood,
Who to his wife, before the time aſſign'd
For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* ſpoke his mind.
Dryden.

BLU'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *blunt*.]

1. Want of edge or point; dulneſs; obtuſeneſs; want of ſharpneſs.

The crafty boy, that had full oft eſſay'd
To pierce my ſtubborn and reſiſting breaſt;
But ſtill the *bluntneſs* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling.*

2. Coarſeneſs; roughneſs of manners; rude ſincerity.

His ſilence grew wit, his *bluntneſs* integrity, his beaſtly ignorance virtuous ſimplicity. *Sidney.*

Manage diſputes with civility; whence ſome readers will be aſſiſted to diſcern a difference betwixt *bluntneſs* of ſpeech and ſtrength of reaſon. *Boyle.*

Falſe friends, his deadlieſt foes, could find no way,
But ſhows of honeſt *bluntneſs* to betray. *Dryden.*

BLU'NTWITTED. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit*.] Dull; ſtupid.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in deme anour. *Shak.*

BLUR. *n. ſ.* [*borra*, Span. a blot, *Skinner*.] A blot; a ſtain; a ſpot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total univerſal pollution. *South.*

To BLUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to obſcure; without quite effacing.

Such an act,
That *blurs* the grace and bluſh of modeſty,
Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakeſpeare.*

Long is it ſince I ſaw him,
But time hath nothing *blurr'd* thoſe lines of favour,
Which then he wore. *Shakeſpeare.*

Concerning innate principles, I deſire thoſe men to try, whether they can, or cannot, by education and cuſtom, be *blurred* and blotted out. *Locke.*

2. To blot; to ſtain, to ſully.

Sarcaſms may eclipſe thine own,
But cannot *blur* my loſt renown. *Hudibras.*

To BLURT. *v. a.* [without etymology] To ſpeak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking: commonly with *out*, intenſive.

Others caſt out bloody and deadly ſpeeches at random; and cannot hold, but *burſt out*, thoſe words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

They had ſome belief of a Deity, which they, upon ſurprizal, thus *blurt out*. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

They bluſh if they *blurt out*, ere well aware,
A ſwan is white, or Queenſbury is fair. *Young.*

To BLUSH. *v. n.* [*bloſen*, Dutch.]

1. To betray ſhame, or confuſion, by a red colour on the cheek or forehead.

I have mark'd
A thouſand *bluſhing* apparitions
To ſtart into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames,
In angel whiteneſs, bear away theſe bluſhes. *Shak.*

I will go waſh:
And, when my face is fair, you ſhall perceive
Whether I *bluſh* or no. *Shakeſpeare.*

All theſe things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *bluſhing* in a man's own. *Bacon.*

Shame cauſeth *bluſhing*; *bluſhing* is the reſort of the blood to the face; although *bluſhing* will be ſeen in the whole breaſt, yet that is but in paſſage to the face. *Bacon.*

Bluſh then, but *bluſh* for your deſtructive ſilence,
That tears your ſoul. *Smith.*

2. To carry a red colour, or any ſoft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his *bluſhing* honours thick upon him.
Shakeſpeare.

But here the *roses blush* so rare,
Here the mornings smile so fair,
As if neither cloud, nor wind,
But would be courteous, would be kind. *Crashaw.*
Along those *blushing* borders, bright with dew,
Thomson.

3. It has *at* before the cause of shame.
He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,
That pages *blush'd at* him; and men of heart
Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakespeare.*
You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but *blush at* your vices. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To BLUSH. *v. a.* To make red. Not used.
Pale and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shakesp.*

BLUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion.
The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart;
Excuse the *blush*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*
2. A red or purple colour.
3. Sudden appearance: a signification that seems barbarous, yet used by good writers.
A purely ideal propositions, obviously, and at first *blush*, appear to contain no certain instruction in them. *Locke.*

BLU'SHY. *adj.* [from *blush.*] Having the colour of a blush.
Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate; those of apples, crabs, peaches, are *blushy*, and smell sweet. *Bacon.*
So comica entering, moved a *blushy* colour in his face; but reflecting him, he relapsed into paleness and horror. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To BLU'STER. *v. n.* [supposed from *blast.*]
1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud.
Euth his uncouth mother was,
And *blustring Aeolus* his boasted sire. *Spenser.*
Sorrow he storm with many a sturdy stour;
So now his *blust'ring* blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser.*
2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous.
My heart's too big to bear this, says a *blustering* fellow; I'll destroy myself. Sir, five the gentleman, here's a dagger at your service: to the humour went off. *L'Estrange.*
Either he must sink to a downright confession, or must huff and *bluster*, till perhaps he raise a counter-storm. *Government of the Tongue.*
Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *blustering* of a tyrant. *Dryden.*
There let him reign the jailor of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
And boast and *bluster* in his empty hall. *Dryden.*

BLU'STER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Roar of storms; tempest.
The skies look grimly,
And threaten present *blusters*. *Shakespeare.*
To the wind they set
Their corners; when with *bluster* to confound
Sea, air, and shore. *Milton.*
2. Noise; tumult.
So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluster*,
Troops of all tongues and nations muster. *Swift.*
3. Turbulence; fury.
Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin,
Which in the *bluster* of thy wrath must fall
With those that have offended. *Shakespeare.*
4. Boast; boisterousness.
A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour. *L'Estrange.*

BLU'STERER. *n. s.* [from *bluster.*] A swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

BLU'STROUS. *adj.* [from *bluster.*] Tumultuous; noisy.
The ancient heroes were illustrious
For being benign, and not *blustrous*. *Hudibras.*

BMI. n. s. A note in musick.
Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Bmi, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakespeare.*

Bo. *interj.* A word of terrour; from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy. *Temple.*

BO'AR. *n. s.* [ban, Saxon; *beer*, Dutch.] The male swine.
To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* pursues,
Were to incense the *boar* to follow us. *Shakespeare.*
She sped the *boar* away:
His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;
His neck thrusts up a thickest thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryd.*

BO'AR-SPEAR. *n. s.* [from *boar* and *spear.*] A spear used in hunting the boar.
And in her hand a sharp *boar-spear* she held,
And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with steel-headed darts. *Fairy Queen.*
Lichion threw the first, but miss'd his mark,
And struck his *boar-spear* on a maple bark. *Dryd.*

BOARD. *n. s.* [*baurd*, Goth. bnæd, Saxon.]
1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness.
With the law they sundred trees in *boards* and planks. *Raleigh.*
Every house has a *board* over the door, whereon is written the number, sex, and quality of the persons living in it. *Temple.*
Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the *board*. *Dryd.*
2. A table. [from *burdd*, Welsh.]
Soon after which, three hundred lords he slew,
Of British blood, all sitting at his *board*. *Fairy Q.*
In bed he slept not, for my urging it;
At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakesp.*
I'll follow thee in funeral flames; when dead,
My ghost shall thee attend at *board* and bed.
Sir J. Denham.
Cleopatra made Antony a supper, which was sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service upon the *board*.
Hakewill on Providence.
May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bless thy *board*.
Prior.
3. Entertainment; food.
4. A table at which a council or court is held.
Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that *board*. *Clarendon.*
5. An assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction.
I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that *board*; it adds a majesty to it. *Bacon.*
6. The deck or floor of a ship; *on board* signifies in a ship.
Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row,
The billows lave the skies, and ocean groans below.
Dryden.
Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he confessed himself to a capuchin who was *on board*. *Addison.*
He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the mast of their enemy's ship; then, rowing their own ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the *board*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To BOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To enter a ship by force; the same as to storm, used of a city.
I *boarded* the king's ship: now on the beak,
Now in the waste, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shakespeare.*
He, not inclin'd the English ship to *board*,
More on his guns relies than on his sword,
From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
It miss'd the duke, but his great heart it griev'd.
Waller.
Arm, arm, she cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*
With ours his fleet, and carry fire and sword. *Denham.*
2. To attack, or make the first attempt upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.
Whom, thus at gaze, the palmer 'gan to *board*
With goodly reason, and thus fair bespake. *Fairy Q.*
Away, I do beseech you both, away;
I'll *board* him presently. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I knew not myself, he would never have *boarded* me in this fury. *Shakespeare.*
They learn what affiliates and correspondence they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or *board*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
3. To lay or pave with boards.
Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges of some boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they peruse the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

To BOARD. *v. n.* To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.
That we might not part,
As we at first did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldst taste our misery. *Herbert.*
We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all. *Spectator.*

To BOARD. *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's house.

BOARD-WAGES. *n. s.* [from *board* and *wages.*] Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.
What more than madness reigns,
When one short sitting many hundreds drains;
And not enough is left him to supply
Board wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

BO'ARDER. *n. s.* [from *board.*] A tabler; one that eats with another at a settled rate.

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL. *n. s.* [from *board* and *school.*] A school where the scholars live with the teacher. It is commonly used of a school for girls.
A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In *boarding-schools* can have his choice. *Swift.*

BO'ARISH. *adj.* [from *boar.*] Swinish; brutal; cruel.
I would not see thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* fangs. *Shak.*

To BOAST, *v. d.* [*bôst*, Welsh.]
1. To brag; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words.
Let not him that putteth on his harness, *boast* himself as he that putteth it off. *Kings.*
The spirits beneath,
Whom I seduc'd, *boasting* I could subdue
Th' Omnipotent. *Milton.*
2. To talk ostentatiously.
For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I *boast of* you to them of Macedonia.
1 Cor. ix. 2.
3. It is used commonly with *of*.
My sentence is for open war; *of* wiles,
More inexpert, I *boast* not. *Milton.*
4. Sometimes with *in*.
They *boast in* mortal things, and wond'ring tell
Of Babel, and the works of Memphian kings.
Milton.

Some ſurgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, *boaſting in* that which was their ſhame. *Wiſeman.*

3. To exalt one's ſelf.

Thus with your mouth you have *boaſted* againſt me, and multiplied your words againſt me. *Ezek.* xxxv. 13.

To BOAST. *v. a.*

1. To brag of; to diſplay with oſtentatious language.

For if I have *boaſted* any thing to him of you, I am not aſhamed. 2 *Cor.* vii. 14.

Neither do the ſpirits damn'd
Loſe all their virtue, leſt bad man ſhould *boaſt*
Their ſpecious deeds. *Milton.*

If they vouchſafed to give God the praiſe of his goodneſs; yet they did it only, in order to *boaſt* the intereſt they had in him. *Atterbury.*

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that truſt in their wealth, and *boaſt* themſelves in the multitude of their riches. *Pſalm* xlix. 6.

Confounded be all them that ſerve graven images, that *boaſt* themſelves of idols. *Pſalm* xcvii. 7.

BOAST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An expreſſion of oſtentation; a proud ſpeech.

Thou, that makeſt thy *boaſt* of the law, through breaking the law diſhonoureſt thou God? *Romans*, ii. 23.

The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the *boaſt* will probably be cenſured, when the great action that occaſioned it is forgotten. *Spectator.*

2. A cauſe of boaſting; an occaſion of pride; the thing boaſted.

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boaſts* of fame. *Pope.*

BOASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *boaſt.*] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing oſtentatiouſly.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymiſts themſelves are wont to make of theſe *boaſters*, that confidently pretend that they have extracted the ſalt or ſulphur of quickſilver, when they have diſguiſed it by additaments, wherewith it reſembles the concretes. *Boyle.*

No more delays, vain *boaſter!* but begin;
I propheſy beforehand I ſhall win:
I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryden.*

He the proud *boaſters* ſent, with ſtern aſſault,
Down to the realms of night. *Philips.*

BOASTFUL. *adj.* [from *boaſt* and *full.*] Oſtentatious; inclined to brag.

Boaſtful, and rough, your firſt ſon is a 'ſquire;
The next a tradeſman, meek, and much a liar. *Pope.*

BOASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *boaſting.*] Oſtentatiouſly.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boaſtingly* to avow our ſins; and it deſerves to be conſidered, whether this kind of confeſſing them, have not ſome affinity with it. *Decay of Piety.*

BOAT. *n. ſ.* [bat, Saxon.]

1. A veſſel to paſs the water in. It is uſually diſtinguiſhed from other veſſels, by being ſmaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ſhip or *boat*, in which they durſt venture themſelves upon the ſea. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

An effeminate ſcoundrel multitude!
Whoſe utmoſt daring is to croſs the Nile
In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile.
Tate's Juvenal.

2. A ſhip of a ſmall ſize; as, a *paſſage boat, packet boat, advice boat, fly boat.*

BOATION. *n. ſ.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar; noiſe; loud ſound.

In Meſſina inſurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Auguſta and Syracuſe, about an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boations.* *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

BOATMAN. } *n. ſ.* [from *boat* and *man.*]
BOATSMAN. } He that manages a boat.

Boatſmen through the cryſtal water ſhow,
To wond'ring paſſengers, the walls below. *Dryd.*

Thit booby Pharo only was unkind,
An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

BOATSWAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *boat* and *ſwain.*] An officer on board a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, ſails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He alſo takes care of the long-boat, and its furniture, and ſteers her either by himſelf or his mate. He calls out the ſeveral gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and ſpells; and he is alſo a kind of provoſt-marſhal, ſeizes and puniſhes all offenders, that are ſentenced by the captain, or court-martial of the whole fleet. *Harris.*

Sometimes the meaneſt *boatſwain* may help to preſerve the ſhip from ſinking. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

To BOB. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology: *Skinner* deduces it from *bobo*, fooliſh, Span.]

1. To cut. *Junius.* Whence *bobtail.*

2. To beat; to drub; to bang.

Thoſe baſtard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, *bobb'd*, and thump'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat my bones. *Shakeſpeare.*

Live, Roderigo!
He calls me to a reſtitution large
Of gold and jewels that I *bobb'd* from him,
As gifts to Deſdemona. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here we have been worrying one another, who ſhould have the booty, till this curſed fox has *bobbed* us both out. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to play looſely againſt any thing.

And ſometimes lurk I in a goſſip's bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab;
And when ſhe drinks, againſt her lips I *bob*,
And on her wither'd dew-lap pour the ale.
Midſummer Night's Dream.

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden.*

You may tell her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
Pluck'd from Moors ears. *Dryden.*

BOB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs ſo as to play looſely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.

The gaudy goſſip, when ſhe's ſet agog,
In jewels dreſt, and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryden.*

2. The words repeated at the end of a ſtanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the ſong. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A blow.

I am ſharply taunted, yea ſometimes with pinches, nips, and *bobs*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

4. A mode of ringing.

BOBBIN. *n. ſ.* [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A ſmall pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about when women weave lace.

The things you follow, and make ſongs on now, ſhould be ſent to knit, or ſit down to *bobbins*, or bonelace. *Tatler.*

BOBBINWORK. *n. ſ.* [from *bobbin* and *work.*] Work woven with bobbins.

Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of *bobbinwork*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

BOBCHERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and conſtancy; the firſt, in adhering to the purſuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a diſappointment. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

BOBTAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *bob*, in the ſenſe of *cut.*] Cut tail; ſhort tail.

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Or *bobtail* tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOBTAILED. *adj.* [from *bobtail.*] Having a tail cut, or ſhort.

There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him brought him home to his maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

BOBWIG. *n. ſ.* [from *bob* and *wig.*] A ſhort wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a *bobwig* and a black ſilken bag tied to it, ſtopt ſhort at the coach, to aſk us how far the judges were behind. *Spectator.*

BOCASINE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of linen cloth; a fine buckram. *D. of t.*

BOCKELET. } *n. ſ.* A kind of long-wing-
BOCKERET. } ed hawk.

To BODE. *v. a.* [bodian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is uſed in a ſenſe of either good or bad.

This *bodes* ſome ſtrange eruption to our ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have oppoſed their falſe policy with time and great wiſdom; what they *bodied* would be a miſchief to us, you are providing ſhall be one of our principal ſtrengths. *Sprat's Sermons.*

It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!
A ſwarm of bees that cut the liquid ſky
Upon the topmaſt branch in clouds alight. *Dryd.*

If fiery ſpots his glowing globe deſcends,
High winds and furious tempeſts he portends;
But if his cheeks are ſwoln with livid blue,
He *bodes* wet weather by his watry hue. *Dryden.*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreſhew.

Sir, give me leave to ſay, whatever now
The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden.*

BODEMENT, *n. ſ.* [from *bode.*] Portent; omen; prognoſtick.

This fooliſh, dreaming, ſuperſtitious girl,
Makes all theſe *bodements*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunſinane's high hill
Shall come againſt him——

——That will never be:
Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BODGE. *v. n.* [a word in *Shakeſpeare*, which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle.*] To boggle; to ſtop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again: but out, alas!
We *bodg'd* again: as I have ſeen a ſwan,
With bootleſs labour, ſwim againſt the tide. *Shak.*

BODICE. *n. ſ.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a waiſtcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her *bodice* half way ſhe unlac'd;
About his arms ſhe ſlily caſt
The ſilken band, and held him faſt. *Prior.*

This conſideration ſhould keep ignorant nurſes and *bodice*-makers from meddling. *Locke.*

BODILESS. *adj.* [from *body.*] Incorporeal; having no body.

They *bodileſs* and immaterial are,
And can be only lodg'd within our minds. *Davies.*

This

This is the very coinage of our brain;
This *bodileſs* creation ecſtaſy
Is very cunning in. *Shakeſpeare.*
Theſe are but ſhadows,
Phantoms *bodileſs* and vain,
Empty viſions of the brain. *Swift.*

Bo'DILY. *adj.* [from *body*.]

1. Corporeal; containing body.
What reſemblance could wood or ſtone bear to a ſpirit void of all ſenſible qualities, and *bodily* dimenſions? *South.*

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.
Of ſuch as reſorted to our Saviour Chriſt, being preſent on earth, there came not any unto him with better ſucceſs, for the benefit of their ſouls everlaſting happineſs, than they whoſe *bodily* neceſſities gave occaſion of ſeeking relief. *Hooker.*
Virtue atones for *bodily* defects; beauty is nothing worth, without a mind. *L'Eſtrange.*
As clearneſs of the *bodily* eye doth diſpoſe it for a quicker ſight; ſo doth freedom from luſt and paſſion diſpoſe us for the moſt perfect acts of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*
I would not have children much beaten for their faults, becauſe I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greateſt puniſhment. *Locke*

3. Real; actual.
Whatever hath been thought on in this ſtate,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo'DILY. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.
It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to theſe honours, and to this empire. *Watts.*

Bo'DKIN. *n. ſ.* [*boddiken*, or ſmall body; *Skinner.*]

1. An inſtrument with a ſmall blade and ſharp point, uſed to bore holes.
Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him. *Sidney.*

2. An inſtrument to draw a thread or ribband through a loop.
Or plung'd in lakes of bitter waſhes lie,
Or weep'd whole ages in a *bodkin*'s eye. *Pope.*

3. An inſtrument to dreſs the hair.
You took conſtant care
The *bodkin*, comb, and eſſence to prepare:
For this your locks in paper durance bound. *Pope.*

BO'DY. *n. ſ.* [bodiz, Saxon; it originally ſignified the height or ſtature of a man.]

1. The material ſubſtance of an animal, oppoſed to the immaterial ſoul.
All the valiant men aroſe, and went all night, and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his ſons, from the wall. *Samuel.*
Take no thought for your life, what ye ſhall eat, or what ye ſhall drink; nor yet for your *body*, what ye ſhall put on. *Matthew.*
By cuſtom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardſhips, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made eaſy. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Matter: oppoſed to ſpirit.

3. A perſon; a human being: whence *ſomebody* and *nobody*.
Surely, a wiſe *body*'s part it were not to put out his fire, becauſe his fooliſh neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might ſay, were it not for me thou wouldſt freeze. *Hooker.*
A deflow'red maid!
And by an eminent *body*, that enforc'd
The law againſt it! *Shakeſpeare.*
'Tis a paſſing ſhame,
That I, unworthy *body* as I am,
Should cenſure thus on lovely gentlemen. *Shak.*
No *body* ſeeth me; what need I to fear? the Moſt High will not remember my ſins. *Ecclus.*
All civility and reaſon obliged every *body* to ſubmit. *Clarendon.*
Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body*'s life may be ſaved without having any obligation to his preſerver. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Reality; oppoſed to repreſentation: a ſcriptural ſenſe.
A ſhadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Chriſt. *Coloſſians.*

5. A collective maſs; a joint power.
There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole *body* of mankind. *Hooker.*
There were ſo many diſaffected perſons of the nobility, that there might a *body* ſtart up for the king. *Clarendon.*
When pigmies pretend to form themſelves into a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

6. The main army; the battle: diſtinct from the wings, van, and rear.
The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the *body* was the king and the prince; and the rear conſiſted of one thouſand foot, commanded under colonel Thelwell. *Clarendon.*

7. A corporation; a number of men united by ſome common tye.
I ſhall now mention a particular wherein your whole *body* will be certainly againſt me; and the laſty, almoſt to a man, on my ſide. *Swift.*
Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconſiſtent; deſpiſed for their poverty, and hated for their riches. *Swift.*

8. The main part; the bulk: as, the *body*, or hull, of a ſhip; the *body* of a coach; the *body* of a church; the *body*, or trunk, of a man; the *body*, or trunk, of a tree.
Thence ſent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon; from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended weſtward; and, afterward, by a branch thereof. *Raleigh.*
This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of Italy; they might ſupply many countries with fiſh. *Addiſon.*

9. A ſubſtance; matter, as diſtinguiſhed from other matter.
Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. *Boyle.*

10. [In geometry.] Any ſolid figure.

11. A pandect; a general collection: as, a *body* of the civil law; a *body* of divinity.

12. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

BODY-CLOTHES. *n. ſ.* [from *body* and *clothes*.] Clothing for horſes that are dieted.
I am informed that ſeveral aſſes are kept in *body-cloaths*, and ſweated every morning upon the heath. *Addiſon.*

To BO'DY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in ſome form.
As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to ſhape. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOG. *n. ſ.* [*bog*, ſoft, Iriſh; *bague*, Fr.] A marſh; a moraſs; a ground too ſoft to bear the weight of the body.
Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er *bog* and quagmire. *Shakeſpeare.*
A gulf profound as that Serbonian *bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and mount Caſius old. *Milton.*
He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools; whereſoever he treads, he ſinks. *South.*
Learn from ſo great a wit, a land of *bogs*
With ditches fenc'd, a heaven fat with fogs. *Dryd.*
He is drawn, by a ſort of *ignis fatuus*, into *bogs* and mire almoſt every day of his life. *Watts.*

BOG-TROTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *trot*.] One that lives in a boggy country.

To BO'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a ſpectre, a bugbear, a phantom.]

1. To ſtart; to fly back; to fear to come forward.
You *boggle* ſhrewdly; every feather ſtarts you. *Shakeſpeare.*
We ſtart and *boggle* at every unuſual appearance, and cannot endure the ſight of the bugbear. *Granville.*
Nature, that rude, and in her firſt eſſay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughneſs of the way;
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn. *Dryden.*

2. To heſitate, to be in doubt.
And never *boggle* to reſtore
The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand. *Hudibras.*
The well-ſhaped changeling is a man that has a rational ſoul, ſay you? Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the noſe a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*. *Locke.*

3. To play faſt and looſe; to diſſemble.
When ſummoned to his laſt end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howell.*

Bo'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *boggle*.] A doubter; a timorous man.
You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo'GGY. *adj.* [from *bog*.] Marſhy; ſwampy.
Their country was very narrow, low, and *boggy*, and, by great induſtry and expences, defended from the ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

Bo'GHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *houſe*.] A houſe of office.

BOHE'A. *n. ſ.* [an Indian word.] A ſpecies of tea, of higher colour, and more aſtringent taſte, than green tea.
Coarſe pewter, conſiſting chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which *bohea* tea was brought from China. *Woodward.*
As ſome frail cup of China's faireſt mold
The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,
And holds ſecure the coffee's ſable waves. *Tickell.*
She went from opera, park, aſſembly, play,
To morning walks, and pray'rs three hours a day;
To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muſe, and ſpill her ſolitary tea. *Pope.*

To BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat.
He ſaw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools. *Chapman.*
Suppoſe the earth removed, and placed nearer to the ſun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat. *Bentley.*

2. To be hot; to be fervent, or effervescent.
That ſtrength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught,
When in the vale of Balaſor I fought. *Dryden.*
Well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would purſue,
That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far. *Dryd.*

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.
Then headlong ſhoots beneath the daſhing tide,
The trembling ſins the *boiling* waves divide. *Gay.*

4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat.
Fillet of a fenny ſnake,
In the cauldron *boil* and bake. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To cook by boiling.
If you live in a rich family, roaſting and *boiling* are below the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift.*

6. *To boil over.* To run over the veſſel with heat.
A few ſoft words and a kiſs, and the good man melts; ſee how nature works and *boils over* in him. *Congreve.*

This hollow was a vaſt cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the ſides of the mountain. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

To Boil. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water; to ſeeth.

To try whether ſeeds be old or new, the ſenſe cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new ſeeds will ſprout ſooner. *Bacon.*

In eggs *boiled* and roaſted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is ſcarce any difference to be diſcerned. *Bacon.*

Boil. *n. ſ.* See Bile.

Bo'ilary. *n. ſ.* [from *To boil.*] A place at the ſalt works where the ſalt is boiled.

Bo'iler. *n. ſ.* [from *boil.*]

1. The perſon that boils any thing.

That ſuch alterations of terreſtrial matter are not impoſſible, ſeems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of ſalt-petre. *Boyle.*

2. The veſſel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally ſeveral pots and *boilers* before the fire. *Woodward.*

Boi'sterous. *adj.* [*byſter*, furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; ſtormy.

By a divine inſtinct, men's minds miſtruſt
Enſuing danger; as by proof we ſee
The waters ſwell before a *boiſterous* ſtorm. *Shakeſp.*

As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boiſt'rous* ſound
Scatter his leaves, and ſtrew them on the ground. *Waller.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.

Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and *boiſt'rous* tongue of war? *Shak.*

His ſweetneſs won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the *boiſt'rous* moods
That ignorant greatneſs practiſeth. *Ben Jonſon.*

God into the hands of their deliverer
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppreſſer,
The brute and *boiſt'rous* force of violent men. *Milton.*

Still muſt I beg thee not to name Sempronius:
Ludia, I like not that loud *boiſterous* man. *Addiſon.*

3. Unwieldy; clumſily violent.

His *boiſterous* club, ſo buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up again ſo light,
But that the knight him at advantage found. *Fairy Queen.*

4. It is uſed by *Woodward* of heat; violent.

When the ſun hath gained a greater ſtrength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boiſterous* for them. *Natural Hiſtory.*

Bo'isterously. *adv.* [from *boiſterous.*] Violently; tumultuouſly.

A ſceptre, ſnatch'd with an unruly hand,
Muſt be as *boiſterouſly* maintain'd as gain'd. *Shak.*

Thoſe are all remains of the univerſal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boiſterouſly* hurried out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boiſterouſly* in, and wakes me from ſo pleaſing a dream. *Swift.*

Bo'isterousness. *n. ſ.* [from *boiſterous.*] The ſtate or quality of being boiſterous; tumultuouſneſs; turbulence.

Bo'lary. *adj.* [from *bole.*] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadſtone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly conſiſting of a *bolary* and clammy ſubſtance. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Bold. *adj.* [bald, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; ſtout; courageous; magnanimous; fearleſs; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man purſueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Proverbs.*

I have ſeen the councils of a noble country grow *bold*, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with ſpirit, and without mean caution.

Theſe, nervous, *bold*; thoſe, languid and remiſs. *Roſcommon.*

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a maſter-piece of Gothick architecture. *Addiſon Italy.*

3. Confident; not ſcrupulous; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to ſpeak unto you the goſpel of God with much contention. 1 *Theſſ.*

I can be *bold* to ſay, that this age is adorned with ſome men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiſcovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.

In thy proſperity he will be as thyſelf, and will be *bold* over thy ſervants. If thou be brought low, he will be againſt thee. *Ecclus.*

5. Licentious; ſuch as ſhew great liberty of fiction, or expreſſion.

The figures are *bold* even to temerity. *Cowley.*

Which no *bold* tales of gods or monſters ſwell,
But human paſſions, ſuch as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; ſtriking to the eye.

Catachreſes and hyperboles are to be uſed judiciouſly, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and ſhadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder*, and cauſe it to ſtand off to ſight. *Dryden.*

7. Open; ſmooth; even; level: a ſailor's term.

Her dominions have *bold* acceſſible coaſts. *Howel.*

8. *To make bold.* To take freedoms: a phraſe not grammatical, though common. *To be bold* is better; as, *I was bold* to tell the houſe, that ſcandalous livings make ſcandalous miniſters. *Rudgerd.*

I have *made bold* to ſend to your wife;
My ſuit is, that ſhe will to Deſdemona
Procure me ſome acceſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Making ſo bold,
My fears forgetting manners, to unſeal
Their grand commiſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

And were y' as good as George a Green,
I ſhall *make bold* to turn agen. *Hudibras.*

I durſt not *make* thus *bold* with Ovid, leſt ſome future Milbourn ſhould ariſe. *Dryden.*

Some men have the fortune to be eſteemed wits, only for *making bold* to ſcoff at theſe things, which the greater part of mankind reverence. *Tillotſon.*

To **Bo'lden.** *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventers, and fair ready ſpeakers, being *boldned* with their preſent abilities to ſay more, and perchance better too, at the ſudden for that preſent, than any other can do, uſe leſs help of diligence and ſtudy. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

I am much too vert'nous
In tempting of your patience, but am *bolden'd*
Under your promiſ'd pardon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo'ldface. *n. ſ.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudence; faucineſs; a term of reproach and reprehenſion.

How now, *boldface!* cries an old trot: firrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you know; what you eat, you ſteal. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bo'ldfaced. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent.

I have ſeen thoſe ſilleſt of creatures; and, ſeeing their rare works, I have ſeen enough to confute all the *boldfaced* atheiſts of this age. *Brumhall againſt Hobbes.*

Bo'ldly. *adv.* [from *bold.*]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with ſpirit.

Thus we may *boldly* ſpeak, being ſtrengthened with the example of ſo reverend a prelate. *Hooker.*

I ſpeak to ſubjects, and a ſubject ſpeaks,
Stirr'd up by heav'n, thus *boldly* for his king. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. It may perhaps be ſometimes uſed, in a bad ſenſe, for *impudently.*

Bo'ldness. *n. ſ.* [from *bold.*]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; ſpirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringneſs.

Her horſe ſhe rid ſo, as might ſhew a fearful *boldneſs*, daring to do that which ſhe knew not how to do. *Sidney.*

2. Exemption from caution and ſcrupulous nicety.

The *boldneſs* of the figures is to be hidden ſometimes by the addreſs of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my *boldneſs* of ſpeech toward you; great is my glorying in you. 2 *Corinthians.*

4. Confident truſt in God.

Our fear excludeth not that *boldneſs* which becometh ſaints. *Hooker.*

We have *boldneſs* and acceſs with confidence, by the faith of him. *Epheſians.*

Having therefore *boldneſs* to enter into the holieſt by the blood of Jeſus. *Hebrews.*

5. Aſſurance; freedom from baſhfulneſs; confident mien.

Wonderful is the caſe of *boldneſs* in civil buſineſs: what firſt? *Boldneſs.* What ſecond and third? *Boldneſs.* And yet *boldneſs* is a child of ignorance and baſeneſs, far inferiour to other parts. *Bacon.*

Sure, if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee
With ſuch a gallant *boldneſs*; if 'twere thine,
Thou couldſt not hear't with ſuch a ſilent ſcorn. *Denham.*

His diſtance, though it does not inſtruct him to think wiſer than other princes, yet it helps him to ſpeak with more *boldneſs* what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldneſs is the power to ſpeak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or diſorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation, which uſeth to ſuppreſs *boldneſs*, and to make them conquer that ſuffer. *Hooker.*

Bole. *n. ſ.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows
Fell buſtling to the earth; and up went all the *boles* and boughs. *Chapman.*

But when the ſmoother *bole* from knots is free,
We make a deep inciſion in the tree. *Dryden.*

View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;
How vaſt her *bole*, how wide her arms are ſpread,
How high above the reſt ſhe ſhoots her head! *Dryd.*

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armeniack is an aſtringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*

3. A meaſure of corn, containing ſix buſhels.

Of good barley put eight *boles*, that is, about ſix Engliſh quarters, in a ſtone trough. *Mortimer.*

Bo'lis. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

Bolis is a great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Ariſtotle calls it *capras.* There have often been immenſe balls of this kind. *Muſchenbroeck.*

Boll. *n. ſ.* A round ſtalk or ſtem; as, a *boll* of flax.

To **Boll.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in a ſtalk.

And the flax and the barley was ſmitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled.* *Exodus.*

Bo'lster, *n. ſ.* [bolſtre, Sax. *bolſter*, Dutch.]

1. Some-

1. Something laid on the bed, to raiſe and ſupport the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps ſome cold bank is her *bolſter* now,
Or 'gainſt the rugged bark of ſome broad elm
Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*

This arm ſhall be a *bolſter* for thy head;
I'll fetch clean ſtraw to make a ſoldier's bed. *Gay*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any preſſure, or fill up any vacuity.

Up goes her hand, and oft ſhe ſlips
The *bolſters* that ſupply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compreſs, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the gift, which hath a *bolſter* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wiſeman.*

4. [In horſemanſhip.]

The *bolſters* of a ſaddle are thoſe parts raiſed upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BO'LSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupport the head with a bolſter.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do ſee them *bolſter*,
More than their own. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compreſs.

The practice of *bolſtering* the cheeks forward, does little ſervice to the wound, and is very uneaſy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To ſupport; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expreſſion ſomewhat coarſe and obſolete.

We may be made wiſer by the publick perſuaſions grafted in men's minds, ſo they be uſed to further the truth, not to *bolſter* errour. *Hooker.*

The lawyer put to his tongue to ſale for the *bolſtering* out of unjuſt cauſes. *Hakewill.*

It was the way of many to *bolſter* up their crazy doating conſciences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT. *n. ſ.* [*boult*, Dutch; βόλις.]

1. An arrow; a dart ſhot from a croſsbow.

Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little weſtern flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound. *Shakeſpeare.*

The blunted *bolt* againſt the nymph he dreſt;
But with the ſharp tranſfix'd Apollo's heart. *Dryd.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the *bolts* tranſfix'd,
With native earth your blood the monſters mix'd. *Dryden.*

3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow.

Briſh iron, native or from the mine, conſiſteth of long ſtriæ, about the thickneſs of a ſmall knitting needle, *bolt upright*, like the briſtles of a ſtiff briſh. *Grew.*

As I ſtood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burſt out. *Addiſon.*

4. The bar of a door, ſo called from being ſtraight like an arrow. We now ſay, *ſhoot the bolt*, when we ſpeak of faſtening or opening a door.

'Tis not in thee, to oppoſe the *bolt*
Againſt my coming in. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. An iron to faſten the legs of a priſoner. This is, I think, corrupted from *bought*, or link.

Away with him to priſon; lay *bolts* enough upon him. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BOLT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt.

The *bolted* gates flew open at the blaſt;
The ſtorm ruſh'd in, and Arcite ſtood aghaſt.
Dryden.

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton.*

3. To faſten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.

That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
Which *bolt* this frame, that I might pull them out!
Ben Jonſon.

4. To fetter; to ſhackle.

It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which ſhackles accidents, and *bolts* up change.
Shakeſpeare.

5. To ſift, or ſeparate the parts of any thing with a ſieve. [*bluter*, Fr.]

He now had *boulted* all the flour. *Spenſer.*

In the *bolting* and ſifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*

I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardin and holy Auſtin can. *Dryden.*

6. To examine by ſifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams. *Bacon.*

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attornies, propounding queſtions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witneſs delivers only a formal ſeries. *Hale.*

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all diſguiſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

7. To purify; to purge. This is harſh.

The tanned ſnow,
That 's *bolted* by the northern blaſt twice o'er.
Shakeſpeare.

To BOLT. *v. n.* To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs; to ſtart out with the quickneſs of an arrow.

This Puck ſeems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And oft out of a buſh doth *bolt*,
Of purpoſe to deceive us. *Drayton.*

They erected a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beaſts of the foreſt, ſometimes into the foreſt, ſometimes into the woods and faſtneſſes, and ſometimes back to their den. *Bacon.*

As the houſe was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouſe from the ruins to ſave herſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have reflected on thoſe men who, from time to time, have ſhot themſelves into the world. I have ſeen many ſucceſſions of them; ſome *bolting* out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and others hiſſed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign ſeats repair'd;
And beaſts, that *bolted* out, and ſaw the foreſt bar'd. *Dryden.*

BOLT-ROPE. *n. ſ.* [from *bolt* and *rope*.] The rope on which the ſail of a ſhip is ſewed and faſtened. *Sea Dict.*

BO'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran or huſks; or to ſeparate finer from coarſer parts.

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakeſpeare.*

With a good ſtrong chopping knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as ſmall as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

When ſuperciliouſly he ſifts
Through coarſeſt *bolter* others gifts. *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net.

Theſe hakes, and divers others of the forecited, are taken with threads, and ſome of them with the *bolter*, which is a ſpiller of a bigger ſize. *Carew.*

BO'LTHEAD. *n. ſ.* A long ſtraight-necked glaſs veſſel, for chymical diſtillations, called alſo a *matraſs*, or *receiver*.

This ſpirit abounds in ſalt, which may be ſeparated, by putting the liquor into a *bolthead* with a long narrow neck. *Boyle.*

BO'LTING-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *bolt* and *houſe*.] The place where meal is ſifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if ſhe had been at work in a *bolting-houſe*.
Dennis.

BO'LTSPRIT. } *n. ſ.* A maſt running out
BO'WSPRIT. } at the head of a ſhip, not ſtanding upright, but aſlope. The but end of it is generally ſet againſt the foot of the foremaſt; ſo that they are a ſtay to one another. The length without board is ſufficient to let its ſails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *bolſprit* fail in bad weather, the foremaſt cannot hold long after. *Bowſprit* is perhaps the right ſpelling. *Sea Dict.*

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmaſt,
The yards, and *bolſprit*, would I flame diſtinctly.
Shakeſpeare.

BO'LUS. *n. ſ.* [βόλος.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills, to be ſwallowed at once.

Keep their bodies ſoluble the while by clyſters, lenitive *boluſes* of caſſia and manna, with ſyrup of violets. *Wiſeman.*

By poets we are well aſſur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Deſpiſing *boluſes* and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *n. ſ.* [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noiſe.

An upper chamber being thought weak, was ſupported by a pillar of iron, of the bigneſs of one's arm in the midſt; which, if you had ſtruck, would make a little flat noiſe in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

2. A hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube filled with combuſtible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noiſe it makes. The fuſee, being ſet on fire, burns ſlowly till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off at once, burſting the ſhell to pieces with incredible violence: whence the uſe of *bombs* in beſieging towns. The largeſt are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain; ſome fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495.
Chambers.

The loud cannon miſſive iron pours,
And in the flaſht'ring *bomb* Gradivus roars. *Rowe.*

To BOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilſt Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on ſecure,
To *bomb* the monks, and ſcare the ladies. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. *n. ſ.* [from *bomb* and *cheſt*.] A kind of cheſt filled uſually with bombs, and ſometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with thoſe who ſtand on it. *Chambers.*

BOMB-KETCH. } *n. ſ.* A kind of ſhip,
BOMB-VESSEL. } ſtrongly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-veſſels*, hope to ſucceed againſt a place that has in it ſo ſtrong gallies and men of war. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BOMBARD

Bo'MBARD. *n. ſ.* [*bombardus*, Latin.]
1. A great gun; a cannon: it is a word now obſolete.
They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge ſtones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houſes. *Knolles.*
2. A barrel. Obſolete.

To Bomba'rd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.
A medal is ſtruck on the Engliſh failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and *bombard* the town. *Addiſon.*

Bombardi'er. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs.
The *bombardier* toſſes his ball ſometimes into the midſt of a city, with a deſign to fill all around him with terrour and combuſtion. *Tatler.*

Bomba'rdment. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.
Genoa is not yet ſecure from a *bombardment*, though it is not ſo expoſed as formerly. *Addiſon.*

Bombasi'n. *n. ſ.* [*bombaſin*, Fr. from *bombycinus*, ſilken, Lat.] A ſlight ſilken ſtuff, for mourning.

Bomba'st. *n. ſ.* [A ſtuff of ſoft looſe texture uſed formerly to ſwell the garment, and thence uſed to ſignify bulk or ſhew without ſolidity.] Fuſtian; big words, without meaning.
Not pedants motley tongue, ſoldiers *bombaſt*,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are ſtrong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this. *Donne.*
Are all the flights of heroick poeſy to be concluded *bombaſt*, unnatural, and mere madneſs, becauſe they are not affected with their excellencies? *Dryden.*

Bo'mbast. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] High ſounding; of big ſound without meaning.
He, as loving his own pride and purpoſe,
Bedes them with a *bombaſt* circumſtance,
Horribly ſtuff'd with epithets of war. *Shakeſp.*

Bombila'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noiſe; report.
How to abate the vigour, or ſilence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is ſaid to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almoſt take off the report, and alſo the force of the charge. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Bombycinous. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of ſilk.

Bona roba. *n. ſ.* [Ital. a fine gown.] A ſhewy wanton.
We knew where the *bona robas* were. *Shakeſp.*

Bonasus. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

Bonchrétien. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſpecies of pear, ſo called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

Bond. *n. ſ.* [bonb. Sax. *bound*; it is written indifferently, in many of its ſenſes, *bond*, or *band*. See Band.]
1. Bonds, or chains, with which any one is bound.
Thoſe left me, and my man, both bound together;
Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* aſunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Ligament that holds any thing together.
Let any one [illegible] contemplation to the exquiſiteſt of [illegible], and ſee what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine, to hold this maſs of matter in ſo cloſe a preſſure together. *Locke.*
3. Union; connexion: a workman's term.
Obſerve, in working up the walls, that no ſide of the houſe, nor any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, ſo that they may be all joined together, and make a good *bond*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
4. [In the plural.] Chains; impriſonment; captivity.
Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of *bonds*. *Acts*, xxiii. 29.
5. Cement of union; cauſe of union; link of connexion.
Wedding is great Juno's crown;
O bleſſed *bond* of board and bed! *Shakeſpeare.*
Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt ſon and father. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
6. A writing of obligation to pay a ſum, or perform a contract.
Go with me to a notary, ſeal me there
Your ſingle *bond*. *Shakeſpeare.*
What if I ne'er conſent to make you mine;
My father's promiſe ties me not to time;
And *bonds* without a date, they ſay, are void. *Dryden.*
7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.
Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majeſty
According to my *bond*, no more nor leſs. *Shak.*
Take which you pleaſe, it diſſolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *Locke.*

Bond. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from ȝebonden. Saxon.] Captive; in a ſervile ſtate.
Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 *Cor.* xii. 13.

Bo'ndage. *n. ſ.* [from *bond*.]
1. Captivity; impriſonment; ſtate of reſtraint.
You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* conſiſts my glory. *Sidney.*
Say, gentle princeſs, would you not ſuppoſe
Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen?
—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile
Than is a ſlave in baſe ſervility. *Shakeſpeare.*
Our cage
We make a choir, as doth the priſon'd bird,
And ſing our *bondage* freely. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
The king, when he deſign'd you for my guard,
Reſolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryd.*
2. Obligation; tye of duty.
If ſhe has a ſtruggle for honour, ſhe is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the ſtory its turn that way. *Pope.*
He muſt reſolve by no means to be enſlaved, and brought under the *bondage* of obſerving oaths, which ought to vaniſh when they ſtand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money. *South.*

Bo'ndmaid. *n. ſ.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman ſlave.
Good ſiſter, wrong me not, nor wrong yourſelf,
To make a *bondmaid* and a ſlave of me. *Shakeſp.*

Bo'ndman. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man ſlave.
Amongſt the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore ſo great ado ſhould be made? the maſter to preſent his ſlave in ſome court, to take him by the hand, and not only to ſay, in the hearing of the publick magiſtrate, I will that this man become free; but, after thoſe ſolemn words uttered, to ſtrike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be ſhaved off, the magiſtrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker.*
O freedom! firſt delight of human kind;
Not that which *bondmen* from their maſters find. *Dryden.*

Bonde'rvant. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſervant*.] A ſlave; a ſervant without the liberty of quitting his maſter.
And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be ſold unto thee, thou ſhalt not compel him to ſerve as a *bond-ſervant*. *Leviticus*, xxv. 39.

Bo'ndse'rvice. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſervice*.] The condition of a bondſervant; ſlavery.
Upon thoſe did Solomon levy a tribute of *bond-ſervice*. *Kings.*

Bo'ndslave. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſlave*.] A man in ſlavery; one of ſervile condition, who cannot change his maſter.
Love enjoined ſuch diligence, that no apprentice, nor no *bondſlave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commands than that young princeſs was. *Sidney.*
All her ornaments are taken away; of a free-woman ſhe is become a *bondſlave*. 1 *Macc.* ii. 11.
Commonly the *bondſlave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondſlave*. *Sir J. Davies.*

Bo'ndsman. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *man*.]
1. A ſlave.
Carnal greedy people, without ſuch a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondſmen* and beaſts. *Dryden.*
2. A perſon bound, or giving ſecurity, for another.

Bo'ndswoman. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman ſlave.
My lords, the ſenators
Are ſold for ſlaves, and their wives for *bondſwomen*. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

BONE. *n. ſ.* [ban, Saxon.]
1. The ſolid parts of the body of an animal, made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by ſmall tranſverſe fibres, as thoſe of the muſcles. In a fœtus they are porous, ſoft, and eaſily diſcerned. As their pores fill with a ſubſtance of their own nature, ſo they increaſe, harden, and grow cloſe to one another. They are all ſpongy, and full of little cells; or are of a conſiderable firm thickneſs, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and ſtrong membrane, called the periоſteum. Each *bone* is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the *bones* not eaſily put out of joint. But, becauſe the middle of the *bone* ſhould be ſtrong, to ſuſtain its allotted weight, and reſiſt accidents, the fibres are there more cloſely compacted together, ſupporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and conſequently not ſo eaſily broken, as it muſt have been had it been ſolid and ſmaller. *Quincy.*
Thy *bones* are marrowleſs, thy blood is cold. *Macbeth.*
There was lately a young gentleman bit to the *bone*. *Tatler.*
4. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it.
Like Æſop's hounds contending for the *bone*,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone. *Dryden.*
3. *To be upon the bones.* To attack.
Puſh had a month's mind *to be upon the bones* of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To

4. *To make no bones.* To make no ſcruple; a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily ſwallows meat that has no bones.
5. *Bones.* A ſort of *bobbins*, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.
6. *Bones.* Dice.

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky fice:
To ſhun ames ace, that ſwept my ſtakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they ſhould convey
Falſe *bones*, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

To Bone. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the fleſh; as, the cooks *boned* the veal.

Bo'nelace. *n. ſ.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, ſuch as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make ſongs on now, ſhould be ſent to knit, or ſit down to bobbins or *bonelace*. *Tatler.*

We deſtroy the ſymmetry of the human figure, and fooliſhly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childiſh gewgaw ribbands and *bonelace*. *Spectator.*

Bo'neless. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Wanting bones.

I would, while it was ſmiling in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his *boneleſs* gums,
And daſht the brains out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bo'neset. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *ſet*.] To reſtore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg ſet in the country by one pretending to *boneſetting*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Bo'nesetter. *n. ſ.* [from *bonejet*.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly profeſſes the art of reſtoring broken or luxated bones.

At preſent my deſire is to have a good *boneſetter*. *Denham.*

Bo'nfire. *n. ſ.* [from *bon*, good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for ſome publick cauſe of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And *bonfires* make all day. *Spenſer.*

How came ſo many *bonfires* to be made queen Mary's day? Why, ſhe had abuſed and deceived her people. *South.*

Full ſoon by *bonfire*, and by bell,
We learnt our liege was paſſing well. *Gay.*

Bo'ngrace. *n. ſ.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. Not now uſed. *Skinner.*

I have ſeen her beſet all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her *bongrace*, and chaplet. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Bo'nnet. *n. ſ.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this *bonnet* in thy hand,
And thus far having ſtretch'd it, here be with them,
Thy knee buſſing the ſtones; for, in ſuch buſineſs,
Action is eloquence. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

They had not probably the ceremony of vailing the *bonnet* in their ſalutations; for, in medals, they ſtill have it on their heads. *Addiſon.*

Bo'nnet. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the ſaliant angles of the glacis.

Bo'nnet *à prieſtre*, or prieſt's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three ſaliant angles, and two inwards.

Bo'nnets. [In the ſea language.] Small ſails ſet on the courſes on the mizzen, maiſail, and foreſail of a ſhip, when theſe are too narrow or ſhallow to clothe the maſt, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

Bo'nnily. *adj.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handſomely; plumply.

Bo'nniness. *n. ſ.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handſomeneſs; plumpneſs.

Bo'nny. *adj.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr. It is a word now almoſt confined to the Scottiſh dialect.]

1. Handſome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows
Ev'n of the *bonny* beaſt he lov'd ſo well. *Shakeſp.*

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy ſtrain,
Till *bonny* Suſan ſped acroſs the plain. *Gay.*

2. Gay; merry; frolickſome; cheerful; blithe.

Then ſigh not ſo, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. It ſeems to be generally uſed in converſation for *plump*.

Bonny-clabber. *n. ſ.* A word uſed in Ireland for ſour buttermilk.

We ſcorn, for want of talk, to jabber
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*;
Nor are we ſtudious to enquire,
Who votes for manors, who for hire. *Swift.*

Bo'num Magnum. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of plum.

Bo'ny. *adj.* [from *bone*.]

1. Conſiſting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, faſtened to a round *bony* limb, and ſtretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomiſts, called *tympanum*. *Ray.*

2. Full of bones.

Bo'oby. *n. ſ.* [a word of no certain etymology. *Henſhaw* thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef*, ridiculouſly; *Skinner* imagines it to be derived from *bobo*, fooliſh, Spaniſh. *Junius* finds *bowbard* to be an old Scottiſh word for a *coward*, a *contemptible fellow*; from which he naturally deduces *booby*: but the original of *bowbard* is not known.] A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find;
That *booby* Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind.
Prior.

Young maſter next muſt riſe to fill him wine,
And ſtarve himſelf to ſee the *booby* dine. *King.*

Book. *n. ſ.* [boc, Sax. ſuppoſed from *boc*, a beech, becauſe they wrote on *beechen* boards; as *liber*, in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a *book* of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Receive the ſentence of the law for ſins,
Such as by God's *book* are adjudg'd to death. *Shak.*

In the coffin that had the *books*, they were found as freſh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a ſort of dumb teachers; they cannot anſwer ſudden queſtions, or explain preſent doubts: this is properly the work of a living inſtructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The firſt *book* we divide into ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe chapters paſt. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. The regiſter in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a bauble;
Prouder, than ruſtling in unpaid-for ſilk;
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his *book* uncroſs'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. *In books.* In kind remembrance.

I was ſo much *in his books*, that, at his deceaſe, he left me the lamp by which he uſed to write his lucubrations. *Addiſon.*

5. *Without book.* By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but ſermons *without book*, ſermons which ſpend their life in their birth, and may have public audience but once. *Hooker.*

To Book. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter in a book.

I beſeech your grace, let it be *booked* with the reſt of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad elſe, with mine own picture on the top of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

He made wilful murder high treaſon; he cauſed the marchers to *book* their men, for whom they ſhould make anſwer. *Davies on Ireland.*

Book-keeping. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts, or recording pecuniary tranſactions, in ſuch a manner, that at any time a man may thereby know the true ſtate of the whole, or any part of his affairs, with clearneſs and expedition. *Harris.*

Bo'okbinder. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *bind*.] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to cover books.

Bo'okful. *adj.* [from *book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigeſted knowledge.

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue ſtill edifies his ears,
And always liſt'ning to himſelf appears. *Pope.*

Bo'okish. *adj.* [from *book*.] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally uſed contemptuouſly.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whoſe *booklſh* rule hath pull'd fair England down. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'm not *bookiſh*, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the 'ſcape. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

Xantippe followa her nameſake; being married to a *bookiſh* man, who has no knowledge of the world. *Spectator.*

Bo'okishness. *n. ſ.* [from *bookiſh*.] Much application to books; over-ſtudiouſneſs.

Bookle'arned. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Verſed in books, or literature; a term implying ſome ſlight contempt.

Whate'er theſe *booklearn'd* blockheads ſay,
Solon 's the veriеſt fool in all the play. *Dryden.*

He will quote paſſages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to ſome *booklearned* companion, without bluſhing. *Swift.*

Bookle'arning. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books: a term of ſome contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would, but he never ſaw more untreaty fellows than great clerks. *Sidney.*

Neither does it ſo much require *booklearning* and ſcholarſhip, as good natural ſenſe, to diſtinguiſh true and falſe, and to diſcern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Theory.*

Bo'okman. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whoſe profeſſion is the ſtudy of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 'tis abus'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo'okmate. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *mate*.] Schoolfellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantaſm, a monarch, and one that makes ſport
To the prince and his *bookmates*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo'oksellER. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *ſell.*] He whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books.

He went to the *bookſeller*, and told him in anger, he had ſold a book in which there was falſe divinity. *Walton.*

Bo'okworm. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *worm.*]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I ſhall beg of them to diet him with wholeſome and ſubſtantial food. *Guardian.*

2. A ſtudent too cloſely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Among thoſe venerable galleries and ſolitary ſcenes of the univerſity, I wanted but a black gown, and a ſalary, to be as mere a *bookworm* as any there. *Pope's Letters.*

Bo'oly. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caſpian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, live in hordes; being the very ſame that the Iriſh *boolies* are, driving their cattle with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats. *Spenſer.*

Boom. *n. ſ.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In ſea language.] A long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding ſail; and ſometimes the clues of the mainſail and foreſail are boomed out.

2. A pole with buſhes or baſkets, ſet up as a mark to ſhew the ſailors how to ſteer in the channel, when a country is overflown. *Sea Dictionary.*

3. A bar of wood laid acroſs a harbour, to keep off the enemy.

As his heroick worth ſtruck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the *boom*. *Dryden.*

To Boom. *v. n.* [from the noun. A ſea term.]

1. To ruſh with violence; as a ſhip is ſaid to come *booming*, when ſhe makes all the ſail ſhe can. *Dict.*

2. To ſwell and fall together.

Booming o'er his head
The billows clos'd; he's number'd with the dead. *Young.*

Forſook by thee, in vain I fought thy aid,
When *booming* billows clos'd above my head. *Pope.*

Boon. *n. ſ.* [from bene, Sax. a petition.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a preſent.

Vouchſafe me for my meed but one fair look:
A ſmaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,
And leſs than this, I'm ſure, you cannot give. *Shakeſpeare.*

That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperor, that he might every morning whiſper him in the ear, and ſay nothing, aſked no unprofitable ſuit for himſelf. *Bacon.*

The bluſt'ring fool has ſatisfy'd his will;
His *boon* is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But loſt the prize. *Dryden's Fables.*

What rhetorick could ſo well diſpoſe
To gain this mighty *boon*? the pities me! *Addiſon's Cato.*

Boon. *adj.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry: as, a *boon* companion.

Satiate at length,
And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*,
Thus to herſelf the pleaſingly began. *Par. Loſt.*

I know the infirmity of our family; we play the *boon* companion, and throw our money away in our cups. *Arbuthnot.*

BOOR. *n. ſ.* [*beer*, Dutch; ȝebuꝛe, Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.

The bare ſenſe of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is preſently a malecontent. *L'Eſtrange.*

He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whoſe cares of growing ſtill richer waſte his life. *Temple.*

To one well-born, th' affront is worſe and more,
When he's abus'd and baffled by a *boor*. *Dryden.*

Bo'orish. *adj.* [from *boor.*] Clowniſh; ruſtick; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is, in the vulgar, leave the ſociety, which, in the *booriſh*, is, company of this female. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Bo'orishly. *adv.* [from *booriſh.*] In a booriſh manner; after a clowniſh manner.

Bo'orishness. *n. ſ.* [from *booriſh.*] Clowniſhneſs; ruſticity; coarſeneſs of manners.

Boose. *n. ſ.* [boꝛıȝ, Sax.] A ſtall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [*baten*, to profit, Dutch: bot, in Saxon, is recompence, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation; botan is, to repent, or to compenſate; as,

He ıf þıꝛ þ bıt and bote,
And bet bıvoꝛen bome.]

1. To profit; to advantage: it is commonly uſed in theſe modes, *it boots*, or *what boots it.*

It ſhall not *boot* them, who derogate from reading, to excuſe it, when they ſee no other remedy, as if their intent were only to deny that aliens and ſtrangers from the family of God are won, or that belief doth uſe to be wrought at the firſt in them, without ſermons. *Hooker.*

For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain. *Shak.*

If we ſhun
The purpoſ'd end, or here lie fixed all,
What *boots* it us, theſe wars to have begun? *Fairf.*

What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe? *Pope.*

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beſide,
That modeſty can beg. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Boot. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage; ſomething given to mend the exchange.

My gravity,
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. *To boot.* With advantage; over and above; beſides.

Canſt thou, O partial ſleep, give thy repoſe
To the wet ſeaboy, in an hour ſo rude;
And, in the calmeſt and the ſtilleſt night,
With all appliances and means *to boot*,
Deny it to a king? *Shakeſpeare.*

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Chriſt's ſtamp *to boot*: both muſt be regard. *Herbert.*

He might have his mind and manners formed, and be inſtructed *to boot* in ſeveral ſciences. *Locke.*

3. It ſeems, in the following lines, uſed for *booty*, or plunder.

Other, like ſoldiers, armed in their ſtings,
Make *boot* upon the ſummer's velvet buds. *Shak.*

BOOT. *n. ſ.* [*buttas*, Armorick; *botes*, a ſhoe, Welſh; *botte*, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen.

That my leg is too long—
—No; that it is too little.—
I'll wear a *boot*, to make it ſomewhat rounder. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shew'd him his room, where he muſt lodge that night,
Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light. *Milt.*

Biſhop Wilkins ſays, he does not queſtion but it will be as uſual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his *boots*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly uſed in Scotland for torturing criminals.

Boot *of a Coach.* The ſpace between the coachman and the coach.

To Boot. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put on boots.

Boot, *boot*, maſter Shallow; I know the young king is ſick for me: let us take any man's horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Boot-hose. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *hoſe.*] Stockings to ſerve for boots; ſpatter-daſhes.

His lacquey with a linen ſtock on one leg, and a *boot-hoſe* on the other, gartered with a red and blue lift. *Shakeſpeare.*

Boot-tree. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *tree.*] Two pieces of wood, ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for ſtretching and widening them.

Bo'ot-catcher. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *catch.*] The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers.

The oſtler and the *bootcatcher* ought to part the ſpoil. *Swift.*

Bo'oted. *adj.* [from *boot.*] In boots; in a horſeman's habit.

A *booted* judge ſhall ſit to try his cauſe,
Not by the ſtatute, but by martial laws. *Dryden.*

Booth. *n. ſ.* [*bod*, Dutch; *bwth*, Welſh.] A houſe built of boards, or boughs, to be uſed for a ſhort time.

The forbears found means to have all the good made of the northern men, ſuch as had their booths in the fair. *Carew.*

Much miſchief will be done at Bartholomew fair by the fall of a *booth*. *Swift.*

Bo'otless. *adj.* [from *boot.*]

1. Uſeleſs; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When thoſe accurſed meſſengers of hell
Came to their wicked maſter, and 'gan to tell
Their *bootleſs* pains, and ill ſucceeding night. *Spenſer.*

God did not ſuffer him, being deſirous of the light of wiſdom, with *bootleſs* expence of travel, to wander in darkneſs. *Hooker.*

Bootleſs ſpeed,
When cowardice purſues, and valour flies. *Shak.*

Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with *bootleſs* prayers:
He ſeek my life. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Without ſucceſs.

Doth not Brutus *bootleſs* kneel? *Shakeſpeare.*

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And ſurly bottom'd Severn, have I ſent
Him *bootleſs* home, and weather-beaten back. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo'oty. *n. ſ.* [*buyt*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; ſpoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their booty. *Milton.*

His conſcience is the hue and cry that purſues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Eſtrange.*

For, ſhould you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden.*

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honeſt, I ſee fortune would not ſuffer me; ſhe drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. *To play booty.* To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The French use, *Je fuis botté*, when they mean to say, *I will not go.*

We understand what we ought to do; but when we deliberate, we *play booty* against ourselves: our consciences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may not think that I *write booty*. *Dryd.*

BOPE'EP. *n. s.* [from *bo* and *peep*.] The act of looking out, and drawing back as if frighted, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among. *Shakspeare.*

Rivers,
That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriours,
Where both from side to side may skip,
And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras.*

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do mischief, then shrinks them back for safety. *Dryden.*

BORA'CHIO. n. s. [*borracho*, Span.] A drunkard.

How you think of wine! D'ye think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio*? you're an absolute *Gregory*. *Congreve.*

BO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

BO'RAGE. *n. s.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BORAMEZ. n. s. The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that strange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on, which hath the shape of a lamb, abundeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be consumed about it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BO'RAX. n. s. [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and sometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

BO'RDEL. } *n. s.* [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*,
BORDE'LLO. } Armorick.] A brothel; a bawdy-house.

From the *bordello* it might come as well,
The spital, or pied'atch. *Ben Jonson.*

Making even his own house a stew, a *bordello*, and a school of lewdness, to instil vice into the unwary ears of his poor children. *Swift.*

BO'RDER. *n. s.* [*bord*, Germ. *bord*, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have looking glasses bordered with broad *borders* of crystal, and great counterfeit precious stones. *Bacon.*

The light must strike on the middle, and extend its greatest clearness on the principal figures, diminishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the *borders*. *Dryden.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the *borders* of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them in obedience. *Spenser.*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from one to other *border*;
And takes survey, with curious busy eye,
Of every flower and herb there set in order. *Spenser.*

All with a *border* of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound:
Such various ways the spacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread. *Waller.*

To BO'RDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge: with *upon*.

It *borders upon* the province of Croatia, which, in time past, had continual wars with the Turks garrisons. *Knolles.*

Virtue and honour had their temples *bordering on* each other, and are sometimes both on the same coin. *Addison.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which *borders upon* grossness, and makes bold with those things of which the greatest reverence is due, deserves to be branded with folly. *Tillotson.*

To BO'RDER. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah are those parts of Arabia, which *border* the sea called the Persian gulf. *Raleigh.*

BO'RDERER. *n. s.* [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines; he that dwells next to any place.

They of those marches, gracious sovereign!
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering *borderers*. *Shakesp.*

An ordinary horse will carry two sacks of sand, and, of such, the *borderers* on the sea do bestow forty at least in every acre; but most husbands double that number. *Carew.*

The easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war:
The rather for their seat, being next *borderers*
On Italy; and that they abound with horse.
Ben Jonson.

The king of Scots in person, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly consisted of *borderers*, being raised somewhat suddenly. *Bacon.*

Volga's stream
Sends opposite, in shaggy armour clad,
Her *borderers*, on mutual slaughter bent,
They rend their countries. *Philips.*

To BO'RDRAGE. *v. n.* [from *border*.] To plunder the borders. Not in use.

Long time in peace his realm established,
Yet oft annoy'd with sundry *borderages*
Of neighbour Scots, and foreign featterlings. *Spens.*

To BORE. *v. a.* [borian, Sax.]

1. To pierce in a hole.

I'll be twice as soon,
This whole earth may be *bor'd*, and that the moon
May through the centre creep. *Shakspeare.*

Mulberries will be fairer, if you *bore* the trunk of the tree through, and thrust, into the place *bored*, wedges of some hot trees. *Bacon.*

But Capys, and the graver sort, thought fit
The Greeks suspected present to commit
To seas or flames; at least, to search and *bore*
The sides, and what that space contains t' explore
Denham.

2. To hollow.

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly *bored*, and set it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it, and then, if you suck at the mouth of the barrel never so gently, the bullet will come up to you forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Dighy.*

3. To make by piercing.

These diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very small holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together. *Ray.*

4. To pierce; to break through.

Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots seen, what bustling crowds I *bor'd*,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar'd. *Gay.*

To BORE. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an instrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, not to *bore* a hole of a foot. *Wilkins.*

2. To push forward towards a certain point.

Those milk paps,
That through the window bars *bore* at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ. *Shakespeare.*

Nor southward to the raining regions run;
But *boring* to the west, and hov'ring there,
With gaping mouths they draw prolifick air. *Dryd.*

To BORE. *v. n.* [with farriers.] Is when a horse carries his nose near the ground. *Dict.*

BORE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.

Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick ramm'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire
Dilated, and infuriate. *Milton.*

2. The instrument with which a hole is bored.

So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square *bore*. *Moxon.*

3. The size of any hole; the cavity; the hollow.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glass, whose *bore* was about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*

Our careful monarch stands in person by,
This new-cast cannon's firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge sorts for every *bore*. *Dryden.*

It will best appear in the *bores* of wind instruments; therefore cause pipes to be made with a single, double, and so on, to a sextuple *bore*; and mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon.*

BORE. The *preterite* of *bear*.

The father *bore* it with undaunted soul,
Like one who durst his destiny controul;
Yet with becoming grief he *bore* his part,
Resign'd his son, but not resign'd his heart. *Dryd.*

'Twas my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed
By marrying her who *bore* me. *Dryden.*

BO'REAL. *adj.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern; septentrional.

Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye;
Before the *boreal* blasts the vessels fly. *Pope.*

BO'REAS. n. s. [Lat.] The north wind.

Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestas loud,
And Thrascias, rend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton.*

BO'REE. *n. s.* A kind of dance.

Dick could nearly dance a jig,
But Tom was best at *borees*. *Swift.*

BO'RER. *n. s.* [from *bore*.] A piercer; an instrument to make holes with.

The master-bricklayer must try all the foundations with a *borer*, such as well-diggers use to try the ground. *Mason.*

BORN. The *participle passive* of *bear*.

Their charge was always *born* by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

The great men were enabled to oppress their inferiours; and their followers were *born* out and countenanced in wicked actions. *Dawles.*

Upon some occasions, Clodius may be bold and insolent, *born* away by his passion. *Swift.*

To be BORN. *v. n. pass.* [derived from the word *To bear*, in the sense of *bringing forth*: as, my mother *bore* me twenty

years ago; or, I was *born* twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.

When we are *born*, we cry, that we are come
To this great ſtage of fools. *Shakeſpeare.*

The new *born* babe by nurſes overlaid. *Dryden.*

Nor nature's law with fruitleſs ſorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou waſt *born*. *Prior.*

All that are *born* into the world are ſurrounded with *bodies*, that perpetually and diverſly affect them. *Locke.*

2. It is uſually ſpoken with regard to circumſtances: as, he was *born* a prince; he was *born* to empire: he was *born* for greatneſs: that is, formed at the birth.

The ſtranger, that dwelleth with you, ſhall be unto you as one *born* among you, and thou ſhalt love him as thyſelf. *Leviticus*, xix. 34.

Yet man is *born* unto trouble, as the ſparks fly upward. *Job.*

A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is *born* for adverſity. *Proverbs.*

Either of you knights may well deſerve
A princeſs *born*; and ſuch is ſhe you ſerve. *Dryd.*

Two riſing creſts his royal head adorn;
Born from a god, himſelf to godhead *born*. *Dryden.*

Both muſt alike from heaven derive their light,
Theſe *born* to judge, as well as thoſe to write. *Pope.*

For all mankind alike require their grace;
All *born* to want; a miſerable race! *Pope.*

I was *born* to a good eſtate, although it now turneth to little account. *Swift.*

Their lands are let to lords, who, never deſigned to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a ſubſerviency they were not *born* to. *Swift.*

3. It has uſually the particle *of* before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and reſolute; laugh to ſcorn
The pow'r of man; for none *of* woman *born*
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakeſpeare.*

I being *born of* my father's firſt wife, and ſhe *of* his third, ſhe converſes with me rather like a daughter than a ſiſter. *Tatler.*

Bo'rough. *n. ſ.* [borhoe, Saxon.]

1. It ſignified anciently a ſurety, or a man bound for others.

A borough, as I here uſe it, and as the old laws ſtill uſe, is not a *borough* town, that is, a franchiſed town; but a main pledge of an hundred free perſons, therefore called a free *borough*, or, as you ſay, *francplegium*. For *borh*, in old Saxon, ſignifieth a pledge or ſurety: and yet it is ſo uſed with us in ſame ſpeeches, as Chaucer ſaith, *St. John to Borch*, that is, for aſſurance and warranty. *Spenſer.*

2. A town with a corporation.

And if a *borough* chuſe him not undone. *Pope.*

Bo'rough *Engliſh*, is a cuſtomary deſcent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this cuſtom holds, lands and tenements deſcend to the youngeſt ſon; or, if the owner have no iſſue, to his youngeſt brother. *Cowell.*

Bo'rrel. *n. ſ.* [it is explained by *Junius* without etymology.] A mean fellow.

Siker thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd forrel,
Of heaven to deemen ſo:
Howbe I am but rude and *borrel*,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenſer.*

To Bo'rrow. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; *borgian*, Sax.]

1. To take ſomething from another upon credit: oppoſed to *lend*.

He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakeſpeare.*

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Nehemiah.*

2. To aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time.

Then he ſaid, go, *borrow* thee veſſels abroad of all thy neighbours. 2 *Kings.*

Where darkneſs and ſurprize made conqueſt cheap!
Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance,
And ſtruck a random blow! *Dryden.*

3. To take ſomething belonging to another.

A *borrow'd* title haſt thou bought too dear;
Why didſt thou tell me that thou wert a king?
Shakſpeare.

They may *borrow* ſomething of inſtruction even from their paſt guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

I was engaged in the tranſlation of Virgil, from whom I have *borrowed* only two months. *Dryden.*

Theſe verbal flies they ſometimes *borrow* from others, and ſometimes make themſelves; as one may obſerve among the new names children give to things. *Locke.*

Some perſons of bright parts have narrow remembrance, for having riches of their own, they are not cheriſous to *borrow*. *Watts.*

4. To uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Unkind and cruel, to deceive your ſon
In *borrow'd* ſhapes, and his embraces ſhun. *Dryd.*

Bo'rrow. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.

Yet of your royal preſence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo'rrower. *n. ſ.* [from *borrow*.]

1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon truſt: oppoſed to *lender*.

His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike leſt I ſhould have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney.*

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;
For loan oft loſes both itſelf and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of huſbandry. *Shak.*

Go not my horſe the better,
I muſt become a *borrower* of the night
For a dark hour or twain. *Shakeſpeare.*

But you invert the cov'nants of her truſt,
And harſhly deal, like an ill *borrower*,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms.
Milton.

2. He that takes what is another's, and uſes it as his own.

Some ſay, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*

Bo'scage. *n. ſ.* [*boſcage*, Fr.]

1. Wood, or woodlands.

We bent our courſe thither, where we ſaw the appearance of land; and, the next day, we might plainly diſcern that it was a land flat to our ſight, and full of *boſcage*, which made it ſhew the more dark. *Bacon.*

2. The repreſentation of woods.

Chearful paintings in feaſting and banqueting rooms; graver ſtories in galleries; landſkips and *boſcages*, and ſuch wild works, in open terraces, or ſummer houſes. *Wotton.*

Bo'sky. *adj.* [*boſque*, Fr.] Woody.

And with each end of thy blue bow doſt crown
My *boſky* acres, and my unſhrubb'd down. *Shak.*

I know each land, and every alley green,
Dingle, or buſhy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *boſky* bourn from ſide to ſide. *Milton.*

BO'SOM. *n. ſ.* [boſme, boſom, Sax.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breaſt.

2. The breaſt; the heart.

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your *boſom*; and beſtow
Your needful counſels to our buſineſſes. *Shakeſp.*

3. The folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt.

Put now thy hand into thy *boſom*; and he put his hand into his *boſom*: and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as ſnow. *Exodus*, iv. 6.

4. Incloſure; compaſs; embrace.

Unto laws thus received by a whole church, they which live within the *boſom* of that church, muſt not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker.*

5. The breaſt, as the ſeat of the paſſions.

Anger reſteth in the *boſoms* of fools. *Eccleſ.*

From jealouſy's tormenting ſtrife
For ever be thy *boſom* freed. *Prior.*

Unfortunate Tallard! O, who can name
The pangs of rage, of ſorrow, and of ſhame,
That with mix'd tumult in thy *boſom* ſwell'd,
When firſt thou ſaw'ſt thy braveſt troops repell'd! *Addiſon.*

Here acting *boſoms* wear a viſage gay,
And ſtifle groans frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

6. The breaſt, as the ſeat of tenderneſs.

Their ſoul was poured out into their mother's *boſom*. *Lamentations.*

No further ſeek his virtues to diſcloſe,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repoſe,
The *boſom* of his father and his God. *Gray.*

7. The breaſt, as the receptacle of ſecrets.

In I covered my tranſgreſſion as Adam, by hiding my ſins in my *boſom*. *Job.*

8. Any receptacle cloſe or ſecret; as, the *boſom* of the earth; the *boſom* of the deep.

9. The tender affections; kindneſs; favour.

Whoſe age has charms in it, whoſe title more,
To pluck the common *boſoms* on his ſide. *Mak.*

To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:
O Son, in whom my ſoul hath chief delight,
Son of my *boſom*, Son who art alone
My word, my wiſdom, and effectual might! *Paradiſe Loſt.*

10. Inclination; deſire. Not uſed.

If you can pace your wiſdom
In that good path that I would wiſh it go,
You ſhall have your *boſom* on this wretch. *Shak.*

Bosom, in compoſition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondneſs.

No more that Thane of Cawdor ſhall deceive
Our *boſom intereſt*: go, pronounce his death. *Shak.*

This A'tomo,
Being the *boſom-lover* of my lord,
Muſt need be like my lord. *Shakſpeare.*

Thoſe domeſtick traitors, *boſom thieves*,
Whom cuſtom hath call'd wives, that ſtill betroth helps
To betray the heedy huſband, rob the eaſy. *Ben Jonſon.*

He ſent for his *boſom friends*, with whom he moſt confidently conſulted, and ſhewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

The fourth principle of friendſhip is that which is here ſpoken of in the text, communication of ſecrets. A *boſom friend*, and a *boſom ſecret*, are uſually put together. *South.*

She, who was a *boſom-friend* of her royal miſtreſs, he calls an inſolent woman, the worſt of her ſex. *Addiſon.*

To Bo'som. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe in the boſom.

Boſom up my counſel;
You'll find it wholeſome. *Shakeſpeare.*

I do not think my ſiſter ſo to ſeek,
Or ſo unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the ſweet peace that *boſoms* goodneſs ever. *Milton.*

2. To conceal in privacy.

The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choiceſt *boſom'd* ſmells,
Reſerv'd and kept for thee in ſtore. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The cynoſure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

To happy convents, *boſom'd* deep in vines,
Where ſlumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*

Boson. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *boatſwain*.]

The

The barks upon the billows ride,
The maſter will not ſtay;
The merry *boſon* from his ſide
His whiſtle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden.*

Boss. *n. ſ.* [*boſſe*, Fr.]

1. A ſtud; an ornament raiſed above the reſt of the work; a ſhining prominence.
What ſignifies beauty, ſtrength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy *boſſes*? *L'Eſtrange.*
This ivory, intended for the *boſſes* of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Mæonia dyed it. *Pope.*
2. The part riſing in the midſt of any thing.
He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick *boſſes* of his bucklers. *Job*, xv. 26.
3. A thick body of any kind.
A *log* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the lathe, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at the britches of the tiles. *Moxon.*
If a cloſe appulſe be made by the lips, then I framed M; if by the *boſs* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K. *Holder.*

Bo'ssage. *n. ſ.* [in architecture.]

1. Any ſtone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a building to be afterwards carved.
2. Ruſtic work, which conſiſts of ſtones, which ſeem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reaſon of indentures or channels left in the joinings: theſe are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called ruſtick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

Bo'sveil. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *crowfoot*.

Bota'nical. } *adj.* [from *βοτάνη*, an
Bo'tanick } herb.] Relating to herbs; ſkilled in herbs.
Some learned critick tells us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphoſing the ſiſters of Phaeton into poplars. *Addiſon.*

Bo'tanist. *n. ſ.* [from *botany*.] One ſkilled in plants; one who ſtudies the various ſpecies of plants.
The ſalt-mouth'd hiſtorian, taken notice of by that diligent *botaniſt*, was only a collection of roots. *Woodward.*
Then ſearing the living herbs, beyond the pow'r
Of *botaniſt* to miſcount in their leaves. *Temple.*

Botano'logy. *n. ſ.* [*βοτανολογία.*] A diſcourſe upon plants. *Dict.*

Bo'tany. *n. ſ.* [from *βοτάνη*, an herb.] The ſcience of plants; that part of natural hiſtory which relates to vegetables.

Botargo. *n. ſ.* [*botarga*, Span.] A reliſhing ſort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fiſh; much uſed on the coaſts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. *Chambers.*

Botch. *n. ſ.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]

1. A ſwelling or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin.
Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox,
And, plodding on, muſt make a calf an ox,
Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*
Botches and blains muſt all his fleſh imboſs,
And all his people. *Milton.*
It proves to be incommodious, which, if it were propelled in *botches*, *boils*, or ulcers, as in the ſcurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harvey.*
2. A part in any work ill finiſhed, ſo as to appear worſe than the reſt.
With him,
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
Fleance, his ſon, muſt embrace the fate. *Shakeſp.*
3. An adſcititious, adventitious part, clumſily added.
If both thoſe words are not notorious *botches*, I am deceived, though the French tranſlator thinks otherwiſe. *Dryden.*
A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any Britiſh name;
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thruſts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To **Botch.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch clothes clumſily.
Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn. *Dryden.*
2. To mend any thing awkwardly.
To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *Hudibras.*
3. To put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully; to make up of unſuitable pieces.
Go with me to my houſe,
And hear thou there, how many fruitleſs pranks
This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby
May ſmile at this. *Shakeſpeare.*
Her ſpeech is nothing,
Yet the unſkaped uſe of it doth move
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,
And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.*
For treaſon *botch'd* in rhime will be thy bane;
Rhime is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*
4. To mark with botches.
Young Hylas, *botch'd* with ſtains too foul to name,
In cradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garth.*

Bo'tcher. *n. ſ.* [from *botch*.] A mender of old clothes; the ſame to a taylor as a cobler to a ſhoemaker.
He was a *botcher*'s prentice in Paris, from whence he was whipt for getting the ſheriff's fool with child. *Shakſpeare.*
Tailors left old cloaths in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras.*

Bo'tchy. *adj.* [from *botch*.] Marked with botches.
And thoſe biles did run—ſay ſo—Did not the general run? Were not that a *botchy* core? *Shakeſ.*

Bote. *n. ſ.* [bote, Sax. a word now out of uſe.]

1. A compenſation or amends for a man ſlain, which is bound to another. *Cowell.*
2. It was uſed for any payment.

Both. *adj.* [baru, barpa, Sax.] The two; as well the one as the other. *Et l'un & l'autre*, Fr. It is uſed only of two. *Cowell.*
And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party. *Sandys.*
Moſes and the prophets, Chriſt and his apoſtles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; ſome by word, ſome by writing, ſome by *both*. *Hooker.*
Which of them ſhall I take?
Both one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,
If *both* remain alive. *Shakeſpeare.*
Two lovers cannot ſhare a ſingle bed;
Therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* be left to deſtiny. *Dryden.*
A Venus and a Helen have been ſeen
Both perjur'd wives, the goddeſs and the queen. *Granville.*

Both. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction *and* to correſpond with it.
A great multitude *both* of the Jews *and* alſo of the Greeks believed. *Acts.*
Pow'r to judge *both* quick *and* dead. *Milton.*
Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,
And Stimichon has often made me long
To hear, like him, ſo ſweet a ſong. *Dryden.*

Botryoid. *adj.* [*βοτρυοειδης*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.
The outſide is thick ſet with *botryoid* effloreſcences, or ſmall knobs, yellow, bluiſh, and purple; all of a ſhining metallick hue. *Woodward.*

Bots. *n. ſ.* [*without a ſingular.*] A ſpecies of ſmall worms in the entrails of horſes; anſwering, perhaps, to the *aſcarides* in human bodies.
Peaſe and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bots*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bo'ttle. *n. ſ.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.
The ſhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakeſpeare.*
Many have a manner, after other men's ſpeech, to ſhake their heads. A great officer would ſay, it was as men ſhake a *bottle*, to ſee if there was any wit in their heads, or no. *Bacon.*
Then if thy ale in glaſs thou wouldſt confine,
Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *King.*
He threw into the enemy's ſhips earthen *bottles* filled with ſerpents, which put the crew in diſorder. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
2. A quantity of wine uſually put into a bottle; a quart.
Sir, you ſhall ſtay, and take t'other bottle. *Spectator.*
3. A quantity of hay or graſs bundled up.
Methinks I have a great deſire to a *bottle* of hay; good hay, ſweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shak.*
But I ſhould wither in one day, and paſs
To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of graſs. *Donne.*

To **Bo'ttle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in bottles.
You may have it a moſt excellent cyder royal, to drink or to *bottle*. *Mortimer.*
When wine is to be *bottled* off, waſh your bottles immediately before you begin; but be ſure not to drain them. *Swift.*

Bo'ttle is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking-friend; *bottle-companion*.
Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diverſion of his friends. *Addiſon.*

Bo'ttle-flower. *n. ſ.* [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

Bo'ttlescrew. *n. ſ.* [from *bottle* and *ſcrew*.] A ſcrew to pull out the cork.
A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottle-ſcrew* in two ways, by trying which is hardeſt, the point of the ſcrew, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

Bo'ttom. *n. ſ.* [botm, Saxon; *bodem*, Germ.]

1. The loweſt part of any thing.
2. The ground under the water.
Shallow brooks that flow'd ſo clear,
The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*
3. The foundation; the ground-work.
On this ſuppoſition my reaſonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the ſame *bottom*. *Atterbury.*
4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.
In the purpleus ſtands a ſheep-cote,
Weſt of this place; down in the neighbour *bottom*. *Shakeſpeare.*
On both the ſhores of that fruitful *bottom*, are ſtill to be ſeen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Equal convexity could never be ſeen: the inhabitants of ſuch an earth could have only the proſpect of a little circular plain, which would appear to have an activity on all ſides; ſo that every man would fancy himſelf the loweſt, and that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*. *Bentley.*
5. The part moſt remote from the view; the deepeſt part.
His propoſals and arguments ſhould with freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that, if there be

my miſtake in them, no body may be miſled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.

But there 's no *bottom*, none,
In my voluptuouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. The utmoſt extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or ſhallow.

I will fetch off theſe juſtices: I do ſee the *bottom* of Juſtice Shallow: how ſubject we old men are to lying! *Shakeſpeare.*

8. The laſt reſort; the remoteſt cauſe; firſt motion.

He wrote many things which are not publiſhed in his name; and was at the *bottom* of many excellent counſels, in which he did not appear. *Addiſ.*

9. A ſhip; a veſſel for navigation.

A bawbling veſſel was he captain of,
With which ſuch ſcatchful grapple did he make
With the moſt noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shakeſp.*
My ventures are not in one *bottom* truſted;
Nor to one place. *Shakeſpeare.*
We have memory not of one ſhip that ever returned, and but of thirteen perſons only, at ſeveral times, that choſe to return in our *bottoms*. *Bacon.*

He 's a fooliſh ſeaman,
That, when his ſhip is ſinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another *bottom*. *Denham.*
He puts to ſea upon his own *bottom*; holds the ſtern himſelf; and now, if ever, we may expect new diſcoveries. *Norris.*
He ſpreads his canvas, with his pole he ſteers,
The freights of flitting ghoſts in his thin *bottom* bears. *Dryden.*

10. A chance; an adventure; ſtate of hazard.

He began to ſay, that himſelf and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Clarendon.*
We are embarked with them on the ſame *bottom*, and muſt be partakers of their happineſs or miſery. *Spectator.*

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of thread, cloſe wound up. *Bacon.*
Silkworms finiſh their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer.*
Each Chriſtmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

12. Bottom *of a lane.* The loweſt end.

13. Bottom *of beer.* The grounds, or dregs.

To Bo'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a ſupport: with *on*.

They may have ſomething of obſcurity, as being *bottomed upon*, and fetched from, the true nature of the things. *Bacon.*
Pride has a very ſtrong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed upon* ſelf-love. *Collier.*
The grounds *upon* which we *bottom* our reaſoning are but a part; ſomething is left out, which muſt go into the reckoning. *Locke.*
Action is ſuppoſed to be *bottomed upon* principle *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon ſomething; to twiſt thread round ſomething.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Leſt it ſhould ravel, and be good to none,
You muſt provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Bo'TTOM. *v. n.* To reſt upon, as its ultimate ſupport.

Find out upon what foundation any propoſition advanced, *bottoms*; and obſerve the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

Bo'TTOMED. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Having a bottom: it is uſually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to tranſport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon.*

Bo'TTOMLESS. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Without a bottom; fathomleſs.

Wickedneſs may well be compared to a *bottomleſs* pit, into which it is eaſier to keep one's ſelf from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's ſelf any ſtay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*
Is not my ſorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my paſſions *bottomleſs* with them. *Shak.*
Him the Almighty Pow'r
Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal ſky
To *bottomleſs* perdition. *Milton.*

Bo'TTOMRY. *n. ſ.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom; that is, by engaging the veſſel for the repayment of it, ſo as that, if the ſhip miſcarry, the lender loſes the money advanced; but, if it arrives ſafe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or intereſt agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ſhip. *Harris.*

BO'UCHET. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſort of pear.

Boud. *n. ſ.* An inſect which breeds in malt; called alſo a *weevil*. *Dict.*

To Bouge. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To ſwell out.

Bough. *n. ſ.* [bog, Sax. the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large ſhoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always diſtinguiſhed from it.

A vine-labourer, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the ſame *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney.*
Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw.
Fairy Queen.

From the *bough*
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Milton.*
As the dove's flight did guide Æneas, now
May thine conduct me to the golden *bough*. *Denh.*
Under ſome fav'rite myrtle's ſhade *boughs*,
They ſpeak their paſſions in repeated vows.
Roſcommon.
See how, on every *bough*, the birds expreſs,
In their ſweet notes, their happineſs. *Dryden.*
'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to rend,
And ſee the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*

Bought. *preter.* and *participle* of *To buy*; which ſee.

The chief were thoſe who not for empire fought,
But with their blood their country's ſafety *bought*.
Pope.

Bought. *n. ſ.* [from *To bow*.]

1. A twiſt; a link; a knot.

His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
Whoſe wreathed *boughts* when ever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does flack.
Fairy Queen.

Immortal verſe,
Such as the melting ſoul may pierce,
In *notes*, with many a winding *bought*
Of linked ſweetneſs, long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the ſame in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but neareſt unto thoſe of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and ſomewhat inward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BOU'ILLON. *n. ſ.* [French.] Broth; ſoup; any thing made to be ſupped: a term uſed in cookery.

Bo'ULDER *Walls.* [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a ſtrong mortar; uſed where the ſea has a beach caſt up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dictionary.*

To Boult. *v. a.* See *To* Bolt.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.* [a word formed, ſays *Skinner*, from the ſound.]

1. To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force, ſo as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a ſtart,
Againſt his boſom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryd.*

2. To ſpring; to make a ſudden leap, a ſudden exploſion.

High nonſenſe is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no ſtrength and ſpirit, but frets, and flies, and *bounces*, and imitates the paſſions of a much nobler liquor. *Addiſon.*
They *bounce* from their neſt,
No longer will tarry. *Swift.*
Out *bounc'd* the maſtiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double ſwiftneſs fled. *Swift.*

3. To make a ſudden noiſe.

Juſt as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift.*

4. To boaſt; to bully: a ſenſe only uſed in familiar ſpeech.

5. To be bold, or ſtrong.

Forſooth the *bouncing* Amazon,
Your buſſin'd miſtreſs, and your warriour love,
To Theſeus muſt be wedded. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bounce. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtrong ſudden blow.

The *bounce* burſt ope the door, the ſcornful fair
Relenteleſs look'd. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden crack or noiſe.

What cannoneer begot this luſty blood?
He ſpeaks plain cannon fire, and ſmoke, and *bounce*,
He gives the baſtinado with his tongue. *Shak.*
Two hazel nut I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a ſweetheart's name;
This with the loudeſt *bounce* me ſore amaz'd,
That in a flame ſo bright ſo clear blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boaſt; a threat: in low language.

Bo'UNCER. *n. ſ.* [from *bounce*.] A boaſter; a bully; an empty threatener: in colloquial ſpeech.

BOUND. *n. ſ.* [from *bind*.]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean without *bound*,
Without dimenſion, where length, breadth, and height,
And time, and place, are loſt. *Milton.*
Thoſe vaſt Scythian regions were ſeparated by the natural *bounds* of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marſhes. *Temple.*
Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bounds*,
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. *Dryden.*
Through all th' infernal *bounds*,
Which flaming Phlegethon ſurrounds,
Sad Orpheus ſought his conſort loſt. *Pope.*

2. A limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained.

Hath he ſet *bounds* between their love and me?
I am their mother, who ſhall bar me from them?
Shakeſpeare.
Stronger and fiercer by reſtraint he roars,
And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his ſhores. *Dunham.*
Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a ſtop to the mind, in its progreſs in ſpace. *Locke.*

3. [from *To bound*, *v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a ſpring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing loud. *Shakeſpeare.*
The horſes ſtarted with a ſudden *bound*,
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground.
Addiſon.
Dext'rous he 'ſcapes the coach with nimble *bounds*,
Whilſt ev'ry honeſt tongue Stop thief reſounds.
Gay.

4. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.
These inward disgusts are but the first *bound* of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.
A lofty tow'r, and strong on every side
With treble walls, which Phlegethon surrounds,
Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryd.*

2. To restrain; to confine.
Take her degree away,
The *bounded* waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a top of all this solid globe. *Shakesp.*

3. Sometimes with *in*.
My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my father's. *Shakespeare.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.
Tantivond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
Leaping and *bounding* on the billow heads. *Dryd.*
Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*;
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd ground. *Pope.*
When sudden through the woods a *bounding* stag
Rush'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the river. *Rowe.*
Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance
Two sprightly youth, to form the *bounding* dance. *Pope.*

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.
Mark then a *bounding* valour in our English,
That being dead, like the bullet's grazing,
Break out and rage and fury more in it. *Shak.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound.
If I go thither for my love, or *bound* my horse for her favour, I would stay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes, never off. *Shakespeare.*
If love, ambitious, sought a match of birth,
Whose veins *bound* richer blood than lady Blanch? *Shakespeare.*

BOUND. *preterite* and *participle passive* of *bind*.
Nay, lord Pamela, none shall take that office from me till, being so much *bound* as I am for my education. *Sidney.*
This is Antonio,
To whom I am so infinitely *bound*.—
—You should in all sense be much *bound* to him;
For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you. *Shak.*
The gentleman is learned, a most rare speaker,
To nature more nearly *bound*. *Shakespeare.*
The Lithuans of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were *bound* to keep great numbers of horsemen, which they used to bring into the field. *Knolles.*
They summoned the governor to deliver it to them, or else they would not leave one stone upon another. To which the governor made no other reply, than that he was not *bound* to answer; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. *Camden.*

BOUND. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Destined; intending to come to some place.
Pl. Be that care, whom soil'd it doth concern,
Said he; but whither with such hasty flight
Art thou now *bound*? for well might I discern
Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light. *Fairy Queen.*
To be *bound* for a port, is commonly taken extremely, and fail to it with a fair gale, is very plentiful. *Temple.*
While we fought your shores, and hither *bound*,
The sport so long as it at length we found. *Dryd.*

BOUNDARY. *n. s.* [from *bound*.] Limit; a bound.
He suffers the confluence and clamours of the people to pass all *boundaries* of laws, and reverence to his authority. *King Charles.*
Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to advance. *Locke.*
Great part of our sins consist in the irregularities attending the ordinary pursuits of life; so that our reformation must appear, by pursuing them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Rogers.*

BOUNDEN. *participle passive* of *bind*. Not now much in use.
Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I shall desire more love and knowledge of you.—
—I rest much *bounden* to you: fare you well. *Shakespeare.*
We also most humbly besought him to accept of us as his true servants, by as just a right as ever men on earth were *bounden*. *Bacon.*
To be careful for a provision of all necessaries for ourselves, and those who depend on us, is a *bounden* duty. *Rogers.*

BOUNDING-STONE. } *n. s.* A stone to
BOUND-STONE. } play with.
I am past a boy;
A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-stone*. *Dryden.*

BOUNDLESS. *adj.* [from *bound*.] Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable.
Beyond the infinite and *boundless* reach
Of mercy, if thou dost this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakespeare.*
Heav'n has of right all victory design'd;
Whence *boundless* power dwells in a will confin'd. *Dryden.*
Man seems as *boundless* in his desires, as God is in his being; and therefore nothing but God himself can satisfy him. *South.*
Though we make duration *boundless* as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to find a reason why any one should doubt that he fills immensity. *Locke.*
Some guide the course of wand'ring orbs on high,
Or roll the planets through the *boundless* sky. *Pope.*

BOUNDLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *boundless*.] Exemption from limits.
God has corrected the *boundlessness* of his voluptuous desires, by stinting his capacities. *South.*

BOUNTIOUS. *adj.* [from *bounty*.] Liberal; kind; generous; munificent; beneficent: a word used chiefly in poetry for *bountiful*.
Every one,
According to the gift which *bounteous* nature
Hath in him clos'd. *Shakespeare.*
Her foul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous; but almost *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryden.*

BOUNTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bounteous*.] Liberally; generously; largely.
He *bounteously* bestow'd unenvy'd good
On me. *Dryden.*

BOUNTEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *bounteous*.] Munificence; liberality; kindness.
He filleth all things living with *bounteousness*. *Psalms.*

BOUNTIFUL. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full*.]

1. Liberal; generous; munificent.
As *bountiful* as mines of India. *Shakespeare.*
If you will be rich, you must live frugal; if you will be popular, you must be *bountiful*. *Taylor.*
I am obliged to return my thanks to many, who, without considering the man, have been *bountiful* to the poet. *Dryden.*
God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke.*

2. It has *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the person receiving.
Our king spares nothing, to give them the share of that felicity, *of* which he is so *bountiful to* his kingdom. *Dryden.*

BOUNTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *bountiful*.] Liberally; in a bountiful manner; largely.
And now thy alms is given,
And thy poor starveling *bountifully* fed. *Donne.*
It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river *bountifully* requiting it in its inundation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BOUNTIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *bountiful*.] The quality of being bountiful; generosity.
Enriched to all *bountifulness*. 2 *Corinthians.*

BOUNTIHEAD. } *n. s.* [from *bounty* and
BOUNTIHEDE. } *head*, or *hood*. See
BOUNTIHOOD. } HOOD.] Goodness; virtue. It is now wholly out of use.
This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly grounded, and fast settled
On firm foundation of true *bountihead*. *Fairy Qu.*
How shall frail pen, with fear disparaged,
Conceive such sovereign glory, and great *bountihood*? *Fairy Queen.*

BOUNTY. *n. s.* [*bonté*, Fr.]

1. Generosity; liberality; munificence.
We do not so far magnify her exceeding *bounty*, as to affirm, that she bringeth into the world the sons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire. *Hooker.*
If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shakesp.*
Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine. *Denham.*
Those godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd preferr'd, and well design'd,
To all their titles. *Dryden.*

2. It seems distinguished from charity, as a *present* from an *alms*; being used when persons, not absolutely necessitous, receive gifts; or when gifts are given by great persons.
Tell a man of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and he will not understand it. *South.*
Her majesty did not see this assembly so proper to excite charity and compassion; though I question not but her royal *bounty* will extend itself to them. *Addison.*

To BOURGEON. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches; to put forth buds.
Long may the dew of heaven distil upon them, to make them *burgeon* and propagate among themselves. *Howel.*
O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might *burgeon* where another fell!
Still would I give thee work. *Dryden.*

BOURN. *n. s.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound; a limit.
Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none. *Shakespeare.*
That undiscover'd country, from whose *bourn*
No traveller returns. *Shakespeare.*
Falls,
As dice are to be wish'd by one that fixes
No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakespeare.*
I know each lane, and every alley green,
And every bosky *bourn* from side to side. *Milton.*

2. [From *burn*, Saxon.] A brook; a torrent: whence many towns, seated near brooks, have names ending in *bourn*. It is not now used in either sense; though the second continues in the Scottish dialect.
Ne swelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove,
Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn:
My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn*. *Spenser.*

To BOUSE. *v. n.* [*buysen*, Dutch.] To drink lavishly; to tope.

As he rode, he somewhat still did eat,
And in hand did bear a *bousing* can,
Of which he sipt. *Fairy Queen.*

Bou'sy. *adj.* [from *bouse*.] Drunken.
With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cups the *bousy* poet sings. *Dryden.*
The guests upon the day appointed came,
Each *bousy* farmer with his simp'ring dame. *King.*

Bout. *n. s.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption; a single part of any action carried on by successive intervals.
The play began: Pas durit nor Cosma chace;
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*
Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagued with corns, we'll have a *bout*. *Shakesp.*
When in your motion you are hot,
As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
He calls for drink. *Shakespeare.*
If he chance to 'scape this dismal *bout*,
The former legatees are blotted out. *Dryden.*
A weasel seized a bat; the bat begged for life: says the weasel, I give no quarter to birds: says the bat, I am a mouse; look on my body: so she got off for that *bout*. *L'Estrange.*
We'll see when 'tis enough,
Or if it want the nice concluding *bout*. *King.*

Boutefeu. *n. s.* [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles feuds and discontents. Now disused.
Animated by a base fellow, called John à Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon.*
Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to punish the known *boutefeus*, and open incendiaries. *King Charles.*
Besides the herd of *boutefeus*,
We set on work within the house. *Hudibras.*

Bo'utisale. *n. s.* [I suppose from *bouty* or *booty*, and *sale*.] A sale at a cheap rate, as booty or plunder is commonly sold.
To speak nothing of the great *boutisale* of colleges and chantries. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Bouts rimez. [French.] The last words or rhimes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

To **BOW.** *v. a.* [buzen, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or inflect. It sounds as *now*, or *bow*.
A threepence *bow'd* would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakespeare.*
Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare.*
Some *bow* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in distant arches rise again. *Dryden.*
The mind has not been made obedient to discipline, when at first it was most tender and most easy to be *bowed*. *Locke.*

2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission.
They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him. 2 *Kings.*
Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him: wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord? *Isaiah.*

3. To bend, or incline, in condescension.
Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly answer. *Ecclus.*

4. To depress; to crush.
Are you so gospell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever? *Shakespeare.*
Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope.*

To **Bow.** *v. n.*

1. To bend; to suffer flexure.

2. To make a reverence.
Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shak.*
This is the great idol to which the world *bows*; to this we pay our devoutest homage.
Decay of Piety.
Admir'd, ador'd, by all the circling crowd,
For whereso'er she turn'd her face, they *bow'd*.
Dryden.

3. To stoop.
The people *bowed* down upon their knees to drink. *Judges.*

4. To sink under pressure.
They stoop, they *bow* down together; they could not deliver the burden. *Isaiah*, xlvi. 2.

Bow. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *how*.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body.
Some clergy too she would allow,
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward *bow*. *Swift.*

Bow. *n. s.* [pronounced as *grow*, *no*, *lo*, without any regard to the *ow*.]

1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, shoots arrows with great force.
Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver, and thy *bow*, and go out to the field, and take me some venison. *Gen. xxvii.*
The white faith of history cannot show,
That e'er the musket yet could beat the *bow*.
Aucyne's Henry VII.

2. A rainbow.
I do set my *bow* in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth.
Gen. ix. 13.

3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.
Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing wind:
The sawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band,
And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. This is perhaps corruptly used for *bought*.
Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a *bow*. *Wiseman.*

5. A yoke.
As the ox hath his *bows*, Sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon his bells, so man hath his desire. *Shakespeare.*

6. Bow *of a saddle*. The *bows of a saddle* are two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

7. Bow *of a ship*. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the forecastle. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a *bold bow*; if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a *lean bow*. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bow-piece*; and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great* and *little bowers*.

8. *Bow* is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. *Bow* is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches. *Harris.*

Bow-bearer. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *bear*.] An under-officer of the forest. *Cowell.*

Bow-bent. *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.
A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage. *Milton.*

Bow-hand. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws the bow.
Surely he shoots wide on the *bow hand*, and very far from the mark. *Sterne's Ireland.*

Bow-legged. *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.

Bow-shot. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *shot*.] The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.
Though he were not above a bow-shot off, and made haste; yet, by the time he was come, the thing was no longer to be done. *Bacon.*

Bo'wels. *n. s.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]

1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body.
He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out the *bowels*. 2 *Sam.* xx. [illegible]
2. The inner parts of any thing.
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but this
Thou art thither sent for, it were cause enough
From twelve to twenty, and pour out
Into the *bowels* of unpeaceful Rome,
Like a bold flood against. *Shakespeare.*
His Talbot! Talbot! cries out [illegible]
And rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shak.*
As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock, by following the veins, he has made himself two or three fountains in the *bowels* of the mountain. *Addyson.*
3. The seat of pity, or kindness.
His *bowels* do yearn upon him. *Genesis.*
4. Tenderness; compassion.
He had no other consideration of money, than for the support of his lustre, and whilst he could do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*
5. This word seldom has a *singular*, except in writers of anatomy.

Bo'wer. *n. s.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *To bow* or *bend*.]

1. An arbour; a sheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.
But, O fair virgin, that thy power
Might raise Museus from his *bower*. *Milton.*
To gods appealing, when I reach their *bowers*
With loud complaints, they answer me in showers.
Waller.
Refresh'd, they wait them to the *bow'r* of state,
Where, circled with heaps of, stately fat. *Pope.*
2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a blow; a stroke; *bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon.
His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned *bowers*
Were wont to rive steel plate, and helmets hew,
Were clean consumed, and all his vital powers
Decayed. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Bo'wer. *n. s.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] Anchors so called. See Bow.

To **Bo'wer.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to inclose.
Thou didst *bower* the spirit
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh. *Shakespeare.*

Bo'wery. *adj.* [from *bower*.] Full of bowers.
Landskips how gay the *bow'ry* groves yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy wields!
Prior.
Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye
Distracted wanders: now the *bow'ry* walk

Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps.
Thomson.

To Bowge. See *To* Bouge.

BOWL. *n. s.* [*buelin*, Welsh; which signifies, according to *Junius*, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole*.]

1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a *bowl* of wine;
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.
Shakespeare.

If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a *bowl* of water, a loadstone, in a boat of cork, will make unto it. *Brown.*

The sacred priests, with ready knives, bereave
The beast of life, and in full *bowls* receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

While the bright Sein, t' exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crowns the *bowl*,
And wit and social mirth inspires.
Fenton to Lord Gower.

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out with continual scrapings. *Swift.*

3. A basin, or fountain.

But the main matter is to convey the water, as it never stay either in the *bowls* or in the cisterns. *Bacon.*

BOWL. *n. s.* [*boule*, Fr. It is pronounced as *coal*, *bowel*.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a *bowl* upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakespeare.*

How finely dost thou times and seasons spin!
And make a twist checker'd with night and day!
Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*

Like him, who would lodge a *bowl* upon a precipice, either my praise falls back, or slays not on the top, but rowls over. *Dryden.*

Men may make a game at *bowls* in the summer, and a game at whirl in the winter. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Though that piece of wood, which is now a *bowl*, may be most fitness, yet, if roundness be taken away, it is no longer a *bowl*. *Watts's Logick.*

To Bowl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To roll as a bowl.

2. To pelt with any thing rolled.

And I had rather to be quicken'd with
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips.
Mary Queen of Scots.

Bo'wlder-stones. *n. s.* Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the water, whence their name. *Woodward.*

Bo'wler. *n. s.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at bowls.

Bo'wline. } *n. s.* [sea term.] A rope fas-
Bo'wling } tened to the middle part of the outside of a sail, it is fastened in three or four parts of the sail, called the *bowling bridle*. The use of the *bowling* is to make the sails stand sharp or close to a wind. *Harris.*

Bo'wling-green. *n. s.* [from *bowl* and *green*.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain *bowling green*, will run necessarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

Bowman. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *man*.] An archer; he that shoots with a bow.

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horsemen and *bowmen*. *Jeremiah*, iv. 29.

Bo'wsprit. *n. s.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] This word is generally spelt *bolt-sprit*; which see.

To Bo'wsen. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *bouse*, but found in no other passage.] To drench; to soak.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury: but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowsened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Bo'wstring. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *string*.] The string by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowstring*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

Bo'wyer. *n. s.* [from *bow*.]

1. An archer; one that uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryd.*

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX. *n. s.* [box, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vessels. The wood is very useful for engravers, and mathematical instrument makers; being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to sink in water. *Miller.*

There are two sorts; the dwarf *box*, and a taller sort. The dwarf *box* is good for borders, and is easily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of slips set in March, or about Bartholomew tide; and will prosper on cold barren hills, where nothing else will grow. *Mortimer.*

Box. *n. s.* [box, Sax. *buste*, Germ.]

1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is distinguished from *chest*, as the *less* from the *greater*. It is supposed to have its name from the *box* wood.

A magnet, though put in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, send forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Sidney.*

About his shelves
A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakespeare.*

The lion's head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. *Swift.*

This casket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The case of the mariners compass.

3. The chest into which money given is put.

So many more, so every one was us'd,
That to give largely to the *box* refus'd. *Spenser.*

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you; the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden.*

She dines in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring;
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To Box. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a box.

Bow'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits.
Swift.

BOX. *n. s.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welsh.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakespeare.*

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law punisheth the other. *Bramhall.*

There may happen concussions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fisherman, received a *box* on the ear from Thestylis. *Addison's Spectator.*

To Box. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fist.

The ass very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themselves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittins. *Grew.*

The fighting with a man's shadow consists in brandishing two sticks, loaden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleasure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectator.*

He hath had six duels, and four-and-twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majesty's title. *Spectator.*

To Box. *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

Bo'xen. *n. s.* [from *box*.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryd.*

As lads and lasses stood around,
To hear my *boxen* hautboy sound. *Gay.*

2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

Bo'xer. *n. s.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.

BOY. *n. s.* [*bub*, Germ. The etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

The streets of the city shall be full of *boys* and girls playing. *Zechariah.*

2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, *boy*;
Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind,
Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind:
The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the *boy* believ'd.
Dryden.

3. A word of contempt for young men, noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* senator yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands.
Pope.

To Boy. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To treat as a boy.

Anthony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness,
I' th' posture of a whore. *Shakespeare.*

Bo'yhood. *n. s.* [from *boy*.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys. This is perhaps an arbitrary word.

If you should look at him, in his *boyhood* through the magnifying end of a perspective, and in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference: the same air the same strut. *Swift.*

Bo'yish. *adj.* [from *boy*.]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my *boyish* days,
To th' very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shak.*

2. Childish; trifling.

This unhair'd sauciness, and *boyish* troops,
The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms.
Shakespeare.

Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is *boyish* and trifling.
Dryden.

Bo'YISHLY. *adv.* [from *boyish*.] Childishly; triflingly.

Bo'YISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *boyish*.] Childishness; trifling manner.

Bo'YISM. *n. s.* [from *boy*.] Puerility; childishness.

He had complained he was farther off, by being so near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the subject. *Dryden.*

Bp. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRA'BBLE. *n. s.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest; a squabble; a broil.

Here in the streets, desperate in shame and fight,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shak.*

To **BRA'BBLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to contest noisily.

BRA'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *brabble*.] A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

To **BRACE.** *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tense; to strain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*. *Holder.*

The diminution of the force of the pressure of the external air, in *bracing* the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BRACE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.

2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do in straining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war-drum do in that. *Derham.*

3. BRACE [in architecture] is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. *Builder's Dict.*

4. BRACES. [a sea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. They have a pendant to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is seized, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* serve to square and traverse the yards. *Sea Dict.*

5. BRACES *of a Coach.* Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.

6. Harness.

7. BRACE. [In printing.] A crooked line inclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her son,
Wherever else she lets him rove,
To shun my house, and fields, and grove;
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. *Prior.*

8. Warlike preparation; from *bracing* the armour; as we say, *girded* for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhode,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike *brace*,
But altogether lacks th' abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakespeare.*

9. Tension; tightness.

The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Holder.*

BRACE. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology, probably derived from *two braced* together.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the *plural*.

Down from a hill the beasts that reign in woods,
First hunter then, pursued a gentle *brace*,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Par. Lost.*

Ten *brace* and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around
his chair. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is used generally in conversation as a sportsman's word.

He is said, this summer, to have shot with his own hands fifty *brace* of pheasant. *Addison.*

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you.
Shakespeare.

BRA'CELET. *n. s.* [*bracelet*, French.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wrists.
Sir J. Hayward.

Tie about our tawny wrists
Bracelets of the fairy twists. *Ben Jonson.*

A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and *bracelets*, the hair of those whom she loved. *Boyle.*

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRA'CER. *n. s.* [from *brace*.]

1. A cincture; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a *brace*, without much trouble.
Wiseman.

2. A medicine of constringent power.

BRACH. *n. s.* [*bracco*, It.] A bitch hound.

Tuta's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady Brach may stay by the fire, and stink. *Shakespeare.*

BRA'CHIAL. *adj.* [from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHY'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [βραχυς, short, and γραφω, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

All the certainty of those high pretenders to, or what they have of the first principles, and elements of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had contained it within the compass of a penny. *Glanvill.*

BRACK. *n. s.* [from *break*.] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in them as many *bracks* and short cuts, which cannot be spun into an even piece; and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout, I shall promise myself an acquittance. *Digby.*

BRA'CKET. *n. s.* [a term of carpentry.] A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your shelves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath.
Mortimer.

BRA'CKISH. *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; somewhat salt: it is used particularly of the water of the sea.

Pits upon the sea shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand: but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in such pits will become *brackish* again. *Bacon.*

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brackish* waters on the ground
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wise contriver, on his end intent,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the fen.
What other cause could this effect produce?
The *brackish* tincture through the main diffuse?
Blackmore.

BRA'CKISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *brackish*.] Saltness in a small degree.

All the artificial strainings hitherto leave a *brackishness* in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses. *Cheyne.*

BRAD, being an initial, signifies *broad*, *spacious*, from the Saxon braed, and the Gothick *braid*. *Gibson.*

BRAD. *n. s.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their shank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in, the board they nail down; so that the tops of these *brads* will not catch the threads of the mops, when the floor is washing.
Moxon.

To **BRAG.** *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To boast; to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the stars?
Telling the bushes that thou look'st to wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakespeare.*

Look not, with what modesty the maid does hide
Her love, but how she *brags* and tells the world
Of her good fortune. *Shakespeare.*

In *bragging* out some of their private services, as if they were the chief contrivers of the church of England. *Swift.*

Their numbers were grown to throng there, that they impeded the way they should have *fought*, by coming one another's backs to the first act of war. *Carew.*

Mr. Bull's condition will be looked upon as desperate by all the neighbourhood, but there were those that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment.
Arbuthnot.

2. It has *of* before the thing boasted.

Knowledge being the only thing we poor old men can *brag* of, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona *brags of* him,
To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth. *Shak.*

I was only bred to please now
So far with my person as he gives himself,
And talking for others on the crowd,
By proof of his impudence, and scorns to mend.
Rochester.

3. *On* is used, but improperly.

Yet both in my what author have to *brag on*,
Refus'd a foot to hide in my own dragon. *Pope.*

BRAG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A boast; a proud expression.

A kind of conquest
Cæsar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of came, and saw, and overcame. *Shakespeare.*

It was to no new thing for the Spaniards to receive a repulse upon dealing with the English, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the English at sea.
Bacon.

2. The thing boasted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and must be shewn
In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities,
Where most may wonder. *Milton.*

BRAGGADO'CIO. *n. s.* [from *brag*.] A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible pretenders, in the malque of men of honour; but these *braggadocios* are easy to be detected. *L'Estrange.*

By the plot, you may guess much of the characters of the persons; a *braggadocio* captain, a parasite, and a lady of pleasure. *Dryden.*

BRA'GGARDISM.

Bra'ggardism. *n. f.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtfulneſs; vain oſtentation.

Bra'ggart. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtful; vainly oſtentatious.

Shall I, none's ſlave, of high born or rais'd men
Fear frowns; and my miſtreſs, truth, betray thee
To th' huffing, *braggart*, puft nobility? *Donne.*

Bra'ggart. *n. f.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter.

Who knows himſelf a *braggart*,
Let him fear this; for it will come to paſs,
That every *braggart* ſhall be found an aſs. *Shak.*

Bra'gger. *n. f.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter; an oſtentatious fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to ſound theſe *braggers* thoroughly, by having ſometimes endured the penance of their ſottiſh company, have found them, in converſe, empty and inſipid. *South.*

Bra'gless. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Without a boaſt; without oſtentation.

The bruit is, Hector's ſlain, and by Achilles.—
——If it is ſo, *bragleſs* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he. *Shakeſp.*

Bra'gly. *adv.* [from *brag.*] Finely; ſo as it may be bragged.

Seeſt not thilk hawthorn ſtud,
How *bragly* it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?
Flora now calleth forth each flower,
And bids him make ready Maia's bower. *Spenſer.*

To BRAID. *v. a.* [bpeban, Saxon.] To weave together.

Cloſe the ſerpent ſly,
Inſinuating, wove with Gordian twine
His *braided* train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheed'd. *Milton.*
Other wands, lying loose by, may be laid of them to
eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the reſt; that, when they are
into a baſket, they may be found ready.
A ribband tied the *braided* treſſes up,
The reſt was looſe, and waving on the wind.
Since in *braided* gold he ſtoops his horns,
And a long train of mantle ſweeps the ground,
Her ſhoe diſcovers the ſmall.

Braid. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A texture, a knot, or complication of ſomething woven together.

Liſten where thou art ſtood,
Under the gloſſy, cool, tranſlucent wave,
In twiſted *braids* of lilies knitting
The looſe train of thy amber dropping hair. *Milton.*
No longer ſhall thy comely treſſes break
In flowing ringlets on thy ivory neck,
Or ſit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound. *Pr.*

Braid. *adj.* [To *brede*, in *Chaucer*, is to *deceive*.] An old word, which ſeems to ſignify *deceitful*.

Since Frenchmen are ſo *braid*,
Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid.
Shakſpeare.

Braids. *n. f.* [ſea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks, which are ſeized on either ſide the ties, a little off upon the yard; ſo that they come down before the ſails of a ſhip, and are faſtened at the ſkirt of the ſail to the crengles. Their uſe is, when the ſail is furled acroſs, to haul up its bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall. *Harris.*

BRAIN. *n. f.* [bpæzen, Sax. *breyne*, Dutch.]

1. That collection of veſſels and organs in the head from which ſenſe and motion ariſe.

The *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. *Cerebrum* is that part of the *brain* which poſſeſſes all the upper and forepart of the *cranium*, being ſeparated from the *cerebellum* by the ſecond proceſs of the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum* is ſituated. The ſubſtance of the *brain* is diſtinguiſhed into outer and inner: the former is called *corticalis*, *cinerea*, or *glandulosa*; the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervea*. *Cheſelden.*

If I be ſerved ſuch another trick, I'll have my *brains* ta'en out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

That man proportionably hath the largeſt *brain*, I did, I confeſs, ſomewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in birds, eſpecially ſuch as having little bodies, have yet large cranies, and ſeem to contain much *brain*, as ſnipes and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. That part in which the underſtanding is placed; therefore taken for the underſtanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their *brains*, the other on their ſhoulders. *Howmord.*

A man muſt be a geometrician in his *brains*, before he be ſuch in his hand. *Hale.*

3. Sometimes the affections: this is not common, nor proper.

My own knee would have a hand to write this, a heart and *brain* to breathe it. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Brain. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To daſh out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

Wouldſt thou then, I'll make thee
To take thy laſt farewell of them:
Then [illegible] death.
Dryden.
Now [illegible] heading
[illegible]
Pierce the back, before the [illegible]. *Pope.*

Brainish. *adj.* [from *brain.*] Hotheaded; fantaſtical; whimſical; in low uſe.

[illegible]
Fly to the [illegible] melting air,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*

Brainless. *adj.* [from *brain.*] Silly; thoughtleſs, wanting underſtanding.

[illegible] have, by great travel and [illegible] that the church is now [illegible] than of Turks. *Hakew.*
[illegible] Arms come late off,
[illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*
[illegible], who, expell'd the town,
[illegible] and ſcantick gown,
[illegible] dumb. *Tickell.*

Brainpan. *n. f.* [from *brain* and *pan.*] The ſkull containing the brains.

With [illegible] he blows
Now [illegible] my head, my *brainpan* glows. *Dryd.*

Brainsick. *adj.* [from *brain* and *ſick.*] Diſeaſed in the underſtanding: addleheaded; giddy; thoughtleſs.

Nor once dejected the courage of our minds,
Becauſe Caſſandra's mad; her *brainſick* raptures
Cannot diſtaſte the goodneſs of a quarrel. *Shak.*

They were *brainſick* men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authors of their deliverance. *Knolles.*

Brainsickly. *adv.* [from *brainſick.*] Weakly; headily.

Why, worthy Thane,
You do unbend your noble ſtrength to think
So *brainſickly* of things. *Shakeſpeare.*

Brainsickness. *n. f.* [from *brainſick.*] Indiſcretion; giddineſs.

Brait. *n. f.* Among jewellers for a rough diamond. *Dict.*

Brake. The *preterite* of *break.*

He thought it ſufficient to correct the multitude with ſharp words, and *brake* out into this choleric ſpeech. *Knolles.*

BRAKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A dog of this town uſed daily to fetch meat, and to carry the ſame unto a blind maſtiff, that lay in a *brake* without the town. *Carew.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor perſon; let me ſay,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue muſt go through. *Shakeſpeare.*

In every buſh and *brake*, where hap may find
The ſerpent ſleeping. *Milton.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In *brakes* and brambles hid, and ſhunning mortal
ſight. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is ſaid originally to mean *fern.*

Brake. *n. f.*

1. An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ſhip's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.
4. A ſharp bit or ſnaffle for horſes. *Dict.*

A ſmith's *brake* is a machine in which horſes, unwilling to be ſhod, are confined during that operation.

Bra'ky. *adj.* [from *brake.*] Thorny; prickly; rough.

Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* ſeats, where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand. *Ben Jonſon.*

Bra'mble. *n. f.* [bpemlar, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]

1. The blackberry buſh; the raſpberry buſh, or hindberry. *Miller.*

Content with food which nature freely bleſs'd,
On wildings and on ſtrawberries they feaſt:
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the reſt,
And falling acorns furniſh'd out a feaſt. *Dryden.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly ſhrub.

The buſh my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witneſs many a woful ſtore. *Spenſer.*

There is a man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on *brambles*; all, forſooth, deifying the name of Roſalind. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but juſt awaking,
No thruſhes thrill the *bramble* buſh forſake. *Gay.*

Bra'mbling. *n. f.* A bird, called alſo a *mountain chaffinch.* *Dict.*

BRAN. *n. f.* [*brenna*, Ital.] The huſks of corn ground; the refuſe of the ſieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the *bran*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The citizens were driven to great diſtreſs for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarſeſt *bran*, moulded in cloaths; for otherwiſe it would not cleave together. *Hayward.*

In the ſifting of fourteen years of pouder and ſavour, all that came out could not be pure meal, but muſt have among it a certain mixture of gadar and *bran*, in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirſt again with *bran*. *Dryden.*

BRANCH. *n. f.* [*branche*, French.]

1. The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their ſap?
Shakeſpeare.

2. Any member or part of the whole; any diſtinct article; any ſection or ſubdiviſion.

Your oaths are paſt, and now ſubſcribe your names,
That his own hand may ſtrike his honour down,
That violates the ſmalleſt *branch* herein. *Shakeſp.*

The belief of this was of ſpecial importance, to confirm our hopes of another life, on which ſo many *branches* of chriſtian piety do immediately depend. *Hammond.*

In the ſeveral *branches* of juſtice and charity, comprehended in thoſe general rules, of loving our neighbour as ourſelves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is moſt fit and reaſonable. *Tillotſon.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various *branches* of it. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that ſhoots out from the reſt.

And ſix *branches* ſhall come out of the ſides of it; three *branches* of the candleſtick out of the one ſide, and three *branches* of the candleſtick out of the other ſide. *Exodus.*

His blood, which diſperſeth itſelf by the *branches* of veins, may be reſembled to waters carried by brooks. *Raleigh.*

4. A ſmaller river running into, or proceeding from, a larger.

If, from a main river, any *branch* be ſeparated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth firſt bound itſelf with new banks, there is that part of the river, where the *branch* forſaketh the main ſtream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh.*

5. Any part of a family deſcending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient ſtock planted in Somerſetſhire, took to wife the widow. *Carew.*

6. The offſpring; the deſcendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well-beſeeming pride,
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings! *Croſhaw.*

7. The antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.

8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothick vaults; which arches tranſverſing from one angle to another, diagonal wiſe, form a croſs between the other arches, which make the ſides of the ſquare, of which the arches are diagonals. *Harris.*

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods, and there topped betwixt them ſuch an affection, which cannot chooſe but *branch* now. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cauſe of ſcattering the boughs, is the haſty breaking forth of the ſap; and therefore thoſe trees riſe not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cauſe of the pyramis, is the keeping in of the ſap, long before it *branch*, and the ſpending of it, when it beginneth to *branch*, by equal degrees. *Bacon.*

Plant it round with ſhade
Of laurel, evergreen, and *branching* plane. *Milton.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order ſtood
[illegible] unſhorn a venerable wood;
[illegible] the graſs beneath, and ev'ry tree
[illegible]ance planted, in a due degree,
[illegible] *branching* arms in air, with equal ſpace,
[illegible]'d to their neighbours with a long embrace. *Dryden.*

One ſees her thighs tranſform'd, another views
[illegible] arms ſhoot out, and *branching* into boughs. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſpread into ſeparate and diſtinct parts and ſubdiviſions.

The Alps at [illegible] end, and the long range of Appenines that [illegible] through the body of it, *branch* out, on all ſides, into ſeveral different diviſions. *Addiſon.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are conſidering, that would beſt inſtruct us when we ſhould, or ſhould not, *branch* into farther diſtinctions. *Locke.*

3. To ſpeak diffuſively, or with the diſtinction of the parts of a diſcourſe.

I have known a woman *branch* out into a long diſſertation upon the edging of a petticoat. *Spect.*

4. To have horns ſhooting out into antlers.

The ſwift ſtag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton.*

To BRANCH. *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches.

The ſpirits of things animate are all continued within themſelves, and are *branched* into canals, as blood is; and the ſpirits have not only branches, but certain cells or ſeats, where the principal ſpirits do reſide. *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needlework, repreſenting flowers and ſprigs.

In robe of lily white ſhe was array'd,
That from her ſhoulder to her heel down raught,
The train whereof looſe far behind her ſtray'd
Branched with gold and pearl, moſt richly wrought. *Spenſer.*

BRA'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *branch*.]

1. One that ſhoots out into branches.

If their child be not ſuch a ſpeedy ſpreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as uſeful and more ſober fruit than the other. *Wotton.*

2. [*branchier*, Fr.] In Falconry, a young hawk.

I enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the eries, the *branchers*, and the two ſorts of kentners. *Walton.*

BRA'NCHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *branchy*.] Fulneſs of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *branch*.]

1. Without ſhoots or boughs.

2. Without any valuable product; naked.

If I loſe mine honour,
I loſe myſelf; better I were not yours,
Than yours ſo *branchleſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'NCHY. *adj.* [from *branch*.] Full of branches; ſpreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown
Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are ſtrow'd,
And lopp'd and lighten'd of their *branchy* load. *Pope.*

What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, and unwieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree at once? *Watts.*

BRAND. *n. ſ.* [brand, Saxon.]

1. A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted, in the fire.

Have I caught thee?
He that parts us ſhall bring a *brand* from heav'n,
And fire us hence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take it, ſhe ſaid, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will ſerve to light your fire. *Dryd.*

If, with double diligence, they labour to retrieve the hours they have loſt, they ſhall be ſaved; though this is a ſervice of great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. [*brando*, Ital. *brandar*, Runick.] A ſword, in old language.

They looking back, all th' eaſtern ſide beheld
Of Paradiſe, ſo late their happy ſeat!
Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*; the gate
With dreadful face throng'd, and fiery arms. *Milton.*

3. A thunderbolt.

The ſire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand. *Granville.*

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous; a ſtigma.

Clerks convict ſhould be burned in the hand, both becauſe they might taſte of ſome corporal puniſhment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon.*

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of infamy paſſes for a badge of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. Any note of infamy.

Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not underſtand? *Dryden.*

To BRAND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with ſuſpicion? *Shakeſpeare.*

The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*

Brand not their actions with ſo foul a name;
Pity, at leaſt, what we are forc'd to blame. *Dryd.*

Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To *brand* the ſpotleſs virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*

Our Punick faith
Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb. *Addiſon.*

The ſpreader of the pardons anſwered him an eaſier way, by *branding* him with hereſy. *Atterbury.*

BRA'NDGOOSE. *n. ſ.* A kind of wild fowl, leſs than a common gooſe, having its breaſt and wings of a dark colour. *Dict.*

To BRA'NDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a ſword.]

1. To wave, or ſhake, or flouriſh, as a weapon.

Brave Macbeth,
Diſdaining fortune, with his *brandiſh'd* ſteel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his paſſage. *Shak.*

He ſaid, and *brandiſhing* at once his blade,
With eager pace purſued the ſtirring ſhade. *Dryd.*

Let me march to our leaſers, not their peers,
And at the head of your renown'd Cydonians
Brandiſh this ſword. *Smith.*

2. To play with; to flouriſh.

He, who ſhall employ all the force of his reaſon only in *brandiſhing* of ſyllogiſms, will diſcover very little. *Locke.*

BRA'NDLING. *n. ſ.* The name for a particular worm.

The dew-worm, which ſome alſo call the lob-worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief. *Walton.*

BRA'NDY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *brande-wine*, or *burnt wine*.] A ſtrong liquor diſtilled from wine.

If your maſter lodgeth at inns, every dram of *brandy* extraordinary that you drink, raiſeth his character. *Swift's Footman.*

BRA'NDY-WINE. The ſame with *brandy*.

It has been a common ſaying, A hair of the ſame dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to ſuch. *Wiſeman.*

BRA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [uncertainly derived.] Squabble; wrangle; litigious conteſt.

The payment of tythes is ſubject to many frauds, *bangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papiſts and diſſenters, but even from thoſe who profeſs themſelves proteſtants. *Swift.*

To BRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to ſquabble.

Where polite converſing ſhall be improved, company will be no longer perfected with dull ſtorytellers nor *bangling* diſputers. *Swift.*

BRA'NGLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *brangle*.] The ſame with *brangle*.

BRANK. *n. ſ.* Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a grain very uſeful and advantageous in dry barren lands. *Mortimer.*

BRA'NNY. *adj.* [from *bran*.] Having the appearance of bran.

It

It became ſcripginous, and was, when I ſaw it, covered with white *branny* ſcales. *Wiſeman.*

BRA'SEN. *adj.* [from *braſs.*] Made of *braſs.* It is now leſs properly written, according to the pronunciation, *brazen.*

BRA'SIER. *n. ſ.* [from *braſs.*]

1. A manufacturer that works in braſs.

There is a fellow ſomewhat near the door, he ſhould be a *braſier* by his face. *Shakeſpeare.*

Braſiers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, *&c.* have their lathe made different from the common turners lathe. *Moxon.*

2. A pan to hold coals. [probably from *embraſer*, Fr.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *braſiers.* *Arbuthnot.*

BRASI'L. } *n. ſ.* An American wood,
BRAZI'L. } commonly ſuppoſed to have been thus denominated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil: though Huet ſhews it had been known by that name many years before the diſcovery of that country; and the beſt ſort comes from Fernambuc. It is uſed by turners, and takes a good poliſh; but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a ſpurious red. *Chambers.*

BRASS. *n. ſ.* [bnaꝛ, Sax. *prés*, Welſh.]

1. A yellow metal made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is uſed, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.

Braſs is made of copper and calaminaris. *Bacon.*

Men's evil manners live in *braſs*, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let others mold the running maſs
Of metals, and inform the breathing *braſs.* *Dryd.*

2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *braſſy.*] An appearance like braſs; ſome quality of braſs.

BRA'SSY. *adj.* [from braſs.]

1. Partaking of braſs.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with ſome ſparks of a *braſſy* pyrites in it. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as braſs.

Looſes,
Enough to preſs a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiſeration of his ſtate
From *braſſy* boſoms, and rough hearts of flint.
Shakeſpeare.

3. Impudent.

BRAST. *partiçip. adj.* [from *burſt.*] Burſt; broken. Obſolete.

Th're creature never paſt,
That back returned without heavenly taſte,
But dreadful furies, whom their chains have *braſt*,
And damned ſpights ſent forth to make all mens
againſt. *Spenſer.*

BRAT. *n. ſ.* [its etymology is uncertain; bnaꝛt, in Saxon, ſignifies a blanket; from which, perhaps, the modern ſignification may have come.]

1. A child, ſo called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing
Made by ſome other deity than nature,
That ſhapes man better; and they follow him,
Againſt us *brats*, with no leſs confidence,
Than boys purſuing ſummer butterflies. *Shakeſp.*

This *brat* is none of mine:
Hence, wench; and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

The friends, that got the *brats*, were poiſon'd too;
In this ſad caſe what could our vermin do?
Roſcommon.

Jupiter ſummoned all the birds and beaſts before him, with their *brats* and little ones, to ſee which of them had the prettieſt children. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſhall live to ſee the inviſible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld ſince ſhe was a *brat* in hanging-ſleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or ſave,
Can grant ten thouſand pounds a-year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offſpring.

The two late conſpiracies were the *brats* and offſpring of two contrary factions. *South.*

BRAVA'DO. *n. ſ.* [from *bravada*, Span.] A boaſt; a brag.

Spain, to make good the *bravado*,
Names it the invincible Armado. *Anonymous.*

BRAVE. *adj.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-ſpirited.

An Egyptian ſoothſayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherways was *brave* and confident, was, in the preſence of Octavius Cæſar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes.
Waller.

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. *Shak.*

3. Magnificent; grand.

Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him, when he wakes;
Would not the beggar then forget himſelf? *Shak.*

But whoſoe'er it was nature deſign'd
Firſt a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind.
Denham.

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, uſed to expreſs the ſuperabundance of any valuable quality in men or things.

Let not old age diſgrace my high deſire,
O heavenly ſoul, in human ſhape contain'd!
Old wood inflam'd doth yield the *braveſt* fire,
When younger doth in ſmoke his virtue ſpend.
Sidney.

If there be iron ore, and mills, iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a ſtateſman has not this ſcience, he muſt be ſubject to a *braver* man than himſelf, whoſe province it is to direct all his actions to this end. *Digby.*

BRAVE. *n. ſ.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or diſcretion.

Hot *braves*, like thee, may fight, but know not well
To manage this, the laſt great ſtake. *Dryden.*

More's too inſolent, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a ſlave. *Dryden.*

2. A boaſt; a challenge; a defiance.

Throw end thy *brave*, and turn thy face in peace:
We grant thou canſt outſcold us. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To defy; to challenge; to ſet at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakeſpeare.*

My nobles leave me, and my ſtate is *brav'd*,
Ev'n at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers.
Shakeſpeare.

The ills of love, not thoſe of fate, I fear;
Theſe I can *brave*, but thoſe I cannot bear. *Dryd.*

Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*
The raging tempeſt, and the riſing waves. *Dryden.*

2. To carry a boaſting appearance of.

Both particular perſons and factions are apt enough to flatter themſelves, or, at leaſt, to *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon.*

BRA'VELY. *adv.* [from *brave.*] In a brave manner; courageouſly; gallantly; ſplendidly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed *bravely*. *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,
Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight. *Denham.*

Your valour *bravely* did th' aſſault ſuſtain,
And fill'd the moats and ditches with the ſlain.
Dryden.

BRA'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *brave.*]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generoſity; gallantry.

It denotes no great *bravery* of mind, to do that out of a deſire of fame, which we could not be prompted to by a generous paſſion for the glory of him that made us. *Spectator.*

Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds ſofteſt love, and more than female ſweetneſs.
Addiſon.

2. Splendour; magnificence.

Where all the *bravery* that eye may ſee,
And all the happineſs that heart deſire,
Is to be found. *Spenſer.*

3. Show; oſtentation.

Let princes chooſe miniſters more ſenſible of duty than of riſing, and ſuch as love buſineſs, rather upon conſcience than upon *bravery*. *Bacon.*

4. Bravado; boaſt.

Never could man, with more unmanlike *bravery*, uſe his tongue to her diſgrace, which lately had ſung ſonnets of her praiſes. *Sidney.*

For a *bravery* upon this occaſion of power, they crowned their new king in the cathedral church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are thoſe that make it a point of *bravery*, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation. *L'Eſtrange.*

BRA'VO. *n. ſ.* [*brave*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire.

For boldneſs, like the *bravoes* and bandits, is ſeldom employed, but upon deſperate ſervices.
Government of the Tongue.

No *bravoes* here profeſs the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murd'rer's refuge made.
Gay.

To BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *brauler*, Fr.]

1. To quarrel noiſily and indecently.

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear. *Sidney.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whoſe advice
Ha h often ſtill'd my *brawling* diſcontent. *Shak.*

How now? Sir John! what, are you *brawling* here?
Does this become your place, your time, your buſineſs? *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Their battling cannon charged to the mouths,
Till their ſoul-fearing clamours have *brawl'd* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shak.*

In council ſhe gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

Leave all noiſy conteſts, all immodeſt clamours, *brawling* language, and eſpecially all perſonal ſcandal and ſcurrility, to the meaneſt part of the vulgar world. *Watts.*

2. To ſpeak loud and indecently.

His diviſions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one pow'r againſt the French,
And one againſt Glendower. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To make a noiſe. This is little uſed.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whoſe antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood. *Shak.*

BRAWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noiſe; ſcurrility.

He findeth, that controverſies thereby are made but *brawls*; and therefore wiſheth, that, in ſome lawful aſſembly of churches, all theſe ſtrifes may be decided. *Hooker.*

Never ſince that middle ſummer's ſpring
Met we on hill, in dale, foreſt, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou haſt diſturb'd our ſports.
Shakeſpeare.

That bosom is an animal,
Made good with stout polemick *brawl*. *Hudibras.*

BRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *brawl*.] A wrangler; a quarrelſome, noiſy fellow.

An advocate may incur the cenſure of the court, for being a *brawler* in court, on purpoſe to lengthen out the cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWN. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body.

The brawn of the arm muſt appear full, ſhadowed on one ſide; then ſhew the wriſt-bone thereof. *Peacham.*

But moſt their looks on the black monarch bend,
His riſing muſcles and his *brawn* commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy ſpear,
Each aſking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden.*

2. The arm, ſo called for its being muſculous.

I'll hide my ſilver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*.
Shakeſpeare.

I had purpoſe
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*.
Shakeſpeare.

3. Bulk; muſcular ſtrength.

The boiſt'rous hands are then of uſe, when I,
With this directing head, thoſe hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

4. The fleſh of a boar.

The beſt age for the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is beſt to geld him, or ſell him for *brawn*. *Mortimer.*

5. A boar.

BRA'WNER. *n. ſ.* [from *brawn*.] A boar killed for the table.

At Chriſtmas time be mindful of your fame,
See the old tenant's table be the ſame;
Then if you would ſend up the *brawner* head,
Sweet roſemary and bays around it ſpread. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brawny*.] Strength; hardneſs.

This *brawnineſs* and inſenſibility of mind, is the beſt armour againſt the common evils and accidents of life. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY. *adj.* [from *brawn*.] Muſculous; fleſhy; bulky; of great muſcles and ſtrength.

The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boaſt,
In that preſuming confidence was loſt. *Dryden.*

The native energy
Turns all into the ſubſtance of the tree,
Starves and deſtroys the fruit, is only made
For *brawny* bulk, and for a barren ſhade. *Dryden.*

To BRAY. *v. a.* [bpacan, Sax. *braier*, Fr.] To pound, or grind ſmall.

I'll burſt him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman.*

Except you would *bray* Chriſtendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new paſte, there is no poſſibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*

To BRAY. *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]

1. To make a noiſe as an aſs.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an aſs can *bray*. *Dryden.*

Aſtrea if he ſhould hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into an aſs, and to his primitive *braying*. *Congreve.*

2. To make an offenſive, harſh, or diſagreeable noiſe.

What, ſhall our feaſt be kept with ſlaughter'd men?
Shall braying trumpets, and loud churliſh drums,
Clamours of hell, be meaſures to our pomp? *Shak.*
Arms on armour claſhing, *bray'd*
Horrible diſcord. *Milton.*

BRAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Voice of an aſs.
2. Harſh ſound.

Boiſt'rous untun'd drums,
And harſh reſounding trumpets dreadful *bray*.
Shakeſpeare.

BRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *bray*.]

1. One that brays like an aſs.

Hold! cried the queen; a cat-call each ſhall win;
Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But, that this well-diſputed game may end,
Sound forth, my *brayers!* and the welkin rend.
Pope.

2. [With printers; from *To bray*, or *beat*.] An inſtrument to temper the ink.

To BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *braſs*.]

1. To ſolder with braſs.

If the nut be not to be caſt in braſs, but only hath a worm *brazed* into it, this niceneſs is not ſo abſolutely neceſſary, becauſe that worm is firſt turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the ſpindle; and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the nut. *Moxon.*

2. To harden to impudence.

I have ſo often bluſhed to acknowledge him, that now I am *braz'd* to it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If damned cuſtom hath not *braz'd* it ſo,
That it is proof and bulwark againſt ſenſe. *Shak.*

BRA'ZEN. *adj.* [from *braſs*.]

1. Made of braſs. It was anciently and properly written *braſen*.

Get alſo a ſmall pair of *brazen* compaſſes, and a fine ruler, for taking the diſtance. *Peacham.*

A bough his *brazen* helmet did ſuſtain;
His heavier arms lay ſcatter'd on the plain. *Dryd.*

2. Proceeding from braſs: a poetical uſe.

Trumpeters,
With *brazen* din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shak.*

3. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully.

When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he would talk ſaucily, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if he had done nothing amiſs. *Arbuthnot.*

BRA'ZENFACE. *n. ſ.* [from *brazen* and *face*.] An impudent wench: in low language.

You do, if you ſuſpect me in any diſhoneſty.—Well ſaid, *brazenface*; hold it out. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'ZENFACED. *adj.* [from *brazenface*.] Impudent; ſhameleſs.

What a *brazenfaced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knoweſt me? Is it two days ago, ſince I tript up thy heels, and beat thee before the king?
Shakeſpeare.

Quick-witted, *brazenfac'd*, with fluent tongues,
Patient of labours, and diſſembling wrongs. *Dryd.*

BRA'ZENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brazen*.]

1. Appearance like braſs.
2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *n. ſ.* See BRASIER.

The halfpence and farthings in England, if you ſhould ſell them to the *brazier*, you would not loſe above a penny in a ſhilling. *Swift.*

BREACH. *n. ſ.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]

1. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempeſt
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The ſudden *breach* on't. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The ſtate of being broken.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great *breach* in his abuſed nature. *Shak.*

3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.

The wall was blown up in two places; by which *breach* the Turks ſeeking to have entered, made bloody fight. *Knolles.*

Till mad with rage upon the *breach* he fir'd,
Slew friends and foes, and in the ſmoke retir'd.
Dryden.

4. The violation of a law or contract.

That oath would ſure contain them greatly, or the *breach* of it bring them to ſhorter vengeance.
Spenſer.

What are thoſe *breaches* of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours, ſtill involves in it a *breach* of duty towards God. *South.*

The laws of the goſpel are the only ſtanding rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by God to the *breach* of thoſe laws, the only guards that can effectually reſtrain men within the true bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The opening in a coaſt.

But th' heedful boatman ſtrongly forth did ſtretch
His brawny arms, and all his body ſtrain;
That th' utmoſt ſandy *breach* they ſhortly fetch,
While the dread danger does behind remain.
Spenſer.

6. Difference; quarrel; ſeparation of kindneſs.

It would have been long before the jealouſies and *breaches* between the armies would have been compoſed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction; injury.

This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent. *Clarendon.*

BREAD. *n. ſ.* [bpeob, Saxon.]

1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have found the means to make grain into *bread*, the lighteſt and propereſt aliment for human bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

Bread, that decaying man with ſtrength ſupplies;
And generous wine, which thoughtful ſorrow flies.
Pope.

2. Food in general, ſuch as nature requires: to *get bread*, implies, to get ſufficient for ſupport without luxury.

In the ſweat of thy face ſhalt thou eat *bread*.
Geneſis.

If pretenders were not ſupported by the ſimplicity of the inquiſitive fools, the trade would not find them *bread*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus dowager, on whom my tale I found,
A ſimple ſober life in patience led,
And had but juſt enough to buy her *bread*. *Dryd.*
When I ſubmit to ſuch indignities,
Make me a citizen, a ſenator of Rome;
To ſell my country, with my voice, for *bread*.
Philips.

I neither have been bred a ſcholar, a ſoldier, nor to any kind of buſineſs; this creates uneaſineſs in my mind, fearing I ſhall in time want *bread*.
Spectator.

3. Support of life at large.

God is pleaſed to try our patience by the ingratitude of thoſe who, having eaten of our *bread*, have lift up themſelves againſt us. *King Charles.*

But ſometimes virtue ſtarves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue *bread*? *Pope.*

BREAD-CHIPPER. *n. ſ.* [from *bread* and *chip*.] One that chips bread; a baker's ſervant; an under butler.

No abuſe, Hal, on my honour; no abuſe.—Not to diſpraiſe me, and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what? *Shakſpeare.*

BREAD-CORN. *n. ſ.* [from *bread* and *corn*.] Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread, and *bread-corn*, ſufficed not for ſix days. *Hayward.*

When it is ripe they gather it, and, bruiſing it among *bread-corn*, they put it up into a veſſel, and keep it as food for their ſlaves. *Broome.*

BREAD-ROOM. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A part of the hold ſeparated by a bulk-head from the reſt, where the bread and biſcuit for the men are kept.

BREADTH. *n. f.* [from *broad*, *broad*, Saxon.] The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide.

There is, in Ticinum, a church that hath windows only from above; it is in length an hundred feet, in *breadth* twenty, and in height near fifty, having a door in the midſt. *Bacon.*

The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in length, yet in *breadth* and depth, may excel it. *Brown.*

Then all approach the ſlain with vaſt ſurprize,
Admire on what a *breadth* of earth he lies. *Dryd.*

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowneſs of the arch makes it riſe in height; the lowneſs opens it in *breadth*. *Addiſon.*

To BREAK. *v. a.* pret. I *broke*, or *brake*; part. paſſ. *broke*, or *broken*. [bneccan, Saxon.]

1. To part by violence.

When I *brake* the five loaves among five thouſand, how many baſkets of fragments took ye up? *Mark.*

Let us *break* their bands aſunder, and caſt away their cords from us. *Pſalms.*

A bruiſed reed ſhall he not *break*. *Iſaiah.*

See, ſaid the ſire, how ſoon 'tis done,
The ſticks he then *broke* one by one
So ſtrong you'll be, in friendſhip tied,
So quickly broke, if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To burſt, or open by force.

O could we *break* our way by force! *Milton.*

Moſes tell us, that the fountains of the earth were *broke* open, or clove aſunder, *Burnet's Theory*

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,
Which I with modeſt ſtruggling *broke* his hold *Gay.*

3 To pierce, to divide, as light divides darkneſs.

Pyra'd in winking lamp, which feebly *broke*
Th' gloomy vapour, he lay ſtretch'd along. *Dryd*

4 To deſtroy by violence

This is the fabrick, which, when God *breaketh* down, none can build up again *Burnet's Theory*

5. To batter, to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were *broken* than theſe boys,
And I with as little beard. *Shakeſpeare*

6 To cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body.

O father abbot!
An old man, *broken* with the ſtorms of ſtate,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye,
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakeſpeare*

I the breaking of that parliament
Broke him, as that diſhoneſt victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man eloquent. *Milton.*

Have not ſome of his vices weaken'd his body, and *broke* his health? have not others diſſipated his eſtate, and reduced him to want? *Tillotſon.*

7. To ſink or appal the ſpirit.

The defeat of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be, and it even *broke* the heart of his army. *Clarendon.*

I'll brave her to her face,
I'll give my anger its free courſe againſt her:
Thou ſhalt ſee, Phœnix, how I'll *break* her pride.
Philips.

To cruſh; to ſhatter.

Your hopes without are vaniſh'd into ſmoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies *broke*. *Dryd.*

9. To weaken the mental faculties.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy *broken* ſenſes,
Which, if conveniency will not allow,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakeſpeare.*

If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only *break* his brains. *Felton.*

10. To tame; to train to obedience; to enure to docility.

What boots it to *break* a colt, and to let him ſtraight run looſe at random! *Spenſer.*

Why then thou can't not *break* her to the lute.—
Why, no; for ſhe hath *broke* the lute to me. *Shak.*

So fed before, he's *broke*, he'll bear
Too great a ſtomach patiently to feel
The laſhing whip, or chew the curbing ſteel. *May*

That hot-mouth'd beaſt that bears againſt the curb,
Hard to be *broken* even by lawful kings. *Dryden.*

No ſports but what belong to war they know,
To *break* the ſtubborn colt, to bend the bow. *Dryd.*

Virtues like theſe
Make human nature ſhine, reform the ſoul,
And *break* our fierce barbarians into men. *Addiſon.*

Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himſelf to glory,
And *breaks* the fierceneſs of his native temper!
Addiſon.

11. To make bankrupt.

The king's grown bankrupt, like a *broken* man.
Shakeſpeare.

For this few know themſelves: for merchants *broke*
View their eſtate with diſcontent and pain. *Davies.*

With arts like theſe rich Matho, when he ſpeaks,
Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*. *Dryden.*

A command or call to be liberal, all of a ſudden impoveriſhes the rich, *breaks* the merchant, and ſhuts up every private man's exchequer. *South.*

12. To diſcard, to diſmiſs.

I ſee a great officer *broken*. *Swift.*

13. To crack or open the ſkin, ſo as that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about, even the day before ſhe *broke* her brow; and then my huſband took up the child. *Shakeſpeare.*

Weak ſoul! and blindly to deſtruction led:
She break her heart! ſhe'll ſooner *break* your head
Dryden.

14 To make a ſwelling or impoſthume open.

15. To violate a contract or promiſe.

Lovers *break* not hours,
Unleſs it be to come before their time. *Shak ſp.*

Pardon this fault, and by my ſoul I ſwear,
I never more will *break* an oath with thee. *Shak.*

Did not our worthies of the houſe,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows? *Hudibras.*

16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cauſe. *Dryd.*

17. To ſtop; to make ceaſe.

Break their talk, miſtreſs Quickly; my kinſman ſhall ſpeak for himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

18. To intercept.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, yet ſo as if the firſt fall be *broken*, by means of a ſop, or otherwiſe, it ſtayeth above. *Bacon.*

Think not my ſenſe of virtue is ſo ſmall;
I'll rather leap down firſt, and *break* your fall.
Dryden.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops ſhort, and looks about for ſome kind ſhrub,
To *break* his dreadful fall. *Dryden.*

She held my hand, the deſtin'd blow to *break*,
Then from her roſy lips began to ſpeak. *Dryden*

19. To interrupt.

Some ſolitary cloiſter will I chooſe,
Courſe my attire, and ſhort ſhall be my ſleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden.*

The father was ſo moved, that he could only command his voice, *broke* with ſighs and ſobbings, ſo far as to bid her proceed *Addiſon.*

The poor ſhade ſhiv'ring ſtands, and muſt not *break*
His painful ſilence, till the mortal ſpeak. *Tickell.*

Sometimes in *broken* words he ſigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and trembled, when he view'd the fair. *Gay.*

20. To ſeparate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas diſpute with that vehemence, that they were forced to *break* company? *Atterbury.*

21. To diſſolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injuſtice, to *break* off ſo noble a relation. *Collier.*

22. To reform: with *of*.

The French were not quite *broken of* it, until ſome time after they became Chriſtians. *Greaves.*

23. To open ſomething new; to propound ſomething by an overture: as if a ſeal were opened.

When any new thing ſhall be propounded, no counſellor ſhould ſuddenly deliver any poſitive opinion, but only hear it, and, at the moſt, but to *break* it, at firſt, that it may be the better underſtood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much deſir'd to know
Of whence ſhe was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to ſpeak. *Dryd.*

24. *To break the back.* To ſtrain or diſlocate the vertebræ with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my ſinews, *break* my back,
Than you ſhould ſuch diſhonour undergo. *Shak.*

25. *To break the back.* To diſable one's fortune.

O many
Have *broke their backs* with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakeſpeare.*

26. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table.

27. *To break faſt.* To eat the firſt time in the day.

28. *To break ground* To plough.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over ſurplus tillage, and *break* no more ground than will ſerve to ſupply their own turns. *Carew.*

The huſbandman muſt firſt *break the land*, before it be made capable of good ſeed. *Davies.*

29. *To break ground.* To open trenches.

30. *To break the heart.* To deſtroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.——
—Will't *break my heart?*——
I'd rather *break* mine own. *Shakeſpeare.*

Should not all relations bear a part?
It were enough to *break a ſingle heart*. *Dryden.*

31. *To break a jeſt.* To utter a jeſt unexpected.

32. *To break the neck.* To lux, or put out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didſt *break his neck*, as his fingers. *Shakeſpeare.*

33. *To break off.* To put a ſudden ſtop; to interrupt.

34. *To break off.* To preclude by ſome obſtacle ſuddenly interpoſed.

To check the ſtarts and ſallies of the ſoul,
And *break off* all its commerce with the tongue.
Addiſon.

35. *To break up.* To diſſolve; to put a ſudden end to.

Who cannot reſt till he good fellows find;
He *breaks up* houſe, turns out of doors his mind.
Herbert

He threatened, that the tradeſmen would beat out his teeth, if he did not retire, and *break up* the meeting. *Arbuthnot*

36. *To break up.* To open; to lay open

Shells being lodged amongſt mineral matter when this comes to be *broke up*, it exhibits impreſſions of the ſhells. *Woodward*

37. *To break up.* To ſeparate or diſband

After taking the ſtrong city of Belgrade, Soliman, returning to Conſtantinople, *broke up* his army, and there lay ſtill the whole year following *Knolles*

38. *To break upon the wheel.* To puniſh by ſtretching a criminal upon the wheel and breaking his bones with bats.

39. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.

To Break. v. a.

1. To part in two.

Give ſorrow words; the grief that does not ſpeak
Whiſpers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it *break*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To burſt.

The clouds are ſtill above, and, while I ſpeak,
A ſecond deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryd.*

The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threatning, like a ſtorm
Juſt *breaking* on our heads. *Dryden.*

3. To ſpread by daſhing, as waves on a rock.

At laſt a ſwelling billow ſtops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. *Dryden.*

He could compare the confuſion of a multitude to that tumult in the Ionian ſea, daſhing and *breaking* among its crowd of iſlands. *Pope.*

4. To break as a ſwelling; to open, and diſcharge matter.

Some hidden abſceſs in the meſentery, *breaking* ſome few days after, was diſcovered to be an apoſteme. *Harvey.*

Aſk one, who hath ſubdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no leſs happy than the eaſe of a *broken* impoſthume, as the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Becauſe that I and you muſt part.
Stay, or elſe my joys will die,
And periſh in their infancy. *Dorne.*

When a man thinks of any thing in the darkneſs of the night, whatever deep impreſſions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vaniſh as the day *breaks* about him. *Addiſon.*

6. To burſt forth; to exclaim.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd, and, not conſulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this, which if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, loſe *Shakeſpeare.*

He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon*

Cutler ſaw tenants *break*, and houſes fall,
For very want he could not build a wall. *Pope.*

8. To decline in health and ſtrength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them ſpeak:
See how the dean begins to *break*,
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

9. To iſſue out with vehemence.

Whoſe wounds, yet freſh, with bloody hands he ſtrook,
While from his breaſt the dreadful accents *broke*. *Pope.*

10. To make way with ſome kind of ſuddenneſs, impetuoſity, or violence.

Calamities may be neareſt at hand, and readieſt to *break* in ſuddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circumſtances, may imagine to be far-thruſt-off. *Hooker.*

The three mighty men *broke* through the hoſt of the Philiſtines. 2 *Samuel*

They came unto Judah, and *brake* into it. 2 *Chronicles*

Or who ſhut up the ſea within doors, when it *brake* forth, as if it had iſſued out of the womb? *Job.*

This, this is he; ſoftly awhile,
Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton.*

He reſolved that Balfour ſhould uſe his utmoſt endeavour to *break* through with his whole body of horſe. *Clarendon*

When the channel of a river is overcharged with water, more than it can deliver, it neceſſarily *breaks* over the banks, to make itſelf room. *Hale.*

Such ſhows his anger *breaks* through all diſguiſes,
And ſpeaks not gods nor men. *Denham.*

Till through thoſe clouds the ſun of knowledge *brake*,
And Europe from her lethargy did wake. *Denham.*

O! couldſt thou *break* through fate's ſevere decree,
A new Marcellus ſhould ariſe in thee. *Dryden.*

A length I've acted my ſevereſt part!
I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. *Addiſon.*

How does the luſtre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze! *Addiſon*

And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in
On my departing ſoul. *Addiſon.*

There are ſome who, ſtruck with the uſefulneſs of theſe charities, *break* through all the difficulties and obſtructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them. *Atterbury*

Almighty Pow'r, by whoſe moſt wiſe command
Helpleſs, forlorn, uncertain here I ſtand;
Take this faint glimmering of thyſelf away,
Or *break* into my ſoul with perfect day! *Arbuthnot.*

See heav'n its ſparkling portals wide diſplay,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day! *Pope.*

I muſt pay her the laſt duty of friendſhip wherever ſhe is, though I *break* through the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind. *Swift.*

11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sidney*

Stay with me awhile;
I am to *break* with thee of ſome affairs
That touch me near. *Shakeſpeare.*

Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their huſbands
Into the plot as can. *Ben Jonſon.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murd'rers and traitors, for the ſaving
A life ſo near and neceſſary to you,
As is your country's *Ben Jonſon.*

To *break* upon the ſcore of danger or expence, is to be mean and narrow-ſpirited. *Collier.*

Sighing, he ſays, we muſt certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindneſs compels him to ſpeak. *Prior.*

13. *To break from.* To go away with ſome vehemence.

How didſt thou ſcorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who could'ſt *break from* Laura's arms! *Rowe.*

Thus radiant *from* the circling crowd he *broke*,
And thus with manly modeſty he ſpoke. *Dryden.*

This cuſtom makes bigots and ſcepticks, and thoſe that *break from* it, are in danger of hereſy *Locke.*

14. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.

The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magiſterial air, *breaks in* upon converſation, and drives down all before him. *Addiſon.*

15. *To break looſe.* To eſcape from captivity

Who would not, finding way, *break looſe* from hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place
Farthеſt from pain? *Milton.*

16. *To break looſe.* To ſhake off reſtraint.

If we deal falſely in covenant with God, and *break looſe* from all our engagements to him, we releaſe God from all the promiſes he has made to us. *Tillotſon.*

17. *To break off.* To deſiſt ſuddenly.

Do not peremptorily *break off*, in any buſineſs, in a fit of anger; but, howſoever you ſhew bitterneſs, do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon*

Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable victory was won by the Chriſtians at Lepanto, being then hearing of cauſes in conſiſtory, *broke off* ſuddenly, and ſaid to thoſe about him, It is now more time we ſhould give thanks to God. *Bacon*

When you begin to conſider, whether you may ſafely take one draught more, let that be accounted a ſign late enough to *break off*. *Taylor.*

18. *To break off from.* To part from with violence.

I muſt *from* this enchanting queen *break off*. *Shakeſpeare.*

19. *To break out.* To diſcover itſelf in ſudden effects.

Let not one ſpark of filthy luſtful fire
Break out, that may her ſacred peace moleſt. *Spenſ.*

They ſmother and keep down the flame of the miſchief, ſo as it may not *break out* in the time of government, what enormities afterwards, they care not. *Spenſer.*

Such a deal of wonder has *broken out* within this hour, that ballad makers cannot be able to expreſs it. *Shakeſpear.*

As fire *breaks out* of flint by percuſſion, ſo wiſdom and truth iſſueth out by the agitation of argument. *Hooker.*

Fully ripe, his ſwelling fate *breaks out*,
And hurries him to mighty miſchief on. *Dryden.*

All turn'd their ſides, and to each other ſpoke,
I ſaw their words *break out* in fire and ſmoke. *Dryden.*

Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze ſhe ſhone,
And her bright ſoul *broke out* on every ſide. *Milton.*

There can be no greater labour, than to be always diſſembling, there being ſome way by which a ſmothered truth is apt to break, and *break out*. *South.*

There are men of concealed fire, that doth not *break out* in the ordinary circumſtances of life. *Addiſon.*

A violent fever *broke out* in the place, which ſwept away great multitudes. *Addiſon.*

20. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body, as puſtules or ſores

21. *To break out.* To become diſſolute.

He *broke* not *out* into his great exceſſes, while he was reſtrained by the councils and authority of Seneca. *Dryden.*

22. *To break up.* To ceaſe; to intermit.

It is credibly affirmed, that upon that very day when the river firſt roſe in great purſuit in Canada ſuddenly to *break up*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

23. *To break up.* To diſſolve itſelf.

Theſe, and the like concoct, when men have cleared their underſtanding by the light of experience, will ſcatter and *break up* like a miſt. *Bacon.*

The ſpeedy depoſition of air upon watery miſture, and verſion of the ſame into air, appeareth in nothing more viſible than the ſudden diſcharge or vaniſhing of a little cloud or vapour, from glaſs, or any poliſhed body, for the miſtineſs ſcattereth, and *breaketh up* ſuddenly. *Bacon.*

But, ere he came near it, the pillar and cloud of light *broke up*, and caſt itſelf abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many ſtars. *Bacon.*

What we obtain by converſation, is often ſoon loſt again, is ſoon as the company *breaks up*, or, at leaſt, when the duty vaniſhes. *Watts.*

24. *To break up.* To begin holidays, to be diſmiſſed from buſineſs.

Our army is diſperſed already:
Like youthful ſteers unyoked, they took their courſe
Eaſt, weſt, north, ſouth; or, like a ſchool *broke up*,
Each hurries toward his home and ſporting place. *Shakeſpeare.*

25. *To break with.* To part friendſhip with any.

There is a ſlave, whom we have put in priſon,
Reports, the Volſcians, with two ſeveral powers,
Are entered in the Roman territories.
—Go ſee this rumourer whipt. It cannot be,
The Volſcians dare *break with* us. *Shakeſpeare.*

Can there be any thing of friendſhip in ſnare, hooks, and trapans? Whatever *breaks with* his friend upon ſuch terms, has enough to warrant him in ſo doing, both before God and man. *South.*

Invent

Invent some apt pretence
To *break* with Bertran. *Dryden.*

26. It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed *verb*, that in all its significations, whether *active* or *neutral*, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, violence, or separation. It is used often with additional particles, *up*, *out*, *in*, *off*, *forth*, to modify its signification.

BREAK. *n. s.* [from the *verb*.]

1. State of being broken; opening.
From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased. *Knolles*
For now, and since first *break* of day, the fiend,
Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come. *Milt*
They must be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryden.*
The sight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grew about it. *Addison.*

2. A pause; an interruption.

3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.
All modern trash is
Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes. *Swift*

BRE'AKER. *n. s.* [from *break*.]

1. He that breaks any thing.
Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shak.*
If those that were not enough yet to be put to their Good Law, there would be need of them to keep prisons: in the *breakers* of the law [illegible]

2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks a term of navigation.

To BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *fast*.] To eat the first meal in the day.
As to a Phrygian ships inspect us,
First, Sir, I rest, and then I *breakfast*. *Pope*

BRE'AKFAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The first meal in the day.
The duke was at *breakfast*, the last of his repast in this world. *Wotton*

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.
Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper. *Bacon*
A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master. *Locke*

3. A meal, or food in general.
Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast. *Shak.*
I have me ever to keep up my latest breath,
The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death,
Yet leave enough their hunger to supply. *Dryden*

BRE'AKNECK. *n. s.* [from *break* and *neck*.] A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck.
I must
Forsake the court; to do't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck*. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *n. s.* [from *break* and *promise*.] One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.
I will think you the most atheistical *breakpromise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'AKVOW. *n. s.* [from *break* and *vow*.] He that practiseth the breach of vows.
That daily *breakvow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids. *Shakespeare.*

BREAM. *n. s.* [*brame*, Fr. *cyprinus latus*, Lat.] The name of a fish.
The *bream*, being at full growth, is a large fish but will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by *Gesner*, taken to be more elegant than wholesome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleases him, and in many ponds so fast as to overstock them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a losing bone, to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or spawn. *Walton's Angler.*
A broad *bream*, to please some curious taste,
While yet alive in boiling water cast,
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, flings about. *Waller.*

BREAST. *n. s.* [breorr, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.
No, traytress! angry Love replies,
She's hid somewhere about thy *breast*;
A place not God nor man denies,
For Venus' dove the proper nest. *Prior.*

2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.
They pluck the fatherless from the *breast*. *Job*, xxiv. 9

3. Breast was anciently taken for the power of singing.
The better *breast*,
The lesser rest. *Tusser of Singing Boys*

4. The part of a breast that is under the neck, between the forelegs

5. The disposition of the mind.
I not by want, or fears, or age oppress,
Stem the wild torrent with a dauntless *breast*. *Dryd.*

6. The heart; the conscience.
No law was written law, where none oppress,
The law of men was written in his *breast*
Dryden's Ovid

7. The seat of the passions.
Ma garita first possess'd,
If I remember well, my *breast*. *Cowley*
Each in his *breast* the secret sorrow kept.
And thought it safe to laugh, though Cæsar wept. *Rowe.*

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.
The threaden sails
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge *Shakespeare's Henry V*
The hardy Swiss
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes. *Goldy.*

BREASTBONE. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *bone*] The bone of the breast; the sternum
The belly shall be eminent, by shadowing the flank, and under the *breastbone*. *Peacham.*

BRE'ASTCASKET. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *casket*.] With mariners, the largest and longest caskets, which are a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE'ASTFAST. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *fast*.] In a ship, a rope fastened to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTHIGH. *adv.* [from *breast* and *high*.] Up to the breast.
The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight *breasthigh*. *Sidney.*
Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breasthigh in sand. *Dryden's Fables.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *hook*.] With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship, *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *knot*] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breast.
Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts; why may we not hope for the same atchievements from the influence of this *breastknot*?
Addison's Freeholder.

BRE'ASTPLATE. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *plate*.] Armour for the breast.
What stronger *breastplate* than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just.
Shakespeare.
'Gainst shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead of those,
Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose. *Cowley.*
This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before his old rusty *breastplate* could be scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *plough*.] A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.
The *breastplough* which a man shoves before him. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ASTROPES. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *rope*.] In a ship, those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *work*] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with *parapet*.
Sir John Astley cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon.*

BREATH, *n. s.* [bpæð, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.
Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted, as *breath*, into the wind. *Shak. Macbeth.*

2. Life,
No man has more contempt than I of *breath*;
But whence hast thou the power to give me death?
Dryden.

3. The state or power of breathing freely, opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.
At other times, he casts to sue the chace
Of swift wild beasts, or run on foot a race,
T' enlarge his *breath*, large *breath* in arms most needful,
Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and heedful. *Spenser.*
What is your difference? speak.—
—I am scarce in *breath*, my lord. *Shak. King Lear.*
Spaniard, take *breath*, some respite I'll afford;
My cause is more advantage than your swords.
Dryden.
Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they, at length, grew weary to destroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and, out of *breath*,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death.
Dryden's Aureng.

4. Respite; pause; relaxation.
Give me some *breath*, some little pause, dear lord,
Before I positively speak. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

5. Breeze; moving air.
Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock
Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface.
Addison's Cato.

6. A single act; an instant.
You menace me, and court me, in a *breath*;
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHABLE. *adj.* [from *breath*.] That may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath*.]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inspire and expire.
He safe return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends embrace, had *breath'd* his last.
Pope.

2. To live.
Let him *breathe*, between the heav'ns and earth,
A private man in Athens. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. To

3. To take breath; to reſt.

He preſently followed the victory ſo hot upon the Scots, that he ſuffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themſelves together again. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink,
Upon agreement. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Reſt, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much *breathing* put him out of breath. *Milton.*

When France had *breath'd* after inteſtine broils,
And peace and conqueſt crown'd her foreign toils. *Roſcommon.*

4. To paſs as air.

Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air *breathes* in,
And there be ſtrangled ere my Romeo comes? *Shakeſpeare.*

To BREATHE. *v. a.*

1. To inſpire, or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They wiſh to live,
Their pains and poverty deſire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and *breathe* the vital air. *Dryden.*

They here began to *breathe* a moſt delicious kind of æther, and ſaw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light. *Tatler.*

2. To inject by breathing: with *into*.

He *breathed into* us the breath of life, a vital active ſpirit; whoſe motions, he expects, ſhould own the dignity of its original. *Decay of Piety.*

I would be young, be handſome, be belov'd,
Could I but *breathe* myſelf *into* Adonius. *Dryden.*

3. To expire; to eject by breathing: with *out*.

She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muſe; and by Plutarch is compared to Cacus, the ſon of Vulcan, who *breathed out* noxious flame. *Spectator.*

4. To exerciſe; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as ſwift as *breathed* ſtags. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To inſpire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breathe* the flute, or ſtrike the vocal wire. *Prior.*

6. To exhale; to ſend out as breath.

His altars *breathe*
Ambroſial odours, and ambroſial flow'rs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

7. To utter privately.

I have tow'rd heav'n *breath'd* a ſecret vow,
To live in pray'r and contemplation. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

8. To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breathe* a vein. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BRE'ATHER. *n. ſ.* [from *breathe*.]

1. One that breathes, or lives.

She ſhow a body rather than a life,
A ſtatue than a *breather*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

I will ſhade no *breather* in the world but myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular ſcandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather*. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

3. Inſpirer; one that animates or infuſes by inſpiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire
His boſom father ſummons him away. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING. *n. ſ.* [from *breathe*.]

1. Inſpiration; ſecret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and ſacrificing mourn'd. *Prior.*

2. Breathing-place; vent.

The warmth diſtends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nouriſhment he takes. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *breath*.]

1. Out of breath; ſpent with labour.

Well knew
The prince, with patience and ſufferance ſly,
So haſty heat ſoon cooled to ſubdue;
Tho' when he *breathleſs* was, that battle 'gan renew. *Fairy Queen.*

I remember, when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage and extreme toil,
Breathleſs, and faint, leaning upon my ſword,
Came there a certain lord. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Many ſo ſtrained themſelves in their race, that they fell down *breathleſs* and dead. *Hayward.*

Breathleſs and tir'd, in all my fury ſpent?
Or does my glutted ſpleen at length relent? *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Dead

Kneeling before this ruin of ſweet life,
And breathing to this *breathleſs* excellence
The incenſe of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Yielding to the ſentence, *breathleſs* thou
And pale ſhalt lie, as what thou buſieſt now. *Prior.*

BRED. *particip. paſſ.* [from *To breed*.]

Their malice was *bred* in them, and their cogitation would never be changed. *Wiſdom*, xii. 10.

BREDE. *n. ſ.* See BRAID.

In a curious *brede* of needle-work, one colour falls away by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety, without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one from the firſt appearance of the other. *Addiſon.*

BREECH. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed from bnæcan, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a herauld, a lewd boy turned towards him his naked *breech*, and uſed words ſuitable to that geſture. *Hayward.*

The ſtorks devour ſnakes and other ſerpents, which when they begin to creep out at their *breeches*, they will preſently clip them cloſe to a wall, to keep them in. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. Breeches.

Ah! that thy father had been ſo reſolv'd!—
—That thou might'ſt it ſtill have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er had ſtol'n the *breech* from Lancaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons, when they mount vaſt patches,
Are turn'd back upon their *breeches*. *Anonymous.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

BRE'ECHES. *n. ſ.* [bnæc, Sax. from *bracca*, an old Gauliſh word; ſo that *Skinner* imagines the name of the part covered with *breeches*, to be derived from that of the garment. In this ſenſe it has no *ſingular*.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old Jerkin, and a pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Rough ſatires, ſly remarks, ill-natur'd ſpeeches,
Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches*. *Prior.*

Give him a ſingle coat to make, he'd do't;
A veſt or *breeches*, ſingly; but the brute
Could ne'er contrive all three to make a ſuit. *King.*

2. To wear the *breeches*, is to uſurp the authority of the huſbands.

The wife of Xanthus was domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the *breeches*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. I *bred*, I have *bred*. [bnæban, Sax.]

1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the ſpecies.

None fiercer in Numidia *bred*,
With Carthage were in triumph led. *Roſcommon.*

2. To produce from one's ſelf.

Children would *breed* their teeth with leſs danger. *Locke.*

3. To occaſion; to cauſe; to produce.

Thereat he roared for exceeding pain,
That to have heard, great horrour would have *bred*. *Fairy Queen.*

Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have *bred* in the hearts of others. *Hooker.*

What hurt all company, and overmuch liberty, *breedeth* in youth! *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Intemperance and luſt *breed* infirmities and diſeaſes, which, being propagated, ſpoil the ſtrain of a nation. *Tillotſon.*

4. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My ſon Edgar! had he a hand to write this? a heart and brain to *breed* it in? *Shak. King Lear.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place: ſo, there are *breeding* ponds, and feeding ponds.

Mr. Harding, and the worthieſt divine Chriſtendom hath *bred* for the ſpace of ſome hundreds of years, were brought up together in the ſame univerſity. *Hooker.*

Hail, foreign wonder!
Whom certain theſe rough ſhades did never *breed*. *Milton.*

6. To educate; to form by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whoſe forward ears are bent
On ſtate affairs, to guide the government,
Hear firſt what Socrates of old has ſaid
To the lov'd youth whom he at Athens *bred*. *Dryd.*

To *breed* up the ſon to common ſenſe,
Is evermore the parent's leaſt expence. *Dryd. Juv.*

And left their pillagers, to rapine *bred*,
Without controul to ſtrip and ſpoil the dead. *Dryd.*

His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in. *Locke.*

7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

Ah wretched me! by fates averſe decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Dryden.*

8. To conduct through the firſt ſtages of life.

Bred up in grief, can pleaſure be our theme?
Our endleſs anguiſh does not nature claim?
Reaſon and ſorrow agree to us the ſame. *Prior.*

To BREED. *v. n.*

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it ſeems, was *breeding*, as ſhe did nothing but entertain the company with a diſcourſe upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spectator.*

2. To be increaſed by a new production.

But could youth laſt, and love ſtill *breed*,
Had joys no date, and age no need,
Then theſe delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth.

Where they moſt *breed* and haunt, I have obſerv'd,
The air is delicate. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

There is a worm that *breedeth* in old ſnow, and dieth ſoon after it cometh out of the ſnow. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The caterpillar is one of the moſt general of worms, and *breedeth* of dew and leaves *Bacon.*

It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies *breed* in putrified carcaſes. *Bentley.*

4. To raiſe a breed.

In the choice of ſwine, chooſe ſuch to *breed* of as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

BREED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A caſt; a kind; a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies.

I bring you witnesses,
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed*.
Shakespeare.

—The horses were young and handsome, and of the best *breed* in the north. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Walled towns, stored arsenals, and ordnance; all this is but a sheep in a lion's skin, except the *breed* and disposition of the people be stout and warlike. *Bacon's Essays.*

Infectious streams of crowding sins began,
And thro' the spurious *breed* and guilty nation ran.
Roscommon.

Rode fair Ascanius on a fiery steed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian *breed*. *Dryd.*

2. A family; a generation: in contempt.

A cousin of his last wife's was proposed, but John would have no more of the *breed*.
Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.

3. Progeny; offspring.

If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendship take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend?
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

4. A number produced at once; a hatch.

She lays them in the sand, where they lie till they are hatched; sometimes above an hundred at a *breed*. *Grew.*

BRE'EDBATE. *n. s.* [from *breed* and *bate*.] One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant shall come in house withal, and, I warrant you, no tell-tale, nor no *breed-bate*.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

BRE'EDER. *n. s.* [from *breed*.]

1. That which produces any thing.

Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good. *Shak.*

2. The person which brings up another.

Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* and bringers up of the worthiest men.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.

3. A female that is prolifick.

Get thee to a nunnery, why would'st thou be a *breeder* of sinners? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad,
Amongst the fairest *breeders* of our time.
Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

Let there be an hundred persons in London, and as many in the country, we say, that if there be sixty of them *breeders* in London, there are more than sixty in the country. *Graunt.*

Yet, if a friend a night or two should need her,
He'd recommend her as a special *breeder*. *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raise a breed.

The *breeders* of English cattle turned much to dairy, or else kept their cattle to six or seven years old. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING. *n. s.* [from *breed*.]

1. Education; instruction; qualifications.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge,
A poor physician's daughter. *Shakespear.*

I am a gentleman of blood and *breeding*.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

I hope to see it a piece of none of the meanest *breeding*, to be acquainted with the laws of nature.
Glanville's Sceptis, Pref.

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.

As men of *breeding*, sometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errours, must the less commit. *Pope.*

The Graces from the court did next provide
Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. *Swift.*

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant state.

Why was my *breeding* order'd and prescrib'd,
As of a person separate to God,
Design'd for great exploits? *Milton's Agonistes.*

BREESE. *n. s.* [bpeopa, Saxon.] A stinging fly; the gadfly.

Cleopatra,
The *breese* upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sail, and flies. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The learned write, the insect *breese*
Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Hudibras.*

A fierce loud bussing *breese*, their stings drew blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood.
Dryden.

BREEZE. *n. s.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale; a soft wind.

We find that these hottest regions of the world, seated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are so refreshed with a daily gale of easterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze*, that doth ever more blow stronger in the heat of the day. *Raleigh.*

From land a gentle *breeze* arose by night,
Serenely shone the stars, the moon was bright,
And the sea trembled with her silver light. *Dryden.*

Gradual sinks the *breeze*
Into a perfect calm; that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the closing wood.
Thomson.

BRE'EZY. *adj.* [from *breeze*.] Fanned with gales.

The seer, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,
Basks on the *breezy* shore, in grateful sleep,
His oozy limbs. *Pope.*

BRE'HON. *n. s.* An Irish word.

In the case of murder, the *brehon*, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the party murdered, which prosecute the action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an eriach. *Spenser.*

BREME. *adj.* [from bpemman, Sax. to rage or fume.] Cruel; sharp; severe. Not used.

And when the shining sun laugheth once,
You deemen the spring come at once:
But eft, when you count you freed from fear,
Comes the *breme* winter, with chamfred brows,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows. *Spenser.*

BRENT. *adj* [from bpennan, Sax. to burn.] Burnt. Obsolete.

What flames, quoth he, when I thee present see
In danger rather to be brent than *brent*? *Fairy Q.*

BREST. *n. s.* [In architecture.] That member of a column, called also the *torus*, or *tore*.

BREST *Summers*. The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed. *Harris.*

BRET. *n. s.* A fish of the turbot kind, also *burt* or *brut*. *Dict.*

BRE'THREN. *n. s.* [The *plural* of *brother*.] See BROTHER.

All these sects are *brethren* to each other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverseness, pride.
Swift.

BREVE. *n. s.* [In musick.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two measures or minims. *Harris.*

BRE'VIARY. *n. s.* [*breviaire*, Fr. *breviarium*, Lat.]

1. An abridgment; epitome; a compendium.

Cresconius, an African bishop, has given us an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof. *Ayliffe.*

2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT. *n. s.* [from *brevis*, *brevio*, Lat.] A short compendium.

It is obvious to the shallowest discourser, that the whole counsel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprised in one *breviat* of evangelical truth. *Decay of Piety.*

BRE'VIATURE. *n. s.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVI'ER. *n. s.* A particular size of letter used in printing; so called, probably, from being originally used in printing a *breviary*: such is the smallest type used in this work, in which the examples appear.

BRE'VITY. *n. s.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciseness; shortness; contraction into few words.

Virgil, studying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring those words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocutions. *Dryden.*

To BREW. *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch; *brauen*, German; bpupan, Saxon.]

1. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients.

We have drinks also *brewed* with several herbs, and roots, and spices. *Bacon.*

Mercy guard me!
Hence with thy *brew'd* enchantments, foul deceiver! *Milton.*

2. To put into preparation.

Here's neither bush nor shrub to bear off any weather at all, and another storm *brewing*. *Shak.*

3. To mingle.

Take away these chalices, go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely. *Shakespeare.*

4. *Pope* seems to use the word indeterminately.

Or *brew* fierce tempests on the wat'ry main,
Or o'er the globe distil the kindly rain. *Pope.*

5. To contrive; to plot.

I find it to be the most malicious and fruitless surmise, and the most contrary to his nature, that, I think, had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world; howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician, even in print. *Watton.*

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the offices of a brewer.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. *Shakespeare.*

BREW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potatoe roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourishing meats. *Bacon.*

BRE'WAGE. *n. s.* [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things.

Go, brew me a pottle of sack finely.
——With eggs, sir?——
—Simple of itself. I'll no pullet-sperm in my *brewage*. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'WER. *n. s.* [from *brew*.] A man whose profession it is to make beer.

When *brewers* mar their malt with water.
Shakespeare.

Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonstrate out of Euclid, or Apollonius, that his baker, or *brewer*, or cook, has not conveyed poison into his meat or drink. *Tillotson.*

BRE'WHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *brew* and *house*.] A house appropriated to brewing.

In our *brewhouses*, bakehouses, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats. *Bacon.*

BRE'WING. *n. s.* [from *brew*.] Quantity of liquor brewed at once.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon.*

BRE'WIS. *n. s.*

1. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

2. It seems anciently to have meant broth.

What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in!
Beaum. and Fletch. Dictionary.

BRI'AR. *n. s.* See BRIER.

BRIBE. *n. s.* [*Bribe*, in French, originally signifies a piece of bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the

reſt; it is therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally ſignified, among us, a ſhare of any thing unjuſtly got.] A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,
For taking *bribes* here of the Sardians. *Shakeſp.*

Nor leſs may Jupiter to gold aſcribe,
When he turn'd himſelf into a *tribe*. *Waller.*

If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him to the teſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

There 's joy when to wild will you laws preſcribe,
When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe*. *Dryd.*

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gain by bribes, to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purpoſes.

The great, 'tis true, can ſtill th' elecling tribe,
The bard may ſupplicate, but cannot *bribe*.
Prologue to Good natured Man.

2. It is ſeldom, and not properly, uſed in a good ſenſe.

How pow'rful are chaſte vows! the wind and tide
You *brib'd* to combat on the Engliſh ſide. *Dryd.*

BRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is ſtill a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reaſon againſt the thing he loves, or to conteſts the force of an argument againſt an intereſt. *South.*

BRI'BERY. *n. ſ.* [from *bribe*.] The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, againſt the *bribery* and extortion of the governours of provinces: before, ſays Cicero, the governours did but bribe and extort as much as was ſufficient for themſelves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themſelves, but for judges, jurors, and magiſtrates. *Bacon.*

No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the ſolid foundations of honour and fidelity. *Dryden.*

BRICK. *n. ſ.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brique*, Fr. according to *Menage*, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica*.]

1. A maſs of burnt clay, ſquared for the uſe of builders.

For whatſoever doth ſo alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratio major*: as coals made of wood, or *bricks* of earth. *Bacon.*

They generally gain enough by the rubbiſh and *bricks*, which the preſent architects value much beyond thoſe of a modern make, to defray the charges of their ſearch. *Addiſon.*

But ſpread, my ſons, your glory thin or thick,
On paſſive paper, or on ſolid *brick*. *Pope.*

2. A loaf ſhaped like a brick.

To BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The ſexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*. *Swift.*

BRI'CKBAT. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a ſweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot. *Bacon.*

BRI'CKCLAY. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay uſed for making brick.

I obſerved it in pits wrought for tile and *brick-clay*. *Woodward.*

BRI'CKDUST. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *duſt*.] Duſt made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious author, being thus ſharp ſet, got together a convenient quantity of *brick-duſt*, and diſpoſed of it into ſeveral papers. *Spectator.*

BRI'CKEARTH. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *earth*.] Earth uſed in making bricks.

They grow very well both on the hazelly *brick-earths*, and on gravel. *Mortimer.*

BRICK-KILN. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Iſraelites in the *brick-kilns*, they multiplied the more for their oppreſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

BRI'CKLAYER. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A man whoſe trade is to build with bricks; a brick-maſon.

The elder of them, being put to nurſe,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a *bricklayer* when he came to age. *Shakeſp.*

If you had lived, Sir,
Time enough to have been ill employed
To Babel's *bricklayers*, ſure the tow'r had ſtood. *Donne.*

BRI'CK-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whoſe trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in chalk pits, but the *brick makers* pick them out of the clay. *Woodward.*

BRI'DAL. *adj.* [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a ſad funeral cant,
Our ſolemn hymns to ſullen dirges change,
Our *bridal* flowers ſerve for a buried corſe. *Sidney.*

Come, I will bring him to thy *bridal* chamber.
Shakeſpeare.

The amorous bird of night
Sung ſpouſal, and bid haſte the ev'ning ſtar,
On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp. *Milton.*

Your ill meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of *bridal* friends and gueſts,
Appointed to await me thirty ſpies. *Milton.*

When to my arms thou brought'ſt thy virgin love,
Fair angels ſung our *bridal* hymn above. *Dryden.*

With all the pomp of woe, and ſorrow's pride!
Oh early loſt! oh fitter to be led
In chearful ſplendour to the *bridal* bed! *Walſh.*

For her the ſpouſe prepares the *bridal* ring,
For her white virgins hymenæals ſing. *Pope.*

BRI'DAL. *n. ſ.* The nuptial feſtival.

Nay, we muſt think men are not gods,
Nor of them look for ſuch obſervance always,
As fit the *bridal*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Sweet day, ſo cool, ſo calm, ſo bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and ſky,
Sweet dews ſhall weep thy fall to-night,
For thou muſt die. *Herbert.*

In death's dark bow'rs our *bridals* we will keep,
And his cold hand
Shall draw the curtain when we go to ſleep. *Dryd.*

BRIDE. *n. ſ.* [bryd, Saxon; *brudur*, in Runick, ſignifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praiſes to reſound,
Ne let the ſame of any be envy'd;
So Orpheus did for his own *bride*. *Spenſer.*

The day approach'd, when fortune ſhould decide
The important enterprize, and give the *bride*.
Dryden.

Theſe are tributes due from pious *bridegrooms*,
From a chaſte matron, and a virtuous wife. *Smith.*

BRI'DEBED. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage-bed.

Now until the break of day,
Through this houſe each fairy ſtray;
To the beſt *bridebed* will we,
Which by us ſhall bleſſed be. *Shakeſpeare.*

Would David's ſon, religious, juſt, and brave,
To the firſt *bridebed* of the world receive
A foreigner, a heathen, and a ſlave? *Prior.*

BRI'DECAKE. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake diſtributed to the gueſts at the wedding.

With the phant'ſies of hey-troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad *bridecake*
Round about the brideſtake. *Ben Jonſon.*

The writer, reſolved to try his fortune, faſted all day, and, that he might be ſure of dreaming upon ſomething at night, procured an handſome piece of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Spectator.*

BRI'DEGROOM. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *groom*.] A new married man.

As are thoſe dulcet ſounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom*'s ear,
And ſummon him to marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why, happy *bridegroom!*
Why doſt thou ſteal ſo ſoon away to bed? *Dryden.*

BRI'DEMEN, BRI'DEMAIDS. *n. ſ.* The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.

BRI'DESTAKE. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *ſtake*.] It ſeems to be a poſt ſet in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

Round about the *brideſtake*. *Ben Jonſon.*

BRI'DEWELL. *n. ſ.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's well*, was turned into a workhouſe.] A houſe of correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than all the workhouſes and *Bridewells* in Europe. *Spectator.*

BRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [bpuc, Saxon.]

1. A building raiſed over water for the convenience of paſſage.

Was need the *bridge* much broader than the flood? *Shakeſpeare.*

And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could hold,
Dryden.

2. The upper part of the noſe.

The raiſing gently the *bridge* of the noſe, doth prevent the deformity of a ſaddle noſe. *Bacon.*

3. The ſupporter of the ſtrings in ſtringed inſtruments of muſick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raiſe a bridge over any place.

Came to the ſea, and over Hellſpont
Bridging the way, Europe with Aſia joined. *Milton.*

BRI'DLE. *n. ſ.* [*bride*, Fr.]

1. The headſtall and reins by which a horſe is reſtrained and governed.

They ſeiz'd at laſt
His courſer's *bridle*, and his feet embraced. *Dryd.*

2. A reſtraint; a curb; a check.

The king, reſolved to put that place, which ſome men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the reſt, into the hands of ſuch a man as he might rely upon. *Clarendon.*

A bright genius often betrays itſelf into many errours, without a continual *bridle* on the tongue. *Watts.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reſtrain, or guide by a bridle.

I *bridle* in my ſtruggling muſe with pain,
That longs to launch into a nobler ſtrain. *Addiſon.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty ſtopp'd her *bridled* doves,
Approv'd the little labours of the Loves. *Prior.*

3. To reſtrain; to govern.

The diſpoſition of things, as committed to them, whom law may at all times *bridle*, and ſuperior power controul. *Hooker.*

With a ſtrong, and yet a gentle hand,
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRI'DLEHAND. *n. ſ.* [from *bridle* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the *bridle-hand* ſomething gently ſtir; but, indeed, ſo gently, as it did rather diſtil virtue than uſe violence. *Sidney.*

The heat of ſummer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridle-hand* with great pain. *Wiſeman.*

BRIEF. *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *brief*, Fr.]

1. Short; conciſe. It is now ſeldom uſed but of words.

A play

A play there is, my lord, some ten words long,
Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious. *Shakespeare.*
I will be mild and gentle in my words.—
—And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haste. *Shak.*
I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a *briefer* sort,
More pleasant, pretty, and effectual. *Shakespeare.*
They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The *brief* stile is that which expresseth much in little. *Ben Jonson.*
If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being *brief*. *Collier.*

2. Contracted; narrow.
The shrine of Venus, or straight pight Minerva,
Postures beyond *brief* nature. *Shakespeare.*

BRIEF. *n. s.* [*brief*, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.
There is a *brief*, how many sports are ripe:
Make choice of which your highness will see first. *Shakespeare.*
The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference, viz. some are called *briefs*, because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe.*

2. A short extract, or epitome.
But how you must begin this enterprize,
I will your highness thus in *brief* advise. *Fairy Q.*
I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain. *Bacon.*
The *brief* of this transaction is, these springs that arise here are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward.*

3. [In law.]
A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer [illegible]; or it is any precept or the king in writing under seal out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Cowel.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case.
The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any publick or private loss.

6. [In musick.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRIE'FLY. *adv.* [from *brief*.] Concisely; in few words.
I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; tartly, probably, and moderately, and *briefly*. *Bacon.*
The modest queen awhile, with downcast eyes,
Ponder'd the speech; then *briefly* thus replies. *Dryden.*

BRI'EFNESS. *n. s.* [from *brief*.] Conciseness; shortness.
They excel in gravity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and *briefness*. *Camden.*

BRI'ER. *n. s.* [bnæn, Sax.] A plant. The sweet and the wild sorts are both species of the *rose*.
What subtle hole is this,
Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers*? *Shakespeare.*
Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap;
Her magick much availing. *Drayton's Nymphal.*

BRI'ERY. *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of briers.

BRIG, and possibly also BRIX, is derived from the Saxon bpicz, a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRI'GADE. *n. s.* [*brigade*, Fr.] It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.] A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.
Or fronted *brigades* form. *Milton.*
Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

BRI'GADE *Major*. An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army. *Harris.*

BRIGADI'ER *General*. An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRI'GAND. *n. s.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.
There might be a rout of such barbarous thievish *brigands* in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

BRI'GANDINE. } *n. s.* [from *brigand*.]
BRI'GANTINE. }
1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates.
Like as a warlike *brigandine*, apply'd
To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore
The engines, which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*
In your *brigantine* you sail'd to see
The Adriatick wedded. *Otway's Venice Preserved.*
The consul obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, reserving only to himself two *brigantines*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A coat of mail.
Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And *brigandine* of brass, thy broad habergeon,
Vambrace, and greves. *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

BRIGHT. *adj.* [beopt, Saxon.]

1. Shining; full of light.
Through a cloud
Drawn round about thee like a radiant shrine,
Dark, with excessive *bright*, thy skirts appear. *Milton.*
Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung through the roof, and made the temple *bright*. *Dryden.*

2. Shining, as a body reflecting light.
Bright brass, and *bright* er domes. *Chapman.*
Thy eyes are seen in diamonds *bright*. *Gay.*
Bright as the sun her eyes the gazers strike. *Pope.*

3. Clear; transpicuous.
From the *brightest* wines
He'd turn abhorrent. *Thomson.*
With the *bright* Seine, the soul,
With sparkling plenty crown the bowl. *Fenton.*

4. Clear; evident.
He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Resplendent with charms.
Thy beauty appears,
In its graces and airs,
All *bright* as an angel new dropp'd from the sky. *Parnel.*
O Liberty, thou goddess heav'nly *bright*,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight! *Addis.*
Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair,
Such Chloe is, and common as the air. *Granville.*
To-day black omens threat the *brightest* fair
That e'er engag'd a watchful sprite's care. *Pope.*
Thou more dreaded foe, *bright* beauty, shine. *Young.*

6. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit.
Gen'rous, gay, and gallant nation,
Great in arms, and *bright* in art. *Addison.*
If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,
The wisest, *brightest*, meanest of mankind. *Pope.*

7. Illustrious; glorious.
This is the work, if not the only stain,
In th' *brightest* annals of a female reign. *Cotton.*

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright*.]

1. To make bright; to make to shine.
The purple morning, rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies. *Dryd.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.
An ecstacy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* all my sorrow,
Like gleams of sunshine in a lowring sky. *Philips.*

3. To make gay, or cheerful.
Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To make illustrious.
The present queen would *brighten* her character, if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people. *Swift.*
Yet time ennobles or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up: as, the sky *brightens*.
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit *brightens*, how the sense refines! *Pope.*

BRI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *bright*.] Splendidly; with lustre.
Safely I slept, till *brightly* dawning shone
The morn, conspicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *bright*.]

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.
The blazing *brightness* of her beauty's beam,
And glorious light of her sun-shining face,
To tell, were as to strive against the stream. *Fairy Queen.*
A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust which shall deface its *brightness*. *Locke.*
The moon put on her veil of light,
Mysterious veil, of *brightness* made,
That's both her lustre and her shade. *Hudibras.*
Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why look we *brightness* from the years to come? *Prior.*

2. Acuteness.
The *brightness* of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness. *Addison.*

BRI'LLIANCY. *n. s.* [from *brilliant*.] Lustre; splendour.

BRI'LLIANT. *adj.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.
So have I seen in larder dark
Of veal a lucid loin,
Repose with many a *brilliant* spark,
As wise philosophers remark,
At once both stink and shine. *Dorset.*

BRI'LLIANT. *n. s.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine more.
In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To shew you what the rest in orders were;
This *brilliant* is so spotless and so bright,
He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light. *Dryden.*

BRI'LLIANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour; lustre.

BRILLS. *n. s.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Dict.*

BRIM. *n. s.* [*brim*, Icelandish.]

1. The edge of any thing.
His hat being in the form of a turban, [illegible] made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brims* of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any veſſel.
How my head in ointment ſwims!
How my cup o'erlooks her *brims!* *Craſhaw.*
So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe,
Above the *brims* they force their fiery way.
Dryden's Æneid.
Thus in a baſon drop a ſhilling,
Then fill the veſſel to the *brim*,
You ſhall obſerve, as you are filling,
The pond'rous metal ſeems to ſwim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquor.
The feet of the prieſts, that bare the ark, were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Joſhua*, iii. 15.

4. The bank of a fountain.
It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whoſe cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her ſnowy limbs. *Drayton.*

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.
May thy *brimmed* waves,
Their full tribute never miſs
From a thouſand rills. *Milton.*
This ſaid, a double wreath Evander twin'd;
And poplars black and white his temples bind:
Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like deſign,
The reſt invoke the gods with ſprinkled wine.
Dryden.

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.
Now horrid ſtays
Commence, the *brimming* glaſſes now are hurl'd
With dire intent. *Philips.*

BRI'MFUL. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full.*] Full to the top; overcharged.
Meaſure my caſe, how by thy beauty's filling
With ſeed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd.
Sidney.
We have try'd the utmoſt of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cauſe is ripe.
Shakeſpeare's J. Cæſar.
Her *brimful* eyes, that ready ſtood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Releas'd their watry ſtore. *Dryden's Fables.*
The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then ſighing cry'd,
Prithee, be careful of my ſon. *Addiſon's Cato.*

BRI'MFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brimful.*] Fulneſs to the top.
The Scot on his unfurniſh'd kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a beach,
With ample and *brimfulneſs* of his force.
Shakeſpeare's Hen. V.

BRI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *brim.*] A bowl full to the top.
When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,
Till the freſh garlands on their foreheads glow.
Dryden.

BRI'MMING. *adj.* [from *brim.*] Full to the brim.
And twice beſides her beeſtings never fail,
To ſtore the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRI'MSTONE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *brin* or *brenſtone*,, that is, fiery ſtone.] Sulphur. See SULPHUR.
From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoke and *brimſtone* blue.
Fairy Queen.
The vapour of the *grotto del Cane* is generally ſuppoſed to be ſulphureous, though I can ſee no reaſon for ſuch a ſuppoſition: I put a whole bundle of lighted *brimſtone* matches to the ſmoke, but all went out in an inſtant. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BRI'MSTONY. *adj.* [from *brimſtone.*] Full of brimſtone; containing ſulphur; ſulphureous.

BRI'NDED. *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with ſtreaks.
Then the *brinded* cat hath mew'd.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.
She tam'd the *brinded* lioneſs
And ſpotted mountain pard. *Milton.*
My *brinded* heifer to the ſtake I lay;
Two thriving calves ſhe ſuckles twice a-day. *Dryd.*

BRI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *brinded.*] The ſtate of being brinded.
A natural *brindle.* *Clariſſa.*

BRI'NDLED. *adj.* [from *brindle.*] Brinded; ſtreaked.
The boar, my ſiſters! aim the fatal dart,
And ſtrike the *brindled* monſter to the heart.
Addiſon's Ovid.

BRINE. *n. ſ.*
1. Water impregnated with ſalt.
The encreaſing of the weight of water will encreaſe its power of bearing; as we ſee *brine*, when it is ſalt enough, will bear an egg.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.
Diſſolve ſheeps dung in water, and add to it as much ſalt as will make a ſtrong *brine*; in this liquor ſteep your corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The ſea, as it is ſalt.
All but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the veſſel,
Then all afire with me. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
The air was calm, and on the level *brine*
Sleek Panope, with all her ſiſters, play'd. *Milton.*
As, when two adverſe winds
Engage with horrid ſhock, the ruffled *brine*
Roars ſtormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears, as they are ſalt.
What a deal of *brine*
Hath waſh'd thy ſallow cheeks for Roſaline!
Shakeſpeare.

BRI'NEPIT. *n. ſ.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit of ſalt water.
Then I lov'd thee,
And ſhew'd thee all the qualities o' th' iſle,
The freſh ſprings, *brinepits*, barren place, and fertile. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRING. *v. a.* [bpingan, Sax. preter. I *brought*; part. paſſ. *brought*; bnoht, Sax.]
1. To fetch from another place: diſtinguiſhed from to *carry*, or convey, to another place.
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again. *Shak.*
And as ſhe was going to fetch it, he called to her, and ſaid, *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morſel of bread in thy hand. *Kings.*
A regiſtry of lands may furniſh eaſy ſecurities of money, that ſhall be *brought* over by ſtrangers. *Temple.*

2. To convey in one's own hand; not to ſend by another.
And if my wiſh'd alliance pleaſe your king,
Tell him he ſhould not ſend the peace, but *bring.*
Dryden.

3. To produce; to procure, as a cauſe.
There is nothing will *bring* you more honour, and more eaſe, than to do what right in juſtice you may. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce; to recal.
Bring back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they ſhould purſue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*
Nathan's fable had ſo good an effect, as to *bring* the man after God's own heart to a right ſenſe of his guilt. *Spectator.*

5. To attract; to draw along.
In diſtillation, the water aſcends difficultly, and *brings* over with it ſome part of the oil of vitriol.
Newton's Opticks.

6. To put into any particular ſtate or circumſtances; to make liable to any thing.
Having got the way of reaſoning, which that ſtudy neceſſarily *brings* the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they ſhall have occaſion. *Locke.*
The queſtion for *bringing* the king to juſtice was immediately put, and carried without any oppoſition, that I can find. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.*

7. To lead by degrees.
A due conſideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the world will as certainly *bring* us home to ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*
The underſtanding ſhould be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge by inſenſible degrees. *Locke.*

8. To recal; to ſummons.
But thoſe, and more than I to mind can *bring*,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to ſing. *Dryden.*

9. To induce; to prevail upon.
The nature of the things, contained in thoſe words, would not ſuffer him to think otherwiſe, how, or whenſoever, he is *brought* to reflect on them. *Locke.*
It ſeems ſo prepoſterous a thing to men, to make themſelves unhappy in order to happineſs, that they do not eaſily *bring* themſelves to it. *Locke.*
Profitable employments would be no leſs a diverſion than any of the idle ſports in faſhion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*

10. *To bring about.* [See ABOUT.] To bring to paſs; to effect.
This he conceives not hard to *bring about*,
If all of you would join to help him out.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.
This turn of mind threw off the oppoſitions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the moſt vain and impracticable into his deſigns, and to *bring about* ſeveral great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

11. *To bring forth.* To give birth to; to produce.
The good queen,
For ſhe is good, hath *brought* you *forth* a daughter:
Here 'tis; commends it to your bleſſing. *Shakeſp.*
More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, firſt *brought forth*
Light out of darkneſs! *Paradiſe Loſt.*
Bewail thy falſehood, and the pious works
It hath *brought forth*, to make thee memorable
Among illuſtrious women, faithful wives.
Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes.
Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand;
Another queen *brings forth* another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dryd.*
Idleneſs and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want; and this tempts men to injuſtice, and that cauſeth enmity and animoſity. *Tillotſon.*
The value of land is raiſed, when it is fitted to *bring forth* a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*

12. *To bring forth.* To bring to light.
The thing that is hid *bringeth* he *forth* to light.
Job, xxxviii. 11.

13. *To bring in.* To place in any condition.
He proteſts he loves you,
And needs no other ſuitor, but his liking,
To *bring* you *in* again. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

14. *To bring in.* To reduce.
Send over into that realm ſuch a ſtrong power of men, as ſhould perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and looſe people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

15. *To bring in.* To afford gain.
The ſole meaſure of all his courteſies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him *in*. *South.*
Trade *brought* us *in* plenty and riches. *Locke.*

16. *To bring in.* To introduce.
Entertain no long diſcourſe with any; but, if you can, *bring in* ſomething to ſeaſon it with religion. *Taylor.*
There is but one God who made heaven and earth, and ſea and winds; but the folly and madneſs of mankind *brought in* the images of gods.
Stilling fleet.
The fruitfulneſs of Italy, and the like, are not *brought in* by force, but naturally riſe out of the argument. *Addiſon.*

Since

Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would *bring in* one who had more merit. *Tatler.*

Quotations are best *brought in* to confirm some opinion controverted. *Swift.*

17. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape.

I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwise have *brought* me *off*. *L'Estrange.*

Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar. *L'Estrange.*

The best way to avoid this imputation, and to *bring off* the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. *Tillotson.*

18. *To bring on.* To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and *bring* others *on*. *Bacon.*

19. *To bring on.* To produce as an occasional cause.

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, so as a general destruction and devastation was *brought upon* the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet's Theory.*

The great question, which in all ages has disturbed mankind, and *brought on* them those mischiefs. *Locke.*

20. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions of small importance, and only with a view of *bringing over* his own side, another time, to something of greater and more publick moment. *Swift's Church of England Man.*

The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church. *Swift.*

21. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to shew.

If I make not this cheat *bring out* another, and the shearers prove sheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Which he could *bring out*, where he had,
And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudibras.*

These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press, *Bring out* his crimes, and force him to confess. *Dryden.*

Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments *bring out* the denarius heavier. *Arbuthnot.*

22. *To bring under.* To subdue; to repress.

That sharp course which you have set down, for the *bringing under* of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenser.*

To say, that the more capable, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily *bring under* the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

23. *To bring up.* To educate; to instruct; to form.

The well *bringing up* of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them. *Sidney.*

He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up* young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in knowledge. *Addison's Guardian.*

24. *To bring up.* To introduce to general practice.

Several obliging deferences, condescensions, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all *brought up* among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator.*

25. *To bring up.* To cause to advance.

Bring up your army; but I think you'll find,
They 've not prepar'd for us. *Shakespeare.*

26. *Bring* retains, in all its senses, the idea of an agent, or cause, producing a real or metaphorical motion of something towards something; for it is oft said, that *he* brought *his companion* out. The meaning is, that he was *brought to* something that was likewise *without*.

BRI'NGER. *n. f.* [from *bring*.] The person that brings any thing.

Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office: and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakespeare.*

Best you see safe the *bringer*
Out of the host: I must attend mine office. *Shakesp.*

BRI'NGER UP. Instructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthiest men. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BRI'NISH. *adj.* [from *brine*.] Having the taste of brine; salt.

Nero would be tainted with remorse
To hear and see her plaints, her *brinish* tears. *Shak.*

For now I stand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when some envious surge
Will, in his *brinish* bowels, swallow him. *Shakesp.*

BRI'NISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *brinish*.] Saltness; tendency to saltness.

BRINK. *n. f.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

Th' amazed flames stand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's *brink* retire,
Afraid to venture on so large a leap. *Dryden.*

We stand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of those states at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*

So have I seen, from Severn's *brink*,
A flock of geese jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And, swimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

BRI'NY. *adj.* [from *brine*.] Salt.

He, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at least, in hollow wood,
Who tempted first the *briny* flood. *Dryden.*

Then, *briny* seas, and tasteful springs, farewel,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell. *Addison.*

A muriatick or *briny* taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline salt; for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt. *Arbuthnot.*

BRI'ONY. See **BRYONY.**

BRISK. *adj.* [*brusque*, French.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly: applied to men.

Pr'ythee, die, and set me free,
Or else be
Kind and *brisk* and gay, like me. *Denham.*

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *brisk* gamesome lass, was so altered in a few days, that he was liker a skeleton than a living man. *L'Estrange.*

Why should all honour then be ta'en
From lower parts to load the brain;
When other limbs we plainly see,
Each in his way, as *brisk* as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; spirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine:
Some sorts, when old, continue *brisk* and fine. *Denham.*

Under ground, the rude Riphæan race
Mimick *brisk* cyder, with the brake's product wild,
Sloes pounded, hips, and servis' harshest juice. *Philips.*

It must needs be some exterious cause, and the *brisk* acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright. This is not used.

Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant. *Newton.*

To **BRISK UP.** *v. n.* To come up briskly.

BRI'SKET. *n. f.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breast of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *brisket* skin red. *Mortimer.*

BRI'SKLY. *adv.* [from *brisk*.] Actively; vigorously.

We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much, and so *briskly*, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to suck in many of the most minute animalcula, that were swimming *briskly* about in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

BRI'SKNESS. *n. f.* [from *brisk*.]

1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay, the vigour and *briskness* of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety.

But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me to be his *briskness*, his jollity, and his good-humour. *Dryden.*

BRI'STLE. *n. f.* [bpyrtl, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine.

I will not open my lips so wide as a *bristle* may enter. *Shakespeare.*

He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with *bristles*, which probably spend more upon the same matter, which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *bristles* seem to be nothing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With rising *bristles*, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

To **BRI'STLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristles.

Now for the bare pickt bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakesp.*

Which makes him plume himself, and *bristle* up
The crest of youth against your dignity. *Shakesp.*

To **BRI'STLE.** *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or boar with *bristled* hair,
In thy eye that shall appear,
When thou wak'st, it is thy dear. *Shakesp.*

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and *bristling* hair upright;
Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden.*

Thy hair so *bristles* with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears. *Dryden.*

To **BRISTLE** *a thread.* To fix a bristle to it.

BRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *bristle*.] Thick set with bristles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat *bristly*, which may help to preserve the dew. *Bacon.*

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and *bristly* hairs. *Bentley.*

Thus mastful beech the *bristly* chestnut bears,
And the wild ash is white with bloomy pears. *Dryden.*

The careful master of the swine,
Forth hasted he to tend his *bristled* care. *Pope.*

BRI'STOL STONE. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger sort of *Bristol stones*, and the Kerry stone of Ireland. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *n. f.* The name of a fish.

The pilchards were wont to pursue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew.*

To **BRITE.** } *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or
To **BRIGHT.** } hops, are said to *brite*, when they grow over-ripe.

BRI'TTLE. *adj.* [bpucan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, ſo *brittle*, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon.*

From earth all came, to earth muſt all return,
Frail as the cord, and *brittle* as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,
What does the buſy world conclude at beſt,
But *brittle* goods, that break like glaſs? *Granville.*

If the ſtone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and paſs in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

BRI'TTLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *brittle*.] Aptneſs to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightneſs, ſharp without *brittleneſs*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Artificers, in the tempering of ſteel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or leſſer in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleneſs* or toughneſs. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. *n. ſ.* The gadfly.

A *brize*, a ſcorned little creature,
Through his fair hide his angry ſting did threaten. *Spenſer.*

BROACH. *n. ſ.* [*broche*, French.]

1. A ſpit.

He was taken into ſervice to a baſe office in his kitchen; ſo that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Whoſe offered entrails ſhall his crime reproach.
And drip their fatneſs from the hazle *broach*. *Dryd.*

2. A muſical inſtrument, the ſounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Dict.*

3. [With hunters.] A ſtart of the head of a young ſtag, growing ſharp like the end of a ſpit. *Dict.*

To BROACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpit; to pierce as with a ſpit.

Were now the general of our gracious empreſs,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion *broached* on his ſword. *Shakeſp.*

He felled men as one would mow hay, and ſometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds ſpitted upon a ſtick. *Hakewill.*

2. To pierce a veſſel in order to draw the liquor; to tap.

3. To open any ſtore.

I will notably provide, that you ſhall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will *broach* my ſtore, and bring forth my ſtores. *Knolles.*

4. To let out any thing.

And now the field of death, the liſts,
Were enter'd by antagoniſts,
And blood was ready to be *broach'd*,
When Hudibras in haſte approach'd. *Hudibras.*

5. To give out, or utter any thing.

This errour, that Piſon was Ganges, was firſt *broached* by Joſephus. *Raleigh.*

Thoſe who were the chief inſtruments of raiſing the noiſe, made uſe of thoſe very opinions themſelves had *broached*, for arguments to prove that the change of miniſters was dangerous. *Swift's Exam.*

BRO'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *broach*.]

1. A ſpit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,
The ſharp *broachers* rank'd, the roaſt they turn'd;
Their vitals ſtay'd their ſtomach. *Dryden.*

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the firſt author.

There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the firſt *broacher* of an heretical opinion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe curious parties, denominate themſelves, not the firſt *broacher* and Finiſher of our faith, but the firſt *broacher* of their idolized opinion. *Decay of Piety.*

This opinion is commonly, but falſely, aſcribed to Ariſtotle, not as its firſt *broacher*, but as its ableſt patron. *Cheyne.*

BROAD. *adj.* [bpab, Saxon.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth, diſtinguiſhed from length; not narrow.

The weeds that his *broad* ſpreading leaves did ſhelter
Are pull'd up, root and all. *Shakeſpeare.*

The top may be juſtly ſaid to grow *broader*, as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes *broad* open to your grave. *Dryd.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, muſt ſend the ſhaft below,
The bottom was full twenty fathom *broad*. *Dryden.*

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burſt the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*

2. Large.

To keep him at a diſtance from falſehood, and cunning, which has always a *broad* mixture of falſe hood; this is the fitteſt preparation of a child for wiſdom. *Locke.*

3. Clear; open; not ſheltered; not affording concealment.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himſelf bore
In *broad* houſe, with the wooers, as before. *Chapm.*

It no longer ſeeks the ſhelter of night and darkneſs, but appears in the *broadeſt* light. *Decay of Piety.*

If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in *broad* ſunſhine. *Locke.*

4. Groſs; coarſe.

The reeve and the miller are diſtinguiſhed from each other, as much as the lady prioreſs and the *broad*-ſpeaking, gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

Love made him doubt his *broad* barbarian ſound;
By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*

If open vice be what you drive at,
A name ſo *broad* we'll ne'er connive at. *Dryden.*

The *broadeſt* mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Leſs pleaſing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*

Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntſmen with a ſhout precede his chair;
He grins, and looks *broad* nonſenſe with a ſtare. *Pope.*

5. Obſcene; fulſome; tending to obſcenity.

As chaſte and modeſt as he is eſteemed, it cannot be denied, but in ſome places he is *broad* and fulſome. *Dryden.*

Though now arraign'd, he read with ſome delight;
Becauſe he ſeems to chew the cud again,
When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain. *Dryden.*

6. Bold; not delicate; not reſerved.

Who can ſpeak *broader* than he that has no houſe to put his head in? Such may rail againſt great buildings. *Shakeſpeare.*

From *broad* words, and 'cauſe he fail'd
His preſence at the tyrant's feaſt, I hear,
Macduff lives in diſgrace. *Shakeſpeare.*

BROAD *as long.* Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are ſtill for levelling; that is to ſay, for advancing themſelves: for it is as *broad as long*, whether they riſe to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Eſtrange.*

BROAD-CLOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *cloth*.] A fine kind of cloth.

Thus, a wiſe taylor is not pinching,
But turns at ev'ry ſeam an inch in:
Or elſe, be ſure, your *broad-cloth* breeches
Will ne'er be ſmooth, nor hold their ſtitches. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye*.] Having a wide ſurvey.

In deſpite of *broad-eyed* watchful day,
I would into thy boſom pour my thoughts:
But, ah! I will not *Shakeſpeare.*

BROAD-LEAVED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *leaf*.] Having broad leaves.

Narrow and *broad-leaved* cyprus graſs. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad*.] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following paſſage.

Low walks the ſun, and *broadens* by degrees,
Juſt o'er the verge of day. *Thomſon.*

BRO'ADLY. *adv.* [from *broad*.] In a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *broad*.]

1. Breadth; extent from ſide to ſide.

2. Coarſeneſs; fulſomeneſs.

I have uſed the cleaneſt metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadneſs* of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BRO'ADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *ſhoulder*.] Having a large ſpace between the ſhoulders.

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with ſinews ſtrong;
Broadſhoulder'd, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*

I am a tall, *broadſhouldered*, impudent, black fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Spectator.*

BRO'ADSIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſide*.]

1. The ſide of a ſhip, diſtinct from the head or ſtern.

From vaſter hopes than this he ſeem'd to fall,
That durſt attempt the [illegible],
From her [illegible],
Than from the [illegible].

2. The volley of ſhot from the ſide of a ſhip.

3. [In printing.] A ſheet of paper, containing one large page.

BRO'ADSWORD. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſword*.] A cutting ſword, with a broad blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a *broadſword*. *Wiſeman.*

BRO'ADWISE. *adv.* [from *broad* and *wiſe*.] According to the direction of the breadth.

If one ſhould, with his hand, thruſt a piece of iron *broadwiſe* againſt the flat ceiling of his chamber, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perſeveres to preſs againſt it. *Bacon.*

BROCA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*brocado*, Span.] A ſilken ſtuff, variegated with colours of gold or ſilver.

I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich *brocades*. *Spectator.*

Or ſtain her honour, or her new *brocade*;
Forget her pray'rs, or miſs a maſque ade. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED. *adj.* [from *brocade*.]

1. Dreſt in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Should you the rich *brocaded* ſuit unfold,
Where ſilver flow'rs grow ſtiff with froſted gold. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *broke*.]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.

Yet ſure his honeſty
Got him ſmall gains, but ſhameleſs flattery,
And filthy *brocage*, and unſeemly ſhifts,
And borrow baſe, and ſome good ladies gifts. *Spenſ.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the politick and wholeſome laws, they were interpreted to be but *brocage* of an uſurer, thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people. *Bacon.*

3. The trade of dealing in old things; the trade of a broker.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whoſe works are e'en the frippery of wit,

From

From beggar to become to hold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *B. Jons.*

4. The transaction of business for other men.

So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less; whether he be landholder, for his goods; or labourer, for his hire; or merchant, for his brocage. *Locke.*

BRO'CCOLI. *n.s.* [Italian.] A species of cabbage.

Content with little, I can piddle here
On broccoli and mutton round the year;
But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of pay,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*

To BROCHE. See *To* BROACH.

So Geoffry of Boullion, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broched three fetless birds. *Camden.*

BROCK. *n.s.* [bꞃoc, Saxon.] A badger.

BRO'CKET. *n.s.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. *n.s.* [*brog*, Irish.]

1. A kind of shoe.

I thought he slept, and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakespeare.*

Sometimes it is given out, that we must either take these halfpence, or eat our *brogues*. *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.

His *brogue* will detect mine. *Farquhar.*

To BROI'DER. *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work.

A robe, and a *broidered* coat, and a girdle. *Exodus.*

Infant Albion lay
In mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride. *Tickell.*

BROI'DERY. *n.s.* [from *broider*.] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloth.

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove,
The breast to Kenna sacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickell.*

BROIL. *n.s.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou didst leave it. *Shakespeare.*

He has sent the sword both of civil *broils*, and publick war, amongst us. *Wake.*

Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys,
The *broils* of drunkards, and the lust of boys. *Granville.*

To BROIL. *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*. *Dryd.*

To BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat.

Where have you been *broiling*?
——Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakespeare.*

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been *broiling* in the sun, had the world lasted from all eternity. *Cheyne.*

To BROKE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* seems inclined to derive it from *To break*, because *broken* men turn factors or *brokers*. *Casaubon*, from *πρᾶττειν*. *Skinner* thinks, again, that it may be contracted from *procurer*. Mr. *Lye* more probably deduces it from bꞃuccan, Sax. to be busy.] To transact business for others, or by others. It is used generally in reproach.

He does, indeed,
And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakesp.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men should wait upon others necessity; *broke* by servants and instruments to draw them on. *Bacon.*

BRO'KING. *particip. adj.* Practised by brokers.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakespeare.*

BRO'KEN. [*particip. pass.* of *break*.]

Preserve men's wits from being *broken* with the very bent of so long attention. *Hooker.*

BRO'KEN MEAT. *n.s.* Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at small charges; only with the *broken meat*, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

BRO'KENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *broken* and *heart*.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

He hath sent me to bind up the *brokenhearted*. *Isaiah.*

BRO'KENLY. *adv.* [from *broken*.] Without any regular series.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly; intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill.*

BRO'KER. *n.s.* [from *To broke*.]

1. A factor; one that does business for another; one that makes bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no stock of their own, set up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and selling there, and commonly abusing both sides, to make out a little paultry gain. *Temple.*

Some South sea *broker*, from the city,
Will purchase me, the more 's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waste,
To fit them to his vulgar taste. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old household goods.

3. A pimp; a match-maker.

A goodly *broker*!
Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines;
To whisper and conspire against my youth? *Shak.*

In chusing for yourself, you shew'd your judgment,
Which being shallow, you shall give me leave
To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shakesp.*

BRO'KERAGE. *n.s.* [from *broker*.] The pay or reward of a broker. See BROCAGE.

BRO'NCHOCELE. *n.s.* [βρογχοκήλη.] A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the *bronchus*. *Quincy.*

BRO'NCHIAL. } *adj.* [βρόγχος.] Belonging
BRO'NCHICK. } to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the *bronchial* or pulmonary vessels, and may soon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both the lobes. *Arbuthnot.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. *n.s.* [βρόγχος and τέμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation in a quinsey. *Quincy.*

The operation of *bronchotomy* is an incision into the aspera-arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any tumour compressing the larynx. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BROND. *n.s.* See BRAND. A sword.

Foolish old man, said then the pagan wroth,
That weenest words or charms may force withstand;
Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for troth,
That I can carve with this enchanted *brond*. *Spenser.*

BRONTO'LOGY. *n.s.* [βροντὴ and λογία.] A dissertation upon thunder. *Dict.*

BRONZE. *n.s.* [*bronze*, Fr.]

1. Brass.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope.*

2. Relief, or statue, cast in brass.

I view with anger and disdain,
How little gives thee joy and pain;
A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root,
A shell, a butterfly can do 't. *Prior.*

BROOCH. *n.s.* [*broke*, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels.——
Your *brooches*, pearls, and owches. *Shakespeare.*

Richly suited, but unseasonable; just like the *brooch* and the toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakespeare.*

I know him well; he is the *brooch*, indeed,
And gem of all the nation. *Shakespeare.*

2. [With painters.] A painting all of one colour. *Dict.*

To BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious show
Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar, ever shall
Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shakespeare.*

To BROOD. *v. n.* [bꞃæban, Sax.]

1. To sit as on eggs; to hatch them.

Thou from the first
Wast present, and, with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like sat'st *brooding* on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant. *Milton.*

Here nature spreads her fruitful sweetness round,
Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy,
Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they *brood*, instruct, and educate,
And make provision for the future state. *Dryden.*

Find out some uncouth cell,
Where *brooding* darkness spreads his jealous wings,
And the night raven sings. *Milton.*

3. To remain long in anxiety, or solicitous thought.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

As rejoicing misers
Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold. *Smith.*

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Clinias, as if there were ever amongst nations a *brooding* of a war, and that there is no sure league but impuissance to do hurt. *Bacon.*

To BROOD. *v. a.* To cherish by care.

Of crowds afraid, yet anxious when alone,
You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

BROOD. *n.s.* [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny. It is now hardly used of human beings, but in contempt.

The heavenly father keep his *brood*
From foul infection of so great a vice. *Fairfax.*

With terrours and with clamours compass'd round,
Of mine own *brood*, that on my bowels feed. *Milt.*

Or any other of that heavenly *brood*,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some good. *Milton.*

Ælian discourses of storks, and their affection toward their *brood*, whom they instruct to fly. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Thing bred; species generated.

Have you forgotten Lybia's burning wastes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison? *Addison.*

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to see the different workings of instinct in a hen followed by a brood of ducks.

4. Something brought forth; a production.
Such things become the hatch and *brood* of time. *Shakespeare.*

5. The act of covering the eggs.
Something 's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on *brood*;
And I doubt the hatch and the disclose
Will be some danger. *Shakespeare.*

BRO'ODY. *adj.* [from *brood.*] In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit.
The common hen, all the while she is *broody*, sits, and leads her chickens, and uses a voice which we call clocking. *Ray.*

BROOK. *n. s.* [bnoc, or bnoca, Sax.] A running water, less than a river.
A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland *brook*
Into the main of waters. *Shakespeare.*
Or many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the *brook*; in memory,
Of monument to ages. *Milton.*
And to Cephisus' *brook* their way pursue;
The stream was troubled, but the ford they knew. *Dryden.*
Springs make little rivulets; those united, make *brooks*; and those coming together, make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea. *Locke.*

To BROOK. *v. a.* [bnucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to support.
Even they, which *brook* it worst that men should tell them of their duties, when they are told the same by a law, think very well and reasonably of it. *Hooker.*
A thousand more mischances than this one
Have learned me to *brook* this patiently. *Shakesp.*
How use doth breed a habit in a man!
This shadowy desart, unfrequented woods,
I better *brook* than flourishing peopled towns. *Shak.*
Heav'n, the seat of bliss,
Brooks not the works of violence and war. *Milton.*
Most men can much rather *brook* their being reputed knaves, than for their honesty be accounted fools. *South.*
Restraint thou wilt not *brook*; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not trusted as your guard. *Dryd.*

To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.
He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid; because he could not *brook* that the worthy prince Plangus was, by his chosen Tiridates, preferred before him. *Sidney*

BRO'OKLIME. *n. s.* [*becabunga*, Lat.] A sort of water speedwell, very common in ditches.

BROOM. *n. s.* [*genista*; bnom, Saxon.]
1. A small tree.
Ev'n humble *broom* and osiers have their use,
And shade for sheep, and food for flocks, produce. *Dryden.*
2. A besom: so called from the matter of which it is sometimes made.
Not a mouse
Shall disturb this hallow'd house;
I am sent with *broom* before,
To sweep the dust behind the door. *Shak.*
If they came into the best apartment, to set any thing in order, they were saluted with a *broom*. *Arbuthnot.*

BROOMLAND. *n. s.* [*broom* and *land.*] Land that bears broom.
I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, by being put into *broomlands*. *Mortimer.*

BROOMSTAFF. *n. s.* [from *broom* and *staff.*] The staff to which the *broom* is bound; the handle of a besom.
They fell on; I made good my place: at length they came to the *broomstaff* with me: I defied 'em still. *Shakespeare.*
From the age
That children tread this worldly stage,
Broomstaff or poker they bestride,
And round the parlour love to ride. *Prior.*
Sir Roger pointed at something behind the door, which I found to be an old *broomstaff*. *Spectator.*

BRO'OMSTICK. *n. s.* The same as broomstaff.
When I beheld this, I sighed, and said within myself, SURELY MORTAL MAN IS A BROOMSTICK! *Swift's Meditations on a Broomstick.*

BROOMY. *adj.* [from *broom.*] Full of broom.
If land grow mossy or *broomy*, then break it up again. *Mortimer.*
The youth with *broomy* stumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place. *Swift.*

BROTH. *n. s.* [bnoð, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled.
You may make the *broth* for two days, and take the one half every day. *Bacon.*
Instead of light deserts and luscious froth,
Our author treats to-night with Spartan *broth*. *Southerne.*
If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats *broth*, the infant will suck the *broth*, almost unaltered. *Arbuthnot.*

BRO'THEL. } *n. s.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A
BRO'THELHOUSE. } house of lewd entertainment; a bawdyhouse.
Perchance
I saw him enter such a house of sale,
Videlicet, a *brothel*. *Shakespeare.*
Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
Ere made the common *brothels* of the town:
There virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd. *Dryden.*
From its old ruins *brothelhouses* rise,
Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys. *Dryden.*
The libertine retires to the stews and to the *brothel*. *Rogers.*

BRO'THER. *n. s.* [bnoðen, bnoðon, Sax.] Plural, *brothers*, or *brethren*.
1. One born of the same father and mother.
Be sad, good *brothers*;
Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the fashion on. *Shakesp.*
Whilst kin their kin, *brother* the *brother* foils,
Like ensigns all against like ensigns bend. *Daniel.*
These two are *brethren*, Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins. *Milton.*
Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very easy to form the ideas of *brothers*. *Locke.*
2. Any one closely united; associate.
We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my *brother*. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession.
He also that is slothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waster. *Proverbs.*
I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my *brother* to offend. *Corinthians.*
4. *Brother* is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD. *n. s.* [from *brother* and *hood.*]
1. The state or quality of being a brother.
This deep disgrace of *brotherhood*
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shak.*
Finds *brotherhood* in thee no sharper spur? *Shak.*
So it be a right to govern, whether you call it supreme fatherhood, or supreme *brotherhood*, will be all one, provided we know who has it. *Locke.*
2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.
There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George, erected by parliament, consisting of thirteen the most noble and worthy persons. *Bacon.*
3. A class of men of the same kind.
He was sometimes so engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as conspicuous as any of the *brotherhood*. *Addison.*

BRO'THERLY. *adj.* [from *brother.*] Natural; such as becomes or beseems a brother.
He was a priest, and looked for a priest's reward; which was our *brotherly* love, and the good of our souls and bodies. *Bacon.*
Though more our money than our cause
Their *brotherly* assistance draws. *Denham.*
They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their superiours, and embracing one another in *brotherly* piety and concord. *Addison.*

BRO'THERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.
I speak but *brotherly* of him; but should I anatomise him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep. *Shakespeare.*

BROUGHT. [*participle passive* of *bring.*]
The Turks forsook the walls, and could not be *brought* again to the assault. *Knolles.*
The instances *brought* by our author are but slender proofs. *Locke.*

BROW. *n. s.* [bnopa, Saxon.]
1. The arch of hair over the eye.
'Tis now the hour which all to rest allow,
And sleep sits heavy upon every *brow*. *Dryden.*
2. The forehead.
She could have run, and waddled about;
For even the day before she broke her *brow*. *Shak.*
So we some antique hero's strength
Learn by his launce's weight and length;
As these vast beams express the beast,
Whose shady *brows* alive they drest. *Waller.*
3. The general air of the countenance.
Then call them to our presence, face to face,
And frowning *brow* to *brow*. *Shakespeare.*
Though all things foul would bear the *brows* of grace,
Yet grace must still look so. *Shakespeare.*
4. The edge of any high place.
The earl, nothing dismayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the *brow* or hanging of a hill. *Bacon.*
On the *brow* of the hill, beyond that city, they were somewhat perplexed by espying the French embassador, with the king's coach, and others attending him. *Wotton.*
Them with fire, and hostile arms,
Fearless assault; and to the *brow* of heav'n
Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss. *Milton.*

To BROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.
Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly crofts
That *brow* this bottom glade. *Milton.*

To BRO'WBEAT. *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat.*] To depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty looks.
It is not for a magistrate to frown upon *browbeat*, those who are hearty and exact in their ministry; and, with a grave nod, to call a resolved zeal want of prudence. *South.*
What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious *browbeatings* and scorns of great men? *L'Estrange.*
Count Tariff endeavoured to *browbeat* the plaintiff, while he was speaking; but though he was not so impudent as the count, he was every whit as sturdy. *Addison.*
I will not be *browbeaten* by the supercilious looks of my adversaries. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

BRO'WBOUND. *adj.* [from *brow* and *bound.*] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.
In that day's feats,
He prov'd the best man i' th' field; and, for his meed,
Was *brow-bound* with the oak. *Shakespeare.*

Bro'wsick. *adj.* [from *brown* and *sick.*] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you
May kindle nature in our *brownsick* crew. *Suckling.*

BROWN. *adj.* [bpun, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in high Dutch, is called *braun*; in the Netherlands, *bruyun*; in French, *coleur brune*; in Italian, *bruno*. *Peacham.*

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner*. *Shakespeare.*

From whence high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'ercharging shades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

Long untravell'd heaths,
With desolation *brown*, he wanders waste. *Thomson.*

Bro'wnbill. *n. s.* [from *brown* and *bill.*] The ancient weapon of the English foot; why it is called *brown*, I have not discovered; but we now say *brown musket* from it.

And *brownbills*, levied in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee. *Hudibras.*

Bro'wnish. *adj.* [from *brown.*] Somewhat brown.

A *brownish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely. *Woodward.*

Bro'wnness. *n. s.* [from *brown.*] A brown colour.

She would confess the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of Musidorus's face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney.*

Bro'wnstudy. *n. s.* [from *brown* and *study.*] Gloomy meditations; study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowsiness and *brownstudies*; or, if brisk and active, they lay themselves out wholly in making common places. *Norris.*

To **BROWSE.** *v. a.* [*brouser*, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs.

And being down, is trod in the dirt
Of cattle, and *browsed*, and foully hurt. *Spenser.*

Thy palate then did deign
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge:
Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shakespeare.*

To **Browse.** *v. n.* To feed: it is used with the particle *on.*

The love feared away two of my best sheep; if any where I have them, 'tis by the sea-side, *browsing on* ivy. *Shakespeare.*

A goat, hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard; so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a *browsing upon* the leaves. *L'Estrange.*

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,
Browse on the shrub, and crop the budding trees. *Blackmore.*

The Greeks were the descendants of savages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browsing on* herbage, like cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

Browse. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioness the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browse*. *Dryd.*

On that cloud-piercing hill,
Plinlimmon, from afar, the traveller kens,
Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby *browse*
Grow pendent. *Philips.*

To **BRUISE.** *v. a.* [*briser*, Fr.] To crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by any weight; to beat into gross powder; to beat together coarsely.

Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,
Bruis'd underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shakesp.*

And fix far deeper in his head their stings,
Than temporal death shall *bruise* the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he redeems. *Milton.*

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And stars with rocks together crush'd and *bruis'd*. *Waller.*

They beat their breasts with many a *bruising* blow,
Till they turn livid, and corrupt the snow. *Dryd.*

Bruise. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
This fit for *bruise*, and that for blood. *Hudibras.*

I since have labour'd
To bind the *bruises* of a civil war,
And stop the issues of their wasting blood. *Dryd.*

Bru'iselwort. *n. s.* An herb; the same with Comfrey.

BRUIT. *n. s.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was slain. *Sidney.*

Upon some *bruits* he apprehended a fear, which moved him to send to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayward.*

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,
As common *bruit* doth put it. *Shakespeare.*

To **Bruit.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in use.

His death,
Being *bruited* once, took fire and heat away
From the best tempered courage in his troops. *Shakespeare.*

It was *bruited*, that I meant nothing less than to go to Guiana. *Raleigh.*

Bru'mal. *adj.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* solstice, it hath been observed, even unto a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests. *Brown.*

Brun, Bran, Brown, Bourn, Burn, are all derived from the Saxon, bopn, boupn, bpunna, bupna; all signifying a river or brook. *Gibson.*

Brune'tt. *n. s.* [*brunette*, French.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and the *brunettes*. *Addison.*

Bru'nion. *n. s.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*

Bru'nt. *n. s.* [*brunst*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence.

From a choice rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture him. *Sidney.*

God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy pray'r,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst t' allay
After the *brunt* of battle. *Milton.*

Faithful ministers are to stand and endure the *brunt*: a common soldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the standard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; stroke.

A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long
In the close covert of his guileful eyen,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the *brunt* so strong. *Spenser.*

The friendly rug preserv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from bruise or wound,
Like featherbed betwixt a wall,
And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH. *n. s.* [*brosse*, Fr. from *bruscus*, Lat.]

1. An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or soil. It is generally made of bristles set in wood.

a. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this armies all the pencils and *brushes* of the town against me? *Stilling fleet.*

With a small *brush* you must smear the glue well upon the joint of each piece. *Moxon.*

3. A rude assault; a shock; rough treatment; which, by the same metaphor, we call a *scouring*.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war. *Shak.*

It could not be possible, that, upon so little a *brush* as Waller had sustained, he could not be able to follow and disturb the king. *Clarendon.*

Else, when we put it to the push,
They had not giv'n us such a *brush*. *Hudibras.*

To **Brush.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sweep or rub with a brush.

If he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing old signs: he *brushes* his hat o' morning; what should that bode? *Shakespeare.*

2. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.

The wrathful beast about him turned light,
And him so rudely passing by, did *brush*
With his long tail, that horse and man to ground
did rush. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Has Somnus *brush'd* thy eyelids with his rod? *Dryden.*

His son Cupavo *brush'd* the briny flood,
Upon his stern a brawny centaur stood. *Dryden.*

High o'er the billows flew the massy load,
And near the ship came thund'ring on the floods;
It almost *brush'd* the helm. *Pope.*

3. To paint with a brush.

You have commissioned me to paint your face, and I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of brushing; to sweep.

And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blow. *Milton.*

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers must empty themselves, ought to have so spacious a surface, that as much water may be continually *brushed* off by the winds, and exhaled by the sun, as, besides what falls again, is brought into it by all the rivers. *Bentley.*

5. To move as the brush.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes. *Dryden.*

To **Brush.** *v. n.*

1. To move with haste: a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor wept his fate, nor cast a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regardless by. *Dryden.*

The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in their way;
Yet off they *brush'd*, both foot and horse. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to skim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And, *brushing* o'er, adds motion to the pool. *Dryd.*

Bru'sher. *n. s.* [from *brush.*] He that uses a brush.

Sir Henry Wotton used to say, that critics were like *brushers* of noblemen's cloaths. *Bacon.*

Bru'shwood. *n. s.* [from *brush* and *wood.* I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *browse-wood.*] Rough, low, close, shrubby thickets; small wood fit for fire.

It smokes, and then with trembling breath she blows,
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arose.

With *brushwood*, and with chips, she strengthens the fire,
And adds at last the boughs of rotten trees. *Dryden.*

Bru'shy. *adj.* [from *brush.*] Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

I suspected, that it might have proceeded from some small unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *brushy* substance of the nerve, from the knife wherewith it was cut. *Boyle.*

To Bru'stle. *v. n.* [bjarpchian, Sax.] To crackle; to make a small noise. *Skinner.*

Bru'tal. *adj.* [*brutal*, French; from *brute.*]

1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in common with brutes.

There is no opposing *brutal* force to the stratagems of human reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

The *brutal* business of the war
Is manag'd by thy dreadful servants care. *Dryden.*

Bru'tality. *n. s.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageness; churlishness; inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion, of *brutality*. *Locke.*

To Bru'talize. *v. n.* [*brutaliser*, Fr.] To grow brutal or savage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance. *Addison.*

To Bru'talize. *v. a.* To make brutal or savage.

Bru'tally. *adv.* [from *brutal.*] Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE. *adj.* [*brutus*, Latin.]

1. Senseless; unconscious.

Nor yet are we so low and base as their atheism would depress us; not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth, whose final inherit nce is death and corruption. *Bentley.*

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make use of this artificial way, of making divers motions to have several significations, to call, warn, chide, cherish, threaten. *Holder.*

In the promulgation of the Mosaick law, if so much as a *brute* beast touched the mountain, it was to be struck through with a dart. *South.*

3. Bestial; in common with beasts.

Then to subdue, and quell, through all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannic pow'r. *Milton.*

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philosopher, who ne'er has prov'd
The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

Brute. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An irrational creature; a creature without reason; a savage.

What may this mean? Language of man pronounc'd
By tongue of *brute*, and human sense express'd! *Milton.*

To those three present impulses, of sense, memory, and instinct, most, if not all, the sagacities of *brutes* may be reduced. *Hale.*

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatick, or amphibious. I call those aerial which have wings, wherewith they can support themselves in the air: terrestrial are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth; aquatick are those, whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page prescrib'd, their present state;
From *brutes* what men, from men what spirits know:
Or who could suffer being here below? *Pope.*

To Brute. *v. a.* [written ill for *bruit.*] To report.

This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heaviness. *Knolles.*

Bru'teness. *n. s.* [from *brute.*] Brutality: a word not now used.

Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *bruteness* shend'st thy comely age. *Spenser.*

To Bru'tify. *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To make a man a brute.

O thou fallacious woman! am I then *brutified*?
Ay, I feel it here; I sprout, I bud, I am ripe horn mad. *Congreve.*

Bru'tish. *adj.* [from *brute.*]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; savage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others. *Grew.*

3. Gross; carnal.

For thou thyself hast been a libertine,
As sensual as the *brutish* sting itself. *Shakespeare.*

After he has slept himself into some use of himself, by much ado he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the same *brutish* scene. *South.*

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not so *brutish*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooker.*

Bru'tishly. *adv.* [from *brutish.*] In the manner of a brute; savagely; irrationally; grossly.

I am not so diffident of myself, as *brutishly* to submit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

For a man to found a confident practice upon a disputable principle, is *brutishly* to outrun his reason. *South.*

Bru'tishness. *n. s.* [from *brutish.*] Brutality; savageness.

All other courage, besides that, is not true valour, but *brutish* fury. *Spenser.*

Bry'ony. *n. s.* [*bryonia*, Latin.] A plant.

Bub. *n. s.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquor.

Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port, and double *bub*,
And settles in the humdrum club. *Prior.*

Bu'bble. *n. s.* [*bobbel*, Dutch.]

1. A small bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemisphere; air within, and a little drop of water without: and it seemeth somewhat strange, that the air should rise so swiftly, while it is in the water, and when it cometh to the top, should be stayed by so weak a cover as that of the *bubble* is. *Bacon.*

The colours of *bubbles*, with which children play, are various, and change their situation variously, without any respect to confine or shadow. *Newton.*

2. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness; any thing that is more specious than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly upon the strength of the proffer lying there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the lady Margaret. *Bacon.*

Then a soldier,
Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakespeare.*

War, he sung, is toil and trouble,
Honour but an empty *bubble*,
Fighting still, and still destroying. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a false show.

The nation then too late will find,
Directors promises but wind,
South-sea at best a mighty *bubble*. *Swift.*

4. The person cheated.

Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide;
Cany 's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;
Yet why this great excess of trouble? *Prior.*

He has been my *bubble* these twenty years, and, to my certain knowledge, understands no more of his own affairs, than a child in swaddling clothes. *Arbuthnot.*

To Bu'bble. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise in bubbles.

Alas! a crimson river of warm blood,
Like to a *bubbling* fountain stirr'd with wind,
Doth rise and fall. *Shakespeare.*

Adder's fork, and blind-worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing:
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a hell-broth boil and *bubble*. *Shakespeare.*

Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears. *Dyche.*

The same spring sustain at some times a very manifest remission of its heat; at others, as manifest an increase of it; yea, sometimes to such excess, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat. *Woodward.*

2. To run with a gentle noise.

For thee the *bubbling* springs appear'd to mourn,
And whispering pines made vows for thy return. *Dryden.*

Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirsty swain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sunshine to the bee,
Are half so charming as thy sight to me. *Pope.*

To Bu'bble. *v. a.* To cheat: a cant word.

He tells me, with great passion, that she has *bubbled* him out of his youth, and has drilled him on to five and fifty. *Addison.*

Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young heir better with a toy. *Arbuthnot.*

Bu'bbler. *n. s.* [from *bubble.*] A cheat.

What words can suffice to express, how infinitely I esteem you, dear sir, the greatest in this part of the world; above all the Jews, robbers, and *bubblers*! *Digby & Pope.*

Bu'bby. *n. s.* A woman's breast.

Foh! fy thee, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fellow, so much govern'd by a doting old woman; why don't you go and suck the *lady*? *Arbuthnot.*

Bu'bo. *n. s.* [Lat. from βουβών, the groin.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Quincy.*

I lapunated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured dilation. *Wiseman.*

Bubonoce'le. *n. s.* [Lat. from βουβών, the groin, and κήλη, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin. *Quincy.*

When the intestine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muscles into the groin, it is called *bronchocele*, or it into the scrotum, *scrotalis*: these two, though the first only is properly so called, are commonly the name of *bubonocele*. *Sharp.*

Bu'bukle. *n. s.* A red pimple.

His face is all *bubukles*, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakespeare.*

Bucani'ers. *n. s.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates of America.

Buccella'tion. *n. s.* [*buccella*, a mouthful, Lat.] In some chymical authors, signifies a dividing into large pieces. *Harris.*

Buck. *n. s.* [*bauche*, Germ. suds, or lye.]

1. The liquor in which clothes are washed.

Buck!

Buck! I would I could wash myself of the *buck*: I warrant you, buck, and of the season too it shall appear. *Shakespeare.*

2. The clothes washed in the liquor.

Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home. *Shakespeare.*

BUCK. *n. s.* [*bruch*, Welsh; *bock*, Dutch; *bouc*, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals.

Bucks, goats, and the like, are said to be tripping or saliant, that is, going or leaping. *Peacham.*

To BUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash clothes.

Here is a basket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bucking*. *Shakespeare.*

To BUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.

The chief time of setting traps, is in their *bucking* time. *Mortimer.*

BU'CKBASKET. *n. s.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

They conveyed me into a *buckbasket*; rammed me in with foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins. *Shakespeare.*

BU'CKBEAN. *n. s.* [*bocksboonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a sort of trefoil.

The bitter nauseous plants, as centaury, *buckbean*, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infusion. *Floyer.*

BU'CKET. *n. s.* [*baquet*, French.]

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.

Now is this golden crown like a deep well,
That owes two *buckets*, filling one another;
The emptier ever dancing in the air,
The other down unseen, and full of water. *Shak.*

If the *buckets* are likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with *buckets*. *Bentley.*

2. The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Now streets grow throng'd, and busy as by day,
Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire,
Some cut the pipes, and some the engine play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.
Dryden.

The porringers, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring show,
To a less noble substitute chang'd,
Were now but leath'rn *buckets* rang'd. *Swift.*

BU'CKLE. *n. s.* [*bucel*, Welsh, and the same in the Armorick; *boucle*, French.]

1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another.

Her fined slippers for the cold,
With *buckles* of the purest gold. *Shakspeare.*

The chlamys was a sort of short cloak tied with a *buckle*, commonly to the right shoulder. *Arbuck.*

Three feal-tings, which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast *buckle* for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state.

The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig; the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Spectator.*

That live long wig, which Gorgon's self might own,
Eternal *buckle* takes in Parian stone. *Pope.*

To BU'CKLE. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a buckle.

Like saphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.
Shakespeare.

France, whose armour conscience *buckled* on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. *Shak.*

Thus ever, when I *buckle* on my helmet,
Thy fears afflict thee. *Philips.*

When you carry your master's riding coat, wrap your own in it, and *buckle* them up close with a strap. *Swift.*

2. To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.

The Saracen, this hearing, rose amain,
And catching up in haste his three square shield,
And shining helmet, soon him *buckled* to the field.
Spenser.

3. To join in battle.

The lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were *buckled* with them in front. *Hayward.*

4. To confine.

How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage!
That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakespeare.*

To BU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]

1. To bend; to bow.

The wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakespeare.*

2. *To buckle to.* To apply to; to attend. See the *active*, 2d sense.

Now a covetous old crafty knave,
At dead of night, shall raise his son, and cry,
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie!
Go, *buckle to* the law. *Dryden.*

This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by laziness unbent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavouring to make them *buckle to* the thing proposed. *Locke.*

3. *To buckle with.* To engage with; to encounter; to join in a close fight, like men locked or buckled together.

For single combat, thou shalt *buckle with* me.
Shakespeare.

Yet thou, they say, for marriage dost provide;
Is this an age to *buckle with* a bride? *Dryden.*

BU'CKLER. *n. s.* [*bwccled*, Welsh; *boucher*, Fr.] A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm.

He took my arms, and while I force'd my way
Through troops of foes, which did our passage stay;
My *buckler* o'er my aged father cast,
Still fighting, still defending, as I past. *Dryden.*

The same flattering compliment the emperors as the Romans did dictator Fabius, when they called him the *buckler* of Rome. *Addison.*

To BU'CKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend.

Fear not, sweet wench, they shall not touch thee, Kate;
I'll *buckler* thee against a million. *Shakespeare.*

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falsehood with a pedigree? *Shakesp.*

BU'CKLER-THORN. *n. s.* Christ's thorn.

BU'CKMAST. *n. s.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.

BU'CKRAM. *n. s.* [*bougran*, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by taylors and staymakers.

I have peppered two of them; two, I am sure, I have paid, two rogues in *buckram* suits. *Shakesp.*

BU'CKRAMS. *n. s.* The same with *wild garlick.*

BU'CKSHORN PLANTAIN. *n. s.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant. *Miller.*

BU'CKTHORN. *n. s.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. supposed to be so called from bucc, Sax. the belly.] A tree that bears a purging berry.

BU'CKWHEAT. *n. s.* [*buckweitz*, Germ. *fagopyrum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BUCO'LICK. *adj.* [βουκολικὸς, from βουκόλος, a cowherd.] Pastoral.

BUD. *n. s.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou was want to be,
See as thou was want to see:
Dian's *bud* o'er Cupid's flower
Hath such force and blessed power. *Shakesp.*

Writers say, as the most forward *bud*
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the *bud*,
Losing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakespeare.*

When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,
Why do you to her garland join
The meanest *bud* that falls from mine? *Prior.*

Insects wound the tender *buds*, with a long hole low trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole, with a sharp corroding liquor, that causeth a swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice. *Bentley.*

To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young shoots, or gems.

Bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of the field. *Ecclus.*

2. To rise as a gem from the stalk.

There the fruit, that was to be gathered from such a conflux quickly *budded* out. *Clarendon.*

Heav'n gave him all at once, then snatch'd away;
Ere mortals all his beauties could survey;
Just like that flower that *buds* and withers in a day.
Dryden.

Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd
And felt for *budding* horns on their smooth foreheads rear'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*

3. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young *budding* virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shakesp.*

To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graft by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largest is much improved by *budding* upon a peach stock. *Temple.*

To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place: a low word.

All your prisoners are
In the lime grove, which weathersends your cell,
They cannot *budge* till your release. *Shakespeare.*

The mouse ne'er shunn'd the cat, as they did *budge*
From rascals worse than they. *Shakespeare.*

I thought th' had'st scorn'd to *budge*
For fear. *Hudibras.*

BUDGE. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; stiff; formal.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those *budge* doctors of the stoick fure. *Milton.*

BUDGE. *n. s.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs. *Dict.*

BU'DGER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place.

Let the first *budger* die the other's slave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shakespeare.*

BU'DGET. *n. s.* [*bogette*, French.]

1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.

If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the sowskin *budget*;
Then my account I well may give,
And in the stocks avouch it. *Shakespeare.*

Sir Robert Clifford, in whose bosom, or *budget*, most of Perkin's secrets were laid up, was come into England. *Bacon.*

His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. It is used for a store, or stock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him. *L'Estrange.*

BUFF. *n. s.* [from *buffalo*.]

1. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, and military accoutrements.

A ropy chain of rheums, a visage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of *buff*. *Dryden.*

2. The skins of elks and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.

3. A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.

A fiend, a fairy, pitiless and rough,
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in *buff*. *Shakesp.*

To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike: it is a word not in use.

There was a shock,
To have *buff'd* out the blood
From aught but a block. *Ben Jonson.*

BUFFALO. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become the unworthy browse
Of *buffaloes*, salt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryden.*

BUFFET. *n. s.* [*buffeto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myself, and go to *buffets*, for moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. *Shakespeare.*

A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Has ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakespeare.*

Go, baffled coward, lest I run upon thee,
And with one *buffet* lay thy structure low. *Milton.*

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the son of Neptune, stunn'd
With these repeated *buffets*, quits the ground.
Dryden.

BUFFET, *n. s.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to shew, in a room of entertainment.

The rich *buffet* well-colour'd serpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face. *Pope.*

To BUFFET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; he so *buffets* himself on the forehead, crying, Peer out, peer out! that any madness, I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness. *Shakespeare.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fist of France. *Shakesp.*

The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside. *Shakesp.*

Instantly I plung'd into the sea,
And *buffeting* the billows to her rescue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine.
Otway.

To BUFFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

BUFFETER. *n. s.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer; one that buffets.

BUFFLE. *n. s.* [*bouffle*, Fr.] The same with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

To BUFFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *baffling*, well-meaning mortal, Psyrides, who is usually under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

BUFFLEHEADED. *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head*.] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUFFOON. *n. s.* [*buffon*, French.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures; a jackpudding.

No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvassed on a publick stage, and become the sport of *buffoons*. *Watts.*

2. A man that practises indecent raillery.

It is the nature of drolls and *buffoons*, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others. *L'Estrange.*

The bold *buffoon*, where'er they tread the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with jest obscene.
Garth.

BUFFOONERY. *n. s.* [from *buffoon*.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion, of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*. *Locke.*

2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent, improperly, on the first syllable.

Where publick ministers encourage *buffoonery*, it is no wonder if buffoons set up for publick ministers. *L'Estrange.*

And while it lasts, let *buffoonery* succeed,
To make us laugh; for never was more need.
Dryden.

BUG. *n. s.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. In the following passage, wings are erroneously ascribed to it.

Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings.
Pope.

BUG. } *n. s.* [It is derived by some
BUGBEAR. } from *big*, by others from *pug*; *bug*, in Welsh, has the same meaning.] A frightful object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen: generally now used for a false terrour to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly *bug* their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign.
Fairy Queen.

Sir, spare your threats;
The *bug* which you would fright me with, I seek.
Shakespeare.

Hast not slept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it sleep? a *bugbear* take him. *Shakesp.*

We have a horrour for uncouth monsters; but, upon experience, all these *bugs* grow familiar and easy to us. *L'Estrange.*

Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, sink deep, 'tis not easy, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke.*

To the world, no *bugbear* is so great,
As want of figure, and a small estate. *Pope.*

BUGGINESS. *n. s.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.

BUGGY. *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE. } *n. s.* [from bugen, Sax.
BUGLEHORN. } to bend, *Skinner*; from *bucula*, Lat. a heifer, *Junius*; from *bugle*, the bonasus, *Lye*.] A hunting horn.

Then took that squire an hoary *bugle* small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And tassels gay. *Fairy Queen.*

I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my *bugle* in an invisible baldrick. *Shakesp.*

He gave his *bugle* horn a blast,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide.
Tickel.

BUGLE. *n. s.* A shining bead of black glass.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfum'd for a lady's chamber. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your *bugle* eye balls, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shak.*

BUGLE. *n. s.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BUGLE. *n. s.* A sort of wild ox.
Phillips's World of Words.

BUGLOSS. *n. s.* [from *buglossum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD. *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built*. [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To raise from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.

Thou shalt not *build* an house unto my name.
Chronicles.

When usurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and bawds do churches *build*. *Shak.*

2. To raise in any laboured form.

When the head-dress was *built* up in a couple of cones and spires, which stood so excessively high on the side of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dress, appeared like a Colossus upon putting it on. *Spectator.*

3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.

Love *built* on beauty, soon as beauty, dies;
Chooseth face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne.*

I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. *v. n.*

1. To play the architect.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*

2. To depend on; to rest on.

By a man's authority, we here understand the force which his word hath for the assurance of another's mind, that *buildeth* upon it. *Hooker.*

Some *build* rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own proceedings. *Bacon.*

Even those who had not trusted of your favours, yet *built* so much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loss of their expectations. *Dryden.*

This is certainly a much surer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think. *Addison.*

BUILDER. *n. s.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* rash;
They found, they felt, they had a load of bliss.
Sidney.

When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple built by Solomon, should behold how far it exceeded the second, which had not the ornaments, the roof of fine cedar, the purple, embroidered, with curtains, to wipe away. *Hooker.*

Mark of our fortune now, as it were meant
To assure the *builder*, and his choice prevent.
Denham.

Heavenly nymphs with lengthen'd honour let her spread,
And, by her greatness, show what *builder's* fame.
Prior.

BUILDING. *n. s.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice.

Thy sumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a mass of publick treasure. *Shakespeare.*

View not this spire by measure given
To *buildings* rais'd by common hands:
That fabrick rises high as heav'n,
Whose basis on devotion stands. *Prior.*

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the *buildings* or statues that are still extant. *Addison.*

BUILT. *n. s.* [from *build*.]

1. The form; the structure.

As is the *built*, so different is the sight;
Their mountain shot is on our hulls oblique'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullet light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.
Dryden.

2. Species of building.

There is hardly any country, which has so little shipping as Ireland, the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this *built*. *Temple.*

BULB. *n. s.* [from *bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

If we conſider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exteriour membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or ſtrong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*

BULBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The ſame with *bulbous*. *Diſt.*

BUL'BOUS. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; conſiſting of bulbs; having round or roundiſh knobs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirſute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the ſap haſteneth more to the air and ſun. *Bacon.*

Set up your traps for vermin, eſpecially amongſt your *bulbous* roots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Their leaves, after they are ſwelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again cloſe to the ſtalk. *Ray on the Creat.*

To BULGE. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*: *bilge* was the lower part of the ſhip, where it ſwelled out; from bilg, Sax a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ſhip was toſt,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was loſt.
Dryden.

2. To jut out.

The tide, or part of the ſide of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is ſaid to batter, or hang over the foundation.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

BU'LIMY. *n. ſ.* [βυλιμία, from βοῦς, an ox, and λιμὸς, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldneſs of the extremities. *Dict.*

BULK. *n. ſ.* [*bulke*, Dutch, the breaſt, or largeſt part of a man.]

1. Magnitude of material ſubſtance; maſs.

Againſt theſe forces there were prepared near one hundred ſhips; not ſo great indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more ſerviceable.
Bacon's War with Spain.

The Spaniards and Portugueſe have ſhips of great *bulk*; but fitter for the merchant than the man of war, for burden than for battle. *Raleigh.*

Though an animal arrives at its full growth at two or three years, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* but in the laſt period of life. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Size; quantity.

Things, I ſuppoſe, cannot enter into the mind as they no doubt are themſelves, and by their own natural ſize take eaſe into the apprehenſion, but they are taken in by their parts. *South.*

3. The groſs; the majority; the main maſs.

Thoſe very points, in which theſe wiſe men diſagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are point in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Carriage is property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes ſlow marches, and its due power a wary attendant. *Swift.*

The *bulk* of the debt muſt be leſſened gradually. *Swift.*

4. Main fabrick.

He raiſed a figh ſo piteous and profound,
That it did ſeem to ſhatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The main part of a ſhip's cargo; as, to *break bulk*, is to open the cargo.

BULK. *n. ſ.* [from *bielke*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here ſtand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home. *Shak.*

The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*, and brought out the rope to the company. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

BU'LKHEAD. *n. ſ.* A partition made acroſs a ſhip, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*

BU'LKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *bulky*.] Greatneſs of ſtature, or ſize.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot ſerve inſtead of money, becauſe of its *bulkineſs*, and change of its quantity. *Locke.*

BU'LKY. *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great ſize or ſtature.

Latreus, the *bulkieſt* of the double race,
Whom the ſpoil'd arms of ſlain Haleſus grace.
Dryden.

Huge Telephus, a formidable page,
Cries vengeance; and Oreſtes' *bulky* rage,
Unſatisfy'd with margins cloſely writ,
Foams o'er the covers. *Dryden.*

The manner of ſea engagements, which was to bore and ſink the enemy's ſhips with the roſtra, gave *bulky* and high ſhips a great advantage.
Arbuthnot.

BULL. *n. ſ.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.

A gentlewoman, Sir, and a kinſwoman of my maſter's.—Even ſuch kin as the pariſh heifers are to the town *bull*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bulls are more criſp upon the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

Beſt age to go to *bull*, or calve, we hold,
Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. *May.*

2. In the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compaſſed me: ſtrong *bulls* of Baſhan have beſet me round. *Pſalms.*

3. One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

At laſt from Aries rolls the bounteous ſun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Thomſon.*

4. A letter publiſhed by the pope.

A *bull* is letters called apoſtolick by the canoniſts, thereunto hened with a leaden ſeal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or biſhop of Rome. *Ayliffe.*

There was another ſort of ornament worn by the young nobility, called *bullæ*, round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond croſſes. Thoſe *bullæ* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperors and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulls*. *Arbuth.*

It was not till after a freſh *bull* of Leo had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuſes. *Attterbury.*

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

I confeſs it is what the Engliſh call a *bull*, in the expreſſion, though the ſenſe be manifeſt enough. *Pope's Letters.*

BULL, in compoſition, generally notes the large ſize of any thing, as *bull-head*, *bulruſh*, *bull-treat*; and is therefore only an augmentative ſyllable, without much reference to its original ſignification.

BULL-BAITING *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What am I the wiſer for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribuneſhip, when he entertained the people with a horſe-race or *bull-baiting*? *Addiſon.*

BULL-BEEF. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Coarſe beef; the fleſh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat *bull-beeves*. *Shakſpeare.*

BULL-BEGGAR. *n. ſ.* [This word probably came from the inſolence of thoſe who begged, or raiſed money by the pope's bull.] Something terrible; ſomething to fright children with.

Theſe fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called *bull beggars*, they were uſed as words of ſcorn and contempt. *Ayliffe.*

BULL-CALF. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *calf*.] A he-calf; uſed for a ſtupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falſtaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and ſtill ran and roared, as ever I heard a *bull-calf*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BULL-DOG. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is uſed in baiting the bull; and this ſpecies is ſo peculiar to Britain, that they are ſaid to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmleſs part of him is that of a *bull-dog*; they are tame no longer than they are not offended. *Addiſon.*

BULL-FINCH. *n. ſ.* [*rubicilla*.] A ſmall bird, that has neither ſong nor whiſtle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth.
Phillips's World of Words.

The blackbird whiſtles from the thorny brake,
The mellow *bull-finch* anſwers from the grove.
Thomſon.

BULL-FLY. } *n. ſ.* An inſect.
BULL-BEE. } *Phillips's World of Words.*

BULL-HEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *head*.]

1. A ſtupid fellow; a blockhead.

2. The name of a fiſh.

The miller's thumb, or *bull head*, is a fiſh of no pleaſing ſhape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than ſuitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and uſually gaping; he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundiſh or creſted; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of the tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fiſh with whitiſh, blackiſh, browniſh ſpots. They are uſually full of ſpawn all the ſummer, which ſwells their vents in the form of a dug. The *bull-head* begins to ſpawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or ſwallows. *Walton.*

3. A little black water vermin.
Phillips's World of Words.

BULL-TROUT. *n. ſ.* A large kind of trout.

There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull trout*, of a much greater length and bigneſs than any in theſe ſouthern parts. *Walton.*

BULL-WELD. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *knap-weed*.

BULL-WORT, or BISHOP'S-WEED. *n. ſ.* [*ammi*, Lat.] A plant.

BU'LLACE. *n. ſ.* A wild ſour plum.

In October, and the beginning of November, come ſervices, medlars, *bullaces*; roſes cut or removed, to come late; holyoaks, and ſuch like. *Bacon.*

BU'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, uſually ſhot out of guns.

As when the deviliſh iron engine, wrought
In deepeſt hell, and fram'd by furies ſkill,
With windy nitre and quick ſulphur fraught,
And ramm'd with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill.
Spenſer.

Giaffer, their leader, deſperately fighting amongſt the foremoſt of the janizaries, was at once ſhot with two *bullets*, and ſlain. *Knolles.*

And as the built, ſo different is the fight;
Their mounting ſhot is on our ſails deſign'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly *bullets* light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find.
Dryden.

BU'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or ſilver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined.

The balance of trade muſt of neceſſity be returned in coin or *bullion*. *Bacon.*

A ſecond multitude,
With wond'rous art, found out the maſſy ore,
Severing each kind, and ſcumm'd the *bullion* droſs.
Milton.

Bullion is silver whose workmanship has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke.*

In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure *bullion*. *Addison.*

BULLI'TION. *n. s.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or state of boiling.

There is to be observed in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*, the precipitation to the bottom, the ejaculation towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. *Bacon.*

BU'LLOCK. *n. s.* [from *bull*.] A young bull.

Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they sell *bullocks*. *Shakespeare.*

Some drive the herds; here the fierce *bullock* scorns
Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns. *Cowley.*

Until the transportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickest trade or ready money here was driven by the sale of young *bullocks*. *Temple.*

BU'LLY. *n. s.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *burly*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from *bully*, or *bull-eyed*; which are less probable. May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the insolence of those who came invested with authority from the papal court?] A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

Mine host of the garter!—What says my *bully* rock! Speak scholarly and wisely. *Shakespeare.*

All on a sudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wenches, their dogs, and their bottles. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis so ridic'lous, but so true withal,
A *bully* cannot sleep without a brawl. *Dryden.*

A scolding heroine, at the worst, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats. *Addison.*

The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows choleric, I confine him till his wrath is over. *Addison.*

To BU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces.

Prentices, parish clerks, and hectors meet,
He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat. *King.*

To BU'LLY. *v. n.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

BU'LRUSH. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *rush*.] A large rush, such as grows in rivers, without knots; though *Dryden* has given it the epithet *knotty*; confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingale,
And baskets of *bulrushes*, was my wont. *Spenser.*

All my praises are put as a *bulrush* cast up in a stream; they are born by the strength of the current. *Dryden.*

The edges were with bending osiers crown'd;
The *knotty bulrush* next in order stood,
And all within of reeds, a trembling wood. *Dryden.*

BU'LWARK. *n. s.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch; probably only from its strength and largeness.]

1. What is now called a bastion.

But him the squire made quickly to retreat,
Encountering fierce with single sword in hand,
And twixt him and his lord did like a *bulwark* stand. *Spenser.*

They oft repair
Their earthern *bulwarks* 'gainst the ocean flood. *Fairfax.*

We have *bulwarks* round us;
Within our walls [illegible] enur'd to toil. *Addison.*

2. A fortification.

Taking away needless *bulwarks*, divers were demolished upon the sea coasts. *Hayward.*

Our naval strength is a *bulwark* to the nation. *Addison.*

3. A security; a screen; a shelter.

Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that have before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robbery. *Shakespeare.*

To BU'LWARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to strengthen with bulwarks.

And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or distant coast,
Preserves the beauteous youth from being seen. *Addison.*

BUM. *n. s.* [*bomme*, Dutch.] The buttocks; the part on which we sit.

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,
Sometime for threefoot stool mistaketh me,
Then slip I from her *bum*, down topples she. *Shak.*

This said, he gently rais'd the knight,
And set him on his *bum* upright. *Hudibras.*

From dusty shops neglected authors come,
Martyrs of pies, and relicks of the *bum*. *Dryden.*

The learned Sydenham does not doubt,
But profound thought will bring the gout;
And that with *bum* on couch we lie,
Because our reason's soar'd too high. *W——n.*

BUMBA'ILIFF. *n. s.* [This is a corruption of *bound* bailiff, pronounced by gradual corruption *boun*, *bun*, *bum* bailiff.] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests.

Go, Sir Andrew, scout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*. *Shakespeare.*

BU'MBARD. *n. s.* [wrong written for *bombard*; which see.] A great gun; a black jack; a leathern pitcher.

Yond same black cloud, yond huge one looks
Like a foul *bumbard*, that would shed his liquor. *Shakspeare.*

BU'MBAST. *n. s.* [falsely written for *bombast*; *bombast* and *bombasine* being mentioned, with great probability, by *Junius*, as coming from *boom*, a tree, and *sein*, silk; the silk or cotton of a tree. Mr. *Stevens*, with much more probability, deduces them all from *bombycinus*.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.

The usual *bumbast* of black bits sewed into ermine, our English women are made to think very fine. *Grew.*

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding.

We have receiv'd your letters full of love,
And, in our maiden council, rated them
As courtship, pleasant jest, and courtesy;
As *bumbast*, and as lining to the time. *Shakesp.*

BUMP. *n. s.* [perhaps from *bum*, as being prominent.] A swelling; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *bump* as big as a young cockrel's stone; a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly. *Shakespeare.*

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes
Hang by a string, in *bumps* fills forehead rise. *Dryd.*

To BUMP. *v. n.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noise, or bomb. [See BOMB.] It is applied, I think, only to the bittern.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head,
And as a bittour *bumps* within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she said—— *Dryden.*

BU'MPER. *n. s.* [from *bump*.] A cup filled till the liquor swells over the brims.

Phœbus his delight
All day in playing *bumpers*, and at night
Revels to the bawds. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

BU'MPKIN. *n. s.* [This word is of uncertain etymology; *Henshaw* derives it from *pumkin*, a kind of worthless gourd, or melon. This seems harsh; yet we use the word *cabbage-head* in the same sense. *Bump* is used amongst us for a knob, or lump: may not *bumpkin* be much the same with *clodpate*, *loggerhead*, *block*, and *blockhead*?] An awkward heavy rustick; a country lout.

The poor *bumpkin*, that had never heard of such delights before, blessed herself at the change of her condition. *L'Estrange.*

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care,
Can never dance three steps with a becoming air. *Dryden.*

In his white cloak the magistrate appears,
The country *bumpkin* the same livery wears. *Dryd.*

It was a favour to admit them to bleeding; they might be ignorant *bumpkins* and clowns, if they pleased. *Locke.*

BU'MPKINLY. *adj.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who, aiming at description, and the rustick wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Clarissa.*

BUNCH. *n. s.* [*buncker*, Danish, the crags of the mountains.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.

They will carry their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels, to a people that shall not profit them. *Isaiah*, xxx. 6.

He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and soft, to be grown hard, with little round balls or *burrhes*, like hard boiled eggs. *Bacon.*

2. A cluster; many of the same kind growing together.

Vines, with cluster'ring *bunch's* growing. *Shak.*

Tarquin says, that he knew no better rule for the distribution of the lights and shadows, than his observation drawn from a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryd.*

For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine,
And the last blushings of the year are thine. *Dryd.*

3. A number of things tied together.

And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he wore. *Fairy Queen.*

All I know not what ye call all: but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of radish. *Shakespeare.*

Ancient Janus, with his double face
And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. *Dryd.*

The mother's *bunch* of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themselves with, serves to divert little children. *Locke.*

4. Any thing bound into a knot: as, a *bunch* of ribbon; a tuft.

Upon the top of all his lofty crest,
A *bunch* of hairs discolour'd diversly,
With sprinkled pearl and gold full richly dress. *Spenser.*

To BUNCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.

It has the resemblance of a champignon before it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward.*

BUNCHBA'CKED. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back*.] Having bunches on the back; crookbacked.

The day shall come, that thou shalt wish for me,
To help thee curse this pois'nous *bunchback'd* toad. *Shakespeare.*

BU'NCHINESS. *n. s.* [from *bunchy*.] The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

BU'NCHY. *adj.* [from *bunch*.] Growing in bunches; having tufts.

He is more especially distinguished from other birds, by his *bunchy* tail, and the shortness of his legs. *Grew.*

BU'NDLE. *n. s.* [bỳndle, Sax, from bỳnd.]

1. A number of things bound together.

As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they were, for the most part, petitions of private persons. *Hale.*

Try, lads, can you this *bundle* break;—
Then bids the youngest of the six
Take up a well-bound heap of sticks. *Swift.*

2. A roll; any thing rolled up.

She carried a great *bundle* of Flanders lace under her arm; but finding herself overloaden, she dropped the good man, and brought away the *bundle*. *Spectator.*

To BU'NDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together: with *up*.

We ought to put things together as well as we can, *doctrinæ causâ*; but, after all, several things will not be *bundled up* together, under our terms and ways of speaking. *Locke.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of frize;
As if a man, in making posies,
Should *bundle* thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

BUNG. *n. s.* [*bing*, Welsh.] A stopple for a barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the *bung* stick, or plug. *Mortimer.*

To BU'NG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop; to close up.

BU'NGHOLE. *n. s.* [from *bung* and *hole*.] The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterwards stopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noblest dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bunghole*? *Shakespeare.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. n.* [See BUNGLER.] To perform clumsily.

When men want light,
They make but *bungling* work. *Dryden.*

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumsily; to conduct awkwardly. with *up*.

Other devils, that suggest by treasons,
Do botch and *bungle up* damnation,
With patches, colours, and with forms, being fetch'd
From glist'ring semblances of piety. *Shakespeare.*

They make lame mischief, though they mean it well:
Their mischief is not finely drawn, and hid,
But teams are coarsely *bungled up*, and seen. *Dryd.*

BU'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness; an inaccuracy; a clumsy performance.

Errours and *bungles* are committed, when the matter is inapt or contumacious. *Ray on the Creation.*

BU'NGLER. *n. s.* [*bungler*, Welsh; *q. bôn y gler*, i. e. the last or lowest of the profession. *Davies.*] A bad workman; a clumsy performer; a man without skill.

Painters, at the first, were such *bunglers*, and so rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog, they were fain to write over the head what it was; otherwise the beholder knew not what to make of it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hard features every *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty shews a master's hand. *Dryd.*

A *bungler* thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the panel split. *Swift.*

BU'NGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *bungling*.] Clumsily; awkwardly.

To denominate them monsters, they must have had some system of parts, compounded of solids and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar functions. *Bentley.*

BUNN. *n. s.* [*bunelo*, Span.] A kind of sweet bread.

Thy songs are sweeter to mine ear,
Than to the thirsty cattle rivers clear,
Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,
Or *bunns* and sugar to the damsel's tooth.
Gay's Pastorals.

BUNT. *n. s.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *bent*.] A swelling part; an increasing cavity.

The wear is a frith, reaching slopewise through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a *bunt*, or rod, with an eye-hook, where the fish entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze. *Carew.*

To BUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out: as, the sail *bunts* out.

BU'NTER. *n. s.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the street; and used, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

BU'NTING. *n. s.* [*emberiza alba*.] The name of a bird.

I took this lark for a *bunting*. *Shakespeare.*

BU'NTING. *n. s.* The stuff of which a ship's colours are made.

BUOY. *n. s.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*,
Almost too small for sight. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Like *buoys*, that never sink into the flood,
On learning's surface we but lie and nod.
Pope's Dunciad.

To BUOY. *v. a.* [from the noun. The *u* is mute in both.] To keep afloat; to bear up.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch presbytery, in England; which was lately *buoyed* up in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant. *King Charles.*

The water which rises out of the abyss, for the supply of springs and rivers, would not have stopped at the surface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmosphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and *buoy* it up. *Woodward's Natural History.*

To BUOY. *v. n.* To float; to rise by specifick lightness.

Rising merit will *buoy* up at last. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

BUO'YANCY. *n. s.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

BUO'YANT. *adj.* [from *buoy*.] Floating; light; that which will not sink. *Dryden* uses the word, perhaps improperly, for something that has density enough to hinder a floating body from sinking.

I swom with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*. *Dryden.*

His once so vivid nerves,
So full of *buoyant* spirit, now no more
Inspire the course. *Thomson's Autumn.*

BUR, BOUR, BOR, come from the Sax. bup, an inner chamber, or place of shade and retirement. *Gibson's Camden.*

BUR. *n. s.* [*lappa: bourre*, Fr. is *down*; the *bur* being filled with a soft *tomentum*, or down.] A rough head of a plant, called a *burdock*, which sticks to the hair or clothes.

Nothing seems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, keckses, *burs*,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur*; vile thing, let loose;
Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent. *Shak.*

Dependents and suitors are always the *burs*, and sometimes the briers, of favourites. *Wotton.*

Whither betake her
From the chill dew, amongst rude *burs* and thistles.
Milton.

And where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now knotty *burs* and thorns disgrace the ground.
Dryden.

A fellow stuck like a *bur*, that there was no shaking him off. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

BU'RBOT. *n. s.* A fish full of prickles. *Dict.*

BU'RDELAIS. *n. s.* A sort of grape.

BU'RDEN. *n. s.* [bỳrðen, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen*. It is supposed to come from *burdo*, Lat. a mule.]

1. A load; something to be carried.

Camels have their provender
Only for bearing *burdens*, and sore blows
For sinking under them. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to shew what *burden*, in the several kinds, they will bear. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

2. Something grievous or wearisome.

Couldst thou support
That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear?
Milton.

None of the things that are to learn, should ever be made a *burden* to them, or imposed on them as a task. *Locke.*

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*

3. A birth: now obsolete.

Thou hadst a wife once, call'd Æmilia,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons. *Shakesp.*

4. The verse repeated in a song; the bob; the chorus.

At ev'ry close she made, th' attending throng
Repeated, and bore the *burden* of the song.
Dryden's Fables.

5. The quantity that a ship will carry, or the capacity of a ship: as, a ship of a hundred tons *burden*.

To BU'RDEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber.

Burden not thyself above thy power. *Ecclus.* xlii. 2.

I mean not that other men be eased, and you *burdened*. *Corinthians*, viii. 13.

With meats and drinks they had suffic'd,
Not *burden'd* nature. *Milton.*

BU'RDENER. *n. s.* [from *burden*.] A loader; an oppressor.

BU'RDENOUS. *adj.* [from *burden*.]

1. Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.

Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee which to me is so *burdenous*. *Sidney.*

2. Useless; cumbersome.

To what can I be useful, wherein serve,
But to sit idle on the household hearth,
A *burd'nous* drone, to visitants a gaze.
Milton's Sampson Agonistes.

BU'RDENSOME. *adj.* [from *burden*.] Grievous; troublesome to be born.

His leisure told him that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life *burdensome*. *Milton.*

Could I but live till *burdensome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love.
Dryden's Indian Emperour.

Assistance

Affluence always attending us, upon the eafy condition of our vaſals, and by which the moſt burdenſome things will become light and eaſy. *Roger.*

BU'RDENSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *burdenſome*.] Weight; heavineſs; uneaſineſs to be borne.

BU'RDOCK. *n. ſ.* [*perſolata.*] A plant.

BU'REAU. *n. ſ.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A cheſt of drawers with a writing-board. It is pronounced as if it were ſpelt *buro*.

For not the deſk with ſilver nails,
Nor *bureau* of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well japann'd, avails
To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

BURG. *n. ſ.* See BURROW.

BU'RGAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *burg*, or *burrow*.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. *Cowell.*

The groſs of the borough is ſurveyed together in the beginning of the county; but there are ſome other particular *burgages* thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular men's poſſeſſions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

BU'RGAMOT. *n. ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]
1. A ſpecies of pear.
2. A kind of perfume.

BU'RGANET. } *n. ſ.* [from *burginet*, Fr.]
BU'RGONET. } A kind of helmet.

Upon his head his gliſtering *burganet*,
The which was wrought by wonderous device,
And curiouſly engraven, he did fit. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*,
Ev'n to affright thee with the view thereof. *Shak.*

I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and *burganet*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

BU'RGEOIS. *n. ſ.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]
1. A citizen; a burgeſs.

It is a republic itſelf, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred *burgeois*, and about a thouſand ſouls. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A type of a particular ſort, probably called ſo from him who firſt uſed it; as,

Laugh where we muſt, be candid where we can,
But vindicate the ways of God to man. *Pope.*

BU'RGESS. *n. ſ.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]
1. A citizen; a freeman of a city or corporate town.
2. A repreſentative of a town corporate.

The whole cauſe was diſputed by the knights of ſhires, and *burgeſſes* of towns, through all the veins of the land. *Wotton.*

BURGH. *n. ſ.* [See BURROW.] A corporate town or burrow.

Many towns in Cornwal, when they were firſt allowed to ſend burgeſſes to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for ſeveral of theſe *burghs* ſend two burgeſſes, whereas London itſelf ſends but four. *Graunt.*

BU'RGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Locke.*

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,
Being native *burghers* of this deſart city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Over the multitude of the common people was Hermippus, and the chief of the *burghers* ſent for, the inferiours being read before the better ſort of citizens. *Knolles.*

BU'RGHERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *burgher*.] The privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGOMASTER. See BURGOMASTER.

BU'RGLAR. *n. ſ.* One guilty of the crime of houſebreaking.

BU'RGLARY. *n. ſ.* [from *burg*, a houſe, and *larron*, a thief.]

In the natural ſignification, is nothing but the robbing of a houſe; but, as it is a term of art, our common lawyers reſtrain it to robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do ſome other felony. The like offence, committed by day, they call houſe-robbing, by a peculiar name. *Cowell.*

What ſay you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial ſin among ſoldiers. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

BU'RGOMASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *burg* and *maſter*.] One employed in the government of a city.

They chuſe their councils and *burgomaſters* out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland. *Addiſon.*

BURH, is a tower; and, from that, a defence or protection: ſo *Cavenburh* is a woman ready to aſſiſt; *Cuthbur*, eminent for aſſiſtance. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BU'RIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *To bury*.]
1. The act of burying; ſepulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men.
Shakeſpeare.

See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiſs her *burial*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Your body I ſought, and, had I found,
Deſign'd for *burial* in your native ground.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both ſalt and freſh; we uſe them for *burials* of ſome natural bodies: ſo we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water. *Bacon.*

3. The church ſervice for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the pariſh prieſt, at the time of interment, if not prohibited unto perſons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themſelves, by a rubrick of the *burial* ſervice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

BU'RIER. *n. ſ.* [from *bury*.] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

Let one ſpirit of the firſt born Cain
Reign in all boſoms, that, each heart being ſet
On bloody courſes, the rude ſcene may end,
And darkneſs be the *burier* of the dead.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

BU'RINE. n. ſ. [French.] A graving tool; a graver.

Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corrodings of aquafortis, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced. *Government of the Tongue.*

To BURL. *v. a.* To dreſs cloth as fullers do. *Dict.*

BU'RLACE. *n. ſ.* [corruptly written for *burdelais*.] A ſort of grape.

BURLE'SQUE. *adj.* [Fr. from *burlare*, Ital. to jeſt.] Jocular; tending to raiſe laughter by unnatural or unſuitable language or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Therſites, in his ſtory of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in other paſſages, has been obſerved to have lapſed into the *burleſque* character, and to have departed from that ſerious air, eſſential to the magnificence of an epic poem. *Addiſon.*

BURLE'SQUE. *n. ſ.* Ludicrous language or ideas; ridicule.

When a man lays out a purpoſe to be on the ſports in the ſun, however noble his ſpeculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burleſque*. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To BURLE'SQUE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern ſwineherd? if not, it is no evidence that Eumeus was a man of conſequence; otherwiſe Homer would *burleſque* his own poetry
Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.

BU'RLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *burly*.] Bulk; bluſter.

BU'RLY. *adj.* [*Jugius* has no etymology; *Skinner* imagines it to come from *boor-like*, clowniſh.] Great of ſtature; great of ſize; bulky; tumid.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned clown in chines of beef, ere thou ſleep in thy ſheath, I beſeech Jove, that thou may'ſt be turned into hobnails. *Shakſpeare.*

It was the orator's own *burly* way of contending. *Cowley.*

Away with all your Carthaginian ſtate,
Let vanquiſhed Hannibal without doors wait,
Too *burly* and too big to paſs my narrow gate.
Dryden.

Her huſband being a very *burly* man, ſhe thought it would be leſs trouble for her to bring away little Cupid. *Addiſon.*

To BURN. *v. a.* preterite and participle *burned*, or *burnt*. [bejnnan, Saxon.]
1. To conſume with fire.

They *burnt* Jericho with fire. *Joſhua.*
The fire *burneth* the wood. *Pſalms.*
Altar of Syrian mode, whereon to *burn*
His odious offerings. *Milton.*
That where ſhe fed his amorous deſires
With ſoft complaints, and felt his tender fires,
There other flames might waſte his earthly part,
And *burn* his limbs where love had burn'd his heart. *Dryden.*
A fleſhy excreſcence, becoming exceeding hard, is ſuppoſed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, ſtripe for ſtripe. *Exodus*, xxi. 25.

3. To exert the qualities of heat, as by drying or ſcorching.

O that I could but weep, to waſh my paſſion!
But the dry ſorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryden.*

To BURN. *v. n.*
1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame *burneth*; the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a deſolate wilderneſs. *Joel.*

The mount *burned* with fire. *Exodus.*

O coward conſcience, how doſt thou afflict me!
The light *burns* blue. Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh.
Shakeſpeare.

2. To ſhine; to ſparkle.

The barge ſhe ſat in, like a burniſh'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakeſpeare.*

Oh prince! oh wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why
Is your ſweet temper turn'd to fury? *Rowe.*

3. To be inflamed with paſſion or deſire.

When I *burnt* in deſire to queſtion them farther, they made themſelves air, into which they vaniſhed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I periſh, Tranio,
If I achieve not this young modeſt girl! *Shakeſp.*

In Raleigh, mark their ev'ry glory mix'd;
Raleigh the ſcourge of Spain, whoſe breaſt with all
The ſage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd*.
Thomſon.

4. To act with deſtructive violence: uſed of the paſſions.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? *Pſalms.*

5. To

5. To be in a ſtate of deſtructive commotion.
The nations bleed where'er her ſteps ſhe turns,
The groan ſtill deepens, and the combat *burns*. *Pope.*

6. It is uſed particularly of love.
She *burns*, ſhe raves, ſhe dies, 'tis true;
But *burns*, and raves, and dies, for you. *Addiſon.*

BU'RNING. *adj.* [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful.
Theſe things ſting him
So venomouſly, that *burning* ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſpeare.*
I had a glimpſe of him; but he ſhot by me
Like a young hound upon a *burning* ſcent. *Dryden.*

BURN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hurt cauſed by fire.
We ſee the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy againſt *burns*. *Boyle.*

BU'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *burn*.] A perſon that burns any thing.

BU'RNET. *n. ſ.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
The even mead, that eaſt brought ſweetly forth
The ſpeckled cowſlip, *burnet*, and green clover.
Shakeſpeare.

BU'RNING. *n. ſ.* [from *burn*.] Fire; flame; ſtate of inflammation.
The mind ſurely, of itſelf, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever. *South.*
In liquid *burnings*, or on dry, to dwell,
Is all the ſad variety of hell. *Dryden.*

BU'RNING-GLASS. *n. ſ.* [from *burning* and *glaſs*.] A glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo increaſes their force.
The appetite of her eye did ſeem to ſcorch me up like a *burning-glaſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Love is of the nature of a *burning-glaſs*, which, kept ſtill in one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing. *Suckling.*
O diadem, thou centre of ambition,
Where all its different lines are reconcil'd,
As if thou were the *burning-glaſs* of glory!
Dryden.

To BU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To poliſh; to give a gloſs to.
Miſlike me not for my complexion,
The ſhadow'd livery of the *burniſh'd* ſun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.
Shakeſpeare.
Make a plate of them, and *burniſh* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*
The frame of *burniſh'd* ſteel, that caſt a glare
From far, and ſeem'd to thaw the freezing air.
Dryden.

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or gloſſy.
I 've ſeen a ſnake in human form,
All ſtain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burniſh, and make a gaudy ſhow,
Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to ſpread out.
This they could do, while Saturn ſill'd the throne,
Ere Juno *buriſh'd*, or young Jove was grown.
Dryden.
To ſhoot, and ſpread, and *burniſh* into man.
Dryden.
Mrs. Primley's great belly ſhe may lace down before, but it *burniſhes* on her hips. *Congreve.*

BU'RNISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *burniſh*.]
1. The perſon that burniſhes or poliſhes.
2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloſs to the leaves of books: it is commonly a dog's tooth ſet in a ſtick.

BURNT. *particip. paſſ.* of *burn*: applied to liquors, it means made hot.

I find it very difficult to know,
Who, to refreſh th' attendants to a grave,
Burnt claret firſt, or Naples biſcuit, gave. *King.*

BURR. *n. ſ.* The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

BURR *Pump*. [In a ſhip.] A pump by the ſide of a ſhip, into which a ſtaff ſeven or eight feet long is put, having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope faſtened to the middle of it; called alſo a *bilge pump*. *Harris.*

BU'RRAS *Pipe*. [With ſurgeons.] An inſtrument or veſſel uſed to keep corroding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

BU'RREL. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear, otherwiſe called the red *butter pear*, from its ſmooth, delicious, and ſoft pulp. *Philips.*

BU'RREL *Fly*. [from *bourreler*, Fr. to execute, to torture.] An inſect, called alſo *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or *breeze*. *Dict.*

BU'RREL *Shot*. [from *bourreler*, to execute, and *ſhot*.] In gunnery, ſmall bullets, nails, ſtones, pieces of old iron, *&c.* put into caſes, to be diſcharged out of the ordnance; a ſort of caſeſhot. *Harris.*

BU'RROCK. *n. ſ.* A ſmall wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of fiſh. *Philips.*

BU'RROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH. *n. ſ.* [derived from the Saxon burg, byrg, a city, tower, or caſtle. *Gibſon's Camden.*]
1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but ſuch as ſends burgeſſes to the parliament. All places that, in former days, were called *boroughs*, were ſuch as were fenced or fortified. *Cowell.*
King of England ſhalt thou be proclaim'd
In ev'ry *burrow*, as we paſs along. *Shakeſpeare.*
Poſſeſſion of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *burrows* were entitled to ſit, as they were poſſeſſed of certain tracts. *Temple.*
2. The holes made in the ground by conies.
When they ſhall ſee his creſt up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *burrows*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shakeſp.*

To BU'RROW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.
Some ſtrew ſand among their corn, which, they ſay, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; becauſe of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*
Little ſinuſes would form, and *burrow* underneath. *Sharp.*

BU'RSAR. *n. ſ.* [*burſarius*, Lat.]
1. The treaſurer of a college.
2. Students ſent as exhibitioners to the univerſities in Scotland by each preſbytery, from whom they have a ſmall yearly allowance for four years.

BURSE. *n. ſ.* [*bourſe*, Fr. *burſa*, Lat. a purſe; or from *byrſa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and ſhops are kept; ſo called, becauſe the ſign of the purſe was anciently ſet over ſuch a place. The exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Burſe by James I. *Philips.*

To BURST. *v. n.* I *burſt*; I have *burſt*, or *burſten*. [*byrſtan*, Saxon.]
1. To break, or fly open, or ſuffer a violent diſruption.
So ſhall thy barns be filled with plenty, and preſſes ſhall *burſt* out with new wine. *Proverbs.*
It is ready to *burſt* like new bottles. *Job.*
Th' egg, that ſoon
Burſting with kindly rupture, forth diſclos'd
The callow young. *Milton.*
2. To fly aſunder.
Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great,
'Twould *burſt* at this. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To break away; to ſpring.
You *burſt*, ah cruel! from my arms,
And ſwiftly ſhoot along the Mall,
Or ſoftly glide by the Canal. *Prior.*
4. To come ſuddenly.
A reſolved villain,
Whoſe bowels ſuddenly *burſt* out; the king
Yet ſpeaks, and peradventure may recover. *Shak.*
If the worlds
In worlds incloſ'd ſhould on his ſenſes *burſt*,
He would abhorrent turn. *Thomſon.*
5. To come with violence.
Well didſt thou, Richard, to ſuppreſs thy voice;
For had the paſſions of thy heart *burſt* out,
I fear we ſhould have ſeen decypher'd there
More ranc'rous ſpite. *Shakeſpeare.*
Where is the notable paſſage over the river Euphrates, *burſting* out by the vallies of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence the plains of Meſopotamia, then part of the Perſian kingdom, began to open themſelves. *Raleigh.*
Young ſpring protrudes the *burſting* gems. *Thomſon.*
6. To begin an action violently or ſuddenly.
She *burſt* into tears, and wrung her hands. *Arbuthnot.*

To BURST, *v. a.* To break ſuddenly; to make a quick and violent diſruption.
My breaſt I'll *burſt*, with ſtraining of my courage,
And from my ſhoulders crack my arms aſunder,
But I will chaſtiſe this high-minded ſtrumpet. *Shakeſp.*
He faſten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As if he would *burſt* heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*
I will break his yoke from off thy neck, and will *burſt* thy bonds. *Jer. xxx.*
Moſes ſaith alſo, the fountains of the great deep were *burſt* aſunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyſs, and the *burſting* of it, if not related to Judæa? what appearance is there of this diſruption there? *Burnet's Theory.*
If the juices of an animal body were, ſo as by the mixture of the oppoſites, to cauſe an ebullition, they would *burſt* the veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

BURST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſudden diſruption; a ſudden and violent action of any kind.
Since I was man,
Such ſheets of fire, ſuch *burſt* of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakeſpeare.*
Down they came, and drew
The whole roof after them, with *burſt* of thunder,
Upon the heads of all. *Milton.*
Impriſon'd fires, in the cloſe dungeons pent,
Roar to get looſe, and ſtruggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty *burſt* whole mountains fall.
Addiſon.

BURST. } *particip. adj.* [from *burſt*.]
BU'RSTEN. } Diſeaſed with a hernia, or rupture.

BU'RSTENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *burſt*.] A rupture, or hernia.

BU'RSTWORT. *n. ſ.* [from *burſt* and *wort*; *herniaria*, Latin.] An herb good againſt ruptures. *Dict.*

BURT. *n. ſ.* A flat fiſh of the turbot kind.

To BU'RTHEN. *v. a.* } See BURDEN.
BU'RTHEN. *n. ſ.* }

[illegible] to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad *burthen* of some merry song. *Pope.*

Bu'ntline. *n. s.* [In a ship.] A small tackle to be fastened any where at pleasure, consisting of two single pullies, for hoisting small things in or out. *Phillips.*

Bu'RY. *n. s.* [from burg, Sax.] A dwelling-place: a termination still added to the names of several places; as, *Aldermanbury*, St. *Edmond's Bury*; sometimes written *bery*. *Phillips.*

Bu'RY. *n. s.* [corrupted from *borough.*]
It is his nature to dig himself *burys*, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity. *Grew.*

To BU'RY. *v. a.* [byrgean, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.
When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounc'd, shall *bury*
His reasons with his body. *Shakespeare.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of sepulture.
Slave, thou hast slain me!
If ever thou wilt thrive, *bury* my body. *Shakesp.*
If you have kindness left, there see me laid;
To *bury* decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour. *Waller.*

3. To conceal; to hide.
This is the way to make the city flat,
And *bury* all, which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakespeare.*

4. To place one thing within another.
A tearing groan did break
The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; she render'd life,
Thy name so *bury'd* in her. *Shakespeare.*

Bu'RYING-PLACE. *n. s.* A place appointed for the sepulture of dead bodies.
The place was formerly a church-yard, and has still several marks in it of graves and *burying-places*. *Spectator.*

BUSH. *n. s.* [*bois*, French.]

1. A thick shrub.
Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rush,
With noise whereof, he from his lofty steed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a *bush*,
To hide his coward head from dying dread.
Fairy Queen.
The poller, and exacter of fees, justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the *bush*, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence from the weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece.
Bacon's Essays.
Her heart was that strange *bush*, whose sacred fire
Religion did not consume, but inspire
Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,
That what we turn'd to feast, she turn'd to pray.
Donne.
With such a care,
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still prefer them new,
And fresh as on the *bush* they grew. *Waller.*
The sacred ground
Shall weeds and pois'nous plants refuse to bear;
Each common *bush* shall Syrian roses wear. *Dryden.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to shew that liquors are sold there.
If it be true that good wine needs no *bush*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shakesp.*

To BUSH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick.
The roses *bushing* round
About her glow'd, half stooping to support
Each flower of tender stalk. *Milton.*
A gushing fountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green,
The *bushing* alders form'd a shady scene.
Pope's Odyssey.

BU'SHEL. *n. s.* [*boisseau*, Fr. *bussellus*, low Lat.]

1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike.
His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two *bushels* of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is used, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.
The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces. *Dryden.*

3. *Bushels of a cart-wheel.* Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. [from *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.]
Dict.

Bu'SHINESS. *n. s.* [from *bushy.*] The quality of being bushy.

Bu'SHMENT. *n. s.* [from *bush.*] A thicket; a cluster of bushes.
Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, briars, *bushments*, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile. *Raleigh.*

Bu'SHY. *adj.* [from *bush.*]

1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.
The gentle shepherd sat beside a spring,
All in the shadow of a *bushy* brier. *Spenser.*
Generally the cutting away of boughs and suckers, at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwise, the polling and cutting of the top, make them spread and grow *bushy*.
Bacon.

2. Thick like a bush.
Statues of this god, with a thick *bushy* beard, are still many of them extant in Rome. *Addison.*

3. Full of bushes.
The kids with pleasure browse the *bushy* plain;
The shows'rs are grateful to the swelling grain.
Dryden.

Bu'SILESS. *adj.* [from *busy.*] At leisure; without business; unemployed.
The sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour,
Most *busiless* when I do it. *Shakespeare.*

Bu'SILY. *adj.* [from *busy.*]

1. With an air of importance; with an air of hurry.

2. Curiously; importunately.
Or if too *busily* they will enquire
Into a victory, which we disdain,
Then let them know, the Belgians did retire
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

Bu'SINESS. *n. s.* [from *busy.*]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.
Must *business* thee from hence remove?
Oh! that's the worst disease of love. *Donne.*

2. An affair. In this sense it has the *plural.*
Bestow
Your needful counsel to our *businesses*,
Which crave the instant use. *Shakespeare.*

3. The subject of business; the affair or object that engages the care.
You are so much the *business* of our souls, that while you are in sight we can neither look nor think on any else; there are no eyes for other beauties. *Dryden.*
The great *business* of the senses being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement: in opposition to trivial transactions.
I never knew one, who made it his *business* to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself. *Addison.*
He had *business* enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident. *Prior.*
When diversion is made the *business* and study of life, though the actions chosen be in themselves innocent, the excess will render them criminal.
Rogers.

5. Right of action.
What *business* has a tortoise among the clouds?
L'Estrange.

6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered.
Fitness to govern, is a perplexed *business*; some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be transacted.
They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any one. *Judges.*

8. Something required to be done.
To those people that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be most pestilent: as for those countries that are nearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the most considerable nations of the world, a perpetual spring will not do their *business*; they must have longer days, a nearer approach to the sun. *Bentley.*

9. *To do one's business.* To kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BUSK. *n. s.* [*busque*, Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.
Off with that happy *busk*, which I envy,
That still can be and still can stand so nigh. *Donne.*

BU'SKIN. *n. s.* [*broseken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg.
The foot was dressed in a short pair of velvet *buskins*; in some places open, to shew the fairness of the skin. *Sidney.*
Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,
But misseth bow, and shafts, and *buskins* to her knee. *Spenser.*
There is a kind of rusticity in all those pompous verses; somewhat of a holiday shepherd strutting in his country *buskins*. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raise their stature.
Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
No greater Jonson dares in socks appear. *Dryden.*
In her best light the comic muse appears,
When she with borrow'd pride the *buskin* wears.
Smith.

BU'SKINED. *adj.* [from *buskin.*] Dressed in buskins.
Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobled hath the *buskin'd* stage? *Milton.*
Here, arm'd with silver bows, in early dawn,
Her *buskin'd* virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

BU'SKY. *adj.* [written more properly by *Milton*, *bosky*. See BOSKY.] Woody; shaded with woods; overgrown with trees.
How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *busky* hill. *Shakespeare.*

BUSS. *n. s.* [*bus*, the mouth, Irish; *bouche*, Fr.]

1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.
Thou dost give me flattering *busses*.—By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart.
Shakespeare.
Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who visits with a gun, presents with birds,
Then gives a smacking *buss*. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fishing. [*busse*, German.]
If the king would enter towards building such a number of boats and *busses*, as each company could easily manage, it would be an encouragement both of honour and advantage. *Temple.*

To BUSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss; to salute with the lips.
Yonder walls, that partly front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do *buss* the clouds,
Must kiss their feet. *Shakespeare.*
Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee *bussing* the stones; for in such business,
Action is eloquence. *Shakespeare.*

BUST. *n. s.* [*busto*, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast.
Agrippa,

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *buſt*; and a Tiberius a rare coin, but a common *buſt*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Ambition ſigh'd: ſhe found it vain to truſt
The faithleſs column, and the crumbling *buſt*.
Pope.

BU'STARD. *n. ſ.* [*biſtarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey.

His ſacrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, *buſtards*, turkeys, pheaſants, and all theſe were daily offered. *Hakewill.*

To BU'STLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *buſy*.] To be buſy; to ſtir; to be active.

Come, *buſtle*, *buſtle*—capariſon my horſe. *Shak.*
God take king Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to *buſtle* in. *Shakeſp.*
Sir Henry Vane was a buſy and *buſtling* man, who had credit enough to do his buſineſs in all places. *Clarendon.*
A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd a while upon a *buſtling* world,
And now am trampled to my duſt again. *Southerne.*
Ye ſov'reign lords, who ſit like gods in ſtate,
Awing the world, and *buſtling* to be great! *Granville.*

BU'STLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a combuſtion.

Wiſdom's ſelf
Oft ſeeks to ſweet retired ſolitude:
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various *buſtle* of reſort
Were all too ruffled. *Milton.*
This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes ſuch a noiſe and *buſtle* for opinions. *Glanville.*
Such a doctrine made a ſtrange *buſtle* and diſturbance in the world, which then ſate warm and eaſy in a free enjoyment of their luſts. *South.*
If the count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *buſtle*. *Spectator.*

BU'STLER. *n. ſ.* [from *buſtle*.] An active ſtirring man.

BU'SY. *adj.* [byſgian, Sax. It is pronounced as *biſſy*, or *bizzy*.]

1. Employed with earneſtneſs.

My miſtreſs ſends you word that ſhe is *buſy*, and cannot come. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Buſtling; active; meddling.

The next thing which ſhe waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *buſy* ape,
She ſhall purſue it with the ſoul of love. *Shakeſp.*
Thus *buſy* pow'rs working day and night;
For when the outward ſenſes reſt do take,
A thouſand dreams, fantaſtical and light,
With flutt'ring wings, do keep her ſtill awake.
Davies.
The coming ſpring would firſt appear,
And all this place with roſes ſtrow,
If *buſy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*
All written ſince that time, ſeem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controverſy of opinions, wherein the *buſy* world has been ſo much employed. *Temple.*
Religious motives and inſtincts are ſo *buſy* in the heart of every reaſonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a ſociety, without regard to thoſe principles. *Addiſon.*

3. Troubleſome; vexatiouſly importunate or intenſive.

The chriſtians, ſometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and ſometimes charging them again, repulſed the proud enemy, ſtill *buſy* with them. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To BU'SY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep buſy.

He in great paſſion all this while did dwell,
More *buſying* his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what ſhe did tell.
Fairy Queen.

The pleaſure which I took at my friend's pleaſure herein, idly *buſied* me thus to expreſs the ſame. *Carew's Survey.*
Be it thy courſe to *buſy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shakeſpeare.*
While they were *buſied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thouſands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh.*
The points which *buſied* the devotion of the firſt ages, and the curioſity of the latter.
Decay of Piety.
The ideas it is *buſied* about, ſhould be natural and congenial ones, which it had in itſelf. *Locke.*
The learning and diſputes of the ſchools have been much *buſied* about genus and ſpecies. *Locke.*
For the reſt, it muſt be owned, he does not *buſy* himſelf by entering deep into any party, but rather ſpends his time in acts of hoſpitality. *Swift.*

BU'SYBODY. *n. ſ.* [from *buſy* and *body*.] A vain, meddling, fantaſtical perſon.

Going from houſe to houſe, tatlers and *buſybodies* are the canker and ruſt of idleneſs, as idleneſs is the ruſt of time. *Taylor.*
Buſybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous ſort of people to have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange.*
She is well acquainted with all the favourite ſervants, *buſybodies*, dependants, and poor relations, of all perſons of condition in the whole town.
Spectator.

BUT. *conjunct.* [bute, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except.

An emiſſion of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is ſo prodigious: *but* that it is ſo conſtantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*
Who can it be, ye gods! *but* perjur'd Lycon?
Who can inſpire ſuch ſtorms of rage, *but* Lycon?
Where has my ſword left one ſo black, *but* Lycon?
Smith.
Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection *but* the obſcurity of ſeveral paſſages, by our ignorance in facts and perſons. *Swift.*

2. Except that; unleſs; had it not been that: in this ſenſe we now write *but that*. See ſenſe 11.

And *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath ſomething ſeiz'd
His wiſh'd ability, he had himſelf
The lands and waters meaſur'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Yet; nevertheleſs. It ſometimes only enforces *yet*.

Then let him ſpeak, and any that ſhall ſtand without ſhall hear his voice plainly; *but yet* made extreme ſharp and exile, like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate ſounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon.*
Our wants are many, and grievous to be born, *but* quite of another kind. *Swift.*

4. The particle which introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm; now.

If there be a liberty and poſſibility for a man to kill himſelf to-day, then it is not abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhall live till to-morrow; *but* there is ſuch a liberty, therefore no ſuch neceſſity.
Bramhall againſt Hobbes.
God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world; therefore there muſt be another world, wherein this difference ſhall be made. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of ſuch mortal kind,
That not my ſervice paſt, or preſent ſorrows,
Can ranſom me into his love again;
But to know ſo, muſt be my benefit. *Shakeſpeare.*
What nymph ſoe'er his voice *but* hears,
Will be my rival, though ſhe have *but* ears.
Ben Jonſon.
No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,
And I'm too noble *but* to give a part. *Dryden.*
Did *but* men conſider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodneſs. *Tillotſon.*
If we do *but* put virtue and vice in equal circumſtances, the advantages of eaſe and pleaſure will be found to be on the ſide of religion. *Tillotſon.*
The miſchiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency, or ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice of.
Locke on Education.
If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry, he will find *but* very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Ariſtotle. *Addiſon.*
Prepar'd I ſtand: he was *but* born to try
The lot of man, to ſuffer and to die. *Pope.*

6. Than.

The full moon was no ſooner up, and ſhining in all its brightneſs, *but* he opened the gate of Paradiſe. *Guardian.*

7. But that; without this conſequence that.

Froſts that conſtrain the ground
Do ſeldom their uſurping power withdraw,
But raging floods purſue their haſty hand. *Dryden.*

8. Otherwiſe than that.

It cannot be *but* nature hath ſome direction, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker.*
Who ſhall believe,
But you miſuſe the reverence of your place? *Shak.*

9. Not more than; even.

A genius ſo elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was *but* neceſſary to make Pindar ſpeak Engliſh. *Dryden.*
Beroe *but* now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,
Her age and anguiſh from theſe rites detain. *Dryd.*
It is evident, in the inſtance I gave *but* now, the conſciouſneſs went along. *Locke.*

10. By any other means than.

Out of that will I cauſe thoſe of Cyprus to mutiny: whoſe qualification ſhall come into no true taſte again, *but* by tranſplanting of Caſſio.
Shakeſpeare.

11. If it were not for this; that; if it were not that. Obſolete.

Believe me, I had rather have loſt my purſe
Full of cruzades. And, *but* my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no ſuch baſeneſs
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill-thinking. *Shakeſpeare.*
I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which, *but* thou haſt already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

12. However; howbeit: a word of indeterminate connection.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame;
But, to purſue the end for which I came,
Unite your ſubjects firſt, then let us go
And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryd.*

13. It is uſed after *no doubt*, *no queſtion*, and ſuch words, and ſignifies the ſame with *that*. It ſometimes is joined with *that*.

They made no account, *but that* the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas. *Bacon.*
I danced to myſelf a kind of eaſe in the change of the paroxyſm; never ſuſpecting *but that* the humour would have waſted itſelf. *Dryden.*
There is no queſtion *but* the King of Spain will reform moſt of the abuſes. *Addiſon.*

14. That. This ſeems no proper ſenſe in this place.

It is not therefore impoſſible *but* I may alter the complexion of my play, to reſtore myſelf into the good graces of my fair criticks. *Dryden.*

15. Otherwiſe than. Obſolete.

I ſhould ſin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Shakeſp.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing ſentence is bounded or reſtrained; only.

Thus ſigh'd Ulyſſes, thus his fame extends;
A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. A particle of objection; yet it may be objected: it has ſometimes *yet* with it.

But yet, Madam——
I do not like *but yet*; it does allay
The good precedence; fie upon *but yet!*
But yet is as a jaylour, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakespeare.*

Muſt the heart then have been formed and conſtituted, before the blood was in being? *But here again*, the ſubſtance of the heart itſelf is moſt certainly made and nouriſhed by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentley.*

18. *But for*; without; had not this been.
Raſh man, forbear! *but for* ſome unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*
Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a ſimple knot was tied above. *Dryden.*
When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, *but for* mutchief, you had died for ſpite. *Dryd.*

BUT. *n. ſ.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary.
But, if I aſk you what I mean by that word, you will anſwer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which, but if I join it with the words in conſtruction and ſenſe, as, *but* I will not, a *but* of wine, *but* and boundary, the ram will *but*, ſhoot at *but*, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word. *Holder.*

BUT. *n. ſ.* [In ſea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outſide of a ſhip, under water. *Harris.*

BUT-END. *n. ſ.* [from *but* and *end*.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it reſts.
The reſerve of foot galled their foot with ſeveral vollies, and then fell on them with the *but-ends* of their muſquets. *Clarendon.*
Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but end* remains in my hands. *Arbuthnot.*
Some of the ſoldiers accordingly puſhed them forwards, with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Swift.*

BU'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [*boucher*, Fr.]
1. One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh.
The ſhepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one ſheep with pleaſing conceits. *Sidney.*
Hence he learnt the *butcher*'s guile,
How to cut your throat, and ſmile;
Like a *butcher* doom'd for life
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*
2. One that is delighted with blood.
Honour and renown are beſtowed on conquerors, who, for the moſt part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

To BU'TCHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill; to murder.
In ſuffering thus thy brother to be ſlaughter'd,
Thou ſhew'ſt the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching ſtern murder how to *butcher* thee. *Shak.*
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The poiſon and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants brains to ſave him. *Dryden.*

BU'TCHERS-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY. *n. ſ.* [*ruſcus*, Lat.]
The roots are ſometimes uſed in medicine, and the green ſhoots are cut and bound into bundles, and ſold to the butchers, who uſe it as beſoms to ſweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of *butchers-broom*. *Miller.*

BU'TCHERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *butcherly*.] A brutal, cruel, ſavage, butcherly manner.

BU'TCHERLY. *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; bloody; groſsly and clumſily barbarous.
There is a way which, brought into ſchools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin. *Aſcham.*
What ſtratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shakeſp.*

BU'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *butcher*.]
1. The trade of a butcher.
Yet this man, ſo ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or ſix miſerable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*
2. Murder; cruelty; ſlaughter.
If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this patron of thy *butcheries*. *Shakeſpeare.*
The *butchery*, and the breach of hoſpitality, is repreſented in this fable under the maſk of friendſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*
Can he a ſon to ſoft remorſe incite,
Whom groſs, and blood, and *butchery* delight? *Dryd.*
3. The place where animals are killed; where blood is ſhed.
There is no place, this houſe is but a *butchery*;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'TLER. *n. ſ.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. *boteler*, or *butteller*, old Engliſh, from *bottle*; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquors.] A ſervant in a family employed in furniſhing the table.
Butlers forget to bring up their beer time enough. *Swift.*

BU'TLERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *butler*.] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.
Thoſe ordinary finances are caſual or uncertain, as be the eſcheats, the cuſtoms, *butlerage*, and impoſt. *Bacon.*

BU'TLERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *butler*.] The office of a butler.

BU'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.
The ſupporters or *butments* of the ſaid arch cannot ſuffer ſo much violence, as in the precedent flat poſture. *Wotton.*

BU'TSHAFT. *n. ſ.* [from *but* and *ſhaft*.] An arrow.
The blind boy's *butſhafts*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUTT. *n. ſ.* [*but*, Fr.]
1. The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is placed.
He calls on Bacchus and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryden.*
2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.
Be not afraid though you do ſee me weapon'd;
Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
The very ſea-mark of my journey's end. *Shakeſp.*
3. The object of aim; the thing againſt which any attack is directed.
The papiſts were the moſt common-place, and the *butt* againſt whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*
4. A man upon whom the company break their jeſts.
I played a ſentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very ſmart, when my ill genius ſuggeſted to him ſuch a reply as got all the laughter on his ſide. *Spectator.*
5. A blow given by a horned animal.
6. A ſtroke given in fencing.
If diſputes ariſe
Among the champions for the prize;
To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John ſhews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

BUTT. *n. ſ.* [*butte*, Saxon.] A veſſel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-ſix gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twenty-two hundred weight, is a butt of currants.
I eſcaped upon a *butt* of ſack, which the ſailors heaved overboard. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BUTT. *v. a.* [*botten*, Dutch.] To ſtrike with the head.
Come, leave your tears: a brief farewel: the beaſt
With many heads *butts* me away. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nor wars are ſeen,
Unleſs, upon the green,
Two harmleſs lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wotton.*
A ſnow-white ſteer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows, and bellowing ſtands. *Dryden's Æneid.*
A ram will *butt* with his head though he be brought up tame, and never ſaw that manner of fighting. *Ray.*

BU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [buttepe, Saxon; *butyrum*, Lat.]
1. An unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil ſeparates from the whey.
And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dreſſed, and ſet before them. *Geneſis*, xviii. 8.
2. *Butter of antimony*. A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid ſpirits of ſublimate corroſive with regulus of antimony. It is a great cauſtick. *Harris.*
3. *Butter of tin*, is made with tin and ſublimate corroſive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

To BU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmear, or oil, with butter.
'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindneſs to his horſe, *buttered* his hay. *Shakeſpeare.*
Words *butter* no parſnips. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To increaſe the ſtakes every throw, or every game: a cant term among gameſters.
It is a fine ſimile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gameſter, that ſtakes all his winning upon one caſt; ſo that if he loſes the laſt throw, he is ſure to be undone. *Addiſon.*

BU'TTERBUMP. *n. ſ.* A fowl: the ſame with *bittern*.

BU'TTERBUR. *n. ſ.* [*petaſites*, Lat.] A plant uſed in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the ſides of ditches. *Miller.*

BU'TTERFLOWER. *n. ſ.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.
Let weeds, inſtead of *butterflow'rs*, appear;
And meads, inſtead of daiſies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

BU'TTERFLY. *n. ſ.* [butteppleȝe, Saxon.] A beautiful inſect, ſo named becauſe it firſt appears in the beginning of the ſeaſon for butter.
Eftſoons that damſel, by her heav'nly might,
She turn'd into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight. *Spenſer.*
Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded *butterflies*; and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news. *Shakeſpeare.*
And ſo befel, that as he caſt his eye
Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,
He ſaw falſe Reynard. *Dryden.*
That which ſeems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme ſmall feathers, not to be diſcerned without a microſcope. *Grew.*

BU'TTERIS. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of ſteel ſet in a wooden handle, uſed in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof, of a horſe. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

BU'TTERMILK. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *milk*.] The whey that is ſeparated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, fallen into an ulcerous conſumption, devoted himſelf to *buttermilk*, by which ſole diet he recovered. *Harvey.*

The ſcurvy of mariners is cured by acids, as fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk*; and alkaline ſpirits hurt them. *Arbuthnot.*

BU'TTERPRINT. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *print*.] A piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all ſorts and ſizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. *Locke.*

BU'TTERTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *tooth*.] The great broad foreteeth.

BU'TTERWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *woman*.] A woman that ſells butter.

Tongue, I muſt put you into a *butterwoman's* mouth, and buy myſelf another of Bajazet's mute, if you prattle me into theſe perils. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'TTERWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant: the ſame with *ſanicle*.

BU'TTERY. *adj.* [from *butter*.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than its *buttery* part. *Harvey.*

The beſt oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itſelf has its whiteneſs from the caſeous ſalts, and its *buttery* oil. *Floyer.*

BU'TTERY. *n. ſ.* [from *butter*; or, according to *Skinner*, from *bouter*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where proviſions are laid up.

Go, truſty, take them to the *buttery*,
And give them welcome every one. *Shak.*

All that need a cool and freſh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *buttories*, to the north. *Wotton.*

My guts never ſuffer'd from a college-cook,
My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery* book. *Bramſton.*

BU'TTOCK. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to come from *aboutir*, Fr.; inſerted by *Junius* without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such as were not able to ſtay themſelves, ſhould be holden up by others of more ſtrength, riding behind them upon the *buttocks* of the horſe. *Knolles.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

BU'TTON. *n. ſ.* [*bottwn*, Welſh; *bouton*, Fr.]

1. A catch, or ſmall ball, by which the dreſs of man is faſtened.

Pray you, undo this *button*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I mention thoſe ornaments, becauſe of the ſimplicity of the ſhape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and ſilver lace, they muſt have been cheaper than ours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any knob or ball faſtened to a ſmaller body.

We faſtened to the marble certain wires, and a *button*. *Boyle.*

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flow'r,
Suckled, and cheer'd with air, and ſun, and ſhow'r;
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I ſpread,
Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head. *Pope.*

3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the ſpring,
Too oft before their *buttons* be diſclos'd. *Shakeſp.*

BU'TTON. *n. ſ.* [*echinus marinus*.] The ſea urchin, which is a kind of crabfiſh that has prickles inſtead of feet. *Ainſw.*

To BU'TTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to clothe.

One whoſe hard heart is *button'd* up with ſteel. *Shakeſpeare.*

He gave his legs, arms, and breaſt, to his ordinary ſervant, to *button* and dreſs him. *Wotton.*

2. To faſten with buttons; as, he *buttons* his coat.

BU'TTONHOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *button* and *hole*.] The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Let me take you a *buttonhole* lower. *Shakeſp.*

I'll pleaſe the maids of honour, if I can:
Without black velvet breeches, what is man?
I will my ſkill in *buttonholes* diſplay,
And brag, how oft I ſhift me ev'ry day. *Bramſton.*

BU'TTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to ſupport another wall, and ſtanding out.

No jutting frize,
Buttreſs, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakeſp. Mac.*

Fruit trees, ſet upon a wall againſt the ſun, between elbows or *buttreſſes* of ſtone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here,
Which *buttreſſes* and props but ſcarcely bear. *Dryd.*

2. A prop; a ſupport.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adverſaries are ſtill ſetting up againſt us, as the ground pillar and *buttreſs* of the good old cauſe of nonconformity. *South.*

To BU'TTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prop; to ſupport.

BU'TWINK. *n. ſ.* The name of a bird. *Dict.*

BUTYRA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

Chyle has the ſame principles as milk; a viſcidity from the caſeous parts, and an oilineſs from the *butyraceous* parts. *Floyer.*

BU'TYROUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Latin.] Having the properties of butter.

Its only red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM. *adj.* [bucrum, Sax. from buzan, to bend. It originally ſignified *obedient*; as *John de Treviſa*, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is *obedient and* buxom *to all his commands*. In an old form of marriage, uſed before the reformation, the bride promiſed to be *obedient and* buxom *in bed and at board*; from which expreſſion, not well underſtood, its preſent meaning ſeems to be derived.]

1. Obedient; obſequious.

He did tread down and diſgrace all the Engliſh, and ſet up and countenance the Iriſh; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government. *Spenſer.*

He, with broad ſails,
Winnow'd the *buxom* air. *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; briſk.

I'm born
Again a freſh child of the *buxom* morn,
Heir of the ſun's firſt beams. *Craſhaw.*

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonnair. *Milton.*

Sturdy ſwains,
In clean array, for ruſtick dance prepare,
Mixt with the *buxom* damſels hand in hand. *Philips.*

3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove deſcends, and pours
Into his *buxom* bride his fruitful ſhow'rs. *Dryden.*

She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,
And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd. *Dryden.*

BU'XOMLY. *adv.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonly; amorouſly.

BUX'OMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *buxom*.] Wantonneſs; amorouſneſs.

To BUY. *v. a.* preter. I *bought*; I have *bought*. [bicgean, Sax.]

1. To purchaſe; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or ſomething equivalent; to procure by ſale, not gift or theft.

They muſt *buy* up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that ſo the filling of their magazine may not prejudice their market. *Addiſon.*

2. To procure ſome advantage by ſomething that deſerves it, or at ſome price.

I have *bought*
Golden opinions from all ſorts of people. *Shakeſp.*

I'ent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not *buy*
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shak.*

Pleaſure with praiſe, and danger they would *buy*,
And with a foe that would not only fly. *Denham.*

3. To regulate by money: in this ſenſe it has particles annexed.

You, and all the kings of Chriſtendom,
Are led ſo groſsly by this meddling prieſt,
Dreading the curſe that money may *buy out*. *Shak.*

What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would terrify, diſſuade, or *buy off* conſcience! *South.*

To BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchaſe.

I will *buy* with you, ſell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and ſo following. *Shakeſp.*

BUY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *To buy*.] He that buys; a purchaſer.

When a piece of art is ſet before us, let the firſt caution be, not to aſk who made it, leſt the fame of the author do captivate the fancy of the *buyer*. *Wotton.*

To BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl. *Junius*.]

1. To hum; to make a noiſe like bees, flies, or waſps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,
Which *buzzed* all about, and made ſuch ſound,
That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes,
Like many ſwarms of bees aſſembled round. *Spenſ.*

There be more waſps, that *buzz* about his noſe,
Will make this ſting the ſooner. *Shakeſpeare.*

For ſtill the flowers ready ſtand,
One *buzzes* round about,
One light, one taſtes, gets in, gets out. *Suckling.*

What though no bees around your cradle flew,
Nor on your lips diſtill'd their golden dew;
Yet have we oft diſcover'd, in their ſtead,
A ſwarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head. *Pope.*

We join, like flies and waſps, in *buzzing* about wit. *Swift.*

2. To whiſper; to prate to.

There is ſuch confuſion in my pow'rs,
As, after ſome oration fairly ſpoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the *buzzing* multitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſound heavy and low.

Herewith aroſe a *buzzing* noiſe among them, as if it had been the ruſtling ſound of the ſea afar off. *Hayward.*

To BUZZ. *v. a.* To whiſper; to ſpread ſecretly.

Where doth the world thruſt forth a vanity,
That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears? *Shak.*

I will *buzz* abroad ſuch prophecies,
That Edward ſhall be fearful of his life. *Shakeſp.*

Did you not hear
A *buzzing* of a ſeparation
Between the king and Catherine? *Shakeſpeare.*

They might *buzz* and whiſper it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the preſence of the apoſtles, they then lift their voices, and noiſe it about the city. *Bentley.*

BUZZ. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hum; a whiſper; a talk.

The hive of a city or kingdom is in best condition when there is least noise or *buzz* in it. *Bacon.*

Where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of politicks. *Addison.*

BU'ZZARD. *n. s.* [*busard*, Fr.]

1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk.

More pity that the eagle should be mawl'd,
While kites and *buzzards* prey at liberty. *Shak.*

The noble *buzzard* ever pleas'd me best;
Of small renown, 'tis true: for, not to lye,
We call him but a hawk by courtesy. *Dryden.*

2. A blockhead; a dunce.

Those blind *buzzards*, who, in late years, of wilful maliciousness, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others, any thing at all. *Ascham.*

BU'ZZER. *n. s.* [from *buzz.*] A secret whisperer.

Her brother is in secret come from France,
And wants not *buzzers* to infect his ear
With petulant speeches of his father's death. *Shakespeare.*

BY. *prep.* [bi, big, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The Moor is with child *by* you, Launcelot. *Shakespeare.*

The grammar of a language is sometimes to be carefully studied *by* a grown man. *Locke.*

Death 's what the guilty fear, the pious crave,
Sought *by* the wretch, and vanquish'd *by* the brave. *Garth.*

2. It notes the instrument, and is commonly used after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active; as he killed her *with* a sword: she died *by* a sword.

But *by* Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
He chose Æneas, and he chose as well. *Dryden.*

3. It notes the cause of any effect.

I view, *by* no presumption led,
Your revels of the night. *Parnel.*

By woe the soul to daring action steals,
By woe in plaintless patience it excels. *Savage.*

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed, or obtained.

You must think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain *by* you. *Shakespeare.*

Happier! had it suffic'd him to have known
Good *by* itself, and evil not at all. *Milton.*

The heart knows that *by* itself, which nothing in the world besides can give it any knowledge of. *South.*

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propositions *by* sensation and reflection. *Watts's Logick.*

5. It shews the manner of an action.

I have not patience: she consumes the time
In idle talk, and owns her false belief:
Seize her *by* force, and bear her hence unheard. *Dryden.*

This fight had more weight with him, and *by* good luck not above two of that venerable body were fallen asleep. *Addison.*

By chance, within a neighbouring brook,
He saw his branching horns, and altered look. *Addison.*

6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed with regard to time or quantity.

The best for you, is to re-examine the cause, and to try it even point *by* point, argument *by* argument, with all the exactness you can. *Hooker.*

We are not to stay all together, but to come by him where he stands, *by* ones, *by* twos, and *by* threes. *Shakespeare.*

He calleth them forth *by* one, and *by* one, by the name, as he pleaseth, though seldom the order be inverted. *Bacon.*

The captains were obliged to break that piece of ordnance, and so *by* pieces to carry it away, that the enemy should not get so great a spoil. *Knolles.*

Common prudence would direct me to take them all out, and examine them one *by* one. *Boyle.*

Others will soon take pattern and encouragement by your building; and so house *by* house, street *by* street, there will at last be finished a magnificent city. *Spratt.*

Explor'd her limb *by* limb, and fear'd to find
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind. *Dryden.*

Thus year *by* year they pass, and day *by* day,
Till once, 'twas on the morn of chearful May,
The young Æmilia——— *Dryden.*

I'll gaze for ever on thy godlike father,
Transplanting one *by* one into my life
His bright perfections, till I shine like him. *Addis.*

Let the blows be *by* parties laid on. *Locke.*

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will sell *by* the ounce for six shillings and five pence unclipped money. *Locke.*

What we take daily *by* pounds, is at least of as much importance as what we take seldom, and only *by* grains and spoonfuls. *Arbuthnot.*

The North *by* myriads pours her mighty sons;
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. *Pope.*

8. At, or in; noting place: it is now perhaps only used before the words *sea*, or *water*, and *land*. This seems a remnant of a meaning now little known. *By* once expressed situation; as *by west*, westward.

We see the great effects of battles *by* sea; the battle of Actium decided the empire of the world. *Bacon.*

Arms, and the man, I sing; who, forc'd by fate,
Expell'd and exil'd, left the Trojan shore;
Long labours both *by* sea and land he bore. *Dryd.*

I would have fought *by* land, where I was stronger:
You hinder'd it: yet, when I fought at sea,
Forsook me fighting. *Dryden.*

By land, by water, they renew their charge. *Pope.*

9. According to; noting permission.

It is lawful, both *by* the laws of nature and nations, and *by* the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two. *Bacon's Holy War.*

10. According to; noting proof.

The present, or like, system of the world cannot possibly have been eternal, *by* the first proposition; and, without God, it could not naturally, nor fortuitously, emerge out of chaos, *by* the third proposition. *Bentley.*

The faculty, or desire, being infinite, *by* the preceding proposition, may contain or receive both these. *Cheyne.*

11. After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.

The gospel gives us such laws, as every man, that understands himself, would chuse to live by. *Tillotson.*

In the divisions I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself *by* the diversity of matter. *Locke.*

This ship, by good luck, fell into their hands at last, and served as a model to build others *by*. *Arbuthnot.*

12. From; noting ground of judgment; or comparison.

Thus, *by* the muscle, we may know,
When noble wits a hunting go
Through groves that on Parnassus grow. *Waller.*

By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden.*

The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders and gigantick limbs. *Dryd.*

Who 's that stranger? *By* his warlike port,
His fierce demeanour, and erected look,
He's of no vulgar note. *Dryden.*

Judge the event
By what has passed. *Dryden.*

The punishment is not to be measured *by* the greatness or smallness of the matter, but *by* the opposition it carries, and stands in, to that respect and submission that is due to the father. *Locke.*

By your description of the town, I imagine it to lie under some great enchantment. *Pope.*

By what I have always heard and read, I take the strength of a nation—— *Swift.*

13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared.

Meantime she stands provided of a Lalus,
More young and vigorous too *by* twenty springs. *Dryden.*

Her brother Rivers,
Ere this, lies shorter *by* the head at Pomfret. *Rowe.*

By giving the denomination to less quantities of silver *by* one twentieth, you take from them their due. *Locke.*

14. It notes co-operation.

By her he had two children at one birth. *Shak.*

15. For. noting continuance of time. This sense is not now in use.

Ferdinand and Isabella recovered the kingdom of Granada from the Moors; having been in possession thereof *by* the space of seven hundred years. *Bacon.*

16. As soon as; not later than; noting time.

By this, the sons of Constantine which fled,
Ambrine and Uther, did ripe years attain. *Fairy Queen.*

Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the sun,
Will with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
To-morrow morning call some knight to arms. *Shakespeare.*

He ceas'd not; for, *by* this, the heav'nly bands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now
In Paradise. *Milton.*

These have their course to finish round the earth
By morrow evening. *Milton.*

The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad
For man: for of his state *by* this they knew. *Milton.*

By that time a siege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether lost and bewildered in it. *Addison.*

By this time, the very foundation was removed. *Swift.*

By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded to fail, as to accuse and fine the consuls. *Swift.*

17. Beside: noting passage.

Many beautiful places, standing along the sea shore, make the town appear longer than it is to those that sail *by* it. *Addison.*

18. Beside; near to; in presence: noting proximity of place.

So thou may'st say, the king lies *by* a beggar, if a beggar dwell near him; or the church stands *by* thy tabour, if thy tabour stand *by* the church. *Shakespeare.*

Here he comes himself;
If he be worth any man's good voice,
That good man sit down *by* him. *Ben Jonson.*

A spacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue: *by* some were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton.*

Stay *by* me; thou art resolute and faithful;
I have employment worthy of thy arm. *Dryden.*

19. Before *himself*, *herself*, or *themselves*, it notes the absence of all others.

Sitting in some place, *by himself*, let him translate into English his former lesson. *Ascham.*

Solyman resolved to assault the breach, after he had, *by himself*, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

I know not whether he will annex his discourse to his appendix, or publish it *by itself*, or at all. *Bayle.*

He will imagine, that the king and his ministers sat down and made them *by themselves*, and then sent them to their allies to sign. *Swift.*

More pleas'd to keep it till their friends could come,
Than eat the sweetest *by themselves* at home. *Pope.*

20. At

20. At hand.

He kept then ſome of the ſpirit *by* him, to verify what he believes. *Boyle.*

The merchant is not forced to keep ſo much money *by* him, as in other places, where they have not ſuch a ſupply. *Locke.*

21. It is the ſolemn form of ſwearing.

His godhead I invoke, *by* him I ſwear. *Dryden.*

22. It is uſed in forms of adjuring, or obteſting.

Which, O! avert *by* yon etherial light,
Which I have loſt for this eternal night;
Or, if by dearer ties you may be won,
By your dead ſire, and *by* your living ſon. *Dryden.*

Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,
O ſpare this great, this good, this aged king! *Dryden.*

O cruel youth!
By all the pain that wrings my tortur'd ſoul,
By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O ceaſe! at leaſt once more delude my ſorrows. *Smith.*

23. It ſignifies ſpecification and particularity.

Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,
And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name. *Dryden.*

24. By proxy of: noting ſubſtitution.

The gods were ſaid to feaſt with Ethiopians; that is, they were preſent with them *by* their ſtatues. *Broome.*

25. In the ſame direction with.

They are alſo ſtriated, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the ſides curiouſly punched, or pricked. *Grew.*

BY. *adv.*

1. Near; at a ſmall diſtance.

And in it lies the god of ſleep;
And, mooring *by*,
We may deſcry
The monſters of the deep. *Dryden.*

2 Beſide; paſſing.

I did hear
The galloping of horſe. Who was't came *by*? *Shakſpeare.*

3. In preſence.

The ſame words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, ſo as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace. *Sidney.*

I'll not be *by* the while; my liege, farewel:
What will become hereof, there's none can tell. *Shakeſpeare.*

There while I ſing, if gentle youth be *by*,
That tunes my lute, and winds the ſtrings ſo high. *Waller.*

Priſoners and witneſſes were waiting *by*;
Theſe had been taught to ſwear, and thoſe to die. *Roſcommon.*

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions when you are not *by*. *Locke.*

BY AND BY. In a ſhort time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been ſtaid here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him. *Sidney.*

The noble knight alighted *by and by*
From lofty ſteed, and bad the lady ſtay,
To ſee what end of fight ſhould him befall that day. *Spenſer.*

In the temple, *by and by*, with us,
Theſe couples ſhall eternally be knit. *Shakeſpeare.*

O how this ſpring of love reſembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now ſhews all the beauty of the ſun,
And *by and by* a cloud takes all away. *Shakſp.*

Now a ſenſible man, *by and by* a fool, and preſently a beaſt. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

BY. *n. ſ.* [from the propoſition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this inſtance, there is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood. *Bacon.*

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a ſheep in private, by the *by*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hence we may underſtand, to add that upon the *by*, that it is not neceſſary. *Boyle.*

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom by the *by*. *Dryden.*

BY, in compoſition, implies ſomething out of the direct way, and conſequently ſome obſcurity, as a *by-road*; ſomething irregular, as a *by-end*; or ſomething collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*. This compoſition is uſed at pleaſure, and will be underſtood by the examples following.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* A coffee-houſe in an obſcure place.

I afterwards entered a *by-coffee-houſe*, that ſtood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror. *Addiſon.*

BY-CONCERNMENT. *n. ſ.* An affair which is not the main buſineſs.

Our plays, beſides the main deſign, have underplots, or *by-concernments*, or lets conſiderable perſons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot. *Dryden.*

BY-DEPENDENCE. *n. ſ.* An appendage; ſomething accidentally depending on another.

Theſe,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, ſhould be demanded,
And all the other *by-dependencies*,
From chance to chance. *Shakeſpeare.*

BY-DESIGN. *n. ſ.* An incidental purpoſe.

And if the mice the mouſe-trap lines,
They'll ſerve for other *by-deſigns*,
And make an artiſt underſtand
To copy out her ſeal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To ſteal in ſomething to entrap her. *Hudibras.*

BY-END. *n. ſ.* Private intereſt; ſecret advantage.

All people that worſhip for fear, profit, or ſome other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

BY-GONE. *adj.* [a Scotch word.] Paſt.

Tell him, you're ſure
All in Bohemia's well: this ſatisfaction
The *by-gone* day proclaim'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as *by-gone*; ſo have we of time, which dependeth thereupon. *Grew.*

BY-INTEREST. *n. ſ.* Intereſt diſtinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-intereſt*, without any ſincere regard to the public good. *Atterbury.*

BY-LAW. *n. ſ.*

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common aſſent, for the good of thoſe that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowell.*

There was alſo a law, to reſtrain the *by laws* and ordinances of corporations. *Bacon.*

In the beginning of this record is inſerted the law or inſtitution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law. *Addiſon.*

BY-MATTER. *n. ſ.* Something incidental.

I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was moſt material into the poſtſcript, as if it had been a *by-matter*. *Bacon.*

BY-NAME. *n. ſ.* A nick-name; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldeſt ſon to the Conqueror, uſed ſhort hoſe, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hoſe, and ſhewed firſt the uſe of them to the Engliſh. *Camden.*

BY-PAST. *adj.* Paſt: a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, peſtilences, and diſeaſes, have not been fewer for theſe three hundred years *by-paſt*, than ever they had been ſince we have had records. *Cheyne.*

BY-PATH. *n. ſ.* A private or obſcure path.

Heav'n knows, my ſon,
By what *by-paths*, and indirect crook'd ways,
I got this crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

BY-RESPECT. *n. ſ.* Private end or view.

It may be that ſome, upon *by-reſpects*, find ſomewhat friendly uſage in uſurers, at ſome of their hands. *Carew.*

The archbiſhops and biſhops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the man to prefer any to theſe places, for any *by-reſpects*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth. *Bacon.*

Auguſtus, who was not altogether ſo good as he was wiſe, had ſome *by-reſpects* in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim. *Dryden.*

BY-ROAD. *n. ſ.* An obſcure unfrequented path.

Through ſlipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep. *Swift.*

BY-ROOM. *n. ſ.* A private room within another.

I pr'ythee, do thou ſtand in ſome *by-room*, while I queſtion my puny drawer to what end he gave the ſugar. *Shakeſpeare.*

BY-SPEECH. *n. ſ.* An incidental or caſual ſpeech, not directly relating to the point.

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-ſpeeches*, in ſome hiſtorical narration or other, and to uſe them as if they were written in moſt exact form of law. *Hooker.*

BY-STANDER. *n. ſ.* A looker on; one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers, and, falling to the ground, was taken up by the *by-ſtanders*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The *by-ſtanders* aſked him, why he ran away, his head being weight? *Locke.*

BY-STREET. *n. ſ.* An obſcure ſtreet.

The broker here his ſpacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow ſit jealouſies and cares;
Bent on ſome mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He ſeeks *by-ſtreets*, and ſaves the expenſive coach. *Gay.*

BY-VIEW. *n. ſ.* Private ſelf-intereſted purpoſe.

No *by-views* of his own ſhall miſlead him. *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK. *n. ſ.* A private walk; not the main road.

He moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or underplots, as diverſions to the main deſign, leſt it ſhould grow tedious, though they are ſtill naturally joined. *Dryden.*

The chief avenue ought to be the moſt ample and noble; but there ſhould be *by-walks*, to retire into ſometimes, for eaſe and refreſhment. *Broome.*

BY-WAY. *n. ſ.* A private and obſcure way.

Night ſtealths are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unuſed of any but ſuch like. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Other *by-ways* he himſelf betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread. *Spenſer.*

Wholly abſtain, or wed: thy bounteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-ways*,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford;
Not grudging that thy luſt hath bounds and ſtays. *Herbert.*

A ſervant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and not

no other apparent cauſe of eſteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to cloſe corruption. *Bacon.*

This is wonderfully diverting to the underſtanding, thus to receive a precept, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it. *Addiſon.*

By-weſt. *n. ſ.* Weſtward; to the weſt of.

Whereupon grew that by-word, uſed by the Iriſh, that they dwelt *by-weſt* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Davies on Ireland.*

By-word. *n. ſ.* A ſaying; a proverb.

Bluſhful Henry be depos'd; whoſe cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies. *Shakeſp.*

I knew a wiſe man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he ſaw men haſten to a concluſion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the ſooner. *Bacon.*

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animoſities. *Addiſon.*

It will be his lot often to look ſingular, in looſe and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach among the men of wit and pleaſure. *Atterbury.*

By'ass. *n. ſ.* See Bias.

Every inordinate luſt is a falſe *byaſs* upon man's underſtandings, which naturally draws towards atheiſm. *Tillotſon.*

Bye, or **Bee**, come immediately from the Saxon bÿ, bÿing, *i. e.* a dwelling. *Gibſon.*

By'zantine. See Bizantine. *Byzantine* is the true orthography.

C.

C A B

C, The third letter of the alphabet, has two ſounds; one like *k*, as *call, clock, craft, coal, companion, cuneiform*; the other as *s*, as *Cæſar, ceſſation, cinder*. It ſounds like *k* before *a, o, u*, or a conſonant; and like *s* before *e, i*, and *y*.

Cab. *n. ſ.* [קב] A Hebrew meaſure, containing about three pints Engliſh, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABA'L. *n. ſ.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]

1. The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabbins.
2. A body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.

She often interpoſed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming againſt her firſt miniſters. *Addiſon.*

3. Intrigue; ſomething leſs than conſpiracy.

When each, by curſ'd *cabals* of women, ſtrove
To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryd.*

To Caba'l. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form cloſe intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in ſmall parties.

His mournful friends, ſummon'd to take their leaves,
Are throng'd about his couch, and ſit in council:
What thoſe *cabalſing* cap'rs may deſign,
I muſt prevent, by being firſt in action. *Dryden.*

Ca'balist. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] One ſkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus ſpake: with care and pain
We form'd this name, renown'd in rhime,
Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!
Coſt ſtudious *cabaliſts* more time. *Swift.*

Caballi'stical. } *adj.* [from *cabal.*]
Caballi'stick. } Something that has an occult meaning.

The letters are *cabaliſtical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addiſon.*

C A B

He taught him to repeat two *caballiſtick* words, in pronouncing of which the whole ſecret conſiſted. *Spectator.*

Caba'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] He that engages with others in cloſe deſigns; an intriguer.

Factious and rich, bold at the council board;
But, cautious in the field, he ſhunn'd the ſword,
A cloſe *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord. *Dryden.*

Ca'balline. *adj.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horſe; as, *caballine* aloes, or horſe aloes.

Ca'baret. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tavern.

Suppoſe this ſervant, paſſing by ſome *cabaret* or tennis-court where his comrades were drinking or playing, ſhould ſtay with them, and drink or play away his money. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Ca'bbage. *n. ſ.* [*cabus*, Fr. *braſſica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleſhy, and of a glaucous colour, the flowers conſiſt of four leaves, which are ſucceeded by long taper pods, containing ſeveral round acrid ſeeds. The ſpecies are, *cabbage*. Savoy *cabbage*. *Bro coli*. The *cauliflower*. The muſk *cabbage*. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the Iſle of Coat. *Colewort*. Perennial Alpine *colewort*. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, &c. *Miller.*

Cole *cabbage*, and colworts, are ſoft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly or juice of red *cabbage*, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

To Ca'bbage. *v. n.* To form a head; as, the plants begin to *cabbage*.

To Ca'bbage. *v. a.* [a cant word among taylors.] To ſteal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, inſtead of threads, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot.*

Ca'bbage tree. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *palm-tree*.

It is very common in the Caribbee iſlands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, ſo that thoſe which are incloſed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats, and the young ſhoots are pickled: but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are deſtroyed; nor do they riſe again from the old roots, ſo that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations. *Miller.*

Ca'bbage-worm. *n. ſ.* An inſect.

CA'BIN. *n. ſ.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welſh, a cottage.]

1. A ſmall room.

So long in ſecret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his ſenſual deſire,
Till that with timely fruit her belly ſwell'd,
And bore a boy unto a ſavage ſire. *Spenſer.*

2. A ſmall chamber in a ſhip.

Give thanks you have lived ſo long, and make yourſelf ready, in your *cabin*, for the miſchance of the hour, if it ſo happen. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men may not expect the uſe of many *cabins*, and ſafety at once, in the ſea ſervice. *Raleigh.*

The chelſboard, we ſay, is in the ſame place it was, if it remain in the ſame part of the *cabin*, though the ſhip ſails all the while. *Locke.*

3. A cottage, or ſmall houſe.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour of anguiſh,
Unto a ſilly *cabin*, though weak, yet ſtronger againſt woes. *Sidney.*

Neither ſhould that odious cuſtom be allowed, of flaying off the green ſurface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

4. A tent, or temporary habitation.

Some of green boughs their ſlender *cabins* frame,
Some lodged were Tortoſa's ſtreets about. *Fairfax.*

To Ca'bin. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and ſuck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Ca'bin. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'ſcap'd; I had elſe been perfect,
As broad and general as the caſing air;
But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To ſaucy doubts and fear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ca'binED. *adj.* [from *cabin.*] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian ſteep,
From her *cabin'd* loophole peep, *Milton.*

CA'BINET. *n. ſ.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A cloſet; a ſmall room.

At both corners of the farther ſide, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with cryſtalline glaſs, and a rich cupola in the midſt, and all other elegancy that may be thought on. *Bacon.*

2. A hut or ſmall houſe.

Hearken awhile in thy green *cabinet*,
The laurel ſong of careful Colinet. *Spenſer.*

3. A private room in which conſultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterward practiſed in the camp. *Dryden.*

4. A ſet of boxes or drawers for curioſities; a private box.

Who ſees a ſoul in ſuch a body ſet,
Might love the treaſure for the *cabinet*. *Ben Jonſon.*
In vain the workman ſhew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it ſeem, in this diſguiſe,
A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes. *Swift.*

5. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breaſt hath ever been the *cabinet*,
Where I have lock'd my ſecrets. *Donbam.*
We cannot diſcourſe of the ſecret, but by deſcribing our duty; but ſo much duty muſt needs open a *cabinet* of myſteries. *Taylor.*

CA'BINET-COUNCIL. *n. ſ.*

1. A council held in a private manner, with unuſual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in ſome kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*. *Bacon.*

2. A ſelect number of priwy counſellors ſuppoſed to be particularly truſted.

From the higheſt to the loweſt it is univerſally read; from the *cabinet-council* to the nurſery. *City to Swift.*

CA'BINET-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes ſmall nice drawers or boxes.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs; ſo that they would be of great uſe for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners and others. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*cabl*, Welſh; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened.

What though the maſt be now blown overboard,
The *cable* broke, the holding anchor loſt,
And half our ſail ſwallow'd in the flood,
Yet lives our pilot ſtill? *Shakſpeare.*

The length of the *cable* is the life of the ſhip in all extremities, and the reaſons, becauſe it makes ſo many bendings and wreaths in the ſhip, riding at their length, is not eaſy to ſtretch it; and no thing breaks that is not ſtretched. *Raleigh.*

The *cables* crack; the ſailors fearful cries
Aſcend, and fable night involves the ſkies. *Dryd.*

CA'BLESS. *n. ſ.* Small ropes uſed in ſhips. *Dict.*

CA'CAO. See CHOCOLATE NUT.

CACHE'CTICAL. } *adj.* [from *cachexy*.]
CACHE'CTICK. } Having an ill habit of body; ſhewing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cachectical*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The crude chyle ſwims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, of ſome perſons who are *cachectic*. *Floyer.*

CACHE'XY. *n. ſ.* [καχεξία.] A general word to expreſs a great variety of ſymptoms: moſt commonly it denotes ſuch a diſtemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions; proceeding from weakneſs of the fibres, and an abuſe of the non-naturals, and often from ſevere acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CACHINNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter. *Dict.*

CA'CKEREL. *n. ſ.* A fiſh, ſaid to make thoſe who eat it laxative.

To CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noiſe as a gooſe.

The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is *cackling*, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shakeſpeare.*
Or rob the Roman geeſe of all their glories,
And ſave the ſtate, by *cackling* to the tories. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a hen.

The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woeful *cackling* cry with horrour heard
Of thoſe diſtracted damſels in the yard. *Dryden.*

3. To laugh; to giggle.

Nic grinned, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to kill himſelf, and fell a friſking and dancing about the room. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a gooſe or fowl.

The ſilver gooſe before the ſhining gate
There flew, and by her *cackle* ſav'd the ſtate. *Dryd.*

2. To talk idly.

CA'CKLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cackle*.]

1. A fowl that cackles.
2. A telltale; a tatler.

CACOCHY'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *cacochymy*.]
CACOCHY'MICK. } Having the humours corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify his blood with a laxative. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abſceſſes. *Wiſeman.*

The ancient writers diſtinguiſhed putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACOCHY'MY. *n. ſ.* [κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a ſound ſtate, to what the phyſicians call by a general name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and diſcolorations of the ſkin, are ſigns of weak fibres; for the lateral veſſels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let groſs humours paſs, which could not, if the veſſels had their due degree of ſtricture. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the half of its ill qualities to the hops, conſiſting of an acrimonious fiery nature, ſets the blood, upon the leaſt *cacochymy*, into an orgaſmus. *Harvey.*

CACO'PHONY. *n. ſ.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad ſound of words.

Theſe things ſhall lie by, till you come to carp at them, and alter rhimes, grammar, triplets, and *cacophonies* of all kinds. *Pope to Swift.*

To CACU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make ſharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

CADA'VEROUS. *adj.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcaſs; having the qualities of a dead carcaſs.

In vain do they ſcruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution, whoſe temper pollutes the mind and lives. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glaſs, will grow red, fœtid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The eye is the ſame with the ſtagnant waters of hydropical perſons. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'DDIS. *n. ſ.* [This word is uſed in Erſe for the variegated clothes of the Highlanders.]

1. A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, *caddiſes*, cambricks, lawns; why, he ſings them over as if they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a caſe of ſtraw.

He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the cod-worm, or *caddis*; and theſe make the trout bold and luſty. *Walton's Angler.*

CADE. *adj.* [It is deduced, by *Skinner*, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which ſignifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; ſoft; delicate; as, a *cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in ſoftneſs.

CADE. *n. ſ.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, ſo termed of our ſuppoſed father,——Or rather of ſtealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shakeſpeare.*

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells
Of cloſe preſs'd huſks is freed, thou muſt refrain
Thy thirſty ſoul; let none perſuade to broach
Thy thick, unwholeſome, undigeſted *cades*. *Philips.*

CADE-WORM. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *caddis*.

CA'DENCE. }
CA'DENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*cadence*, Fr.]

1. Fall; ſtate of ſinking; decline.

Now was the ſun in weſtern *cadence* low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Milton.*

2. The fall of the voice; ſometimes the general modulation of the voice.

The ſliding, in the cloſe or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetorick, which they call *prater expectatum*; for there is a pleaſure even in being deceived. *Bacon.*

There be words not made with lungs,
Sententious ſhow'rs! O let them fall!
Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Grotius.*

3. The flow of verſes, or periods.

The words, the verſification, and all the other elegancies of ſound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the ſame offices both in dramatick and epick poetry. *Dryden.*

The *cadency* of one line muſt be a rule to that of the next; as the ſound of the former muſt ſlide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or ſound.

Hollow rocks retain
The ſound of bluſt'ring winds, which all night long
Had rous'd the ſea, now with hoarſe *cadence* lull
Seafaring men, o'erwatch'd. *Milton.*

He hath a confuſed remembrance of words ſince he left the univerſity; he hath loſt half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*

5. In horſemanſhip.

Cadence is an equal meaſure or proportion which a horſe obſerves in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'DENT. *adj.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

CADE'T. *n. ſ.* [*cadet*, Fr. pronounced *cadè*.]

1. The younger brother.
2. The youngeſt brother.

Joſeph was the youngeſt of the twelve ſons; David the eleventh ſon, and the *cadet* of Jeſſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. A voluntier in the army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.

CA'DEW. *n. ſ.* A ſtraw worm. See CADDIS. *Dict.*

CA'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *cadge*, or *cage*, a *panier*.] A huckſter; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CA'DI. *n. ſ.* A magiſtrate among the Turks, whoſe office ſeems nearly to anſwer to that of a juſtice of peace.

CADI'LLACK. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear.

CÆ'CIAS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A wind from the north-eaſt.

Now, from the north,
Boreas and *Cæcias*, and Argeſtes loud,
And Thracias, rend the woods, and ſeas upturn. *Milton.*

CÆSA'REAN. See CESARIAN.

CÆSU'RA *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a ſhort ſyllable after a complete foot is made long.

CA'FTAN. *n. ſ.* [Perſick.] A Perſian or Turkiſh veſt or garment.

CAG. *n. ſ.* A barrel, or wooden veſſel, containing four or five gallons. Sometimes *keg*.

CAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cage*, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]

1. An incloſure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a *cage* can pleaſe a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which *cage* of ruſhes, I am ſure you are not a priſoner. *Shakeſpeare*

Though ſlaves, like birds that ſing not in a *cage*,
They loſt their genius, and poetick rage;
Homers again and Pindars may be found,
And his great actions with their numbers crown'd *Waller.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And ſinging birds in ſilver *cages* hung,
And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were ſorted well, with lumps of amber laid between. *Dryden*

A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment; a beaſt, bird, or fiſh, by the *cage*, or court-yard, or ciſtern, wherein it was kept. *Watts on the Mind.*

The reaſon why ſo few marriages are happy, is, becauſe young ladies ſpend their time in making nets, not in making *cages*. *Spectator.*

2. A place for wild beaſts, incloſed with palliſadoes.

3. A priſon for petty malefactors.

To CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a cage.

He feeds, and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down, and ſnores, *caged* in his basket chair. *Dryd.*

CAI'MAN. *n. ſ.* The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJO'LE. *v. a.* [*cajoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to footh, to coax: a low word.

Though'ſt to cajole me into heart of civil
State prudence, to cozen the devil. *Hudibras.*

The one ſtiffly warms, while the other *cajoles* and pities him. Takes on his quarrel, ſhakes his head at it, claps his hand upon his breaſt, and then proteſts and ſwears. *L'Eſtrange.*

My tongue that wanted to *cajole*
I try'd, but not a word would tell. *Cymon.*

CAJO'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJO'LERY. *n. ſ.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CAISSON. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. A cheſt of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

2. A wooden caſe in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

CAI'TIFF. *n. ſ.* [*caſtivo*, Ital. a ſlave, whence it came to ſignify a bad man, with ſome implication of meanneſs; as *knave* in Engliſh, and *fur* in Latin; ſo certainly does ſlavery deſtroy virtue.

Ἡμισυ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀποαίνυται δούλιον ἦμαρ. *Homer.*

A ſlave and a ſcoundrel are ſignified by the ſame words in many languages.] A mean villain; a deſpicable knave: it often implies a mixture of wickedneſs and miſery.

Vile *caitiff* vaſſal of dread and deſpair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air!
Why liveſt thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And doſt not unto death thyſelf prepare? *Spenſer.*

'Tis not impoſſible
But one, the wicked'ſt *caitiff* on the ground,
May ſeem as ſhy, as grave, as juſt, as abſolute,
As Angelo. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wretched *caitiff*, all alone,
As he believ'd, began to moan,
And tell his ſtory to himſelf. *Hudibras.*

CAKE. *n. ſ.* [*cuch*, Teutonick.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You muſt be ſeeing chriſtenings! do you look for ale and *cakes* here, you rude raſcals? *Shakesp.*

My *cake* is dough, but I'll in among the reſt,
Out of hope of all but my ſhare of the feaſt. *Shak.*

The diſmal day was come, the prieſts prepare
Their leaven'd *cakes*, and fillets for my hair. *Dryd.*

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is ſometimes diſtinguiſhed from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the ſide of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large, and of a cheſtnut colour, and hard and pithy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

3. Concreted matter; coagulated matter.

Then when the fleecy ſkies new cloath the wood,
And *cakes* of ruſhing ice come rolling down the flood. *Dryden.*

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning matter, as it ſunk very leiſurely, had time to *cake* together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horſes in the night,
And *cakes* the elf-locks in foul ſluttiſh hairs. *Shak.*

He rinſed the wound,
And waſh'd away the ſtings and coagulated blood,
That *caked* on it. *Addiſon.*

CA'LABASH *Tree.*

It bears flowers conſiſting of one leaf, divided at the brim into ſeveral parts, from whoſe cup riſes the pointal, which becomes a fleſhy fruit, having an hard ſhell. They uſually grow to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet in the Weſt Indies, where they grow naturally. The ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, and other making inſtruments of muſick, by making a hole in the ſhell, and putting in ſmall ſtones, with which they make a ſort of rattle. *Miller.*

CALAMA'NCO. *n. ſ.* [a word derived, probably by ſome accident, from *calamancus*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, ſignified a hat.] A kind of woollen ſtuff.

He was of a bulk and ſtature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to ſhew a *calamanco* waiſtcoat. *Tatler.*

CA'LAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris*. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into braſs.

We muſt not omit thoſe, which, though not of ſo much beauty, yet are of greater uſe, *viz.* loadſtone, white ſtones of all kinds, limeſtones, *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINT. *n. ſ.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CALA'MITOUS. *adj.* [*calamitoſus*, Lat.]

1. Miſerable; involved in diſtreſs; oppreſſed with infelicity; unhappy wretched: applied to men.

This is a gracious proviſion God Almighty hath made in favour of the neceſſitous and *calamitous*; the ſtate of ſome, in this life, being ſo extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared with others. *Calamy.*

2. Full of miſery; diſtreſsful: applied to external circumſtances.

What *calamitous* effects, the air of this city wrought upon us the laſt year, you may read in my diſcourſe of the plague. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Strict neceſſity
Subdues me, and *calamitous* conſtraint!
Left on my head both ſin and puniſhment,
However inſupportable, be all
Devolv'd. *Milton.*

Much rather I ſhall chuſe
To live the pooreſt in my tribe, than richeſt,
And be in their *calamitous* priſon left. *Milton.*

In this ſad and *calamitous* condition, deliverance from an oppreſſour would have even revived them. *Swift.*

CALA'MITOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *calamitous*.] Miſery; diſtreſs.

CALA'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*calamitas*, Lat.]

1. Miſfortune; cauſe of miſery; diſtreſs.

Another ill was the drought, and the ſpoiling of the corn, which, with us rare, but in hotter countries common, inſomuch as the word *famine* was firſt derived from *calamity*, when the corn could not get out of the ſtalk. *Bacon.*

2. Miſery; diſtreſs.

Thus infant *calamity* ſhall cauſe
To human life, and human ſhould peace confound. *Milton.*

From adverſe ſtars let fall the mighty lot
Foreign *calamity*, and civil war,
Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion bear. *Prior.*

CA'LAMUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſort of reed or ſweet-ſcented wood, mentioned in ſcripture with the other ingredients of the ſacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddiſh without, and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets ſpeak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. Theſe ſweet reeds have no ſmell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their ſmell is perceived upon entering the marſhes. *Calmet.*

Take thou alſo unto thee principal ſpices of pure myrrh, of ſweet cinnamon, and of ſweet *calamus*. *Exodus*, xxx. 23.

CALA'SH *n. ſ.* [*calache*, Fr.] A ſmall carriage of pleaſure.

Daniel, a ſprightly ſwain, that uſed to flaſh
The wagtous ſteed, that drew his lord's *calaſh*. *King.*

The ancients uſed *calaſhes*, the figures of ſeveral of them being to be ſeen on ancient monuments. They are very ſimple, light, and drove by the traveller himſelf. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'LCEATED. *adj.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

Calcedonius is of the agate kind, and of a milky grey, clouded with blue, or with purple. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To CA'LCINATE. See *To* CALCINE.

In hardening, by baking without melting, the heat hath theſe degrees, firſt, it mortifieth, then maketh fragile, and laſtly it doth *calcinate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CALCINA'TION.

CALCINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chymical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fusion; for when fusion is longer continued, not only the more subtile particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire likewise insinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so blended through its whole substance, that the fluidity, first caused by the fire, can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is easily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*

Divers metals are thrown away, as [illegible] the calcination or *calcinat.n* of the body that was calcined. *Ley.*

The matter be first fit, but not with [illegible] ed fire, or reducing it by art into a [illegible] power. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'LCINATORY. *n.* [from *calcinate.*] A vessel used in calcination.

To CALCINE. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance. See CALCINATION.

That fine mould to be earth, bound together with some oil, for it is bone burned, so as the heat [illegible] will [illegible] beer [illegible] burned to ashes, it will grow from it again. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. n. 711.*

2. To burn up.

[illegible] diseases these unions have [illegible] Almost as many names as men we have. *Denham.*

To CALCI'NE. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

The crystal is a pellucid solid stone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat with all its [illegible] and, in every thing but [illegible] without fusion. *Newton's Opt.*

To CA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little stone or bead, used in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon: as, he *calculates* his expences.

2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
And told me, that by water I should die.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why old men, fools, and children *calculate*,
Why all those things change from their ordinance
Shakespeare.

Who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and *calculate* their nativities, as they sprawled out of the chaos? *Raleigh.*

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.

The reasonableness of religion clearly appears, as it tends so directly to the happiness of men, and is upon all accounts, *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotson.*

To CA'LCULATE. *v. n.* To make a computation.

CALCULA'TION. *n. f.* [from *calculate.*]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*, or rather, which changeth *calculation* into easy computation. *Holder on Time.*

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.

If then their *calculation* be true, for so they reckon. *Hooker.*

Being different from *calculations* of the ancient, then observations confirm not ours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CALCULA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *calculate.*] A computer; a reckoner.

CA'LCULATORY. *adj.* [from *calculate.*] Belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULE. *n. f.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute: obsolete.

The general *calcule*, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions. *Howel's Dend Forest.*

CA'LCULOSE. } *adj.* [from *calculus*, Lat.]
CA'LCULOUS. } Stony; gritty.

The volatile salt of urine with [illegible] spirit of wine, and thus, perhaps, the stones, or *calculous* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculous* person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested. *Sharp.*

CA'LCULUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The stone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON. *n. f.* [*chaudron*, Fr. from *caldus*, Lat.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

In the midst of all
There placed was a *caldron* vast and tall,
Up on a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Fairy Queen.*

Some drip the flesh, some portion out the spoils;
The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrail broil.
Dryden's Æneid.

In the late eruptions, the great hollow was like a vast *caldron*, filled with glowing melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison.*

CALICHE. The same with CALASH.

CALEFA'CTION. *n. f.* [from *calefactio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.

2. The state of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which heats.

To CA'LEFY. *v. n.* [*calefio*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Crystal will *calefy* unto electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To CA'LEFY. *v. a.* To make hot.

CA'LENDAR. *n. f.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

What hath this day deserv'd? what hath it done,
That it in golden letters should be set
Among the high tides, in the *calendar*?
Shakespeare's King John.

We compute from *calendars* differing from one another, the compute of the one answering that of the other. *Brown.*

Curs'd be the day when first I did appear;
Let it be blotted from the *calendar*,
Lest it pollute the month! *Dryden's Fables.*

To CA'LENDER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To dress cloth; to lay the nap of cloth smooth.

CA'LENDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CA'LENDRER. *n. f.* [from *calender.*] The person who calenders.

CA'LENDS. *n. f.* [*calendæ*, Lat. It has no *singular.*] The first day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE. *n. f.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A distemper peculiar to sailors in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it. *Quincy.*

And for that lethargy was there no cure,
But to be cast into a *calenture*. *Denham.*

So, by a *calenture* misled,
The mariner with rapture sees,
On the smooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees:
With eager haste he longs to rove
In that fantastic scene, and thinks
It must be some enchanted grove;
And in he leaps, and down he sinks. *Swift.*

CALF. *n. f.* *calves* in the *plural.* [cealf, Saxon; *kalf*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The cow hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the *calf*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Acosta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condore, which will kill and eat up a whole *calf* at a time. *Wilkins.*

Ah, Blouzabud! I love thee more by half
Than our thin fawns, or cows the new-fall'n *calf*.
Gay.

2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in his temple. *Calmet.*

Turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the *calves* of our lips. *Hosea*, xiv. 2.

3. By way of contempt and reproach, applied to a human being; a dolt; a stupid wretch.

When a child hapt to be got,
That after proves an idiot;
When folk perceive it thriveth not,
Some silly doating brain'd *calf*,
That understands things by the half,
Says, that the fairy left the coat,
And took away the other. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [*kalf*, Dutch.]

Into my arms I'll have love's offices fall,
And all her *calf* into a gouty small. *Suckling.*

The *calf* of the leg bulbated. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CA'LIBRE. *n. f.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

CALICE. *n. f.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul, between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor.*

CA'LICO. *n. f.* [from *Calicut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am [illegible] *calicoes*, with the finest in the [illegible] *Addison's Spectator.*

CA'LID. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALI'DITY. *n. f.* [from *calor.*] Heat.

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will colliquate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CA'LIF. } *n. ſ.* [*khalifa*, Arab. an heir
CA'LIPH. } or ſucceſſor.] A title aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were veſted with abſolute power in affairs both religious and civil.

CALIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darkneſs; cloudineſs.

Inſtead of a diminution, or imperfect viſion, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; inſtead of *caligation*, or dimneſs, we conclude a cecity, or blindneſs. *Brown.*

CALI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*caliginoſus*, Lat.] Obſcure; dim; full of darkneſs.

CALI'GINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *caliginous*.] Darkneſs; obſcurity.

CA'LIGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [καλιγραφία.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy*. *Prideaux.*

CA'LIPERS. See CALLIPERS.

CA'LIVER. *n. ſ.* [from *caliber*.] A handgun; a harquebuſe; an old muſket.

Come, manage me your *caliver*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

CA'LIX. n. ſ. [Latin.] A cup: a word uſed in botany; as, the *calix* of a flower.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are ſtopped; or from cæle, Sax. the keel. *Skinner.*] To ſtop the leaks of a ſhip.

There is a great errour committed in the manner of *calking* his majeſty's ſhips; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cauſe they are leaky. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

So here ſome pick out bullets from the ſide;
Some drive old oakum through each ſeam and rift;
Their left hand does the *calking* iron guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryd.*

CA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *calk*.] The workman that ſtops the leaks of a ſhip.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wiſe men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*; all the ſhips of the ſea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize. *Ezek.* xxvii. 9.

CA'LKING. *n. ſ.* A term in painting, uſed where the backſide is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by paſſing lightly over each ſtroke of the deſign with a point, which leaves an impreſſion of the colour on the plate or wall. *Chambers.*

To CALL. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Daniſh.]

1. To name; to denominate.

And God *called* the light day, and the darkneſs he *called* night. *Geneſis*, i. 5.

2. To ſummon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or perſon. It is often uſed with local particles, as *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *off*.

Be not amazed; *call* all your ſenſes to you; defend my reputation, or bid farewel to your good life for ever. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why came not the ſlave back to me when I *called* him? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Are you *call'd forth* from out a world of men,
To ſlay the innocent? *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

Lodronius, that famous captain, was *called up*, and told by his ſervants that the general was fled. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Or *call up* him that left half told
The ſtory of Cambuſcan bold. *Milton.*

Drunkenneſs *calls off* the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a looſe heart, and an untied tongue. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The ſoul makes uſe of her memory, to *call* to mind what ſhe is to treat of. *Duppa's Rules to Devotion.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide;
The ſalutations of the morning tide
Call up the ſun; thoſe ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl. *Dryd.*

Then by conſent abſtain from further toils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the ſpoils. *Addiſ.*

By the pleaſures of the imagination or fancy, I mean ſuch as ariſe from viſible objects, when we *call up* their ideas into our minds by paintings, ſtatues, or deſcriptions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Why doſt thou *call* my ſorrows *up* afreſh?
My father's name brings tears into my eyes.
Addiſon's Cato.

I am *called off* from public diſſertations, by a domeſtic affair of great importance. *Tatler.*

Æſchylus has a tragedy intitled *Perſæ*, in which the ſhade of Darius is *called up*. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

The paſſions *call away* the thoughts, with inceſſant importunity, toward the object that excited them. *Watts.*

3. To convoke; to ſummon together.

Now *call* we our high court of parliament. *Shakeſpeare.*

The king being informed of much that had paſſed that night, ſent to the lord mayor to *call* a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To ſummon judicially.

The king had ſent for the earl to return home, where he ſhould be *called* to account for all his miſcarriages. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, eſpecially in the early years of life and ſtudy, *call* yourſelves to an account, what new ideas, what new propoſition or truth, you have gained. *Watts.*

5. To ſummon by command.

In that day did the Lord God of hoſts *call* to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldneſs, and to girding with ſackcloth. *Iſaiah*, xxii. 12.

6. In the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ardours of piety, or to ſummon into the church.

Paul, a ſervant of Jeſus Chriſt, *called* to be an apoſtle, ſeparated unto the goſpel of God. *Rom.* i. 1.

7. To invoke; to appeal to.

I *call* God for a record upon my ſoul, that, to ſpare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. 2 *Cor.* i. 23.

8. To appeal to.

When that lord perplexed their counſels and deſigns with inconvenient objections of law, the authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod the ſame paths, was ſtill *called* upon. *Clarendon.*

9. To proclaim; to publiſh.

Nor ballad-ſinger, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note ſo ſhrilling, ſweet, and loud,
Nor parith clerk, who calls the pſalm ſo clear. *Gay.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.

He ſwells with angry pride,
And *calls* forth all his ſpirits on every ſide. *Cowley.*

See Dionyſius Homer's thoughts to hide,
And *call* new beauties forth from every line. *Pope.*

11. To ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination.

Deafneſs unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not ſpeak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. *To call back.* To revoke; to retract.

He alſo is wiſe, and will bring evil, and will not *call back* his words, but will ariſe againſt the houſe of the evil doers; and againſt the help of them that work iniquity. *Iſaiah*, xxxi. 2.

13. *To call for.* To demand; to require; to claim.

Madam, his majeſty doth *call for* you,
And *for* your grace, and you, my noble lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

You ſee how men of merit are ſought after; the undeſerver may ſleep, when the man of action is *called for*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Among them he a ſpirit of phrenſy ſent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on, with mad deſire,
To *call* in haſte *for* their deſtroyer.
Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes.

For maſter, or *for* ſervant, here to *call*,
Was all alike, where only two were all.
Dryden's Fables.

He commits every ſin that his appetite *calls for*, or perhaps his conſtitution or fortune can bear. *Rogers.*

14. *To call in.* To reſume money at intereſt.

Horace deſcribes an old uſurer, as ſo charmed with the pleaſures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchaſe, he *called in* all his money; but what was the event of it? why, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

15. *To call in.* To reſume any thing that is in other hands.

If clipped money be *called in* all at once, and ſtopped from paſſing by weight, I fear it will ſtop trade. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppreſſive in the French government, than their practice of *calling in* their money, after they have ſunk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a high value. *Swift.*

16. *To call in.* To ſummon together; to invite.

The hear is paſt, follow no farther now;
Call in the powers, good couſin Weſtmoreland.
Shakeſpeare.

He fears my ſubject's loyalty,
And now muſt *call in* ſtrangers. *Daniel's Civil War.*

17. *To call over.* To read aloud a liſt or muſter-roll.

18. *To call out.* To challenge; to ſummon to fight.

When their ſovereign's quarrel *calls* 'em *out*,
His foe to mortal combat they defy.
Dryden's Virgil.

To CALL. *v. n.*

1. To ſtop without intention of ſtaying. This meaning probably roſe from the cuſtom of denoting one's preſence at the door by a *call*; but it is now uſed with great latitude. This ſenſe is well enough preſerved by the particles *on* or *at*; but is forgotten, and the expreſſion made barbarous, by *in*.

2. To make a ſhort viſit.

And, as you go, *call on* my brother Quintus,
And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me.
Ben Jonſon.

He ordered her to *call at* his houſe once a-week, which ſhe did for ſome time after, when he had no more of her. *Temple.*

That I muſt begin as near the fountain-head as poſſible, I inſiſt on all *called in* at St. James's. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

We *called in* at Monge, where there is an artificial port. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. *To call on.* To ſolicit for a favour, or a debt.

I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be ſo forward with him, that *calls* not *on* me? *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

4. *To call on.* To repeat ſolemnly.

Thrice *call upon* my name, thrice beat your breaſt,
And hail me thrice to everlaſting reſt. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they loſt any men at ſea, went to the ſhores, and *calling* thrice *on* their names, raiſed a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

5. *To call upon.* To implore; to pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou ſhalt glorify me. *Pſalm* l. 15.

CALL.

CALL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal addreſs of ſummons or invitation.

But death comes not at *call*, juſtice divine
Mends not her ſloweſt pace for pray'rs or cries.
Milton.

But would you ſing, and rival Orpheus' ſtrain,
The wond'ring forests ſoon ſhould dance again:
The moving mountains hear the pow'rful *call*,
And headlong ſtreams hang liſt'ning in their fall.
Pope.

2. Requiſition authoritative and public.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly ſuffer themſelves to be always at the *call*, and to ſtand to the ſentence, of a number of mean perſons. *Hooker's Preface.*

3. Divine vocation; ſummons to true religion.

Yet he at length, time to himſelf beſt known,
Remembring Abraham, by ſome wond'rous *call*,
May bring them back repentant and ſincere. *Milton.*

4. A ſummons from heaven; an impulſe.

How juſtly then will impious mortals fall,
Whoſe pride would ſcan to heav'n without a *call*!
Roſcommon.

Thoſe who to empire by dark paths aſpire,
Still plead a *call* to what they moſt deſire. *Dryden.*

St. Paul himſelf believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he perſecuted the chriſtians whom he confidently thought in the wrong, but yet it was he, and not they, who were miſtaken. *Locke.*

5. Authority; command.

Oh, Sir! I wiſh he were within my *call*, or yours. *Denham.*

6. A demand; a claim.

Do not once a perpetual *call* upon humanity, and a great incitement to tenderneſs and pity, than any other motive whatſoever. *Addiſon's Spect.*

7. An inſtrument to call birds.

For thoſe birds or beaſts were made from ſuch pipes or *calls*, as may expreſs the ſeveral tunes of thoſe creatures, which are repreſented.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

8. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now through the land his cure of ſouls he ſtretch'd,
And like a primitive apoſtle preach'd:
Still chearful, ever conſtant to his *call*;
By many follow'd, lov'd by moſt, admir'd by all.
Dryden.

9. A nomination.

Upon the ſixteenth was held the ſergeants feaſt at Ely place, there being nine ſergeants of that *call*.
Bacon.

CA'LLAT. } *n. f.* A trull.
CA'LLET. }

He call'd her whore: a beggar, in his drunk,
Could not have laid ſuch terms upon his *callat*.
Shakſpeare.

CA'LLING. *n. f.* [from *call*.]

1. Vocation; profeſſion; trade.

If God has interwoven ſuch a pleaſure with our ordinary *calling*, how much ſuperiour muſt that be, which ariſes from the harvey of a pious life! Surely, as much as Chriſtianity is nobler than a trade. *South.*

We find ourſelves obliged to go on in honeſt induſtry in our *callings*. *Rogers.*

I cannot forbear warning you againſt endeavouring at wit in your ſermons; becauſe many of your *calling* have made themſelves ridiculous by attempting it. *Swift.*

I left no *calling* for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father diſobey'd. *Pope.*

2. Proper ſtation, or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman ſenators ready to die with honour in their *callings*. *South.*

3. Claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion.

It may be a caution to all Chriſtian churches and magiſtrates, not to impoſe celibacy on whole *callings*, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be ſuppoſable to have the gift of continence. *Hammond.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulſe to the true religion.

Give all diligence, to make your *calling* and election ſure. *2 Peter*, i. 10.

St. Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CA'LLIPERS. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology; nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from *clippers*, inſtruments with which any thing is *clipped*, incloſed, or embraced.] Compaſſes with bowed ſhanks.

Callipers meaſure the diſtance of any round, cylindrick, conical body; ſo that when workmen uſe them, they open the two points to their deſcribed width, and turn to much ſtuff off the intended place, till the two points of the *callipers* fit juſt over their work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CALLO'SITY. *n. f.* [*calloſité*, Fr.] A kind of ſwelling without pain, like that of the ſkin by hard labour; and therefore when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow ſo, they are ſaid to be callous. *Quincy.*

The ſurgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres looſen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguſes; or as they harden, and produce *calloſities*; in the firſt caſe, wine and ſpirituous liquors are uſeful, in the laſt hurtful. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CA'LLOUS. *adj.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores ſhut up.

In progreſs of time, the ulcers became ſinuous and *callous*, with induration of the glands. *Wiſeman.*

2. Hardened; inſenſible.

Licentiouſneſs has ſo long paſſed for ſharpneſs of wit, and greatneſs of mind, that the conſcience is grown *callous*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His ſoul is ſtupid, and his heart aſleep:
Hatden'd in vice, ſo *callous* and ſo groſs,
He hears, and ſees not, ſenſeleſs of his loſs. *Dryden.*

CA'LLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *callous*.]

1. Hardneſs; induration of the fibres.

The oftener we uſe the organs of touching, the more of theſe ſcales are formed, and the ſkin becomes the thicker, and to a *callouſneſs* grows upon it. *Cheyne.*

2. Inſenſibility.

If they let go their hope of everlaſting life with willingneſs, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be eſteemed a figure of common ſenſe, and abandoned to a *callouſneſs* and numbneſs of ſoul? *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW. *adj.* Unfledged; naked; without feathers.

Burſting with kindly rupture, forth diſcleſe'd
Their *callow* young. *Milton.*

Then is an eagle, who with pious care
Was beating widely on the wing for prey,
To her now ſilent airy doc repair,
And feeds her *callow* mouths forſook away. *Dryden.*

How in ſmall flights they know to try their young,
And teach the *callow* chick her parent's ſong.
Tyler.

CALLUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *adj.* [*calme*, Fr. *kalm*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; ſerene; not ſtormy; not tempeſtuous: applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and through the trembling air
Sweet breathing Zephyrus did ſoftly play
A gentle ſpirit, that lightly did allay
Hot Titan's beams, which then did gliſter fair.
Spenſer.

So ſhall the ſea be *calm* unto us. *Jonah.*

2. Undiſturbed; unruffled: applied to the paſſions.

It is no ways congruous, that God ſhould be frightening men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle methods of perſuaſion. *Atterbury.*

The queen her ſpeech with *calm* attention hears,
Her eyes reſtrain the ſilver-ſtreaming tears. *Pope.*

CALM. *n. ſ.*

1. Serenity; ſtillneſs; freedom from violent motion: uſed of the elements.

It ſeemeth moſt agreeable to reaſon that the waters rather ſtood in a quiet *calm*, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence.
Raleigh.

Every pilot
Can ſteer the ſhip in *calms*; but he performs
The ſkilful part, can manage it in ſtorms. *Denham.*

Nor God alone in the ſtill *calm* we find,
He mounts the ſtorm, and walks upon the winds.
Pope.

2. Freedom from diſturbance; quiet; repoſe: applied to the paſſions.

Great and ſtrange *calms* uſually portend the moſt violent *ſtorms*; and therefore, ſince *ſtorms* and *calms* do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the *ſtorm* firſt, and the *calm* afterwards: ſince a *calm* before a *ſtorm* is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a *ſtorm*, a peace of God's.
South.

To CALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtill; to quiet.

Neptune we find buſy, in the beginning of the Æneis, to *calm* the tempeſt raiſed by Æolus.
Dryden.

2. To pacify; to appeaſe.

Jeſus, whoſe bare word checked the ſea, as much exerts himſelf in ſilencing the tempeſts, and *calming* the inteſtine ſtorms, within our breaſts.
Decay of Piety.

Thoſe paſſions, which ſeem ſomewhat *calmed*, may be entirely laid aſleep, and never more awakened. *Atterbury.*

He will'd to ſtay,
The ſacred rites and hecatombs to pay,
And *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope.*

CA'LMER. *n. ſ.* [from *calm*.] The perſon or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a reſt to his mind, a chearer of his ſpirits, a diverter of ſadneſs, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of paſſions, a procurer of contentedneſs. *Walton.*

CA'LMLY. *adv.* [from *calm*.]

1. Without ſtorms, or violence; ſerenely.

In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; ſo virtue in ambition is violent, in authority ſettled and calm. *Bacon.*

His curled brows
Frown on the gentle ſtream, which *calmly* flows.
Denham.

2. Without paſſions; quietly.

The nymph did like the ſcene appear,
Serenely pleaſant, *calmly* fair;
Soft fell her words, as ſtew the air. *Prior.*

CA'LMNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *calm*.]

1. Tranquillity; ſerenity; not ſtorminеſs.

While the ſteep horrid roughneſs of the wood
Strives with the gentle *calmneſs* of the flood.
Denham.

2. Mildneſs; freedom from paſſion.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have ſtrong parts, or defend yourſelf
By *calmneſs*, or by abſence: all's in anger. *Shak.*

I beg the grace,
You would lay by thoſe tempeſts of your face;
Till *calmneſs* to your eyes, you firſt reſtore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden.*

CA'LMY. *adj.* [from *calm*.] Calm; peaceful. Not uſed.

And

And now they nigh approached to the ſtead,
Where as thoſe mermaides dwelt: it was a ſtill
And *calmy* bay, on one ſide ſheltered
With the broad ſhadow of an hoary hill. *Fairy Q.*

CA'LOMEL. *n. ſ.* [*calomelas*, a chymical word.] Mercury ſix times ſublimed.

He repeated ſome purgatives, with *calomel*, once in three or four days. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CALORI'FICK. *adj.* [*calorifico*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat; heating.

A *calorifick* principle is either created within the heated body, or tranſmitted to it, through ſome medium, from ſome other. Sweet will grow ſooner than the liquor it contains. *Locke.*

CALOTTE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. A cap or coif, worn as an eccleſiaſtical ornament in France.
2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depreſſure, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plaiſtered, uſed to diminiſh the riſe or elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c. *Harris.*

CALOYERS. *n. ſ.* [καλόγηρος.] Monks of the Greek church.

Temp'rate as *caloyers* in their ſecret cells.
Madan on Bowles.

CA'LTROPS. *n. ſ.* [coltræppe, Saxon.]

1. An inſtrument made with three ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horſes feet.

The ground about was thick ſown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the horſe. *Knolles.*
Dr. Addiſon's Account of Tangier.

2. A plant common in France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and is very troubleſome; for the fruit being armed with ſtrong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle. This is certainly the plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller.*

To CALVE. *v. n.* [from *calf.*]

1. To bring a calf: ſpoken of a cow.

When ſhe has *calv'd*, then ſet the dam aside,
And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and ſometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans, as they are not,
Though *calved* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shak.*

The grafty clods now *calv'd*, now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts. *Milton.*

CALVES-SNOUT. [*antirrhinum.*] A plant. Snapdragon.

CALVI'LLE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſort of apple.

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuſe falſely; to charge without juſt ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, deſert in ſervice,
Love, friendſhip, charity, are ſubject all
To envious and *calumniating* time. *Shakſpeare.*

He mixes truth with falſhood, and by ſo forgotten the rule of *calumniating* ſtrongly, that ſome thing may remain. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Do I *calumniate*? thou ungrateful Vanoc!—
Perfidious prince!—Is it a calumny
To ſay that Gwendolen, betroth'd to Yvor,
Was by her father firſt aſſur'd to Vabon?
A. Philips.

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. a.* To ſlander.

One trade or art, even thoſe that ſhould be the moſt liberal, make it their buſineſs to diſdain and *calumniate* another. *Spratt.*

CALUMNIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and falſe repreſentation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offenſive purpoſe. *Ayliffe.*

CALUMNIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] A forger of acculation; a ſlanderer.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent *calumniators*, muſt lay his fingers upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink pot
L'Eſtrange.

At the ſame time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Maevius were his declared foes and *calumniators*. *Addiſon.*

CALU'MNIOUS. *adj.* [from *calumny.*] Slanderous; falſely reproachful.

Virtue itſelf 'ſcapes not *calumnious* ſtrokes.
Shakeſpeare.

With *calumnious* art
Of counterfeited truth thus held them ears *Milton.*

CA'LUMNY. *n. ſ.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; falſe charge; groundleſs accuſation: with *againſt*, or ſometimes *upon*, before the perſon accuſed.

Be thou as chaſte as ice, as pure as ſnow,
Thou ſhalt not eſcape *calumny*. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is a vain and *calumny upon* our ſoil or climate, to affirm, that ſo excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

CALX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more denſe than lead, reſiſts peremptorily all the dividing power of fires; and will not be diminiſhed into a *calx*, or fume, by that operation as reduces lead into it. *Digby.*

CA'LYCLE. *n. ſ.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A ſmall bud of a plant. *Dict.*

CAMA'IEU. *n. ſ.* [from *camaieu*; which name is given by the oriental, to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.]

1. A ſtone with various figures and repreſentations of landſkips, formed by nature.
2. [In painting.] A term uſed where there is only one colour, and where the lights and ſhadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly uſed to repreſent baſſo relievos. *Chambers.*

CA'MBER. *n. ſ.* [See CAMBERING.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, ſo as, a weight conſiderable being ſet upon it, it may in length of time be reduced to a ſtraight.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercis.

CA'MBERING. *n. ſ.* A word mentioned by *Skinner*, as peculiar to ſhipbuilders, who ſay that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [from *chambre*, French.]

CA'MBRICK. *n. ſ.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, uſed for ruffles, women's ſleeves, and caps.

He had ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddiſes, *cambricks*, and lawns.
Shakeſpeare.

Rebecca had, by the uſe of a looking glaſs, and by the further uſe of certain attire, made of *cambrick*, upon her head, attained an evil art. *Tatler.*

Cuteſtrate in the cheat, they draw the throng,
And *cambrick* handkerchiefs adorn the long. *Gay.*

CAME. The preterite of *To come.*

Till all the pack *came* up, and ev'ry hound
Tore the tad huntſman, groveling on the ground.
Addiſon.

CA'MEL. *n. ſ.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One ſort is large, and full of fleſh, and fit to carry burdens of a thouſand pounds weight, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural ſaddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind is leaner, and of a ſmaller ſize, called dromedaries, becauſe of their ſwiftneſs; which are generally uſed for riding by men of quality.

Camels have large ſolid feet, but no hand. *Camels* will continue ten or twelve days without taking drinking, and keep water a long time in their ſtomach, for their refreſhment. *Grew.*

Pale at the thrift and fox,
Son of the dam! ſeven the cow! ſe,
Shot through his wallow'd heart, the holy Hart.
Spenſer.

CAME'LOPARD. *n. ſ.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Abyſſinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not ſo thick. He is ſo named, becauſe he has a neck and head like a camel; he is ſpotted like a pard, but his ſpots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giraffa*. *Trevoux.*

CA'MELOT. } *n. ſ.* [from *camel.*]
CA'MLET. }

1. A kind of ſtuff originally made by a mixture of ſilk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and ſilk.

This habit was not of camels hair, but of ſome coarſe texture of ſilk or hair, but ſuch as they were wont of *camlet* to weave in. *Acts Vulgate Tranſlation.*

2. Hair cloth.

Meantime the prelor wear their homely ſtuff,
And caſes of their hair to cloth their head.
Their *camlet* warms in tents the Indian maid,
And thrifty ſhe ſpins manna from cold. *Dryden.*

CA'MERA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine uſed in a darkened chamber, ſo that the light coming only thro' a double convex glaſs, objects expoſed to daylight, and oppoſite to the glaſs, are repreſented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glaſs.
Martin.

CA'MERADE. *n. ſ.* [from *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the ſame chamber; a boſom companion. By corruption we now uſe *comrade.*

Camerades with him, and confederates in his dodge. *Lyman.*

CA'MERATED. *adj.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched; roofed ſlopewiſe.

CAMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*camiſa*, a ſhirt, Ital. *camiſium*, low Lat.] An attack made by ſoldiers in the dark; on which occaſion they put their ſhirts outward, to be ſeen by each other.

They had appointed the ſame night, whoſe darkneſs would have concealed the fear, to have given a *camiſado* upon the Engliſh. *Hayward.*

CA'MISATED. *adj.* [from *camiſa*, a ſhirt.] Dreſſed with the ſhirt outward.

CA'MLET. See CAMBLOT.
He had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water *camlet*, of an excellent azure colour. *Bacon.*

CA'MMOCK. *n. f.* [cammoc, Saxon; *ononis.*] An herb; the same with *petty whin*, or *restharrow*.

CA'MOMILE. *n. f.* [*anthemis.*] A flower.

CAMO'YS. *adj.* [*camus*, Fr.] Flat; level; depressed. It is only used of the nose.
Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camoys* nose unto this day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CAMP. *n. f.* [*camp*, Fr. camp, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We use the phrase *to pitch a camp*, to encamp.
From *camp* to *camp*, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army stilly sounds. *Shakesp.*
Next, to secure our *camp* and naval pow'rs,
Raise an embattled wall with lofty tow'rs. *Pope.*

To CAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hostile purposes.
Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this host, we would all sup together. *Shakspeare.*
2. To camp; to pitch a camp; to fix tents.

CAMP-FIGHT. *n. f.* An old word for *combat*.
For the trial by *camp fight*, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty, and, by offering him his glove or gantlet, to challenge him to this trial. *Haberwill.*

CAMPA'IGN. } *n. f.* [*campagne*, Fr. *cam-*
CAMPA'NIA. } *pana*, Ital.]
1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.
In countries thinly inhabited, and especially in vast *campanias*, there are few cities, besides what grow by the residence of kings. *Temple.*
Tilled gratefully, they thank the plain,
Where Ceres reigns majestic to the swain,
And fattens, as she tours the *campaign*. *Garth.*
2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.
The world might have believed his match, who would have made a fair conclusion of the *campaign*. *Clarendon.*
An Iliad rising out of one *campaign*. *Addison.*

CAMPA'NIFORM. *adj.* [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell. *Harris.*

CAMPA'NULATE. *adj.* The same with *campaniform*.

CAMPE'STRAL. *adj.* [*campestris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.
The mountain beech is the whitest; but the *campestral*, or wild beech, is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer.*

CA'MPHIRE TREE. *n. f.* [*camphora*, Lat.]
There are two sorts of this tree, one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is supposed to be a natural exudation from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into small pieces; but this sort of *camphire* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times less than the true Bornean *camphire*. *Milton.*
It is oftener used for the gum of this tree.

CA'MPHORATE. *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.
By shaking the saline and *camphorate* liquors together, we easily confounded them into one high-coloured liquor. *Boyle.*

CA'MPION. *n. f.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

CA'MUS. *n. f.* [probably from *camisa*, Lat.] A thin dress mentioned by *Spenser*.
And was yclad, for heat of scorching air,
All in silken *camus*, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded plight. *Fairy Q.*

CAN. *n. f.* [canne, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.
I hate it as an unmanned *can*. *Shakespeare.*
One tree, the coco, affordeth stuff for housing, clothing, shipping, meat, drink, and *can*. *Grew.*
His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day. *Dryden*

To CAN. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch. It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone; but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood: as, I *can* do, thou *canst* do, I *could* do, thou *couldest* do. It has no other terminations.]
1. To be able; to have power.
In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curse: for, in evil, the best condition is not to will; the second, not to *can*. *Bacon.*
O, there's the wonder!
Mecænas and Agrippa, who *can* most
With Cæsar, are his foes. *Dryden.*
He *can* away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspires. *Locke*
2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.
If she *can* make me blest! she only *can*:
Empire and wealth, and all she brings beside,
Are but the train and trapping of her love. *Dryd.*
3. It is distinguished from *may*, as *power* from *permission*; I *can* do it, it is in my power; I *may* do it, it is allowed me but in poetry they are confounded.
4. *Can* is used of the person with the *verb active*, where *may* is used of the thing, with the *verb passive*; as, I *can* do it, it *may* or *can* be done.

CANAILLE. n. f. [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

CANA'L. *n. f.* [*canalis*, Lat.]
1. A basin of water in a garden.
The walks and long *canals* nicely. *Pope.*
2. Any tract or course of water made by art, as the *canals* in Holland.
3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CA'NAL-COAL. *n. f.* A kind of coal, dug up in England.
Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet. *Woodward.*

CANALI'CULATED. *adj.* [from *canaliculatus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Dict.*

CANA'RY. *n. f.* [from the *Canary* islands.]
1. Wine brought from the Canaries, now called sack.
I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink *canary* with him.——I think I shall drink in pipe wine first with him; I'll make him dance. *Shak.*
2. An old dance.

To CANA'RY. *v. a.* A cant word, which seems to signify to dance; to frolick.
Master, will you win your love with a French brawl?—How mean'st thou, brawling in French?—No, my compleat master; but to jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shakesp.*

CANA'RY BIRD. An excellent singing bird, formerly bred in the Canaries, and no where else; but now bred in several parts of Europe, particularly Germany.
Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, *canary birds*, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers other. *Carew.*

To CA'NCEL. *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr. from *cancellis notare*, to mark with cross lines.]
1. To cross a writing.
2. To efface; to obliterate in general.
Now welcome night, thou night so long expected,
That long day's labour doth at last defray,
And all my care, which cruel love collected
Hath summ'd in one, and *cancelled* for aye. *Spenser.*
Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again. *Shak.*
Thou, whom avenging pow'rs obey,
Cancel my debt, too great to pay,
Before the sad accounting day. *Roscommon.*
I pass the bills, my lords,
For *cancelling* your debts. *Southerne*

CA'NCELLATED. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel.*] Crossbarred; marked with lines crossing each other.
The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy, and *cancellated*, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. *Grew.*

CANCELLA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cancel.*] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NCER. *n. f.* [*cancer*, Lat.]
1. A crabfish.
2. The sign of the summer solstice.
When now no more th' alternate Twins are fir'd,
And *Cancer* reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomson.*
3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured
Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that schirrus into a *cancer*. *Wiseman.*
As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chilness reach the vital part
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addison.*

To CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.
But striking his foot upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *incensed*, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't. *L'Estrange.*

CANCERA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cancerate.*] A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS. *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.
How they are to be treated when they are strumous, schirrous, or *cancerous*, you may see in their proper places. *Wiseman.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *cancerous.*] The state of being cancerous.

CA'NCRINE. *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot; in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.
If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent*. *Brown.*

CA'NDICANT.

CA'NDICANT. *adj.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white; whitish. *Dict.*

CA'NDID. *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. This sense is very rare.
The box receives all black; but, pour'd from thence,
The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*

2. Free from malice; not desirous to find faults; fair; open; ingenuous.
The import of the discourse will, for the most part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it. *Locke.*
A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

CA'NDIDATE. *n. s.* [*candidatus*, Lat.]

1. A competitor; one that solicits, or proposes himself for, something of advancement.
So many *candidates* there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get.
Anonymous.
One would be surprised to see so many *candidates* for glory. *Addison.*

2. It has generally *for* before the thing sought.
What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?
Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate for* praise? *Pope.*

3. Sometimes *of*.
Thy first-fruits of poesy were giv'n
To make thyself a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate of* heav'n. *Dryden.*

CA'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid*.] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuously.
We have often desired they would deal *candidly* with us; for if the matter stuck only there, we would propose that every man should swear, that he is a member of the church of Ireland. *Swift.*

CA'NDIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *candid*.] Ingenuity; openness of temper; purity of mind.
It presently sees the guilt of a sinful action; and, on the other side, observes the *candidness* of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions. *South.*

To CA'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*candefico*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten. *Dict.*

CA'NDLE. *n. s.* [*candela*, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.
Here burns my *candle* out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it lasted, gave king Henry light.
Shakespeare.
We see that wax *candles* last longer than tallow *candles*, because wax is more firm and hard.
Bacon's Natural History.
Take a child, and set some *candle* before him, you shall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof it would otherwise be dazzled. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary.
By these blest *candles* of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd
The ring of me, to give the worthy bidder. *Shak.*

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE. See SWEET-WILLOW; of which it is a species.

CANDLEHO'LDER. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *hold*.]

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely assists.
Let wanton, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase,
To be a *candleholder*, and look on. *Shakespeare.*

CA'NDLELIGHT. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *light*.]

1. The light of a candle.
In darkness *candlelight* may serve to guide men's steps, which to use in the day, were madness. *Hooker.*
Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by *candlelight* to bed. *Dryd. Fab.*
The boding owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the *candlelight*. *Swift.*
Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently serve for dinners or suppers, only distinguishing between daylight and *candlelight*. *Swift.*

2. The necessary candles for use.
I shall find him coals and *candlelight*.
Molineux to Locke.

CA'NDLEMAS. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *mass*.] The feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.
The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and *Candlemas*.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.
There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldness of the succeeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon *Candlemas* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Come *Candlemas* nine years ago she died,
And now lies buried by the yew tree side. *Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *stick*.] The instrument that holds candles.
The horsemen sit like fixed *candlesticks*,
With torch-staves in their hands; and their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shakespeare.*
These countries were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden *candlesticks* did stand. *Bacon.*
I know a friend, who has converted the essays of a man of quality into a kind of fringe for his *candlesticks*. *Addison.*

CA'NDLESTUFF. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *stuff*.] Any thing of which candles may be made; kitchen stuff; grease; tallow.
By the help of oil, and wax, and other *candlestuff*, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. *Bacon.*

CANDLEWA'STER. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *waste*.] One that consumes candles; a spendthrift.
Fetch gust with proverbs, make misfortunes drink
With *candlewasters*. *Shakespeare.*

CA'NDOCK. *n. s.* A weed that grows in rivers.
Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, both to kill the water-weeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes, and also, that as these die for want of water, so grass may grow on the pond's bottom. *Walton.*

CA'NDOUR. *n. s.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; openness; ingenuity; kindness.
He should have so much of a natural *candour* and sweetness, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *candare*, a word used in later times for *to whiten*.]

1. To conserve with sugar, in such a manner as that the sugar lies in flakes, or breaks into spangles.
Should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candy'd* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakespeare.*
They have in Turky confections like to *candied* conserves, made of sugar and lemons, or sugar and citrons, or sugar and violets, and some other flowers, and mixture of amber. *Bacon.*
With *candy'd* plantanes and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine.
Waller.

2. To form into congelations.
Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, candle thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit? *Shakespeare.*

3. To incrust with congelations.
Since when those frosts that winter brings,
Which *candy* every green,
Renew us like the teeming springs,
And we thus fresh are seen. *Drayton.*

To CA'NDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CANE *n. s.* [*canna*, Lat.]

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walking staffs are made; a walking staff.
Shall I to plant another vine spring mine?
Left all mine own? God hath given me a measure
Short of his *cane* and body, must I find
A plan in that wherein he finds a pleasure? *Herbert.*
The king thrust the cotton from him with his *cane*, whereupon he took his leave, and went home. *Hayward.*
If the poker be out of the way, or broken, the fire with your master's *cane*. *Swift.*

2. The plant which yields the sugar.
This *cane* or reed grows plentifully both in the East and West Indies. Other reeds have their skin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice, but the skin of the sugar *cane* is soft. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter. The stem or stalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which arise the flower and the seed. They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, at which time they are found quite full of a white succulent marrow, whence is expressed the liquor of which sugar is made. *Chambers.*
And the sweet liquor on the *cane* bestow,
From which pressed the luscious sugars flow.
Blackmore.

3. A lance; a dart made of cane: whence the Spanish *juego de cannas*.
Abdamar, thy youth these sports has known,
Of which thy age is now spectators grown,
Judge-like thou sitt'st, to praise or to arraign
The flying skirmish of the darted *cane*. *Dryden.*

4. A reed.
Food may be afforded to bees, by small *canes* or troughs conveyed into their hive.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

To CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking staff.

CANI'CULAR. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dog-star; as, *canicular*, or dog-days.
In regard to different latitudes, unto some the *canicular* days are in the winter, as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for unto them the dog-star ariseth, when the sun is about the tropick of Cancer, which season unto them is winter.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CANI'NE. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.
A kind of women are made up of *canine* particles: these are scolds, who inherit the animals out of which they were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one that comes in their way. *Addison.*

2. *Canine* hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be satisfied.
It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of carnal things, which they will take in such quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs; from whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'NISTER. *n. ſ.* [*caniſtrum*, Lat.]
1. A ſmall baſket.
White lilies in full *caniſters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple ſpring. *Dryden.*
2. A ſmall veſſel in which any thing, ſuch as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [*cancer*, Lat. It ſeems to have the ſame meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a leſs degree; or *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin.
1. A worm that preys upon and deſtroys fruits.
And loathful idleneſs he doth detect,
The *canker* worm of every gentle breaſt. *Spenſer.*
That which the locuſt hath left, hath the *canker* worm eaten. *Joel* i. 4.
Yet writers ſay, as in the ſweeteſt bud
The eating *canker* dwells; ſo eating love
Inhabits in the fineſt wits of all. *Shakeſpeare.*
A huffing, ſhuffing, flattering, cringing coward,
A *canker* worm of peace, was rear'd above him. *Otway.*
2. A fly that preys upon fruits.
There be of the, caterpillars, *cankers* flies, and bear flies. *Walton's Angler.*
3. Any thing that corrupts or conſumes.
It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's eſtates, which, in proceſs of time, breeds a publick poverty. *Bacon.*
Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*, and a conſuming moth, in the eſtate that we leave them. *Atterbury.*
No longer live the *cankers* of my court;
All to my ſeveral dates with ſpeed reſort;
Waſte in wild riot what your land allows,
Thoſe ply the cudgel, and late carouſe. *Pope.*
4. A kind of wild worthleſs roſe; the dog-roſe.
To pull down Richard, that ſweet lovely roſe,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke. *Shakeſpeare.*
Draw a cherry with the leaf, the fruit of a ſloe, a hedge or *canker* roſe. *Peacham.*
5. An eating or corroding humour.
I am not glad, that ſuch a ſore as this
Should ſeek a paſſage on the weaker ſide of me,
And have th' inveterate *canker* of old wounds
By making many. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Corroſion; virulence.
As we map the body nigher grows,
So is our mind with that diſeaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. A diſeaſe in trees. *Dict.*

To CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To grow corrupt: implying ſomething venomous and malignant.
That cunning inventor of new-fangled guile,
Whoſe practices are ripe for every miſchief,
Left Rome for Britain, and became a ſaint. *Ben. Johnſon.*
I will let the ſeveral mountains
A higher than the ſeas, until unkind king,
As their ingrate and *cankered* pride forbids. *Shakeſp.*
Or when the croſs-diſpoſing planet frowns,
Or hurtful worm with *cankered* venom bites. *Mat.*
To ſome new clime, or to thy native ſky,
Obſcure endleſs and forſaken virtue! fly:
The Indian air is deadly to the grown;
Deceit and *cankered* malice rule the throne. *Dryd.*
Let envious jealouſy and *cankered* ſpite
Produce my actions to leaſt light,
And tax my open day or ſecret night. *Prior.*
2. To decay by ſome corroſive or deſtructive principle.
Silvering will fully and *canker* more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable. *Bacon.*

To CA'NKER. *v. a.*
1. To corrupt; to corrode.
Reſtore to God his due in tithe and time:
A tithe purloin'd *cankers* the whole eſtate. *Herbert.*
2. To infect; to pollute.
An honeſt man will enjoy himſelf better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown eſtate, that is *cankered* with the acquiſitions of rapine and extortion. *Addiſon.*

CA'NKERBIT. *particip. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit*.] Bitten with an envenomed tooth.
Know, thy name is loſt,
By treaſon's tooth bare-gnawn and *canker-bit*. *Shak.*

CA'NNABINE, *adj.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen. *Dict.*

CA'NNIBAL. *n. ſ.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater.
The *cannibals* themſelves eat no man's fleſh of thoſe that die of themſelves, but of ſuch as are ſlain. *Bacon.*
They were little better than *cannibals*, who deſtroy one another; and he that hath moſt ſtrength and ſwiftneſs, doth eat and devour all his fellows. *Davies on Ireland.*
'Twas my hint to ſpeak
Of the *cannibals* that each other eat,
The anthropophagi. *Shakeſpeare.*
The captive *cannibal*, oppreſt with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, diſdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping crowd;
And ſpent at laſt, and ſpeechleſs, as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*
If an eleventh commandment had been given,
Thou ſhalt not eat human fleſh; would not their *cannibals* have eſteemed it more difficult than all the reſt? *Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal*.] In the manner of a cannibal.
Before Corioli, he looks him and notes him like a carbonado.—Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled and eaten him too. *Shak.*

CA'NNIPERS. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *callipers*; which ſee.]
The quare is taken by a pair of *canniperſ*, or two rulers, clapped to the ſide of a tree, meaſuring the diſtance between them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CA'NNON. *n. ſ.* [*canon*, Fr from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]
1. A great gun for battery.
2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of ſo many ſizes, that they decreaſe in the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.
Your ſwords, overlaying dwarfiſh daggers,
Serve, like *cannons* diſtinguiſhed by bores. *Cleaveland.*
He had left all the *cannons* and carriages, and hoped to eſcape the greater danger. *Clarendon.*
The making, or price of the ſeveral ſorts of inſtruments, inventions, or engines of war, would be judged by the weight of their materials; a whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thouſand pounds, a ſaker *cannon*, five thouſand, a culverin four thouſand five hundred; a ſmall culverin, three thouſand; which, whether it be an iron or braſs, muſt needs be very coſtly. *Wilkins.*

CA'NNON-BALL. } *n. ſ.* [from *cannon*, *ball*, *&* *ſhot*, and
CA'NNON-BUILT. } *ſhot*.] The balls
CA'NNON-SHOT. } which are ſhot from great guns.
He reckons thoſe for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon ſhot*. *Wyeman's Surgery.*
Let a *cannon-bullet* paſs through a room, it muſt ſtrike ſucceſſively the two ſides of the room. *Locke.*

To CANNONA'DE. *v. a.* [from *cannon*.] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.
Both armies *cannonaded* all the enſuing day. *Tatler.*

To CANNONA'DE. *v. a.* To fire upon with cannon.

CANNONI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages the cannon.
Give me the cups;
And let the kettle to the trumpets ſpeak,
The trumpets to the *cannonier* without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth. *Shakeſp.*
A third was a moſt excellent *cannonier*, whoſe good ſkill did much endamage the forces of the king. *Bayward.*

CA'NNOT. A word compounded of *can* and *not*: noting inability.
I *cannot* but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all. *Locke.*

CANO'A. } *n. ſ.* A boat made by cutting
CANOE'. } the trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel.
Others made rafts of wood; others deviſed the boat of one tree, called the *canoa*, which the Gauls, upon the Rhine, uſed in aſſiſting the tranſportation of Hannibal's army. *Raleigh.*
In a war againſt Semiramis, they had four thouſand monoxyla, or *canoes* of one piece of timber. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'NON. *n. ſ.* [κάνων.]
1. A rule; a law.
The truths, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all men's hearts; the church had for ever, no leſs than now, ſtood bound to obſerve them, whether the apoſtle had mentioned them, or no. *Hooker.*
His books are almoſt the very *canon* to judge both doctrine and diſcipline by. *Hooker.*
Religious *canons*, civil laws, are cruel;
Then what ſhould war be? *Shakeſpeare.*
Canons in logick are ſuch as theſe: every part of a diviſion, ſingly taken, muſt contain leſs than the whole; and a definition muſt be peculiar and proper to the thing defined. *Watts.*
2. The laws made by eccleſiaſtical councils.
Canon law is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial ſynod, of the church. *Ayliffe.*
The ſeven firſt general councils, and great part of the canons of diſcipline which paſſed under the name of Antiochene, were confirmed by the council of Nice. *Stillingfleet.*
3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.
Canon alſo denotes thoſe books of Scripture, which are received and approved and canonical, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe that are profane, apocryphal, or falſe books. Thus we ſay, that *Geneſis* is part of the ſacred canon of the Scripture. *Ayliffe.*
4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.
Prebendaries and *canons*, or preachers, of cathedral churches, they were of great uſe in the church; they were to be of council with the biſhop for his direction, and for his government, in cauſes eccleſiaſtical. *Bacon.*
Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.
A houſe that's a place too mean:
No, the clois, you ſhall be a dean;
Two dozen *canons* round your hall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all. *Swift.*
5. *Canons Regular.* Such as are placed in monaſteries. *Ayliffe.*
6. *Canons Secular.* Lay canons, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into ſome chapters.
7. [Among chirurgeons.] An inſtrument uſed in ſewing up wounds. *Diſt.*
8. A large ſort of printing letter, probably ſo called from being firſt uſed in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from

from its size, and therefore properly written *cannon*.

CA'NON BIT. *n. s.* That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair
His stubborn steed with *canon bit*,
Who under him did trample as the air. *Spenser.*

CA'NONESS. *n. s.* [*canonissa*, low Lat.]

There are, in popish countries, women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICAL. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.
2. Constituting the canon.

Public readings there are of books and writings, not *canonical*, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known, the doctrine of virtuous conversation. *Hooker.*

No such book was found amongst those *canonical* scriptures. *Raleigh.*

3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David: from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical* hours. *Taylor.*

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their consecration, and to whom they swore *canonical* obedience. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *canonical*.] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known story of the friar, who, on a fasting day, bid his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it. *Government of the Tongue.*

CANO'NICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *canonical*.] The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST. *n. s.* [from *canon*.] A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canonists*, *Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam esse contractum*, &c. *Camden's Remains.*

Of whose strange crimes no *canonist* can tell
In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *canonize*.] The act of declaring any man a saint.

It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in *canonizations*. *Addison.*

To **CA'NONIZE.** *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry VI. for a saint. *Bacon.*

By those hymns all shall approve
Us *canoniz'd* for love. *Donne.*

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of saints. *Stilling fleet.*

CA'NONRY. } *n. s.* [from *canon*.] An
CA'NONSHIP. } ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NOPIED. *adj.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy *canopy'd*, and interwove
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton.*

CA'NOPY. *n. s.* [*canopeum*, low Lat.] A covering of state over a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green,
And placed under a stately *canopy*,
The warlike feats of both those knights to see. *Fairy Queen.*

Now spread the night her spangled *canopy*,
And summon'd every restless eye to sleep. *Fairfax.*

Not will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden *canopies*, and beds of state *Dryden.*

To **CA'NOPY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace;
And their large branches did display
To *canopy* the place. *Dryden.*

CA'NOROUS. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.

Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throats, and short. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CANT. *n. s.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from *quaint*.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A particular form of speaking, peculiar to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any profession. *Dryden.*

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for some years, we should find, that it owes its rise to that *cant* and hypocrisy, which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Astrologers, with an old paltry *cant*, and a few pot hooks for planets, to amuse the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world.

Swift's Predictions for the Year 1701.

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer for a most judicious and formidable critick.

Addison's Spectator.

3. A whining pretension to goodness, in formal and affected terms.

Of promise prodigal, while pow'r you want,
And preaching in the self-denying *cant*.

Dryden's Aurengzebe.

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of some late authors, to introduce and multiply their words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

5. Auction.

Numbers of their tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives. *Swift.*

To **CANT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions; or in any kind of formal, affected language; or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men *cant* about *materia* and *forma*; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or sound, which may stop up the mouth of enquiry. *Glanville.*

That uncouth affected garb of speech, or *canting* language rather, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristical note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party. *Sanderson.*

The busy, subtile serpents of the law
Did first my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracles that *canting* tribe. *Roscommon.*

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
Like *canting* rascals, how the wars will go.

CANTATA. *n. s.* [Ital.] A song.

CANTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.

CA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *cant*.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See **BELFLOWER.**

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horsemanship.] The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter; said to be derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTHARIDES. *n. s.* [Latin.] Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig-tree, the pine-tree, and the wild brier, all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret biting or sharpness: for the fig hath a milk in it that is sweet and corrosive, the pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and abstersive. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CA'NTHUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, the external the lesser *canthus*. *Quincy.*

A gentlewoman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye. *Wiseman.*

CA'NTICLE. *n. s.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A song: used generally for a song in scripture.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his *canticles*, in the person of God to the Jews.

Bacon's Holy War.

CANTI'LIVERS. *n. s.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of an house, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

CA'NTION. *n. s.* [*cantio*, Lat.] Song; verses. Not now in use.

In the eighth eclogue the same person was brought in singing a *caution* of Colin Clout. *Spens. Kal. Gen.*

CA'NTLE. *n. s.* [*kant*, Dutch, a corner; *encantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners. *Skinner.*

See how the river comes, me crankling in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

To **CA'NTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece they take,
That must be *cantled*, and the judge no mack.

Dryden's Juvenal.

CA'NTLET. *n. s.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment.

Nor shield nor armour can their force oppose;
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground,
And no defence in his bor'd arms is found. *Dryd.*

CA'NTO. *n. s.* [Ital.] A book, or section, of a poem.

Why, what would you do?——
—Make a willow cabin at your gate,
And call upon my soul within the house;
Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

CA'NTON. *n. s.*

1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the English pale, containing four small shires, did maintain a bordering war with the Irish, and retain the form of English government. *Davies.*

2. A small community, or clan.

The same is the case of rovers by land; such,

as yet, are ſome *cantons* in Arabia, and ſome petty kings of the mountains adjacent to ſtraits and ways. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To CA'NTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families ſhall quit all ſubjection to him, and *canton* his empire into leſs governments for themſelves. *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty ſtates and principalities. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his conſent, rather choſe to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger ſon of France. *Swift.*

They *cant* out to themſelves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light ſhines, and all the reſt is in darkneſs. *Watts on the Mind.*

To CA'NTONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canton*.] To parcel out into ſmall diviſions

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten perſons of the Engliſh nation. *Davies on Ireland.*

The whole forced wits in a manner *cantoned* among" a very few in number, of whom ſome had regal rights. *Howel.*

CA'NTRED. *n. ſ.* The ſame in Wales as an *hundred* in England. For *cantre*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifieth an hundred. *Cowell.*

The king repaints to him all that province, reſerving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritin" towns. *Davies on Ireland.*

CA'NVASS. *n. ſ.* [*canevas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.]

1. A kind of linen cloth woven for ſeveral uſes, as ſails, painting cloths, tents.

The ſpectators ſtand aſtonied to ſee all the *canvaſs* they could diſcharge. *Sidney.*

Vaſt *canvaſs* ſpread, that did the winds withhold,
Were like mountains o'er the flying *canvaſs* roll'd. *Spenſer.*

Their *canvaſs* caſtles up they quickly rear,
And for that day in mean houſe ſpace. *Fairfax.*

Where'er thy navy ſpreads her *canvaſs* wings,
Homage to them, and peace to all, ſhe brings. *Waller.*

With ſuch kind paſſion haſtes the prince to fight;
And ſpreads his flying *canvaſs* to the wind;
Him whom no dangers, were he there, could fright,
Now abſent, every little noiſe can wound. *Dryden.*

Thoſe, Kneller, long with noble pride,
The foremoſt of thy art, haſt vied
With nature in a generous ſtrife,
And touch'd the *canvaſs* into life. *Addiſon.*

2. The act of ſifting voices, or trying them previouſly to the deciſive act of voting. [from *canvaſs*, as it ſignifies a ſieve.]

Theſe be that can pack cards, and yet cannot play well: for there are ſome that are good in *canvaſſes* and factions, that are otherwiſe weak men. *Bacon.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. a.* [*Skinner* derives it from *cannabaſſer*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is uſed to ſignify, to ſearch diligently into.]

1. To ſift; to examine. [from *canvaſs*, a ſtraining cloth.]

I have made careful ſearch on all hands, and *canvaſſed* the matter with all poſſible diligence. *Woodward.*

2. To debate; to diſcuſs.

The curs diſcovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvaſſed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. n.* To ſolicit; to try votes previouſly to the deciſive act.

Elizabeth being to reſolve upon an officer, and being, by ſome that *canvaſſed* for others, put in ſome doubt of that perſon ſhe meant to advance, ſaid, ſhe was like one with a lanthorn ſeeking a man. *Bacon.*

This crime of *canvaſſing*, or ſoliciting, for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called ſimony. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CA'NY. *adj.* [from *cane*.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Conſiſting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chineſes drive,
With ſails and wind, their *cany* wagons light. *Milton.*

CA'NZONET. *n. ſ.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little ſong.

Yeobi was moſt pleaſing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well in madrigals as *canzonets*. *Peacham.*

CAP. *n. ſ.* [*cap*, Welſh; cæppe, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *koppe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worſhip did beſpeak.—
—Why, this was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet diſh. *Shakeſpeare's Taming the Shrew.*

I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.—
—Thou haſt ſerv'd me with much faith. *Shak.*

Luſt, lolling ſloth in woollen *cap*,
Taking her after-dinner nap. *Swift.*

The *cap*, the whip, the maſculine attire,
For which they toughen to the ſenſe. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. The enſign of the cardinalate.

Henry the Fifth did ſometime prophecy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

3. The topmoſt; the higheſt.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They move an half ſcore in with *cap* and knee,
Met him in borough, city, village. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Should the want of a *cap* or a congee ſo mortally diſcompoſe him, as we ſee afterward it did. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. A veſſel made like a cap.

It is obſerved, that a barrel or *cap*, whoſe cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not ſerve a diver above a quarter of an hour. *Wilkins.*

6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preſerve the prime.

7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a ſmooth cartilaginous ſubſtance, ſerving both to ſtrength and motion. *Derham.*

2. To deprive of the cap.

If one, on another occaſion, take any thing from another, as boys ſometimes uſe to *cap* one another, the ſame is ſtraight felony. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

3. *To cap verſes.* To name alternately verſes beginning with a particular letter; to name in oppoſition or emulation; to name alternately in conteſt.

Where Henderſon, and th' other maſſes,
Were ſent to *cap* texts, and put caſes. *Hudibras.*

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue.*

There is an author of ours, whom I would deſire him to read, before he ventures at *capping* characters. *Atterbury.*

CAP *à pè.* } [*cap à piè*, Fr.] From head
CAP *à piè.* } to foot; all over.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pè*,
Appears before them, and, with ſolemn march,
Goes ſlow and ſtately by them. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Theſe for the two contending knights he ſent;
Arm'd *cap à piè*, with rev'rence low they bent. *Dryden.*

A woodlouſe,
That folds up itſelf in itſelf for a houſe,
A round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Incloſ'd *cap à pe* in a ſtrong coat of mail. *Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. A ſort of coarſe brownish paper. So called from being formed into a kind of *cap* to hold commodities.

Having, for trial ſake, filtered it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filtre a powder. *Boyle.*

CAPABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *capable*.] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

Sure he that made us with ſuch large diſcourſe,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That *capability* and godlike reaſon
To roſt in us unuſ'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'PABLE. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Sufficient to contain; ſufficiently capacious.

When we conſider ſo much of that ſpace, as is expoſed to, or *capable* to receive a body of any aſſigned dimenſions. *Locke.*

2. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To ſay, that the more *capable*, or the better deſerver, hath ſuch right to govern, as he may conſcientiouſly bring under the leſs worthy, is falſe. *Bacon.*

When you hear any perſon give his judgment, conſider with yourſelf whether he be a *capable* judge. *Watts.*

3. Intelligent; able to underſtand.

Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and cauſe conjoin'd, preaching to ſtones,
Would make them *capable*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

4. Intellectually capacious; able to receive.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one *capable* of the beſt inſtructions. *Digby.*

5. Suſceptible.

The ſoul, immortal ſubſtance, to remain
Conſcious of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

6. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodneſs of God, but muſt be confirmed to think, that he hath mind ſome thing for as long a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tillotſon.*

7. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee *capable*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

8. It has the particle *of* before a noun.

What ſecret ſpring, their eager paſſions move,
How *cap. ble of* death for injuries love! *Dryd. Virg.*

9. Hollow. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Lean but upon a rush,
The leaſt annoyance, and it will inconſiderately pierce
Thy palm ſome moments is no more. *Shak. As you like it.*

CA'PABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *capable*.] The quality or ſtate of being capable; knowledge; underſtanding; power of mind.

CAPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of those drains
I see the rocky siphons stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of hidden chalk
Or stiff compacted clay, *capacious* found.
Thomson's Autumn.

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

There are some portions of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and speak very obscurely. *Watts.*

CAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *capacious*.] The power of holding or receiving; largeness.

A concave measure, of known and denominate capacity, serves to measure the *capaciousness* of any other vessel. In like manner to a given weight the weight of all other bodies may be reduced and so found out. *Holder on Time.*

To CAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity*.] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errours. *Dryden.*

These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the conversation of the rich and great. *Tatler.*

CAPA'CITY. *n. s.* [*capacité*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity*
To camp this host, we would all sup together.
Shakspeare.

Notwithstanding they *capacity*
Receiveth as the sea, nought enters there,
Of what validity and pitch soe'er,
But falls into abatement and low price.
Shakspeare's Twelfth Night.

For they that most and greatest things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*,
As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space.
Davies.

Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think, may be called *capacity*. *Locke.*

2. Room; space.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle.*

3. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature is able to do *by capacity*, to do that which nature doth without *capacity* and knowledge. *Hooker.*

In spiritual natures, so much as the excellency of fire, so much there is of *capacity* to receive. I do not say, there is always a *capacity* to receive the very thing they desire for that may be impossible. *Sanderson.*

An heroic poem requires some extraordinary motion, which may raise the duty of a subaltern to the *capacity* and character of a general. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

4. Power; ability.

Since the wonderfulness of true love is not to include
A cause with such *capacity* as mine,
Some other cause of no such credible. *Shakspeare.*

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous reformation, made by fixing the head of a tyrant upon the shoulders of the worst condition of malefactors, thieves, and carpet-knights: that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what the colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *Swift.*

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament, they are the same in both *capacities*. *Swift.*

CAPA'RISON. *n. s.* [*caparazon*, a great cloke, Span.] A horse-cloth, or a suit of cover for a horse, which is spread over his furniture. *Farrier's Dict.*

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, *caparisons*, and steeds,
Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At joust and tournament. *Paradise Lost.*

Some wore a breastplate, and a light juppon;
Their horses cloath'd with rich *caparison*.
Dryden's Fables.

To CAPA'RISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in caparisons.

The steeds *caparison'd* with purple stand,
With golden trapping, glorious to behold,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold.
Dryden.

2. To dress pompously: in a ludicrous sense.

Don't you think, though I am *caparisoned* like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition? *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

CAPE. *n. s.* [*cape*, Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the *cape* can you discern at sea?—
—Nothing at all, it is a high-wrought flood.
Shakspeare's Othello.

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape* and verdant isles,
Hesperian sets, my signal to depart. *Paradise Lost.*

The Romans made war upon the Latentines, and obliged them by treaty not to sail beyond the *cape*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloke.

He was cloathed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide sleeves and *cape*. *Bacon.*

CA'PER. *n. s.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump; a skip.

We, that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*; but as all is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love mortal in folly. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*

Flimnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a *caper* on the strait rope, at least an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empire. *Swift's Gul. Trav.*

CA'PER. *n. s.* [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid pickle. See **CAPER BUSH.**

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and *capers*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CAPER BUSH. *n. s.* [*capparis*, Lat.]

The fruit is fleshy, and shaped like a pear. The plant grows in the South of France, in Spain, and in Italy, upon old walls, and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for sauce. *Miller.*

To CA'PER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicksomely.

The youth is, I naturally deem, judgment, and he that will *caper* with me for a thousand mark, let him lend me the money, and have at him.
Shakspeare's Henry IV.

2. To skip for merriment.

Our master
Capering to eye her. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

He nimble heels to strict rhythm taught teach string
A *capering* concert not, at once made them sing
To their own dance. *Cowper.*

He scarcely trips it to the sound *capers* like nail-bitten bounders from a parish-room.
Arbuthnot's John Bull.

3. To dance: spoken in contempt.

The fool would need no force, nor song, nor dance,
Nor *capering* monsieur from active France. *Prior.*

CA'PERER. *n. s.* [from *caper*.] A dancer: in contempt.

The tumbler gambols some delight afford,
No less the nimble *caperer* on the cord:
But these are still unjoyful stuff to thee,
Coop'd in a ship, and toss'd upon the sea.
Dryden's Juv.

CA'PIAS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ of two sorts: One before judgment, called *capias ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment. *Cowell.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* The same with *capillary*.

CAPI'LLAMENT. *n. s.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little herbs at the top, are called *capillaments*. *Quincy.*

CA'PILLARY. *adj.* [from *capillus*, hair, Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute: applied to plants.

Capillary or *capillaceous* plants, are such as have no main stalks or stems, but grow to the ground, as hair on the head, and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. *Quincy.*

Our common hyssop is not the least of vegetables, nor observed to grow upon walls, but maidenhair, some kind of *capillaries*, which are very small plants, and only grow upon walls and stony places.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. Applied to vessels of the body: small; as the ramifications of the arteries.

Quincy.

The *capillary* arteries of some parts of the brain, as the eyes, do not exceed one hair, and the smallest, in which vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest *capillary* artery.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CAPILLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A vessel like a hair; a small ramification of vessels. Not used.

Not in the humour contained in small veins, or obscurer *capillations*, but in arterials.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CA'PITAL. *adj.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Not much [illegible]
Expect that most wasteful sum. *Cowley.*

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.

Several [illegible]
One *capital* [illegible] *Pope.*
Several sects of [illegible]
many crimes that [illegible] *Addison.*

3. That which affects life.

In *capital* causes wherein the fact must be manifest, the evidence ought to be clearer than in matters of lesser moment, as more tending to the [illegible] *Bacon.*

4. Chief, principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, pick out but some that are most *capital*, and concern my present purpose in the life and condition of private men.
Spenser to Harvey.

As to serve in the least points of the law, to the *capital* enemies there of God himself, is very heavy, and, without repentance, condemnable and deadly. *Bacon.*

They do, in themselves, tend to overthrow the truth of a *capital* article in religion. *Atterbury.*

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread
All generations, and had hither come,
From all the ends of the earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor.
Paradise Lost.

6. Applied to letters: large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our most considerable actions are always present, like *capital* letters to an aged and dim eye.
Taylor's Holy Living.

The first is written in *capital* letters, without chapters or verses. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

7. *Capital stock.* The principal or original stock of a trader or company.

CA'PITAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You

You ſee the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the ovoli of the Dorick, mixed without any regularity on the ſame *capital*.
Addiſon on Italy.

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CA'PITALLY. *adv.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *caput*, the head. Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He ſuffered for not performing the commandment of God concerning *capitation*, that, when the people were numbered, for every head they ſhould pay unto God a ſhekel. *Brown.*

CA'PITE. n. ſ. [from *caput, capitis*, Lat.] A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king; as of his crown, be it by knight's ſervice or ſoccage, and not as of any honour, caſtle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwiſe called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king, becauſe, as the crown is a corporation and ſeigniory in groſs, as the common lawyers term it, ſo the king that poſſeſſeth the crown is, in account of law, perpetually a king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth. *Cowel.*

CAPI'TULAR. *n. ſ.* [from *capitulum*, Lat. an eccleſiaſtical chapter.]

1. A body of ſtatutes, divided into chapters.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a conſtitution of his *capitulars*. *Taylor.*

2. A member of a chapter.

Canoniſts do agree, that the chapter makes decree and ſtatutes, which ſhall bind the chapter itſelf, and all its members or *capitulars*.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

To CAPI'TULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbiſhop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitulate againſt us, and are up. *Shak. Henry IV.*

2. To yield, or ſurrender up, on certain ſtipulations.

The king took it for a new indignity, that the city ſhould offer to *capitulate* with him as an enemy. *Howell.*

I ſtill purſued, and about two o'clock the ſame afternoon the thought of it was paſt. *Sprat.*

CAPITULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *capitulate*.] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conqueſt, or earth and dominion upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered, whereby finally the yielding party ſecured to themſelves their law and religion. *Hale.*

CAPIVI'TRIL. *n. ſ.* [*capadhi*, Lat.]

This tree grew near a village called Aycah in the province of Arabia the South Weſt Deſert, diſtant four days journey from Cairha eaſtward. Some of them did yield two or three gallons; but thoſe that do are nothing indeed but a ridge which runs along their trunks. Theſe trees are wounded in their centre, and their ſpirit flies to the wounded part, to receive the balſam. One of theſe trees will yield five or ſix gallons of balſam. *Mayer.*

To CAPO'CH. *v. a.* I know not diſtinctly what this word means; perhaps, to ſtrip off the hood.

Capoch'd your tribunes of the hood,
And ſnapt the canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

CA'PON. *n. ſ.* [*capo*, Lat.] A caſtrated cock.

In good roaſt beef my landlord ſticks his knife;
The *capon* fat delights his dainty wife. *Gay's Paſt.*

CAPONNIE'RE. n. ſ. [Fr. A term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompaſſed with a little parapet of about two feet high, ſerving to ſupport planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty ſoldiers, and is uſually placed at the extremity of the counterſcarp, having little embraſures made in them, through which they fire. *Harris.*

CAPOT. n. ſ. [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To CAPO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is ſaid to have *capotted* his antagoniſt.

CAPO'UCH. *n. ſ.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood. *Dict.*

CA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or ſells caps.

CAPPI'OLATE. *adj.* [from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.]

Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, *capreolate* plants. *Harris.*

CAPRI'CE. } *n. ſ.* [*caprice*, Fr. *capri-*
CAPRI'CHIO. } *cho*, Span.] Freak; fancy; whim; ſudden change of humour.

It is a pleaſant ſpectacle to behold the ſhifts, windings, and unexpected *caprichios* of diſtreſſed nature, when purſued by a cloſe and well-managed experiment. *Glanville's Sceptic, Preface.*

We are not to be guided in the ſenſe of that book, either by the *caprices* of ſome ancients, or the *conjectures* of one or two moderns. *Grew.*

Nature's great view and deſign, and that the whole;
Diſdain whatever croſſes it, or ſmiles;
Deſpiſe that counterwork, each folly and *caprice*,
That diſappoints th' effect of every vice. *Pope.*

If there be a ſingle ſpot more barren, or more diſtant from the church, there the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the biſhop to build. *Swift.*

Their paſſions move in lower ſpheres,
Whirld by *caprice* or ſilly fleers. *Swift.*

All the extravagancies and trifles would now and then play odd pranks and *gambols*, quite contrary to their proper ſtructures, and unlike to the manners. *Bentley.*

CAPRI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimſical; fanciful; humourſome.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *capricious*.] Whimſically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *capricious*.] The quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimſicalneſs.

A lover ought to ſuppoſe that there are reaſons which may be not appriſed of them, otherwiſe, he muſt tax his miſtreſs of *capriciouſneſs*, inconſtancy, or ill deſign. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN. *n. ſ.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the ſigns of the zodiack; the winter ſolſtice.

Let the longeſt night in *Capricorn* be fifteen hours, the day conſequently muſt be nine.
A new Gentle's Manuſcript.

CAPRIO'LE. n. ſ. [French. In horſemanſhip.] *Capricoles* are leaps, ſuch as a horſe makes in one and the ſame place, without advancing forwards, and in ſuch a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or ſtrikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the moſt difficult of all the high manage, or raiſed airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horſe does not ſhow his ſhoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade*. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'PSTAN. *n. ſ.* [corruptly called *capſtern*; *cabeſtan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight, particularly to raiſe the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capſtan* is alſo new. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As ſeamen at a *capſtan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

CA'PSULAR. } *adj.* [*capſula*, Lat.] Hol-
CA'PSULARY. } low like a cheſt.

It aſcendeth not directly unto the throat, but aſcending firſt into a *capſulary* reception of the breaſt-bone, it aſcendeth again up to the neck.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CA'PSULATE. } *adj.* [*capſula*, Lat.] In-
CA'PSULATED. } cloſed, or in a box.

Seeds, ſuch as are corrupted and ſtale, will ſwim; and riſe not unto the ſeeds of plants locked up and *capſulated* in their huſks. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

The heart be immured, or *capſulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart as the ſkull doth the brain. *Derham.*

CAPTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*capitain*, Fr. in Latin *capitaneus*; being one of thoſe who, by tenure *in capite*, were obliged to bring ſoldiers to the war.

1. A chief commander.

Diſmay'd not this
Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shak. Macb.*

2. The chief of any number or body of men.

Nahſhon ſhall be *captain* of Judah. *Numbers.*
He ſent unto him a *captain* of fifty. *Kings.*
The *captain* of the guard gave him victuals.
Jeremiah.

3. A man ſkilled in war; as, Marlborough was a great *captain*.

4. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A *captain* of theſe villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captain* had need look to it. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

The grim *captain*, in a ſurly tone,
Cry'd out, Pack up, ye rafcals, and be gone!
Dryden.

5. The chief commander of a ſhip.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightneſs of his veſſel, paſſed, in open day, through all the guards. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. It was anciently written *capitain*.

And ever more their cruel *capitain*
Sought with his ſtaf all routs t' enclooſe them round.
Fairy Queen.

7. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

8. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngeſt captain.

CA'PTAINRY. *n. ſ.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain diſtrict; the chieftainſhip.

There ſhould be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, no ſhares of biſhopricks for nominating of biſhops. *Spenſer.*

CA'PTAINSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *captain*.]

1. The condition or poſt of a chief commander.

Therefore to pleaſe thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainſhip*. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

2. The rank, quality or poſt of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainſhip* in the ſame regiment. *Wotton.*

3. The

3. The chieftainſhip of a clan, or government of a certain diſtrict.

To diminiſh the Iriſh lords, he did aboliſh their pretended and uſurped *captainſhips*. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Skill in the military trade.

CAPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applauſe; courtſhip; flattery.

I am content my heart ſhould be diſcovered, without any of thoſe dreſſes, or popular *captations*, which ſome men uſe in their ſpeeches. *K. Charles.*

CA'PTION. *n. ſ.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any perſon by a judicial proceſs.

CA'PTIOUS. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captioſus*, Lat.

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he ſhew a forwardneſs to be reaſoning about things, take care that nobody check this inclination, or miſlead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke*

2. Inſidious; enſnaring.

She taught him likewiſe how to avoid ſundry *captious* and tempting queſtions, which were like to be aſked of him. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captious*.] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

Uſe your words as *captiouſly* as you can, in your arguing on one ſide, and apply diſtinctions on the other. *Locke*

CA'PTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peeviſhneſs.

Captiouſneſs is a fault oppoſite to civility; it often produces miſbecoming and provoking expreſſion, and carriage. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take priſoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beſeeming is it in thy ſex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune *captived*! *Shak.*

Thou haſt by tyranny theſe many years
Waſted our country, ſlain our citizens,
And ſent our ſons and huſbands *captive*. *Shak.*

He deſerves to be a ſlave, that is content to have the rational ſovereignty of his ſoul, and the liberty of his will, ſo *captivated*. *King Charles.*

They ſtand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or diſturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to ſubdue.

Wiſdom enters the laſt, and ſo *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himſelf up to her. *Addiſon, Guardian.*

3. To enſlave: with *to*.

They lay a trap for themſelves, and *captivate* their underſtandings *to* miſtake, falſehood, and errour. *Locke.*

CAPTIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *captivate*.] The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a priſoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*,
Who were the oppoſites of this day's ſtrife. *Shak.*

This is no other than to conſtrue a *captive* pays to his conqueror, a ſlave to his lord. *Rogers.*

Free from ſhame
Thy *captives*: I enſure the penal charm. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is uſed with *to* before the captor.

If thou ſay Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæſar, or not *captive to* him. *Shakſpeare.*

My mother, who the royal ſceptre ſway'd,
Was *captive to* the cruel victor made. *Dryden.*

3. One charmed or enſnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart
Groſsly grew *captive* to his honey words. *Shakeſp.*

CA'PTIVE. *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made priſoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement, by whatever means.

But fate forbids; the Stygian flood oppoſes
And with nine circling ſtreams the *captive* ſouls incloſe. *Dryd.*

To CA'PTIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It was uſed formerly with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, but now it is on the firſt.] To take priſoner; to bring into a condition of ſervitude.

But being all deſerted ſave a few,
Rather than fly, or be *captiv'd*, herſelf ſhe ſlew.
Spenſer.

Thou leaveſt them to hoſtile ſword
Of heathen and profane, their carcaſſes
To dogs and fowls a prey, or elſe *captiv'd*. *Milton.*

What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which *captives* all things, ſets me free.
Dryden.

Still lay the god: the nymph ſurpriſ'd,
Yet miſtreſs of herſelf, deviſ'd
How ſhe the vagrant might enthral,
And *captive* him who *captives* all. *Prior.*

CAPTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*captivité*, French; *captivitas*, low Latin.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; ſervitude to enemies.

Theſe the ſergeant,
Who, like a good and hardy ſoldier, fought
'Gainſt my *captivity*. *Shakſpeare.*

There in *captivity* he lets them dwell
The ſpace of ſeventy years; then brings them back;
Remembring mercy. *Milton.*

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his *captivity*, than in his greateſt triumphs. *Dryden.*

2. Slavery; ſervitude.

For men to be led, and led by authority, that were with a kind of *captivity* of judgment, and though they be reaſon to the contrary, not to hear unto it. *Hooker.*

The apoſtle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Chriſt. *Decay of Piety.*

Where love is well eſtabliſh'd, 'tis not a fault to love,
The ſtrong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wiſe,
Sink in the ſoft *captivity* together. *Addiſon.*

CA'PTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.] He that takes a priſoner, or a prize.

CA'PTURE. *n. ſ.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great ſagacity, and many artifices, uſed by birds, in the inveſtigation and *capture* of their prey. *Derham.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.

CAPU'CHED. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently cucullated and *capuched* upon the head and back; and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

CAPUCHI'N. *n. ſ.* A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of *capuchin* monks; whence its name is derived.

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, ſeem to have relation to the Britiſh *caer*, a city. *Gibſon's Camden.*

CAR. *n. ſ.* [*car*, Welſh; *karre*, Dutch; cpæt, Saxon; *carrus*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall carriage of burden, uſually drawn by one horſe or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our ſhops, it muſt be followed by a *car* loaded with Wood's money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity or ſplendour; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never ſhall revive:
Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's diſhonourable victory
We with our ſtately preſence glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant *car*. *Shakeſp.*

Wilt thou aſpire to guide the heav'nly *car*,
And with thy daring folly burn the world? *Shak.*

And the gilded *car* of day,
His glowing axle doth allay
In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream. *Milton.*

See where he comes, the darling of the war!
See millions crowding round the gilded *car*! *Prior.*

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a conſtellation.

Ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring ſtar,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car*.
Dryden.

CA'RABINE. } *n. ſ.* [*carabine*, Fr.] A
CA'RBINE. } ſmall ſort of fire arm, ſhorter than a fuſil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horſe at a belt over the left ſhoulder. It is a kind of medium between the piſtol and the muſket, having its barrel two foot and a half long.

CARABINI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *carabine*.] A ſort of light horſe carrying longer carabines than the reſt, and uſed ſometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK. *n. ſ.* [*caraca*, Spaniſh.] A large ſhip of burden; the ſame with thoſe which are now called *galleons*.

In which town, the greateſt [illegible] Portugal maintain all or moſt of their [illegible] Portugal, to the Eaſt-Indies, which are commonly called [illegible], Which wanteth a town with her [illegible] *Heylin.*

CA'RACOLE. *n. ſ.* [*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a ſnail.] An oblique tread, traced out in ſemi rounds, changing from one hand to another, without obſerving a regular ground.

When the horſe uſed more to charge in battle, they ride ſometimes in *caracoles*, to amaze the enemy, and put them in doubt whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flanks. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CA'RACOLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CA'RAT. } *n. ſ.* [*carat*, Fr.]
CA'RACT. }

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

2. A manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *carats*, and each *carat* into four grains: by this weight is diſtinguiſhed the different fineneſs of their gold; for if to the fineſt of gold be put two *carats* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *carats*, then this gold is ſaid to be twenty-two *carats* fine. *Cocker.*

Thou beſt of gold, art worſt of gold;
Other, leſs fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shak.*

CARAVA'N. *n. ſ.* [*caravanne*, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the Eaſt.

They

They ſet forth
Their airy *caravans*, high over ſeas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Eaſing their flight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When Joſeph, and the Bleſſed Virgin Mother, had loſt their moſt holy Son, they ſought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilean pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVA'NSARY. *n. ſ.* [from *caravan.*] A houſe built in the Eaſtern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Perſia, and the Eaſtern countries, are called by the name of *caravanſaries*. *Spectator.*

The ſpacious manſion, like a Turkiſh *caravanſary*, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CA'RAVEL. } *n. ſ.* [*caravela*, Span.] A
CA'RVEL. } light, round, old-faſhioned ſhip, with a ſquare poop, formerly uſed in Spain and Portugal.

CA'RAWAY. *n. ſ.* [*carum*, Lat.] A plant; ſometimes found wild in rich moiſt paſtures, eſpecially in Holland and Lincolnſhire. The ſeeds are uſed in medicine and confectionary. *Miller.*

CARBONA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo*, a coal, Lat.] Meat cut acroſs, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll ſo *carbonado* your ſhanks. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RBUNCLE. *n. ſ.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel ſhining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A *carbuncle* entire, as big as thou art,
Were not ſo rich a jewel. *Shakeſpeare.*

His head
Creſted aloft, and *carbuncle* his eyes,
With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold. *Milton.*

It is believed that a *carbuncle* does ſhine in the dark like a burning coal, from whence it hath its name. *Watts.*

A *carbuncle* is a ſtone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

2. Red ſpots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a peſtilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid ſpots, or the like, the tokens of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Red blotches riſing on them paps appear,
And flaming *carbuncles*, and noiſome ſweat. *Dryd.*

CA'RBUNCLED. *adj.* [from *carbuncle.*]

1. Set with carbuncles.

An armour all of gold, it was a king's.—
—He has a ſuit of it, were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR. *adj.* [from *carbuncle.*] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blaſting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by exceſſive heat or exceſſive cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *n. ſ.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say that I linger'd with you at your ſhop,
To ſee the making of her *carcanet*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have ſeen her beſet and bedeckt all over with emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CA'RCASS. *n. ſ.* [*carquaſſe*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his *carcaſs* ſhame,
Whoſe living hands immortaliſ'd his name. *Spenſ.*

Where cattle paſtur'd late, now ſcatter'd lies,
With *carcaſſes* and arms, th' inſanguin'd field,
Deſerted. *Milton.*

If a man viſits his ſick friend in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcaſs*. *Taylor.*

The ſcaly nations of the ſea profound,
Like ſhipwreck'd *carcaſſes*, are driven aground. *Dryden.*

2. Body: in a ludicrous ſenſe.

To-day how many would have given their honours
To 've ſav'd their *carcaſſes*! *Shakeſpeare.*

He that finds himſelf in any diſtreſs, either of *carcaſs* or of fortune, ſhould deliberate upon the matter before he prays for a change. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcaſs* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, ſail, nor maſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as, the walls of a houſe.

What could be thought a ſufficient motive to have had an eternal *carcaſs* of an univerſe, wherein the materials and poſitions of it were eternally laid together? *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb, uſually oblong, conſiſting of a ſhell or caſe, ſometimes of iron with holes, more commonly of a coarſe ſtrong ſtuff, pitched over and girt with iron hoops, filled with combuſtibles, and thrown from a mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Priſon fees. *Dict.*

CARCINO'MA. n. ſ. [from καρκῖνος, a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A diſorder likewiſe in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *carcinoma.*] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD. *n. ſ.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures, uſed in games of chance or ſkill.

A vengeance on your crafty withered hide!
Yet I have fac'd it with a *card* of ten. *Shakeſpeare.*

Soon as ſhe ſpreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Deſcend, and ſit on each important *card*;
Firſt, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariner's needle.

Upon his *cards* and compaſs firms his eye,
The maſters of his long experiment. *Spenſer.*

The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I'th' ſhipman's *card*. *Shakeſpeare.*

How abſolute the knave is! we muſt ſpeak by the *card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shakeſp.*

On life's vaſt ocean diverſely we ſail,
Reaſon the *card*, but paſſion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. [*kaarde*, Dutch.] The inſtrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or broken for ſpinning.

To CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick ſet with crooked wires.

The while their wives do ſit
Beſide them, *carding* wool. *May's Virgil.*

Go, *card* and ſpin,
And leave the buſineſs of the war to men. *Dryden.*

To CARD. *v. n.* To game; to play much at cards: as, a *carding* wife.

CARDAMO'MUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A medicinal ſeed, of the aromatic kind, contained in pods, and brought from the Eaſt Indies. *Chambers.*

CA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *card.*]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The ſpinſters, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shakeſp.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL. } *adj.* [καρδία, the heart.]
CA'RDIACK. } Cordial; having the quality of invigorating the ſpirits.

CA'RDIALGY. *n. ſ.* [from καρδία, the heart, and ἄλγος, pain.]

The heart-burn; a pain ſuppoſed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the ſtomach, which ſometimes riſes all along from thence up to the œſophagus, occaſioned by ſome acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CA'RDINAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

The diviſions of the year in frequent uſe with aſtronomers, according to the *cardinal* interſections of the zodiack; that is, the two equinoctials, and both the ſolſtitial points. *Brown.*

His *cardinal* perfection was induſtry. *Clarendon.*

CA'RDINAL. *n. ſ.* One of the chief governors of the Romiſh church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains ſix biſhops, fifty prieſts, and fourteen deacons, who conſtitute the ſacred college, and are choſen by the pope.

A *cardinal* is ſo ſtiled, becauſe ſerviceable to the apoſtolick ſee, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of the Romiſh church. *Ayliffe.*

You hold a fair aſſembly;
You are a churchman, or, I'll tell you, *cardinal*,
I ſhould judge now unhappily. *Shakeſpeare.*

CARDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*rapuntium*, Lat.] A flower.

The ſpecies are, 1. Greater rampions, with a crimſon ſpiked flower, commonly called the ſcarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's flower*. *Miller.*

CA'RDINALATE. } *n. ſ.* [from *cardinal.*]
CA'RDINALSHIP. } The office and rank of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RDMAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *card* and *make.*] A maker of cards.

Am not I Chriſtophero Sly, by occupation a *cardmaker*? *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

CA'RDMATCH. *n. ſ.* [from *card* and *match.*] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted ſulphur.

Take care, that thoſe may not make the moſt noiſe who have the leaſt to ſell; which is very obſervable in the venders of *cardmatches*. *Addiſon.*

CARDUUS. See THISTLE.

CARE. *n. ſ.* [cape, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take *care*, that *care* ſhould be
For wit that ſcorn'd the world, and liv'd like me.
Dryden.

Nor ſullen diſcontent, nor anxious *care*,
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there.
Dryden.

Raiſe in your ſoul the greateſt *care* of fulfilling the divine will. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution; often in the phraſe, *to have a care.*

Well,

Well, sweet Jack, *have a care* of thyself. *Shak.*
The foolish virgins had taken no *care* for a further supply, after the oil, which was at first put into their lamps, was spent, as the wise had done. *Tillotson.*
Begone! the priest expects you at the altar.—
But, tyrant, *leave a care* I come not thither. *A. Philips.*

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preservation.
If we believe that there is a God, that takes *care* of us, and we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotson.*

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or less. It is commonly used in the phrase, *to take care.*
You come in such a time,
As if propitious fortune *took a care*
To swell my tide of joys to their full height. *Dryden.*
We *take care* to flatter ourselves with imaginary scenes and prospects of future happiness. *Atterbury.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.
O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my *care* could not withhold thy riots,
What will thou do when riot is thy *care*? *Shak.*
Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:
Is she thy *care*? is she thy *care*? he cries. *Dryd.*
Your safety, more than mine, was then my *care*:
Left, of the guide bereft, the rudder left,
Your ship should run against the rocky coast *Dryden.*
The wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow *care*. *Gay's Trivia.*
None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable *care*. *Pope.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be in concern about any thing.
She *cared* not what pain she put her body to, since the better part, her mind, was laid under so much agony. *Sidney.*
As the Germans, both in language and manners differed from the Hungarians, so were they always at variance with them, and therefore much *cared* not, though they were by him subdued. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Well, on my terms thou will not be my heir,
If thou *car'st* little, let me tell thee my care. *Dryden.*

2. To be inclined; to be disposed: with *for* before nouns, or *to* before verbs.
Not *caring* to observe the wind,
Or the new sea explore. *Waller.*
The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am sure, would not *care for* being praised at the expence of another's reputation. *Adapter.*
Having been now acquainted, the two sexes did not *care* to part. *Addison.*
Great masters in painting never *care for* drawing people in the fashion. *Spectator.*

3. To be affected with; to have regard to: with *for.*
You doat on her that *cares* not *for* your love. *Shakspeare.*
There was an ape that had twins, she doated upon one of them, and did not much *care for* t' other. *L'Estrange.*
Where few are rich, few *care for* it, where many are so, many desire it. *Temple.*

CA'RECRAZED. *adj.* [from *care* and *crazed.*] Broken with care and solicitude.
These both put off, a poor petitioner,
A *carecrazed* mother of a many children. *Shakesp.*

To CARE'EN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat. A term in the sea language.] To lay a vessel on one side, to calk, stop up leaks, refit, or trim the other side. *Chambers.*

To CARE'EN. *v. n.* To be in the state of careening.

CARE'ER. *n. s.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run; the length of a course.
They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same *career*. *Sidney.*

2. A course; a race.
What man can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce *career*? *Shakespeare.*

3. Height of speed; swift motion.
It is reported of certain Indians, that they so abhor, when a horse is running to his full *career*, to stand upright on his back. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
Do'st see them now the coursing steeds,
Mocking the eye, now to his rapid speed
To give the rein, and to the full *career*,
To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear. *Prior.*

4. Course of action; uninterrupted procedure.
Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the *career* of his humour? *Shakespeare.*
The hero of a blasted family has rose up and promised fair, and yet a length a great count has certainly met and stopt him in the *career* of his fortune. *South.*
Knights sickly dare not should persevere,
And still continue what at first they were;
Continue and proceed in arms their fair *career*. *Dryd.*

To CARE'ER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] Running with swift motion.
With eyes, the wheels
Of beryl, and *careering* fires between. *Milton.*

CA'REFUL. *adj.* [from *care* and *full.*]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.
The piteous maiden, *careful*, comfortless,
Does throw out thrilling shrieks and shrinking cries. *Spenser.*
Martha, thou art *careful*, and troubled about many things. *Luke*, x. 41.
Welcome, thou pleasing slumber;
Balm of embroiled minds, soft reconcilement
Between the jarring factions of the thoughts,
And charming *careful* cogitations. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Provident; diligent: with *of* or *for.*
Behold, thou hast been *careful for* us with all this care; what is to be done for these? 2 *Kings.*
To care for and attend, they were sent
To rule a distant province, each alone.
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

3. Watchful; cautious: with *of.*
It concerns us to be *careful of* our conversation. *Locke.*

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.
By him that raised me to this *careful* height,
From that contented nap which I enjoy'd. *Shak.*

CA'REFULLY. *adv.* [from *careful.*]

1. In a manner that shews care.
Envy, how *carefully* does it look! how meagre and ill complexioned! *Collier.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.
You come most *carefully* upon your hour. *Shak.*
By considering him to *carefully* as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance of him. *Dryden.*
All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction, and *carefully* preserved the evidences of it. *Atterbury.*

3. Providently.

4. Cautiously.

CA'REFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *careful.*] Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.
The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulness*, concealed by Ferhates. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

CA'RELESLY. *adv.* [from *careless.*] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.
There he him found all *carelessly* display'd,
In secret shadow from the sunny ray. *Fairy Qu.*
Not content to see
That others write as *carelessly* as he. *Waller.*

CA'RELESNESS. *n. s.* [from *careless.*] Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner void of care.
For Cotadus was neither to care who lost they, to whom he hate him, manifests the true knowledge he has in their dissimulation, and out of his noble *carelessness*, he seemed only set to. *Stukeley's Itinerary.*
Who, in the other ever envy, only doth
Call enough *carelessness* good fashion;
Whose cook has spit, tart, or whom he spits on,
He cares not. *Donne.*
It makes us to walk warily, and tread surely, for fear of our enemies; and that is better than to be flattered into pride and *carelessness*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
The ignorance or *carelessness* of the servants can hardly leave the matter disappointed. *Temple.*
I who at some times speed, at others space,
Divided between *carelessness* and care. *Pope.*

CA'RELESS. *adj.* [from *care.*]

1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; negligential; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful: with *of* or *about.*
I know thy generous temper better than you; you know not what it can suffer from a rival: I know it *careless* of all but honour. *Dryden.*
Not look the proud Ausonians in the face?
By fear impelled to *careless* flight we run. *Addison.*
A woman, the more curious she is in her own face, is commonly the more *careless* of her behaviour. *Spectator.*
Another, unmoved all *careless* of his eyes,
Surveys the gaping crowd with stupid joy. *Pope.*

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.
Thus all our days, unanxiously *careless*,
Glide gaily by. *Pope.*
In my cheerful morning state,
When nurs'd by *careless* solitude I liv'd,
And free of mirth with innocence and you,
Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain. *Pope.*

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconsidered.
The wisdom of trying as many cases as possible, without troubling ourselves to reason about them, is very *careless* upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.
Can I, *careless* made from the cares of life,
Move in the world, and not be moved at strife? *Dryden.*

To CARE'SS. *v. a.* [*caresser*, Fr. from *caress*, Lat.] To endear, to fondle; to treat with kindness.
If I can fit and please, and can make myself with the pleasure of words, elocutions, or behaviour, I shall gain my greatest end, and make you all abridgement, if this can. *Swift.*

CARE'SS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.
He, she knew, would neer mix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With conjugal *caresses*. *Milton.*
There are some men who seem to have buried minds wrapt up in human shapes; their very *caresses* are crude and importune. *L'Estrange.*
After his successour had publickly owned himself a Roman catholick, he began with his first *caresses* to the church party. *Swift.*

CA'RET.

CA'RET. n. f. [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which ſhews where ſomething interlined ſhould be read.

CA'RGASON. n. f. [*cargaçon*, Spaniſh.] Cargo. Not uſed.

My boy is a *cargaſon* of ill humours. *Howel's Letters.*

CA'RGO. *n. f.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ſhip; the merchandiſe or wares contained and conveyed in a ſhip.

In the hurry of the ſhipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithſtanding that his whole fortune was at ſtake in the *cargo*. *L'Eſtrange.*

A ſhip, whoſe *cargo* was no leſs than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of our poſterity. *Burnet's Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republic of letters, and juſt fitted out for the univerſity with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Addiſon.*

CA'RICOUS *Tumour.* [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A ſwelling in the form of a fig.

CA'RIES. n. f. [Latin.] That rottenneſs which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Diſtinct from a long continuance, are, for the moſt part, its companied with ulcerations of the gland, and caries in the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CARIO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *carious.*] Rottenneſs.

Theſe too general, taking in all *cariſity* and ulceration of the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*carioſus*, Lat.] Rotten.

I obſerved the blood to guſh by a *carious* tooth. *Wiſeman.*

CARK. *n. ſ.* [ceapc, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; ſolicitude; concern; heedfulneſs. This word is now obſolete.

And Kendal taking for his enſigne *cark*,
Let privily eyes to them more challenge lay,
Buſy with them did their thoughts mark. *Sidney.*

He down did lay
His weary head, deviſed of careful *cark*. *Spenſer.*

To CARK. *v. n.* [ceapcan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be ſolicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little uſed, and always in an ill ſenſe.

I do find with a feeling it is carried to my life, from which deadly diſeaſe are theſe my daily endeavours to free myſelf. *Sidney.*

What ſhould it avail us, thus to laviſh out our lives in the purſuit of riches, and to be careful for the things of this poor world? *L'Eſtrange.*

Fooliſh men have their own cares and ſolicitudes, but the aſſurance that God cares for us. *Decay of Piety.*

CARL. *n. ſ.* [ceorl, Saxon.]

1. A mean, rude, rough, brutal man.

We now uſe *churl*
Which ſeems to me well ſuited,
For it comes near the ſenſe of which we read
Our ancient word of *carl*; and *churliſh* note
Of ſullenneſs and want of courteſie. *Dryden.*

And ſee, thou *carl*, and judge this riddle right.
Frankly own the ſon reſembling wright.
Gay's Paſtorals.

The editor was a cowherd or *carl*, and would have his part of the hiſtory ſo. *Bentley.*

2. A kind of hemp.

The ſimble to ſpin and the *carl* for her food.
Tuſſer.

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CA'RLINGS. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on theſe the ledges reſt, on which the planks of the deck are made faſt. *Harris.*

CA'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *car* and *man.*] A man whoſe employment it is to drive cars.

If the ſtrong cane ſupport thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer ſhall the wall command;
Even ſturdy *carmen* ſhall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches ſtop to make thee way.
Gay's Trivia.

CA'RMELITE. *n. ſ.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A ſort of pear.

CARMI'NATIVE. *adj.* [ſuppoſed to be ſo called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are ſuch things as dilate and relax at the ſame time, becauſe wind occaſions a ſpaſm, or convulſion, in ſome part. Whatever promotes inſenſible perſpiration, is *carminative*; for wind is perſpirable matter retained in the body.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Carminative and diuretick
Will damp all paſſion ſympathetick. *Swift.*

CA'RMINE. *n. ſ.* A bright red or crimſon colour, bordering on purple, uſed by painters in miniature. It is the moſt valuable product of the cochineal maſtick, and of an exceſſive price. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE. *n. ſ.* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havock; maſſacre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, inſomuch as, without any great loſs or danger to themſelves, the greateſt part of the ſeditious were ſlain. *Hayward.*

2. Heaps of fleſh.

Such a ſcent I draw
Of *carrage*, prey innate! and taſte
The ſavour of death from all things there that live.
Milton.

His ample maw with human *carnage* filled,
A murky deluge next the gaunt ſwill'd. *Pope.*

CA'RNAL. *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.]

1. Fleſhly; not ſpiritual.

Thou doſt juſtly require us to ſubmit our underſtandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* leaders in order to thy ſacred myſteries and commands.
King Charles.

From that pattern
Of ſpiritual love by *carnal* pow'r ſhall force
Our conſcience. *Milton.*

Not ſuch as *carnal* pleaſure; for which cauſe,
Among us bleſt, no mate for thee was found. *Milton.*

A glorious apparition had not doubt,
And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eye. *Milton.*

He conceives plainly, that he is unable to purſue ſpiritual things as he ought, in proportion to the vehemence of appetite in *carnal* minds encouraged; and that *carnal* deſires have ſubjected to their luſts the powers of taſting ſpiritual delights. *Atterbury.*

2. Luſtful; lecherous; libidinous.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the iſſue of his mother's body. *Shakeſp.*

CARNA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *carnal.*]

1. Fleſhly luſt; compliance with carnal deſires.

If godly, why do they wallow and ſleep in all the *carnalities* of the world, under pretence of chriſtian liberty? *South.*

2. Groſſneſs of mind.

He did not inſtitute this way of worſhip, but becauſe of the *carnality* of their hearts, and the proneneſs of that people to idolatry. *Tillotſon.*

CA'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *carnal.*] According to the fleſh; not ſpiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of houſe, or any other way obſervers of civility and decent order, ſuch they reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly minded. *Hooker.*

In the ſacrament we do not receive Chriſt *carnally*, but we receive him *ſpiritually*; and that of itſelf is a conjugation of bleſſings and ſpiritual graces. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CA'RNALNESS. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *carnality.* *Dict.*

CARNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural fleſh colour, from whence perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower.

And lo the wretch! whoſe vile, whoſe inſect luſt
Laid this gay daughter of the ſpring in duſt:
O puniſh him! or to the Elyſian ſhades
Diſmiſs my ſoul, where no *carnation* fades. *Pope.*

CARNE'LION. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone.

The common *carnelion* has its name from its fleſh colour: which is, in ſome of theſe ſtones, pale, when it is called the female *carnelion*; in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward.*

CA'RNEOUS. *adj.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleſhy.

In a calf, the umbilical veſſels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ. *Ray.*

To CA'RNIFY. *v. n.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] To breed fleſh; to turn nutriment into fleſh.

At the ſame time I think, I deliberate, I purpoſe, I command: in interiour faculties, I walk, I ſee, I hear, I digeſt, I ſanguify, I *carnify*.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CA'RNIVAL. *n. ſ.* [*carnaval*, Fr.] The feaſt held in the popiſh countries before Lent; a time of luxury.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, and we are voluptuous not ſo much upon deſire or appetite, as by way of caprice and bravery.
Decay of Piety.

CARNI'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro.*] Fleſh-eating; that of which fleſh is the proper food.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or craw. *Ray on the Creation.*

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARNO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*carnoſité*, Fr.] Fleſhy excreſcence.

By this method, and by this courſe of diet, with ſucceſs, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnoſity* reſolved. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RNOUS. *adj.* [from *caro*, *caruis*, Lat.] Fleſhy.

The firſt or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut; the ſecond, a dry and ſtuptuous coat, commonly called mace.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The muſcle whereby he is enabled to draw his lips together, the anatomiſts deſcribe to be a peculiar *carnous* muſcle, extended to the ear.
Ray on the Creation.

CA'ROB, or *St. John's Bread.* [*ſiliqua*, Lat.]

A tree very common in Spain, and in ſome parts of Italy, where it produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a ſweetiſh taſte. Theſe pods are eaten by the poorer inhabitants. *Miller.*

CARO'CHE. *n. ſ.* [from *caroſſe*, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of pleaſure. It is uſed in the comedy of *Albumazar*, but now it is obſolete.

CA'ROL. *n. ſ.* [*carola*, Ital. from *chorea-la*, Lat.]

1. A ſong of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the reſt,
For they can do it beſt:

The whiles the maidens do their *carol* sing,
To which the woods shall answer, and their echo ring. *Spenser's Epithalamion.*

Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many Turkish airs as *carols*. *Bacon.*

Oppos'd to her, on t'other side advance
The costly feast, the *carol*, and the dance,
Minstrels and musick, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryden.*

2. A song of devotion,

No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest. *Shakspeare.*

They gladly thither haste: and, by a choir
Of squadron'd angels, hear his *carol* sung. *Milton.*

3. A song in general.

The *carol* they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower. *Shakesp.*

To CA'ROL. *v. n.* [*caroler*, Ital.] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy and festivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And *carol* of love's praise. *Spenser.*

This done, she sung, and *carol'd* out so clear,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear. *Dryd.*

How'ring swan, their throats released
From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious. *Prior.*

To CA'ROL. *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate in song.

She with precious viol'd liquors heals,
For which the shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays. *Milton.*

CA'ROTID. *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and sulenick arteries, are not only variously contorted, but also here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

CARO'USAL. *n. s.* [from *carouse*. It seems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the second syllable; but *Dryden* accents it on the first.] A festival.

This game, these *carousals* Ascanius taught,
And building Alba to the Latins brought. *Dryden.*

To CAROUSE. *v. n.* [*carouser*, Fr. from *gar aus*, all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, as if
He had been aboard *carousing* to his mates
After a storm. *Shakespeare.*

Learn with how little life may be preserv'd,
In gold and myrrh they need not to *carouse*. *Raleigh.*

Now hats fly off, and youths *carouse*,
Healths first go round, and then the house;
The bride came thick and thick. *Suckling.*

Under the shadows of friendly boughs
They fit *carousing*, where their liquor grows. *Waller.*

To CAROUSE. *v. a.* To drink up lavishly.

Now my sick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,
To Desdemona hath to-night *caroused*
Potations pottle-deep. *Shakespeare.*

Our cheerful guests *carouse* the sparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilst musick charms their ears. *Dryden.*

CAROUSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and take *carouse*. *Pope.*

2. A hearty dose of liquor.

He had so many eyes watching over him, as he could not drink a full *carouse* of sack, but the same was advertised thereof within few hours after. *Davies on Ireland.*

Please you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff *carouses* to our mistress' health. *Shak.*

CARO'USER. *n. s.* [from *carouse*.] A drinker; a toper.

The bold *carouser*, and advent'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refuse the flame;
Safe in his skill, from all constraint set free
But conscious shame, remorse, and piety. *Granville.*

CARP. *n. s.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish.

A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil; to find fault: with *at* before the thing or person censured.

Tertullian even often, though discontentment, *carpeth* injuriously *at* them, as though they did it even when they were free from such meaning. *Hooker.*

This your all-licens'd fool
Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakespeare.*

No, nor a tooth or nail to scratch
And *at* my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*

When I spoke,
My honest homely words were *carp'd* and censur'd,
For want of courtly style. *Dryden.*

CA'RPENTER. *n. s.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houses and ships. He is distinguished from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and stronger work.

This work performed with advisement good,
Godfrey his *carpenters*, and men of skill
In all the camp, fent to an aged wood. *Fanfax.*

In building Hiero's great ship, there were three hundred *carpenters* employed for a year together. *Wilkins.*

In burden'd vessels first with speedy care,
His plenteous stores and season'd timbers lend;
Thether the brawny *carpenters* repair,
And, as the surgeons of maim'd ships, attend. *Dryden.*

CA'RPENTRY. *n. s.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery, because necessity did doubtless compel our forefathers to use the convenience of the first, rather than the extravagancy of the last. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CA'RPER. *n. s.* [from *To carp*.] A caviller; a censorious man.

I have not these words,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper*. *Shakesp.*

CARPET. *n. s.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, spread upon floors or tables.

Be the jack fair within, the jills fair without,
carpets laid, and everything in order? *Shakesp.*

Against the walls in the middle of the hall is set, is a chair placed before him, with a table and *carpet* before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth.

Go, signify so much, while here we march
Upon the grassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakespeare.*

The *carpet* ground shall be with leaves o'erspread,
And boughs shall weave a covering for your head. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green grass, and other herbs. *Ray.*

4. *Carpet* is used, proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as, a *carpet* knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himself only at table.

He is knight dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on *carpet* consideration. *Shakespeare.*

5. To be on the *carpet* [*sur le tapis*, Fr.] is to be the subject of consideration; an affair in hand.

To CA'RPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber richly hanged and *carpeted* under foot, without any degrees to the state; he was set upon a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his head, of blue sattin embroidered. *Bacon.*

The dry land we find every where naturally *carpeted* over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants. *Derham.*

CA'RPING. *partic. adj.* [from *To carp*.] Captious; censorious.

No *carping* critick interrupts his praise,
No rival strives but for a second place. *Granville.*

Lay aside therefore a *carping* spirit, and treat even an adversary with an honest design to find out his true meaning; do not snatch at little lapses, and appearances of mistake. *Watts.*

CA'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping*.] Captiously; censoriously.

We derive out of the Latin at second hand by the French, and make good English, as in these adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, actively, colourably. *Camden's Remains.*

CA'RPMEALS. *n. s.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the North of England.

Phillips's World of Words.

CA'RPUS. n. s. [Latin.] The wrist, so named by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annulary ligament. *Quincy.*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* were lose in the wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CA'RRACK. See CARACK.

CA'RRAT. See CARAT.

CA'RRAWAY. See CARAWAY.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of mine own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth; come, cousin, Silence, and then to bed. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

CA'RRIAGE. *n. s.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry*.]

1. The act of carrying, or transporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the *carriage* of sounds farther or less way, yet do not confound the articulation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If it seems so strange to move this obelisk from its little space, what may we think of the *carriage* of it out of Egypt? *Wilkins.*

2. Conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that, by the *carriage* only of that, the other cities would, without resistance, be yielded. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horse or *carriage* can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages*, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings fastened thereto, and could not handsomely be removed to or fro. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

5. Behaviour; personal manners.

Before his eyes he did cast a mist, by his own infatuation,

insinuation, and by the *carriage* of his youth, that expressed a natural princely behaviour.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Though in my face there's no affected frown,
Nor in my *carriage* a feign'd niceness shown,
I keep my honour still without a stain. *Dryden.*

Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence their *carriage* will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them. *Locke.*

6 Conduct, measures; practices.

You may hurt yourself, now ungratefully
Grow from me to king acquaintance, by this *carriage*. *Shakesp.*

He advised the new governour to have so much discretion in his *carriage*, that there might be no notice taken in the exercise of his religion.
Clarendon.

7 Management, manner of transacting. Not used.

The manner of *carriage* of the business, was as if it had been feared question upon him.
Bacon's Henry VII.

CA'RRIER *n. s.* [from *To carry*.]

1 One who carries something.

You must distinguish between the motion of the carrier, which is that of *translation* called a *carriage* of the thing, and the thing carried.
Brown's Nat. Hist.

Farewell, when he and they return, will be
The loud *carriers* to the revenge have *Dryd.*

2 One whose profession or trade is to carry goods for others.

The water made it very hard to transport all sorts of heavy goods, which the English *carriers* by land could afford at easier rates. *Temple.*

Let me alone with the *carriers*, I warrant you handling a cup. *Shakespeare.*

3 A messenger, one who carries a message.

The wise men's news into the letter found,
Is never more commended nor expected,
Than it proves itself. *Dryden's Rival Ladies.*

4 The name of a species of pigeons, so called from the reported practice of some nations, who send them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

Their time and will they come, and from
The heaven of joys, *carriers*, return. *Heaven's Love.*

CA'RRION *n. s.* [*charogne*, Fr.]

1 The carcass of something not proper for food.

They divert the dead *carrion*, and one another from it, insomuch that they encircle their corpse round about. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is,
That, being by the vile in the fair,
Do the true true, nor with fair seeming *Shakesp.*
The fool doth think he is wise, but the
With *carrion* men groan for burial.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

You'll ask me why I rather chuse to have
A weight of *carrion* flesh, than receive
Three thousand ducats. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carrion* lies, and wolves in herds to run down a deer. *Temple.*

Sheep, oxen, horses fall, and heaps on high,
The diff'ring species in confusion lie;
Till worn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathsome *carrion* under ground.
Dryden.

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to *carrion*. *Pope.*

2 Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all that pride that makes thee swell,
As big as thou dost blown-up veal;
Nor all thy tricks and flights to cheat,
Sell all thy *carrion* for good meat. *Hudibras.*

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply;
For love has made me *carrion* ere I die. *Dryden.*

3 A name of reproach for a worthless woman.

Shall we send that foolish *carrion*. Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excuse his throwing into the water?
Shakespeare.

CA'RRION. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Relating to carcase, feeding upon carcasses.

Match to match I have encountered him,
And made a prize for *carrion* kites and crows,
Even of the bonny beast he loved so well.
Shakesp. Hen. VI.

If charity of our dear beasts from one another, much more should we exercise it towards men, whether they be our friends or foes. *L'Estrange.*

CARROT. *n. s.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.] An esculent root.

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the field to feed. *Mortimer.*

His spouse ordains the task to be immediately opened, and greedily pull out of the half a dozen lunches of straw. *Tatler.*

CA'RROTINESS. *n. s.* [from *carroty*.] Redness of hair.

CA'RROTY. *adj.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CA'RROWS *n. s.* [an Irish word.]

The *carrows* are a kind of people that water up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon bread and beer, which though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To CARRY *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *carrus*, Lat.]

1 To convey *from* a place opposed to *bring*, or convey *to* a place often with a particle signifying departure, as *away*, *off*.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away.
Psalm xlix.

And now our men waded Stephen's brook.
Acts, vii. 2.

I mean to *carry* her away by the help of two soldiers. *Dryden's English Friar.*

Yet a thousand times my life,
To all mankind I'd sooner give,
Than offer her from us to *carry*.
Thou and come, to reclaim our *Pr.*

The captain threatened to throw the price marked, the seller, that he would not come by the price which they would give for the goods, and returned, the Scot after him, offering the goods at any price they liked best. *Arbuthnot.*

2 To transport.

They began to carry their dead to their burial. *Maccabees* v.

The species of audibles seem to be carried more mutually through the air, than the species of visible. *Bacon.*

Where many great ordnance are fired together, the sound will be carried, at the least, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3 To bear; to have about one.

Don't take out what I have not with, who *carry* them about in their pockets.
Benjamin's Nature of Love.

4 To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our mind, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easily resolved. *Locke.*

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to an orator, without being able to *carry* away one single sentence out of a whole sermon. *Swift.*

5 To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

6 To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Oft times we lose the occasion of *carrying* a business well thoroughly by our too much haste.
Sir John Fenton's Discovery.

These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

7 To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I *carry* out my side,
Her husband being alive. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

How many stand for consulships?——Three, they say, but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakespeare.*

I see not yet how any of these six reasons can be fairly avoided, and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the cause. *Saunderson.*

The latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commissioner of the treasury, still opposed, and commonly *carried* away every thing against him. *Clarendon.*

8 To gain after resistance.

The count woos your daughter,
Lays down his wanton siege before her beauty;
Resolves to *carry* her, let her consent,
As well dispose her nose, as best to bear it. *Shak.*

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault, which, if it had been given, would have cost much blood; but by the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

9 To gain with *it*; that is, to prevail. [*le porter*, Fr.]

Are you all resolved to give your voices?
But that's no matter, the greater part *carries it*.
Shakespeare.

By these, and the like arts, they promised themselves that they should easily *carry it*, so that they entertained the house all the morning with other discourse. *Clarendon.*

If the name-roussers of a train must *carry it*, where they go, Africa, and Ireland only will be with the courtiers. *Granville.*

Children, who often strive for mastery, whose will shall *carry it* over the rest.
Locke.

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to *carry it*, and the future allowance have the disadvantage in the comparison. *Locke.*

10 To bear out, to face through: with *it*.

If a man *carries it* off, there is so much money found, and if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the frolick. *L'Estrange.*

11 To continue external appearance.

Mr. Meccenas early in the belief that he was mad; we may *carry* it thus for our pleasure and his patience. *Shakespeare.*

12 To manage; to transact.

The senate generally is numerous as our house of commons, and yet *carries* its resolutions so privately, that they are seldom known.
Addison on Italy.

13 To behave; to conduct: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not also the examples of those that have *carried themselves* ill in the same place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himself* with much singular sweetness and temper. *Wotton.*

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

14 Sometimes with *it*; as, *she carries it high.*

15. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far conſtancy will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking ſlowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to great elegancy and politeneſs in their language. *Locke.*

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to ſuch wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

16. To urge; to bear forward with ſome kind of external impulſe.

Men are ſtrongly *carried* out to, and hardly took off from, the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or fleſh, or devil, can *carry* away from the profeſſion of obedience to Chriſt, is no ſon of the faithful Abraham.

Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.

Ill nature, paſſion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in puniſhing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to reſtrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

17. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In ſome vegetables, we ſee ſomething that *carries* a kind of analogy to ſenſe; they contract their leaves againſt the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

18. To exhibit to ſhow; to diſplay on the outſide; to ſet to view.

The aſpect of every one in the family *carries* ſo much ſatisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addiſon.*

19. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightneſs, or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, preſently, upon the offer of an argument which they cannot immediately anſwer. *Locke.*

20. To contain; to compriſe.

He thought it *carried* ſomething of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts on the Mind.*

21. To have annexed; to have any thing joined: with the particle *with*.

There was a righteous and a ſearching law, directly forbidding ſuch practices; and they knew that it *carried with* it the divine ſtamp. *South.*

There are many expreſſions, which *carry with* them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extenſion, that affect our ſenſes, *carry with* them into the mind the idea of ſpace. *Locke.*

22. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We ſee alſo manifeſtly, that ſounds are *carried* with wind: and therefore ſounds will be heard farther with the wind than againſt the wind.

Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

23. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is *carried* up through the whole rock, ſo that you ſee the ſky through it, notwithſtanding the room be very deep. *Addiſon on Italy.*

24. To puſh on ideas, arguments, or any thing ſucceſſive in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible diſtance. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

25. To receive; to endure: not in uſe.

Some have inſtead of ſo many odd horſes, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleaſure. *Bacon.*

26. To convey by means of ſomething ſupporting.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green ſtrawberry, upon ſticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

27. To bear, as trees.

Set them at a reaſonable depth, and they will *carry* more ſhoots upon the ſtem. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

28. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn eaſily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to ſpeak.

Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.

29. *To carry off.* To kill.

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him *off*. *Temple.*

30. *To carry on.* To promote; to help forward.

It *carries on* the ſame deſign that is promoted by authors of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addiſon.*

31. *To carry on.* To continue; to put forward from one ſtage to another.

By the adminiſtration of grace, begun by our bleſſed Saviour, *carried on* by his diſciples, and to be completed by their ſucceſſors to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Sprat.*

Alexander's ſettlement in Italy was *carried on* through all the oppoſitions in his way to it, both by ſea and land. *Addiſon.*

32. *To carry on.* To proſecute; not to let ceaſe.

France will not conſent to furniſh us with money ſufficient to *carry on* the war. *Temple.*

33. *To carry through.* To ſupport; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our ſuccours, victoriouſly *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To CA'RRY. *v. n.*

1. A hare is ſaid by hunters to *carry*, when ſhe runs on rotten ground, or on froſt, and it ſticks to her feet.

2. A horſe is ſaid to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is ſhort, and ill-ſhaped, and he lowers his head, he is ſaid to *carry low*.

CA'RRY-TALE. *n. ſ.* [from *carry* and *tale*.] A talebearer.

Some *carry-tale*, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight zany,
Told our intents before. *Shak. Love's Labour Loſt.*

CART. *n. ſ.* See CAR. [cpæt, cpat, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are deſcribed by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*

Triptolemus, ſo ſung the Nine,
Shew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, uſed commonly for luggage.

Now while my friends, juſt ready to depart,
Were packing all the goods an oxe or *cart*,
He ſtopp'd a little—— *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A ſmall carriage with two wheels, uſed by huſbandmen; diſtinguiſhed from a *waggon*, which has four wheels.

Ah! what weighs there that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter ſtarved ſheep,
Tir'd as a jade in overloaden *cart*. *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The ſquire, whoſe good grace was to open the door,
Now held the halter, now travers'd the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart.

Prior.

To CART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe in a cart, by way of puniſhment.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd ſo loud,
To ſee bawds *carted* through the crowd. *Hudibras.*

No woman led a better life:
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She chuckled when a bawd was *carted*;
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior.*

To CART. *v. n.* To uſe carts for carriage.

Oxen are not ſo good for draught, where you have occaſion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

CART-HORSE. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *horſe*.] A coarſe unwieldy horſe, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that theſe ſick and wounded ſoldiers ſhould be carried upon the *cart-horſes*. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *jade*.] A vile horſe, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horſed upon ſuch *cart jades*, ſo furniſhed, I thought it that were thrift, I wiſhed none of my friends or ſubjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *load*.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A *cart load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where the ſides were to. *Bacon.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with *cart loads* of their ware, and ſee who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity ſufficient to load a cart.

CART-ROPE. *n. ſ.* [*cart* and *rope*] A ſtrong cord uſed to faſten the load on the carriage: proverbially any thick cord.

CART-WAY. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *way*.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is beſt to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them.

Mortimer's Huſbandry.

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with ſuch conditions as the perſon to whom it is ſent thinks proper.

CA'RTEL. *n. ſ.* [*cartel*, Fr. *cartello*, Ital.]

1. A writing containing, for the moſt part, ſtipulations between enemies.

As this diſcord among the ſiſterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more neceſſary that there ſhould be a *cartel* ſettled among them. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Anciently any publick paper.

They ſtatly diſavouch
To yield him more obedience, or ſupport;
And as to proud duke of Lucifer,
Their *cartel* of defiance, they porter.

Daniel's Civil War.

CA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cart*.] The man who drives a cart, or whoſe trade it is to drive a cart

Let me be no aſſiſtant for a ſtate,
But keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shakſp. Winter's.*

The Divine goodneſs never ſeems more manifeſted, according to the advice of Hercules to the *carter*, who put our own ſhoulders to the work. *L'Eſtrange.*

Carter and hoſt confronted face to face. *Dryden.*

It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horſes, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden's Diſſertation.*

CA'RTILAGE. *n. ſ.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it ſenſible, as the bones are. The *cartilages* have a natural elaſticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or ſituation, they return to it of themſelves, as ſoon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Canals,

Canals, by degrees, are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated become *cartilages*, and *cartilages* bones. *Arbuthnot.*

CARTILAGI'NEOUS. } *adj.* [from *carti-*
CARTILA'GINOUS. } *lage.*] Consisting of cartilages.

By what artifice the *cartilagineous* kind of fishes poise themselves, attend and descend at pleasure, and continue in what depth of water they list, is as yet unknown. *Ray.*

The larynx gives passage to the breath, and, as the breath passeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of those *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

CARTO'ON. *n. s.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment.

Watts's Logick.

CARTO'UCH. *n. s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.]

1. A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket-balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a howit or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass. *Harris.*

2. A portable box for charges.

CA'RTRAGE. } *n. s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A
CA'RTRIDGE. } case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our monarch stands in person by,
His new-cast cannons firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and *cartridge* sorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

CA'RTRUT. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *rut*; *route*, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY. *n. s.* [from *charta*, paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CA'RTWRIGHT. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *wright*.] A maker of carts.

After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions, as, Taylor, Porter, Smith, *Cartwright*. *Camden's Remains.*

To CARVE. *v. a.* [ceorfan, Sax. *kerven*, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuse, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing else to do.

Wisdom, xiii. 13.

Had Democrates really *carved* mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might casually have been? *Bentley.*

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of all,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill;
And *carv'd* in ivory such a maid so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare,
Were she to work. *Dryden.*

4. To engrave.

O Rosalind, these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thought, I'll character;
That every eye, which in this forest looks,
Shall see thy virtue witness'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she. *Shak.*

5. To distribute; to apportion; to provide at will.

He had been a keeper of his flocks both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers, who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food. *South.*

How dares sinful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of Providence, and *carve* out to himself the seasons and issues of life and death? *South.*

The labourers' share, being seldom more than a bare subsistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to struggle with the richer, unless when some common and great distress emboldens them to *carve* to their wants. *Locke.*

6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will buy his sheep forth of the cote,
Or they will *carve* the shepherd's throat.

Spenser's Pastorals.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Like valour's minion, *carved* out his passage. *Shak.*

To CARVE. *v. n.*

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, she *carves*, she gives the leer of invitation.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Well then, things handsomely were serv'd;
My mistress for the strangers *carv'd*. *Prior.*

CA'RVEL. *n. s.* A small ship.

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river; for, with our great ships, we durst not approach the coast. *Raleigh.*

CA'RVER. *n. s.* [from *carve*.]

1. A sculptor.

All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame;
The master painters and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raise,
The *carver*, dancing round each dish, surveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper gestures ev'ry fowl dissects. *Dryden.*

3. He that apportions or distributes at will.

In this kind, to come in braving arms,
Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrongs it may not be.

Shakespeare's K. Richard II.

We are not the *carvers* of our own fortune.

L'Estrange.

CA'RVING. *n. s.* [from *carve*.] Sculpture; figures carved.

They can no more last like the ancients, than excellent *carvings* in wood like those in marble and brass. *Temple.*

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work.

Dryden's Virgil.

CARU'NCLE. *n. s.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a sort of loose flesh arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acid matter. *Wiseman.*

CARYA'TES. } *n. s.* [from *Carya*, a city
CARYATIDES. } taken by the Greeks, who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their slavery, represented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilasters, under the figures of women dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. *Chambers.*

CASCA'DE. *n. s.* [*cascade*, Fr. *cascata*, Ital. from *cascare*, to fall.] A cataract; a water-fall.

Rivers diverted from their native course,
And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large *cascades* in pleasing tumult roll'd,
Or rose through figur'd stone, or breathing gold.

Prior.

The river Teverone throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cascades* from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley.

Addison.

CASE. *n. s.* [*caisse*, Fr. a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing else; a covering; a box; a sheath.

O cleave, my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail *case*. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal *case* the figur'd hours are seen.

Dryden.

Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in *cases*.

Ray on the Creation.

The body is but a *case* to this vehicle.

Broome on the Odyssey.

Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two edg'd weapon from her shining *case*. *Pope.*

2. The outer part of a house or building.

The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed, and executed by great masters. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A building unfurnished.

He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair *case* for books, and to furnish it with choice collections from all parts, at his own charge.

Wotton.

CASE-KNIFE. *n. s.* [from *case* and *knife*.] A large kitchen knife.

The king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself.

Addison on Italy.

CASE-SHOT. *n. s.* [from *case* and *shot*.] Bullets inclosed in a case.

In each seven small brass and leather guns charged with *case-shot*. *Clarendon.*

CASE. *n. s.* [*casus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace,
How dare I think such glory to attain?
These that have it attain'd were in like *case*,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain.

Fairy Queen.

Question your royal thoughts, make the *case* yours;
Be now a father, and propose a son. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

Some knew the face,
And all had heard the much lamented *case*. *Dryden.*

These were the circumstances under which the Corinthians then were; and the argument which the apostle advances, is intended to reach their particular *case*. *Atterbury.*

My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a *case* of compassion.

Pope's Preface to his Works.

2. State of things.

He saith, that if there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as between man and beast, or between soul and body, it inverteth a right of government; which seemeth rather an impossible case, than an untrue sentence. *Bacon.*

Here was the *case*; an army of English, wasted and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves, fresh and in vigour. *Bacon.*

I can but be a slave wherever I am; so that taken or not taken, 'tis all a *case* to me.

L'Estrange.

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to use them, as the *case* now stands, being provided for with the provision of an angel.

Taylor's Holy Living.

Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have fewer ill impressions; but they failed, as is generally the *case*, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind. *Swift.*

3. [

3. [In phyſick.] State of the body; ſtate of the diſeaſe.

It was well; for we had rather met with calm and contrary winds, than any tempeſts; for our ſick were many, and in very ill *caſe*. *Bacon.*

Chalybeate water ſeems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal *caſes*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Hiſtory of a diſeaſe.

5. The ſtate of facts juridically conſidered: as, the lawyers cited many *caſes* in their pleas.

If he be not apt to be at words in matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illuſtrate another, let him ſtudy the lawyers *caſes*: ſo every defect of the mind may have a ſpecial receipt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

6. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanneſs or fat. *In caſe*, is *lucky* or *fat*.

Thou lyeſt, moſt ignorant monſter, I am *in caſe* to juſtle a conſtable. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Pray have but patience till then, and when I am *in* little better *caſe*, I'll throw myſelf in the very mouth of you. *L'Eſtrange.*

Quoth Ralph, I ſhould not, if I were *in caſe* for action, now be here. *Hudibras.*

For if the ſire be faint, or out of *caſe*,
He will be copy'd in his famiſh'd race. *Dryd. Virg.*

The prieſt was pretty well *in caſe*,
And ſhew'd ſome humour in his face;
Look'd with an eaſy careleſs mien,
A perfect ſtranger to the ſpleen. *Swift.*

7. Contingence; poſſible event.

The atheiſt, in caſe things ſhould fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no proviſion for this *caſe*, if, contrary to his confidence, it ſhould prove in the iſſue that there is a God, the man is loſt and undone for ever. *Tillotſon.*

8. Queſtion relating to particular perſons or things.

Well do I find each man moſt wiſe in his own *caſe*. *Sidney.*

It is ſtrange, that the ancient fathers ſhould not appeal to this judge, in all *caſes*, it being ſo ſhort and expedite a way for the ending of controverſies. *Tillotſon.*

9. Repreſentation of any fact or queſtion.

10. The variation of nouns.

The ſeveral changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the ſeveral numbers, are called *caſes*, and are deſigned to expreſs the ſeveral views or relations under which the mind conſiders things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpoſe is called declenſion. *Clark's Latin Gram.*

11. *In caſe.* [*in caſu*, Ital.] If it ſhould happen; upon the ſuppoſition that: a form of ſpeech now little uſed.

For *in caſe* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to ſhew us where we ſhall find it; that we may ſay theſe were the orders of the apoſtles. *Hooker.*

A ſure retreat to his forces, *in caſe* they ſhould have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

This would be the accompliſhment of their common felicity, *in caſe*, either by their evil deſtiny or advice, they ſuffered not the occaſion to be loſt. *Hayward.*

To Caſe. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a caſe or cover.

Caſe ye, *caſe* ye; on with your vizours; there's money of the king's coming down the hill. *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

The cry went once for thee,
And ſtill it might, and yet it may again,
If thou would'ſt not entomb thyſelf alive,
And *caſe* thy reputation in a tent. *Shakſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Like a full-aged cedar, far diffus'd his train,
Cas'd in ſcaly bodies the crocodile extends. *Thomſon.*

2. To cover as a caſe.

Then comes my fit again; I had elſe been perfect,
As broad and general as the *caſing* air. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To cover on the outſide with materials different from the inſide.

Then they began to *caſe* their houſes with marble. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To ſlip off the covering; to take off the ſkin.

We'll make you ſome ſport with the fox ere we *caſe* him. *Shakſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

To Caſe. *v. n.* To put caſes; to contrive repreſentations of facts: a ludicrous uſe.

They fell preſently to reaſoning and *caſing* upon the matter with him, and laying diſtinctions before him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Caſeha'rden. *v. a.* [from *caſe* and *harden.*] To harden on the outſide.

The manner of *caſehardening* is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the ſame quantity of bay ſalt to it, and mingle them together with ſtale chamberlye, or elſe white wine vinegar. Lay ſome of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have juſt a blood-red heat. *Moxon's Mechan. Exerciſes.*

Ca'semate. *n. ſ.* [from *caſa armata*, Ital. *caſamata*, Span. a vault formerly made to ſeparate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of ſtone-work, in that part of the flank of a baſtion next the curtin, ſomewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the baſtion, ſerving as a battery to defend the face of the oppoſite baſtion, and the moat or ditch. *Chamb.*

2. The well, with its ſeveral ſubterraneous branches, dug in the paſſage of the baſtion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Harris.*

Ca'sement. *n. ſ.* [*caſamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Why, then may you have a *caſement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may ſhine in at the *caſement*. *Shakſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Here in this world they do much knowledge reap,
And are the *caſements* which admit moſt light. *Davies.*

They, waken'd with the noiſe, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently op'ning hid, the *caſement*,
Look'd out, but yet with ſome amazement. *Hudibras.*

There is as much difference between the clear repreſentations of the underſtanding then, and the obſcure diſcoveries that it makes now, as there is between the proſpect of a *caſement* and a keyhole *South.*

Ca'seous. *adj.* [*caſeus*, Lat.] Reſembling cheeſe; cheeſy.

Its fibrous parts are from the *caſeous* parts of the chyle. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Ca'sern. *n. ſ.* [*caſerne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houſes of fortified towns, to ſerve as apartments or lodgings for the ſoldiers of the garriſon, with beds. *Harris.*

Ca'seworm. *n. ſ.* [from *caſe* and *worm.*] A grub that makes itſelf a caſe.

Caddiſes, or *caſeworms*, are to be found in this nation, in ſeveral diſtinct counties, and in ſeveral little brooks. *Floyer.*

Cash. *n. ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a cheſt.] Money; properly ready money; money in the cheſt, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the *caſh*
Of ſome rich burgher. *Twelfth Night.*

He is at a full end of all his *caſh*, he has both his law and his daily bread now upon truſt. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

He ſeiz'd the thief, that ſtole the *caſh*, away,
And puniſh'd him that put it in his way. *Pope.*

Ca'sh-keeper. *n. ſ.* [from *caſh* and *keep.*] A man entruſted with the money.

Diſpenſator was properly a *caſh keeper*, or privy purſe. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Ca'shew-nut. *n. ſ.* A tree that bears nuts, not with thells, but huſks. *Miller.*

Ca'shier. *n. ſ.* [from *caſh.*] He that has charge of the money.

If a ſteward or *caſhier* be ſuffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, ſuch a fooliſh forbearance will be found but a ſhuffle. *South.*

A Venetian, finding his ſon's expences grow very high, ordered his *caſhier* to let him have no more money than what he ſhould count when he received it. *Ad.*

Flight of *caſhiers*, or mob, he'll never mind,
And knows no bank, while the ſtate is kind. *Pope.*

To Caſhi'er. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr. *caſſare*, Lat.]

1. To diſcard; to diſmiſs from a poſt, or a ſociety, with reproach.

Does't not grow evil? Cato has been there,
And thou by that ſmall hint haſt call'd to Cato. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Seconds in faction many times prove principals, but many times alſo they prove cyphers, and are *caſhiered*. *Bacon.*

If I had omitted what he ſaid, he might, perhaps, have been *caſhiered* in my hands, but had no longer been Lucretius. *Dryden.*

They have already *caſhiered* ſeveral of the firſt followers of matters. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *caſhiered*,
Contrives, as he is hated, to be fear'd. *Savage.*

2. It ſeems, in the following paſſages, to ſignify the ſame as to annul; to vacate: which is ſufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we ſhould find a father corrupting his ſon, or a mother her daughter, we muſt charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and bias of nature, if the name of nature may be allowed to that which ſeems to be utter *caſhiering* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity. *South.*

Some *caſhier*, or at leaſt endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to thoſe proofs, as weak and fallacious. *Locke.*

Cask. *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr. *cadus*, Lat.]

1. A barrel; a wooden veſſel to ſtop up liquor or proviſions.

The patient turning himſelf abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noiſe, like the rumbling of water in a *caſk*. *Harvey.*

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine,
And drink old ſparkling Alban, or Setine,
Whoſe title, and whoſe age, with mould o'ergrown,
The good old *caſk* for ever keeps unknown. *Dryd.*

2. It has *caſk* in a kind of plural ſenſe, to ſignify the commodity or proviſion of caſks.

Great inconveniencies grow by the bad *caſk* being commonly ſo ill ſeaſoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever loſt and caſt away. *Raleigh.*

Cask. } *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr. *caſſis*, Lat.]
Casque. } A helmet; armour for the head; a poetical word.

Let

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the *casque*
Of thy pernicious enemy. *Shakespeare.*

And these
Sling weighty stones, when from afar they fight;
Their *casques* are cork, a covering thick and light.
Dryden.

Why does he load with darts
His trembling hands, and crush beneath a *cast*
His wrinkled brows? *Addison.*

CA'SKET. *n. f.* [a diminutive of *casse*, a chest, Fr. *casse*, *cassette*.] A small box or chest for jewels, or things of particular value.

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty *casket*, where the jewel, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away.
Shakespeare.

O ignorant poor man! what dost thou bear
Lock'd up within the *casket* of thy breast?
What jewels and what riches hast thou there?
What heav'nly treasure in so weak a chest? *Davies.*

More eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock,
That was the *casket* of heav'n's richest store. *Milt.*

That had by chance pack'd up his choicest treasure
In one dear *casket*, and sav'd only that. *Otway.*

The *casket* India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. *Pope.*

To CA'SKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a casket.

I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasure, and given order for our horses. *Shakespeare.*

CASSAMUNA'IR. *n. f.* An aromatick vegetable, being a species of *galangal*, brought from the East, a nervous and stomachick simple *Quincy.*

To CA'SSATE. *v. a* [*casser*, Fr. *cassare*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion superfedes and *cassates* the best medium we have. *Ray on the Creation.*

CASSA'TION. *n. f.* [*cassatio*, Lat.] A making null or void. *Dict.*

CA'SSAVI. } *n. f.* A plant. It is culti-
CA'SSADA. } vated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being divested of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two sorts. The most common has purplish stalks, with the veins and leaves of a purplish colour; but the stalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The last sort is not venomous, even when the roots are fresh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roast, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects. *Miller.*

CA'SSAWARE. See CASSIOWARY.

CA'SSIA. *n. f.* A sweet spice mentioned by *Moses*, *Ex.* xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the composition of the holy oil, which was to be made use of in the consecration of the sacred vessels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is said to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated. *Calmet.*

All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and *cassia*. *Psalm* xlv. 8.

CA'SSIA. *n. f.* The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by transverse diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard seed, lodged, for the most part, in a clammy black substance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, disposed orbicularly. *Miller.*

CA'SSIDONY, or *Stickadore*. *n. f.* [*stoechas*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CA'SSIOWARY. *n. f.* A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *cassiowaries* in St. James's park. *Locke.*

CA'SSOCK. *n. f.* [*casaque*, Fr.] A close garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

Half dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces. *Shakespeare.*

His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and *cassock*, and now and then forced him to write some paper of wit or humour, or preach a sermon for ten shillings, to supply his necessities. *Swift.*

CA'SSWEED. *n. f.* A common weed, otherwise called *shepherd's pouch*.

To CAST. *v. a.* preter. *cast*; particip. pass. *cast*. [*kaster*, Danish.] This is a word of multifarious and indefinite use.

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy *casteth* at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh.*

They had compassed in his host, and *cast* darts at the people from morning till evening.
1 *Macc.* vii. 80

Then *cast* thy sword away,
And yield thee to my mercy, or I strike.
Dryden and Lee.

2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.

If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and *cast* it from thee. *Matthew.*

3. To throw, as from an engine.

Slings to *cast* stones. *Chronicles*

4. To scatter by the hand: as, to *cast* seed.

Cast the dust into the brook. *Deuteronomy.*

5. To force by violence.

Cast them into the Red Sea. *Exodus.*
Cast them into another land. *Deuteronomy.*

6. To shed.

Nor shall your vine *cast* her fruit. *Malachy.*

7. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
Into destruction *cast* him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

8. To throw as a net or snare.

I speak for your own profit, not that I may *cast* a snare upon you. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

9. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have *cast* anchor. *Acts*, xxvii. 30.

10. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh.
Joshua, xviii. 10.

11. To throw, in wrestling.

And I think, being too strong for him, though he took my legs sometime, yet I made a shift to *cast* him. *Shakespeare.*

12. To throw, as worthless or hateful.

His carcase was *cast* in the way. *Chronicles*

His friends contend to embalm his body; his enemies, that they may *cast* it to the dogs.
Pope's Essay on Homer.

13. To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we must be *cast* upon a certain island.
Acts

What length of lands, what ocean have you pass'd,
What storms sustain'd, and on what shore been *cast*? *Dryden.*

14. To emit.

This fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*

15. To bring suddenly or unexpectedly.

Content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former time, or the necessity of the present hath *cast* upon them. *Hooker.*

16. To build by throwing up earth; to raise.

And shooting in the earth, *casts* up a mount of clay. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee.
Luke.

The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor *cast* a bank against it.
2 *Kings*, xix. 32.

At length Barbarossa having *cast* up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery. *Knolles's History.*

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will *cast* up more, and fleas bite more, against rain. *Bacon's Natural History.*

17. To put into or out of any certain state, with the notion of descent, or depression: as, the king was *cast* from his throne.

Jesus had heard that John was *cast* into prison. *Matthew.*

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep. *Psalm* lxxvi. 6.

18. To condemn in a criminal trial.

But oh, that treacherous breast! to whom weak you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me *cast* you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*

We take up with the most incompetent witnesses, nay, often suborn our own surmises and jealousies, that we may be sure to *cast* the unhappy criminal. *Government of the Tongue.*

He could not, in this forlorn case, have made use of the very last plea of a *cast* criminal; nor so much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy! *South.*

There then we met; both tried, and both were *cast*;
And this irrevocable sentence past. *Dryden.*

19. To overcome or defeat in a law suit. [from *caster*, French.]

The northern men were agreed, and in effect all the other, to *cast* our London escheatours. *Camden's Remains.*

Were the case referred to any competent judges, they would inevitably be *cast*. *Decay of Piety.*

20. To defeat.

No martial project to surprise,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *cast* design twice afterwards,
As gamesters tear their losing cards. *Hudibras.*

21. To cashier.

You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offenceless dog, to affright an imperious lion. *Shakespeare.*

22. To leave behind in a race.

In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,
You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

23. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moult; to change for new.

Our chariot lost her wheels, their points our spears,
The bird of conquest her chief feather *cast*. *Fairfax.*

Of plants some are green all winter, others *cast* their leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The *casting* of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth: and besides, the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that *cast* the skin, are the snake, the viper, the grasshopper, the lizard, the silkworm, &c. *Bacon.*

O fertile head, which every year
Could such a crop of wonders bear!
Which might it never have been *cast*,
Each year's growth added to the last,

Their

The lofty branches had supply'd
The earth's bold sons prodigious pride. *Waller.*
The waving harvest bends beneath his blast,
The forest shakes, the grove their honours *cast*.
Dryden.

From thence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That though my homely ancestors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace
To make you father of a generous race:
And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloth'd, to *cast* the rags of sin. *Dryden.*

The ladies have been in a kind of mourning, season, having cast great quantities of ribbon and cambrick, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Addison.*

24. To lay aside, as fit to be used or worn no longer.

So may *cast* poets write; there's no pretension
To argue loss of wit, from loss of pension. *Dryden.*

He has ever been of opinion, that giving *cast* clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*

25. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young. *Genesis.*

26. To make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; to give overweight.

Which being inclined, not constrained, contain within themselves the *casting* act, and a power to command the conclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious. *Swift.*

Life and death are equal in themselves,
That which could *cast* the balance, is thy fulfilment.
Dryden.

Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobler had the *casting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side. *Addison on Italy.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale;
In this sad state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting* voice. *Prior.*

27. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.

Hearts, tongues, *figure*, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, *cast*, write, sing, number, he
His love to Antony. *Shakespeare.*

Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plow-irons.—Let it be *cast* and paid. *Shakespeare.*

You *cast* th' event of war, my noble Lord,
And summ'd th' account of chance, before you said,
Let us make head. *Shakespeare.*

The best way to represent to life the manner of use of friendships is to cast up and see how many things there are, which a man cannot do himself.
Bacon's Essays.

I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhappiness of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to those of infancy. *Addison.*

28. To contrive; to plan out.

The cloister facing the south is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple.*

29. To judge; to consider in order to judgment.

If thou could'st, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakespeare.*

Peace, brother, be not over-exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*

30. To fix the parts in a play.

Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*, and mankind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority. *Addison.*

31. To glance; to direct: applied to the eye or mind.

A losel wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never *cast* his mind;
Ne thought of heaven ever did assay,
His baser breast. *Spenser.*

Zelmane's languishing countenance, with crossed arms, and sometimes *cast* up eyes, she thought to have an excellent grace. *Sidney.*

As he past along,
How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me! *Shakesp.*

Begin, auspicious boy, to *cast* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a smile, thy mother single out. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Far eastward *cast* thine eye, from whence the sun,
And orient science, at a birth begun. *Pope's Dun.*

He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of it, *Cast* thy eyes eastward, said he, and tell me what thou seest. *Addison.*

32. To found; to form by running in a mould.

When any such curious work of silver is to be *cast*, as requires that the immission of hairs, or very slender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough that the silver be barely melted, but it must be kept a considerable while in a strong fusion.
Boyle.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance *cast*,
Instruct the artist. *Waller.*

The father's grief restrain'd his art;
He twice essay'd to *cast* his son in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*

33. To melt metal into figures.

You crowd, he might reflect, you joyful crowd
With reflect rage would pull my statue down,
And *cast* the brass anew to his renown. *Prior.*

This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross, and then *cast* the mass again into a new mould. *Burnet's Theory.*

34. To model; to form by rule.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common measure of the depth of the sea, if it were *cast* into a channel of an equal depth every where.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies, some have been tempted to *cast* all their logical, their metaphysical, and their theological and moral learning into this method.
Watts's Logick.

35. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a splendour, so divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *cast* on his illustrious race.
Dryden.

We may happen to find a surer light *cast* over the face of things, and be ready to alter our fortunes even in some points of moment.
Watts on the Mind.

36. To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition.

The reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of separation, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a conscience clear, and answerable unto him, with confidence, to *cast* all upon him. *South.*

37. To inflict.

The world is apt to *cast* great blame on those who have an indifference for opinions, especially in religion. *Locke.*

38. *To cast aside.* To dismiss as useless or inconvenient.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not *cast aside* so soon. *Shakespeare.*

39. *To cast away.* To shipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a storm, is thrust John Thomas upon the islands to the South, where he was *cast away*.
Raleigh's Essays.

His father Philip had, by like mishap, been like to have been *cast away* upon the coast of England.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

With pity mov'd for others *cast away*
On rocks of hope and fears. *Roscommon.*

But now our fears tempestuous grow,
And *cast* our hopes *away*;
Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
Sit careless at a play. *Dorset.*

40. *To cast away.* To lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn to no use.

They that want means to nourish children, will abstain from marriage; or, which is all one, they *cast away* their bodies upon rich old women.
Raleigh's Essays.

France, hast thou yet more blood to *cast away*?
Say, shall the current of our right run on? *Shak.*

He might be silent, and not *cast away*
His sentences in vain. *Ben Jonson.*

O Marcia, O my sister! still there's hope,
Our father will not *cast away* a life
So needful to us all, and to his country.
Addison's Cato.

41. *To cast away.* To ruin.

It is no impossible thing for states, by an over sight in some one act or treaty between them and their potent opposites, utterly to *cast* away themselves for ever. *Howel.*

42. *To cast by.* To reject or dismiss, with neglect or hate.

Old Capulet, and Montague,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave beseeming ornaments. *Shak.*

When men, presuming themselves to be the only masters of right reason, *cast* by the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning. *Locke.*

43. *To cast down.* To reject; to depress the mind.

We're not the first,
Who, with best meaning, have incurr'd the worst
For thee, oppressed king, I am *cast down*,
Myself could else outfrown false fortune's frown.
Shakespeare.

The best way will be to let him see you are much *cast down*, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you. *Addison.*

44. *To cast forth.* To emit.

He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Lebanon. *Hosea.*

45. *To cast forth.* To eject.

I *cast forth* all the household stuff. *Nehemiah.*
They *cast* me *forth* into the sea. *Jonah.*

46. *To cast off.* To discard; to put away.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers. *Shakespeare.*

Cast me not *off* in the time of old age. *Psalms.*

He led me on to mighty deeds
But whether he *cast* me off, is never known. *Mason.*

If I will not call home father I see preferment already much changed; this may serve for an excuse of obstruction, to *cast off* my father, when I am grown. *Dryden.*

I long to clasp that hand to mine,
And bend her stubborn virtue to my passion:
What I have gone thus far, I'd *cast* her *off*. *Addis.*

47. *To cast off.* To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole society of men should publickly and professedly disown and *cast off* a rule, which they could not but be infallibly certain was a law. *Locke.*

48. *To cast off.* To disburden one's self of.

All conspired in one to *cast off* their subjection to the crown of England. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

This maketh them, through an unwearied desire of receiving instruction, to *cast off* the care of those very affairs, which do most concern their estate. *Hooker, Preface.*

The true reason why any man is an atheist, is because he is a wicked man: religion would curb him in his lusts; and therefore he *casts* it *off*, and puts all the scorn upon it he can. *Tillotson.*

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and so much as the sinner gets of this, so much he *casts off* of shame. *South.*

We see they never fail to exert themselves, and to *cast off* the oppression, when they feel the weight of it. *Addison.*

49. *To cast off.* To leave behind.
Away he scours cross the fields, *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood: but pressing through a thicket, the bushes held him by the horns, till the hounds came in, and plucked him down. *L'Estrange.*

50. *To cast off.* [a hunting term.] To let go, or set free: as, to *cast off* the dogs.

51. *To cast out.* To reject; to turn out of doors.
Thy brat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no father owning it. *Shakespeare.*

52. *To cast out.* To vent; to speak: with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.
Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms
Against the lords and sovereigns of the world? *Addison.*

53. *To cast up.* To compute; to calculate.
Some writers, in *casting up* the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank, health, beauty, and riches. *Temple.*
A man who designs to build, is very exact, as he supposes, in *casting up* the cost beforehand; but, generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account. *Dryden.*

54. *To cast up.* To vomit.
Thou, beastly feeder, art so full of him,
That thou provok'st thyself to *cast* him *up*. *Shak.*
Their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast* it *up*. *Shakespeare.*
O, that in time Rome did not *cast*
Her errours *up*, this fortune to prevent! *B. Jonson.*
Thy foolish errour find;
Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

55. *To cast upon.* To refer to; to resign to.
If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin and sin for ever. *South.*

To CAST. *v. n.*

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.
Then, closely as he might, he *cast* to leave
The court, not asking any pass or leave. *Spenser.*
From that day forth, I *cast* in careful mind,
To seek her out with labour and long time. *Spenser.*
We have three that bend themselves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and *cast* about how to draw out of them things of use and practice for man's life and knowledge. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*
But first he *casts* to change his proper shape;
Which else might work him danger or delay. *Milton.*
As a fox, with hot pursuit
Chas'd thro' a warren, *cast* about
To save his credit. *Hudibras.*
All events called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, which are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast* about how to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*
This way and that I *cast* to save my friends,
Till one resolve my varying counsel ends. *Pope.*

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.
It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore, or cinders. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.
Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

4. *To cast about.* To contrive; to look for means.
Inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast about* to bring such events to pass. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw.
So when a sort of lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
So far, but that the rest are measuring *casts*,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

2. The thing thrown.
Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A *cast* of dreadful last will soon allay. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. State of any thing cast or thrown.
In his own instance of casting ambs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; supposing the posture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves; supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that *cast*, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but, in this case, the *cast* is necessary. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*
Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what *cast* we shall have is not in our power; but to manage it well, that is. *Norris.*

4. Manner of throwing.
Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad *cast*; some only with a single *cast*, and some with a double. *Mortimer.*

5. The space through which any thing is thrown.
And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's *cast*, and kneeled down and prayed. *Luke.*

6. A stroke; a touch.
We have them all with one voice for giving him a *cast* of their court prophecy. *South.*
Another *cast* of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent service of the queen. *Swift.*
This was a *cast* of Wood's politicks, for his information was wholly false and groundless. *Swift.*

7. Motion of the eye; direction of the eye.
Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flexion or *cast* of the eye aside; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the *cast* of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or lothness, to behold the object of pity. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A man shall be sure to have a *cast* of their eye to warn him, before they give him a *cast* of their nature to betray him. *South.*
If any man desires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the first *cast* of his eyes on what we have said of fire. *Digby on the Soul.*
There, held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble, till,
With a sad leaden, downward *cast*,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast. *Milton.*
They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one *cast* of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages. *Addis. on Ancient Medals.*

8. He that squints is said popularly to have a *cast* with his eye.

9. The throw of dice.
Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one *cast*; to set so rich a main
On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour! *Shak.*

10. Venture from throwing dice; chance from the fall of dice.
When you have brought them to the very last *cast*, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves. *Spenser on Ireland.*
With better grace an ancient chief may yield
The long contended honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a *cast*,
And fight, like Hannibal, to lose at last. *Dryden.*
Will you turn recreant at the last *cast*? *Dryden.*
In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast*, whether the army should march this way or that way? *South.*

11. A mould; a form.
The whole would have been an heroick poem, but in another *cast* and figure than any that ever had been written before. *Prior.*

12. A shade; or tendency to any colour.
A flaky mass, grey, with a *cast* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass. *Woodward.*
The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, the red part coagulating, and the serum ought to be without any greenish *cast*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

13. Exterior appearance.
The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought. *Shak.*
New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*,
Some scenes, some persons alter'd, and outfac'd
The world. *Sir J. Denham.*

14. Manner; air; mien.
Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat *cast* of verse, are properly the dress, gems, or loose ornaments, of poetry. *Pope's Letters.*
Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very *cast* of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or customs of antiquity. *Pope on Homer.*

15. A flight; a number of hawks flung or missed from the fist.
A *cast* of merlins there was besides, which, flying at a gallant height, would beat the birds that rose down unto the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river. *Sidney.*

16. [*Casta*, Spanish.] A breed; a race; a species.

CA'STANET. *n. s.* [*castaneta*, Sp.] A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.
If there had been words enow between them to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *castanets*. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

CA'STAWAY. *n. s.* [from *cast* and *away*.] A person lost, or abandoned, by Providence; any thing thrown away.
Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*. *Hooker.*
Lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*. *1 Cor.*

CA'STAWAY. *adj.* [from the subst.] Useless; of no value.
We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and slave of death; or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. *Raleigh's History.*

CA'STED. The *participle preterite* of *cast*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage.
When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, tho' defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With *casted* slough, and fresh legerity. *Shakespeare.*

CA'STELLAIN. *n. s.* [*castellano*, Span.] The captain, governor, or constable of a castle.

CA'STELLANY. *n. s.* [from *castel*.] The lordship belonging to a castle; the extent of its land and jurisdiction. *Phillips.*

CA'STELLATED. *adj.* [from *castle*.] Inclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern *castellated*. *Dict.*

CA'STER. *n. s.* [from *To cast*.]

1. A thrower; he that casts.
If with this throw the strongest *caster* vie,
Still, further still, I bid the discus fly. *Pope.*

2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.
Did any of them set up for a *caster* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions? *Addison.*

To CA'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.
If thou didst put this sour cold habit on,
To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well. *Shakespeare.*

CASTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *To caſtigate.*]
1. Penance; diſcipline.
This hand of yours requires
A ſequeſter from liberty; faſting and prayer,
With *caſtigation*, exerciſe devout. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Puniſhment; correction.
Their *caſtigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments. *Boyle.*
3. Emendation; repreſſive remedy.
The ancients had theſe conjectures touching theſe floods and conflagrations, ſo as to frame them into an hypotheſis for the *caſtigation* of the exceſſes of generation. *Hale.*

CA'STIGATORY. *adj.* [from *caſtigate.*] Punitive, in order to amendment.
There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *adjigatory*, or exemplary.
Bramhall againſt Hobbes.

CA'STING-NET. *n. ſ.* [from *caſting* and *net.*] A net to be thrown into the water, not placed and left.
Caſting-nets did rivers bottoms ſweep.
May's Virgil.

CA'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*caſtellum*, Lat.]
1. A ſtrong houſe, fortified againſt aſſaults.
The *caſtle* of Macduff I will ſurpriſe. *Shakeſp.*
2. CASTLES *in the air.* [*chateaux d'Eſpague*, Fr.] Projects without reality.
Theſe were but like *caſtles in the air*, and in men's fancies vainly imagined.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

CASTLE-SOAP. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe corrupted from *Caſtile ſoap.*] A kind of ſoap.
I have a letter from a ſoap-boiler, deſiring me to write upon the preſent duties on *Caſtle-ſoap.*
Addiſon.

CA'STLED. *adj.* [from *caſtle.*] Furniſhed with caſtles.
The horſes neighing by the wind is blown,
And *caſtled* elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden.*

CA'STLEWARD. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtle* and *ward.*]
An impoſition laid upon ſuch of the king's ſubjects, as dwell within a certain compaſs of any caſtle, toward the maintenance of ſuch as watch and ward the caſtle. *Cowell.*

CA'STLING. *n. ſ.* [from *caſt.*] An abortive.
We ſhould rather rely upon the urine of a *caſtling*'s bladder, a reſolution of crabs eyes, or a ſecond diſtillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'STOR, or CHESTER, are derived from the Sax. ceaſtep, a city, town, or caſtle; and that from the Latin *caſtrum*: the Saxons chuſing to fix in ſuch places of ſtrength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified.
Gibſon's Camden.

CA'STOR. *n. ſ.* [*caſtor*, Lat.]
1. A beaver. See BEAVER.
Like hunted *caſtors* conſcious of their ſtore,
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coaſt they bring. *Dryden.*
2. A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CASTOR and POLLUX. [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which appears ſometimes ſticking to a part of the ſhip, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is ſeen alone, it is called Helena, which portends the ſevereſt part of the ſtorm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and ſometimes Tyndarides, which portend a ceſſation of the ſtorm. *Chamb.*

CASTO'REUM. n. ſ. [from *caſtor.* In pharmacy.] A liquid matter included in bags or purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, falſely taken for his teſticles.
Chambers.

CASTRAMETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtrametor*, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE. *v. a.* [*caſtro*, Lat.]
1. To geld.
2. To take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

CASTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtrate.*] The act of gelding.
The largeſt needle ſhould be uſed, in taking up the ſpermatick veſſels in *caſtration.* *Sharp's Surg.*

CA'STERIL. } *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.
CA'STREL. }

CASIRE'NSIAN. *adj.* [*caſtrenſis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. *Dict.*

CA'SUAL. *adj.* [*caſual*, Fr., from *caſus*, Lat.] Accidental; ariſing from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.
The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *caſual*, did not riſe unto ten thouſand pounds.
Davies on Ireland.
That which ſeemeth moſt *caſual* and ſubject to fortune, is yet diſpoſed by the ordinance of God.
Raleigh's Hiſtory.
Whether found where *caſual* fire
Had waſted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the veins of earth. *Milton.*
The commiſſioners entertained themſelves by the fire-ſide in general and *caſual* diſcourſes.
Clarendon.
Moſt of our rarities have been found out by *caſual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philoſophy. *Glanville.*
The expences of ſome of them always exceed their certain annual income; but ſeldom their *caſual* ſupplies. I call them *caſual*, in compliance with the common form. *Atterbury.*

CA'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *caſual.*] Accidentally; without deſign, or ſet purpoſe.
Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too *caſually*
Hath left mine arm. *Shakſpeare.*
Wool new ſhorn, laid *caſually* upon a veſſel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the veſſel was without any flaw. *Bacon.*
I ſhould have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *caſually* remember. *Dryd.*

CA'SUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *caſual.*] Accidentalneſs.

CA'SUALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *caſual.*]
1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not deſign.
With more patience men endure the loſſes that befall them by mere *caſualty*, than the damages which they ſuſtain by injuſtice. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
That Octavius Cæſar ſhould ſhift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *caſualty*; yet it preſerved the perſon, who lived to eſtabliſh a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world. *South.*
2. Chance that produces unnatural death.
Builds in the weather on the outward wall,
Ev'n in the force and road of *caſualty.* *Shakeſpeare.*
It is obſerved in particular nations, that, within the ſpace of two or three hundred years, notwithſtanding all *caſualties*, the number of men doubles.
Burnet's Theory.
We find one *caſualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

CA'SUIST. *n. ſ.* [*caſuiſte*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] One that ſtudies and ſettles caſes of conſcience.
The judgment of any *caſuiſt*, or learned divine, concerning the ſtate of a man's ſoul, is not ſufficient to give him confidence. *South.*
You can ſcarce ſee a bench of porters without two or three *caſuiſts* in it, that will ſettle you the rights of princes. *Addiſon.*
Who ſhall decide when doctors diſagree,
And ſoundeſt *caſuiſts* doubt, like you and me? *Pope.*

CASUI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *caſuiſt.*] Relating to caſes of conſcience; containing the doctrine relating to caſes.
What arguments they have to beguile poor, ſimple, unſtable ſouls with, I know not; but ſurely the practical, *caſuiſtical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion ſavours very little of ſpirituality. *South.*

CA'SUISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *caſuiſt.*] The ſcience of a caſuiſt; the doctrine of caſes of conſcience.
This conceſſion would not paſs for good *caſuiſtry* in theſe ages. *Pope's Odyſſey. Notes.*
Morality, by her falſe guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and *caſuiſtry* in lawn.
Pope's Dunciad.

CAT. *n. ſ.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domeſtick animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturaliſts the loweſt order of the leonine ſpecies.
'Twas you incens'd the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thoſe myſteries, which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Thrice the brinded *cat* hath mew'd.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.
A *cat*, as ſhe beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye ſmall and long, being covered over with a green ſkin, and dilates it at pleaſure.
Peacham on Drawing.

CAT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſhip.

CAT *in the pan.* [imagined by ſome to be rightly written *Catspan*, as coming from *Catſpania.* An unknown correſpondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan.*]
There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man ſays to another, he lays it as if another had ſaid it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT *o' nine tails.* A whip with nine laſhes, uſed for the puniſhment of crimes.
You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat o' nine tails* to the ſtage,
This once be juſt, and in our cauſe engage.
Prologue to Vanbrugh's Falſe Friend.

CATACHRE'SIS. n. ſ. [καταχρησις, abuſe.] It is, in rhetorick, the abuſe of a trope, when the words are too far wreſted from their native ſignification; or when one word is abuſively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, *a voice* beautiful *to the ear.*
Smith's Rhetorick.

CATACHRE'STICAL. *adj.* [from *catachreſis.*] Contrary to proper uſe; forced; far fetched.
A *catachreſtical* and far derived ſimilitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CA'TACLYSM. *n. ſ.* [καταλυσμος.] A deluge; an inundation; uſed generally for the univerſal deluge.
The opinion that held theſe *cataclyſms* and empyroſes univerſal, was ſuch as held that it put a total conſummation unto things in this lower world. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CA'TACOMBS. *n. ſ.* [from κατα, and κυμβος, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which

which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, anciently, the word *catacomb* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul. *Chambers.*

On the side of Naples are the *catacombs*, which must have been full of stench, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open nitches. *Addison.*

CATAGMA'TICK. *adj.* [καταγμα, a fracture.] That which has the quality of consolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaster, and, by the use of a laced glove, scattered the pituitous swelling, and strengthened it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CATALE'PSIS. *n. s.* [κατάληψις.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a *catalepsis*, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the fit of seizeth him. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TALOGUE. *n. s.* [καταλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a list; a register of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* we go for men,
Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Make a *catalogue* of prosperous sacrilegious persons, and I believe they will be repeated sooner than the alphabet. *South.*

In the library of manuscript belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*, I looked into the Virgil, which disputes antiquity with that of the Vatican. *Addison.*

The bright Taygete, and the shining Bears,
With all the tuba *catalogue* of stars. *Addison's Ovid.*

CATAMO'UNTAIN. *n. s.* [from *cat* and *mountain.*] A fierce animal, resembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomopati, by whose side were seen the glaring *catamountain*, and the quill-darting porcupine. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribleri.*

CA'TAPHRACT. *n. s.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horse-man in complete armour.

On each side went armed guards,
Both horse and foot; before him and behind,
Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears.
Milton's Sampson Agonistes.

CA'TAPLASM. *n. s.* [κατάπλασμα.] A poultice; a soft and moist application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no *cataplasm* so rare,
Collected from all simples that have virtue
Under the moon, can save. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

Warm *cataplasms* discuss, but scalding hot may confirm the tumour. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'TAPULT. *n. s.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The balista violently shot great stones and quarries, as also the *catapults*. *Camden's Remains.*

CA'TARACT. *n. s.* [καταρακτη.] A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cascade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You *cataracts* and hurricanes, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples. *Shakespeare.*

What if all
Her stores were open'd, and the firmament
Of hell should spout her *cataracts* of fire?
Impendent horrours! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

No sooner he, with them of man and beast
Select for life, shall in the ark be lodg'd,
And sheltered round; but all the *cataracts*
Of heav'n set open, on the earth shall pour
Rain, day and night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Torrents and loud impetuous *cataracts*,
Through roads abrupt, and rude unfashion'd tracts,
Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides.
Blackmore.

CA'TARACT. [In medicine.] A suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies seem to float about in the air; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance. *Quincy.*

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acrimony; for it cleanseth the eyes: it is good also for *cataracts*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CATA'RRH. *n. s.* [καταῤῥέω, *defluo.*] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, oozes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are whatsoever occasions too great a quantity of serum; whatsoever hinders the discharge by urine, and the pores of the skin. *Quincy.*

All fev'rous kinds,
Consumptions, epilepsies, fierce *catarrhs*. *Parad. Lost.*

Neither was the body then subject to die by piecemeal, and languish under coughs, *catarrhs*, or consumptions. *South.*

CATA'RRHAL. } *adj.* [from *catarrh.*]
CATA'RRHOUS. } Relating to a catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh.

The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations. *Floyer.*

Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, *catarrhous*, leucophlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CATA'STROPHE. *n. s.* [καταστροφη.]

1. The change, or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece.

Pat!—He comes like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy. *Shakspeare.*

This philosopher declares for tragedies, whose *catastrophes* are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; a conclusion, generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw, an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CA'TCAL. *n. s.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcals*. *Spectator.*

Three *catcals* be the bribe
Of him, whose chatt'ring shames the monkey tribe. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* preter. I *catched* or *caught*; I have *catched* or *caught*. [*ketsen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand: intimating the suddenness of the action.

And when he arose against me, I *caught* him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him.
1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

2. To stop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the passage.

Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,
To Tusculum or Algido repair. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To seize any thing by pursuit.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again, and *caught* it again. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

4. To stop any thing falling; to intercept falling.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spectator.*

5. To ensnare; to entangle in a snare; to take or hold in a trap.

And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. *Mark*, xii. 13.

These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding. *Locke.*

6. To receive suddenly.

The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fire,
At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires.
Dryden.

But stopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,
The spunks should *catch* his skeletons of heav'n.
Dryden.

7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *caught* hold of the oak.
2 *Sam.* xviii. 9.

Would they, like Benhadad's embassadours, *catch* hold of every amicable expression?
Decay of Piety.

8. To seize unexpectedly.

To *catch* something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him. *Luke*, xi. 54.

9. To seize eagerly.

They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with that busy curiosity, and unsatisfaction, inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks. *Pope.*

I've perus'd her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have *caught* the king.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

10. To please; to seize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade,
And want the soothing arts that *catch* the fair,
But, caught myself, be struggling in the snare,
Dryden.

11. To receive any contagion or disease.

I cannot name the disease, and it is *caught*
Of you that yet are well. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to *catch* them. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

In sooth I know not why I am so sad:
It wearies me; you say it wearies you;
But how I *caught* it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The softest of our British ladies expose their necks and arms to the open air; which the men could not do without *catching* cold, for want of being accustomed to it. *Addison's Guardian.*

Or call the winds thro' long arcades to roar,
Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

12. *To catch at.* To endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.

Saucy lictors
Will *catch at* us like strumpets, and scald rhimers
Ballad us out of tune. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Make them *catch at* all opportunities of subverting the state. *Addison's State of the War.*

To CATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be contagious; to spread infection, or mischief.

'Tis time to give them physick, their diseases
Are grown so *catching*. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Sickness is *catching*, oh, were favour so!
Yours would I *catch*, fair Hermia, ere I go. *Shak.*

Considering it with all its malignity, and *catching* nature, it may be enumerated with the worst of epidemicks. *Harvey.*

The palace of Deiphobus aſcends
In ſmoaky flames, and *catches* on his friends. *Dryd.*
Does the ſedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks? *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To lay hold ſuddenly: as, the hook *catches*.
When the yellow hair in flame ſhould fall,
The *catching* fire might burn the golden cawl.
Dryden.

CA'TCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Seizure; the act of ſeizing any thing that flies or hides.
Taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden graſs,
That ſhe would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly.
Sidney.

2. Watch; the poſture of ſeizing.
Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action; it is no wonder, therefore, that they were often engaged on one ſubject.
Addiſon on Ancient Medals.

3. An advantage taken; hold laid on, as in haſte.
All which notions are but ignorant *catches* of a few things, which are moſt obvious to men's obſervations. *Bacon.*
The motion is but a *catch* of the wit upon a few inſtances; as the manner is in the philoſophy received. *Bacon.*
Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments.
Dryden.

4. The act of taking quickly from another.
Several quires, placed one over againſt another, and taking the voice by *catches* anthem wiſe, give great pleaſure. *Bacon.*

5. A ſong ſung in ſucceſſion, where one *catches* it from another.
This is the tune of our *catch*, play'd by the picture of nobody. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Far be from thence the glutton paraſite,
Singing his drunken *catches* all the night.
Dryden jun.
The meat was ſerv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were ſung, and healths went round. *Prior.*

6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.
Hector ſhall have a great *catch*, if he knock out your brains; he were as good crack a fuſty nut with no kernel. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

7. A ſnatch; a ſhort interval of action.
It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals.
Locke.

8. A taint; a ſlight contagion.
We retain a *catch* of thoſe pretty ſtories, and our awakened imagination ſmiles in the recollection.
Glanville's Sceptis.

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A ſmall ſwift-ſailing ſhip: often written *ketch*.

CA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *catch*.]
1. He that catches.
2. That in which any thing is caught.
Scallops will move ſo ſtrongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught.
Grew's Muſeum.

CA'TCHFLY. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *fly*.] A plant; a ſpecies of *campion*; which ſee.

CA'TCHPOLL. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *poll*.] A ſerjeant; a bumbailiff.
Catchpoll, though now it be uſed as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it ſeems to have been uſed without reproach, for ſuch as we now call ſerjeants of the mace, or any other that uſes to arreſt men upon any cauſe. *Cowell.*
They call all temporal buſineſſes underſheriffries, as if they were but matters for underſheriffs and *catchpolls*; though many times thoſe underſheriffries do more good than their high ſpeculations.
Bacon's Eſſays.

Another monſter,
Sullen of aſpect, by the vulgar call'd
A *catchpoll*, whoſe polluted hands the gods
With force incredible and magick charms
Erſt have endued, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated ſhoulder lay
Of debtor. *Philips.*

CA'TCHWORD. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *word*. With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATE. *n. ſ.* Food; ſomething to be eaten. This is ſcarcely read in the ſingular. See CATES.
We'll ſee what *cates* you have,
For ſoldiers ſtomachs always ſerve them well. *Shak.*

CATECHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from κατηχέω.] Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers.
Socrates introduced a *catachetical* method of arguing; he would aſk his adverſary queſtion upon queſtion, till he convinced him, out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong.
Addiſon's Spectator.

CATECHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *catechetical*.] In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To CA'TECHISE. *v. a.* [κατηχίω.]
1. To inſtruct by aſking queſtions, and correcting the anſwers.
I will *catechiſe* the world for him; that is, make queſtions, and bid them anſwer. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
Had thoſe three thouſand ſouls been *catechiſed* by our modern caſuiſts, we had ſeen a wide difference.
Decay of Piety.
2. To queſtion; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.
Why then I ſuck my teeth, and *catechiſe*
My piked man of countries. *Shakeſp. King John.*
There flies about a ſtrange report,
Of ſome expreſs arriv'd at court;
I'm ſtopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catechis'd* in ev'ry ſtreet. *Swift.*

CA'TECHISER. *n. ſ.* [from *To catechiſe*.] One who catechiſes.

CA'TECHISM. *n. ſ.* [from κατηχίζω.] A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers, concerning religion.
Ways of teaching there have been ſundry always uſual in God's church; for the firſt introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their *catechiſms*. *Hooker.*
He had no *catechiſm* but the creation, needed no ſtudy but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world. *South.*

CA'TECHIST. *n. ſ.* [κατηχιστὴς.] One whoſe charge is to inſtruct by queſtions, or to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion.
None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been inſtructed by the *catechiſt* in this foundation, which the *catechiſt* received from the biſhop. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CATECHU'MEN. *n. ſ.* [κατηχούμενος.] One who is yet in the firſt rudiments of chriſtianity; the loweſt order of Chriſtians in the primitive church.
The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Auſtin's time, till the *catechumens* were diſmiſſed.
Stillingfleet.

CATECHUME'NICAL. *adj.* [from *catechumen*.] Belonging to the catechumens.
Dict.

CATEGO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *category*.] Abſolute; adequate; poſitive; equal to the thing to be expreſſed.
The king's commiſſioners deſired to know, whether the parliament's commiſſioners did believe that biſhops were unlawful? They could never obtain a *categorical* anſwer. *Clarendon.*
A ſingle propoſition, which is alſo *categorical*, may be divided again into ſimple and complex.
Watts's Logick.

CATEGO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *categorical*.]
1. Directly; expreſsly.
2. Poſitively; plainly.
I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts wherever trade is great, and continues ſo, that trade muſt be nationally profitable.
Child's Diſcourſe of Trade.

CA'TEGORY. *n. ſ.* [κατηγορία.] A claſs; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.
The abſolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different *category*. *Cheyne.*

CATENA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; reſembling a chain.
In geometry, the *catenarian* curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of ſuſpenſion. *Harris.*
The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian* curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is ſafeſt for the included marrow.
Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.

To CA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain. *Dict.*

CATENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.
This *catenation*, or conſerving union, whenever his pleaſure ſhall divide, let go, or ſeparate, they ſhall fall from their exiſtence. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *cates*.] To provide food; to buy in victuals.
He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently *caters* for the ſparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

CA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Provider; collector of proviſions, or victuals: miſprinted perhaps for *caterer*.
The oyſters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcomer acceptance, where the taſte is *cater* for the ſtomach, than thoſe of the Tamar.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

CA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. *n. ſ.* A corruption of *quatre-couſin*, from the ridiculouſneſs of calling couſin or relation to ſo remote a degree.
His maſter and he, ſaving your worſhip's reverence, are ſcarce *cater-couſins*.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.
Poetry and reaſon, how come theſe to be *cater-couſins*? *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

CA'TERER. *n. ſ.* [from *cater*.] One employed to ſelect and buy in proviſions for the family; the providore or purveyor.
Let no ſcent offenſive the chamber infeſt;
Let fancy, not coſt, prepare all our diſhes;
Let the *caterer* mind the taſte of each gueſt,
And the cook in his dreſſing comply with their wiſhes. *Ben Jonſon's Tavern Academy.*
He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food. *King Charles.*
Seldom ſhall one ſee in cities or courts that athletick vigour, which is ſeen in poor houſes, where nature is their cook, and neceſſity their *caterer*. *South.*

CA'TERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cater*.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.
Impoſtor! do not charge innocent nature,
As if ſhe would her children ſhould be riotous
With her abundance: ſhe, good *catereſs*,
Means her proviſion only to the good. *Milton.*

CA'TERPILLAR.

CA'TERPILLAR. *n. f.* [This word *Skinner* and *Minſheu* are inclined to derive from *chatte peluſe*, a weaſel. It ſeems eaſily deducible from *cates*, food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.]

1. A worm which, when it gets wings, is ſuſtained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for we ſee infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are conſumed. *Bacon.*

Auſter is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which deſcend graſshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moiſture. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Any thing voracious and uſeleſs.

CA'TERPILLAR. *n. f.* [*ſcorpioides*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

To CATERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat.*]

1. To make a noiſe as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offenſive or odious noiſe.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here! If my lady has not called up her ſteward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never truſt me. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Was no diſpute between
The *caterwauling* brethren? *Hudibras.*

CATES. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology: *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, becauſe *Junius* obſerves, that the Dutch have *kater* in the ſame ſenſe with our *cater*. It has no *ſingular*.] Viands; food; diſh of meat: generally employed to ſignify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates
The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*.
Ben Jonſon.

O waſteful riot, never well content
With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious
Of *cates* by land and ſea far fetcht and ſent.
Raleigh.

Alas, how ſimple to theſe *cates*,
Was that crude apple that diverted Eve!
Paradiſe Loſt.

They, by th' alluring odour drawn, in haſte
Fly to the deſert *cates*, and crowding lap
Their poiſonable bane. *Philips.*

With coſtly *cates* ſhe ſtain'd her frugal board,
Then with ill-gotten wealth ſhe bought a lord.
Arbuthnot.

CA'TFISH. *n. f.* The name of a ſea-fiſh in the Weſt Indies; ſo called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are diſcovered in hollow rocks. *Phillips.*

CA'THARPINGS. *n. f.* Small ropes in a ſhip, running in little blocks from one ſide of the ſhrouds to the other, near the deck: they belong only to the main ſhrouds; and their uſe is to force the ſhrouds tight, for the eaſe and ſafety of the maſts, when the ſhip rolls. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL. } *adj.* [καθαρτικὸς.] Purg-
CATHA'RTICK. } ing medicines. The vermicular or periſtaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occaſions ſome little inverſions in it. In both, what but ſlightly adheres to the coats will be looſened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifeſt, how a *cathartic* haſtens and increaſes the diſcharges by ſtool; but where the force of the ſtimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viſcera in the abdomen, will be twiched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the inteſtines, and made a part of what they diſcharge. *Quincy.*

Quickſilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be ſtrongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymiſts have not proved, that either gold or mercury hath any ſalt, much leſs any that is purgative. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſt.*

Luſtrations and *cathartick* of the mind were ſought for, and all endeavour uſed to calm and regulate the fury of the paſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

The piercing cauſticks ply their ſpiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen *cathartick* ſcour. *Garth.*

Plato has called mathematical demonſtrations the *cathartick* or purgatives of the ſoul. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *cathartical.*] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. *n. f.* A kind of foſſil.

The nodules with leaves in them, called *catheads*, ſeem to conſiſt of a ſort of iron ſtone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them catſcaups. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CA'THEAD. *n. f.* [in a ſhip.] A piece of timber with two ſhivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is faſtened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawſe to the top of the forecaſtle. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL. *adj.* [from *cathedra*, Lat. a chair of authority; an epiſcopal ſee.]

1. Epiſcopal; containing the ſee of a biſhop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more perſons, with a biſhop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Methought I ſat in ſeat of majeſty,
In the *cathedral* church of Weſtminſter.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

2. Belonging to an epiſcopal church.

His conſtant and regular aſſiſting at the *cathedral* ſervice was never interrupted by the ſharpneſs of weather. *Locke.*

3. In low phraſe, antique; venerable; old. This ſeems to be the meaning in the following lines.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compoſe,
And mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are laid. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL. *n. f.* The head church of a dioceſe.

There is nothing in Leghorn ſo extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleaſure, after he has ſeen St. Peter's. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CA'THERINE PEAR. See PEAR.

For ſtreaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,
The ſide that's next the ſun. *Suckling.*

CA'THETER. *n. f.* [καθετὴρ.] A hollow and ſomewhat crooked inſtrument, to thruſt into the bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the urine, when the paſſage is ſtopped by a ſtone or gravel.

A large clyſter, ſuddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* muſt help you. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'THOLES. *n. f.* [In a ſhip.] Two little holes aſtern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawſer through them to the capſtan, when there is occaſion to heave the ſhip aſtern. *Sea Dict.*

CATHO'LICISM. *noun.* [from *catholick.*] Adherence to the catholick church.

CA'THOLICK. *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθόλικος, univerſal or general.]

1. The church of Jeſus Chriſt is called *catholick*, becauſe it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.

2. Some truths are ſaid to be *catholick*, becauſe they are received by all the faithful.

3. *Catholick* is often ſet in oppoſition to heretick or ſectary, and to ſchiſmatick.

4. *Catholick* or canonical epiſtles, are ſeven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholick*, becauſe they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, becauſe they contain excellent rules of faith and morality. *Calmet.*

Doubtleſs the ſucceſs of thoſe your great and *catholick* endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful acceſſion of glory to your nation. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Thoſe ſyſtems undertake to give an account of the formation of the univerſe, by mechanical hypotheſes of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to ſome *catholick* laws. *Ray.*

CATHO'LICON. *n. f.* [from *catholick*; καθόλικον ἴαμα.] An univerſal medicine.

Preſervation againſt that ſin, is the contemplation of the laſt judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* againſt all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and deſpiſing our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

CA'TKINS. *n. f.* [*kattekens*, Dutch. In botany.] An aſſemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; ſerving as male bloſſoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced. *Chambers.*

CA'TLIKE. *adj.* [from *cat* and *like.*] Like a cat.

A houſeſs, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch.
Shakeſpeare.

CA'TLING. *n. f.*

1. A diſmembering knife uſed by ſurgeons. *Harris.*

2. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for catgut; the materials of fiddle ſtrings.

What mutick there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am ſure, none; unleſs the fidler Apollo get his ſinews to make *catlings* of. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The down or moſs growing about walnut trees, reſembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.*

CA'TMINT. *n. f.* [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

CATO'PTRICAL. *adj.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to catoptricks, or viſion by reflection.

A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is ſuperiour to any, vitrifying the hardeſt ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CATO'PTRICKS. *n. f.* [κατοπτρίζομαι, a looking glaſs.] That part of opticks which treats of viſion by reflection.

CA'TPIPE. *n. f.* [from *cat* and *pipe.*] The ſame with *catcal*; an inſtrument that makes a ſqueaking noiſe.

Some

Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *cap'pes* and dunces. *L'Estrange.*

CAT'S-EYE. *n. s.* A stone.

Cat's-eye is of a glittering grey, interchanged with a straw colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAT'S-FOOT. *n. s.* An herb; the same with *ale-hoof*, or *ground-ivy*; which see.

CAT'S-HEAD. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CAT'SILVER. *n. s.* A kind of fossil.

Catsilver is compoſed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastick; and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CATS-TAIL. *n. s.*

1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.
2. A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'TSUP. *n. s.* A kind of Indian pickle, imitated by pickled mushrooms.

And, for our home-bred British cheer,
Botargo, *catsup*, and caviar. *Swift.*

CA'TTLE. *n. s.* [A word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by *Skinner*, *Menage*, and *Spelman*, from *capitalia, quæ ad caput pertinent*; personal goods: in which sense *chattels* is yet used in our law. *Mandeville* uses *catele* for *price*.]

1. Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestick.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks. *Shakespeare.*

And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Genesis*, i. 25.

2. It is used in reproach of human beings.

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

CAVALCA'DE. *n. s.* [Fr. from *cavallo*, a horse, Ital.] A procession on horseback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair spectators view,
From their high standings, yet look up to you.
From your brave train each single out a prey,
And long to date a conquest from your day. *Dryden.*

How must the heart of the old man rejoice, when he saw such a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raising! *Addison.*

CAVALI'ER. *n. s.* [*cavalier*, Fr.]

1. A horseman; a knight.
2. A gay, sprightly military man.

For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice-drawn *cavaliers* to France? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the First.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adversaries at first intended as a reproach: of this sort were the Guelfs and Gibelines, Huguenots, and *Cavaliers*. *Swift.*

CAVALI'ER. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.
2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.*

3. Disdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY. *adv.* [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CA'VALRY. *n. s.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good stable bands of foot. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Their *cavalry*, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse. *Addison on the War.*

To **CA'VATE.** *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cavo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips.*

CA'UDEBECK. *n. s.* A sort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made. *Phillips.*

CA'UDLE. *n. s.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like, and I believe he did drink some wine. *Wiseman's Surg.*

To **CA'UDLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit? *Shak. Timon.*

CAVE. *n. s.* [*cave*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their *caves*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

But him being his power
Before sun-rising, lest his foe George fall
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

They did square and carve, and polish their stone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry. *Wotton.*

Though this a *cave* was dug with vast expence;
The work it seem'd of some luxurious prince. *Dryden.*

2. A hollow; any hollow place. Not used.

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the ear doth hold off the sound a little. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To **CAVE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

Such as we
Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws. *Shakespeare.*

CA'VEAT. *n. s.* [*caveat*, Lat. *let him beware*.] Intimation of caution.

A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair. *Ayliffe.*

The chiefest *caveat* in reformation must be to keep out the Scots. *Spencer on Ireland.*

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a *caveat*. *Trumbull to Pope.*

CA'VERN. *n. s.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shak. Julius Cæs.*

Monsters of the foaming deep,
From the deep ooze and gelid *cavern* rous'd,
They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy. *Thomson.*

CA'VERNED. *adj.* [from *cavern*.]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pass
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor distrust
The smiling surface; whilst the *cavern'd* ground
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In fiery whirles. *Philips.*

High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,
In living tills, a gushing fountain broke. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No *cavern'd* hermit, rests self-satisfy'd. *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS. *adj.* [from *cavern*.] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and *cavernous* underneath. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CAVESSON. *n. s.* [Fr. In horsemanship.] A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

An iron *cavesson* saves and spares the mouths of young horse when they are broken, for, by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bits with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUP. *n. s.* A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CAUGHT. *part. imp. pass.* [from *To catch*; which see.]

CAVIA'RE. *n. s.* [the etymology uncertain, unless it come from *garum*, Lat. sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted.]

The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*. *Grew's Musæum.*

CAVI'ER. *n. s.* A corruption of *caviare*. See CATSUP.

To **CA'VIL.** *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice so much land
To any well-deserving friend;
But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy
To *cavil* in the course of this contract. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

He *cavils* first at the poet's imputing so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To **CA'VIL.** *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.

Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions? *Paradise Lost.*

CA'VIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.

Wiser men consider how subject the best things have been unto *cavil*, when wits, possessed with disdain, have set them up as their mark to shoot at. *Hooker.*

Several divines, in order to answer the *cavils* of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations. *Swift.*

CAVILLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cavil*.] The disposition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting.

I might add so much concerning the large odds between the ease of the eldest churches in regard of heathens, and ours in respect of the church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itself should be satisfied. *Hooker.*

Ca'viller. *n. f.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

The candour which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critick from a *caviller*; he declares, that he is not offended at little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency. *Addison's Guardian.*

There is, I grant, room still left for a *caviller* to misrepresent my meaning.

Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.

Ca'villingly. *adv.* [from *cavilling*.] In a cavilling manner.

Ca'villous. *adj.* [from *cavil*.] Unfair in argument; full of objections.

Those persons are said to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed. *Ayliffe.*

CAVIN. *n. f.* [French. In the military art.] A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place. *Dict.*

Ca'vity. *n. f.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the cavity of the mouth; the said *cavity* being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building: even the *cavities* ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a perishing kind.

Dryden's Dedication to Fresnoy.

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several *cavities* of the skull. *Addison's Spect.*

An instrument with a round *cavity*, like a small spoon, dipt in oil, may fetch out the stone.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty-two feet deep, which would soon be swallowed up by the *cavity* of the sea, and the depressed parts of the earth.

Bentley.

Cauk. *n. f.* A coarse talky spar.

Woodward.

Ca'uky. *adj.* [from *cauk*.] A white, opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed.

Woodward on Fossils.

Caul. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Ne spared they to strip her naked all;
Then when they had despoil'd her tire and *caul*,
Such as she was, their eyes might her behold.

Spenser.

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. Any kind of small net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread.

Grew's Musæum.

3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are inclosed.

The *caul* serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiatour, whose *caul* Gillen cut out, was so liable to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool. *Ray.*

The beast they then divide, and dismember
The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite:
On these, in double *cauls* involv'd with art,
The choicest morsels lay. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Cauli'ferous. *adj.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a great many have not.

Ca'uliflower. *n. f.* [from *caulis*, Lat. the stalk of a plant.] A species of *cabbage*.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and sallad herbs; and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage, which were sown in August. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To **Caulk.** See ***To*** **Calk.**

To **Ca'uponate.** *v. n.* [*caupono*, Lat.] To keep a victualling-house; to sell wine or victuals. *Dict.*

Ca'usable. *adj.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] That which may be caused, or effected by a cause.

That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Ca'usal. *adj.* [*causalis*, low Lat.] Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.

Every motion owing a dependence on prerequired motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pry into the whole method of *causal* concatenation.

Glanvill's Scepsis Scientifica.

Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles, as, houses were not built, *that* they might be destroyed. Rehoboam was unhappy, *because* he followed evil counsel.

Watts's Logick.

Causa'lity. *n. f.* [*causalitas*, low Lat.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

By an unadvised transition we from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposal of more immediate *causalities*. *Glanvill's Sceph.*

Ca'usally. *adv.* [from *causal*.] According to the order or series of causes.

Thus may it be more *causally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Causa'tion. *n. f.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] The act or power of causing.

Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the concents of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions, ascribing effects thereunto of independent *causation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ca'usative. *adj.* [a term in grammar.] That expresses a cause or reason.

Causa'tor. *n. f.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] A causer; an author of any effect.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the areopagy of hell, to work them from it.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CAUSE. *n. f.* [*causa*, Lat.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

The wise and learned, amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged some first *cause*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law. *Hooker.*

Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire, the *cause* whereof is the dilation of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat.

Bacon's Natural History.

Cause is a substance exerting its power to act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. The reason; motive to any thing.

The rest shall bear some other sight,
As *cause* will be obey'd. *Shakespeare.*

So great, so constant, and so general a practice, must needs have not only a *cause*, but also a great, a constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. *South.*

Thus, royal Sir! to see you landed here,
Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden.*

Æneas wond'ring stood: then ask'd the *cause*,
Which to the stream the crowding people draws.

Dryden.

Even he,
Lamenting that there had been *cause* of enmity,
Will often wish fate had ordain'd you friends.

Rowe.

3. Reason of debate; subject of litigation.

O madness of discourse,
That *cause* sets up with and against thyself!
Bifold authority. *Shakespeare.*

Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition.

Ere to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had seduc'd my mind. *Tickell.*

To **Cause.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

Never was man whose apprehensions are sober, and by a pensive inspection advised, but hath found by an irresistible necessity one everlasting being, all for ever *causing*, and all for ever sustaining.

Raleigh.

It is necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to and terminate in some first, which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things; but itself be *caus'd* by none. *South.*

She weeping ask'd, in these her blooming years
What unforeseen misfortune *caus'd* her cares,
To loath her life, and languish in despair?

Dryden's Fables.

Things that move so swift as not to affect the senses distinctly, and so *cause* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

Ca'uselessly. *adv.* [from *causeless*.] Without cause; without reason.

Human laws are not to be broken with scandal, nor with all without reason; for he that does it *causelessly*, is a despiser of the law, and undervalues its authority. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Ca'useless. *adj.* [from *cause*.]

1. Having no cause; original in itself.

Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* power the cause of all
things known. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Wanting just ground or motive.

Yet is my truth y-plight,
And love avow'd to other lady
That, to remove the time, I have no might:
To change love *causeless*, is reproach to warlike knight. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

And the wind mine threats and wrath but deaths;
Thus *causeless* hatred endless is uneath. *Fairfax.*

The *causeless* dislike, which others have conceived, is no sufficient reason for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker.*

As women yet who apprehend
Some fairies or false *causeless* fear,
Although that nothing can't the end,
A shaking through their limbs they find. *Waller.*

Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded,
Fantastick dreams, and melancholy fumes. *Dryd.*

Ca'user. *n. f.* [from *cause*.] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the *cause* of this present uproar. *Sidney.*

Is not the *causer* of these timeless deaths
As blameful as the executioner? *Shakespeare.*

Abhorrence, the apostle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a ministerial *cause* of moral effects. *Rogers.*

Ca'usey. } *n. f.* [*Chaussée*, Fr. This
Ca'uslway. } word, by a false notion of its etymology, has been lately written *causeway*.] A way raised and paved; a way raised above the rest of the ground.

To Sauppim the lot came forth westward by the *causey* 2 Chron. xxv. 10.

The

The other way Satan went down,
The *cauſeway* to hell-gate. *Milton.*
But that broad *cauſeway* will direct your way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day.
Dryden.
Whoſe *cauſeway* parts the vale with ſhady rows;
Whoſe ſeats the weary traveller repoſe. *Pope.*

CA'USTICAL. } *adj.* [καυστικὸς.] Epithets
CA'USTICK. } of medicaments which deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eſchar, which they do by extreme minuteneſs, aſperity, and quantity of motion, that, like thoſe of fire itſelf, deſtroy the texture of the ſolids, and change what they are applied to into a ſubſtance like burnt fleſh; which, in a little time, with detergent dreſſing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the part. *Quincy.*

If extirpation be ſafe, the beſt way will be by *cauſtical* medicines, or eſcaroticks. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

I propoſed eradicating by eſcaroticks, and began with a *cauſtick* ſtone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Air too hot, cold, and moiſt, abounding perhaps with *cauſtick*, aſtringent, and coagulating particles. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'USTICK. *n. ſ.* A burning application.

It was a tenderneſs to mankind, that introduced corroſives and *cauſticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple.*

The piercing *cauſticks* ply their ſpiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen cathartick ſcour.
Garth.

CA'UTEL. *n. ſ.* [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution; ſcruple: a word diſuſed.

Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no ſoil of *cautel* doth beſmirch
The virtue of his will. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'UTELOUS. *adj.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]

1. Cautious; wary; provident. Not in uſe.

Palladio doth wiſh, like a *cautelous* artiſan, that the inward walls might bear ſome good ſhare in the burden. *Wotton.*

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.

Of themſelves, for the moſt part, they are ſo *cautelous* and wily headed, eſpecially being men of ſo ſmall experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilties and ſly ſhifts. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Your ſon
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits and practice. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'UTELOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautelous.*]

1. Cunningly; ſlily; treacherouſly. Not in uſe.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cautelouſly* get the ſtart and advantage; yet they will ſet back all things *in ſtatu quo prius.* *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. Cautiouſly; warily.

The Jews, not reſolved of the ſciatica ſide of Jacob, do *cautelouſly*, in their diet, abſtain from both. *Brown.*

CAUTERIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cauterize.*] The act of burning fleſh with hot irons, or cauſtic medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no ſuch bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the ſpirits. *Wiſeman.*

To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriſer*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a bliſter, and each falſe
Be *cauterizing* to the root o' th' tongue,
Conſuming it with ſpeaking. *Shakſpeare.*

No marvel though cantharides have ſuch a corroſive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is not one other of the inſecta, but is bred of a duller matter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The deſign of the cautery is to prevent the canal from cloſing; but the operator confeſs, that, in perſons *cauterized*, the tears trickle down ever after. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CA'UTERY. *n. ſ.* [καίω, *uro.*]

Cautery is either actual or potential; the firſt is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cauſtick medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally uſed to ſtop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick; or to ſtop the effuſion of blood, by ſearing up the veſſels. *Quincy.*

In heat of fight it will be neceſſary to have your actual *cautery* always ready; for that will ſecure the bleeding arteries in a moment. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

CA'UTION. *n. ſ.* [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it reſpects danger; foreſight; provident care; warineſs againſt evil.

2. Security for.

Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition, as might aſſure with as much aſſurance as worldly matters bear. *Sidney.*

The Cedar, upon this new acqueſt, gave him part of Baccharia for *caution* for his diſburſements. *Howel.*

The parliament would yet give his majeſty ſufficient *caution* that the war ſhould be proſecuted. *Clarendon.*

He that objects any crime, ought to give *cautions*, by the means of ſureties, that he will perſevere in the proſecution of ſuch crimes. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Proviſion or ſecurity againſt.

In deſpite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the moſt dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Proviſionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned ſymptoms affords the beſt *cautions* and rules of diet, by way of prevention. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Warning.

To CA'UTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How ſhall our thought avoid the various ſnare?
Or wiſdom to our *caution'd* ſoul declare
The diff'rent ſhapes thou pleaſeſt to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to deſtroy? *Prior.*

You *caution'd* me againſt their charms,
But never gave me equal arms. *Swift.*

CA'UTIONARY. *adj.* [from *caution.*] Given as a pledge, or in ſecurity.

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hoſtage of your keeping it. *Southerne.*

Is there no ſecurity for the iſland of Britain? Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and ſea-ports to give us for ſecuring trade? *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUS. *adj.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.

Be *cautious* of him; for he is ſometimes an inconſtant lover, becauſe he hath a great advantage. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautious.*] In an attentive, wary manner; warily.

They know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are *cautiouſly* believ'd,
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.
Dryden.

CA'UTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cautious.*] Watchfulneſs; vigilance; circumſpection; provident care; prudence with reſpect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous conſtancy and *cautiouſneſs*. *King Charles.*

We ſhould always act with great *cautiouſneſs* and circumſpection, in points where it is not impoſſible that we may be deceived. *Addiſon.*

To CAW. *v. n.* [taken from the ſound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Ruſſet-pated choughs, many in ſort,
Riſing and *cawing* at the gun's report. *Shakeſp.*

A walk of aged elms, ſo very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops ſeem to be *cawing* in another region. *Addiſon.*

The rook, who high amid the boughs,
In early ſpring, his airy city builds,
And ceaſeleſs *caws*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To CEASE. *v. n.* [*ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſo*, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to ſtop; to give over; to deſiſt: with *from* before a noun.

The lives of all, who *ceaſe from* combat, ſpare;
My brother's be your moſt peculiar care. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to be extinct; to paſs away.

The poor man ſhall never *ceaſe* out of the land. *Deuteronomy.*

The ſoul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, ſenſe, and intellection, *ceaſe* from that *moles corporea*, and are no longer in it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To be at an end.

But now the wonder *ceaſes*, ſince I ſee
She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. *Dryden.*

4. To reſt.

The miniſters of Chriſt have *ceaſed* from their labours. *Sprat.*

To CEASE. *v. a.* To put a ſtop to; to put an end to.

Importune him for monies: be not *ceaſ'd*
With ſlight denial. *Shakeſpeare.*

You may ſooner, by imagination, quicken or ſlack a motion, than raiſe or *ceaſe* it; as it is eaſier to make a dog go ſlower, than to make him ſtand ſtill. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Ceaſe then this impious rage. *Milton.*

But he, her tears to *ceaſe*,
Sent down the meek-eyed peace. *Milton.*

The diſcord is complete, nor can they *ceaſe*
The dire debate, nor yet command the peace. *Dryd.*

CEASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure: perhaps for *deceaſe.*

The *ceaſe* of majeſty
Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws
What 's near it with it. *Shakeſpeare.*

CE'ASELESS. *adj.* [from *ceaſe.*] Inceſſant; perpetual; continual; without pauſe; without ſtop; without end.

My guiltleſs blood muſt quench the *ceaſeleſs* fire,
On which my endleſs tears were bootleſs ſpent.
Fanſhaw.

All theſe with *ceaſeleſs* praiſe his works behold,
Both day and night. *Milton.*

Like an oak
That ſtands ſecure, though all the winds employ
Their *ceaſeleſs* roar; and only ſheds its leaves,
Or maſt, which the revolving ſpring reſtores.
Philips.

CE'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindneſs; privation of ſight.

They are not blind, nor yet diſtinctly ſee; there is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a *cecutiency*; they have ſight enough to diſcern the light, though not perhaps to diſtinguiſh objects or colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CECU'TIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*cæcutio*, Lat.] Tendency to blindneſs; cloudineſs of ſight.

There is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a *cecutiency*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CE'DAR. *n. ſ.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than thoſe of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, reſembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The ſeeds are produced in large cones, ſquamoſe and turbinated. The extenſion of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees; the ends of the ſhoots declining, and thereby ſhewing their upper ſurface, which is conſtantly cloathed with green leaves, ſo regularly, as to appear at a diſtance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable proſpect. It is ſurpriſing that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the ſnow continues

tinues moſt part of the year. Maundrel, in his Travels, ſays, he meaſured one of the largeſt *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards ſix inches in circumference, and ſound. At about five or ſix yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof againſt the putrefaction of animal bodies. The ſaw-duſt is thought to be one of the ſecrets uſed by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming myſtery. This wood is alſo ſaid to yield an oil, which is famous for preſerving books and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue above a thouſand years ſound. *Miller.*

I muſt yield my body to the earth:
Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge,
Whoſe arms gave ſhelter to the princely eagle;
Under whoſe ſhade the rampant lion ſlept;
Whoſe top-branch overpeer'd Jove's ſpreading tree,
And kept low ſhrubs from winter's pow'rful wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

CE'DRINE. *adj.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover, the inner roof of a building.

An' the greater houſe he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he overlaid with fine gold. *2 Chronicles.*

How will he, from his houſe *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? *Duty of Piety.*

CE'ILING. *n. ſ.* [from *ceil.*] The inner roof.

Varniſh makes *ceilings* not only ſhine, but laſt. *Bacon.*

And now the thicken'd ſky
Like a dark *ceiling* ſtood, down rush'd the rain
Impetuous. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

So when the ſun in bed, curtain'd with cloudy
Strikes on the pendent *ceiling* thence reflected
The glitt'ring ſplendors here and there divide,
And caſt their bright beams from ſide to ſide:
Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the roving flaſh the gloſſing day. *Dryden.*

CE'LANDINE. *n. ſ.* [*chelidonium*, Lat.] A plant.

The ſwallows uſe *celandine*, the linnet eupharaſia. *More.*

CE'LATURE. *n. ſ.* [*cælatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving, or cutting in figures.

To CE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.]

1. To praiſe; to commend; to give praiſe to; to make famous.

The ſongs of Sion were pſalms and pieces of poetry, that adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addiſon.*

I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have ſtood the teſt of ſo many different ages. *Addiſon.*

2. To diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites; to perform ſolemnly.

He ſlew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the ſabbath. *2 Maccabees.*

On the feaſt-day, the father cometh forth, after divine ſervice, into a large room, where the feaſt is *celebrated.* *Bacon.*

3. To mention in a ſet or ſolemn manner, whether of joy or ſorrow.

This pauſe of pow'rful Ireland' hour to mourn;
While England *celebrates* your fate return. *Dryden.*

CELEBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *celebrate.*]

1. Solemn performance; ſolemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive ſorrow from her, and to haſten the *celebration* of their marriage. *Sidney.*

He ſhall conceal it,
While you are willing it ſhall come to note;
What time we will our *celebration* keep,
According to my birth. *Shakeſpeare.*

During the *celebration* of this holy ſacrament, you attend earneſtly to what is done by the prieſt. *Taylor.*

2. Praiſe; renown; memorial.

No more ſhall be added in this place, his memory deſerving a particular *celebration*, than that his learnings, piety, and virtue, have been attained by few. *Clarendon.*

Some of the ancients may be thought ſometimes to have uſed a leſs number of letters, by the *celebration* of thoſe who have added to their alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CELE'BRIOUS. *adj.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted. Not in uſe.

The Jews, Jeruſalem, and the Temple, having been always ſo *celebrious*; yet when, after their captivities, they were deſpoiled of their glory, even then the Aſſyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured with ſacrifices the Moſt High God, whom that nation worſhipped. *Grew.*

CELE'BRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *celebrious.*] In a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *celebrious.*] Renown; fame.

CELE'BRITY. *n. ſ.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Publick and ſplendid tranſaction.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

CELE'RIACK. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of parſley; it is alſo called *turnep rooted celery.*

CELE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftneſs; ſpeed; velocity.

We very well ſee in them, who thus plead, a wonderful *celerity* of diſcourſe: for, perceiving at the firſt but only ſome cauſe of ſuſpicion, and fear leſt it ſhould be evil, they are preſently, in one and the ſelf-ſame breath, reſolved, that what beginning ſoever it had, there is no poſſibility it ſhould be good. *Hooker.*

His former cuſtom and practice was ever full of forwardneſs and *celerity* to make head againſt them. *Bacon.*

Thus, with imagin'd wing, our ſwift conceptions fly,
In motion with no leſs *celerity*
Than that of thought. *Shakeſpeare.*

Three things concur to make a percuſſion great; the bigneſs, the denſity, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Digby.*

Whatever encreaſeth the denſity of the blood, even without encreaſing its *celerity*, heat, becauſe a denſer body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CE'LERY. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *parſley*; which ſee.

CELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*celeſtis*, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the ſuperiour regions.

Three ſtars, until the twelve *celeſtial* ſigns
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shak.*

The ancients commonly applied *celeſtial* deſcriptions of other climes to their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Heavenly; relating to the bleſſed ſtate.

Play that ſad note
I nam'd my knell, whilſt I ſit meditating
On that *celeſtial* harmony I go to. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Heavenly, with reſpect to excellence.

Can'ſt thou pretend deſire, whom zeal made void
To worſhip, and a pow'r reſpect nam'd? *Dryden.*

Telemachus, his gloomy face
Glowing with *celeſtial* ſweet with godlike grace. *Pope.*

CELE'STIAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild the prince proceeds,
And to the dome th' unknown *celeſtials* leads. *Pope.*

CELE'STIALLY. *adv.* [from *celeſtial.*] In a heavenly manner.

To CELE'STIFY. *v. a.* [from *celeſtis*, Lat.] To give ſomething of heavenly nature to any thing. Not uſed.

We ſhould affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terreſtrified, and earth but heaven *celeſtified*, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CE'LIACK. *adj.* [κοιλία, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving ſlowly through the *celiack* and meſenterick arteries, produces complaints. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CE'LIBACY. *n. ſ.* [from *cælebs*, Lat.] Single life; unmarried ſtate.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accurſed ſtate, and generally are married before twenty. *Spectator.*

By teaching them how to carry themſelves in their relations of huſbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without queſtion, adorned the goſpel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the deyoteſt and ſtricteſt *celibacy.* *Atterbury.*

CE'LIBATE. *n. ſ.* [*cælibatus*, Lat.] Single life.

The males oblige themſelves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered. *Graunt.*

CELL. *n. ſ.* [*cella*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall cavity or hollow place.

The brain contains ten thouſand *cells*;
In each ſome active fancy dwells. *Prior.*

How bees for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their ſeparate *cells* and properties maintain. *Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious perſon.

Beſides, ſhe did intend confeſſion
At Patrick's *cell* this even, and there ſhe was not. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
In empty, airy contemplations dwell. *Denham.*

3. A ſmall and cloſe apartment in a priſon.

4. Any ſmall place of reſidence; a cottage.

Some eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal ſight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

For ever in this humble *cell*
Let thee and I together dwell. *Prior.*

In cottages and lowly *cells*
True piety neglected dwells;
Till call'd to heav'n, its native ſeat,
Where the good man alone is great. *Somerv.*

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different ſorts, are lodged; common both to animals and plants. *Quincy.*

CE'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where ſtores and liquors are repoſited.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his puniſhment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during his life. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CE'LLARAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cellar.*] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A good deſcent makes a houſe wholeſome, and gives opportunity for *cellarage.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CE'LLARIST. *n. ſ.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious houſe. *Dict.*

CE'LLULAR. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Conſiſting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, inſinuating itſelf amongſt the neighbouring muſcle, and *cellular* membranes, deſtroyed four. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CE'LSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*celſitudo*, Lat.] Height. *Dict.*

CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*cementum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere, as mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchises confined into an augre's bore. *Shakesp.*

There is a *cement* compounded of flour, whites of eggs, and ſtones powdered, that becometh hard as marble. *Bacon.*

You may ſee divers pebbles, and a cruſt of *cement* or ſtone between them, as hard as the pebbles themſelves. *Bacon.*

The foundation was made of rough ſtone, joined together with a moſt firm *cement*; upon this was laid another layer, conſiſting of ſmall ſtones and *cement*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Bond of union in friendſhip.

Let not the peace of virtue, which is ſet
Betwixt us as the *cement* of our love,
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter. *Shak.*

What *cement* ſhould unite heaven and earth, light and darkneſs? *Glanville.*

Look over the whole creation, and you ſhall ſee, that the band or *cement*, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabrick, is gratitude. *South.*

To CEME'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of ſomething interpoſed.

But how the fear of us
May *cement* their diviſions, and bind up
The petty difference, we yet not know. *Shakeſp.*

Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them, they are all looſe and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of ſand, or fine powder, will ſuffer no hollowneſs within them, though they be dry ſubſtances. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Love with white lead *cements* his wings;
White lead was ſent us to repair
Two brighteſt, brittleſt, earthly things,
A lady's face, and china ware. *Sheffield.*

To CEME'NT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a ſharp inſtrument, they will, if held in cloſe contact for ſome time, reunite by an oſculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CEME'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cement*.] A perſon or thing that unites in ſociety.

God having deſigned man for a ſociable creature, furniſhed him with language, which was to be the great inſtrument and *cementer* of ſociety. *Locke.*

CEMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cement*.] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

CE'METERY. *n. ſ.* [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are repoſited.

The ſouls of the dead appear frequently in *cemeteries*, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as ſtill hankering about their old brutal pleaſures, and deſiring again to enter the body. *Addiſon.*

CEN, and CIN, denote *kinſfolk*: ſo *Cenulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinehelm*, a protector of his kinſfolk; *Cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinric*, powerful in kindred. *Gibſon.*

CE'NATORY. *adj.* [from *cena*, to ſup, Lat.] Relating to ſupper.

The Romans waſhed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment, and the ſame was practiſed by them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CENOBI'TICAL. *adj.* [κοινὸς and βίος.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and grey, eremitical and *cenobitical*, and nuns. *Stillingfleet.*

CE'NOTAPH. *n. ſ.* [κενὸς and τάφος.] A monument for one buried elſewhere.

Priam, to whom the fury was unknown,
As dead deplor'd his metamorphoſ'd ſon;
A *cenotaph* his name and title kept,
And Hector rais'd the tomb with all his brothers wept. *Dryden's Fables.*

The Athenians, when they loſt any men at ſea, raiſed a *cenotaph*, or empty monument. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

CENSE. *n. ſ.* [*cenſus*, Lat.] Publick rate.

We ſee what floods of treaſure have flowed into Europe by that action; ſo that the *cenſe*, or rates of Chriſtendom, are raiſed ſince ten times, yea twenty times told. *Bacon.*

To CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenſer*, Fr.] To perfume with odours: contracted from *incenſe*.

The Salii ſing, and *cenſe* his altars round
With Saban ſmoke, their heads with popiar bound. *Dryden.*

Grineus was near, and caſt a furious look
On the ſide altar, *cenſ'd* with ſacred ſmoke,
And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden.*

CE'NSER. *n. ſ.* [*encenſoir*, Fr.]

1. The pan or veſſel in which incenſe is burned.

Antoninus gave Piety, in his money, like a lady with a *cenſer* before an altar. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Of incenſe clouds,
Fuming from golden *cenſers*, hid the mount. *Milt.*

2. A pan in which any thing is burned; fire-pan.

Here ſnip, and nip, and cut, and ſniſh, and ſniſh,
Like to a *cenſer* in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſpeare.*

CE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*cenſio*, Lat.] A rate, an aſſeſſment.

God intended this *cenſion* only for the bleſſed Virgin and her ſon, that Chriſt might be born where he ſhould. *Joſeph Hall.*

CE'NSOR. *n. ſ.* [*cenſor*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to cenſure and exprobation.

Ill-natur'd *cenſors* of the preſent age,
And fond of all the follies of the paſt. *Roſcommon.*

The moſt ſevere *cenſor* cannot but be pleaſed with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the ſame time, he could have wiſhed, that the maſter of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

CENSO'RIAN. *adj.* [from *cenſor*.] Relating to the cenſor.

As the chancery had the prætorian power for equity, ſo the ſtar-chamber had the *cenſorian* power for offences under the degree of capital. *Bacon.*

CENSO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *cenſor*.]

1. Addicted to cenſure; ſevere; full of invectives.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be ſpiritual, but what is *cenſorious*, or vindictive? *Spratt.*

O let thy preſence make my travels light!
And potent Venus ſhall exalt my name
Above the rumours of *cenſorious* men. *Prior.*

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical ſpirit inclines a man to be *cenſorious* of his neighbours. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Sometimes *on*.

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a moſt ſanctified pride; was rigorouſly and univerſally *cenſorious upon* all his brethren of the gown. *Swift.*

CENSO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cenſorious*.] In a ſevere reflecting manner.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſorious*.] Diſpoſition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

Sourneſs of diſpoſition, and rudeneſs of behaviour, *cenſoriouſneſs* and ſiniſter interpretation of things, an croſs and diſtaſteful humours, render the converſation of men grievous and uneaſy to one another. *Tillotſon.*

CE'NSORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſor*.]

1. The office of a cenſor.

2. The time in which the office of cenſor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the *cenſorſhip* of Claudius. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CE'NSURABLE. *adj.* [from *cenſure*.] Worthy of cenſure; blameable; culpable.

A ſmall miſtake may leave upon the mind the laſting memory of having been taunted for ſomething *cenſurable*. *Locke.*

CE'NSURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſurable*.] Blameableneſs; fitneſs to be cenſured.

CE'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*cenſura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greateſt of theſe days
To 'ſcape my *cenſure*, not expect my praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Judgment; opinion.

Madam, and you, my ſiſter, will you go
To give your *cenſures* in this weighty buſineſs? *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Judicial ſentence.

To you, lord governour,
Remains the *cenſure* of this hellish villain. *Shak.*

4. A ſpiritual puniſhment inflicted by ſome eccleſiaſtical judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Upon the unſucceſsfulneſs of milder medicaments, as that ſtronger phyſick, the *cenſures* of the church. *Hammond.*

To CE'NSURE. *v. a.* [*cenſurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publickly.

The like *cenſuring* and deſpiſing have embittered the furies, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one againſt another. *Addiſon.*

2. To condemn by a judicial ſentence.

CE'NSURER. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſure*.] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We muſt not print
Our neceſſary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious *cenſurers*. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

A true man, who is poſſeſſed of real merit, ſhould look upon his political *cenſurers* with the ſame neglect that a good writer regards his critick. *Addiſon.*

CENT. *n. ſ.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five *per cent.* that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR. *n. ſ.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, ſuppoſed to be compounded of a man and a horſe.

Down from the waiſt they are *centaurs*, though women all above. *Shakeſpeare.*

The idea of a *centaur* has no more faſſenood in it than the name *centaur*. *Locke.*

2. The archer in the zodiack.

The chearleſs empire of the ſky
To Capricorn the *Centaur* archer yields. *Thomſon.*

CE'NTAURY, *greater* and *leſs*. [*centaurium*.] Two plants.

Add pounded galls, and roſes dry,
And with Cecropian thyme ſtrong ſcented *centaury*. *Dryden.*

CE'NTENARY. *n. ſ.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation, ſome ſmall abatement ſhould have been made. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CENTE'SIMAL. *n. ſ.* [*centeſimus*, Lat.] Hundredth; the next ſtep of progreſſion after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.

The neglect of a few *centeſimals* in the ſide of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CENTIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE.

CE'NTIPEDE. *n. ſ.* [from *centum* and *pes.*] A poiſonous inſect in the Weſt Indies, commonly called by the Engliſh *forty legs.*

CENTO. n. ſ. [*cento*, Lat.] A compoſition formed by joining ſcraps from other authors.

It is quilted, as it were, out of ſhreds of diverſe poets, ſuch as ſcholars call a *cento*. *Camden's Rem.*

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet will but have done the ſame in jeſt which Boileau did in earneſt. *Advertiſement to Pope's Dunciad.*

CE'NTRAL. *adj.* [from *centre.*] Relating to the centre; containing the centre; placed in the centre, or middle.

There is now, and was then, a ſpace or cavity in the *central* parts of it; ſo large as to give reception to that mighty maſs of water. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Umbriel, a ſuſky melancholy ſprite,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper ſcene,
Repairs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

CE'NTRALLY. *adv.* [from *central.*] With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet moſt commonly bears the weight, yet the whole weight reſts *centrally* upon it. *Dryden.*

CE'NTRE. *n. ſ.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally diſtant from all extremities.

The heavens, the planets, and this
[illegible]
Obſerve degree, priority, and place. *Shakeſpeare.*

If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it would diffuſe itſelf every way, to that the force, ſerving for the *centre* there, would be found about an equal ſphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

On foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vaſt profundity obſcure. *Milt.*

2. To collect to a point.

By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis ſhown,
Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide arc and circumference of ſin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breaſt. *South.*

O impudent, regardleſs of thy own,
Whoſe thoughts are *centred* on thyſelf alone! *Dryd.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. n.*

1. To reſt on; to repoſe on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium.

Where there is no viſible truth wherein to *centre*, reaſon is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be placed in the midſt or centre.

As God in heav'n
Is centre, yet extends to all, ſo thou,
Centring, receiv'ſt from all thoſe orbs. *Milton.*

3. To be collected to a point.

What hopes you had in Diomede, lay down,
Our hopes muſt all centre on ourſelves alone. *Dryden.*

The common acknowledgments of the body will at length *centre* in him, who appears ſincerely to aim at the common benefit. *Atterbury.*

It was effected by the viſible *centring* of all the old prophecies in the perſon of Chriſt, and by the completion of thoſe prophecies ſince, which he himſelf uttered. *Atterbury.*

CE'NTRICK. *adj.* [from *centre.*] Placed in the centre.

Some, that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say where his *centrick* happineſs doth lie. *Donne.*

CENTRIFU'GAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

They deſcribed an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne.*

CENTRIPE'TAL. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres, and this force may be very properly called attractive, in reſpect of the central body; and *centripetal*, in reſpect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY. } See SENTINEL.
SE'NTRY. }

The thoughtleſs wits ſhall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainſt the *centry*'s box diſcharge their tea. *Gay.*

CE'NTUPLE. *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundred fold.

To CENTU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times. *Diſt.*

To CENTU'RIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *century.*] A name given to hiſtorians, who diſtinguiſh times by centuries; which is generally the method of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the firſt that diſcovered this grand impoſture. *Aylife's Parergon.*

CENTU'RION. *n. ſ.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

Have an army ready, ſay you?—A moſt royal one. The *centurions*, and their charges, diſtinctly billeted in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakeſpeare.*

CE'NTURY. *n. ſ.* [*centuria*, Lat.]

1. A hundred: uſually employed to ſpecify time; as, the ſecond *century.*

The nature of eternity is ſuch, that, though our joys, after ſome *centuries* of years, may ſeem to have grown older by having been enjoyed ſo many ages, yet will they really ſtill continue new. *Pyle.*

And now time's whiter ſeries is begun,
Which in four *centuries* ſhall ſmoothly run. *Dryden.*

The liſt of biſhops are filled with greater number than one would expect, but the ſucceſſion was quick in the three firſt *centuries*, becauſe the biſhop often ended in the martyr. *Addiſon.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed ſimply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds. *Spenſer.*

When with wood leaves and weeds I've ſtrew'd his grave,
And on it ſaid a *century* of pray'rs,
Such wet as burning ſighs can drink up, I'll weep and ſigh. *Shak.*

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which ſignifies a ſhip or veſſel, ſuch as thoſe that the Saxons landed in. *Gibſon.*

CE'PHALALGY. *n. ſ.* [κεφαλαλγια.] The headach. *Diſt.*

CEPHA'LICK. *adj.* [κεφαλικὸς.] That which is medicinal to the head.

Cephalick medicines are thoſe to heat or move the blood, to cauſe or make it circulate eaſily through the auſtlary veſſels of the brain.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

I dreſſed him up with ſoft ſoaked linen, dipped in a *cephalick* potion. *Wiſeman.*

CERASTES. n. ſ. [κερας.] A ſerpent having horns, or ſuppoſed to have them.

Scorpion, and aſp, and amphiſbæna dire,
Ceraſtes horned, hydrus, and elops drear. *Milton.*

CE'RATE. *n. ſ.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or ſome ſofter ſubſtance, makes a conſiſtence ſofter than a plaſter. *Quincy.*

CE'RATED. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

To CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax.

You ought to pierce the ſkin with a needle, and ſtrong brown thread *cered*, about half an inch from the edges of the lips. *Wiſeman.*

CE'REBEL. *n. ſ.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain.

In the head of man, the baſe of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole ſkull, is ſet parallel to the horizon. *Derham.*

CE'RECLOTH. *n. ſ.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter, uſed to wounds and bruiſes.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were ſhrouded in a number of folds of linen, beſmeared with gums, in manner of *cerecloth*. *Bacon.*

CE'RIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burſt in ignorance, but tell
Why canonized bones, hearſed in earth,
Have burſt their *cerements*? *Shakeſpeare.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; ritual.

What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the prieſt attends
To ſpeak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage! *Shak.*

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a *ceremonial* decency into a ſubſtantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion. *South.*

Chriſt did take away that external *ceremonial* worſhip that was among the Jews. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Formal; obſervant of old forms.

Or monſtrous, ſuperſtitious puritan,
Of rich'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,
That when thou meet'ſt one, with enquiring eyes
Doſt touch, and, like a nicety broker, prize
The ſilk and gold he wears. *Donne.*

With dumb pride, and a ſet formal face,
He moves in the gull's road or track,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back. *Dryden.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Outward form; external rite; preſcriptive formality.

The only occaſion that could make it prudent for the clergy to alter the *ceremonial*, or any indifferent part, would be a reſolution in the legiſlature to admit new ſects. *Swift.*

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romiſh church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremonial.*] The quality of being ceremonial; over-much uſe of ceremony.

CEREMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Conſiſting of outward rites.

Under a different œconomy of religion, God was more tender of the ſhell and *ceremonious* part of his worſhip. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the Eccliſe,
How ſolemn and ceremonious,
It was i'th' offering! *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Attentive to outward rites, or preſcriptive formalities.

You are too ſenſeleſs obſtinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious* and traditional. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Civil; according to the ſtrict rules of civility; formally reſpectful.

They have a set of *ceremonious* phrases, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. *Addison's Guardian.*

5. Observant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewel, of our several friends. *Shakesp.*

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old caitiff was grown so *ceremonious*, as he would needs accompany me some miles in my way. *Sidney.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ceremonious.*] In a ceremonious manner; formally; respectfully.

Ceremoniously let us prepare
Some welcome for the mistress of the house. *Shakespeare.*

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ceremonious.*] Addictedness to ceremony; the use of too much ceremony.

CE'REMONY. *n. s.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremonies* partake. *Spenser.*
He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies*. *Shakesp.*
Disrobe the images,
If you find them deck'd with *ceremony*. *Shakesp.*

2. Forms of civility.

The sauce to meat is *ceremony*;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakespeare.*
Not to use *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others not to use them again, and so diminish respect to himself. *Bacon.*

3. Outward forms of state.

What art thou, thou idle *ceremony*?
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worshippers?
Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form? *Shakespeare.*

A coarser place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatness was shut out, and highness well forgot. *Dryden's Fables.*

CE'ROTE. *n. s.* The same with *cerate*; which see.

In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose. *Wiseman.*

CE'RTAIN. *adj.* [*certus*, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; undoubted; that which cannot be questioned, or denied.

Those things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied without obstinacy and folly. *Tillotson.*
This the mind is equally *certain* of, whether these ideas be in nature or not. *Locke.*

2. Resolved; determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Undoubting; past past doubt.

This form before Alcyone present,
To make her *certain* of the sad event. *Dryden.*

4. Unfailing; which always produces the expected effect.

I have often wished that I knew as *certain* a remedy for any other disemper. *Mead.*

5. Constant; never failing to be; not casual.

Virtue, that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryd.*

6. Regular; settled; stated.

You shall gather a *certain* rate. *Exodus.*
Who calls the council, states a *certain* day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way? *Pope.*
The preparation for your supper shews your *certain* hours. *Colton.*

7. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *certain* man told me this.

How bad soever this fashion may justly be accounted, *certain* of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it. *Carew's Survey.*
Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd, and ran
From noise of our own drums. *Shakespeare.*
Let there be *certain* leather bags made of several bignesses, which, for the matter of them, should be tractable. *Wilkins.*

CE'RTAINLY. *adv.* [from *certain.*]

1. Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Certainly he that, by those legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less so by any private attempt. *Decay of Piety.*
What precise collection of simple ideas modesty or frugality stand for, in another's use, is not so *certainly* known. *Locke.*

2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINNESS. *n. s.* [from *certain.*] The same with *certainty*.

CE'RTAINTY. *n. s.* [from *certain.*]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

2. Exemption from failure; as the *certainty* of an event, or of a remedy.

3. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be sure they do; for *certainties*
Or are past remedies, or timely knowing,
The remedy then born. *Shakespeare.*

4. Regularity; settled state.

CE'RTES. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth; in sooth: an old word.

Certes, Sir Knight, you've been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcase shame,
Whose living hand immortaliz'd his name. *Spens.*
For, *certes*, these are people of the island. *Shakespear.*
Certes, our authors are to blame. *Hudibras.*

CERTI'FICATE. *n. s.* [*certificat*, low Lat. he certifies.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowell.*

2. Any testimony.

A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a protection. *L'Estrange.*
I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company. *Addison.*

To CE'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.]

1. To give certain information of.

The English ambassadours returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king that he was not to hope for any aid from him. *Bacon.*
This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond's Fundam.*

2. It has *of* before the thing told, after the person told; as, I *certified* you *of* the fact.

CERTIORA'RI. n. s. [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending, that justice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who seeks the said writ, hath received hard dealing in the said court. *Cowell.*

CE'RTITUDE. *n. s.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt; infallibility of proof.

They thought at first they dream'd: for 'twas offence
With them, to question *certitude* of sense. *Dryden.*
There can be no *majus* and *minus* in the *certitude* we have of things, whether by mathematick demonstration, or any other way of consequence. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

CE'RVICAL. *adj.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta, bending a little upwards, sends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries; the rest, turning down again, forms the descending trunk. *Cheyne.*

CERU'LEAN. } *adj.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue;
CERU'LEOUS. } sky-coloured.

It afforded a solution with now and then a light touch or sky colour, but nothing near so high as the *cæruleous* tincture of silver. *Boyle.*
From thee the sapphire solid ether takes,
Its hue *cerulean*. *Thomson's Summer.*

CERUI'FICK. *adj.* [from *ceruleous.*] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The several species of rays, as the rubrifick, *cerulifick*, and others, are separated one from another. *Grew.*

CERU'MEN. n. s. [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CE'RUSE. *n. s.* [*cerussa*, Lat.] White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chymists called *ceruse*; as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

CESA'REAN. *adj.* [from *Cæsar.*]

The *Cæsarean* section is cutting a child out of the womb, either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cæsar* to the Roman family so called. *Quincy.*

CESS. *n. s.* [probably corrupted from *cense*; see CENSE; though imagined by *Junius* to be derived from *saisire*, to seize.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *cess* is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they lie in garrison. *Spenser.*

2. The act of laying rates.

3. [from *cesse*, Fr.] It seems to have been used by *Shakespeare* for bounds or limits, though it stand for *rate*, *reckoning*.

I prythee, Tom, beat Cutt's saddle, put a new stock in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all cess. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

To CESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to consider how much land there is in all Ulster, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *cess* the said rent, and allowance issuing thereout. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To CESS. *v. n.* To omit a legal duty. See CESSOR.

CESSA'TION. *n. s.* [*cessatio*, Lat.]

1. A stop; a rest.

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Heywood.*
True piety, without *cessation* tost
By theories, the practick part is lost. *Denham.*

2. Vacation; suspension.

There had been a mighty confusion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary course, and a *cessation* and suspension of the laws of nature. *Woodward's Natural History.*
The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politicks. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. End of action; the state of ceasing to act.

The serum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the *cessation* of which, the salts, of which the acid was composed, will be regenerated. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. A pause of hostility, without peace.

When the succours of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to get them some respite, by a *cessation*. *King Charles.*

CESSAVIT. n. s. [Latin.]
A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the perſon, againſt whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform ſuch ſervice, or pay ſuch rent, as he is obliged by his tenure; and hath not, upon his land or tenement, ſufficient goods or chattels to be diſtrained. *Cowell.*

CESSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *cedo*, *ceſſum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without reſiſtance.
If the ſubject ſtrucken be of a proportionate *ceſſibility*, it ſeems to dull and deaden the ſtroke; whereas, if the thing ſtrucken be hard, the ſtroke ſeems to loſe no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby on the Soul.*

CE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *cedo*, *ceſſum*, Lat.] Eaſy to give way.
If the parts of the ſtrucken body be ſo eaſily *ceſſible*, as without difficulty the ſtroke can divide them, then it enters into ſuch a body, till it has ſpent its force. *Digby on the Soul.*

CE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ceſſion*, Fr. *ceſſio*, Lat.]
1. Retreat; the act of giving way.
Sound is not produced without ſome reſiſtance, either in the air or the body percuſſed; for if there be a mere yielding, or *ceſſion*, it produceth no ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
2. Reſignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.
A party in their council would make and ſecure the beſt peace they can with France, by a *ceſſion* of Flanders to their own, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

CE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *ceſſion.*] As, a *ceſſionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Minſh.*

CE'SSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ceſs.*] An aſſeſſment or tax. *Dict.*

CE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ceſſo*, Lat.]
In Law, he that ceaſeth or neglecteth ſo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by coſtom, or coming, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ of *ceſſavit* brought againſt him. Where it is ſaid the tenant ceaſeth, ſuch phraſe is to be underſtood of an unwonted act; the tenant ceaſeth to do that which he ought, or is bound to do by his land or tenement. *Cowell.*

CE'STUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.
Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not to mention as her own *ceſtus*. *Addiſon on Statues.*

CETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cete*, whales, Lat.] Of the whale kind.
Such fiſhes as have lungs or reſpiration are not without the *cetaceous*, as whales and *cetaceous* animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
He hath created variety of theſe *cetaceous* fiſhes, which do reſide chiefly in the northern ſeas, where whole ſhoals being encompaſſed round with a copious fat or blubber, are enabled to abide the greateſt cold of the ſea-water. *Ray on the Creation.*

C FAUT. A note in the ſcale of muſick.
C, mut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hermia's paſſion;
B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,
C *faut*, that loves with all affection. *Shakeſpeare.*

CH has, in words purely Engliſh, or fully naturalized, the ſound of *tſh*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to deſcribe in words. In ſome words derived from the French, it has the ſound of *ſh*, as *chaiſe*; and, in ſome derived from the Greek, the ſound of *k*, as *cholerick*.

CHACE. See CHASE.

CHAD. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.
Of round fiſh there are brit, ſprat, whiting, *chad*, eels, congar, millet. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

To CHAFE. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr.]
1. To warm with rubbing.
They laid him upon ſome of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the ſervant, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*
At laſt, recovering heart, he does begin
To rub his temples, and to *chafe* his ſkin. *Fairy Queen.*
Soft, and more ſoft, at ev'ry touch it grew;
Like pliant wax, when *chafing* hands reduce
The former maſs to form, and frame to uſe. *Dryd.*
2. To heat by rage or hurry.
Have I not heard the ſea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar *chafed* with ſweat? *Shak.*
3. To perfume.
Lilies more white than ſnow
New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow;
Whoſe ſcent ſo *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would ſurely ſwear Arabick ſpices grew. *Suckling.*
4. To make angry; to inflame paſſion.
Her interceſſion *chaf'd* him ſo,
When ſhe for thy repeal was ſuppliant,
That to cloſe priſon he commanded her. *Shakeſp.*
An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of thoſe, who were reſolved to live or die together.
Sir J. in Hayward.
For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, againſt his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himſelf betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his ſoldiers. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
This *chaf'd* the boar; his noſtrils flame expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

To CHAFE. *v. n.*
1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.
Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,
And *chaf'd* at that indignity right ſore.
Spenſer's Hub. Tale.
He will not rejoice ſo much at the abuſe of Falſtaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*
Be it moſt proud, and take no care
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conſpirers are.
Shakeſpeare.
How did they fume, and ſtomp, and roar, and *chafe*,
And ſwear!—not Addiſon himſelf was ſafe. *Pope.*
2. To fret againſt any thing.
Once upon a raw and guſty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his ſhores.
Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.
The murm'ring ſurge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,
Cannot be heard ſo high. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

CHAFE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a paſſion; a fume; a pett; a fret; a ſtorm.
When Sir Thomas More was ſpeaker of the parliament, with his wiſdom and eloquence he ſo ſiled a buſineſs of cardinal Wolſey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, ſent for him to Whitehall. *Camden's Remains.*
At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And ſtaring furiouſly on Ralph,
He trembled. *Hudibras.*

CHAFF-WAX. *n. ſ.* An officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the ſealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHA'FER. *n. ſ.* [ceaſop, Sax. *kever*, Dut.] An inſect; a ſort of yellow beetle.

CHA'FERY. *n. ſ.* A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection. *Phillips.*

CHAFF. *n. ſ.* [ceaf, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch.]
1. The huſks of corn that are ſeparated by threſhing and winnowing.
We ſhall be winnow'd with ſo rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn ſhall ſeem as light as *chaff*,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shak. H. IV.*
Pleaſure with inſtruction ſhould be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind. *Dryd.*
He ſet before him a ſack of wheat, as it had been juſt threſhed out of the ſheaf; he then bid him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and lay it aſide by itſelf. *Spectator.*
2. It is uſed for any thing worthleſs.

To CHA'FFER. *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.
Nor rode himſelf to Paul's, the publick fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where biſhopricks and ſinecures are ſold.
Dryden's Fables.
The *chaffering* with diſſenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. *Swift.*
In diſputes with chairmen, when your maſter ſends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and tell your maſter that they will not take a farthing leſs. *Swift.*

To CHA'FFER. *v. a.* [The active ſenſe is obſolete.]
1. To buy.
He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were ſet,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let. *Spenſer.*
2. To exchange.
Approaching nigh, he never ſtaid to greet,
Ne *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke.
Fairy Queen.

CHA'FFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *chaffer.*] A buyer; bargainer; purchaſer.

CHA'FFERN. *n. ſ.* [from *eſchauffer*, Fr. to heat.] A veſſel for heating water. *Dict.*

CHA'FFERY. *n. ſ.* [from *chaffer.*] Traffick; the practice of buying and ſelling.
The third is, merchandize and *chaffery*; that is, buying and ſelling. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

CHA'FFINCH. *n. ſ.* [from *chaff* and *finch.*] A bird ſo called, becauſe it delights in chaff, and is by ſome much admired for its ſong. *Phillips's Worceſt. of Woods.*
The *chaffinch* and other ſmall birds, are injurious to ſome fruits. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CHA'FFLESS. *adj.* [from *chaff.*] Without chaff.
The love I bear him,
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you
Unlike all others, *chaffleſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

CHA'FFWEED. *n. ſ.* [*gnaphalium*, Lat.] An herb, the ſame with *cudweed*; which ſee.

CHA'FFY. *adj.* [from *chaff.*] Like chaff; full of chaff, light.
If the ſtraws be ſtraight and *chaffy*, and held at a reaſonable diſtance, they will not ſtir unto the middle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The moſt ſlight and *chaffy* opinion, if at a great remove from the preſent age, contract a veneration. *Glanville.*

CHA'FING-DISH. *n. ſ.* [from *chafe* and *diſh.*] A veſſel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.
Make proof of the incorporation of ſilver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to *chafing-diſhes*, poſnets, and ſuch other ſilver veſſels.
Bacon's Phyſical Remains.

CHAGRI'N. *n. ſ.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulneſs; peeviſhneſs. It is pronounced *ſhagreen.*
Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*;
That ſingle act gives half the world the ſpleen.
Pope.
I grieve with the reſt, at ſo many additional inconveniencies and *chagrins*, more than their ſmall remain of life ſeemed deſtined to undergo.
Pope's Letters.

To CHAGRI'N. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex;

vex; to put out of temper; to teaze; to make uneasy.

CHAIN *n. f.* [*chaine*, Fr.]

1. A series of links fastened one within another.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck. *Genesis*, xli. 42.

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; something with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*. *Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is measured.

A surveyor may as soon, with his *chain*, measure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the quickest flight of mind, reach it; or, by thinking, comprehend it. *Locke.*

4. A series linked together, as of causes or thoughts; a succession; a subordination.

Those so mistake the Christian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil. *Hammond.*

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of any faculty, to especially in that of right reasoning; which is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or bind with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to *chain* up and restrain the poor. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys for slaves. *Knolles.*

Or march'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile car,
The victor's pastime, and the sport of war! *Prior.*

They, with joint force oppression *chaining*, set
Imperial justice at the helm. *Thomson.*

2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.

The monarch was ador'd, the people *chain'd*. *Prior.*

This would, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too:
And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. To keep by a chain.

The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul with thine. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'INPUMP. *n. f.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works easily, and is easily mended; but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a disagreeable noise. *Chambers.*

It is not long since the striking of the topmast, a wonderful great ease to great ships, both at sea and in harbour, hath been devised; together with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and the drabler. *Raleigh's Essays.*

CHA'INSHOT. *n. f.* [from *chain* and *shot*.] Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In sea fights, oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the *chainshot*, and splinters. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CHA'INWORK. *n. f.* [from *chain* and *work*.] Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chainwork*, for the chapiters which were upon the tops of the pillars. *1 Kings.*

CHAIR. *n. f.* [*chair*, Fr.]

1. A moveable seat.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy *chair*,
Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind. *Pope.*

If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person, without a back. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A seat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—

—Is the *chair* empty? Is the sword unsway'd?
Is the king dead? *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy descent by gazing 'gainst the sun;
For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom, lay;
Either that's thine, or else thou wert not his. *Shakspeare.*

The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in safety, and the *chairs* of justice
Supply with worthy men. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*

His grace sat down to rest awhile,
In a rich *chair* of state. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

The commissioners of the Commons appointed Mr. Pym to take the *chair*. *Clarendon.*

In this high temple, on a *chair* of state,
The seat of audience, old Latinus sate. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*. *Pope.*

CHA'IRMAN. *n. f.* [from *chair* and *man*.]

1. The president of an assembly.

In assemblies generally one person is chosen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order. *Watts.*

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one jostles in the throng,
A rafter breaks his head, or *chairman's* pole. *Dryd.*

Those *chairmen* bore the wooden steed,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;
Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Instead of paying *chairmen*, run them through. *Swift.*

CHAISE. *n. f.* [*chaise*, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.

Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaise* of government, for a *chaise* is driven by the person that sits in it. *Addison.*

CHALCO'GRAPHER. *n. f.* [χαλκογράφος, of χαλκὸς, brass, and γράφω, to write or engrave.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY. *n. f.* [χαλκογραφία.] Engraving in brass.

CHA'LDER. } *n. f.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting of
CHA'LDRON. } thirty-six bushels heaped
CHA'UDRON. } up, according to the sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaldron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE. *n. f.* [calix, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Lat.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A *chalice* for the nonce. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or *chalices*. *Stillingfleet.*

CHA'LICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup: applied by *Shakspeare* to a flower, but now obsolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at these springs,
On *chalic'd* flowers that lies. *Shakspeare.*

CHALK. *n. f.* [cealc, cealcstan, Sax. *calck*, Welsh.]

Chalk is a white fossile, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles. It is used in medicine as an absorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. *Chambers.*

He maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalk* stones, that are beaten in sunder. *Isaiah.*

Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong, *chalk*, which is best for lime; and a soft, unctuous *chalk*, which is best for lands, because it easily dissolves with rain and frost. *Mortimer.*

With *chalk* I first describe a circle here,
Where their ethereal spirits must appear. *Dryden.*

To CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.

The beastly rabble then came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And *chalk*'d and threshboards in vast swarms,
With new *chalk'd* hats and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*

2. To manure with chalk.

Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second manure. *Mortimer.*

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being a great proficient in chemistry, whose grace *Chalks* forth the ways. *Shakspeare.*

His own mind *chalked* out to him the just proportions and measures of behaviour to his fellow creatures. *South.*

With these helps I might at least have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errours in a like design. *Dryden.*

The time falls within the compass here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CHALK-CUTTER. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and *cut*.] A man that digs chalk.

Shells, by the seamen called chalk-eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them. *Woodward.*

CHALK-PIT. *n. f.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See CHALK-CUTTER.

CHA'LKY. *adj.* [from *chalk*.]

1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy shore the tempest beat us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm. *Shakesp.*

That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff. *Rowe.*

2. Impregnated with chalk.

Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*

To CHA'LLENGE. *v. a.* [*chalenger*, Fr.]

1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat.

The prince of Wales stept forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to single fight. *Shak.*

2. To call to a contest.

Thus form'd for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryd.*

I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or possible. *Locke.*

3. To accuse.

Many of them be such losels and scatterlings, as that they cannot easily by any sheriff be gotten, when they are *challenged* for any such fact. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Were

Were the grac'd perſon of our Banquo preſent,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindneſs.
Shakeſpeare.

4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]

Though only twelve are ſworn, yet twenty-four are to be returned, to ſupply the defects or want of appearance of thoſe that are *challenged* off, or make default. *Hale.*

5. To claim as due.

That divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of chiefeſt acceptation is by the beſt things worthily *challenged*. *Hooker.*

Which of you, ſhall we ſay, doth love us moſt?
That we our largeſt bounty may extend
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*. *Shakeſp.*

And ſo much duty as my mother ſhew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge*, that I may profeſs
Due to the Moon, my lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

Had you not been their father, theſe white flakes
Did *challenge* pity of them. *Shakeſpeare.*

So when a tyger ſucks the bullock's blood,
A famiſh'd lion, iſſuing from the wood,
Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food. *Dryd.*

Haſt thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That ſtill would recommend thee more to Cæſar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addiſon.*

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will [illegible] *challenge* you of your promiſe, to give me certain rules as to the principles of harmony. *Pradham* [illegible] *Dryden.*

CHA'LLENGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſummons to combat.

I never in my life
Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modeſtly. *Shak.*

2. A demand of ſomething as due.

Taking the boy, your king's ſon,
Leſt growing of a king might draw a pay,
But with ſuch dull duties thou doſt mark. *Sidney.*

There muſt be ſome *challenge* of ſuperiority, or diſcountenance will follow. *Ladies Dictionary.*

3. [In law.] An exception taken either againſt perſons or things; perſons, as in alleze to the jurours, or any one or more of them, by the priſoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurours, is either made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array, is when the whole number is excepted againſt, as partially empannelled; *challenge* to or by the poll, is when ſome one or more are excepted againſt, as not indifferent. *Challenge* to the jurours is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cauſe: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cauſe alleged, or farther examination; as a priſoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily *challeng.* to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cauſe. *Cowell.*

You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,
You ſhall not be my judge. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'LLENGER. *n. ſ.* [from *challenge*.]

1. One that defies or ſummons another to combat.

Young man, have you challenged Charles the wreſtler?—
No, fair princeſs; he is the general *challenger*. *Shak.*

Death was denounc'd;
He took the ſummons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly caſt his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grieſly *challenger*. *Dryd.*

2. One that claims ſuperiority.

Whoſe worth
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A claimant; one that requires ſomething as of right.

Earneſt *challengers* there are of trial, by ſome publick diſputation. *Hooker.*

CHALY'BEATE. *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat. ſteel.] Impregnated with iron or ſteel; having the qualities of ſteel.

The diet ought to ſtrengthen the ſolids, allowing ſpices and wine, and the uſe of *chalybeate* waters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHAMA'DE. n. ſ. [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a ſurrender.

Several French battalions made a ſhew of reſiſtance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little foſſe, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and ſent us charte blanche. *Addiſon.*

CHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* [*chambre*, Fr. *camera*, Lat. *ſiambr*, Welſh.]

1. An apartment in a houſe; generally uſed for thoſe appropriated to lodging.

Bid them come forth, and hear me,
Or at their *chamber* door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry, Sleep to death. *Shakeſpeare.*

When we have mark'd with blood thoſe ſleepy two,
Of his own *chamber*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A natural cave in a rock may have ſomething not much unlike to parlours or *chambers*. *Bentley.*

2. Any retired room.

The dark caves of death, and *chambers* of the grave. *Prior.*

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Penn has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued againſt the poſſibility of a film's exiſtence in the poſteriour *chamber*. *Sharp.*

4. A court of juſtice.

In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar anſwer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and alleged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A ſpecies of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chamberſ*, arquebuſe, muſket, &c.
Camden's Remains.

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHA'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue.

Let us walk honeſtly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenneſs, not in *chambering* and wantonneſs. *Romans.*

2. To reſide as in the chamber.

The bed of ſin *chambers* in his boſom. *Hall.*

CHA'MBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue.

I have not thoſe ſoft parts of converſation.
That *chamberers* have. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the ſame chamber.

It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree very well in many inſtances. *Spectator.*

CHA'MBERLAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber*.]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the ſixth officer of the crown; a conſiderable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the proviſion of every thing in the houſe of lords; he diſpoſes of the ſword of ſtate; under him are the gentleman uſher of the black rod, yeomen uſhers, and doorkeepers. To this office the duke of Ancaſter makes an hereditary claim. *Chambers.*

2. Lord chamberlain of the houſehold has the overſight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers.*

Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord *chamberlain* his liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was made lord ſteward, that the ſtaff of *chamberlain* might be put into the hands of his brother. *Clarendon.*

A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord *chamberlains* allow the ſtage. *Pope.*

3. A ſervant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'ſt thou
That the bleak air, thy boiſterous *chamberlain*,
Will put thy ſhirt on warm? *Shakeſpeare.*

When Duncan is aſleep, his two *chamberlains*
We will with wine and waſſel convince. *Shakeſp.*

He ſerv'd at firſt Æmilia's *chamberlain*.
Dryden's Fables.

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain* of the exchequer, of Cheſter, of the city of London. *Chambers.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *chamberlain*.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.] A maid whoſe buſineſs is to dreſs a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not huſs,
The *chambermaid* was named Ciſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

Some coarſe country wench, almoſt decay'd,
Trudges to town, and firſt turns *chambermaid*. *Pope.*

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he uſed to conſult one of his lady's *chambermaids*. *Swift.*

If theſe nurſes ever preſume to entertain the girls with the common follies practiſed by *chambermaids* among us, they are publickly whipped. *Swift.*

To CHA'MBLET. *v. n.* [from *camlot*. See CAMELOT.] To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and *chamblied*; as oak, whereof wainſcot is made.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

CHA'MBREL *of a horſe.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.
Farrier's Dict.

CHAMÆ'LEON. *n. ſ.* [χαμαιλεων.]

The *chamelion* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it faſtens itſelf to the branches of trees. Its tail is fat, as moſt beaſts, ending in an obtuſe round; its back is steep, its ſkin plaited, and jagged like a ſaw from the neck to the laſt joint of the tail. About its head it has ſomething like a comb, like a fiſh, it has no neck. Some have written, that it lives only upon air; but it is commonly ſeen to feed on flies, catched with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and covered with a white fleſh, round, but ſmall at the end, hollow and open, reſembling an elephant's trunk. It alſo ſhrinks, and grows longer. This animal is ſaid to aſſume the colour of thoſe things to which it is applied; but our modern obſervers aſſure us, that its natural colour, when at reſt and in the ſhade, is a bluiſh grey; though ſome are yellow, and others green, but both of a ſmaller kind. When it is expoſed to the ſun, the grey changes into a darke grey, inclining to a dun colour, and its parts, which have leaſt of the light upon them, are changed into ſpots of different colours. The grain of its ſkin, when the light doth not ſhine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes, when it is handled, it ſeems ſpeckled with dark ſpots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour; and ſometimes, if it be wrapped up in linen, it is white; but it changes colour only in ſome parts of the body.
Calmet.

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigneſs of an ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his ſkin ſpotted with little

little tumours, less eminent nearer the belly; his tail slender and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outside, and two on the inside; his tongue of a marvellous length in respect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will launch out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a dusky yellow, bright and whiter towards the belly; yet spotted with black, white, and red.
Bacon's Natural History.

I can add colours e'en to the *chameleon*;
Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage. *Shak.*

One part devour the other, and leaves not so much as a mouthful of that popular air, which the *chameleon* gulp after. *Decay of Piety.*

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.
Dryden.

As the *chameleon*, which is known
To have no colours of his own,
But borrows from his neighbour's hue,
His white or black, his green or blue. *Prior.*

To CHA'MFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHA'MFER. } *n. s.* [from *To chamfer.*]
CHA'MFRET. } A small furrow or gutter on a column.

CHA'MLET. *n. s.* [See CAMELOT.] Stuff made originally of camel's hair.

To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering consist of a double line.
Peacham on Drawing.

CHA'MOIS. *n. s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us *shammy*.

These are the beasts which you shall eat, the ox, the sheep, and wild ox, and the *chamois*.
Deuteronomy.

CHA'MOMILE. *n. s.* [χαμαίμηλον.] An odoriferous plant.

Cool violets, and orpine growing still,
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale,
Fresh costmary, and breathful camomile,
Dull poppy, and drink quick-ning setwale. *Spenser.*

For though the *chamomile*, the more it is trodden on the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears. *Shakespeare.*

Pollet drink with *chamomile* flowers.
Floyer on the Humours.

To CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champeur*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in smoke, and betel is but *champed* in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon.*

The fiend replyd not, overcome with rage,
But, like a proud steed reind, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

At his command
The steeds caparisond with purple stand,
And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold.
Dryden.

2. To devour, with violent action of the teeth.

A tough crust happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces I took from a dear lost toughness on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part.
Spectator.

To CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing*, as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occasion to Musidorus to come near him. *Sidney.*

They began to repent of that they had done, and usefully to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. *Hooker.*

His jaws did not answer equally to one another; but, by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were neither loose nor unfractured. *Wiseman.*

CHAMPAIGN. *n. s.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country.

In the abuses of the customs, methinks, you have a fair *champaign* laid open to you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with *champaigns* rich'd,
We make thee lady. *Shakespeare.*

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty will continually seek occasion to extend his limits unto the further border thereof. *Raleigh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without disarray, by the space of some miles, part of the way *champaign*, unto the city of Gaunt, with less loss of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his side two rivers flow'd,
Th' one winding, th' other straight, and left between
Fair *champaign*, with less rivers interven'd. *Milton.*

CHAMPERTORS. *n. s.* [from *champerty*. In law.] Such as move suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains.
Cowell.

CHAMPERTY. *n. s.* [*champart*, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his suit, while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowell.*

CHAMPIGNON. *n. s.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

He other fiends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

It has the resemblance of a large *champignon* before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob. *Woodward.*

CHAMPION. *n. s.* [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat.

In many armies, the matter should be tried by duel between two champions. *Bacon.*

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four *champions* fierce,
Strive here for mast'ry, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

O light of Troy, and support of Troy,
Thy father's champion, and thy country's joy!
Dryden.

At length the naval admiral appear,
The two bold *champions* of each country's right.
Dryden.

2. A hero; a stout warriour; one bold in contest.

A stouter *champion* never handled sword. *Shak.*

This makes you incapable of conviction; and they applaud themselves as zealous *champions* for truth, when indeed they are contending for errour.
Locke.

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that pleads the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another.
Cowell.

To CHA'MPION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The seed of Banquo kings!
Rather than so, come, Fate, into the list,
And *champion* me to th' utterance. *Shakespeare.*

CHANCE. *n. s.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wilfully do, so we protest
Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakespeare.*

The only man, of all that *chance* could bring
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering.
Dryden.

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them. *Bentley.*

2. Fortune; the act of fortune; what fortune may bring: applied to persons.

These things are commonly not observed, but left to take their *chance*. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To say a thing is a *chance* or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth; as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second agents. *South.*

The beauty I beheld has struck me dead,
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by *chance*;
Poison in her eyes, and death in every glance.
Dryden.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All *chance* direction, which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

4. Event; success; luck: applied to things.

Now we'll together, and the *chance* of goodness
Be like our warranted quarrel! *Shakespeare.*

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of spirits;
That common *chances* common men could bear.
Shakspeare.

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but *chance* may lead, where I may meet
Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Then your ladyship might have a *chance* to escape this address. *Swift.*

CHANCE. *adj.* [It is seldom used but in composition.] Happening by chance.

Now should they part, mischievous tongue would lie,
They met like *chance* companions on the way.
Dryden.

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next *chance* comer. *Dryden.*

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou *chancest* on; but think,——
Thou hast thy motives still. *Shakespeare.*

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother? *Shakespeare.*

Ay, Cæsar, tell us what hath *chanced* to-day,
That Cæsar looks so sad. *Shakespeare.*

He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he easily took. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

I chose the safer sea, and *chanced* to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind.
Pope's Odyssey.

CHANCIFUL. *adj.* [*chance* and *full*.] Hazardous. Out of use.

Myself would offer you t' accompany
In this adventrous *chancesful* jeopardy. *Spenser.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *n. s.* [from *chance* and *medley*.] In law.

The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway-side, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain: in this case he offends, because he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himself. *Cowell.*

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with a smart saying, it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be judged but a *chance-medley*. *South.*

CHANCEABLE. *adj.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia. *Sidney.*

CHANCEL.

CHA'NCEL. *n. ſ.* [from *cancelli*, Lat. lattices, with which the *chancel* was incloſed.] The eaſtern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the miniſter ſhould ſay ſervice in the *chancel*. *Hooker.*

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a ſingle ſtone of four feet in thickneſs, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CHA'NCELLOR. *n. ſ.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancellier*, Fr. from *cancellare*, *literas vel ſcriptum lineâ per medium ductâ damnare*; and ſeemeth of itſelf likewiſe to be derived *à cancellis*, which ſignify all one with κιγκλίδες, a lattice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid croſſways one over another, ſo that a man may ſee through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment ſeats were compaſſed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the preſs of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.

Quæſitus regni tibi cancellarius *Angli*,
Primus ſolliciti mente petendus erit.
Hic eſt, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis æqua facit.

Verſes of *Nigel de Wickre* to the biſhop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.]

1. The higheſt judge of the law.

Cancellarius, at the firſt, ſignified the regiſters or actuaries in court; *graphiarios, ſ. e. qui conſcribendis & excipiendis judicum actis dant operam.* But the name is pretty advanced, and, not only in other kingdoms, but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in cauſes of property; for the *bancus* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and ſubjecteth himſelf only to the law of nature and conſcience. *Cowel.*

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beaſt you feel
Go, buckle to the law. Is this an hour
To ſtretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*.
Dryden jun.

Ariſtides was a perſon of the ſtricteſt juſtice, and beſt acquainted with the laws, as well as forms, of their government; ſo that he was, in a manner, *chancellor* of Athens. *Swift.*

2. CHANCELLOR *in the Eccleſiaſtical Court.* A biſhop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the biſhops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. CHANCELLOR *of a Cathedral.* A dignitary whoſe office it is to ſuperintend the regular exerciſe of devotion.

4. CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer.* An officer who ſits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal ſtatutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of firſt fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treaſurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only. *Cowell, Chambers.*

5. CHANCELLOR *of an Univerſity.* The principal magiſtrate, who at Oxford holds his office during life, but at Cambridge he may be elected every three years.

6. CHANCELLOR *of the Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who ſeals the commiſſions and mandates of the chapter and aſſembly of the knights, keeps the regiſter of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the ſeal of the order. *Chambers.*

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *n. ſ.* The office of chancellor.

The Sunday after More gave up his *chancellorſhip* of England, he came himſelf to his wife's pew, and uſed the uſual words of his gentleman uſher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

CHA'NCERY. *n. ſ.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chancellery*, then ſhortened.] The court of equity and conſcience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great ſeal. *Cowell.*

The contumacy and contempt of the party muſt be ſignified in the court of *chancery*, by the biſhop's letters under the ſeal epiſcopal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'NCRE. *n. ſ.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal maladies.

It is poſſible he was not well cured, and would have relapſed with a *chancre*. *Wiſeman.*

CHA'NCROUS. *adj.* [from *chancre*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too ſtrict in giving ſo many internals in the cure of ſo ſmall an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a *chancrous* callus. *Wiſeman.*

CHANDELI'ER. *n. ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artiſan whoſe trade it is to make candles, or a perſon who ſells them.

The ſack that thou haſt drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the deareſt *chandlers* in Europe. *Shakeſpeare.*

But whether black or lighter dyes are worn,
The *chandler's* baſket, on his ſhoulder born,
With tallow ſpots thy coat. *Gay.*

CHA'NFRIN. *n. ſ.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horſe, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his noſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *cambio*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own eſtate, had need chooſe well whom he employeth, and *change* them often, for new are more timorous, and leſs ſubtile. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To quit any thing for the ſake of another: with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Perſons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another, without applying their underſtanding duly to conſider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we ſtill *change*, but here's the curſe,
They *change for* better, and we *change for* worſe.
Dryden.

3. To give and take reciprocally: with the particle *with* before the perſon to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To ſecure thy content, look upon thoſe things and ſtands, *with* whom thou wouldſt not, for any intereſt, *change* thy fortune and condition.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

4. To alter; to make other than it was.

Thou ſhalt not ſee me bluſh,
Nor *change* my countenance for this arreſt:
A heart unſpotted is not eaſily daunted. *Shakeſp.*

Whatſoever is brought upon thee, take chearfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low eſtate. *Ecclus.*

For the elements were *changed* in themſelves by a kind of harmony; like as in a pſaltery notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are ſtill ſounds. *Wiſdom.*

5. To mend the diſpoſition or mind.

I would ſhe were in heaven, ſo ſhe could
Intreat ſome pow'r to *change* this currish Jew.
Shakeſpeare.

6. To diſcount a larger piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller.

A ſhopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea or a moidore, when a cuſtomer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift.*

7. *To change a horſe*, or *to change hand*, is to turn or bear the horſe's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left.
Farrier's Dict.

To CHANGE. *v. n.*

1. To undergo change; to ſuffer alteration: as, his fortune may ſoon *change*, though he is now ſo ſecure.

One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon, would he would *change*. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHANGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the ſtate of any thing.

Since I ſaw you laſt,
There is a *change* upon you. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another.

O wond'rous *changes* of a fatal ſcene,
Still varying to the laſt! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill-breeding but *change* and variety of company, and that of perſons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns ſhall riſe and fall,
While thy abandon'd trifles ſhall only know
A diff'rent maſter, and a *change* of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays ſurprize,
And bid alternate paſſions fall and riſe!
While, at each *change*, the ſon of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love.
Pope.

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take ſeeds or roots, and ſet ſome of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the ſame kind immediately after the full.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

4. Novelty; a ſtate different from the former.

The hearts
Of all his people ſhall revolt from him,
And kiſs the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shakeſp.*

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair;
And they, for *change*, will try our Engliſh air.
Dryden.

5. [In ringing.] An alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

Eaſy it may be to contrive new poſtures, and ring other *changes* upon the ſame bells.

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be uſed for another of the ſame kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges.*

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old Halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises; but supposing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five-and-twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient. *Swift.*

8. Change for exchange; a place where persons meet to traffick and transact mercantile affairs.

The bar, the bench, the *change*, the schools and pulpits, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiaries. *L'Estrange.*

CHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *change.*]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; there is no measure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Estrange.*

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*; and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden.*

2. Possible to be changed.

The fibrous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffeta; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *changeable.*]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a *changeableness*. *Sidney.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableness*, with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Susceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableness* or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws. *Hooker.*

CHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* [from *changeable.*] Inconstantly.

CHA'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *change* and *full.*] Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

Unsound plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually prosecuted. *Spenser.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELING. *n. s.* [from *change:* the word arises from an odd superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her base elfin breed there for thee left:
Such men do *changelings* call, so chang'd by fairies theft. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king;
She never had so sweet a *changeling*. *Shakespeare.*

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.

Changelings and fools of nature so,
And thence shut out,
Quickly we roam in discontent about. *Dryden.*

Would any one be a *changeling*, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

Of fickle *changelings* and poor discontents,
That gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of hurly-burly innovation. *Shakespeare.*

'Twas not long
Before from world to world they swung;
As they had turn'd from side to side,
And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died. *Hudibras.*

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another: in ludicrous speech.

I folded the writ up in form of the other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,
The *changeling* never known. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'NGER. *n. s.* [from *change.*] One that is employed in changing or discounting money; money-changer.

CHA'NNEL *n. s.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to change the *channel*, and turn their streams another way. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
Into the *channel*, till the lowest stream
Do kiss the most exalted shores of all. *Shakespeare.*

So th' injur'd sea, which from her wonted course,
To gain some acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old *channel* stay. *Waller.*

Had not the said strata been dislocated, some of them elevated, and others depressed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the sea. *Woodward.*

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually washed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the streams. *Bentley.*

2. Any cavity drawn longways.

Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
And scalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A strait or narrow sea, between two countries: as the British *Channel*, between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel*, between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor bruise her flowrets with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces. *Shakespeare.*

The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channell'd* sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To sing.

Where the chearful birds of sundry kind
Do *chant* sweet musick. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To celebrate by song.

The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the shepherds in the mountains. *Bramhall.*

3. To sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of musick. *Amos*, vi. 7.

Heav'n heard his song, and hasten'd his relief;
And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryd.*

CHANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Song; melody.

A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud. *Milton.*

CHA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *chant.*] A singer; a songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays. *Wotton.*

Jove's ethereal lays, resistless fire,
The *chanter*'s soul and raptur'd song inspire,
Instinct divine! nor blame severe his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice. *Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER. *n. s.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow.

And chearful *chanticleer*, with his note shrill,
Had warned once, that Phœbus' fiery car
In haste was climbing up the eastern hill. *Spenser.*

Hark, hark, I hear
The strain of strutting *chanticleer*. *Shakespeare.*

Stay, the chearful *chanticleer*
Tells you that the time is near. *Ben Jonson.*

These verses were mentioned by Chaucer, in the description of the sudden stir, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by Reynard the fox. *Camden's Remains.*

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden's Fables.*

CHA'NTRESS. *n. s.* [from *chant.*] A woman singer.

Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thee, *chantress* of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY. *n. s.* [from *chant.*]

Chantry is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests, daily to sing mass for the souls of the donors, and such others as they appoint. *Cowel.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by;
And, underneath that consecrated roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith. *Shak.*

CHA'OS. *n. s.* [*chaos*, Lat. χάος.]

1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.

The whole universe would have been a confused *chaos*, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the worst, I could not have brought church and state to such a *chaos* of confusions, as some have done. *K. Charles.*

Their reason sleeps, but mimick fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill sorted and misjoin'd;
The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a *chaos* within, whatever order and light there be in things without us. *Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's just or fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHAO'TICK. *adj.* [from *chaos.*] Resembling chaos; confused.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* state, and the earthy particles subsided, then those several beds were, in all probability, reposited in the earth. *Derham.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut. This word seems originally the same with *chop*; nor were they probably distinguished at first, otherwise than by accident; but they have now a meaning something different, though referable to the same original sense.] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings.

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in sundry places. *Burnet.*

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the russet plain. *Blackmore.*

CHAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moiſture the heat of the ſummer ſucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP. *n. f.* [This is not often uſed, except by anatomiſts, in the *ſingular*.] The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he ſends a grunting ſound,
And part he churns, and part beſoams the ground. *Dryden.*

The nether *chap* in the male ſkeleton is half an inch broader than in the female. *Grew's Muſæum.*

CHAPE. *n. f.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a ſcabbard by which it ſticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back ſtrap.

This is Monſieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his ſcarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A braſs or ſilver tip or caſe, that ſtrengthens the end of the ſcabbard of a ſword. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CHA'PEL. *n. f.* [*capella*, Lat.]

A *chapel* is of two ſorts; either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, which men of worth build; or elſe ſeparate from the mother church, where the pariſh is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel* of eaſe, becauſe it is built for the eaſe of one or more pariſhioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is ſerved by ſome inferiour curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of ſuch as have benefit by it, as the compoſition or cuſtom is. *Cowell.*

She went in among thoſe few trees, ſo cloſed in the tops together, as they might ſeem a little *chapel*. *Sidney.*

Will you diſpatch us here under this tree, or ſhall we go with you to your *chapel*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps errour to reat up a *chapel* hard by. *Hewel.*

A *chantry* will I build with large endowment. *Dryd.*

A free *chapel* is ſuch as is founded by the king of England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *chape*.] Wanting a chape.

An old ruſty ſword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeleſs*, with two broken points. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHAPE'LLANY. *n. f.* [from *chapel*.]

A *chapellany* is uſually ſaid to be that which does not ſubſiſt of itſelf, but is built and founded within ſome other church, and is dependent thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELRY. *n. f.* [from *chapel*.] The juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPERON. n. f. [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of ſtate, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of ſtate. *Camden.*

CHA'PFALN. *adj.* [from *chap* and *faln*.] Having the mouth ſhrunk.

A *chapfaln* beaver looſely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden.*

CHA'PITER. *n. f.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with gold. *Exodus.*

CHA'PLAIN. *n. f.* [*capellanus*, Latin.]

1. He that performs divine ſervice in a chapel, and attends the king, or other perſon, for the inſtruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach. *Cowell.*

Wiſhing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of ſome moment. *Shakeſpeare.*

Chaplain, away! thy prieſthood ſaves thy life. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. One that officiates in domeſtick worſhip.

A chief governour can never fail of ſome worthleſs illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *n. f.* [from *chaplain*.]

1. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain.
2. The poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *chap*.] Without any fleſh about the mouth.

Now *chapleſs*, and knocked about the muzzard with a ſexton's ſpade. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-houſe,
With reeky ſhanks and yellow *chapleſs* bones. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'PLET. *n. f.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old Hyems' chin, and icy crown,
An od'rous *chaplet* of ſweet ſummer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, ſet. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſtrangely long to know,
Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear,
Thoſe that their miſtreſs' ſcorn did bear,
Or thoſe that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*

All the quire was grac'd
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryden.*

The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead ſhade. *Dryden.*

They made an humble *chaplet* for the king. *Swift.*

2. A ſtring of beads uſed in the Romiſh church for keeping an account of the number rehearſed of paternoſters and ave-marias. A different ſort of *chaplets* is alſo uſed by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

4. [In horſemanſhip.] A couple of ſtirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a ſtirrup, and joining at top in a ſort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are faſtened to the pummel of a ſaddle, after they have been adjuſted to the length and bearing of the rider. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PMAN. *n. f.* [ceapman, Saxon.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaſer.

Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
Diſpraiſe the thing that you intend to buy. *Shak.*

Yet have they ſeen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And underſtand 'em as moſt *chapmen* do. *Ben Jonſon.*

There was a collection of certain rare manuſcripts, exquiſitely written in Arabick; theſe were upon ſale to the Jeſuits at Antwerp, by ſome *chapmen* of ſuch wares. *Wotton.*

He dreſſed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likelieſt place for a *chapman*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their ſhops are dens, the buyer is their prey. *Dryd.*

CHAPS. *n. f.* [from *chap*.]

1. The mouth of a beaſt of prey.

So on the downs we ſee
A haſten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And paſt all hope, his *chaps* to fruſtrate ſo. *Sidney.*

Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their whelps at home expect the prey, [illegible]
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. [illegible]

2. It is uſed in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHAPT. } *particip. paſſ.* [from
CHA'PPED. } *chap*.]

Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Cooling ointment made,
Which on their ſun-burnt cheeks and their *chapp'd* ſkins they laid. *Dryden's Fables.*

CHA'PTER. *n. f.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A diviſion of a book.

The firſt book we divide into three ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe three *chapters*. *Burnet's Theory.*

If theſe mighty men at *chapter* and verſe, will produce then no ſcripture to overthrow the ceremonies, I will undertake to produce ſcripture enough to warrant them. *Bramhall.*

2. From hence comes the proverbial phraſe, *to the end of the chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away; it makes honeſt men and knaves, fools and philoſophers; and ſo forward, *mutatis mutandis*, to *the end of the chapter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, ſignifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowell.*

The abbot takes the advice and conſent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. The place where delinquents receive diſcipline and correction. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. A decretal epiſtle. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. Chapter-houſe; the place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical conſtitution does not require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter houſe*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PTREL. *n. f.* [probably from *chapiter*.] The capitals of pillars, or the maſters, which ſupport arches, commonly called impoſts.

Let the keyſtone break without the arch as much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels*. *Moxon.*

CHAR. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation.] A fiſh found only in Winander meer, in Lancaſhire.

To CHAR. *v. a.* [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black cinder.

Spraywood, in *charring*, parts into ſeveral cracks. *Woodward.*

CHAR. *n. f.* [cyrre, work, Sax. *Lye*. It is derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. buſineſs; or care, Sax. care; or *keeren*, Dutch, to ſweep.] Work done by the day; a ſingle job or taſk.

A meer woman, and commanded
By ſuch poor paſſion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meaneſt *chars*. *Shakeſpeare.*

She, harveſt done, to *char* work did aſpire;
Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire. *Dryden.*

To CHAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others homes by the day, without being a hired ſervant.

CHA'R-WOMAN. *n. f.* [from *char* and *woman*.] A woman hired accidentally for odd works, or ſingle days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

CHA'RACTER. *n. f.* [*character*, Lat. χαρακτηρ.]

1. A mark; a ſtamp; a repreſentation.

In outward alſo her reſembling leſs
His image, who made both; and leſs expreſſing
The *character* of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. A letter uſed in writing or printing.

But his neat cookery! —— —
He cut our roots in *characters*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The purpoſe is perſpicuous, even as ſubſtance
Whoſe groſſneſs little *characters* ſum up. *Shakeſp.*

It were much to be wiſhed, that there were throughout the world but one ſort of *character* for each letter, to expreſs it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. The hand or manner of writing.

I found the letter thrown in at the caſement of my cloſet.—You know the *character* to be your brother's. *Shakſpeare.*

4. A repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities.

Each drew for *character*, yet none
Of theſe they feign'd excels their own. *Denham.*

Homer has excelled all the heroick poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been ſuitable to no other deity. *Addiſon.*

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This ſubterraneous paſſage is much mended, ſince Seneca gave ſo bad a *character* of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities; a perſonage.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece muſt be advanced foremoſt to the view of the reader or ſpectator; he muſt outſhine the reſt of all the *characters*; he muſt appear the prince of them, like the ſun in the Copernican ſyſtem, encompaſſed with the leſs noble planets. *Dryden.*

7. Perſonal qualities; particular conſtitution of the mind.

Nothing ſo true as what you once let fall,
Moſt women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impreſſed by a poſt or office.

The chief honour of the magiſtrate conſiſts in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by ſuitable actions. *Atterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſcribe; to engrave. It ſeems to have had the accent formerly on the ſecond ſyllable.

Theſe few precepts in thy memory
See thou *character*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shew me one ſcar *character'd* on thy ſkin. *Shak.*

O Roſalind! theſe trees ſhall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*.
Shakſpeare.

The pleaſing poiſon
The viſage quite tranſforming of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeneſs of a beaſt
Fixes inſtead, unmoulding reaſon's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

CHARACTERI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *characteriſe*.] That which conſtitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties, of any perſon or thing.

There are ſeveral others that I take to have been likewiſe ſuch, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteriſtical* diſtinction.
Woodward on Foſſils.

The ſhining quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his conſtancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteriſtical* virtue his poet gives him, raiſes our admiration. *Dryden.*

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *characteriſtical*.] The quality of being peculiar to a character; marking a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK. *n. f.* That which conſtitutes the character; that which diſtinguiſhes any thing or perſon from others.

This vaſt invention exerts itſelf in Homer, in a manner ſuperiour to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteriſtick* which diſtinguiſhes him from all others. *Pope*

CHARACTERI'STICK *of a Logarithm.* The ſame with the *index* or *exponent*.

To CHA'RACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character*.]

1. To give a character or an account of the perſonal qualities of any man.

It is ſome commendation that we have avoided publickly to *characterize* any perſon, without long experience. *Swift.*

2. To engrave, or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or ſentiments *characterized* and engraven in the ſoul, born with it, and growing up with it.
Hale's Origin of Mankind

3. To mark with a particular ſtamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national; European, Aſiatick, Chineſe, Aſrican, and Grecian faces are *characterized*
Arbuthnot on Air.

CHA'RACTERLESS. *adj.* [from *character*.] Without a character.

When water-drops have worn the ſtones of Troy,
And blind oblivion ſwallow'd cities up,
And mighty ſtates *characterleſs* are grated
To duſty nothing. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RACTERY. *n. f.* [from *character*.] Impreſſion; mark; diſtinction: accented anciently on the ſecond ſyllable.

Fairies uſe flowers for their *charactery*. *Shakeſp.*

All my engrievements I will conſtrue to thee,
All the *characters* of my ſad brows. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RCOAL. *n. f.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *char*, buſineſs; but, by Mr. *Lye*, from *To chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is uſed in preparing metals.

Seacoal laſts longer than *charcoal*; and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces, laſts longer than ordinary *charcoal*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Love is a fire that burns and ſparkles
In men as naturally as in *charcoals*,
Which ſooty chymiſts ſtop in holes,
When out of wood they extract coals. *Hudibras.*

Is there who, lock'd from ink and paper, ſcrawls
With deſp'rate *charcoal* round his darken'd walls?
Pope.

CHARD. *n. f.* [*charde*, French.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes, are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and loſe ſome of their bitterneſs. *Chambers.*

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet tranſplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midſt, have a large, white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main ſhoot, which is the true *chard*. *Mortimer.*

To CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital. from *carrus*, Lat.]

1. To entruſt; to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe; it has *with* before the thing entruſted.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joſeph *with* them, and he ſerved them. *Geneſis.*

What you have *charged* me *with*, that I have done. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To impute as a debt: with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
That 's ſomewhat ſure; a mighty ſum of murder,
Of innocent and kindred blood ſtruck off:
My prayers and penance ſhall diſcount for theſe,
And beg of Heav'n to *charge* the bill *on* me. *Dryd.*

3. To impute: with *on* before the perſon to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuſe thy pen, but *charge* the crime
On native ſloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*

It is eaſy to account for the difficulties he *charges on* the peripatetick doctrine. *Locke.*

It is not barely the ploughman's pains; the reaper's and threſher's toil, and the baker's ſweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utenſils, muſt all be *charged on* the account of labour. *Locke.*

Perverſe mankind! whoſe wills, created free,
Charge all their woes *on* abſolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt tranſlate,
And follies are miſcall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

We *charge* that *upon* neceſſity, which was really deſired and choſen. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To impute to, as coſt or hazard.

He was ſo great an encourager of commerce, that he *charged* himſelf with all the ſea riſk of ſuch veſſels as carried corn to Rome in winter.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

5. To impoſe as a taſk. it has *with* before the thing impoſed.

The goſpel *chargeth* us *with* piety towards God, and juſtice and charity to men, and temperance and chaſtity in reference to ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

6. To accuſe; to cenſure.

Speaking thus to you, I am ſo far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can ſincerely ſay, I believe the exhortation wholly needleſs.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

7. To accuſe: it has *with* before the crime.

And his angels he *charged with* folly. *Job.*

8. To challenge.

The prieſt ſhall *charge* her by an oath. *Numbers.*

Thou canſt not, cardinal, deviſe a name
So ſlight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To *charge* me to an anſwer as the pope. *Shakeſp.*

9. To command; to enjoin.

I may not ſuffer you to viſit them;
The king hath ſtrictly *charg'd* the contrary. *Shak.*

Why doſt thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee, anſwer
To what I ſhall enquire. *Dryden.*

I *charge* thee, ſtand,
And tell thy name, and buſineſs in the land. *Dryd.*

10. To fall upon; to attack.

With his prepared ſword he *charges* home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakeſp.*

The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight. *Dryd.*

11. To burden; to load.

Here 's the ſmell of blood ſtill; all the perfumes of Arabia will not ſweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!——What a ſigh is there! The heart is ſorely *charged*. *Shakeſpeare.*

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,
And ſend to ſenates, *charg'd* with common care,
Which none more thinks, and none can better bear.
Dryden.

Meat ſwallowed down for pleaſure and greedineſs, only *charges* the ſtomach, or fumes into the brain. *Temple.*

A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the *charging* of children's memories with rules and precepts. *Locke.*

The brief with weighty crimes was *charg'd*,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

12. To

12. To cover with something adventitious.
It is pity the obelisks in Rome had not been *charged* with several parts of the Egyptian histories, instead of hieroglyphicks. *Addison on Italy.*

13. To fix, as for fight. Obsolete.
He rode up and down, gallantly mounted, and *charged* and discharged his lance. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

14. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

To CHARGE. *v. n.* To make an onset.
Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron, and seems to despise all ornament but intrinsick merit. *Granville.*

CHARGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; custody; trust to defend.
A hard division, when the harmless sheep
Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge.* *Fairfax.*
He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. Precept; mandate; command.
Saul might even lawfully have offered to God those reserved spoils, had not the Lord, in that particular case, given special *charge* to the contrary. *Hooker.*
It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philosophy; that is to say, such knowledge as men by natural reason attain unto. *Hooker.*
One of the Turks laid down letters upon a stone, saying, that in them was contained that they had in *charge.* *Knolles.*
The leaders having *charge* from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakesp.*
He, who requires
From us no other service than to keep
This one, this easy *charge*; of all the trees
In Paradise, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to taste that only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Milton.*

3. Commission; trust conferred; office.
If large policies, pompous titles, honourable *charges*, and profitable commissions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting. *I. Estrange.*
Go first the master of thy herd, to find,
True to his *charge*, a loyal swain and kind. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently sometimes *over* before the thing committed to trust.
I gave my brother *charge over* Jerusalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many. *Nehemiah.*

5. It has *of* before the subject of command or trust.
Hast thou eaten of the tree,
Whereof I gave thee *charge* thou should'st not eat? *Milton.*

6. It has *upon* before the person charged.
He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the highest point of our duty, and of God's *charge upon* us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Accusation; imputation.
We need not lay new matter to his *charge:*
Bearing your officers, cursing yourselves. *Shakesp.*
These very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and laying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and superstition of popish times. *Swift.*

8. The person or thing entrusted to the care or management of another.
Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bounds prescrib'd
To thy transgressions, and disturb'd the *charge*
Of others? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
More had he said, but, fearful of her stay,
The starry guardian drove his *charge* away
To some fresh pasture. *Dryden.*
Our guardian angel saw them where they sate
Above the palace of our slumb'ring king;
He sigh'd, abandoning his *charge* to fate. *Dryden.*
This part should be the governour's principal care; that an habitual gracefulness and politeness, in all his carriage, may be settled in his *charge*, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury, or bishop to his clergy.
The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy. *Dryden.*

10. Expence; cost.
Being long since made weary with the huge *charge* which you have laid upon us, and with the strong endurance of so many complaints.
Spenser on Ireland.
Their *charge* was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
Witness this army of such mass and *charge*,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakespeare.*
He liv'd as king, retire, though more at large,
From publick business, yet of equal *charge.* *Dryd.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly used in the plural, *charges.*
A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which, once begun, will continue. *Bacon's Essays.*
Ne'er put yourself to *charges*, to complain
Of wrong which heretofore you did sustain. *Dryd.*
The last pope was at considerable *charges* to make a little kind of harbour in this place.
Addison on Italy.

12. Onset.
And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like lions, they slew eleven thousand footmen, and sixteen hundred horsemen, and put all the others to flight. *2 Maccabees.*
Honourable retreats are no ways inferiour to brave *charges*; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour.
Bacon's War with Spain.

13. The signal to fall upon enemies.
Our author seems to sound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.
Their neighing courses daring of the spur,
Their armed staves in *charge*, their beavers down.
Shakespeare.

15. A load, or burthen.
Made of great *charge.* *Shakespeare.*

16. What any thing can bear.
Take of aqua-fortis two ounces, of quick-silver two drachms, for that *charge* the aqua-fortis will bear, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon.*

17. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

18. Among farriers.
Charge is a preparation, or a sort of ointment of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-splaits, inflammations, and sprains of horses.
A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaster, or between a plaster and a cataplasm. *Farrier's Dict.*

19. In heraldry.
The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition.
Peacham.

CHA'RGEABLE. *adj.* [from *charge.*]

1. Expensive; costly.
Divers bulwarks were demolished upon the seacoasts, in peace *chargeable*, and little serviceable in war. *Hayward.*
Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you.
2 Thessalonians.
There was another accident of the same nature on the Sicilian side, much more pleasant, but less *chargeable*; for it cost nothing but wit. *Wotton.*
Considering the *chargeable* methods of their education, their numerous issue, and small income, it is next to a miracle, that so more of their children should want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime: with *on.*
Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man, but some fault or other *chargeable* upon him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accusation; accusable: followed by *with.*
Your papers would be *chargeable with* something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral.
Spectator.

CHA'RGEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *chargeable.*] Expence; cost; costliness.
That which most deters me from such trials, is not their *chargeableness*, but their unsatisfactoriness, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable.*] Expensively; at great cost.
He procured it not with his money, but by his wisdom; not *chargeably* bought by him, but likewise given by others by his means. *Ascham.*

CHA'RGEFUL. *adj.* [*charge* and *full.*] Expensive; costly. Not in use.
Here 's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold, the *chargeful* fashion.
Shakespeare.

CHA'RGER. *n. s.* [from *charge.*] A large dish.
All the tributes land and sea affords,
Heap'd in great *chargers*, load our sumptuous boards.
Dorbenna.
This golden *charger*, snatch'd from burning Troy,
Anchises did in sacrifice employ. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Ev'n Lamb himself, at the most solemn feast,
Might have some *chargers* not exactly dress'd. *King.*
Nor dare they close their eyes,
Void of a bulky *charger* near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their lying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry turn'd tongues. *Phillips.*

CHA'RILY. *adv.* [from *chary.*] Warily; frugally.
What paper do you take up so *charily*? *Shakesp.*

CHA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *chary.*] Caution; nicety; scrupulousness.
I will consent to act any villany against him, that may not fully the *chariness* of our honesty. *Shakesp.*

CHA'RIOT. *n. s.* [*car-rhod*, Welsh, a wheeled car, for it is known the Britons fought in such; *charriot*, Fr. *carretta*, Ital.]

1. A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state; a vehicle for men rather than wares.
Thy grand captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakespeare.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.
He skims the liquid plains.
High on his *chariot*, and with loosen'd reins
Majestick moves along. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. A lighter kind of coach, with only front seats.

To CHA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely used.
An angel all in flames ascended,
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence. *Milton's Samson Agonistes.*

CHARIOTE'ER. *n. s.* [from *chariot.*] He that drives the chariot. It is used only in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient public games.
The gasping *charioteer* beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden's Fables.*
The burning chariot, and the charioteers
In bright Boötes and his wane appear.
Addison on Italy.

Show as the youthful handsome *charioteer*,
Firm in his seat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHARIOT RACE. *n. s.* [from *chariot* and *race.*] A sport anciently used, where *charists* were driven for the prize, as now horses run.

There is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and *chariot race.* *Addison.*

CHA'RITABLE. *adj.* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charité.*]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a *charitable* person from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to restitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence. *Taylor's Holy Liv.*

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy *charitable* door for bread. *Rowe.*

How shall we then wish, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with *charitable* offices! *Atterbury.*

Health to himself, and to his infants bread,
The lab'rer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity supplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; benevolent.

How had you been my friends else? Why have you that *charitable* title from thousands, did you not chiefly belong to my heart? *Shakesp. Timon.*

Of a politick sermon that had no divinity, the king said to bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered, By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity.*]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our cross patiently, injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably. *Taylor.*

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope.*

CHA'RITY. *n. s.* [*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Lat.]

1. Tenderness; kindness; love.

By thee,
Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the *charities*
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.
Milton.

2. Goodwill; benevolence; disposition to think well of others.

My errours, I hope, are only those of *charity* to mankind; and such as my own *charity* has caused me to commit, that of others may more easily excuse. *Dryden.*

3. The theological virtue of universal love.

Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incomprehensible beauty which shineth in the countenance of Christ, the Son of the living God. *Hooker.*

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for *charity.*—
—Urge neither *charity* nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakespeare.*

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love,
By name to come call'd *charity*, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton.*

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promises; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies. *Taylor.*

But lasting *charity*'s more ample sway,
Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
In happy triumph shall for ever live. *Prior*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a christian. *Dryden.*

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king; I will look for him, and privily relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my *charity* be not of him perceived. *Shakespeare.*

The ant did well to reprove the grashopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress. *L'Estrange.*

I never had the confidence to beg a *charity.* *Dryd.*

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Excess either with an apoplexy knocks a man on the head, or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water shop, burns him down to the ground; or, if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal.
Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.

CHARLATAN. *n. s.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare*, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.

Saltimbanchoes, quacksalvers, and *charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

For *charlatans* can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*

CHARLATA'NICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan.*] Quackish; ignorant.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley.*

CHA'RLATANRY. *n. s.* [from *charlatan.*] Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. *n. s.* The northern constellation, called the Bear.

There are seven stars in Ursa minor, and in *Charles's-wain*, or Plaustrum of Ursa major, seven. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CHA'RLOCK. *n. s.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a species of Mithridate mustard.

CHARM. *n. s.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Latin.]

1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman so dote upon a man; surely I think you have *charms.*——Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other *charms.* *Shakespeare.*

There have been used, either barbarous words, of no sense, lest they should disturb the imagination; or words of similitude, that may second and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times. *Bacon.*

Alcyone he names amidst his pray'rs,
Names as a *charm* against the waves and wind,
Most in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*

Antæus could, by magick *charms*,
Recover strength whene'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; something that can please irresistibly.

Well sounding verses are the *charm* we use,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Roscommon.*

Nor ever hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy fav'rite's *charms* improve. *Prior.*

To fam'd Apelles when young Amnon brought
The darling idol of his captive heart;
And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention sat,
To have her *charms* recorded by his art. *Waller.*

But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains, and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the *charms* of art,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison.*

To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms against evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests;
I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make powerful by charms.

3. To summon by incantation.

Upon my knees
I *charm* you by my once commended beauty,
By all your vows of love, and that great vow
Which did incorporate and make us one. *Shakesp.*

4. To subdue by some secret power; to amaze; to overpower.

I, in mine own woe *charm'd*,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he struck. *Shakespeare.*

Musick the fiercest grief can *charm.* *Pope.*

5. To subdue the mind by pleasure.

'Tis your graces
That from my mutest conscience to my tongue
Charms this report out. *Shakespeare.*

Amoret! my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength does lie:
Where the pow'r that *charms* us so,
In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

Charm by accepting, by submitting sway. *Pope.*

Chloe thus the soul alarm'd,
Aw'd without sense, and without beauty *charm'd.*
Pope.

CHA'RMED. *adj.* Enchanted.

Arcadia was the *charmed* circle, where all his spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Sidney.*

We implore thy powerful hand,
To undo the *charmed* band
Of true virgin here distressed. *Milton.*

CHA'RMER. *n. s.* [from *charm.*]

1. One that has the power of charms or enchantments.

That handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give;
She was a *charmer*, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shakespeare.*

The passion you pretended,
Was only to obtain;
But when the charm is ended,
The *charmer* you disdain. *Dryden.*

2. Word of endearment among lovers.

CHA'RMING. *partic. adj.* [from *charm.*] Pleasing in the highest degree.

For ever all goodness will be *charming*, for ever all wickedness will be most odious. *Spratt.*

O *charming* youth! in the first op'ning page,
So many graces in so green an age. *Dryden.*

CHA'RMINGLY. *adv.* [from *charming.*] In such a manner as to please exceedingly.

She smiled very *charmingly*, and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison.*

CHA'RMINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *charming.*] The power of pleasing.

CHA'RNEL. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing flesh, or carcasses.

Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft found in *charnel* vaults and sepulchres
Ling'ring, and flitting by a new made grave. *Milt.*

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*charnier*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Latin.] The place under churches where the bones of the dead are reposited.

If *charnel-houses* and our graves must send
Those, that we bury, back, our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakespeare.*

When they were in those *charnel-houses*, every one was placed in order, and a black pillar or coffin set by him. *Taylor.*

CHART. *n. s.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation or map of coasts, for the use of sailors. It is distinguished from a *map*, by representing only the coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, found skilful pilots, using astronomical

aftronomical inſtruments, geographical *charts*, and compaſſes. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A *charter* is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charters* are divided into *charters* of the king, and *charters* of private perſons. *Charters* of the king are *chaſe*, whereby the king paſſeth any grant to any perſon or more, or to any body politick: as a *charter* of exemption, that no man ſhall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. *Cowell.*

2. Any writing beſtowing privileges or rights.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom. *Shak.*

It is not to be wondered, that the great *charter* whereby God beſtowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the ſons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Here was that *charter* ſeal'd, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Denham.*

She ſhakes the rubbiſh from her mounting brow,
And ſeems to have renew'd her *charter*'s date,
Which heav'n will to the death of time allow.
Dryden.

God renewed this *charter* of man's ſovereignty over the creatures. *South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I muſt have liberty,
Withal as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I pleaſe; for ſo fools have;
And they that are moſt galled with my folly,
They moſt muſt laugh. *Shakeſpeare.*

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When ſhe does praiſe me, grieves me. *Shakeſp.*

CHARTER-PARTY. *n. ſ.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high ſea, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral' juriſdiction. *Hale*

CHA'RTERED. *adj.* [from *charter*.] Inveſted with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he ſpeaks
The air, a *chartered* libertine, is ſtill. *Shak ſp.*

CHA'RY. *adj.* [from *care*.] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and *chary* care, which bountifully was expreſſed, when occaſion ſo required. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The *chareſt* maid is prodigal enough,
If ſhe unmaſk her beauty to the moon. *Shakeſp.*

To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To hunt.

It ſhall be as the *chaſed* roe. *Iſaiah.*

Mine enemies *chaſed* me ſore like a bird.
Lamentations.

2. To purſue as an enemy.

And Abimelech *chaſed* him, and he fled before him. *Judges.*

One of you ſhall *chaſe* a thouſand. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To drive away.

He that *chaſeth* away his mother, is a ſon that cauſeth ſhame. *Proverbs.*

4. To follow as a thing deſirable.

5. To drive.

Thus *chaſed* by their brother's endleſs malice from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their ſafety, fled at laſt to the city of Biſennis. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When the following morn had *chaſ'd* away
The flying ſtars, and light reſtor'd the day. *Dryd.*

To CHASE *Metals.* See *To* ENCHASE.

CHASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; as, the pleaſures of the *chaſe*.

2. Purſuit of any thing as game.

Whilſt he was haſt'ning in the *chaſe*, it ſeems,
Of this fair couple, meets he on the way
The father of this ſeeming lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is no *chaſe* more pleaſant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to loſe ſight of it till it fall into eternity.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

3. Fitneſs to be hunted; appropriation to *chaſe* or ſport.

Concerning the beaſts of *chaſe*, whereof the buck is the firſt, he is called the firſt year a fawn. *Shak.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;
O! let me ſtill that ſpotleſs name retain,
Frequent the foreſts, thy chaſte will obey,
And only make the beaſts of *chaſe* my prey. *Dryd.*

4. Purſuit of an enemy, or of ſomething noxious.

The admiral, with ſuch ſhips only as could ſuddenly be put in readineſs, made forth with them, and ſuch as came daily in, we ſet upon them, and gave them *chaſe*. *Bacon.*

He ſallied out upon them with certain troops of horſemen, with ſuch violence, that he overthrew them, and, having them in *chaſe*, did ſpeedy execution. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They ſeek that joy, which us'd to glow
Expanded on the hero's face,
When the thick ſquadrons preſs'd the foe,
And William led the glorious *chaſe*. *Prior.*

5. Purſuit of ſomething as deſirable.

Yet this mad *chaſe* of fame, by few purſued,
Has drawn deſtruction on the multitude.
Dryden's Juvenal.

6. The game hunted.

She, ſeeing the towering of her purſued *chaſe*, went circling about, riſing ſo with the leſs ſenſe of riſing. *Sidney.*

Hold, Warwick! ſeek thee out ſome other *chaſe*,
For I myſelf muſt put this deer to death. *Shak.*

Honour 's the nobleſt *chaſe*; purſue that game,
And recompenſe the loſs of love with fame.
Granville.

7. Open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a foreſt and a park; being commonly leſs than a foreſt, and not endued with ſo many liberties; and yet of a larger compaſs, and ſtored with greater diverſity of game, than a park. A *chaſe* differs from a foreſt in this, becauſe it may be in the hands of a ſubject, which a foreſt, in its proper nature, cannot: and from a park, in that it is not incloſed, and hath not only a larger compaſs, and more ſtore of game, but likewiſe more keepers and overſeers. *Cowell.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the north ſide of this pleaſant *chaſe*. *Shak.*

8. *The* CHASE *of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken within-ſide.
Chambers.

CHASE-GUN. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſe* and *gun*.] Guns in the forepart of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear.
And raking *chaſe-guns* through our ſtern they ſend.
Dryden.

CHA'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſe*.]

1. Hunter; purſuer; driver.

Then began
A ſtop i' th' *chaſer*, a retire; anon
A rout, confuſion thick. *Shakeſpeare.*

So faſt he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has loſt the *chaſers*, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

Stretch'd on the lawn, his ſecond hope ſurvey,
At once the *chaſer*, and at once the prey!
Lo, Rufus, tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the foreſt like a wounded hart! *Pope.*

2. An enchaſer.

CHASM. *n. ſ.* [χάσμα.]

1. A breach incloſed; a cleft; a gap; an opening.

In all that viſible corporeal world, we ſee no *chaſms* or gaps. *Locke.*

The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuſes or *chaſms* paſſing betwixt it and the bottom of the ocean. *Woodward.*

The ground aduſt her riv'n mouth diſparts,
Horrible *chaſm*! profound. *Philips.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacuity.

Some lazy ages, loſt in eaſe,
No action leave to buſy chronicles;
Such, whoſe ſupine felicity but makes
In ſtory *chaſms*, in epochas miſtakes. *Dryden.*

CHA'SSELAS. n. ſ. [French.] A ſort of grape.

CHASTE. *adj.* [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of ſexes; as, a *chaſte* virgin.

Diana *chaſte*, and Hebe fair. *Prior.*

2. With reſpect to language, pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phraſes.

3. Free from obſcenity.

Among words which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean; ſome *chaſte*, others obſcene. *Watts's Logick.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children; be diſcreet, *chaſte*, keepers at home. *Titus.*

CHASTE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*vitex*, Lat.]

This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce ſpikes of flowers at the extremity of every ſtrong ſhoot in autumn. *Miller.*

To CHA'STEN. *v. a.* [*chaſtier*, Fr. *caſtigo*, Lat.] To correct; to puniſh; to mortify.

Chaſten thy ſon while there is hope, and let not thy ſoul ſpare for his crying. *Proverbs.*

I follow thee, ſafe guide! the path
Thou lead'ſt me; and to the hand of heav'n ſubmit,
However *chaſt'ning*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chaſt'ning* hand.
Rowe.

From our loſt purſuit ſhe wills to hide
Her cloſe decrees, and *chaſten* human pride. *Prior.*

To CHASTI'SE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat. anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable, now on the laſt.]

1. To puniſh; to correct by puniſhment; to afflict for faults.

My breaſt I'll burſt with ſtraining of my courage,
And I will *chaſtiſe* this high-minded ſtrumpet.
Shakeſpeare.

I am glad to ſee the vanity or envy of the canting chymiſts thus diſcovered and *chaſtiſed*. *Boyle.*

Seldom is the world affrighted or *chaſtiſed* with ſigns or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

Like you, commiſſion'd to *chaſtiſe* and bleſs,
He muſt avenge the world, and give it peace. *Prior.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience; to repreſs; to reſtrain; to awe.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my ſpirits in thine ear,
And *chaſtiſe*, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Know, Sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your maſter's court,
Nor once be *chaſtiſ'd* with the ſober eye
Of dull Octavia. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gay ſocial ſenſe
By decency *chaſtiſ'd*. *Thomſon.*

CHASTI'SEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*chaſtiment*, Fr.] Correction; puniſhment; commonly, though

though not always, used of domestick or parental punishment.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement*? *Shakesp.*

He held the *chastisement* of one, which molested the see of Rome, pleasing to God. *Raleigh's Essays.*

For seven years what can a child be guilty of, beyond play, or ill-natured tricks? the repeated commission of which shall bring him to the *chastisement* of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a fit of sickness as the kind *chastisement* and discipline of his heavenly Father, to wean his affections from the world. *Bentley.*

CHA'STITY. *n. s.* [*castitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To force a spotless virgin's *chastity*? *Shakespeare.*

Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence, or married persons: chaste marriages are honourable and pleasing to God. *Taylor.*

Eve's here, where frozen *chastity* retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obscenity.

There is not *chastity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them. *Shak. Much Ado.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind; purity of language, opposed to barbarisms.

CHASTI'SER. *n. s.* [from *chastise*.] The person that chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

CHA'STELY. *adv.* [from *chaste*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You should not pass here; no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live *chastely*. *Shakespeare.*

Make first a long of joy and love,
Which *chastly* flam'd in loyal eyes. *Waller.*

Succession of a long descent,
Which *chastely* in the channels ran,
And from our demi gods began. *Dryden.*

CHA'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *chaste*.] Chastity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Skinner*; perhaps from *achat*, purchase or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is most likely, contracted from *chatter*.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converse at ease.

Thus *chatten* the people in their steads,
Ylike as a monster of many heads. *Spenser.*

Because that I familiarly sometimes
Do use you for my fool, and *chat* with you,
Your saucines will jest upon my love. *Shakespeare.*

The shepherds on the lawn
Sat simply *chatting* in a rustick row. *Milton.*

With much good will the motion was embrac'd,
To *chat* a while on their adventures past'd. *Dryd.*

To CHAT. *v. a.* To talk of. Not in use, unless ludicrously.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are spectacled to see him. Your prating nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While she *chats* him. *Shakespeare.*

CHAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tattle.

Lords, that can prate
As amply and unnecessarily
As this Gonzalo, I myself would make
A chough of as deep *chat*. *Shakespeare.*

The time between before the fire they sat,
And shorten'd the delay by pleasing *chat*. *Dryden.*

The least is good, far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle *chat* of a fooking club. *Locke.*

Snuff, or the fan, supplies each pause of *chat*,
With fanning, tapping, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

CHAT. *n. s.* The keys of trees are called *chats*; as, ash *chats*.

CHA'TELLANY. *n. s.* [*châtelenie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *chatellanies* and dependencies. *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL. *n. s.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable possession: a term now scarce used but in forms of law.

Nay look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret;
I will be master of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my *chattels*. *Shakespeare.*

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant; 'tis a *chattle*
Not to be forfeited in battle. *Hudibras.*

To CHA'TTER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales seldom sing, the pie still *chatereth*. *Sidney.*

So doth the cuckow, when the mavis sings,
Begin his witless note apiece to *chatter*. *Spenser.*

There was a crow sat *chattering* upon the back of a sheep: Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you durst not have done this to a dog. *L'Estrange.*

Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air
Chatter futurity. *Dryden.*

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth.

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,
With *chatt'ring* teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Dryden.*

Dip but your toes into cold water,
Their correspondent teeth will *clatter*. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or carelessly.

Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness, an impertinent *chattering*, or useless trifles. *Watts's Logick.*

CHA'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick ape began his *clatter*,
How evil tongues his life bespatter. *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker; a prattler.

CHA'TWOOD. *n. s.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. *n. s.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] The chub: a fish.

There are a choice but for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fish. *Walton's Angler.*

CHAUMONTE'LLE. n. s. [French.] A sort of pear.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kauwen*, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to masticate; to chew.

I home returning, fraught with foul despight,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

They come to us, but us love draws;
He swallows us, and never *chaws*;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*

Whether he found any use of *chawing* little sponges, dip in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a distance from his engine. *Boyle.*

The man who laught but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

CHAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws*, and will bring thee forth and all thine army. *Ezekiel.*

CHA'WDRON. *n. s.* Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron. *Shakespeare.*

CHEAP. *adj.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchased for a small price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap*. On the other side, raise up a great many buyers for a few sellers, and the same thing will immediately turn dear. *Locke.*

2. Of small value; easy to be had; not respected.

The goodness, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes beauty brief in goodness. *Shakespeare.*

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company. *Shakespeare.*

He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another occasion of society, maketh himself *cheap*. *Bacon.*

May your sick fame still languish till it die,
And you grow *cheap* to every salty eye. *Dryden.*

The titles of nobleness, which before time, are turned into terms of derision, and doubtless were taken, by profane men, towards those that kept up and entertained. *Hooker.*

CHEAP. *n. s.* [*cheping* is an old word for *market*; whence *Bridecheap*, *Cheapside*.] Market; purchase; bargain: as, good *cheap*, *à bon marché*, Fr.

The time was when we paid dear for our pleasures, but now-a-days, in this good world we never paid *cheap*. *Spect.*

It is many a man's case to take a liking with hunting at first sight, which is to love a thing about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home. *L'Estrange.*

Some few insulting cowards, who love to trample on good *cheap*, may trample on those who give least resistance. *Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing; to ask the price of any commodity.

Rich she shall be, that's certain; wise, or I'll none: virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her. *Shak.*

The first he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very easy rate. *L'Estrange.*

She slept sometimes to Mrs. Flody's,
To *cheapen* tea. *Prior.*

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to buy, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To lessen value.

My hope to purchase a brighter diadem,
Can any brighter than the Roman be?
I find my proffer'd love has *cheapen'd* me. *Dryden.*

CHE'APLY. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a small price; at a low rate.

By these I see
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shakesp.*

Blood, rapines, massacres, were *cheaply* bought,
So mighty recompence your beauty brought. *Dryd.*

CHE'APNESS. *n. s.* [from *cheap*.] Lowness of price.

Ancient statutes incite merchant strangers to bring in commodities; having for end *cheapness*. *Bacon.*

The discredit which is grown upon Ireland, has been the great discouragement to other nations to transplant themselves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the *cheapness* and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

CHEAR. See CHEER.

To CHEAT. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from *acheter*, Fr. to purchase, alluding to the tricks used in making bargains. See the noun.]

1. To

1. To defraud; to impose upon; to trick. It is used commonly of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honest man is sure at first of being *cheated*; and he recovers not his losses, but by learning to *cheat* others. *Dryden.*

There are people who find that the most effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures. *Tillotson.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

I that am curtail'd of man's fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shakespeare.*

CHEAT. *n. s.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *escheat*, because many fraudulent measures being taken by the lords of manours in procuring escheats, *cheat*, the abridgment, was brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture.

The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever pass, though so abused by ill men, that I wonder the good do not grow ashamed to use it. *Temple.*

Empirick politicians use deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat*. *Dryden.*

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit:
Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falser than the former day,
Lies worse; and while it says we shall be blest
With some new joy, cuts off what we possest. *Dryden.*

2. A person guilty of fraud.

Diffamation can be no further useful than it is concealed, for as much as no man will trust a known *cheat*. *South.*

I did give to notorious *cheat*, vast sums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryden.*

CHEATER. *n. s.* [from *cheat*.] One that practises fraud.

I will be *cheaters* to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me. [It is here for *escheators*.] *Shakespeare.*

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;
Dispersed *cheaters*, gleaning mountebanks,
And many such like liberties of sin. *Shakespeare.*

He is not two grooms high; a fame *cheater* I faith.——*Cheater*, call you him? I will bar no honest man my house, nor no *cheater*. *Shakspeare.*

All sorts of injurious persons, the sacrilegious, the detainers of riches, *cheaters* of men's inheritances, false witnesses and accusers. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To CHECK. *v. a.* [from the French *echecs*, chess; from whence we use, at that game, the term *checkmate*, when we stop our adversary from carrying on his play any farther.]

1. To repress; to curb.

Remove thy force, with better judgment *check*
This hideous rashness. *Shakespeare.*

Fames may be sown and raised, they may be spread and multiplied, they may be *checked* and laid dead. *Bacon.*

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride. *Milton.*

He who sits at a table, richly and deliciously furnished, but with a sword hanging over his head by one single thread or hair, surely had enough to *check* his appetite. *South.*

2. To reprove; to chide.

Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy. *Shakespeare.*

His fault is much, and the good king his master
Will *check* him for it. *Shakespeare.*

3. To compare a bank note, or other bill, with the correspondent paper.

4. To controul by a counter-reckoning.

To CHECK. *v. n.*

1. To stop; to make a stop: with *at*.

With what wing the stanyel *checks at* it. *Shak.*

He must observe their mood on whom he jests,
The quality of the persons, and the time;
And, like the haggard, *check at* every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shakespeare.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else *checks at* any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To clash; to interfere.

If love *check* with business, it troubleth men's fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. To strike with repression.

I'll avoid his presence;
It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

CHECK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Repressure; stop; rebuff; sudden restraint.

Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway,
Meeting the *check* of such another day. *Shakesp.*

We see also, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their first years, must have some *check* or arrest in their fortunes. *Bacon's Essays.*

God hath of late years manifested himself in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpose to give a *check* to this insolent impiety. *Tillotson.*

It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to the first progress of christianity. *Addison's Freeholder.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a *check* to that sacrilege which had been but too much winked at. *Atterbury.*

The great struggle with passions is in the first *check*. *Rogers.*

2. Restraint; curb; government; continued restraint.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit. *Hayward.*

The impetuosity of the new officer's nature needed some restraint and *check*, for some time, to his immoderate pretences and appetite of power. *Clarendon.*

Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or *check*,
Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck. *Pope.*

While such men are in trust, who have no *check* from within, nor any views but towards their interest. *Swift.*

3. A reproof; a slight.

Oh! this life
Is nobler than attending for a *check*. *Shakespeare.*

I do know, the state,
However this may gall him with some *check*,
Cannot with safety cast him. *Shakespeare.*

4. A dislike; a sudden disgust; something that stops the progress.

Say I should wed her, would not my wife subjects
Take *check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt? *Dryden.*

5. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that cross her flight. *Chambers.*

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to go out on *check*. *Suckling.*

When whistled from the fist
Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind. *Dryden.*

6. The person checking; the cause of restraint; a stop.

He was unhappily too much used as a *check* upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

A satirical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad priests. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

7. Any stop or interruption.

The letters have the natural production by several *checks* or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

8. The correspondent cipher of a bank-bill.

9. A term used in the game of chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

10. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's household, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family.

11. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is also the name of an officer invested with like powers. *Chambers.*

To CHE'CKER. } *v. a.* [from *echecs*, chess,
To CHE'QUER. } Fr.] To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakespeare.*

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,
And make a *checker'd* shadow on the ground. *Shakespeare.*

As the snake, rolled in the flow'ry bank,
With shining *checker'd* slough, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakesp.*

The wealthy spring yet never bore
That sweet nor dainty flower,
That damask'd not the *checker'd* floor
Of Cynthia's summer bower. *Drayton.*

Many a youth and many a maid
Dancing in the *checker'd* shade. *Milton.*

In the chess-board, the use of each chess-man is determined only within that *chequered* piece of wood. *Locke.*

In our present condition, which is a middle state, our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison.*

The ocean intermixing with the land, so as to *checker* it into earth and water.
Woodward's Natural History.

Here waving groves a *checker'd* scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope.*

CHE'CKER. } *n. s.* Work varied alternately as to its
CHE'CKER-WORK. } colours or materials.

Nets of *chequer-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. *1 King.*

CHE'CKMATE. *n. s.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the chess-board that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving.

Love they him call'd, that gave me the *checkmate*.
But better might they have behote him hate. *Spens.*

CHE'CKROLL. *n. s.* [from *check* and *roll*.] A roll or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay to, great personages, as their household servants. It is otherwise called the *chequer-roll*. *Cowell.*

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's servants in *checkroll*, lest it should have been too harsh to the gentlemen of the kingdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CHEEK. *s.* [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate *cheek*. *Shakespeare.*

Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear. *Shakespeare.*

I shall survey, and spy
Death in thy *cheeks* and darkness in thy eye. *Dorne.*
Daughter of the rose, whose *cheeks* unite
The diff'ring titles of the red and white;
Who heav'n's alternate beauty well display,
The blush of morning and the milky way. *Dryd.*

2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines and instruments that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers.*

CHE'EKBONE. *n. s.* [from *cheek* and *bone.*] I cut the tumour, and felt the slug: it lay partly under the os jugale, or *cheekbone.* *Wiseman.*

CHE'EKTOOTH. *n. s.* [from *cheek* and *tooth.*] The hinder-tooth or tusk.
He hath the *cheekteeth* of a great lion. *Joel.*

CHEER. *n. s.* [*chere*, Fr. entertainment; *cara*, Sp. the countenance. It seems to have, in English, some relation to both these senses.]

1. Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.
But though my cates be mean, take them in good part;
Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better heart. *Shakespeare.*
His will was never determined to any pursuit of good *cheer*, poignant sauces, and delicious wines. *Locke.*

2. Invitation to gaiety.
You do not give the *cheer*; the feast is sold
That is not often vouched, while 'tis making,
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gaiety; jollity.
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Slak.*

4. Air of the countenance.
Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his *cheer* did seem too solemn sad:
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad. *Spenser.*
Which publick death, receiv'd with such a *cheer*,
As not a sigh, a look, a shrink bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear,
Gave life to envy, to his courage praise. *Daniel.*
He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
Enlighten'd, and their languish'd hope revived. *Milton.*
At length appear
Her grisly brethren stretch'd upon the bier:
Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her *cheer.* *Dryden.*

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general; for we read of heavy *cheer.*
Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat. *Acts.*

To CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inspirit.
He complained that he was betrayed; yet, for all that, was nothing discouraged, but *cheered* up the footmen. *Knolles.*
He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To comfort; to console.
I died, ere I could lend thee aid;
But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd. *Shakespeare.*
Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen,
They went to *cheer* the faction of the green. *Dryd.*

3. To gladden.
Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*:
Prepare the way; a god, a god appears! *Pope's Mess.*
The sacred sun, above the waters raised,
Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladsome.
At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up;
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me. *A. Philips.*

CHE'ERER. *n. s.* [from *To cheer.*] Gladner; giver of gaiety.
To thee alone be praise,
From whom our joy descends,
Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Wotton.*
Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a *cheerer* of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*
Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the spirits. *Temple*
Prime *cheerer*, light,
Of all material beings first and best. *Thomson. Summer.*

CHE'ERFUL. *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full.*]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.
The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind
Do chaunt sweet musick to delight his mind. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Having an appearance of gaiety.
A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance; but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken. *Proverbs.*

CHE'ERFULLY. *adv.* [from *cheerful.*] Without dejection; with willingness; with gaiety.
Pluck up thy spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me. *Shakespeare.*
To their known stations *cheerfully* they go. *Dryd.*
Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline; and men never go on so *cheerfully*, as when they see where they go. *South.*
May the man,
That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praise,
Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets:
Enjoy with honour, *Philips.*

CHE'ERFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *cheerful.*]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.
Barbarossa, using this exceeding *cheerfulness* and forwardness of his children, weighed up the fourteen galleys he had sunk. *Knolles's History of the Turks*
With what resolution and *cheerfulness*, with what courage and patience, did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death! *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from gloominess.
I marvelled to see her receive my commandments with sighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulness.* *Sidn.*

CHE'ERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness.
For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss,
My cheerful day is turn'd to *cheerless* night. *Fairy Q.*
On a bank, beside a willow,
Heav'n her covering, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta sigh'd alone,
From the cruel's dawn of morning
Till the close of night returning. *Dryden.*

CHE'ERLY. *adj.* [from *cheer.*]

1. Gay; cheerful.
They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient situation of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and cherishing sun-beams, and so rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Not gloomy; not dejected.

CHE'ERLY. *adv.* [from *cheer.*] Cheerfully.
Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome;
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo. *Dryd. Virgil.*
In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shakespeare.*
Oft listening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouse the slumb'ring morn. *Milton.*

CHE'ERY. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay: a ludicrous word.
Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cyder new wash sorrow from thy soul.
Gay's Pastorals.

CHEESE. *n. s.* [*caseus*, Lat. cyse, Saxon.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.
I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, the Welshman with my *cheese*, than my wife with herself. *Shakespeare.*

CHE'ESECAKE. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *cake.*] A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.
Effeminate he sat, and quiet;
Strange produce of a *cheesecake* diet. *Prior.*
Where many a man, at variance with his wife,
With soft'ning mead and *cheesecake* ends the strife.
King.

CHE'ESEMONGER. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *monger.*] One who deals in cheese.
A true owl of London,
That gives out he's undone,
Being a *cheesemonger*,
By trusting. *Ben Jonson.*

CHE'ESEPRESS. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *press.*] The press in which the curds are pressed.
The cleanly *cheesepress* she could never turn,
Her aukward fist did ne'er employ the churn.
Gay's Pastorals.

CHE'ESEVAT. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *vat.*] The wooden case in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese.
His sense occasions the earclefs rustic to judge the sun no bigger than a *cheesevat.* *Glanville.*

CHE'ESY. *adj.* [from *cheese.*] Having the nature or form of cheese.
Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a *cheesy* substance.
Lowthorp's Abridg.

CHE'LA. *n. s.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish.
It happened often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chelæ*, or great claws, of one side longer than the other. *Brown.*

CHE'MISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHE'QUER. See CHECKER.

To CHE'RISH. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to shelter; to nurse up.
When yer Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, but with all duteous love
Doth *cherish* you and your, God punish me
With hate in those where I expect most love. *Shak.*
I would I were thy bird.——
——Sweet, so would I;
But I should kill mine with too much *cherishing.*
Shakespeare.
What doth *cherish* weeds but gentle air? *Shakesp.*
Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to *cherish* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotson.*
But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth *keep* her, and still augments her might. *Davies.*
He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraiding of his own conscience; those who act by errour, have its *cherishings* and encouragements to animate them. *Decay of Piety.*

CHE'RISHER. *n. s.* [from *cherish.*] An encourager; a supporter.
One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and *cherishers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety. *Spratt.*

CHE'RISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *cherish.*] Encouragement; support; comfort. It is now obsolete.
The one lives her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty, and dear *cherishment*,
Supports the praise of noble poesie.
Spenser's Tears of the Muses.

CHE'RRY. } *n. s.* [*cerise*, Fr. *cerasus*,
CHE'RRY-TREE. } Lat.]
The species are, 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding

ing heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spaniſh cherry. 11. The Flanders cluſter cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Corniſh cherry. 16. The largeſt double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern Engliſh cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The ſhock or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherrytree with ſtriped leaves. And many other ſorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukeward, corone, Gaſcoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for preſerving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatic victory by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *Ann. Dom.* 55; and was ſoon after ſpread through moſt parts of Europe. *Miller.*

Some aſk but a pin, a nut, a *cherry* ſtone; but ſhe, more covetous, would have a chain. *Shakeſp.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow, eating *cherries*, with his face and boſom ſun burnt. *Peacham.*

A little ſpark of life, which, in its firſt appearance, might be incloſed in the hollow of a *cherry* ſtone. *Hale.*

CHE'RRY. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Reſembling a cherry in colour.

Short's wife hath a pretty foot,
A *cherry* lip, a pilling pleaſing tongue. *Shakeſp.*

CHE'RRY-BAY. See LAUREL.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED. *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek.*] Having ruddy cheeks.

I warrant them *cherrycheek'd* country girls. *Congreve.*

CHE'RRYPIT. *n. ſ.* [from *cherry* and *pit.*] A child's play, in which they throw cherry ſtones into a ſmall hole.

What, man! 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit*. *Sauk ſpeare.*

CHERSONE'SE. *n. ſ.* [χερσονησος.] A peninſula; a tract of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or iſthmus.

CHERT. *n. ſ.* [from *quartz*, Germ.] A kind of flint.

Flint is moſt commonly found in form of nodule, but it is ſometimes found in thin ſtrata, when it is called *chert*. *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB. *n. ſ.* [כרוב *plur.* כרובים] It is ſometimes written in the plural, improperly, cherubims.] A celeſtial ſpirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the ſeraphim. All the ſeveral deſcriptions which the Scripture gives us of *cherubin*, differ from one another, as they are deſcribed in the ſhapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a compoſition of all theſe figures put together. The hieroglyphical repreſentations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the Tabernacle, were called by Moſes, *Exod.* xxvi. 1. *cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmet.*

The roof o' th' chamber
With gold *cherubims* is fretted. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heav'n's *cherubin*, horſ'd
Upon the fightleſs couriers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in ev'ry eye,
That tears ſhall drown the wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some *cherub* finiſhes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHERU'BICK. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.

Thy words
Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine inſtructor! I have heard, than when
Cherubick ſongs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aerial muſick ſend. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

And on the eaſt ſide of the garden place
Cherubick watch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

CHE'RUBIN. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical.

The [illegible] whore of thine
Hath in her more deſtruction than thy ſword,
For all her *cherubin* look. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHE'RVIL. *n. ſ.* [*chærophyllum*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

To CHE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*, corrupted to *cherup.*] To chirp; to uſe a cheerful voice.

The birds
Frame to thy ſong their cheerful *cheruping*;
Or hold their peace for ſhame of thy ſweet lays. *Spenſer.*

CHE'SLIP. *n. ſ.* A ſmall vermin, that lies under ſtones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *n. ſ.* [*echecs*, Fr.] A nice and abſtruſe game, in which two ſets of men are moved in oppoſition to each other.

This game the Perſian magi did invent,
The force of Eaſtern wiſdom to expreſs;
From thence to buſy Europeans ſent,
And ſtyl'd by modern Lombards penſive *cheſs*. *Denham.*

So have I ſeen a king on *cheſs*
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and biſhops in diſtreſs)
Shifting about, grow leſs and leſs,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHE'SS-APPLE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of Wild Service.

CHE'SS-BOARD. *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *board.*] The board or table on which the game of cheſs is played.

And cards are dealt, and *cheſt-boards* brought,
To raiſe the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN. *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *man.*] A puppet for cheſs.

A company of *cheſs-men* ſtanding on the ſame ſquares of the cheſs-board where we left them, we ſay they are all in the ſame place, or unmoved. *Locke.*

CHI'SS-PLAYER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *player.*] A gameſter at cheſs.

Thus like a ſkilful *cheſs-player*, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of uſe to his greater perſons. *Dryden.*

CHE'SSOM. *n. ſ.* Mellow earth.

The tender *cheſſom* and mellow earth is the beſt, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and ſand; eſpecially if it be not loamy and binding. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CHEST. *n. ſ.* [ċyſt, Sax. *ciſta*, Lat.]

1. A box of wood, or other materials, in which things are laid up.

He will ſeek there, on my word: neither pries, *cheſt*, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shakeſpeare.*

But more have been by avarice oppreſt,
And heaps of money crouded in the *cheſt*. *Dryden.*

2. A CHEST *of Drawers.* A caſe with moveable boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the ſhoulders to the belly.

Such as have round face, or broad *cheſt*, or ſhoulders, have ſeldom or never long necks. *Brown.*

He deſcribes another by the largeneſs of his *cheſt*, and breadth of his ſhoulders. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To CHEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repoſite in a cheſt; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDERING. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. It comes near to a pleuriſy, or peripneumony, in a human body. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

CHE'STED. *adj.* [from *cheſt.*] Having a cheſt; as, broad-cheſted, narrow-cheſted.

CHE'STER. See CASTOR.

CHE'STNUT. } *n. ſ.* [*chaſtaigne*, Fr.
CHE'STNUT-TREE. } *caſtanea*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each huſk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the moſt part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the beſt oak, and, for many purpoſes, far exceeds it; particularly for making veſſels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly ſeaſoned, to maintain its bulk conſtantly, and is not ſubject to ſhrink or ſwell, like other timber. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of the cheſtnut tree.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half ſo great a blow to th' ear,
As will a *cheſtnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

October has a baſket of ſervices, medlars, and *cheſtnuts*, and fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour.

His hair is of a good colour.——
——An excellent colour: your *cheſtnut* was ever the only colour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Merab's long hair was glofſy *cheſtnut* brown. *Cowley.*

CHE'STON. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of plum.

CHEVALIER. n. ſ. [*chevalier*, Fr.] A knight; a gallant ſtrong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid;
And I am lowted by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble *chevalier*. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHEVAUX de Friſe. n. ſ. [Fr. The ſingular *Cheval de Friſe* is ſeldom uſed.] The Frieſland horſe, which is a piece of timber, larger or ſmaller, and traverſed with wooden ſpikes, pointed with iron, five or ſix feet long; uſed in defending a paſſage, ſtopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to ſtop the cavalry. It is alſo called a turapike, or tourniquet. *Chambers.*

CHE'VEN. *n. ſ.* [*chevenne*, Fr.] A river fiſh, the ſame with chub.

CHE'VERIL. *n. ſ.* [*chevreau*, Fr.] A kid; kidleather. Obſolete.

A ſentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong ſide may be turned outward. *Shakeſpeare.*

Which gifts the capacity
Of your ſoft *cheveril* conſcience would receive,
If you might pleaſe to ſtretch it. *Shakeſpeare.*

O, here's a wit of *cheveril*, that ſtretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHEVISANCE. n. ſ. [*cheviſſance*, Fr.] Enterpriſe; achievement. A word now not in uſe.

Fortune, the foe of famous *chevisance*,
Seldom, ſaid Guyon, yields to virtue aide. *Spenſer.*

CHEVRON. n. ſ. [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It repreſents two rafters of a houſe, ſet up as they ought to ſtand. *Harris.*

To CHEW. *v. a.* [ceopʒan, Sax. *kauwen*, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.
If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, *chew'd*, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shakespeare.*
Pacing through the forest,
Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy. *Shak.*
This pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood,
Nor *chew'd* the flesh, of lambs. *Dryden's Fables.*
The vales
Descending gently, where the lowing herd
Chews verd'rous pasture. *Philips.*
By *chewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts: in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts.
While the fierce monk does at his trial stand,
He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence:
Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He stabs his judge, to prove his innocence. *Prior.*

3. To taste without swallowing.
Heaven's in my mouth,
As if I did but *chew* its name. *Shakespeare.*
Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention. *Bacon.*

To CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.
I will with patience hear, and find a time;
Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shak.*
Inculcate the doctrine of disobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew* upon it. *L'Estrange.*
Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to the last. *Pope.*

CHICA'NE. *n. f.* [*chicane*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from the Spanish word *chico*, little.]

1. The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice.
The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chicane* of private cases, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reason. *Locke.*
His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*.
Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

2. Artifice in general. This sense is only in familiar language.
Unwilling then in arms to meet,
He strove to lengthen the campaign,
And save his forces by *chicane*. *Prior.*

To CHICA'NE. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *n. f.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty sophister; a trifling disputant; a wrangler.
This is the way to distinguish the two most different things I know, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke.*

CHICA'NERY. *n. f.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; mean arts of wrangle.
His anger caused him to destroy the greatest part of these reports; and only to preserve such as discovered most of the *chicanery* and futility of the *Arbuthnot.*

CHICKPEAS. *n. f.* See CHICKPEAS.

CHICKLING VETCH. *n. f.* [*lathyrus*, Lin.] In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither so tender nor well tasted. *Miller.*

CHICK. } *n. f.* [ciccen, Sax. *kieken*,
CHI'CKEN. } Dutch. *Chicken* is, I believe, the old plural of *chick*, though now used as a singular noun.

1. The young of any bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird.
All my pretty ones!
What, all my pretty *chickens*, and their dam,
At one fell swoop! *Shakespeare.*
For when the shell is broke, out comes a *chick*. *Davies.*
While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it. *Hale.*
Even since she was a fe'en-night old, they say,
Was chaste and humble to her dying day;
Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to disobey.
Dryden's Fables.
Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick*. *Locke.*
On rainy days alone I dine,
Upon a *chuck* and pint of wine:
On rainy days I dine alone,
And pick my *Chicken* to the bone. *Swift.*

2. A word of tenderness.
My Ariel, *chick*,
This is thy charge. *Shakespeare.*

3. A term for a young girl.
Then, Chloe, still go on to prate
Of thirty-six and thirty-eight;
Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints, that Stella is no *chicken*. *Swift.*

CHI'CKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *chicken* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.
Now we set up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.
Prologue to Spanish Friar.

CHI'CKENPOX. *n. f.* An exanthematous distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CHI'CKLING. *n. f.* [from *chick*.] A small chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS. *n. f.* [from *chick* and *pea*.] A kind of degenerate pea. *Miller.*

CHI'CKWEED. *n. f.* [from *chick* and *weed*.] The name of a plant.
Green mint, or *chickweed*, are of good use in all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk. *Wiseman.*

To CHIDE. *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden*. [ciban, Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to persons.
Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth.
Shakespeare.
And fly like *chidden* Mercury from Jove. *Shak.*
Those, that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;
He might have *chid* me so: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakespeare.*
Scylla wept,
And *chid* her barking waves into attention. *Milton.*
Above the waves as Neptune shew'd his face,
To *chide* the winds, and save the Trojan race.
Waller.
You look, as if yon stern philosopher
Had just now *chid* you. *Addison.*
If any woman of better fashion in the parish happened to be absent from church, they were sure of a visit from him, to *chide* and to dine with her. *Swift.*

2. To drive with reproof.
Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,
Have *chid* me from the battle. *Shakespeare.*

3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your lying delay,
And fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your stay.
Dryden.
I *chid* the folly of my thoughtless haste;
For, the work perfected, the joy was past. *Prior.*

To CHIDE. *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to scold.
What had he to do to *chide* at me? *Shakespeare.*
Next morn, betimes, the bride was missing;
The mother scream'd, the father *chid*,
Where can this idle wench be hid? *Swift.*

2. To quarrel with.
The business of the state does him offence,
And he does *chide* with you. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make a noise.
My duty, &c.
As does a rock against the *chiding* flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours. *Shakespeare.*

CHI'DER. *n. f.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprover.
Not her that chides, Sir, at any hand, I pray.—
I love no *chiders*, Sir. *Shakespeare.*

CHIEF. *adj.* [*chef*, the head, Fr.]

1. Principal; most eminent; above the rest in any respect.
These were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's works. 1 *Kings.*
The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass. *Ezra.*
Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defends,
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amends.
Pope.

2. Eminent; extraordinary.
A froward man loweth strife, and whisperer separateth *chief* friends. *Proverbs.*

3. Capital; of the first order; that to which other parts are inferior, or subordinate.
I came to have a good general view of the apostle's main purpose in writing the epistle, and the *chief* branches of his discourse wherein he prosecuted it. *Locke.*

4. It is used by some writers with a superlative termination; but, I think, improperly: the comparative *chiefer* is never found.
We beseech you, bend you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son. *Shak.*
Doeg an Idomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen.
1 *Samuel.*
He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest* officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

CHIEF. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. A military commander; a leader of armies; a captain.
Is pain to them
Less pain, less to be fled? or thou than they
Less hardy to endure? courageous *chief*!
The first in flight from pain. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
After or before were never known
Such *chiefs*; as each an army seem'd alone. *Dryd.*
A wit's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*
A prudent *chief* not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array;
But with th' occasion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

2. In CHIEF, in law. *In capite*, by personal service.
All sums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in *chief*, or for the pardon of any such alienation already made without licence, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon.*
I shall be proud to hold my dependance on you in *chief*, as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire. *Dryden.*

3. In

3. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to ſignify ſomewhat like achievement; a mark of diſtinction.

Whate be the noſegays that ſhe dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chief*,
Their knottiſh ruſh-rings, and gilt roſemary?
Spenſer.

4. In heraldry.

The *chief* is ſo called of the French word *chef*, the head or upper part: this poſſeſſes the upper third part of the eſcutcheon. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHI'EFDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *chief*.] Sovereignty. Not in uſe.

Zephyrus being in love with Chloris, and coveting her to wife, gave her for a dowry the *chiefdom* and ſovereignty of all flowers and green herbs.
Spenſer's Kal. Gloſſ.

CHI'EFLESS. *adj.* [from *chief*.] Wanting a head; being without a leader.

And *Chriſt's* armies doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

CHI'EFLY. *adv.* [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

Any man who will conſider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it deſcribes, and what perſons; they are *chiefly* whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty. *Dryden.*

Thoſe parts of the kingdom, where the number and eſtates of the freeholders *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

CHI'EFRIE. *n. ſ.* [from *chief*.] A ſmall rent paid to the lord paramount.

They ſhall be well able to live upon thoſe lands, to yield her majeſty reaſonable *chiefrie*, and alſo give a competent maintenance unto the garriſons.
Spenſer's Ireland.

Would the reſerved rent at this day be any more than a fourth *chiefry*? *Swift.*

CHI'EFTAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *chief*, *n. ſ.* captain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

Then *Chriſtian*, for his fair's ſake,
(Then *captive* Humber name I was aught)
Unto the mighty ſtream him to betake,
Where he an end of battle and of life did make.
Fairy Queen.

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and abſolutely ſubdued all the lords and *chieftains* of the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

CHI'EVANCE. *n. ſ.* [probably from *achever aide*, Fr. purchaſe.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as diſcount. Now obſolete.

There were good laws againſt uſury, the baſtard uſe of money, and againſt unlawful *cheviſances* and exchanges, which is baſtard uſury. *Bacon.*

CHI'LBLAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*; ſo that *Temple* ſeems miſtaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to ſerve a purpoſe.] Sores made by froſt.

I remembered the cure of *chilblains* when I was a boy (which may be called the children's gout), by burning at the fire. *Temple.*

CHILD. *n. ſ.* in the plural CHILDREN. [cild, Sax.]

1. An infant, or very young perſon.

In age, to wiſh for youth is full as vain,
As for a youth to turn a *child* again. *Denham.*

We ſhould no more be kinder to one *child* than to another, than we are tender of one eye more than of the other. *L'Eſtrange*

The young lad muſt not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender *child*; though he then runs ten times leſs riſque than at ſixteen. *Locke.*

The ſtroke of death is nothing: *children* endure it, and the greateſt cowards find it no pain. *Wake.*

2. One in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent.

Where *children* have been expoſed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents preſence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a ſecret joy, or other alteration, thereupon. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

I ſhall ſee
The winged vengeance overtake ſuch *children*.
Shakeſpeare.

So unexhauſted her perfections were,
That for more *children* ſhe had more to ſpare. *Dryd.*

He, in a fruitful wife's embraces old,
A long increaſe of *children*'s children told. *Addiſ.*

3. The deſcendants of a man, how remote ſoever, are called *children*; as the *children* of Edom, the *children* of Iſrael.

4. In the language of ſcripture.

One weak in knowledge. *Iſaiah.* 1 *Corinth.*
Such as are young in grace. 1 *John.*
Such as are humble and docile. *Matthew.*

The *children* of light, the *children* of darkneſs; who follow light, who remain in darkneſs.

The elect, the bleſſed, are alſo called the *children* of God.

How is he numbered among the *children* of God, and his lot is among the ſaints! *Wiſdom.*

In the New Teſtament, believers are commonly called *children* of God.

Ye are all the *children* of God, by faith in Jeſus Chriſt. *Gal.* iii. 26. *Calmet.*

5. A girl child. Not in uſe.

Mercy on's, a barne, a very pretty barne!
A boy, or *child*, I wonder? *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Any thing the product or effect of another.

Mad ſir, this noble paſſion,
Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. *To be with* CHILD. To be pregnant.

If it muſt ſtand ſtill, let wives with *child*
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,
Leſt that their hopes prodigiouſly be croſt. *Shak.*

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

The ſpring, the ſummer,
The *childing* autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted liveries. *Shakeſpeare.*

As to *childing* women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in ſuch it begins with hæmorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBEARING. *participial ſubſtantive.* [from *child* and *bear*.] The act of bearing children.

To thee
Pains only in *childbearing* were foretold,
And, bringing forth, ſoon recompens'd with joy,
Fruit of thy womb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The timorous and irreſolute Sylvia has demurred till ſhe is paſt *childbearing*. *Addiſon.*

CHI'LDED. *n. ſ.* [from *child* and *bed*.] The ſtate of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower.
Bacon.

Pure, as when waſh'd from ſpot of *childbed* ſtain.
Paradiſe Regained.

Yet theſe, tho' poor, the pain of *childbed* bear.
Dryden.

Let no one be actually married, till ſhe hath the *childbed* pillows. *Spectator.*

Women in *childbed* are in the caſe of perſons wounded. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHI'LDBIRTH. *n. ſ.* [from *child* and *birth*.] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The mother of Pyrocles, after her *childbirth*, died. *Sidney.*

A kernel void of any taſte, but not ſo of virtue, eſpecially for women travailling in *childbirth*.
Carew's Survey.

In the whole ſex of women, God hath decreed the ſharpeſt pains of *childbirth*; to ſhew, that there is no ſtate exempt from ſorrow.
Taylor's Holy Living.

He to his wife, before the time aſſign'd
For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly ſpoke his mind.
Dryden.

CHI'LDED. *adj.* [from *child*.] Furniſhed with a child.

How light and portable my pain ſeems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow;
He *childed* as I father'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHI'LDERMAS DAY. [from *child* and *maſs*.] The day of the week throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the Holy Innocents is ſolemnized, which weak and ſuperſtitious perſons think an unlucky day.

To talk of hares, or ſuch uncouth things, proves as ominous to the fiſherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermas day* fell, doth to the mariner. *Carew.*

CHI'LDHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *child*; cilbhad, Sax.]

1. The ſtate of children; or, the time in which we are children: it includes infancy, but is continued to puberty.

Now I have ſtain'd the *childhood* of our joy
With blood, remov'd but little from our own.
Shakeſpeare.

The ſons of lords and gentlemen ſhould be trained up in learning from their *childhoods*.
Spenſer on Ireland.

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye
Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth. *Milton.*

The ſame authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the ſame, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our ſuperiours. *Rogers.*

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and *childhood* demand thin, copious, nouriſhing aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,
And roſe as *childhood* ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

CHI'LDISH. *adj.* [from *child*.]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; ſimple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almoſt *childiſh*: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Becoming only children; trifling; puerile.

Muſidorus being elder by three or four years, there was taken away the occaſion of *childiſh* contentions. *Sidney.*

The lion's whelps ſhe ſaw how he did beat,
And full in rugged arms withouten *childiſh* fear.
Spenſer.

When I was yet a child, no *childiſh* play
To me was pleaſing; all my mind was ſet
Serious to learn and know. *Paradiſe Regained.*

The fathers looked on the worſhip of images as the moſt ſilly and *childiſh* thing in the world.
Stillingfleet.

One that hath newly learn'd to ſpeak and go
Loves *childiſh* plays. *Ruſhworth.*

They have ſpoiled the walls with *childiſh* ſentences, that conſiſt often in a jingle of words.
Addiſon on Italy.

By converſation the *childiſh* humours of their younger days might be worn out.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

CHI'LDISHLY. *adv.* [from *childiſh*.] In a childiſh trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was ſpread, who had ſo raſhly and *childiſhly* ejected him. *Bacon.*

Some men are of excellent judgment in their own profeſſions, but *childiſhly* unſkilful in any thing beſides. *Hayward.*

CHI'LDISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *childiſh*.]

1. Puerility; triflingneſs.

The actions of *childiſhneſs*, and unfaſhionable carriage, time and age will of itſelf be ſure to reform. *Locke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the ſuperſtition, credulity, and *childiſhneſs* of the Roman catholick religion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Harmleſſneſs.

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy *childiſhneſs* will move him more
Than can our reaſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHI'LDLESS. *adj.* [from *child*.] Without children; without offſpring.

As thy ſword hath made women *childleſs*, ſo ſhall thy mother be *childleſs* among women.
1 *Samuel.*

A man ſhall ſee the nobleſt works and foundations have proceeded from *childleſs* men; which have ſought to expreſs the images of their minds, where thoſe of their bodies have failed: ſo the care of poſterity is moſt in them that have no poſterity. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Childleſs thou art, *childleſs* remain: ſo death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

She can give the reaſon why one died *childleſs*.
Spectator.

CHI'LDLIKE. *adj.* [from *child* and *like*.] Becoming or beſeeming a child.

Who can owe no leſs than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker.*

I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cheriſh'd by her *childlike* duty.
Shakeſpeare.

CHI'LIAD. *n. ſ.* [from χιλιας.] A thouſand; a collection or ſum containing a thouſand.

We make cycles and periods of years, as decads, centuries, *chiliads*, for the uſe of computation in hiſtory. *Holder.*

CHILIA'EDRON. *n. ſ.* [from χιλια.] A figure of a thouſand ſides.

In a man, who ſpeaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thouſand ſides, the idea of the figure may be very confuſed, though that of the number be very diſtinct. *Locke.*

CHILIFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *chile*.] That which makes chile.

Whether this be not effected by ſome way of corroſion, rather than any proper digeſtion, *chilifactive* mutation, or alimental converſion.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CHILIFA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *chile*.] That which has the quality of making chile.

We ſhould rather rely upon a *chilifactory* menſtruum, or digeſtive preparation drawn from ſpecies or individuals, whoſe ſtomachs peculiarly diſſolve lapideous bodies. *Brown.*

CHILIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *chile*.] The act of making chile.

Nor will we aſſent that iron is indigeſted in the ſtomach of the oſtriche; but we ſuſpect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendence to *chilification*, by the power of natural heat.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CHILL. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I ſave from nightly ill,
Of noiſome winds, and blaſting vapours *chill*. *Milt.*

2. Cold; having the ſenſation of cold; ſhivering with cold.

My heart and my *chill* veins freeze with deſpair.
Dryden.

3. Dull; not warm; not forward: as, a *chill* reception.

4. Depreſſed; dejected; diſcouraged.

5. Unaffectionate; cold of temper.

CHILL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Chilneſs; cold.

I very well know one to have a ſort of *chill* about his præcordia and head.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

To **CHILL.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet
So ſhrunk my ſinews, or ſo *chill'd* my veins,
But conſcious virtue in my breaſt remains. *Dryden.*

Heat burns his riſe, froſt *chills* his ſetting beams,
And vex the world with oppoſite extremes. *Creech.*

Each changing ſeaſon does its poiſon bring;
Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blaſt the ſpring.
Prior.

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor ſhrill
Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood.
Philips.

2. To depreſs; to deject; to diſcourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his ſpirits, and awakens terrors which he cannot bear.
Rogers.

3. To blaſt with cold.

The fruit, periſh on the ground,
Or ſoon decay, be ſtow'd immur'd and *chill'd*,
By winds the blaſted, or by lightning kill'd.
Blackmore.

CHI'LLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chilly*.] A ſenſation of ſhivering cold.

If the patient ſurvives three days, the acuteneſs of the pain abates, and a *chilneſs* or ſhivering is affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LLY. *adj.* [from *chill*.] Somewhat cold.

A *chilly* ſweat bedews
My ſhudd'ring limbs. *Philips.*

CHI'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chill*.] Coldneſs; want of warmth.

If you come out of the ſun ſuddenly into a ſhade, there followeth a *chilneſs* or ſhivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

The whilſt he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A gracious *chillneſs* ſeizes every part,
The veins ſtrait back the blood, and freezes the heart. *Dryden.*

CHIME. *n. ſ.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *n. ſ.* [The original of this word is doubtful. *Junius* and *Minſheu* ſuppoſe it corrupted from *cymbal*; *Skinner* from *gamme*, or *gamut*; *Hoſpeare* from *chronare*, to *call*, becauſe the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only ſoftened from *chime*, or *chorm*, an old word for the ſound of many voices, or inſtruments making a noiſe together.]

1. The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments.

Ha your ſhaggy thighs with beds,
That, as we do ſtrike a tune,
In our dance ſhall make a *chime*. *Ben Jonſon.*

The ſound
Of inſtruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard of harp and organ. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Love virtue, ſhe alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the ſphery *chime*. *Milton.*

2. The correſpondence of ſound.

Love firſt invented verſe, and form'd the rhime,
The motion meaſur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryd.*

3. The ſound of bells, not rung by ropes, but ſtruck with hammers. In this ſenſe it is always uſed in the plural, *chimes*.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shakeſp.*

4. The correſpondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their ſeveral degrees of ſimilitude; as in ſeveral proportions, one to another: in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reaſon is often drowned.
Grew's Coſmologia.

To **CHIME.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſound in harmony or conſonance.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,
Or bring the ſum of Gallia's loſs to rhime,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correſpond in relation or proportion.

Father and ſon, huſband and wife, and ſuch other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through cuſtom, do readily *chime*, and anſwer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only ſat quietly and heard his father rail'd at, but often *chimed* in with the diſcourſe.
Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.

4. To ſuit with; to agree.

Any ſect, whoſe reaſonings, interpretation, and language, I have been uſed to, will, of courſe, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, ſeem harſh, ſtrange, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting ſtrength to riſe, deſcend to rhime.
Smith.

To **CHIME.** *v. a.*

1. To move, or ſtrike, or cauſe to ſound harmonically, or with juſt conſonancy.

With lifted arms they order every blow,
And *chime* their ſounding hammers in a row:
With labour'd anvils Ætna groans below.
Dryden's Georgicks.

2. To ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA. *n. ſ.* [*Chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the exiſtence of the poetical Chimera, a monſter feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In ſhort, the force of dreams is of a piece,
Chimæra's all, or more or leſs. *Dryd. Perſ.*

No body joins the voice of a ſheep with the ſhape of a horſe, to be the combination of any real ſubſtance: unleſs he put a mind to it, to head with *chimæras*, and invent words with no ſignible words. *Locke.*

CHIME'RICAL. *adj.* [from *chimæra*.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantaſtically conceived; fantaſtick.

Notwithſtanding the inventions of this all, my may ſtand for a time in ſome meaſure: I cannot think that perſons of ſuch a *chimerical* exiſtence are proper objects in an epick poem. *Spectator.*

CHIME'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly; fantaſtically.

CHI'MINAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *chimin*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for paſſage through a foreſt. *Cowell.*

CHI'MNEY. *n. ſ.* [*cheminée*, French.]

1. The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe.

Chimnies with ſcorn rejecting ſmoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raiſed above the roof of the houſe, for conveyance of the ſmoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The fire-place.

The *chimney*
Is ſouth the chamber; and the chimneypiece,
Chaſte Dian bathing. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fire which the Chaldeans worſhipped for a god, is crept into every man's *chimney*.
Raleigh's Hiſtory.

Low offices, which ſome neighbours hardly think it worth ſtirring from their *chimney* ſides to obtain. *Swift on Sac. Teſt.*

CHI'MNEY-CORNER. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *corner*.] The fire-ſide; the ſeat on each end of the firegrate: uſually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet some old men
Tell stories of you in their *chimney-corner*. *Denham.*

CHI'MNEYPIECE. *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece of wood, or stone, that is set round the fire-place.

Polish and brighten the marble hearths and *chimneypieces* with a clout dipt in grease. *Swift.*

CHI'MNEYSWEEPER. *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *sweeper*.]

1. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot.

To look like her, are *chimneysweepers* black;
And since her time are colliers counted bright.
Shakespeare.

The little *chimneysweepers* skulks along,
And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng.
Gay.

Even lying Ned, the *chimneysweeper* of Savoy, and Tom the Portugal dustman, put in their claims. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is used proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all must,
As *chimneysweepers*, come to dust. *Shakespeare.*

CHIN. *n. s.* [cinne, Sax. *kinn*, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was waving her head, and thrusting out her *chin*. *Sidney.*

With his Amazonian *chin* he drove
The bristled lips before him. *Shakespeare.*

He rear'd his hairy head, which sunk again,
And, finding on his bottom, knock'd his *chin*.
Dryden.

CHI'NA. *n. s.* [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glass. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one easily vitrifies; the other resists a very strong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glass, they are completely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or small-pox, above them all,
And mistress of the field, the *China* ball. *Pope.*

Pox upon't, carry your plate and *china* together to the next frippet's basket. *Swift.*

CHI'NA ORANGE. *n. s.* [from *China* and *range*.] The sweet orange: brought originally from China.

Not many years hence the *China-orange* here produced in Portugal and Spain. *Mortimer's Husb.*

CHI'NA ROOT. *n. s.* [from *China* and *root*.] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHINCOUGH. *n. s.* [perhaps more properly *kincough*, from *kincken*, to pant, Dut. and *cough*.] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject.

The symptoms of a *chincough*, complicated with an intermitting fever. *Philos. on the Human Soul.*

CHINE. *n. s.* [*échine*, Fr. *schiena*, Ital. *spina*, Lat. *cein*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back in which the spine or back bone is found.

She strake him such a blow upon his *chine*, that she opened all his body. *Sidney.*

He presents her with the tusky head,
And *chine* with rising bristles roughly spread. *Dryd.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou sleep. *Shakespeare.*

He had killed eight fat hogs for this season, and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongst his neighbours. *Spectator.*

To CHINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into chines.

He that in his line did *chine* the long ribb'd Apennine. *Dryden.*

CHINK. *n. s.* [cinan, to gape, Sax.] A small aperture longwise; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thisbe did talk through the *chink* of a wall. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Plagues also have been raised by anointing the *chinks* of doors, and the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they so contract the *chink* of their larinx, as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Other inventions, false and absurd, that are like so many *chinks* and holes to discover the rottenness of the whole fabrick. *South.*

In vain she search'd each cranny of the house,
Each gaping *chink* impervious to a mouse. *Swift.*

To CHINK. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from the sound.] To shake so as to make a sound.

He *chinks* his purse, and takes the fear of fate
With ready quills the declaration. *Pope.*

To CHINK. *v. n.* To sound by striking each other.

Lord Strafford's money shines as bright, and *chinks* as well, as Squire Scrub's.
Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

When not a piece of wood on Martin's boards,
And Atwell's self was drown'd of all his hoards.
Swift.

CHI'NKY. *adj.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

Bid parlour flies the *chinky* hives with clay.
Dyer's Fleece.

Grimalkin, to complete his woe,
A [illegible] eye,
[illegible]
Sure ruin. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

CHINTZ. *n. s.* Cloth of cotton made in India and printed with colours.

Let chintz in rich disorder, as in Eve's bower, Wrap my confused limbs, and shade my lifeless face. *Pope.*

CHIOPPINE. *n. s.* [from *chapin*, Span.] A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

You lay ship on ground scarce lower than when I first you knew it, by the altitude of your *pumps*. *Sha.*

The woman with gauntlets, and yet walked always in *chioppines*. *Cowley.*

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from the Saxon ceapan, ceapan, to buy. *Gibson.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chop*.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a time.

His mangled Myrmidons,
Noseless, handless, hack't and *chipt*, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

To return to our statue in the block of marble, we see it sometimes only begun to be *chipped*; sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into a human figure. *Addison's Spectator.*

The critick strikes out all that is not just;
And 'tis ev'n so the butler *chips* his crust. *King.*

Industry
Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone.
Thomson.

CHIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chaff or *chips* forbiddeth. *Bacon.*

That *chip* made iron swift, not by natural power.
Taylor.

The straw was laid below;
Of *chips* and screwood was the second row.
Dryden's Fables.

2. A small piece, however made.

The manganese lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, spar, and *chips* of stone. *Woodward.*

CHI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *To chip*.] A fragment cut off.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The *chippings* and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Felton on the Classicks.*

CHIRA'GRICAL. *adj.* [from *chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

Chiragrical persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CHIRO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [χειρ, the hand, and γραφω, to write.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer's*, to be engrossed. *Bacon's Office of Alienations.*

CHIRO'GRAPHIST. *n. s.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] This word is used in the following passage, I think, improperly, for one that tells fortunes by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosophist*, or *chiromancer*.

Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the *chirographists* behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

CHIRO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] The art of writing.

CHI'ROMANCER. *n. s.* [See CHIROMANCY.] One that foretels future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle sort, who have not much to spare,
To *Chiromancers'* cheaper art repair,
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CHI'ROMANCY. *n. s.* [χειρ, the hand, and μαντις, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine of *chiromancy*, that spots in the top of the nails do signify things past; in the middle, things present; and at the bottom, events to come.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To CHIRP. *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up*. The Dutch have *circken*.] To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.

She *chirping* ran, he peeping flew away,
Till hard by them behind he and she did stay.
Sidney.

Came he right now to sing a raven's note;
And thinks he that the *chirping* of a wren
Can chase away the first conceived sound? *Shak.*

No *chirping* lark the welkin sheen invokes.
Gay's Pastorals.

The careful hen
Calls all her *chirping* family around.
Thomson's Spring.

To CHIRP. *v. a.* [This seems apparently corrupted from *cheer up*.] To make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a sin
To push on the *chirping* and moderate bottle.
Johnson.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes.
Pope.

CHIRP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The voice of birds or insects.

Winds over us whistled, flocks by us did bleat,
And chirp went the grasshopper under our feet.
Spectator.

CHI'RRER. *n. s.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

CHI'RRUP. *v. n.* [ceopian, Sax.] See CHIRP. To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRURGEON. *n. s.* [χειρουργὸς, from χεὶρ the hand, and ἔργον, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *surgeon*.

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not seeing his need of a *chirurgeon*.
South's Sermons.

CHIRU'RGERY. *n. s.* [from *chirurgeon*.] The art of curing by external applications. This is called *surgery*.

Genelia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sidney.*

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones.
Wiseman.

CHIRU'RGICAL. } *adj.* See CHIRURGICK. } GEAN.

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold.
Mortimer.

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, consisting in operations of the hand. This sense, though the first according to etymology, is now scarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments. *Wilkins.*

CHISEL. *n. s.* [*ciseau*, Fr. of *scisium*, Lat.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

What fine *chisel*
Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
Shakespeare.

There is such a winning fottness in the limbs, as if some *chisel* had shaved them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil.
Wotton's Architecture.

Imperfect shapes: in marble such are seen,
When the rude *chisel* does the man begin. *Dryden.*

CHI'SEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.

CHIT. *n. s.* [according to Dr. *Hickes*, from *kind*, Germ. child; perhaps from *petit*, little, Span.]

1. A child; a baby. Generally used of young persons in contempt.

These will appear such *chits* in story,
And will turn all politicks to jest. *Anonymous.*

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltsters.

Barley couched four days, will begin to shew the *chit* or spirt at the root-end.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

CHITCHAT. [from chick-pease.] In this sense it is seldom used.

CHI'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain:

Barley will *chitter* in seven hours after it has been thrown forth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHI'TTER-CHA'TTER. *n. s.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat*.] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chitchat* club. *Spectator.*

CHI'TTERLINGS. *n. s.* without singular. [from *schyter lingh*, Dut. *Minsheu*; from *kutzen*, Germ. *Skinner*.] The guts; the bowels. *Skinner.*

CHI'TTY. *adj.* [from *chit*.] Childish; like a baby.

CHI'VALROUS. *adj.* [from *chivalry*.] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. A word now out of use.

And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. *Fairy Q.*

CHI'VALRY. *n. s.* [*chevalerie*, Fr. knighthood, from *cheval*, a horse; as *eques* in Latin.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which, nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; as, valour, dexterity in arms.

Thou hast slain
The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry*. *Shakesp.*
I may speak it to my shame,
I have a truant been to *chivalry*. *Shakespeare.*

3. The general system of knighthood.

Solemnly he swore,
That, by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not cease till he reveng'd their wrongs.
Dryden.

4. An adventure; an exploit. Not now in use.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private *chivalries*. *Sidney.*

5. The body or order of knights.

And by his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shakespeare.*

6. In law.

Servitium militare, of the French *chevalier*; a tenure of land by knight's service. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other, and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feuda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parcelled out their lands, to receive for rents and services, as they thought good: and those services are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and *socage*. The one is martial and military; the other, clownish and rustick. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord: and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only of the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king, is properly called seigeantry; and is again divided into grand or petit, *i. e.* great or small. *Chivalry* that may hold of a common person, as well as of the king, is called scutagium.
Cowell.

7. It ought properly to be written *chevalry*. It is a word not much used, but in old poems or romances.

CHIVES. *n. s.* [*cives*, Fr. *Skinner*.]

1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers with seeds at the end.

The masculine or prolific seed contained in the *chives* or apices of the stamina. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A species of small onion. *Skinner.*

CHLOA'NTHE. *n. s.* [from χλόη, green.] The green-flicknels.

To CHOAK. See CHOKE.

CHOCOLATE. *n. s.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao tree.

The tree hath a rose flower, of a great number of petals, from whose empalement arises the pointal, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed; in which are contained several seeds, collected into an oblong heap, and set down, somewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in several places between the tropicks, and grows wild. See COCOA.
Miller.

2. The cake or mass, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao nut with other substances, to be dissolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were the first who brought *chocolate* into use in Europe, to promote the consumption of their cacao-nuts, achiot, and other drugs, which their West Indies furnish, and which enter the composition of *chocolate*. *Chambers.*

3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the best of all these exotick liquors: it oil seems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that froths below! *Pope.*

CHO'COLATE-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*chocolate* and *house*.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate.

Ever since that time, Leander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-house*. *Tatler.*

CHODE. [the old preterite from *chide*.] See CHIDE.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban.
Genesis.

CHOICE. *n. s.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of choosing; determination between different things proposed; election.

If you oblige me to decide to chuse,
The *choice* is made. For I must both refuse. *Dryden.*
Your elocution doth the style renown,
Gentle or sharp, according to the *choice*,
To laugh, to hiss, or to lash at vice. *Dryd. Persius.*

2. The power of choosing; election.

God, when there is not, unless the thing which we call so is in our power, that we might have refused it. If we consume the stanks, it choosetli not to do, because the nature thereof is such that it can do no other. *Hooker.*

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own *choice*, whether I will live to the world, or to myself. *L'Estrange.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no *choice*. Whereas, all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will.
Crew's Cosmologia Sacra.

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his *choice*.
Locke.

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction.

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms: it is pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*.
Bacon's Apophthegms.

4. The thing chosen; the thing taken, or approved, in preference to others.

Your *choice* is not so rich in birth as beauty;
That you might well enjoy her. *Shakespeare.*
Take to thee, from among the cherubim,
Thy *choice* of flaming warriours.
Milton's Paradise Lost.
Now, Mars, she said, let fame exalt her voice;
Nor let thy conquests only be her *choice*. *Prior.*

5. The

5. The beſt part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Pſalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly alſo expreſs. *Hooker.*

Thou art a mighty prince in the *choice* of our ſepulchres bury thy dead. *Genſis.*

Their riders, the flow'r and *choice*
Of many provinces, from bound to bound. *Milton.*

6. Several things propoſed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver *choice* of dauntleſs ſpirits
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakeſp.*

7. *To make* CHOICE *of.* To chooſe; to take from ſeveral things propoſed.

Wiſdom of what beſt'ſt approves *makes choice*,
Nor is leſs captive by the common voice. *Denham.*

CHOICE. *adj.* [*choiſi*, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having ſet before the king the *choiceſt* of wines and fruits, he told him the beſt part of his entertainment was to come. *Guardian.*

Turn, in a trea of folly toſs'd,
My *choiceſt* hour of life are loſt. *Swift.*

2. Chary; frugal; careful. Uſed of perſons.

He that is *choice* of his time, will alſo be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CHO'ICELESS. *adj.* [from *choice*.] Without the power of chooſing; without right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter of which the cylinder is made, nor the round volubile form of it, are any more imputable to that dead *conchylis* circular, than the firſt motion of it, and, therefore, it cannot be a fit reſemblance to ſhew the reaſonable motions of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

CHO'ICELY. *adv.* [from *choice*.]

1. Curiouſly; with exact choice.

A band of men,
Collected *choicely* from each county ſome. *Shak.*

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is *choicely* good. *Walton's Angler.*

CHO'ICENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *choice*.] Nicety; particular value.

Carry into the ſhade ſuch auriculas, ſeedling, or plants, as are for their *choiceneſs* reſerved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CHOIR. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. An aſſembly or band of ſingers.

They now adorn the *quire*
Of angels, who their ſongs admire. *Waller.*

2. The ſingers in divine worſhip.

The *choir*,
With all the choiceſt muſick of the kingdom,
Together ſung *Te Deum*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The part of the church where the choriſters or ſingers are placed.

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, fell off
A diſtance from her. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CHOKE. *v. a.* [aceocan. Sax. from ceoca, the *cheek* or *mouth*. According to *Minſheu*, from חנק; from whence, probably, the Spaniſh *ahogar*.]

1. To ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the paſſage of reſpiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue,
I'll *choke* myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

While you thunder'd, clouds of duſt did *choke*
Contending troops. *Waller.*

2. To ſtop up; to obſtruct; to block up a paſſage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,
Whoſe porticos were *chok'd* with the reſort.
Chapman.

They are at a continual expence to cleanſe the ports, and keep them from being *choked* up, by the help of ſeveral engines. *Addiſon on Italy.*

While pray'rs and tears his deſtin'd progreſs ſtay,
And crowds of mourners *choke* their ſov'reign's way. *Tickell.*

3. To hinder by obſtruction or confinement.

As two ſpent ſwimmers, that do cling together,
And *choke* their art. *Shakeſpeare.*

She cannot loſe her perfect pow'r to ſee,
Tho' miſts and clouds do *choke* her window-light.
Davies.

It ſeemeth the fire is ſo *choked*, as not to be able to remove the ſtone. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

You muſt make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greateſt; for elſe you will *choke* the ſpreading of the fruit.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

The fire, which *choak'd* in aſhes lay,
A load too heavy for his ſoul to move,
Was upward blown below, and breath'd away by love. *Dryden.*

4. To ſuppreſs.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propoſ'd
Choak'd the reſpect of likely peril fear'd. *Shakeſp.*

Chriſt, then freely of the ſin:
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor *choke* the ſtrong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To overpower.

And that which fell among thorns are they which, when they have heard, go forth, and are *choked* with cares, and riches, and pleaſures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *Luke.*

Not fruitful crop the ſickly fields return;
But oats and darnel *choke* the riſing corn.
Dryden's Paſt.

CHOKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A cant word.

CHOKE-PEAR. *n. ſ.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]

1. A rough, harſh, unpalatable pear.

2. Any aſperſion or ſarcaſm, by which another is put to ſilence. A low term.

Pardon me for going ſo low as to talk of giving *choke pears*. *Cleveland.*

CHO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *choke*]

1. One that chokes or ſuffocates another.

2. One that puts another to ſilence.

3. Any thing that cannot be anſwered.

CHO'KE-WEED. *n. ſ.* [*cynanchina*.] A plant.

CHO'KY. *adj.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of ſuffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES. *n. ſ.* [χολὴ, *bile*.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHO'LER. *n. ſ.* [*cholera*, Lat. from χολὴ.]

1. The bile.

Marchus Fidimus increaſes theſe proportions, adding two meaſures of pure *choler*.
Watton on Education.

There would be a main defect, if ſuch a feeding animal, and ſo ſubject unto diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for *choler*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. The humour which, by its ſuper-abundance, is ſuppoſed to produce iraſcibility.

It engenders *choler*, pl nteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did faſt,
Since, of ourſelves, ourſelves are cholerick,
Than feed it with ſuch over-roaſted fleſh.
Shakeſpeare.

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* ſtraight: he hath been uſed
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shakeſpeare.*

He, methinks, is no great ſcholar,
Who can miſtake deare for *choler*. *Prior.*

CHO'LERICK. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being ſo different in their tempers, the one *cholerick* and ſanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden.*

2. Angry; iraſcible: of perſons.

Bull, in the main, was an honeſt, plain-dealing fellow, *cholerick*, bold, and of a very unconfined temper. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Angry; offenſive: of words or actions.

There came in *cholerick* haſte towards me about ſeven or eight knights. *Sidney.*

Becanus threatens each all that read him, with a confident, or rather *cholerick*, ſpeech.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

CHO'LERICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cholerick*.] Anger; iraſcibility; peeviſhneſs.

To CHOOSE. *v. a.* I *cheſe*, I *have* [illegible] or *choſe*. [*choiſir*, Fr. *cerpan*, Sax. *kiezen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered; not to reject.

Did I *chooſe* him out of all the tribes of Iſrael to be my prieſt? 1 *Sam.* ii.

I may neither *chooſe* whom I would, nor refuſe whom I diſlike. *Shakeſp.*

If he ſhould offer to *chooſe*, and *chooſe* the right caſket, you ſhould refuſe to perform your father's will, if you ſhould refuſe to accept him. *Shakeſp.*

2. To take; not to refuſe.

Let us *chooſe* to us judgment; let us know among ourſelves what is good.

The will has ſtill ſo much freedom left as to enable it to *chooſe* any act in its kind good; as also to refuſe any act in its kind evil. *South's Sermons.*

3. To ſelect; to pick out of a number.

How much leſs ſhall I anſwer him, and chooſe out my words to reaſon with him?

4. To elect for eternal happineſs; to predeſtinate to life. A term of theology.

To CHOOSE. *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and ſignifies muſt neceſſarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity [illegible] things, their utter annihilation could not [illegible] follow.

Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate ſuit,
Convinced or ſupplied them, they cannot *chooſe*
But they muſt blab. *Shakeſpeare.*

When a favourite ſhall be raiſed upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *chooſe* but [illegible]

Threw down a golden apple in her way;
For all her haſte, ſhe could not *chooſe* but [illegible]

Thoſe who are perſuaded that they ſhall continue for ever, cannot *chooſe* but aſpire after a happineſs commenſurate to their duration.

CHO'OSER. *n. ſ.* [from *chooſe*.] He that has the power or office of chooſing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth ſhe;
Come cloſely in, be rul'd by me;
Each one may here a *chooſer* be,
For room you need not wreſtle. *Drayton.*

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooſer*.
Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.

This generality is not ſufficient to make a good *chooſer*, without a more particular contuition of his judgment. *Watts.*

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dut. *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What ſhall we do, if we perceive
Lord Haſtings will not yield to our complots?

——*Chop* off his head, man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Within theſe three days his head is to be [illegible] off. *Shakeſpeare.*

And where the cleaver *chops* the helſer's [illegible]
Thy breathing noſtril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly: with *up*.
You are for making a haſty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment like an hungry clown. *Dryden.*
Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfaſt, which the fox preſently *chopped up*. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To mince; to cut into ſmall pieces.
They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Micah.*
Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* ſtraw, mulch, and ſuch like. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
By dividing of them into chapters and verſes, they are ſo *chopped* and minced, and ſtand ſo broken and divided, that the common people take the verſes uſually for different aphoriſms. *Locke.*
4. To break into chinks.
I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chapt* hands had milked. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CHOP. *v. n.*
1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we ſay, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes ſuddenly.
If the body repercuſſing be near, and yet not ſo near as to make a concurrent echo, it *chopperh* with you upon the ſudden. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
2. To catch with the mouth.
Out of greedineſs to get both, he *chops* at the ſhadow, and loſes the ſubſtance. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To light or happen upon a thing ſuddenly: with *upon*.

To CHOP. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy.]
1. To purchaſe, generally by way of truck, to give one thing for another.
The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys not to hold but to ſell again, grindeth upon the ſeller and the buyer. *Bacon.*
2. To put one thing in the place of another.
Sets up communities and ſenſes,
To *chop* and change intelligence. *Hudibras.*
Affirm the Trigons *chopp'd* and chang'd,
The watry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudibras.*
We go on *chopping* and changing our friends as well as our horſes. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To bandy; to altercate, to return one thing or word for another.
Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himſelf into the handling of the cauſe anew, after the judge hath declared his ſentence. *Bacon.*
You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, till your ſkin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Eſtrange.*

CHOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A piece chopped off. See CHIP.
Sir William Capel compounded for ſeven hundred pounds; yet Empſon would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon.*
2. A ſmall piece of meat, commonly of mutton.
Old Croſs condemns all perſons to be ſops,
That can't regale themſelves with mutton *chops*. *King's Cook.*
3. A crack, or cleft.
Water will make wood to ſwell; as we ſee in the filling of the *chops* of boats, by laying them in water. *Bacon.*

CHOP-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [from *chop* and *houſe*.] A mean houſe of entertainment, where proviſion ready dreſſed is ſold.
I loſt my place at the *chop-houſe*, where every man eats in publick a meſs of broth, or *chop* of meat, in ſilence. *Spectator.*

CHO'PIN. *n. ſ.* [French.]
1. A French liquid meaſure, containing nearly a pint of Wincheſter.
2. A term uſed in Scotland for a quart of wine meaſure.

CHO'PPING. *participial adj.* [In this ſenſe, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by *Skinner* to ſignify *luſty*, from cap, Sax.; by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.
Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild
Would own the fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

CHOPPING-BLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *block*.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.
The ſtraight ſmooth elms are good for axle-trees, bearers, *chopping-blocks*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CHOPPING-KNIFE. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *knife*.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.
Here comes Dametas, with a ſword by his ſide, a foreſt-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Sidney.*

CHO'PPY. *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.
You ſeem to underſtand me,
But ſhut once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her ſkinny lips. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHOPS. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [corrupted probably from CHAPS, which ſee].
1. The mouth of a beaſt.
So ſoon as my *chops* begin to walk, your mouth be walking too, for company. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The mouth of a man, uſed in contempt.
He never ſhook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
Till he unſeam'd him from the nape to th' *chops*. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river, of a ſmith's vice.

CHO'RAL. *adj.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to, or compoſing a choir or concert.
All hands on deck by ſtring or golden wire
Temper'd to trembling, intermix'd with voice,
Choral or full. *Milton.*
Choral ſymphonies. *Milton.*
2. Singing in a choir.
And choral ſons, his ſung the ſecond day. *Addiſon.*

CHORD. *n. ſ.* [*chorda*, Lat.] When it ſignifies a rope or ſtring in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive ſignification is preſerved, the *h* is retained.
1. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.
Who mov'd
Their ſtops and *chords*, was ſeen, his volant touch
Inſtinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled and purſued tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*
2. [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtrings or chords; to ſtring.
What paſſion cannot muſick raiſe and quell!
When Jubal ſtruck the *chorded* ſhell,
His liſt'ning brethren ſtood around. *Dryden.*

CHORDE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] A contraction of the frœnum.

CHO'RION. *n. ſ.* [χωρίον, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHO'RISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *chorus*.]
1. A ſinger in cathedrals, uſually a ſinger of the lower order; a ſinging boy.
2. A ſinger in a concert. This ſenſe is, for the moſt part, confined to poetry.
And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praiſes of the Lord in lively notes;
The whiles, with hollow throats,
The *choriſters* the joyous anthem ſing. *Spenſer.*
The new-born phœnix takes his way;
Of any *choriſters* a numerous train
Attend his progreſs. *Dryden.*
The muſical voices and accents of the aerial *choriſters*. *Ray on the Creation.*

CHORO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [from χώρα, a region, and γράφω, to deſcribe.] He that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] Deſcriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.
I have added a *chorographical* deſcription of this terreſtrial paradiſe. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

CHOROGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *chorographical*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner deſcriptive of particular regions.

CHORO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] The art or practice of deſcribing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is leſs in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHO'RUS. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]
1. A number of ſingers; a concert.
The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a *chorus* of ſinging, afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*
Never did a more full and perfect *chorus* of human creatures join together with one mind of devotion. *Addiſon.*
In praiſe to moſt let every voice be join'd,
And fill the *chorus* that the whole mankind. *Pope.*
2. The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of a tragedy, and ſing their ſentiments between the acts.
For ſupply,
Admit me *chorus* to this hiſtory. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſong between the acts of a tragedy.
4. Verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

CHOSE. [the preter tenſe, and ſometimes the participle paſſive, from *To chooſe*.]
Our ſovereign here above the reſt might ſtand,
And here be *choſe* again to rule the land. *Dryden.*

CHO'SEN. [the participle paſſive from *To chooſe*.]
If king Lewis vouchſafe to furniſh us
With ſome few bands of *choſen* ſoldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coaſt. *Shak.*

CHOUGH. *n. ſ.* [ceo, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea ſide, like a jackdaw, but bigger.
In birds, kites and keſtrels have a reſemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and *chowghs*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And *chowghs* and daws, and ſuch republick birds. *Dryden.*

CHOULE. *n. ſ.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*.] The crop of a bird.
The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower ſide of the bill, and ſo deſcending by the throat, is a bag or ſachel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To

To CHOUSE. *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by *Skinner*, who tries to deduce it from the French *gosser*, to laugh at; or *joucher*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonick *kosen*, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impose upon.

Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er;
Pray give us leave to bibble you once more. *Dryd.*
From London they came, silly people to *chouse*,
Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geese and pullen are fetch'd,
And sows of sucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hudibras.*

CHOUSE. *n. s.* [from the verb. This word is derived by *Henshaw* from *kraus*, or *chiaus*, a messenger of the Turkish court; who, says he, is little better than a *fool*.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A foolish *chouse*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,
Apply himself to cunning men. *Hudibras.*

2. A trick or sham.

To CHO'WER. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Phillips.*

CHRISM. *n. s.* [χρῖσμα, an ointment.] Unguent, or unction: it is only applied to sacred ceremonies.

One act, never to be rejected, is not the thing that Christ commanded, denoted especially by unction or *chrism*, to wit, *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

CHRI'SOM. *n. s.* [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chrisom-cloth, a cloth anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were christened.

When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrysoms* and infants was greater. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To CHRI'STEN. *v. a.* [christnian, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where such evils as these reign, let us call the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. *Burnet.*

CHRI'STENDOM. *n. s.* [from *Christ* and *dom*.] The collective body of christianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of *christendom* most afflicted can best testify. *Hooker.*
And oldest and a better soldier, none
That *Christendom* gives out. *Shakespeare.*
His commutation is universally received over all *christendom*. *Holder on Time.*

CHRI'STENING. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity.

The queen was with great solemnity crowned at Westminster, about two years after the marriage; like an old *christening* that had stand long for godfathers. *Bacon.*

We shall insert the causes why the account of *christenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt.*

The day of the *christening* being come, the house was filled with gossips. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CHRI'STIAN. *n. s.* [*Christianus*, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ.

We *christians* have certainly the best and the holiest, the wisest and most reasonable, religion in the world. *Tillotson.*

CHRI'STIAN. *adj.* Professing the religion of Christ.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To *christian* intercessors. *Shakespeare.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME. *n. s.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.

CHRI'STIANISM. *n. s.* [*christianismus*, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.

2. The nations professing christianity.

CHRISTIA'NITY. *n. s.* [*chrétienté*, French.] The religion of christians.

God doth will that couples, which are married both infidels, if either party be converted into *christianity*, this should not make separation. *Hooker.*

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *christianity*. *Addison.*

To CHRI'STIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *christian*.] To make christian; to convert to christianity.

The principles of Platonick philosophy, as it is now *christianized*. *Dryden.*

CHRI'STIANLY. *adv.* [from *christian*.] Like a christian; as becomes one who professes the holy religion of Christ.

CHRI'STMAS. *n. s.* [from *Christ* and *mass*.] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church.

CHRISTMAS-BOX. *n. s.* [from *christmas* and *box*.] A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

When time comes round, a *Christmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year. *Gay's Trivia.*

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. *n. s.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'S-THORN. *n. s.* [So called, as *Skinner* fancies, because the thorns have some likeness to a cross.] A plant.

It hath long sharp spines: the flower has five leaves, in form of a rose: out of the flower cup, which is divided into several segments, rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a bonnet, having a shell almost globulous, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundish seed. This is by many person supposed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed. *Miller.*

CHROMA'TICK. *adj.* [χρῶμα, colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Relating to a certain species of ancient musick, now unknown.

It was observed, he never touched his lyre in such a truly *chromatick* and enharmonick manner. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CHRO'NICAL. } *adj.* [from χρόνος, time.]
CHRO'NICK. }

A *chronical* distemper is of length; as dropsies, asthmas, and the like. *Quincy.*

Of diseases some are *chronical*, and of long duration, as quartane agues, scurvy, whereto we deter the cure unto more advantageous seasons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The lady's use of these excellencies is to divert the old man when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* distemper. *Spectator.*

CHRO'NICLE. *n. s.* [*chronique*, Fr. from χρόνος, time.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;
For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfast. *Shakespeare.*

2. A history.

You lean too confidently on those Irish *chronicles*, which are most fabulous and forged. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If from the field I should return once more,
I and my sword will earn my *chronicle*. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

I am traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The *chronicles* of my doing. *Shakespeare.*

I give up to historians the generals and heroes which crowd their annals, together with those which you are to produce for the British *chronicle*. *Dryden.*

To CHRO'NICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to *chronicle* times than to search into reformation of abuses in the realm. *Spenser.*

2. To register; to record.

For now the Devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shakesp.*
Love is your master, for he masters you;
And he that is so yoked by a fool,
Methinks, should not be *chronicled* for wise. *Shak.*
I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two days
I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and sung in woful ballad. *Congreve.*

CHRO'NICLER. *n. s.* [from *chronicle*.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gan to *chronicles*, and by them stand
Godey first ruthuk poets of each land. *Donne.*

2. A historian; one that keeps up the memory of things past.

I do herein rely upon these bards, or Irish *chronicklers*. *Spenser.*

This custom was held by the druids and bards of our ancient Britons, and of latter times by the Irish *chronicklers*, called rimers. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

CHRO'NOGRAM. *n. s.* [χρόνος, time, and γράφω, to write.] An inscription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:

Gloria Iusque *Deo* læCLorVM in læCVIs funto.

A *chronogrammatical* verse, which includes not only this year, 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years further, until the year 2867. *Howel.*

CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *chronogram*.] Belonging to a chronogram. See the last example.

CHRONOGRA'MMATIST. *n. s.* [from *chronogram*.] A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man in England for being an excellent philosopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatist*. *Addison.*

CHRONO'LOGER. *n. s.* [χρόνος, time, and λογος, doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time, or of ranging past events according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themselves about most great epochas. *Holder on Time.*

CHRONOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of some times and things past, without confining myself to the exactness of years. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CHRONOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *chronological*.] In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology;

nology; according to the exact ſeries of time.

CHRONO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [See CHRONOLOGER.] One that ſtudies or explains time; one that ranges paſt events according to the order of time; a chronologer.

According to theſe *chronologiſts*, the prophecy of the Rabin, that the world ſhould laſt but ſix thouſand years, has been long diſproved. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All that learned noiſe and duſt of the *chronologi?* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Education.*

CHRONO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time; as the revolution of the ſun and moon; and of computing time paſt, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the meaſure of the year not being ſo perfectly known to the ancients, rendred it very difficult for them to tranſmit a true *chronology* to ſucceeding ages. *Holder on Time.*

Where I allude to the cuſtoms of the Greeks, I believe I may be juſtified by the ſtricteſt *chronology*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an hiſtorian. *Pope.*

CHRONO'METER. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time.

According to obſervation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet, at its firſt diſcharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half ſeconds. *Derham.*

CHRY'SALIS. *n. ſ.* [from χρύσος, gold, becauſe of the golden colour in the nymphæ of ſome inſects.] A term uſed by ſome naturaliſts for aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*

CHRY'SOLITE. *n. ſ.* [χρύσος, gold, and λίθος, a ſtone.] A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow. *Woodward.*

Such another world,
Of one intire and perfect *chryſolite*,
I'd not have ſold her for. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

If metal, part ſeem gold, part vulgar clear:
If ſtone, carbuncle moſt, or *chryſolite*.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

CHRYSO'PRASUS. *n. ſ.* [χρύσος, gold, and *praſinus*, green.] A precious ſtone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chryſopraſus*. *Rev.*

CHUB. *n. ſ.* [from *cop*, a great head. *Skinner.*] A river fiſh. The chevin.

The *chub* is in prime from Midſummer to Chriſtmas, but beſt in winter. He is full of ſmall bones: he eats wateriſh; not firm, but lean and taſteleſs: nevertheleſs he may be ſo dreſſed as to make him very good meat. *Walton's Angler.*

CHU'BBED. *adj.* [from *chub*.] Big headed like a chub.

To CHUCK. *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the ſound that it expreſſes; or perhaps corrupted from *chick*.] To make a noiſe like a hen when ſhe calls her chickens.

To CHUCK. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, ſo as to make the mouth ſtrike together.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a ſmile, and cry, Ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Congreve.*

CHUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He mane the *chuck* four or five times, that people uſe to make to chickens when they call them. *Temple.*

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promiſe.——What promiſe, *chuck*?
Shakſpear.

3. A ſudden ſmall noiſe.

CHUCK-FARTHING. *n. ſ.* [*chuck* and *farthing*.] A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

He loſt his money at *chuck-farthing*, ſhuffle-cap, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*ſchaecken*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulſively.

What tale ſhall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him *chuckle* though 'tis beſtow'd ſo well.
Dryden.

She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She *chuckled* when a bawd was carted. *Prior.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck*.]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am ſure, and if theſe birds are within diſtance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden.*

2. To cocker; to fondle.

Your confeſſor, that parcel of holy guts and garbage, he muſt *chuckle* you, and mean you.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

CHU'FT. *n. ſ.* [probably from *To chew*.] An old word, as it ſeems, for forced meat.

Another *chuft*, which are likewiſe minced meat, inſtead of butter and fat, it were good to moiſten them partly with cream, or almond or piſtachio milk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CHUFF. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain derivation: perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *kwf*, Welſh, a ſtock.] A coarſe, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang you, gobbel'd knaves, are you undone?
No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your ſtore were here.
Shakſpear.

A lean gaunt miſer is in this the rather to be choſen, becauſe he will ſooner have hugged his bag to the lair. *L'Eſtr.*

CHU'FFILY. *adv.* [from *chuffy*.] Surlily; churliſhly.

I am anſwered *chuffily*. *Congreve.*

CHU'FFINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownſhneſs; ſurlineſs.

CHU'FFY. *adj.* [from *chuff*.] Blunt; ſurly; fat.

CHUM. *n. ſ.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow: a term uſed in the univerſities.

CHUMP. *n. ſ.* A thick heavy piece of wood, leſs than a block.

When one is battered, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themſelves with another. *Mexon.*

CHURCH. *n. ſ.* [circe, Sax. κυριακὸν.]

1. The collective body of chriſtians, uſually termed the catholick church.

The *church*, being a ſupernatural ſociety, doth differ from natural ſocieties in this; that the perſons unto whom we aſſociate ourſelves in the one, are men, ſimply conſidered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men. *Hooker.*

2. The body of chriſtians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worſhip.

The *church* is a religious aſſembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and ſometimes the ſame word means a ſynod of biſhops, or of preſbyters; and in ſome places it is the pope and a general council. *Watts's Logick.*

3. The place which chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God.

It comprehends the whole *church*, viz. the name or body of the *church*, together with the chancel, which is even included under the word *church*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

That *churches* were conſecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name itſelf doth ſufficiently ſhew: *church* doth ſignify no other thing than the Lord's houſe. *Hooker.*

Tho' you untie the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the *churches*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. It is uſed frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical authority.

To CHURCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church after any ſignal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE. *n. ſ.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feaſt, commemorative of the dedication of the church.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the pariſh are yearly choſen to be wardens, who make collection among the pariſhioners of what proviſion they pleaſe to beſtow. *Carew.*

CHURCH-FURNITURE. *n. ſ.* The things which men officiate at divine ſervice.

Their ſuperſtitious reverence of the place, touching the *furniture* of altars, wax-candles, and veſtments uſed in publick prayer. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. *n. ſ.* Eccleſiaſtical power; ſpiritual juriſdiction.

In the point of *church-authority*, I have ſtated all the bulls Grammes alleged. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH-BURIAL. *n. ſ.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The biſhop here ſome of ſcorn that all chriſtians ſhould not have *church-burial*, according to the uſage and cuſtom of the place. *Abbot's Preface.*

CHURCH-BUILDER. *n. ſ.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or biſhops in thoſe days were *church-founders*, the ſolemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itſelf either vain or ſuperſtitious. *Hooker.*

CHURCHMAN. *n. ſ.* [*church* and *man*.]

1. An eccleſiaſtick; a clergyman; one that miniſters in ſacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourſelf. *Bacon.*

A very laborious work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been ſo long neglected, and that was ſo ill ſuited by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*. *Clarendon.*

Patience in want, and poverty of mind,
Theſe make of church and *churchmen* he deſign'd,
And living taught, and dying left behind.
Dryden's Fables.

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *n. ſ.* [See WARDEN.] Officers yearly choſen, by the conſent of the miniſter and pariſhioners, according to the cuſtom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and ſuch things as belong to both; and to obſerve the behaviour of the pariſhioners, for ſuch faults as appertain to the juriſdiction or cenſure of the eccleſiaſtical

tical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish. *Cowell.*

There should likewise *church-wardens*, of the gravest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England. *Spenser.*

Our *church-wardens*
Fleet on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

CHURCHYARD. *n. s.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost afraid to stand alone
Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure. *Shakspeare.*

In *churchyards* where they bury much, the earth will consume the corps in far shorter time than other earth will. *Bacon.*

No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd,
Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's *churchyard*. *Pope.*

CHURL. *n. s.* [ceorl, Sax. *carl*, in German, is strong, rusticks being always observed to be strong bodied.]

1. A rustick; a countryman; a labourer.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work or use any hard labour, which he saith is the use of a peasant or *churl*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

One of the baser sort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his sooth, answered confidently, that his lord commanded him. *Stanyhurst's State of Ireland.*

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw
All the power this charm doth owe. *Shakspeare.*

For me this night couch the infernal maid prepare
The country *churl* to mischief, hate, and wars. *Dryden.*

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man.

A very courtly rarely comes, but either he gets it in full-blood. *Sanvy.*

3. A miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy wretch.

Put in, I see, both beer lies merciless and
O'ercloys and drinks all, and leave no friendly drop
To help the needful! *Shakspeare.*

CHU'RLISH. *adj.* [from *churl.*]

1. Rude; brutal, harsh; austere; sour; merciless, unkind; uncivil.

A pair of melting soothers often some call tears,
Thine at their proper sense no tears the tender'd. *Shakspeare.*

The interruption of their *churlish* drums
Cuts off more circumstance; they are at hand
To prove, or to begin. *Shakspeare.*

A young lady desired her lover's consent. The answer was courtish enough: He'd never marry his daughter to a brute. *L'Estrange.*

He the pasture of *churlish* beasts
Preferr'd to keeping on her breast. *Waller.*

2. Selfish; avaricious.

The man was *churlish* and evil in his doings. *1 Samuel.*

This sullen *churlish* thief
Had all his mind plac'd upon Molly's beef. *King.*

3. [Of things] Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be emission of spirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churlish*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The Cornish were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churlish*, and that would sooner break than bow. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very *churlish* blue clay. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Vexatious; obstructive.

Will you again unknit
This *churlish* knot of all abhorred war? *Shakesp.*

Spain found the war so *churlish* and longsome, as they found they should consume themselves in an endless war. *Bacon.*

Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no *churlish* rub says nay. *Crashaw.*

CHU'RLISHLY. *adv.* [from *churlish.*] Rudely; brutally.

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did *churlishly* put over the son for a reward of the service of his fire. *Howel.*

CHU'RLISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *churlish*; cyrlirchyrrye, Saxon.] Brutality; ruggedness of manner.

Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courteous woman. *Eccles.* xlii. 14.

In the *churlishness* of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in this world. *L'Estrange.*

CHURME. *n. s.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon cyrme, a clamour or noise; as to *churre* is to coo as a turtle.] A confused sound; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower, with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon.*

CHURN. *n. s.* [properly *chern*, from *kern*, Dutch; cepene, Sax.] The vessel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and separated from the serous part of the milk.

Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the *churn*. *Gay's Pastorals.*

To CHURN. *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he spoke not; but
Like a full-acorn'd boar, a *churning* on,
Cried Oh. *Shakspeare.*

Froth fills his chaps; he sends a grunting sound,
And part he *churns*, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden.*

Churn'd in his teeth the foamy venom rolls. *Addison.*

The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices, and in the action of the solid parts, *churning* them together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter. *Proverbs.*

You may try the force of imagination, upon observing the coming of butter after the *churning*. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

CHU'RWORM. *n. s.* [from cyrpan, Sax.] An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fanericket. *Skinner. Phillips.*

To CHUSE. See *To* CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* mass, it has the state of drink not ripened by fermentation. *Fever on the Human Body.*

CHYLE. *n. s.* [χύλος.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
The leven'd mass to milky *chyle* converts. *Blackmore.*

The *chyle* cannot pass through the smallest vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIFA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *chyle.*] The act or process of making chyle in the body.

Drinking excessively during the time of *chylification*, stops perspiration. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *chylus*, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK. *adj.* [χύλος and ποιέω.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the *chylopoetick* organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'LOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Consisting of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'MICAL. CHY'MICK. } *adj.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]

1. Made by chymistry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chymick* gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical preparations. *Watts.*

2. Relating to chymistry.

Methinks already, from this *chymick* flame,
I see a city of more precious mold. *Dryden.*

With *chymick* art exalts the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

CHY'MIC. *n. s.* A chymist. Obsolete.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, seem to have resolved it into nobler ure. an art now utterly lost, or perchance kept up by a few *chymics*. *Wotton.*

CHY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *chymical.*] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST. *n. s* [See CHYMISTRY.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.

The starving *chymist*, in his golden views
Supremely blest. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

CHY'MISTRY. *n. s.* [derived by some from χυμός, juice, or χέω, to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kema*, black. According to the supposed etymology, it is written with *y* or *e*.]

An art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy or medicine. *Boerhaave.*

Operations of *chymistry*, fall short of vital forces; no chymist can make milk or blood of grass. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CIBA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, food.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

CI'BOL. *n. s.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A small sort of onion used in sallads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *l* is not pronounced.

Cibules, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mortimer.*

CI'CATRICE. CI'CATRIX. } *n. s.* [*cicatrix*, Latin.

1. The scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio, with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. *Shakesp.*

2. A mark; an impression: so used by *Shakespeare* less properly.

Lean but upon a rush,
The *cicatrice* and capable impressure
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakespeare.*

CICATRI'SANT. *n. s.* [from *cicatrice.*] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *cicatrice.*] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cicatrice.*]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein burſted, or corroded in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the motion and coughing of the lungs tearing the gap wider, and hindering the consolidation and *cicatrization* of the vein. *Harvey.*

2. The

2. The ſtate of being healed, or ſkinned over.

The firſt ſtage of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is called digeſtion: the ſecond, or the filling up with fleſh, incarnation; and the laſt, or ſkinning over, *cicatrization*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To CI'CATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*]

1. To apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and ſkin them over. *Quincy.*

2. To heal and induce the ſkin over a ſore.

We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a ſmooth cicatrix. *Wiſeman on Tumours.*

CI'CELY. *n. ſ.* [*myrrhis.*] A ſort of herb.

CICHORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of ſuccory.

Diuretick evacuate the lacteum; as all acid diuretick, and the teſtaceous and bitter *cichoraceous* plants. *Floyer.*

CICH-PEASE. *n. ſ.* [*cicer.*] A plant.

To CI'CURATE. *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Lat.] To tame; to reclaim from wildneſs; to make tame and tractable.

Poiſons may yet retain ſome portion of their natures; yet are ſo refracted, *cicurated*, and ſubdued, as not to make good their deſtructive malignities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CICURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cicurate.*] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildneſs.

This holds not only in domeſtick and manſuete birds, for them it might be the effect of *cicuration* or inſtitution, but in the wild. *Ray on the Creation.*

CI'DER. *n. ſ.* [*cidre*, Fr. *ſidra*, Ital. *ſicera*, Lat. σικερα, שכר]

1. All kind of ſtrong liquors, except wine. This ſenſe is now wholly obſolete.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits preſſed.

We had alſo drink, wholeſome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleaſing and refreſhing drink. *Bacon.*

3. The juice of apples expreſſed and fermented. This is now the ſenſe.

To the utmoſt bounds of this
Wide univerſe Saturian *cider* born,
Shall pleaſe all taſtes, and triumph o'er the vine. *Phillips.*

CI'DERIST. *n. ſ.* [from *cider.*] A maker of cider.

When the *ciderиſts* have taken care for the beſt fruit, and ordered them after the beſt manner they could, yet hath their cider generally proved pale, ſharp, and ill taſted. *Mortimer.*

CI'DERKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *cider.*]

A low word uſed for the liquor made of the murk or groſs matter of apples, after the cider is preſſed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infuſing for about forty-eight hours. *Phillips's World of Words.*

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and ſupplies the place of ſmall beer. *Mortimer.*

CIELING. *n. ſ.* See CEILING.

CIERGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A candle carried in proceſſions.

CI'LIARY. *adj.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* proceſſes, or rather the ligament, obſerved in the inſide of the ſclerotick tunicles of the eye, do ſerve inſtead of a muſcle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on the Creation.*

CILICIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair, that is, made of ſome texture of that hair; a coarſe garment, a *cilicious* or [illegible] habit, ſuitable to the auſterity of his life. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CIMA'R. See SIMAR.

CIME'LIARCH. *n. ſ.* [from κειμηλιαρχης.] The chief keeper of plate, veſtments, and things of value, belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Dict.*

CI'METER. *n. ſ.* [*cimitarra*, Span. and Portug. from *chimeteir*, Turkiſh. *Bluteau's Portugueſe Dictionary.*] A ſort of ſword uſed by the Turks, ſhort, heavy, and recurvated, or bent backward. This word is ſometimes erroneouſly ſpelt *ſcimitar*, and *ſcymiter*; as in the following examples.

By this *ſcimitar*,
That ſlew the ſophy and a Perſian prince,
That won three fields of ſultan Solyman. *Shakeſp.*
Our armours now may ruſt, our idle *ſcymiters*
Hang by our ſides for ornament, not uſe. *Dryden.*

CI'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*cinctura*, Lat.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whoſe cloak and *cincture*
Hold out this tempeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Columbus found th' American ſo girt
With feather'd *cincture*, naked elſe, and wild. *Milton.*
He binds the ſacred *cincture* round his breaſt. *Pope.*

2. An incloſure.

The court and priſon being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. [In architecture.] A ring or liſt at the top and bottom of the ſhaft of a column; ſeparating the ſhaft at one end from the baſe, at the other from the capital. It is ſuppoſed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently uſed to ſtrengthen and preſerve the primitive wood columns. *Chambers*

CI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*cendre*, Fr. from *cineres*, Lat.]

1. A maſs ignited and quenched, without being reduced to aſhes.

I ſhould make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to *cinders* burn up modeſty,
Did but I ſpeak thy deeds! *Shakeſpeare.*
There is in ſmiths *cinders*, by ſome adhetion of iron, ſometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown.*
So ſnow on Ætna does unmelted lie,
Whoſe rolling flames and fcatter'd *cinders* fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

It from adown th' imperial chair
The fat upon a *cinder* drops,
To ſtinking ſmoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*

CINDER-WENCH. } *n. ſ.* [*cinder* and *wench*
CINDER-WOMAN. } *man*] A woman whoſe trade is to rake in heaps of aſhes for cinders.

'Tis under ſo much buſineſs and buſh laid,
To find it out 's the *cinder-woman* a trade.
Fleay on Satire.
She had above five hundred ſuits of fine cloaths, and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench*.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.
In the black form of *cinder-wench* ſhe came,
When love, the hour, the place had baniſh'd ſhame. *Gay.*

CINERA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to aſhes. A term of chymiſtry.

CINERI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*cinericius*, Lat.] Having the form or ſtate of aſhes.

The nerves ariſe from the glands of the *cineritious* part of the brain, and are terminated in all parts of the body. *Cheyne.*

CINE'RULENT. *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] Full of aſhes. *Dict.*

CI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horſe. *Dict.*

CI'NNABAR. *n. ſ.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quickſilver is drawn, and conſiſts partly of a mercurial, and partly of a ſulphureo-ochreous matter. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſils.*

The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of ſulphur, compoſe *cinnabar*. *Newton's Opt.*

CINNABAR *of Antimony*, is made of mercury, ſulphur, and crude antimony.

CI'NNAMON. *n. ſ.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon. Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the olive, both as to ſubſtance and colour. The fruit reſembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the ſmell nor taſte of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the ſmell of which is agreeable in candles. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. *Chamb.*

Let Araby extol her happy coaſt
Her *cinnamon* and ſweet amomum boaſt.
Dryden's Fables.

CINNAMON *Water* is made by diſtilling the bark, firſt infuſed in barley water, in ſpirit of wine or white wine. *Chamb.*

CINQUE *n. ſ.* [French.] A five. It is uſed in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.

CINQUE-FOIL. *n. ſ.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *n. ſ.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a meaſure, and a *cinque-pace*. The firſt two high and haſty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaſtical, the wedding, mannerly and modeſt, as a meaſure full of ſtate and gravity, and then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque pace* faſter and faſter, till he finiſh into his grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *n. ſ.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]

Thoſe havens that lie towards France, and that uſe have been thought by our kings to be ſo lie, as ought moſt vigilantly to be obſerved againſt invaſion. In which reſpect, the places where they are lie are a ſpecial government or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque ports*, and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular juriſdiction, their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and ſending out writs in his own name. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rumney, and Hithe; ſome of which, as the number exceeds five, muſt either be added to the firſt inſtitution by ſome later grant, or accounted as appendants to ſome of the reſt. *Cowell.*

They, that bear
The cloth of ſtate above her, are four barons
Of the *cinque ports*. *Shakeſpeare.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *adj.* Having five ſpots.

On her left breaſt
A mole, *cinque ſpotted*, like the crimſon drops
I' th' bottom of a cowſlip. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'ON. *n. ſ.* [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, French.]

1. A ſprout; a ſhoot from a plant.

We have reaſon to cool our raging motions, our carnal ſtings, our unbitted luſts; whereof I take this, that you call love, to be a ſect or *cion*. *Shak.*

The ſtately Caledonian oak, newly ſettled in his triumphant throne, begirt with *cions* of his own royal ſtem. *Howel.*

2. The ſhoot engrafted or inſerted on a ſtock.

The *cion* over-ruleth the ſtock; and the ſtock is but paſſive, and giveth aliment, but no motion, to the graft. *Bacon.*

CI'PHER. *n. ſ.* [*chifre*, Fr. *zifra*, Ital. *cifra*, low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted; a figure.
2. An arithmetical mark, which, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To find the faults, whoſe fine ſtands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation or tranſlation. *Bacon.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures paſs for real ſums, ſo names paſs for things. *South.*

3. An intertexture of letters engraved uſually on boxes or plate.

Troy ſtand in burniſh'd gold; and o'er the thrones,
ARMS AND THE MAN in golden *ciphers* ſhone. *Pope.*

Some mingling ſtir the melted tar, and ſome
Deep on the new ſhorn vagrant's heaving brow
To ſtamp the maſter's *cipher* ready ſtand. *Thomſon.*

4. A character in general.

In forſeeing times this wiſdom began to be well ſtored with *ciphers* and characters, and letter bearing the form of creatures. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

5. A ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

The rude, as long liv'd as the elements,
Into new words, or new-made forms. *Donne.*

He was glad to command me to play at London, and ſend me over all his letters, and I was furniſhed with more ſeveral *ciphers*, in ordinary uſe. *Dryden.*

To CI'PHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe arithmetick.

You have been a long time about it, you can *cipher* and keep books, you never made a worſe year and ſink. *Shakeſp.*

To CI'PHER. *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

In the margent of money, which were not to be read on *ciphered* characters ſuch, &c. *Hayward.*

To CI'RCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle; to compaſs round, or turn round. *Bailey.*

CIRCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*circinatio*, Lat.] An orbicular motion, a turning round; a meaſuring with the compaſſes. *Bailey.*

CI'RCLE. *n. ſ.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidiſtant from a common centre.

Any thing that moves round about in a *circle*, in leſs time than our ideas are wont to ſucceed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but ſeems to be a perfect intire *circle* of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle* in motion. *Locke.*

By a *circle* I underſtand not here perfect geometrical *circle*, but any circular figure, whoſe length is equal to its breadth, and which, as to ſenſe, may ſeem circular. *Newton's Opticks.*

Then a deeper ſtill,
In *circle* following *circle*, gathers round
To cloſe the face of things. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. The ſpace included in a circular line.
3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that ſitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. *Iſaiah.*

4. Compaſs; incloſure.

A great magician,
Obſcured in the *circle* of the foreſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. An aſſembly ſurrounding the principal perſon.

To have a box where eunuchs ſing,
And, foremoſt in the *circle*, eye a king. *Pope's Horace.*

6. A company; an aſſembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of beauties that are diſpoſed among the boxes. *Addiſon.*

Ever ſince that time, Lilander viſits in every *circle*. *Tatler.*

7. Any ſeries ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be fruit trees in hot countries, which have bloſſoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almoſt all the year, ſucceeding one another; but this *circle* of ripening cannot be but in ſucculent plants, and hot countries. *Bacon.*

Thus in a *circle* runs the peaſant's pain,
And the year rolls within itſelf again. *Dryd. Virg.*

8. An inconcluſive form of argument, in which the foregoing propoſition is proved by the following, and the following propoſition inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies deſcend by gravity, and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body deſcends, is an impertinent *circle*, and teacheth nothing. *Glanville's Sceptiſ.*

That fallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the premiſſes in a ſyllogiſm is queſtioned and oppoſed, and we intend to prove it by the concluſion. *Watts's Logick.*

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Ha' he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or ſemicircle,
Or direct parallel? You muſt challenge him.
Elizabeth Queen of Corinth.

10. CIRCLES *of the German Empire.* Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be preſent at diets. They are in number ten. *Trevoux.*

To CI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords, that were appointed to *circle* the hall, had ſome days before planted themſelves in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other ſuns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To incloſe; to ſurround.

What deem ye great Ulyſſes did,
Have ſtrip'd and bound, and made the boughs bow
On his own branche, that ſo oft *circled* mine
Whoſe *circling* ſhadows king have fought to ſleep in? *Southerne.*

While thoſe fond arms, thus *circling* you, may prove
More heavy chains than thoſe of hopeleſs love. *Prior.*

Unſeen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkneſs *circled* and an aweful cloud. *Pope.*

3. *To* CIRCLE *in.* To confine; to keep together.

We term thoſe things dry which have a conſiſtence within themſelves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the ſtop or hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them in. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CI'RCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

The well fraught bowl
Circles inceſſant; whilſt the humble cell
With quivering laugh and rural jeſts reſounds. *Philips.*

Now the *circling* years diſcloſe
The day predeſtin'd to reward his woes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CI'RCLED. *adj.* [from *circle*.] Having the form of a circle; round.

Th' inconſtant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shak.*

CI'RCLET. *n. ſ.* [from *circle*.] A circle; an orb: properly a little circle.

Then take repaſt, till Heſperus diſplay'd
His golden *circlet* in the weſtern ſhade. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

CI'RCLING. *participial adj.* [from *To circle*.] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he ſurveys, and well might, where he ſtood
So high above the *circling* canopy
Of night's extended ſhade. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

CI'RCUIT. *n. ſ.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

There are four moons alſo perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical *circuit* round the ſun. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The ſpace incloſed in a circle.

He led me up
A woody mountain, whoſe high top was plain,
A *circuit* wide incloſ'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Space; extent; meaſured by travelling round.

He attributeth unto it ſmallneſs, in reſpect of *circuit*. *Hooker.*

The lake of Bolſena is reckoned one-and-twenty miles in *circuit*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.

And this fell tempeſt ſhall not ceaſe to rage,
Until the golden *circuit* on my head
Like the fury of this mad-bred flaw. *Shak.*

5. The viſitations of the judges for holding aſſiſes.

The *circuit*, in former times, went but round about the pale, as the circuit of the cynoſura about the pole. *Davies.*

6. The tract of country viſited by the judges.
7. Long deduction of reaſon.

Up into the watch tower get,
And ſee all things deſpoil'd of fallacies;
Thou ſhalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By *circuit* or collections to diſcern. *Donne.*

CIRCUIT *of action.* [In law.] Is a longer courſe of proceeding to recover the thing ſued for than is needful. *Cowell.*

To CI'RCUIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unleſs
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting*. *Philips.*

CIRCUITE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *circuit*.] One that travels a circuit.

Like your fellow *circuiteer*, the ſun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope.*

CIRCUI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*circuitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.
2. Compaſs; maze of argument.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in ſhow, though not in deed, repugnant one to another, requireth more ſharpneſs of wit, more intricate *circuitions* of diſcourſe, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULAR. *adj.* [*circularis*, Latin.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumſcribed by a circle.

The frame thereof ſeem'd partly *circular*,
And part triangular. *Fairy Queen.*

He firſt incloſ'd for liſts a level ground;
The form was *circular*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Nero's port, compoſed of huge moles running round it in a kind of *circular* figure. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Succeſſive in order; always returning.

From whence th' innumerable race of things
By *circular* ſucceſſive order ſprings. *Ruſhworth.*

3. Vulgate

1. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.
Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

4. Ending in itself: used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it.
One of Cartes's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing, seems to be too *circular* to safely build upon, for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God. *Baxter's Reflect. on Learning.*

5. CIRCULAR *Letter.* A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair; as in the convocation of assemblies.

6. CIRCULAR *Lines.* Such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector.

7. CIRCULAR *Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *circular.*] A circular form.
The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equanimity in motion, continually succeeding each other, so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity*. *Brown.*

CI'RCULARLY. *adv.* [from *circular.*]

1. In form of a circle.
The internal form of it consists of several regions, involving one another like orbs about the same centre; or of the several elements call *circularly* about each other. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion.
Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow,
Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost.
Dryden.
Every body, moved *circularly* about any centre, recedes, or endeavours to recede, from that centre of its motion. *Ray.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. n.* [from *circulus.*]

1. To move in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a constant course.
If our lives motions theirs must imitate,
Our knowledge like our blood must *circulate*.
Davies.
Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the universe *circulates* without any intervention or repose. *L'Estrange.*

2. To be dispersed.
As the mints of calumny are perpetually at work, a great number of curious invention, issued out from time to time, grew current among the party, and *circulate* through the whole kingdom. *Addison.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. a.* To put about.
In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home; no publick debts contracted. *Swift.*

CIRCULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *circulate.*]

1. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.
What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation* of the blood, unknown till the last age? *Burnet's Theory.*
As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state.
As for the sins of peace, thou hast brought upon us the miseries of war; so for the sins of war, thou seest fit to deny us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries. *K. Charles.*
God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual *circulation* of human things.
Swift on Modern Education.

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.
When the apostle saith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the Son of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the Son of man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in these two speeches, that mutual *circulation* before mentioned. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULATORY. *n. s.* [from *circulate.*] A chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CI'RCULATORY. *adj.* [from *circulate.*] Circulatory Letters are the same with CIRCULAR *Letters.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY. *n. s.* [from *circumambient.*] The act of encompassing.
Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface it encircleth or the *circumambiency* which conformeth it. *Brown.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENT. *adj.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing.
The *circumambient* cold works towards the sides of the vessel, like the frozen region, cooling and condensing of it. *Bacon.*

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE. *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about. *Dict.*

To CIRCUMCI'SE. *v. a* [*circumcido*, Lat.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.
They come to *circumcise* the circle. *Luke.*
One is alarmed at the mastiffs of the wings, in arming to strengthen their fretted parts by a reinforcement from the *circumcised*. *Swift.*

CIRCUMCI'SION. *n. s.* [from *circumcise.*] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.
They left a race behind
Like to the first for *circumcision*.
From Canaan, but by *circumcision*. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMDU'CT. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify: a term of civil law.
Acts of parliament may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the wisdom and discretion of the judges, as also by the consent of the parties themselves, before the judge has pronounced and given sentence.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

CIRCUMDU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *circumduct.*]

1. Nullification; cancellation.
The *circumduction* may be considered, though the defendant should not appear, and the defendant must be cited, as a *circumduct* requires.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

2. A leading about.
By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker.*

CIRCUMFERENCE. *n. s.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.
Extend thus far thy bounds,
This be thy just *circumference*, O world! *Milton.*
Because the hero is the centre of the main action, all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryden.*
Fire, moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle.
So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
That shook heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd. *Milton.*
He first inclos'd for lists a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile around.
Dryden's Fables.

3. The external part of an orbicular body.
The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue.
Newton's Opticks.

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.
His ponderous shield, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

To CIRCU'MFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular space. Not proper.
Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, or *circumference* by its surface; but diffused at indeterminate distances.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR. *n. s.* [from *circumfero*, Lat. to carry about.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, consisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket. *Chambers.*

CI'RCUMFLEX. *n. s.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave.
The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a treble tone, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of the other. *Holder.*

CIRCU'MFLUENCE. *n. s.* [from *circumfluent.*] An inclosure of waters

CIRCU'MFLUENT. *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing.
From the Paphian race,
Whose bosom clad *circumfluent* waves embrace,
A dreary tribe, and industrious fate.
Pope's Odyssey.

CIRCU'MFLUOUS. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters.
He the world
Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide
Crystalline ocean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Laertes' son, girt with *circumfluous* tides.
Pope's Odyssey.

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Latin.] Wandering from house to house: as, a *circumforaneous* fiddler, one that plays at doors.

To CIRCUMFU'SE. *v. a.* [*circumfusus*, Lat.] To pour round; to spread every way.
Men see better, when their eyes are against the sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring sun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfused* is enough for the perception. *Bacon's Natural History.*
His army, *circumfus'd* on either wing. *Milton.*
Earth, with her nether ocean *circumfus'd*,
Their pleasant dwelling-house. *Milton.*
This nymph the God Cephisus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd*.
Addison's Ovid.

CIRCUMFU'SILE. *adj.* [*circum* and *fusilis*, Lat.] That which may be poured or spread round any thing.
Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold.
Pope's Odyssey.

CIRCUM-

CIRCUMFU'SION. *n. s.* [from *circumfuse.*] The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

To CIRCU'MGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round.

All the glands of the body be congeries of various sorts of vessels curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray on the Creation.*

CIRCUMGYRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *circumgyrate.*] The act of running round.

The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, from his first being put into such a *circumgyration.* *Cheyne.*

CIRCUMJA'CENT. *adj.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every side.

CIRCUMI'TION. *n. f.* [from *circumeo*, *circumitum*, Lat.] The act of going round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMLIGA'TION. *n. f.* [*circumligo*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding round.
2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION. *n. f.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.

Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without *circumlocution.* *Dryden.*

I must pursue this plain Biblical way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, [illegible] *circumlocution.* *Swift.*

2. The use of indirect expressions.

Cast people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of [illegible] and *circumlocution.* *L'Estrange.*

CIRCUMMU'RED. *adj.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummured* with bricks. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [from *circumnavigate.*] That which may be sailed round.

The being of Antipodes, the habitableness of the torrid zone, and the encompassing the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable.* *Ray on the Creation.*

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION. *n. f.* [from *circumnavigate.*] The act of sailing round.

What he says concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGATOR. *n. f.* One that sails round.

CIRCUMPLICA'TION. *n. f.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every side.
2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR. *adj.* [from *circum* and *polar.*] Stars near the North pole, which move round it, and never set in the Northern latitudes, are said to be *circumpolar stars.*

CIRCUMPOSI'TION. *n. f.* [from *circum* and *position.*] The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your season for *circumposition*, by tiles or baskets of earth. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *n. f.* [*circumrasio*, Latin.] The act of shaving or paring round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMROTA'TION. *n. f.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel; circumvolution; circumgyration.
2. The state of being whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Lat.]

1. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries.
2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus
With honour and with fortune is return'd;
From whence he *circumscribed* with his sword,
And brought to yoke the enemies of Rome.
Shakespeare.

Therefore must his choice be *circumscribed*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body
Whereof he's head. *Shakspeare.*

He form'd the pow'rs of heav'n
Such as he pleas'd, and *circumscrib'd* them being!
Milton.

The action great, yet *circumscribed* by time;
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhime. *Dryd.*

The external circumstances which do accompany men's acts, are those which do *circumscribe* and limit them. *Stillingfleet.*

You are above
The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex.
Southern.

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION. *n. f.* [*circumscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affect a regular figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unhoused free condition
Put into *circumscription* and confine. *Shakespeare.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *circumscribe.*] Inclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones irregular, and not limited by their external forms: such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle stone, properly called the figure. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSPE'CT. *adj.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides.

None are for me,
That look into me with consid'rate eyes:
High reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect.*
Shakespeare.

Men of their own nature *circumspect* and wise, but at the time discountenanced and discontent. *Haywood.*

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and *circumspect*, to keep himself from being imposed upon. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *circumspect.*] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of care and *circumspection* in the first impressions. *Clarendon.*

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,
But with sly *circumspection.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*circumspicio*, *circumspectum*, Lat.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No less alike the politick and wise,
All sly slow things, with *circumspective* eyes. *Pope.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *circumspective.*] Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watchfully.

CI'RCUMSPECTLY. *adv.* [from *circumspect.*] With watchfulness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent suffrages of a thousand eyes, who never examined the thing so carefully and *circumspectly.* *Ray on the Creation.*

CI'RCUMSPECTNESS. *n. f.* [from *circumspect.*] Caution; vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces *circumspectness* on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security. *Wotton.*

CI'RCUMSTANCE. *n. f.* [*circumstantia*, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance.

When men are ingenious in picking out circumstances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon's Essays.*

Our confessing or concealing persecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumstances* of time, place, and person. *South.*

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave,
By *circumstance*, but to acquit myself. *Shakespeare.*

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

Sense outside knows, the soul thro' all things sees;
Sense, *circumstance*; she doth the substance view.
Davies.

4. Incident; event: generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

He defended Carlisle with very remarkable *circumstances* of courage, industry, and patience. *Clarendon.*

The sculptor had in his thoughts the Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history. *Addison.*

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which must terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempest. *Addis. Spect.*

5. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty; as, good or ill *circumstances.*

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances.* *Bacon.*

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world. *Bentley.*

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To CI'RCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

To worthiest things,
Virtue, wit, beauty, fortune, now I see,
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings;
And such as they are *circumstanc'd*, they be. *Donne.*

CI'RCUMSTANT. *adj.* [*circumstans*, Lat.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumstant* bodies. *Digby on the Soul.*

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not essential.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it *circumstantial* branches, which
Distinction would be rich in. *Shakespeare.*

This jurisdiction in the essentials of it, is as old as christianity; and those *circumstantial* additions

of ſecular encouragement, chriſtian princes thought neceſſary. *South.*

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from paganiſm in the *circumſtantials*, before one that differs from it in the eſſentials? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Incidental; happening by chance; caſual.

Virtue's but anguiſh, when 'tis ſeveral,
No occaſion wak'd, and *circumſtantial*. *Donne.*

3. Full of ſmall events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumſtantial* recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied queſtions about his own. *Prior's Dedic.*

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *circumſtantial*.] The appendage of circumſtances; the ſtate of any thing as modified by circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *circumſtantial*.]

1. According to circumſtance; not eſſentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumſtantially* different. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumſtance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumſtantially*. *Broome.*

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumſtance*.]

1. To place in particular circumſtances; to inveſt with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwiſe *circumſtantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it wills freely. *Bramhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely ſuperiour, and the beſt *circumſtantiated* imaginable, are for the ſucceſſion of Hanover. *Swift.*

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To incloſe round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvallate*.]

1. The art or act of caſting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar firſt acquainted himſelf with mathematical learning, he practiſed all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the ſiege of a town in Livonia. *Watts.*

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place beſieged.

This gave riſe to thoſe ſtupendous *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up by ſea and land. *Howel.*

CIRCUMVE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*circumvectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of carrying round.
2. The ſtate of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impoſe upon; to delude.

He, fearing to be betrayed or *circumvented* by his own brother, fled to Barbaroſſa. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

As his malice is vigilant, he reſteth not to *circumvent* the ſons of the firſt deceived. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Should man
To be *circumvented* thus by fraud. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Obſtinately bent
To die undaunted, and to *circumvent*. *Dryden.*

CIRCUMVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvent*.]

1. Fraud; impoſture; cheat; deluſion.

The inequality of the match between him and the ſubtleſt of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention*: there muſt be a wiſdom from above to over-reach this helliſh wiſdom. *South.*

If he is in the city, he muſt avoid haranguing againſt *circumvention* in commerce. *Collier of Popularity.*

2. Prevention; pre-occupation. This ſenſe is now out of uſe.

Whatever hath been thought on in this ſtate,
That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome
Had *circumvention*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CIRCUMVE'ST. *v. a.* [*circumveſtio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this baſe the earth did'ſt firmly found,
And mad'ſt the deep to *circumveſt* it round. *Weſton.*

CIRCUMVOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round; to put into a circular motion.

Could ſolid orbs be accommodated to phænomena, yet to aſcribe each ſphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphiloſophical. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

CIRCUMVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.
2. The ſtate of being rolled round.

The twiſting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The thing rolled round another.

Conſider the obliquity or cloſeneſs of theſe *circumvolutions*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the inſtrument. *Wilkins.*

CIRCUS. } *n. ſ.* [*circus*, Latin.] An open
CI'RQUE. } ſpace or area for ſports, with ſeats round for the ſpectators.

A pleaſant valley, like one of thoſe *circuſes*, wherein great cities ſomewhere doth give a pleaſant ſpectacle of running horſes. *Sidney.*

The one was about the *cirque* of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain. *Stanihurſt.*

See the *cirque* fill'd with unpillar'd temples riſe,
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber chunk'd with ſeas. *Pope.*

CIST. *n. ſ.* [*ciſta*, Latin.] A caſe; a tegument commonly uſed in medicinal language for the coat or incloſure of a tumour.

CI'STED. *adj.* [from *ciſt*.] Incloſed in a ciſt, or bag.

CI'STERN. *n. ſ.* [*ciſterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domeſtick uſes.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own *ciſtern*, that muſt relieve him. *South.*

2. A reſervoir; an incloſed fountain.

Had no part as kindly ſtaid behind
In the wide *ciſterns* of the lakes confin'd,
Did not the ſprings and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderneſs of ſand. *Blackmore.*

3. Any receptacle or repoſitory of water.

So half my Egypt were ſubmerg'd, and made
A *ciſtern* for ſcal'd ſnakes. *Shakeſpeare.*

But there's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuouſneſs: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The *ciſtern* of my luſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'STUS. n. ſ. [Lat.] The name of a plant. The ſame with rockroſe.

CIT. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill ſenſe; a pert low townſman; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to ſhow what different things
The *cits* or clowns are from the courts of kings. *Johnſon.*

Study your race, or the ſoil of your family will dwindle into *cits* or ſquires, or run up into wits or madmen. *Tatler.*

Barnard, thou art a *cit*, with all thy worth;
But Bug and D—l, their honours, and ſo forth. *Pope.*

CI'TADEL. *n. ſ.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortreſs; a caſtle, or place of arms, in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjuſt means, ſo unjuſtly he kept it; by force of ſtranger ſoldiers in *citadels*, the neſts of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sidney.*

I'll to my charge, the *citadel* repair. *Dryden.*

CI'TAL. *n. ſ.* [from *cite*.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a bluſhing *cital* of himſelf,
And chid his truant youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.
3. Quotation; citation.

CITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

1. The calling a perſon before the judge, for the ſake of trying the cauſe of action commenced againſt him. *Ayliffe's Parer.*
2. Quotation; the adduction of any paſſage from another author; or of another man's words.
3. The paſſage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letter-writer cannot read theſe *citations* without bluſhing, after the change he has advanced. *Addiſon.*

View the principles in their original authors, and not in the *citations* of thoſe who would confute them. *Watts.*

4. Enumeration; mention.

Theſe crabs effect a conſumption and mark to this iſland: there remains a *citation* of ſuch as may produce it in any country. *Howel, on Languages.*

CI'TATORY. *adj.* [from *To cite*.] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place to which he cannot come with ſafety, he may freely diſobey, though an appeal be inhibited in the uſual *citatory* way. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To ſummon to anſwer in a court.

He hold a court, and when
She oft was *cited* by them, but appear'd not. *Shak.*

Forthwith the *cited* dead,
Of all paſt ages, to the general doom
Shall haſten. *Milton.*

The power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to ſummon.

I ſpeak to you, Sir Thurio;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it. *Shakeſp.*

Thus ſad experience *cites* me to reveal,
And what I dictate is from what I feel. *Prior.*

3. To quote.

Demonſtrations in ſcripture may not otherwiſe be ſhewed than by *citing* them out of the ſcripture. *Hooker.*

That paſſage of Plato, which I *cited* before. *Burton.*

In baniſhment he wrote thoſe verſes, which I *cite* from his letters. *Dryden.*

CI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *cite*.]

1. One who cites into a court.
2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I muſt deſire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his editions too. *Atterbury.*

CITE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from *cit*.] A city woman. A word peculiar to *Dryden*.

Cits and *citeſſes* raiſe a joyful ſtrain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign. *Dryden.*

CI'THERN. *n. ſ.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp; a muſical inſtrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with ſongs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals. *Mede.*

CI'TIZEN.

CI'TIZEN. *n. f.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, Fr.]
1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a slave.
All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen. *Raleigh's History.*
2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.
When he speaks not like a *citizen*,
You find him like a soldier. *Shakespeare.*
3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.
Far from noisy Rome secure he lives,
And one more *citizen* to Sibyl gives. *Dryden.*

CI'TIZEN. *adj.* [This is only in *Shakespeare.*] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanness.
So sick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not so *citizen* a wanton, as
To seem to die ere sick. *Shakespeare.*

CI'TRINE. *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow.
The butterfly, papilio major, has its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long streaks and spots. *Grew.*
By *citrine* urine of a thicker consistence, the saltness of phlegm is known. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CI'TRINE. *n. f.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.]
A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned to call it *citrine*, and cut stones for rings out of it, which are mistaken for topazes. *Hill on Fossils.*

CI'TRON-TREE. *n. f.* [from *citrus*, Lat.]
It hath broad dark leaves, like those of the laurel. The flowers consist of many leaves, expanded like a rose. The fruit becomes an oblong, thick, fleshy fruit, very full of juice. Genoa is the great nursery for these trees. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in Florence called *cetrum*, that the single fruits are sold at Florence for two shillings each. *Miller.*
May the fan
With *citron* groves adorn a distant soil. *Addison.*

CI'TRON-WATER. *n. f.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.
Like *citron-waters* matrons cheeks inflame. *Pope.*

CI'TRUL. *n. f.* The same with *pumpion*, so named from its yellow colour.

CI'TY. *n. f.* [*cité*, French; *civitas*, Lat.]
1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.
Men seek safety from number better united, and from walls and fortifications, the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many: this is the original of *cities*. *Temple.*
City, in a strict sense, means the houses inclosed within the walls: in a larger sense, it reaches to all the suburbs. *Watts.*
2. [In the English law.] A town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church. *Cowell.*
3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.
What is the *city* but the people?——
——True, the people are the *city*. *Shakespeare.*
I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems disgracious in the *city*'s eye. *Shakesp.*

CI'TY. *adj.*
1. Relating to the city.
His enforcement of the *city* wives. *Shakespeare.*
He, I accuse,
The *city* ports by this hath entered. *Shakespeare.*
2. Resembling the manners of the citizens.
Make not a *city* feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first cut. *Shakespeare.*

CI'VET. *n. f.* [*civette*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic, signifying *scent.*] A perfume from the civet-cat.
The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal not unlike our cat. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Brasil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of grease, in a bag under its tail, between the anus, and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. *Trevoux.*
Civet is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shakespeare.*
Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as *civet* and musk, and, as some think, ambergrease. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CI'VICK. *adj.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.
With equal rays immortal Tully shone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns,
And the great father of his country owns. *Pope.*

CI'VIL. *adj.* [*civilis*, Lat.]
1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.
God give them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their commonweal to be governed by any other laws than his own. *Hooker.*
Part such as appertain
To *civil* justice; part, religious rites
Of sacrifice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is, your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation. *Sprat.*
2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.
Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power. *Taylor.*
3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.
For rudest minds with harmony were caught,
And *civil* life was by the muses taught. *Roscommon.*
4. Not foreign; intestine.
From a *civil* war God of his mercy defend us, as that which is most desperate of all others. *Bacon to Villiers.*
5. Not ecclesiastical; as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil*.
6. Not natural; as, a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural, death.
7. Not military; as, the *civil* magistrate's authority is obstructed by war.
8. Not criminal; as, this is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution.
9. Civilized; not barbarous.
England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew *civil*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
10. Complaisant; civilized; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.
I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew *civil* at her song. *Shakesp.*
He was *civil* and well-natured, never refusing to teach another. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
And all these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where *civil* speech and soft persuasion hung! *Prior.*
11. Grave; sober; not gay or shewy.
Thus night oft see me in thy pale career,
Till *civil* suited morn appear. *Milton's Poems.*
12. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, *civil* law.
No woman had it, but a *civil* doctor. *Shakesp.*

CIVI'LIAN. *n. f.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.
The professors of that law, called *civilians*, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
A depending kingdom is a term of art unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

CIVILISA'TION. *n. f.* [from *civil.*] A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. *Harris.*

CIVI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *civil.*]
1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilized.
The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity. *Spenser.*
Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies on Ireland.*
Wherefoe'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learning, and *civility* were spread.
Denham's Poems.
2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.
Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress?
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in *civility* thou seem'st so empty? *Shakesp.*
He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon.*
I should be kept from a publication, did not what your *civility* calls a request, your gratitude command. *Swift.*
We, in point of *civility*, yield to others in our own houses. *Swift.*
3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.
Love taught him shame; and shame, with love at strife,
Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden.*

To CI'VILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil.*] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.
We found the graces and the muses forth
To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*
Musæus first, then Orpheus, *civilize*
Mankind, and give the world their deities. *Denham.*
Amongst those who are counted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place. *Locke.*
Osiris, or Bacchus, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years. *Arbuthnot.*

CI'VILIZER. *n. f.* [from *civilize.*] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility.
The *civilizers!*—the disturbers say;
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind! *Philips's Briton.*

CI'VILLY. *adv.* [from *civil.*]
1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally.
Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing (for this is *civilly* to live), or should manage community of life, it is not possible. *Hooker.*
2. Not criminally.
That accusation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. *Ayliffe.*
3. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.
I will act *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden's Epistle to his Kinsman.*

I would have had Almeria and Osmyn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so. *Collier of the Stage.*

He thought them folks that lost their way,
And ask'd them *civilly* to stay. *Prior.*

Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Size. *n. s.* [perhaps from *incisa*, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain magnitude.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form: often written *size*.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other *size* or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the *size* and figure which they have. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

Clack. *n. s.* [*klatchen*, Germ. to rattle, to make a noise.]

1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise: generally used in contempt for the tongue.

But still his tongue ran on,
And with its everlasting *clack*
Set all men's ears upon the rack. *Hudibras.*

Fancy flows in, and muse flies high;
He knows not when my *clack* will lie. *Prior.*

2. *The* Clack *of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the *clack* how justly it will sound.
Betterton.

To Clack. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make a chinking noise.
2. To let the tongue run.

To Clack. *v. a.* As to *clack wool*, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it to weigh less, and so yield the less custom to the king. *Cowell.*

Clad. part. pret. [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, seems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or some such word, like *kleeden*, Dutch.] Clothed; invested; garbed.

So oft in feasts with costly changes *clad*,
To crammed maws a spratt new stomach brings.
Sidney.

He hath *clad* himself with a new garment.
1 Kings.

Beyond
The flow'ry dale of Sibma, *clad* with vine. *Milton.*

Their prayers *clad*
With incense, where the golden altar fum'd
By their great intercessor. *Milton.*

But virtue too, as well as vice, is *clad*
In flesh and blood. *Waller.*

To her the weeping heav'ns become serene;
For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryd.*

The courtiers were all most magnificently *clad*.
Swift.

To **Claim.** *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it.
Locke.

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*,
As most the greatest, the most lasting name. *Congreve.*

Claim. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

Yes, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,
May them make all the *claim* that Arthur did.
Shakespeare.

Forbidden thyself: The [illegible] name
Left others, and their [illegible] *Dryden.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse the least, by submitting to a master who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another who hath already revived several *claims* upon him? *Swift.*

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

Either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty, as these. *Locke.*

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own; as *claim* by charter, *claim* by descent. *Cowell.*

4. The phrases are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim*.

The king of Prussia *lays* in his *claim* for Neuf-Châtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addison on Italy.*

If God, by positive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unless God ordained. *Locke.*

Claimable. *adj.* [from *claim*.] That which may be demanded as due.

Claimant. *n. s.* [from *claim*.] He that demands any thing, as unjustly detained by another.

Claimer. *n. s.* [from *claim*.] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjustly withheld from him.

Clair-obscure. *n. s.* See Clare-obscure.

To **Clamber.** *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber*, *clamber*.] To climb with difficulty, as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare.*

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then. *Shak.*

The men there do, not without some difficulty, *clamber* up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. *Ray.*

They were forced to *clamber* over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of so many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To **Clamm.** *v. a.* [in some provinces, to *cleam*; from clæman, Saxon, to glue together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themselves till there was no getting out again. *L'Estrange.*

The sprigs were all daubed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken. *L'Estrange.*

Clamminess. *n. s.* [from *clammy*.] Viscosity; viscidity; tenacity; ropiness.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glue. *Moxon.*

Clammy. *adj.* [from *clamm*.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive; ropy.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, have an apperite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves. *Bacon.*

Neither the brain nor spirits can conserve motion: the former is of such a *clammy* consistence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Aghast he wak'd, and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread.
Dryden.

Joyful thou'lt see
The *clammy* surface all o'er-strown with tribes
Of greedy insects. *Philips.*

There is an unctuous *clammy* vapour that arises from the sum of grapes, when they lie mashed together in the vat, which puts out a light when dipped into it. *Addison on Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, *clammy* sweats, paleness, and at last a total cessation of pain, are signs of a gangrene and approaching death.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

Clamorous. *adj.* [from *clamour*.] Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.

It is no sufficient argument to say, that, in urging these ceremonies, none are so *clamorous* as papists, and they whom papists suborn. *Hooker.*

He kiss'd her lips
With such a *clamorous* smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare.*

At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were strangely *clam'rous* in the frighted fields.
Shakespeare.

With the *clamorous* report of war
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shakespeare.*

Then various elements against thee join'd,
In one more various animal combin'd,
And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of busy human kind.
Pope.

A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, instruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous*.
Swift.

Clamour. *n. s.* [*clamor*, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can vent *clamour* from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou dost evil. *Shakespeare.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for justice. *King Charles.*

The maid
Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd,
And weeping follow me, as thou dost now,
With idle *clamours* of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes, but less fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boist'rous *clamours* cease,
That with submissive murmurs glides in peace.
Addison.

To Cla'mour. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obscure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night.
Shakespeare.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner: for that is to *clamour* counsels, not to inform them. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to mean, actively, to stop from noise.

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more.
Shakespeare.

Clamp. *n. s.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.
2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a *clamp* of bricks of sixteen thousand, they allow seven ton of coals. *Mortimer's Husb.*

To Clamp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board cross the grain, the first board is *clamped*. Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped* to preserve them from warping. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Clan. *n. s.* [probably of Scottish original; *klaan*, in the Highlands, signifies *children*.]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their several *clans*,
Swarm populous, unnumber'd. *Milton.*

Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal descents and *clans* as well as other families. *Dryden.*

2. A body or sect of persons, in a sense of contempt.

Partridge, and the rest of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any single particular. *Swift.*

Cla'ngular.

CLA'NCULAR. *adj.* [*clancularius*, Latin.] Clandeſtine; ſecret; private; concealed; obſcure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all ſupplies from our luſts, and not by any ſecret reſerved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDE'STINE. *adj.* [*clandeſtinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private: in an ill ſenſe.

Tho' nitrous tempeſts, and *clandeſtine* death,
Fill'd the deep caves and num'rous vaults beneath. *Blackmore.*

CLANDE'STINELY. *adv.* [from *clandeſtine.*] Secretly; privately; in private; in ſecret.

There have been two printed papers *clandeſtinely* ſpread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

CLANG. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe.

With ſuch a horrid *clang*
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and ſmould'ring clouds outbreak. *Milton.*

An iſland ſalt and bare
The haunt of ſeals and orcs, and ſea-mews *clang.* *Milton.*

What *clangs* were heard in German ſkies afar,
Of arms and armies ruſhing to the war! *Dryden.*

Guns, and trumpets *clang*, and ſolemn ſound
Of drums, o'ercame their groans. *Philips.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud ſhrill noiſe.

Has I not in a pitched battle heard
Loud 'larums, neighing ſteeds, and trumpets *clang*? *Shakſpeare.*

The Libyans, clad in armour, lead
The dance; and *clanging* ſwords and ſhields they bear. *Prior.*

To CLANG. *v. a.* To ſtrike together with a noiſe.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their myſtic dance, and *clang'd* their ſounding arms;
In buſtrous with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud ſhrill ſound.

In death he cried,
Like to a diſmal *clangour* heard from far,
Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakſpeare.*

With joy they view the waving enſigns fly,
And hear the trumpets *clangours* pierce the ſky. *Dryden.*

CLA'NGOUS. *adj.* [from *clang.*] Making a clang.

We do not obſerve the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any muſical, but harſh and *clangous* throats. *Brown.*

CLANK. *n. ſ.* [from *clang.*] A loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe, made by the colliſion of hard and ſonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and cleaver. *Spectator.*

To CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike together with a quick motion, ſo as to make a noiſe by the colliſion.

Following the fliers,
With them he enters; who, upon the ſudden,
Clapt to their gates. *Shakſpeare.*

Men ſhall *clap* their hands at him, and ſhall hiſs him out of his place. *Job*

Have you never ſeen a citizen, in a cold morning, *clapping* his ſides, and walking before his ſhop? *Dryden.*

He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, th' appointed call
To chuck his wives together in the hall.
Dryden's Fables.

Each poet of the air her glory ſings,
And [illegible] him the pleas'd audience *clap* their [illegible] *Dryden.*

[illegible] time to get in and *clap* to the door, to [illegible] this blow. *Locke on Education.*

In flow'ry wreathes the royal virgin dreſt
His bending horns, and kindly *clapt* his breaſt. *Addiſon.*

Glad of a quarrel, ſtraight I *clap* the door,
Sir, let me ſee your works and you no more. *Pope.*

2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of ſomething haſty, unexpected, or ſudden.

They *clap* mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and ſo, after a ſweet ſinging, fall down into lakes. *Carew.*

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: *clap* on more ſails; purſue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Smooth temptations, like the ſun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which perſecution, like the northern wind, made her hold faſt, and *clap* cloſe about her. *Taylor.*

If a man be highly commended, we think him ſufficiently leſſened, if we *clap* in, or ſolly, or infirmity into his account. *Taylor's Living Holy.*

Razor-makers generally *clap* a ſmall bar of Venice ſteel between two ſmall bars of Flemiſh ſteel. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Eſtrange.*

His ſhield thrown by, to mitigate the ſmart,
He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryd.*

If you leave ſome ſpice empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the veſſel, and the fiſhes will contend to get uppermoſt in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be as abſurd as to ſay, he *clapped* ſpurs to his horſe at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague. *Addiſon.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency, they purſue truth the better, having no bias yet *clapped* on to miſlead them. *Locke.*

I have obſerved a certain cheerfulneſs in as bad a ſyſtem of features as ever was *clapped* together, which hath appeared lovely. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,
And *clap* your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat *clapt* upon them, and perhaps neither wiſdom nor majeſty would ſecure them from a ſneer. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a ſudden haſty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead aſleep,
And, how we know not, all *clapt* under hatches. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was no ſooner entered into the town, but a ſcambling ſoldier *clapt* hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken faſhion. *Wotton's Life of Buck.*

So much from the reſt of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole ſpecies, that his friends would have *clapped* him into bedlam, and have begged his eſtate. *Spectator.*

Have you obſerv'd a ſitting hare,
Liſt'ning, and fearful of the ſtorm
Of horns and hounds, *clap* back her ear? *Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and *clap* an action upon you for old debts. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

4. To celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the ſtationer wiſhing for thoſe hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the ſtage. *Dedication to Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

5. To infect with a venereal poiſon. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been *clapt*, it will be the more difficult to cure him the ſecond time, and worſe the third. *Wiſeman.*

Let men and manners ev'ry diſh adapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his gueſts are *clapt*? *King.*

6. *To* CLAP *up.* To complete ſuddenly without much precaution.

No longer than we well could waſh our hands,
To *clap* this royal bargain up of peace. *Shake*
Was ever match *clapt up* ſo ſuddenly? *Shake*
A peace may be *clapped up* with that ſuddenneſs that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his ſkirts. *Howel's Vocal For*

7. *To* CLAP *up.* To impriſon with little formality or delay.

Being preſented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the prince *clapped* him *up* as his inveigler. *Sand*

To CLAP. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noiſe.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then *claps* behind me
To bar my going [illegible] *Dryden*
A whirlwind [illegible] with a violent blaſt
Shook all the dome: the doors around me *clapt.* *Dryden*

2. To enter with alacrity and briſkneſs upon any thing.

Come, a ſong.——
—Shall we *clap* into 't roundly, without ſaying we are hoarſe? *Shakeſpeare*

3. To ſtrike the hands together in applauſe.

All the beſt men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap.* *Shak*

CLAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noiſe made by ſudden colliſion.

Give the door ſuch a *clap* as you go out, as will ſhake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it. *Swift*

2. A ſudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monſtrous to me, that the ſouth-ſea ſhould pay half their debts at one *clap.* *Swift's Letters*

3. An exploſion of thunder.

There ſhall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and flaſhes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill on Providence*

The *clap* is paſt, and now the ſkies are clear. *Dryden's Juv*

4. An act of applauſe.

The actors, in the midſt of an innocent old play, are often ſtartled in the midſt of unexpected *claps* or hiſſes. *Addiſon*

5. A ſudden or unexpected misfortune. Obſolete.

6. A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*, Fr.]

Time, that at laſt matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope*

7. [With falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *clap.*]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as ſound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper*; for what his heart thinks, his tongue ſpeaks. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſaw a young lady fall down the other day, and ſhe much reſembled an overturned bell without a *clapper.* *Addiſon.*

3. CLAPPER *of a Mill.* A piece of wood ſhaking the hopper.

To CLA'PPERCLAW. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw.*] To tonguebeat; to ſcold.

They are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll look on. *Shakeſpeare.*

They 've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another *clapperclawing.* *Hudibras.*

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX. *n. ſ.* The ſecond king at arms: ſo named from the dutchy of *Clarence.*

CLARE-OBSCURE. *n. ſ.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obſcurus*, Lat.] Light and ſhade in painting.

As masters in the *clare-obscure*
With various light your eyes allure;
A flaming yellow here they spread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

CLA'RET. *n. s.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret*. *Boyle.*

The *claret* smooth, red as the lips we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl.
Thomson.

CLA'RICORD. *n. s.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.]

A musical instrument in form of a spinette, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy strings. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled; as must, and wort: to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we must know the causes of *clarification*. *Bacon.*

To CLA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to separate from feculencies or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their syrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after, the syrup being set on the fire, the whites of eggs themselves harden, and are taken forth. *Bacon.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate. This sense is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a *clarified* understanding half way. *South.*

The Christian religion is the only means that God has sanctified, to set fallen man upon his leg again, to *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will. *Scott.*

To CLA'RIFY. *v. n.* To clear up; to grow bright.

Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another; he marshalleth his thoughts in new orders, he seeth how they look when they are turned into words. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLA'RION. *n. s.* [*clarin*, Spanish; from *clarus*, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind instrument of war.

And after to his palace he them brings,
With shams, and trumpets, and with *clarions* sweet,
And all the way the joyous people sings. *Spenser.*

Then strait commands, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud, and *clarions*, be uprear'd
The mighty standard. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* labour in your praise. *Pope.*

CLA'RITY. *n. s.* [*clarté*, French; *claritas*, Latin.] Brightness; splendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend.
Sir Walter Raleigh.

Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their *clarity*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CLA'RY. *n. s.* [*herminium*, Lat.] An herb.

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture. The weakest kind of coming is roughness; as in *clary* and burr. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*kletsen*, Dut. to make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another.

Three times, all of the *clashing* sound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

Those few that should happen to *clash*, might rebound after the collision. *Bentley.*

How many candles may send out light, without *clashing* upon one another? [illegible] the smallness of the parts of light, and the largeness of the interstices between particles of air and other bodies. *Cheyne.*

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon.*

Those that are not convinced what help this is to magistracy, would find it, if they should chance to *clash*. *South.*

3. To contradict; to oppose.

Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing* some time or other; and a knock, or a contest, spoils all. *L'Estrange.*

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. *Spectator.*

To CLASH. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms,
And with a sullen sound, and feeble cry,
Half sunk, and half pronounc'd the word of victory. *Dryden.*

CLASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.

The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear.
Denham.

He nobly fear'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and slaughter, and the *clash* of arms. *Pope.*

2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs.
Denham.

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture, and shews there is no *clash* between them. *Atterbury.*

CLASP. *n. s.* [*kespe*, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing close; as a book, or garment.

The lion's claws here grasp a wide extent,
And here the crab's in lesser *clasps* are bent. *Addison.*

He took me aside, opening the *clasps* of the parchment cover. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondolier,
To the gross *clasps* of a lascivious Moor. *Shakesp.*

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut with a clasp.

Solomon are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the scriptures; which being but reasonably true in expositions, still *clasped*. *Hooker.*

There Cassiopeia sits, with Wynken at his side,
On *clasp'd* in wood, and one in shining cow-hide.
Pope.

2. To catch and hold by twining.

Dried
The *clasping* ivy where it clomb. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. To hold with the hands extended; to include between the hands.

Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to *clasp*. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a slave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *clasp'd*, but bred a dog. *Shakesp.*

Thy suppliant
I beg, and *clasp* thy knees. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He stoop'd below
The flying spear, and shun'd the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees, and pray'd.
Dryden.

Now, now he *clasps* her to his panting breast;
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To inclose.

Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to speak big, and *clasp* their female joints
In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown. *Shakesp.*

CLA'SPER. *n. s.* [from *clasp*.] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for support.

The tendrels or *claspers* of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm stalks.
Ray on the Creation.

CLA'SPKNIFE. *n. s.* [from *clasp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. *n. s.* [from *classis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of persons.

Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*. *Dryden.*

2. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school.

We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits.
Watts on the Mind.

3. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a very considerable *class* of men.
Addison's Freeholder.

Whate'er of mongrel, no one *class* admits
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Pope.*

To CLASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I considered that, by the *classing* and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

CLA'SSICAL. } *adj.* [*classicus*, Latin.]
CLA'SSICK. }

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick net is encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on *classick* ground. *Addison.*

With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived.
Felton on the Classicks.

2. Of the first order or rank.

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the settling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLA'SSICK. *n. s.* [*classicus*, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors.

The *classick* of image that heard of none. *Pope.*

CLA'SSIS. *n. s.* [Latin.] Order; sort; body.

He had declined his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth.
Clarendon.

To CLA'TTER. *v. n.* [clarpunge, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the sprightly trumpet from afar
Had rous'd the neighing steeds to tour the fields,
While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their shields.
Dryden.

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro.
Knolles's History.

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the ground;
His arms and *clattering* shield on the vast body sound. *Dryden.*

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shocks resound;
Helmets and broken launces spread the ground.
Granville.

3. To

3. To talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter
Loft for lack of telling;
Now, fiker, I fee thou do'ft but *clatter*;
Herm may come of melling. *Spenfer.*

All thofe airy fpeculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noife and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Piety.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound and rattle.

I only with an oaken ſtaff will meet thee,
And raiſe ſuch outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou ort ſhalt wiſh thyſelf at Gath. *Milton.*

When all the bees are gone to ſettle,
You *clatter* ſtill your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To diſpute, jar, or clamour: a low word. *Martin.*

CLA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noiſe made by the frequent and quick colliſion of ſonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *claſh* often repeated with great quickneſs, and ſeems to convey the idea of a ſound ſharper and ſhriller than *rattle*. [See the verb.]

I have ſeen a monkey overthrow all the diſhes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleaſure of ſeeing the mutual ruin, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed for any tumultuous and confuſed noiſe.

By his great *clatter*, one of the greateſt note
Seems limited. *Shakeſpeare.*

Throw by your *clatter*,
And hear the matter. *Ben Jonſon.*

O Rankin's gods boys
Never dreamt of this matter,
Till roul'd by the noiſe
And motion of *clatter*. *Swift.*

The principal particles of matter
In clear make not ſuch a *clatter*. *Swift.*

CLA'VATED. *adj.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; ſet with knobs.

Their aggs plainly to have been *clavated* ſpecies of ſome kind of echinus ovarius. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CLA'USENT. *adj.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; incloſing; confining. *Dict.*

To CLAUDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Latin.] To halt; to limp. *Dict.*

CLAUDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *claudicate*.] The act or habit of halting. *Dict.*

CLAVE. [the preterite of *cleave*.] See CLEAVE.

CLA'VELLATED. *adj.* [*clavellatus*, low Latin.] Made with burnt tartar: a chymical term. *Chambers.*

Air, tranſmitted through *clavellated* aſhes into an exhauſted receiver, loſes weight as it paſſes through them. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'VER. *n. ſ.* [claꝛen pyꝛt, Sax.] This is now univerſally written *clover*, though not ſo properly. See CLOVER.

CLA'VICLE. *n. ſ.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as moſt that have *clavicles*, or collar bones. *Brown.*

A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CLAUSE. *n. ſ.* [*clauſula*, Latin.]

1. A ſentence; a ſingle part of a diſcourſe; a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence; ſo much of a ſentence as is to be conſtrued together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no ſpecial *clauſe* or ſentence of ſcripture be in every ſuch action ſet before men's eyes to warrant it. *Hooker.*

2. An article, or particular ſtipulation.

The *clauſe* is untrue concerning the biſhop. *Hooker.*

When, after his death, they were ſent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clauſe* in their commiſſion. *South.*

CLA'USTRAL. *adj.* [from *clauſtrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloyſter, or religious houſe.

Clauſtral priors are ſuch as preſide over monaſteries, next to the abbot or chief governour in ſuch religious houſes. *Ayliffe.*

CLA'USURE. *n. ſ.* [*clauſura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of ſhutting; the ſtate of being ſhut.

In ſome monaſteries the ſeverity of the *clauſure* is hard to be born. *Geddes.*

CLAW. *n. ſ.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beaſt or bird, armed with ſharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a ſhell-fiſh.

I ſaw her range abroad to ſeek her food,
To embrue her teeth and *claws* with luke-warm blood. *Spenſer.*

What's juſtice to a man, or law,
That never comes within their *claws*? *Hudibras.*

He for cuts the hamſtring out of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws*. *Garth.*

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

To CLAW. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws.

Look, if the wilful clerk hath not let's poll *claw* a lawful purſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To pull, as with the nails.

I am afraid we ſhall not eaſily *claw* off that name. *South.*

3. To tear or ſcratch in general.

But we muſt *claw* oerſe ves with ſhameful
And beaſtly ſtripes, by the example *Hudibras.*

They for their own opinions ſtand faſt,
Only to have them *claw'd* and canvaſt. *Hudibras.*

4. To ſcratch or tickle.

I muſt laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To flatter: an obſolete ſenſe. See CLAWBACK.

6. *To* CLAW *off*, or *away*. To ſcold; to rail at.

You think the place where you found money; but the jade Fortune is to be *clawed* away for't, if you ſhould loſe it. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLA'WBACK. *n. ſ.* [from *claw* and *back*.] A flatterer; a ſycophant; a wheedler.

The pope's *clawbacks*. *Jewel.*

CLA'WED. *adj.* [from *claw*.] Furniſhed or armed with claws.

Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the ſtrong ſt. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

CLAY. *n. ſ.* [*clai*, Welſh; *kley*, Dutch.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, ſuch as will mould into a certain form.

Clays are earths firmly cohering, weighty and compact, ſtiff, viſcid, and ductile to a great degree, while moiſt, ſmooth to the touch, not eaſily breaking between the fingers, not readily diffuſible in water; and, when mixed, not readily ſubſiding from it. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Deep Acheron,
Whoſe troubled eddies, thick with ooze and *clay*,
Are whirl'd aloft. *Dryden.*

Expoſe the *clay* to the rain, to drain it from ſalts, that the bricks may be more durable. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

The ſun, which ſoftens wax, will harden *clay*. *Watts.*

Clover is the beſt way of improving *clays*, where manure is ſcarce. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. [In poetry.] Earth in general; the terreſtrial element.

Why ſhould our *clay*
Over our ſpirits ſo much ſway? *Donne.*

To CLAY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.

This manuring laſts fifty years: then the ground muſt be *clayed* again. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CLAY-COLD, *adj.* [*clay* and *cold*.] Lifeleſs; cold as the unanimated earth.

I waſh'd his *clay-cold* corſe with holy drops,
And ſaw him laid in hallow'd ground. *Rowe.*

CLAY-PIT. *n. ſ.* [*clay* and *pit*.] A pit where clay is dug.

I was found in a *clay-pit*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CLAYES. *n. ſ.* [*claye*, Fr. In fortification.] Wattles made with ſtakes interwove with oſiers, to cover with lodgments. *Chambers.*

CLA'YEY. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Conſiſting of clay; abounding with clay.

Some in a lax or ſandy, ſome a heavy or *clayey* ſoil. *Derham.*

CLA'YISH. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

Small beer proves an unwholeſome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddiſh, and *clayiſh* water, which the brewers covet. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CLA'YMARL. *n. ſ.* [*clay* and *marl*.] A whitiſh, ſmooth, chalky clay.

Claymarl reſembles clay, and is near a-kin to it; but is more fat, and ſometimes mixed with chalk-ſtones. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CLEAN. *adj.* [*glan*, Welſh; clæne, Sax.]

1. Free from dirt or filth; as, *clean* water.

Both his hands, moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And faind to waſh themſelves inceſſantly;
Yet nothing *cleane* were for ſuch intent,
But rather fouler. *Fairy Queen.*

They make *clean* the outſide of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and exceſs. *Matthew.*

He that hath *clean* hands and a pure heart. *Pſal.*

Create in me a *clean* heart, O God! *Pſalms.*

2. Free from moral impurity; chaſte; innocent; guiltleſs.

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with any thing uſeleſs or diſproportioned.

The timber and wood are in ſome trees more *clean* in ſome more knotty. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Yet thy waiſt is ſtraight and *clean*
As Cupid's ſhaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller.*

4. Not foul with any loathſome diſeaſe; not leprous.

If the plague be ſomewhat dark, and ſpread not in the ſkin, the prieſt ſhall pronounce him *clean*. *Leviticus.*

5. Dextrous; not bungling; feat: as, a *clean* trick; a *clean* leap; a *clean* boxer.

CLEAN. *adv.*

1. Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. This ſenſe is now little uſed.

Their actions have been *clean* contrary unto thoſe before mentioned. *Hooker.*

Being ſeated, and domeſtick broils
Clean overblown. *Shakeſpeare.*

A philoſopher, preſſed with the ſame objection, ſhapes an anſwer *clean* contrary. *Hakewill on Providence.*

2. Without miſcarriage; in a dexterous manner.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer; but they ſay, Broome went before, and kindly ſwept the way. *Addiſon.*

To Clean. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or filth.

Their tribes adjusted, *clean'd* their vig'rous wings,
And many a circle, many a short essay,
Wheel'd round and round. *Thomson.*

Cle'anly. *adv.* [from *cleanly*.] In a cleanly manner.

Cle'anliness. *n. s.* [from *cleanly*.]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth.

I shall speak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanliness* of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazza. *Addison.*

2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and nastiness.

The mistress thought it either not to deserve, or not to need, any exquisite decking, having no adorning but *cleanliness*. *Sidney.*

From whence the tender skin assumes
A sweetness above all perfumes;
From whence a *cleanliness* remains,
Incapable of outward stains. *Swift.*

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel;
No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
No noisome whiffs, or sweaty streams. *Swift.*

Cle'anly. *adj.* [from *clean*.]

1. Free from dirtiness; careful to avoid filth; pure in the person.

Next that shall mountain 'sparagus be laid,
Pull'd by some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*

An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds. *Addison.*

2. That which makes cleanliness.

In our fantastick climes, the fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.

Perhaps human nature meets few more sweetly relishing and *cleanly* joys, than those that derive from successful trials. *Glanville.*

4. Nice; addressful; artful.

Through his fine handling, and his *cleanly* play,
All those royal signs had stole away. *Spenser.*

We can secure ourselves a retreat by some *cleanly* evasion. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Cle'anly. *adv.* [from *clean*.] Elegantly; neatly; without nastiness.

If I do grow great, I'll leave sack, and live *cleanly*, as a nobleman should. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Cle'anness. *n. s.* [from *clean*.]

1. Neatness; freedom from filth.

2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness.

He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff, but the fine *cleanness* of bearing it was delightful. *Sidney.*

He minded only the clearness of his satire, and the *cleanness* of expression. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Purity; innocence.

The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind is never better proved, than in discovering its own faults at first view. *Pope.*

To Cleanse. *v. a.* [clænrian, Saxon.]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by washing or rubbing.

Cleanse the pale corps with a religious hand
From the polluting weed and common sand. *Prior.*

2. To purify from guilt.

The blueness of a wound *cleanseth* away evil. *Proverbs.*

Not all her od'rous tears can *cleanse* her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryden.*

3. To free from noxious humours by purgation.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakespeare.*

This oil, combined with its own salt and sugar, makes it saponaceous and *cleansing*, by which quality it often helps digestion, and excites appetite. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To free from leprosy.

Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy *cleansing* those things which Moses commanded. *Mark*, i. 44.

5. To scour; to rid of all offensive things.

This river the Jews proffered the pope to *cleanse*, so they might have what they found. *Addison on Italy.*

Cle'anser. *n. s.* [clænrepe, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours, or digesting a sore; a detergent.

If there happens an impostume, honey, and even honey of roses, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanser*. *Arbuthnot.*

Clear. *adj.* [*clair*, Fr. *klaer*, Dutch; *clarus*, Lat.]

1. Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; transparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudiness; not nebulous; not opacous; not dark.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear*,
That, had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
He but the bottom, not his face, had seen. *Davis.*

2. Perspicacious; sharp.

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that false fruit, that promis'd *clearer* sight,
Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A tun about was every pillar there;
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so *clear*. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Cheerful; not clouded with care or anger.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction, which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear, though in my choice
Not to incur; but soon his *clear* aspect
Return'd, and gracious purpose thus renew'd. *Milton.*

4. Free from clouds; serene.

I will darken the earth in a *clear* day. *Amos.*

And the *clear* sun on his wide watery glass
Gaz'd hot. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.

6. Perspicuous; not obscure; not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.

We pretend to give a *clear* account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Temple.*

Many men talk of exceeding *clear* and rightly, who know not how to make a syllogism. *Locke.*

7. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.

Remain'd to our almighty foe
Clear victory; to our part loss, and rout
Through all th' empyrean. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

8. Apparent; manifest; not hid; not dark.

The hemisphere of earth, in *clearest* ken,
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Milton.*

Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations, they are *clear* and manifest. *Hooker.*

The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more *clear*, and the chains of them more long. *Burnet's Theory.*

9. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.

Mother of science, now I feel thy power
Within me *clear*, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd however wise. *Milton.*

10. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable.

Duncan has been so *clear* in his great office.
Shakespeare.

Think that the *clearest* gods, who make them honours
Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee.
Shakespeare.

Repentance so altereth and changeth a man through the mercy of God, be he never so defiled, that it maketh him pure and *clear*. *Whitgifte.*

Though the peripatetick philosophy has been most eminent in its way, yet other sects have not been wholly *clear* of it. *Locke.*

Statesman, yet friend to truth, in soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour *clear*. *Pope.*

11. Unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial.

Leucippe, of whom one look, in a *clear* judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindness so prodigally bestowed. *Sidney.*

12. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt.

The cruel corp'ral whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me *clear*.
Gay.

13. Free from deductions or encumbrances.

Hope, if the success happens to fail, is a *clear* gain, as long as it lasts. *Collier against Despair.*

Whatever a foreigner, who purchases and lives here, gives for it, is so much every thing *clear* gain to the nation; for that money comes *clear* in, without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke.*

I often wish'd that I had *clear*,
For life, six hundred pounds a year. *Swift.*

14. Unencumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobstructed.

If he be so far beyond the north,
Methinks he should the sooner pay his debt,
And make a *clear* way to the gods. *Shakespeare.*

A post boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curses, and bid the way *clear* for him. *Addison.*

A *clear* stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence, and turn the face of affairs about. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

15. Out of debt.

16. Unentangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy.

Finding ourselves so now of late, we put on a compelled valour, and in the progress [illegible] themselves the instant they got *clear* of [illegible].

It [illegible] care for a man who [illegible] to keep *clear* of clothing [illegible] his own [illegible]. *L'Estrange.*

17. Canorous; sounding distinctly, plainly, articulately.

I much approved of my friend's [illegible] the qualifications of a good [illegible] and a *clear* voice. *Addison.*

Hark! the numbers soft and *clear*
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now louder and yet louder rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope.*

18. Free; guiltless: with *from*.

I am *clear from* the blood of this woman. *Susanna.*

None is so fit to correct their faults, as he who is *clear from* any in his own writings. *Dryden.*

19. Sometimes with *of*.

The air is *clear of* gross and damp exhalations. *Temple.*

20. Used of persons. Distinguishing; judicious; intelligible: this is scarcely used but in conversation.

Clear. *adv.*

1. Plainly; not obscurely.

Now *clear* I understand
What oft my steddiest thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton.*

2. Clean; quite; completely. A low word.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off. *L'Estrange.*

Clear. *n. s.* A term used by builders for the inside of a house; the space within from wall to wall.

To Clear. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.

Your eyes, that seem so clear,
Yet are but dim, shall perfectly be then
Open'd and *clear'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Like Phœbus in his race, when rushing forth,
He sweeps the skies, and *clears* the cloudy North.
Dryden.

A savoury dish, a homely treat,
Where all is fat, and all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great. *Dryd.*

2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.

To *clear* up the several parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aside a great many other speculations. *Burnet's Theory.*

When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the discovery, then let a god descend, and *clear* the business to the audience. *Dryden.*

By using the same terms, and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should *clear* up. *Boyle.*

Many knotty points there are,
Which all disclose, but few can *clear*. *Prior.*

3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to defend: often with *from* before the thing.

Somerset was much *cleared* by the death of those who were executed, to make him appear faulty.
Sir John Hayward.

To *clear* the Deity from the imputation of tyranny, injustice, and dissimulation, which none do throw upon God with more presumption than those who are the patrons of absolute necessity, is both comely and christian. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

To *clear* herself,
For sending him no aid, she came from Egypt.
Dryden.

I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will *clear* me *from* partiality. *Dryden's Fables.*

How! wouldst thou *clear* rebellion? *Addison.*

Before you pray, *clear* your soul *from* all those sins, which you know to be displeasing to God.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

4. To cleanse: with *of*, or *from*.

My hands are of your colour; but I shame
To wear a heart so white:
A little water *clears* us *of* this deed. *Shakespeare.*

5. To remove any encumbrance, or embarrassment.

A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it; from which having *cleared* the earth, he forced open the door. *Wilkins.*

This one mighty sum has *clear'd* the debt.
Dryden.

A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only *clears* away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish. *Addison's Spect.*

Multitudes will furnish a double proportion towards the *clearing* of that expence.
Addison's Freeholder.

6. To free from any thing offensive or noxious.

To *clear* the palace from the foe, succeed
The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryden.*

It should be the skill and art of the teacher to *clear* their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education.*

Augustus, to establish the dominion of the seas, rigged out a powerful navy to *clear* it of the pirates of Malta. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To clarify; as, to *clear* liquors.

8. To gain without deduction.

He *clears* but two hundred thousand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the salt. *Addison.*

9. To confer judgment or knowledge.

Our common priests would *clear* up their understandings, and animate their minds with virtue.
Addison's Spectator.

10. *To* CLEAR *a ship*, at the Custom House, is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the Customs.

To CLEAR. *v. n.*

1. To grow bright; to recover transparency.

So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm. *Shakesp.*

2. Sometimes with *up*.

The mist, that hung about my mind, *clears up*.
Addison.

Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Tho' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill *clear up* again. *Norris.*

Advise him to stay till the weather *clears up*, for you are afraid there will be rain.
Swift's Directions to the Groom.

3. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements.

He that *clears* at once, will relapse; for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs: but he that *clears* by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon's Essays.*

CLE'ARANCE. *n. s.* [from *clear*.] A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the Custom House.

CLE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *clear*.] Brightener; purifier; enlightener.

Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding: it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant. *Addison.*

CLE'ARLY. *adv.* [from *clear*.]

1. Brightly; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation, which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* shined. *Hooker.*

2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.

Christianity first *clearly* proved this noble and important truth to the world. *Rogers.*

3. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment or perplexity of mind.

There is almost no man but sees *clearlier* and sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues.
Ben Jonson.

4. Without entanglement or distraction of affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into business; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it *clearly*. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Without by-ends; without sinister views; honestly.

When you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest; but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves. *Tillotson.*

6. Without deduction or cost.

7. Without reserve; without evasion; without subterfuge.

By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions.
Davies on Ireland.

CLE'ARNESS. *n. s.* [from *clear*.]

1. Transparency; brightness.

It may be, percolation doth not only cause *clearness* and splendour, but sweetness of savour.
Bacon's Natural History.

Glass in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater *clearness*, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense. *Bacon.*

2. Splendour; lustre.

Love, more clear than yourself, with the *clearness*, lays a night of sorrow upon me. *Sidney.*

3. Distinctness; perspicuity.

If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Sincerity; honesty; plain dealing.

When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, the former opinion spread abroad, of their good faith and *clearness* of dealing, made them almost invincible. *Bacon.*

5. Freedom from imputation.

I require a *clearness*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CLEARSI'GHTED. *adj.* [*clear* and *sight*.] Perspicuous; discerning; judicious.

Clearsighted reason wisdom's judgment leads;
And sense, her vassal, in her footsteps treads.
Denham.

To CLE'ARSTARCH. *v. a.* [from *clear* and *starch*.] To stiffen with starch.

He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who washes, and can *clearstarch* his bands. *Addison.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. I *clave*, [cleopan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adhesion is effected when some *cleaving* body is mixed with the liquor, whereby the grosser part sticks to that viscous body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Water, in small quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is solid. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clouds *cleave* fast together.

The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*. *Dryd.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,
But with the aid of use. *Shakespeare.*

3. To unite in concord and interest; to adhere.

The apostles did conform the Christians according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better. *Hooker.*

The men of Judah *clave* unto their king.

If you shall *cleave* to my consent, when 'tis,
It shall make honour for you. *Shakespeare.*

The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

4. To be concomitant to; to be united with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and forsake the other. *Hooker.*

To CLEAVE. *v. a.* preter. I *clove*, I *clave*, I *cleft*; part. pass. *cloven*, or *cleft*. [cleopan, Sax. *kloven*, Dutch.]

1. To divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into pieces.

And at their parting *cleave* th' Assyrian flood,

The fountains of it are said to have been *cloven* or burst open. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The blessed minister his wings display'd,
And, like a shooting star, he *cleft* the night.

Rais'd on her dusky wings, she *cleaves* the

Whom with such force he struck, he

down,
And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown.

Or had the sun
Elected to the earth a nearer seat,
His beams had *cleft* the hill, the valley dry'd.

Where whole brigades one champion's arms

throw,
And *cleave* a giant at a random blow.

Not half so swift the trembling doves can

When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid sky.

2. To divide; to part naturally.

And every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two clefts. *Deuteronomy.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To part asunder.

Were twins you twain, would be
As if the world should *cleave*, and that slain men
Should follow'd be that rift.

Shakespeare's Antony and

The ground *cleave* asunder that was

He cut the *cleaving* sky,
And in a moment vanish'd from her eye.
Pope's Odyssy.

1. To suffer division.

It *cleaves* with a glossy polite substance, not plane, but with some little unevenness.
Newton's Opticks.

CLE'AVER. *n. f.* [from *cleave.*]

1. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

You gentlemen keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzzas and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butchers *cleavers.*
Arbuthnot.

Tho' arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives,
And axes made to hew down lives.
Hudibras.

2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER.

CLEES. *n. f.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.* It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claws.*

CLEF. *n. f.* [from *cleft*, key, Fr.] In musick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.
Chambers.

CLEFT. *part. pass.* [from *cleave.*] Divided; parted asunder.

Fat with incense strew'd
On the *cleft* wood.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

I never did on *cleft* Parnassus dream,
Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream.
Dryden.

CLEFT. *n. f.* [from *cleave.*]

1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack; a crevice.

The cascades seem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks.
Addison's Guardian

The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into shape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet.
Addison on Italy.

The rest of it, being more gross and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the *clefts*, craggs, and sides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them.
Woodward.

2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bought of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour, which frets the skin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noisome stench.
Farrier's Dict.

His horse it is the heralds weft;
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a *cleft.*
Ben Jonson.

To CLE'FTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft.*] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch.

Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the common-nut.
Mortimer.

CLE'MENCY. *n. f.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.]

1. Mercy; remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in punishing.

I have stated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with justice.
Addison.

2. Mildness; softness.

When in the *clemency* of upward air
The sun shall scour our spots, and the dire thunder fear.
Dryden.

CLE'MENT. *adj.* [*clemens*, Lat.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

You are more *clement* than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take a third,
Leaving them threescore still on the abatement.
Shakespeare.

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE. *v. a.* [*clypian*, Sax.] To call. Obsolete.

Three crabbed months had sour'd themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And *clepe* thyself my love.
Shakespeare.

CLE'RGY. *n. f.* [*clergè*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. κλῆρος, Greek.] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

We hold that God's *clergy* are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, necessary, by the plain word of God himself; a state whereunto the rest of God's people must be subject, as touching things that appertain to their soul's health.
Hooker.

The convocation give a greater sum
Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet
Did to his predecessors part withal.
Shakespeare.

CLE'RGYMAN. *n. f.* [*clergy* and *man.*] A man in holy orders; a man set apart for ministration of holy things; not a laick.

How I have sped among the *clergymen*,
The sums I have collected shall express.
Shakesp.

It seems to be in the power of a reasonable *clergyman* to make the most ignorant man comprehend his duty.
Swift.

CLE'RICAL. *adj.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy: as, a *clerical* man, a man in orders.

In *clericals* the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the table-men.
Bacon's Natural Hist ry.

Unless we may more properly read *clarichords.*

CLERK. *n. f.* [cleric, Sax. *clericus*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman.

All persons were stiled clerks, that served in the church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons.
Ayliff.

2. A scholar; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never saw more unfeaty fellows than great *clerks* were.
Sidney.

The greatest *clerks* being not always the honestest, any more than the wisest, men.
Scott.

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took some pains in writing, he begg'd mine.
Shakespeare.

My friend was in doubt whether he could not exert the justice upon such a vagrant; but not having his *clerk* with him, who is a necessary counsellor, he let the thought drop.
Addison.

4. A petty writer in publick offices; an officer of various kinds.

Take a just view, how many may remark
Who 's now a lord, his grandsire was a *clerk.*
Granville.

It may seem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the suppers of Vitellius. I question not but an expert *clerk* of a kitchen can do it.
Arbuthnot.

5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLE'RKSHIP. *n. f.* [from *clerk.*]

1. Scholarship.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

He sold the *clerkship* of his parish, when it became vacant.
Swift's Miscellanies.

CLEVE. }
CLIF. } In composition, at the beginning or end of the proper
CLIVE. } name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill; as, *Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.*

CLE'VER. *adj.* [of no certain etymology.

1. Dexterous; skilful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two.
L'Estrange.

I read Dyer's letter more for the stile than the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it must be owned.
Addison's Freeholder.

2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 'twould sound more *clever*,
To me, and to my heirs for ever.
Pope.

3. Well-shaped; handsome.

She called him gundy-guts, and he called her lousy Peg, though the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was.
Arbuthnot.

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning.

CLE'VERLY. *adv.* [from *clever.*] Dexterously; fitly; handsomely.

These would inveigle rats with th' scent,
And sometimes catch them with a snap,
As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap.
Hudibras.

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly*, as the executioner.
South.

CLE'VERNESS. *n. f.* [from *clever.*] Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

CLEW. *n. f.* [clype, Sax. *klouwen*, Dutch.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Ettions untwisting his deceitful *clew*,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile.
Spenser.

While, guided by some *clew* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread.
R. Lemmon.

They see small *clews* draw vastest weights along,
Not in their bulk, but in their order, strong.
Dryd.

2. A guide; a direction: because men direct themselves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet must be your own *clew* to guide you.
Holder.

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No *clew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour, yet preserve my faith?
Smith.

The reader knows not how to transport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of some *clew*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of.
Watts's Logick.

3. CLEW *of the sail of a ship*, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and sheets are fastened.
Harris.

To CLEW. *v. a.* [from *clew*, a sea term.] *To clew the sails*, is to raise them, in order to be furled; which is done by a rope fastened to the clew of a sail, called the clew-garnet.
Harris.

To CLICK. *v. n.* [*cliken*, Dutch; *cliqueter*, French; or perhaps the diminutive of *clack.*] To make a sharp, small, successive noise.

The solemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour she died;
And shrilling *crickets* in the chimney cried.
Gay.

CLI'CKER. *n. f.* [from *click.*] A low word for the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLI'CKET. *n. f.* [from *click.*] The knocker of a door.
Skinner.

CLI'ENT. *n. f.* [*client*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counsel.
Bacon's Essays.

Advocates

Advocates muſt deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true ſtate of their caſe.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

2. It may be perhaps ſometimes uſed for a dependant in a more general ſenſe, as it was uſed among the Romans.
I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to diſturb you. *Ben Jonſon.*

CLI'ENTED. *particip. adj.* [from *client*.] Supplied with clients.
This due occaſion of diſcouragement, the worſt conditioned and leaſt *clented* petivoguers do yet, under the ſweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful proſecution of actions.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

CLIENTE'LE. *n. ſ.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word ſcarcely uſed.
There's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of *clientele*,
Will be admitted. *Ben Jonſon.*

CLI'ENTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client.
Patronage and *clientſhip* among the Romans always deſcended: the plebeian houſes had recourſe to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryden.*

CLIFF. *n. ſ.* [*clivus*, Lat. clif, clof, Sax.]
1. A ſteep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and craggy. [*rupes.*]
The Leucadians did uſe to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the ſea. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden.*
Wherever 'tis to found ſcattered upon the ſhores, there is it as conſtantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodward.*
2. The name of a character in muſick. Properly CLEF.

CLIFT. *n. ſ.* The ſame with CLIFF. Now diſuſed.
Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *clift*. *Spenſer.*

CLIMA'CTER. *n. ſ.* [κλιμακτὴρ.] A certain ſpace of time, or progreſſion of years, which is ſuppoſed to end in a critical and dangerous time.
Elder times, ſettling their conceits upon *climacters*, differ from one another. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CLIMACTI'RICK. } *adj.* [from *climac-*
CLIMACTI'RICAL. } *ter.*] Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body.
Certain obſervable years are ſuppoſed to be attended with ſome conſiderable change in the body; as the ſeventh year; the twenty-firſt, made up of three times ſeven; the forty-ninth, made up of ſeven times ſeven; the ſixty-third, being nine times ſeven; and the eighty-firſt, which is nine times nine: which two laſt are called the grand *climacterick*.
The numbers ſeven and nine, multiplied into themſelves, do make up ſixty-three, commonly eſteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Your lordſhip being now arrived at your great *climacterique*, yet give no proof of the leaſt decay of your excellent judgment and comprehenſion.
Dryden.
My mother is ſomething better, though, at her advanced age, every day is a *climacterick*. *Pope.*

CLI'MATE. *n. ſ.* [κλίμα.]
1. A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.
2. In the common and popular ſenſe, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.
Betwixt th' extremes, two happier *climates* hold
The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryd.*
On what new happy *climate* are we thrown?
Dryden.
This talent of moving the paſſions cannot be of any great uſe in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

To CLI'MATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakeſpeare*.
The bleſſed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilſt you
Do *climate* here. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'MATURE. *n. ſ.* The ſame with CLIMATE. Not in uſe.
Such harbingers preceding ſtill the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonſtrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'MAX. *n. ſ.* [κλιμαξ.] Gradation; aſcent: a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually; as Cicero ſays to Catiline, Thou do'ſt nothing, moveſt nothing, thinkeſt nothing; but I hear it, I ſee it, and perfectly underſtand it.
Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the concluſion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the beſt. *Dryd. Juv. Dedication.*
Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still riſing in a *climax*, till the laſt,
Surpaſſing all, is not to be ſurpaſt. *Granville.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. It is pronounced like *clime*. [climan, Sax. *klimmen*, Dut.] To aſcend up any place; to mount by means of ſome hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and ſucceſſive efforts.
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering ſteel, and *climbing* fire.
Shakeſpeare.
When ſhall I come to the top of that ſame hill?—
—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour.
Shakeſpeare.
Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet. 1 *Sam.*
As a thief
Into the window *climbs*, or o'er the tiles,
So *clomb* the firſt grand thief into God's fold.
Milton.
Thou ſun! of this great world both eye and ſoul,
Acknowledge him thy greateſt; ſound his praiſe
In thy eternal courſe, both when thou *climb'ſt*,
And when high noon haſt gain'd, and when thou fall'ſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
No rebel Titan's ſacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*.
Roſcommon.
Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden.
What controuling cauſe
Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,
Climb up, and gain th' aſpiring mountain's height?
Blackmore.

To CLIMB. *v. a.* To aſcend; to mount.
Is't not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls, in ſpite of me the owner?
Shakeſpeare.
Thy arms purſue
Paths of renown, and *climb* aſcents of fame. *Prior.*
Forloin he muſt and proſecuted fly;
Climb the ſteep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

CLI'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *climb*.]
1. One that mounts or ſcales any place or thing; a mounter; a riſer.
I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
Ne ſhoulder *climbers* down the ſtairs.
Carew's Survey.
Lowlineſs is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the *climber* upward turns his face. *Shak.*
2. A plant that creeps upon other ſupports.
Ivy, briony, honey-ſuckles, and other *climbers*, muſt be dug up. *Mortimer.*
3. The name of a particular herb.
The ſeeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*. *Miller.*

To CLI'MBER. *v. a.* [from *clamber*.] To mount with effort; to climb.
In ſcaling the youngeſt to pluck off his becke,
Beware how ye *climber* for breaking your neck.
Tuſſer.

CLIME. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.
He can ſpread thy name o'er land and ſeas,
Whatever *clime* the ſun's bright circle warms.
Milton.
They apply the celeſtial deſcription of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Of beauty ſing, her ſhining progreſs view,
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light purſue.
Granville.
We ſhall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a ſafer ſhore. *Addiſon.*
Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful ſeaſons to temperate *climes*, are common and familiar bleſſings. *Atterbury.*

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [clynza, Sax. to knock, *Junius*; *clingo*, in Feſtus, to encompaſs, *Minſhew*.]
1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.
Simois rowls the bodies and the ſhields
Of heroes, whoſe diſmember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and *clinch* the pointed ſpear.
Dryden.
2. To contract or double the fingers.
Their talleſt trees are about ſeven feet high, the tops whereof I could but juſt reach with my fiſt *clinched*. *Swift.*
3. To bend the point of a nail in the other ſide.
4. To confirm; to fix: as, *to clinch an argument*.

CLINCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A word uſed in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expreſſion. How it obtains this meaning is difficult to find. A nail caught on the *other ſide*, and *doubled*, is a nail clinched: a word taken in a *different meaning*, and *doubled* in ſenſe, is likewiſe a *clinch*.
Such as they are, I hope they will proſe, without a *clinch*, luciferous; ſtarching after the nature of light. *Boyle.*
Pure *clinches* the ſuburbian muſe affords,
And Panton waging harmleſs war with words.
Dryden.
Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes.
Pope.
2. That part of the cable which is faſtened to the ring of the anchor.

CLI'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfaſt; a piece of iron bent down to faſten planks.
The wimbles for the work Calypſo found;
With thoſe he pierc'd 'em, and with *clinchers* bound. *Pope.*

To CLING. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung*. [*klynger*, Daniſh.]
1. To hang upon by twining round; to ſtick to; to hold faſt upon.
The brail long doubtful ſtood;
As two ſpent ſwimmers that do *cling* together
And choak their art. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fontanel in his neck was described by the *clinging* of his hair to the plaster. *Wiseman's Surg.*

When they united and together *clung*
When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung.
Ld. Clarence.

See in the circle next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist. *Pope.*

That they may the closer *cling*,
Take your blue ribbon for a string. *Swift.*

2. To adhere, as followers or friends.

Most popular consul he is grown, methinks:
How the rout *cling* to him! *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

3. To dry up; to consume; to waste; to pine away. [Declungen theop, a withered tree.]

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine *cling* thee. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CLI'NGY. *adj.* [from *cling*.] Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLI'NICAL. } *adj.* [κλίνω, to lie down.]
CLI'NICK. } Those that keep their beds; those that are sick, past hopes of recovery. A *clinical* lecture is a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient.

A *clinical convert*, one that is converted on his death-bed. This word occurs often in the works of *Taylor*.

To CLINK. *v. a.* [perhaps softened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click*.] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.

Five years! a long lease for the *clinking* of pewter. *Shakespeare.*

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.

The fever'd bars
Submissive *clink* against your brazen portals. *Prior.*

Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pattens tread.
Gay's Trivia.

CLINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking.

I heard the *clink* and fall of swords. *Shakespeare.*

2. It seems in *Spenser* to have some unusual sense. I believe the knocker of a door.

Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Prisily he peeped out thro' crannk. *Spenser.*

CLINQUANT. *adj.* [French.] Dressed in embroidery, in spangles, false glitter, tinsel finery.

To-day the French,
All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English. *Shakespeare.*

To CLIP. *v. a.* [clyppan, Sax.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.

He that before thought he could not harm,
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms.
Sidney.

Here I *clip*
The anvil of my sword, and do contract
Hotly and nobly with thy love. *Shakespeare.*

O nation, that thy continent embrace
That Neptune's arms, who *clips* them round about.
Shakspeare.

Enter the city; *clip* your wives, your friends;
Tell them your fears. *Shakespeare.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, dusky, and black wings,
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakespeare.*

The male reacheth on the back of the female, *clipping* and embracing her with his legs about her neck and body. *Ray.*

2. To cut with shears. [*klipper*, Danish; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since shears cut by inclosing and embracing.]

Your shears come too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame.
Suckling.

He *clips* hope's wings, whose airy bliss
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*

But love had *clipp'd* his wings, and cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.
Dryden's Fables.

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some extravagant authorists may think us deficient in that, all the world must have consented to *clip* them.
Bentley.

By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head where late it grew.
Pope.

He spent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* papers, or darning his stockings. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes with *off*.

We should then have as much feeling upon the *clipping off* a hair, as the cutting of a nerve.
Bentley's Sermons.

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges.

This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of *clipping*. *Locke.*

5. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth;
Nor more, nor *clipt*, but so. *Shakespeare.*

Mrs. Mayoress *clipped* the king's English. *Addis.*

Even in London, they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs. *Swift.*

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, *clipt* in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakespeare.*

To CLIP. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind.
Dryden.

CLI'PPER. *n. f.* [from *clip*.] One that debases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Himself will be a *clipper*. *Shakespeare.*

No coins passed some melted more than those which had passed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*. *Addison.*

CLI'PPING. *n. f.* [from *clip*.] The part cut or clipped off.

Being purely material, without sense or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and paring of our nails. *Locke.*

CLI'VER. *n. f.* An herb. More properly written *clever*.

It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes of such as pass by them. It is sometimes used in medicine. *Miller.*

CLOAK. *n. f.* [lach, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered.

You may bear it
Under a *cloke* that is of my length. *Shakespeare.*

Their *cloaks* were cloth of silver, mix'd with gold. *Dryden.*

All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to put off his *cloak*, which he held only the faster. *Locke.*

Nimbly he rose, and cast his garment down;
That instant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round.
Pope's Odyssey.

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness. *Peter.*

To CLOAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal.

Most heavenly fair, indeed and view,
She by creation was, till she did fall;
Thenceforth she sought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal. *Spenser.*

CLO'AKBAG. *n. f.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.] A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

Why wert thou converse with that trunk of humours, that stuffed *cloakbag* of guts? *Shakesp.*

I have already fit
('Tis in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hose, all
That answer to them. *Shakespeare.*

CLOCK. *n. f.* [*cloce*, Welsh, from *cloch*, a bell, Welsh and Armorick; *cloche*, Fr.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a *clock* or hour-glass than with it. *Bacon.*

The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is with a *clock* hanging by.
Brown's Vulg. Errours.

I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the wasting light.
Dryden.

2. It is an usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock*, for *What hour is it?* Or *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour*.

What is't o'clock?——

——Upon the stroke of four. *Shakespeare.*

Marcius sat forward about an hour to the night. *Knolles.*

About nine of the clock at night the *clock* was called out of the North-part. *Clarendon.*

3. *The clock of a stocking*; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

Her stockings with the *clocks* were carried from hence. *Swift.*

4. An insect: a sort of beetle. *Dict.*

CLO'CKMAKER. *n. f.* [*clock* and *maker*.] An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

The unequality has been observed by several of our engineers and clockmakers, but never measured exactly by them. *Derham.*

CLO'CKWORK. *n. f.* [from *clock* and *work*.] Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock.

Some eye or hand you fear
The springs or *clockwork*, man,
You find contrived my comings made
By fine device and hidden art:
But in the stomach's cold stroke,
There tells the hungry *clock*. *Prior.*

Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and *clockwork*. *Addison.*

You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork*.
Arbuthnot.

CLOD. *n. f.* [clud, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that cleaveth up from the plough a great *clod*, is not so good as that which cleaveth up a smaller *clod*. *Bacon.*

I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and strike together flints
And *clods*, th' ungrateful fomate and the people.
Ben Jonson.

Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes,
The crumbling *clods*. *Dryden.*

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boast, that on the *clod*,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing concreted together in a cluster.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice to dip up fish with their nets, light on swallows congealed in

In *clods* of a ſlimy ſubſtance; and carrying them home to their ſtoves, the warmth reſtored them to life and flight. *Carew.*

4. A lump, a maſs of metal.

One at the forge
Labouring, two maſſy *clods* of iron and braſs
Had melted. *Milton.*

5. Any thing vile, baſe, and earthy; as the body of man, compared to his ſoul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,
In which a thouſand torches flaming bright
Do burn, that to us wretches here below
In dreadful darkneſs lend deſired light. *Spenſer.*

The ſpirit of man,
Which God inſpires, cannot together periſh
With this corporeal *clod*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He that ſees ſpirits in the dark, and will converſe with them, is in danger to be deluded by them; for though the devil cannot know our thoughts, yet he knows how to look wiſe, and to talk conſiſtently upon that ſubject which he finds us contriving in our own minds. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

In vain we labour, like the mole, to delve
Our *clod*, by nature form'd to grovel in,
Into a ſpiritual element. *Prior.*

6. A dunce, groſs, ſtupid fellow; a dolt.

The only learned head he ever ſaw,
Nature his maker, and his ſtudy law. *Pope.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate: for this we ſometime uſe *clot*.

Let your fuel be ſo ordered, that the flame
With leaſt paſs and wreathing, beats upon the top
Till *clod* the ſyrup. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To CLOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY. *adj.* [from *clod*.]

1. Conſiſting of clods or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; groſs; baſe.

The groſſer ſort,
Turning, as I by reaſon of this eye
Think myſelf, nothing but thick ſlimy gold. *Shak.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.

Their lands they ſow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as *cloddy* as they can. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLO'DPATE. *n. ſ.* [*clod* and *pate*.] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a thickſkull.

CLO'DPATED. *adj.* [from *clodpate*.] Stupid; dull; doltiſh; thoughtleſs.

My *clodpated* relations ſpoke of me as the greateſt genius in the world, when they heard me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'DPOLL. *n. ſ.* [from *clod* and *poll*.] A thickſkull; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being ſo excellently ill-worded, he will ſwear that it comes from *Cataline*. *Shakſp.*

To CLOG. *v. a.* [It is imagined by *Skinner* to come from *log*; by *Caſaubon* derived from κλάω, a dog's collar, being thought to be firſt hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with ſomething that may hinder motion; to encumber with ſhackles; to impede, by faſtening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find ſo much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the reſt of the anatomy. *Shakſpeare.*

Let a man wean himſelf from theſe worldly impediments, that here *clog* his ſoul's flight. *Digby on the Soul.*

The wings of birds were *clogg'd* with ice and ſnow. *Dryden.*

Fleſhly luſts do debaſe men's minds, and *clog* their ſpirits, make them groſs and ſoul, liſtleſs and unactive. *Tillotſon.*

Gums and pomatums ſhall his flight reſtrain,
While *clogg'd* he beats his ſilken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to obſtruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated ſands,
Traitors enſteep'd to *clog* the guiltleſs keel. *Shak.*

His majeſty's ſhips were over-peſtered and *clogged* with great ordnance, whereof there is ſuperfluity. *Raleigh.*

3. To load; to burthen; to embarraſs.

Since thou haſt far to go, bear not along
The *clogging* burthen of a guilty ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

You'll rue the time
That *clogs* me with this anſwer. *Shakeſpeare.*

They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath;
It came, but *clogg'd* with ſymptoms of his death. *Dryden.*

All the commodities are *clogged* with impoſitions. *Addiſon.*

4. In the following paſſage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hindrance.

Clocks and jacks, though the ſcrews and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never ſo ſmooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you *clog* them with never ſo much weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to adhere. In this ſenſe, perhaps, only corruptly uſed for *clod* or *clot*.

Move it ſometimes with a broom, that the ſeed *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by ſome extraneous matter.

A wound, though the bone, the teeth of the row will begin to *clog*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CLOG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any encumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.

I my ſoul I have no other child;
For my ſhape would teach me tyranny,
To hang *clogs* on them. *Shakeſpeare.*

I did not prompt the age to quit their *clogs*,
By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

As a dog, committed cloſe
For ſome offence, by chance breaks looſe,
And quits his *clog*; but all in vain,
He ſtills draws after him his chain. *Hudibras.*

2. An encumbrance; a hindrance; an obſtruction; an impediment.

Wearineſs of the fleſh is an heavy *clog* to the will. *Hooker.*

They're our *clogs*, not their own; if a man be chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free. *Donne.*

Their prince made no other ſtep than rejecting the pope's ſupremacy, as a *clog* upon his own power and paſſions. *Swift.*

Slavery is, of all things, the greateſt *clog* and obſtacle to ſpeculation. *Swift.*

3. A kind of additional ſhoe, worn by women to keep them from wet.

4. A wooden ſhoe.

In France the peaſantry goes barefoot; and the middle ſort, throughout all that kingdom, makes uſe of wooden *clogs*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CLO'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloggy*.] The ſtate of being clogged.

CLO'GGY. *adj.* [from *clog*.] That which has the power of clogging up.

By additaments of ſome ſuch nature, ſome groſſer and *cloggy* parts are retained; or elſe much ſubtilized, and otherwiſe altered. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

CLO'ISTER. *n. ſ.* [cläs, Welſh; clauſtren, Saxon; *cloſter*, Germ. *kloſter*, Dut. *clauſtro*, Ital. *cloiſtre*, Fr. *clauſtrum*, Latin.]

1. A religious retirement; a monaſtery; a nunnery.

Nor in a ſecret *cloiſter* doth he keep
Theſe virgin ſpirits until their marriage-day. *Davies.*

Some ſolitary *cloiſter* will I chooſe,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryd.*

How could he have the leiſure and retirednes of the *cloiſter*, to perform thoſe acts of devotion? *Atterbury.*

2. A periſtyle; a piazza.

To CLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to confine; to immure; to ſhut up from the world.

Cloiſter thee in ſome religious houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

They have by commandment, though in form of courteſy, *cloiſtered* us within theſe walls for three days. *Bacon.*

It was of the king's firſt acts to *cloiſter* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondſey. *Bacon.*

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloiſtered* up. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

CLO'ISTERAL. *adj.* [from *cloiſter*.] Solitary; retired; religiouſly reclute.

Up the grooves noble *cloiſteral* men, of great learning and devotion, perhaps, ſpent their days before me. *Wood's Antiquities.*

CLO'ISTERED. *participial adj.* [from *cloiſter*.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloiſters.

Each but a ſad dyſen
His *cloiſtered* flight, ere night ſhall be done
And wreakful deadfall to the *cloiſtered* ſquire. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Built with periſtyles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloiſtered* open courts, on ſerving for the women's uſe, and the other for the men. *Wotton's Architecture.*

CLO'ISTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cloiſter*.] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a *cloiſtreſs* ſhe will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending brine. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLOKE. *n. ſ.* See CLOAK.

CLOMB. [pret. of *To climb*.]

Aſk to what end they *clomb* that tedious height. *Spenſer.*

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *cleam*, clæman, Sax. which is ſtill uſed in ſome provinces.] To cloſe or ſhut with glutinous or viſcous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom* up the ſkirts, all but the door. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*cloſa*, Armorick; *kluſa*, Dutch; *claſo*, Fr. *clauſus*, Lat.]

1. To ſhut; to lay together.

Sleep inſtantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and *cloſ'd* mine eyes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When the ſad wife has *cloſ'd* her huſband's eyes;
Lies the pale corpſe, not yet entirely dead? *Prior.*

I ſoon ſhall viſit Hector, and the ſhades
Of my great anceſtors, Cephiſa, thou
Will ſend a hand to *cloſe* thy miſtreſs' eyes. *Philips.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finiſh.

One frugal ſupper did our ſtudies *cloſe*. *Dryden.*

I *cloſe* this with my earneſt deſires that you will ſeriouſly conſider your eſtate. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Edward and Henry, now the boaſt of fame;
And virtuous Alfred, a more ſacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Cloſ'd their long glories with a ſigh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of baſe mankind. *Pope's Horace.*

3. To incloſe; to confine; to repoſite.

Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *cloſ'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to conſolidate fiſſures.

The armourers accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers *cloſing* rivets up. *Shakeſpeare.*

There being no winter yet to *close* up and unite its parts, and restore the earth to its former compactness. *Burnet.*

As soon as any public rupture happens, it is immediately *closed* up by moderation and good offices. *Addison on Italy.*

All the traces drawn there are immediately *closed* up, as though you wrote them with your finger on the surface of a river. *Watts on the Mind.*

To Close. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed* upon them. *Numbers*, xvi. 33.

In plants, you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter motions, as upon their *closing* and opening. *Bacon.*

2. *To* Close *upon.* To agree upon; to join in.

The jealousy of such a design in us would induce France and Holland to *close upon* some measures between them to our disadvantage. *Temple.*

3. *To* Close *with.* } To come to an
To Close *in with.* } agreement with; to comply with; to unite with.

Intire, cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman, to *close with* us. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

It would become me better, than to *close*
In terms of friendship *with* thine enemies. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

There was no such defect in man's understanding, but that it would *close with* the evidence. *South.*

He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low *with* happy Harry *clos'd.* *Dryd.*

Pride is so unsociable a vice, that there is no *closing with* it. *Collier of Friendship.*

This spirit, poured upon iron, lets go the water; the acid spirit is more attracted by the fixed body, and lets go the water, to *close with* the fixed body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such a proof as would have been *closed with* certainly at the first, shall be set aside easily afterwards. *Atterbury.*

These governors bent all their thoughts and applications to *close in with* the people, now the stronger party. *Swift.*

4. *To* Close *with.* To grapple with in wrestling.

Close. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing shut; without outlet.

The admirable effects of this distillation in *close*, which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A small field inclosed.

I have a tree, which grows here in my *close*,
That mine own use invites me to cut down,
And shortly must I fell it. *Shakespeare.*

Certain hedgers dividing a *close*, chanced upon a great chest. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. The manner of shutting: in this and the following sense it is pronounced as *clōse.*

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

4. The time of shutting up.

In the *close* of night,
Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wrestling.

The king went of purpose into the North, laying an open side unto Perkin to make him come on, the *close*, and so to trip up his heels, having made sure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*

Both fill'd with dust, but starting up, the third *close* they had made,
Had not Achilles' self stood up. *Chapman.*

6. Pause; cessation; rest.

The air, such pleasure loth to lose,
With thousand echoes still prolongs each heav'nly *close*. *Milton.*

At ev'ry *close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. A conclusion or end.

Speedy death,
The *close* of all my miseries and the balm. *Milton.*
Thro' Syria, Persia, Greece, she goes;
And takes the Romans in the *close*. *Prior.*

Close. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut fast, so as to leave no part open; as, a *close* box, a *close* house.

We suppose this bag to be tied *close* about, towards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Having no vent; without inlet; secret; private; not to be seen through.

Nor could his acts too *close* a vizard wear,
To 'scape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation.

If the rooms be low-roofed, or full of windows and doors; the one maketh the air *close*, and not fresh; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Compact; solid; dense; without interstices or vacuities.

The inward substance of the earth is of itself an uniform mass, *close* and compact. *Burnet's Theory.*

The golden globe being put into a press, which was driven by the extreme force of screws, the water made itself way thro' the pores of that very *close* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viscous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed of so *close* and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. *Wilkins.*

6. Concise; brief; compressed; without exuberance or digression.

You lay your thoughts so *close* together, that, were they *closer*, they would be crowded, and even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryd. Juv.*

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

Read these instructive leaves, in which conspire
Fresnoy's *close* art, and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*

7. Joined without any intervening distance or space, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herself,
Equal to all her titles! that could stand
Close up with Atlas, and sustain her name
As strong as he doth heav'n! *Ben Jonson.*

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and must bring things *close* to the test of true or false.
Burnet's Theory.

Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall. *Mortim.*

Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Pope.*

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to another.

Now sit we *close* about this taper here,
And call in question our necessities. *Shakespeare.*

9. Narrow; as, a *close* alley.

10. Admitting small distance.

Short crooked swords in *closer* fight they wear. *Dryden.*

11. Undiscovered; without any token by which one may be found.

Close observe him for the sake of mockery. *Close*, in the name of jesting! lie you there. *Shakesp.*

12. Hidden; secret; not revealed.

A *close* intent at last to shew me grace. *Spenser.*

Some sparagirists, that keep their best things *close*, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppose their antagonists, than to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind. *Boyle.*

13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman; and for secrecy,
No lady *closer*. *Shakespeare.*

14. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; sly.

That *close* aspect of his
Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast. *Shakespeare.*

15. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.

I discovered no way to keep our thoughts *close* to their business, but, by frequent attention, getting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach *close* on either side. *Dryd.*

17. Retired; solitary.

He kept himself *close* because of Saul. *Chronicles.*

18. Secluded from communication; as, a *close* prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark; cloudy; not clear.

Close. *adv.* It has the same meanings with *closely*, and is not always easily distinguished from the adjective.

1. Nearly; densely; secretly.

He his sleep
Disturb'd not, waiting *close* the approach of morn. *Milton.*

Behind her death
Close following pace for pace, not mounted yet
On his pale horse. *Milton.*

2. It is used sometimes adverbially by itself, but more frequently in composition. As,

Close-banded. *adj.* In close order; thick ranged; or secretly leagued, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.

Nor in the house, which chamber anguishes
Close-banded, durst attack me. *Milton.*

Close-bodied. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy shall appear in any *close-bodied* coat, they shall be suspended. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Close-handed. *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very *close handed*. I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Close-pent. *adj* Shut close; without vent.

Then in some *close-pent* room it crept along,
And, spreading as it went, in silence fed. *Dryd.*

Clo'sely. *adv.* [from *close*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible *closely* luted. *Boyl.*

2. Without much space intervening; nearly.

Follow Fluellen *closely* at the heels. *Shakespeare.*

3. Attentively.

If we look more *closely*, we shall find
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope.*

4. Secretly; slily.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some *closely* into the village, in the dark of the night. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

5. Without deviation.

Thope I have translated *closely* enough, and given them the same turn of verse which they had in the original. *Dryden.*

Clo'seness. *n. s.* [from *close*.]

1. The state of being shut; or, the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more loud than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air.
Bacon's Natural History.

2. Narrow-

2. Narrowneſs; ſtraitneſs.
3. Want of air, or ventilation.
I took my leave, being half-ſtifled by the *cloſeneſs* of the room. *Swift.*
4. Compactneſs; ſolidity.
How could particles, ſo widely diſperſed, combine into that *cloſeneſs* of texture? *Bentley.*
The haſte of the ſpirit to put forth and the *cloſeneſs* of the bark, cauſe prickles in boughs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
5. Recluſeneſs; ſolitude; retirement.
I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated To *cloſeneſs*, and the bettering of my mind. *Shak.*
6. Secrecy; privacy.
To his confederates he was conſtant and juſt, but not open. Such was his enquiry, and ſuch his *cloſeneſs*, as they ſtood in the light towards him, and he ſtood in the dark towards them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majeſty's counſellors, being carried with great *cloſeneſs*, liker a buſineſs of love than ſtate. *Wotton.*
We riſe not againſt the piercing judgment of Auguſtus, nor the extreme caution or *cloſeneſs* of Tiberius. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
This prince was ſo very reſerved, that he would impart his ſecrets to no body: whereupon this *cloſeneſs* did a little periſh his underſtanding. *Collier of Friendſhip.*
7. Covetouſneſs; ſly avarice.
Irus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a ſecret, he ſhould not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of *cloſeneſs* and covetouſneſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
8. Connection; dependance.
The actions and proceedings of wiſe men run in greater *cloſeneſs* and coherence with one another, than thus to drive on a cauſe blue, brought under no forecaſt or deſign. *South.*

CLO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*] A finiſher; a concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL. *n. ſ.* [*cloſe* and *ſtool.*] A chamber implement.
A peſtle for his turn-broach, laid the van,
And his high helmet was a *cloſe-ſtool* pan. *Garth.*

CLO'SET. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe*]
1. A ſmall room of privacy and retirement.
The taper burneth in your *cloſet*. *Shakſpeare.*
He would make a ſlit into his *cloſet*, and utter a ſhort prayer he was given. *Wotton.*
2. A private repoſitory of curioſities and valuable things.
He ſhould have made himſelf a key, wherewith to open the *cleſt* of Minerva, where thoſe fair treaſures are to be found in all abundance. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
He furniſhes her *cloſet* firſt, and fills
The crowded ſhelves with rarities of ſhells. *Dryden's Fables.*

To CLO'SET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut up, or conceal, in a cloſet.
The heat
Of thy great love once ſpread, as in an urn,
Doth *cloſet* up itſelf. *Herbert.*
2. To take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview.
About this time began the project of *cloſeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechiſed by his Majeſty. *Swift.*

CLOSH. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in the feet of cattle; called alſo the *founder*. *Dict.*

CLO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe.*]
1. The act of ſhutting up.
The chink was carefully cloſed up: upon which *cloſure* there appeared not any change. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*
2. That by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut.
I admire your ſending your laſt to me quite open, without a ſeal, wafer, or any *cloſure* whatever. *Pope to Swift.*
3. The parts incloſing; incloſure.
O thou bloody priſon!
Within the guilty *cloſure* of thy walls
Richard the Second here was hack'd to death. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Concluſion; end. Not in uſe.
We'll hand in hand all headlong caſt us down,
And make a mutual *cloſure* of our houſe. *Shakeſp.*

CLOT. *n. ſ.* [probably, at firſt, the ſame with *clod*, but now always applied to different uſes; or rather *klotte*, Dutch, a maſs.] Concretion; coagulation; grume.
The white of an egg, with ſpirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poach. *Bacon.*
The opening itſelf was ſtopt with a *clot* of grumous blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To CLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun; or from *klotteren*, Dutch.]
1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.
Huge unwieldy bones, laſting remains
Of that gigantick race; which, as he breaks
The *clotted* glebe, the plowman haply finds. *Philips.*
2. To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions: as, *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood.
Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,
Lie *clotted*. *Philips.*
3. To become groſs.

CLOTH. *n. ſ.* plural *cloths* or *clothes.* [claŏ, Saxon.]
1. Any thing woven for dreſs or covering, whether of animal or vegetable ſubſtance.
A coſtly *cloth* of gold. *Drayton.*
The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom. *Sandys.*
2. The piece of linen ſpread upon a table.
Nor let, like Nævius, every error paſs;
The muſty wine, foul *cloth*, or greaſy glaſs. *Pope.*
3. The canvaſs on which pictures are delineated.
I anſwer you right painted *cloth*, from whence you have ſtudied your queſtions. *Shakeſpeare.*
Who fears a ſentence, or an old man's law,
Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe. *Shakeſp.*
This idea, which we may call the goddeſs of painting and of ſculpture, deſcends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the original of theſe arts. *Dryden.*
4. Any texture put to a particular uſe.
The king ſtood up under his *cloth* of ſtate, took the ſword from the protector, and dubbed the Lord Mayor of London knight. *Sir John Hayward.*
I'll make the very green *cloth* to look blue. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. Dreſs; raiment.
I'll ne'er diſtruſt my God for *cloth* and bread,
While lilies flouriſh, and the raven's fed. *Quarles.*
6. *Cloth*, taken abſolutely, commonly means a texture of wool.
7. In the plural. Dreſs; habit; garment; veſture; veſtments: including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this ſenſe always *clothes*, pronounced *cloz*.
He with him brought Pyſene, rich array'd
In Claribellae's *clothes*. *Spenſer.*
Take up theſe *clothes* here quickly: carry them to the laundreſs in Datchet-mead. *Shakeſpeare.*
Strength grows more from the warmth of exerciſe than of *cloaths*. *Temple.*
8. The covering of a bed.
Gazing on her midnight foes,
She turn'd each way her frighted head,
Then ſunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior.*

To CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; particip. *clothed*, or *clad.* [from *cloth.*]
1. To inveſt with garments; to cover with dreſs, from cold and injuries.
An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was *clothed*, took the firſt opportunity of making his eſcape into naked dreſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
The Britons, in Cæſar's time, painted their bodies, and *clothed* themſelves with the ſkins of beaſts. *Swift.*
With ſuperior boon may your rich ſoil
Exuberant nature's better bleſſings pour
O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,
And be th' exhauſtleſs granary of a world. *Thomſon.*
2. To adorn with dreſs.
We *clothe* and adorn our bodies: indeed, too much time we beſtow upon that. Our ſouls alſo are to be *clothed* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on Creation.*
Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope's Statius.*
3. To inveſt, as with clothes.
I put on righteouſneſs, and it *clothed* me. *Job.*
Haſt thou *clothed* his neck with thunder? *Job.*
I will alſo *clothe* her prieſts with ſalvation. *Pſal.*
If thou beeſt he; but O how fall'n! how chang'd
From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with tranſcendent brightneſs, did'ſt outſhine
Myriads though bright! *Milton.*
They leave the ſhady realms of night,
And, *clothed* in bodies, breathe your upper light. *Dryden.*
Let both uſe the cleareſt language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts on the Mind.*
4. To furniſh or provide with clothes.
Drowſineſs ſhall *clothe* a man with rags. *Proverbs.*

To CLOTHE. *v. n.* To wear clothes.
Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

CLO'THIER. *n. ſ.* [from *cloth.*] A maker of cloth.
The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them longing, have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakſpeare's Henry VIII.*
His commiſſioners ſhould cauſe *clothiers* to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. *Haywood.*
They ſhall only ſpoil the *clothier*'s wool, and beggar the preſent ſpinners, at beſt. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

CLO'THING. *n. ſ.* [from *To clothe.*] Dreſs; veſture; garments.
Thy boſom might receive my yielded ſpright,
And thine with it, in heaven's pure *clothing* dreſt,
Through cleareſt ſkies might take united flight. *Fairfax.*
Your bread and *clothing*, and every neceſſary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

CLOTHSHE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *cloth* and *ſhear.*] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.
My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *clothſhearer*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CLO'TPOLL. *n. ſ.* [from *clot* and *poll.*]
1. Thickſkull; blockhead.
What ſays the fellow there? call the *clotpoll* back. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Head, in ſcorn.
I have ſent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the ſtream,
In embaſſy to his mother. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To CLO'TTER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.
He dragg'd the trembling ſire,
Slidd'ring thro' *clotter'd* blood and holy mire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

CLO'TTY. *adj.* [from *clot.*] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions.
The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt with thick, *clotty*, bluiſh ſtreaks. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
Where land is *clotty*, and a ſhower of rain falls through, you may make uſe of a roll to break it. *Mortimer.*

CLOUD. *n. s.* [The derivation is not known. *Minshew* derives it from *claudo*, to shut; *Somner* from *clod*; *Casauben* from *caligo*, darkness; *Skinner* from *kladde*, Dutch, a spot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds*, that lower'd upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Shakesp. Richard III.

As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watery *cloud*, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till, by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist; or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

Clouds are the greatest and most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth. They consist of very small drops of water, and are elevated a good distance above the surface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a mist flying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a *cloud* here below. *Locke.*

How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obscure the sky;
And *clouds*, dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply.
Roscommon.

The dawn is overcast, the morning lowrs,
And heavily in *clouds* brings on the day. *Addison.*

2. The veins, marks, or stains, in stones or other bodies.

3. Any state of obscurity or darkness.

Tho' poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is lost. *Waller.*

How can I see the brave and young
Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall unsung? *Addison.*

4. Any thing that spreads wide; as a crowd, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that, amongst a *cloud* of witnesses, there was one of no very good reputation. *Attenbury.*

CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obscure.

2. To make of sullen and gloomy appearance.

Be not disheartened then, nor *cloud* those looks,
That wont to be more cheerful and serene. *Milton.*

What sullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow! *Pope.*

3. To obscure; to make less evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the clearest truths, no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle smooth and plain,
Made of the *clouded* olive's easy grain. *Pope.*

CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLO'UDBERRY. *n. s.* [from *cloud* and *berry*; *chamæmorus.*] The name of a plant, called also *knotberry*. *Miller.*

CLO'UDCAPT. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap.*] Capped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloudcapt* towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve. *Shakesp.*

CLO'UD-COMPELLING. *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of the Ἀγιοστεφὴς, ill understood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

The [illegible], attended with a roar
[illegible] from th' affrighted shore;
[illegible] of his thunder, prove
Success [illegible] *cloud-compelling* Jove. *Waller.*

Supplicating move
Thy [illegible] *cloud-compelling* Jove. *Dryd.*

CLO'UDILY. *adv.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obscurely; not perspicuously.

Some had rather have good discipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories. *Spenser.*

He was commanded to write so *cloudily* by Cornurus. *Dryden.*

CLO'UDINESS. *n. s.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness.

You have such a February face,
So full of frost, of storm, and *cloudiness*. *Shakesp.*

The situation of this island exposes it to a continual *cloudiness*, which in the summer renders the air colder, and in the winter warm. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Want of brightness.

I saw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein, he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the stone would lose more of its *cloudiness*. *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS. *adj.* [from *cloud.*] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightsome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge soon shall view in *cloudless* skies,
When next he looks through Galilæo's eyes. *Pope.*

How many such there must be in the vast extent of space, a naked eye in a *cloudless* night may give us some faint glimpse. *Cheyne.*

CLO'UDY. *adj.* [from *cloud.*]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with clouds; consisting of clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended, and stood at the door. *Exodus.*

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you content yourself frequently with word instead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confused notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkness be! *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful.

So my storm-beaten heart likewise is cheer'd
With that sun-shine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd.
Spenser.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy *cloudy* wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shakespeare.*

4. Marked with spots or veins.

5. Not bright, wanting lustre.

I saw a *cloudy* diamond. *Boyle.*

CLOVE. *n. s.* [the preterite of *cleave.*] See *To* CLEAVE.

Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it *clove* his plumed crest in tway.
Fairy Queen.

CLOVE. *n. s.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate in the East Indies. It is the fruit or seed of a very large tree.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. Some of the parts into which garlick separates, when the outer skin is torn off. [In this sense it is derived from *clove*, the preterite of *cleave.*]

'Tis married sin an onion to devour;
Each *clove* of garlick is a sacred power. *Tate's Juv.*

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *n. s.* [from its smelling like *cloves.*]

This genus may be divided into three classes: 1. The clove-gilly-flower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The sweet William. The carnation, or clove-gillyflower, are distinguished into four classes. The first, called flakes, having two colours only, and their stripes large, going quite through the leaves. The second, called bizars, have flowers striped or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquettes; these flowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies: these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side, and are white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodness; some having very little scent, when compared with the true sort. *Miller.*

CLO'VEN. *part. pret.* [from *cleave.*] See *To* CLEAVE.

There is Ausidius, list you what work he makes
Among your *cloven* army. *Shakespeare.*

Now heap'd high
The *cloven* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller.*

A chap-fallen beaver, loosely hanging by
The *cloven* helm, and a ch of victory. *Dryden.*

CLO'VEN-FOOTED. } *adj.* [*cloven* and *foot*,
CLO'VEN-HOOFED. } or *hoof.*] Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bisulcous.

There are the bisulcous or *cloven-hoofed*; as camels and beavers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *cloven footed* fiend is banish'd from us.
Dryden.

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *cloven-footed*, frequent the waters. *Ray on the Creat.*

CLO'VER. } *n. s.* [more properly
CLO'VER-GRASS. } *claver*; clæfepe, Sax.]

1. A species of trefoil.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green *clover*.
Shakespeare

Nature shall provide
Green grass and fatt'ning *clover* for their fare.
Dryden.

Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,
Than primrose sweeter, or the *clover-grass*. *Gay.*

2. *To live in* CLOVER, is to live luxuriously; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laureat, was the night in *clover* spent?
Ogle.

CLO'VERED. *adj.* [from *clover.*] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale.
Thomson.

CLOUGH. *n. s.* [clough, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. In composition, a hilly place.

CLOUGH. *n. s.* [In commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

CLOUT. *n. s.* [clut, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean use.

His garment nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pinn'd, and patched was.
Spenser.

A *clout* upon that head,
Where late the diadem stood. *Shakespeare.*

In pow'r of spittle and a *clout*,
Where'er he please, to blot it out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a shoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot.

He drew a good bow; he shot a fine shoot; he would have slept in the *clout* at twelve score. *Shak.*

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

To

To CLOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarsely.

I thought he slept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakespeare.*

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon. *Milton.*

2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk some unhappy ewe,
Whose *clouted* leg her hurt doth shew. *Spenser.*

3. To join awkwardly or coarsely together.

Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together. *Ascham.*

CLO'UTED. *participial adj.* Congealed; coagulated: corruptly used for *clotted*.

I've seen her skim the *clouted* cream,
And eat it from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

CLO'UTERLY. *adj.* [probably by corruption from *louterly*.] Clumsy; awkward: as, a *clouterly* fellow.

The single wheel plough is a very *louterly* sort. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CLOWN. *n. s.* [imagined by *Skinner* and *Junius* to be contracted from *colonus*. It seems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *lowe*; *loon*, Dut. A word nearly of the same import.]

1. A rustick; a country fellow; a churl.

He came with all his *clowns*, hoisted upon cart-jades. *Sidney.*

The *clowns*, a boist'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haste to the loud summons flew. *Dryden.*

2. A coarse, ill-bred man.

In youth a *clown*, and in age a *churn*. *Spect.*

A country squire, convicted with no other vice but that of being a *clown*, and having the provincial accent. *Swift.*

CLO'WNERY. *n. s.* [from *clown*.] Ill-breeding; churlishness; rudeness; brutality.

The fool's conceit had both *clownery* and ill nature. *L'Estrange.*

CLO'WNISH. *adj.* [from *clown*.]

1. Consisting of rustick or clowns.

Young Silvia beats her breast, and cries aloud
For succour from the *clownish* neighbourhood. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse; rough; rugged.

But with his *clownish* hands tears their tender wings:
He bruiseth oft. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What if we essay'd to steal
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court? *Shakespeare.*

4. Clumsy; ungainly.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The *clownish* mimick traverses the stage. *Prior.*

CLO'WNISHLY. *adv.* [from *clownish*.] Coarsely; rudely; brutally.

CLO'WNISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *clownish*.]

1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rudeness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its *clownishness*. *Dryden.*

If the boy should not make legs very gracefully, a dancing master will cure that defect, and wipe off that plainness which the *à-la-mode* people call *clownishness*. *Locke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

To CLOY. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr. to nail up; to stop up.

1. To satiate; to sate; to fill beyond desire; to surfeit; to fill to loathing.

The length of those speeches had not *cloyed* Py-

rocles, though he were very impatient of long deliberations. *Sidney.*

The very creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of glory, are reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case pare away, lest we *cloy* God with too much service. *Hooker.*

Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast? *Shakespeare.*

Continually varying the same sense, and taking up what he had more than enough inculcated before, he sometimes *cloys* his readers instead of satisfying them. *Dryden.*

Whose little store her well taught mind does please,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton ease. *Roscommon.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, instead of delighting and satisfying nature, doth but load and *cloy* it. *Tillotson.*

Settle, *cloy'd* with custard and with praise,
To gather'd to the dull of ancient days. *Pope.*

2. It seems to have, in the following passage, another sense; perhaps to strike the beak together.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakespeare.*

3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLO'YLESS. *adj.* [from *cloy*.] That of which too much cannot be had; that which cannot cause satiety.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite. *Shakesp.*

CLO'YMENT. *n. s.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety; repletion beyond appetite.

Alas! their love may be called appetite:
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That suffers surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt. *Shakesp.*

CLUB. *n. s.* [from *clwppa*, Welsh; *kluppel*, Dutch.]

1. A heavy stick; a staff intended for offence.

He strove his combred *club* to quit
Out of the earth. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the stroke of a *club*. *Hayward.*

Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came. *Dryd.*

2. The name of one of the suits of cards.

The *club's* black tyrant first her victim died,
Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride. *Pope.*

3. [From cleopan, to divide. *Skinner.*] The shot or dividend of a reckoning, paid by the company in just proportions.

A fuddling couple sold ale: their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid down their *club*, and this they called forcing a trade. *L'Estrange.*

4. An assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to vilify the government? *Dryd. Medal. Ded.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got by implicite generation,
And general *club* of all the nation. *Hudibras.*

To CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in settled proportions.

2. To join to one effect; to contribute separate powers to one end.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubb'd* into a dream. *Dryden.*

Every part of the body seems to *club* and contribute to the seed; else why should parents, born blind or deaf, sometimes generate children with the same imperfections? *Ray.*

Let sugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, syllabub. *King.*

The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Clubb'd for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

To CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.

Plume and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will *club* their testers now to take your life. *Pope.*

Fibres being distinct, and impregnated by distinct spirits, how should they *club* their particular informations into a common idea? *Collier on Thought.*

CLUBHEA'DED. *adj.* [*club* and *head*.] Having a thick head.

Small *clubheaded* anteriae. *Derham.*

CLUBLA'W. *n. s.* [*club* and *law*.] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy establishment seem to have recourse to the laudable method of *clublaw*, when they find all other means for enforcing the absurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CLU'BROOM. *n. s.* [*club* and *room*.] The room in which a club or company assembles.

The ladies resolved to give the pictures of their deceased husbands to the *clubroom*. *Addison's Spectator.*

To CLUCK. *v. n.* [*cloccian*, Welsh; *clochat*, Armorick; cloccan, Sax.; *klocken*, Dut.] To call chickens, as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,
Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if she brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLUMP. *n. s.* [formed from *lump*.]

1. A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions.

2. A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs; anciently a *plump*.

CLUMPS. *n. s.* A numbskull. *Skinner.*

CLU'MSILY. *adv.* [from *clumsy*.] Awkwardly; without readiness; without nimbleness; without grace.

He walks very *clumsily* and ridiculously. *Ray on the Creation.*

This lofty humour is *clumsily* and inartificially managed, when affected. *Collier on Pride.*

CLU'MSINESS. *n. s.* [from *clumsy*.] Awkwardness; unsprightliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumsiness* and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or skill to use them. *Collier on Fame.*

CLU'MSY. *adj.* [This word, omitted in the other etymologists, is rightly derived by *Bailey* from *lompsch*, Dutch, stupid. In English, *lump*, *clump*, *lumpish*, *clumpish*, *clumpishly*, *clumsily*, *clumsy*.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy; without dexterity, readiness, or grace. It is used either of persons, or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be moulded into such shapes and machines, even by *clumsy* fingers. *Ray.*

But thou in *clumsy* verse, unlick'd, unpointed,
Hast shamefully defy'd. *Dryden.*

That *clumsy* outside of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

CLUNG. The preterite and participle of *cling*.

CLUNG. *adj.* [clungu, Sax.] Wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold.

To CLUNG. *v. n.* [clungan, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See *To* CLING.

CLU'STER. *n. ſ.* [clyſtren, Sax. *kliſter*, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the ſame kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue freſh and moiſt all winter, if you hang them *cluſter* by *cluſter* in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A ſwelling knot is rais'd;
Whence, in ſhort ſpace, itſelf the *cluſter* ſhows,
And from earth's moiſture, mixt with ſun-beams, grows. *Denham.*

The ſaline corpuſcles of one liquor do variouſly act upon the tinging corpuſcles of another, ſo as to make many of them aſſociate into a *cluſter*, whereby two tranſparent liquors may compoſe a coloured one. *Newton.*

An elm was near, to whoſe embraces led,
The curling vine her ſwelling *cluſters* ſpread. *Pope.*

2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *cluſters*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There with their claſping feet together clung,
And a long *cluſter* from the laurel hung. *Dryden.*

3. A body of people collected: uſed in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like beaſts,
And coward nobles, gave way to your *cluſters*,
Who did hoot him out o' th' city. *Shakeſpeare.*

My friend took his ſtation among a *cluſter* of nob, who were making themſelves merry with their betters. *Addiſon.*

To CLU'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather into bunches; to congregate.

Forth flouriſh'd thick the *cluſtering* vine. *Milton.*
Great father Bacchus, to my ſong repair;
For *cluſtering* grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryden.*
Or from the foreſt falls the *cluſter'd* ſnow,
Myriads of gems. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To CLU'STER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER GRAPE. *n. ſ.* [from *cluſter* and *grape*.] The ſmall black grape is by ſome called the currant, or *cluſtergrape*; which I reckon the forwardeſt of the black ſort. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CLU'STERY. *adj.* [from *cluſter*.] Growing in cluſters.

To CLUTCH. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to graſp.

Is this a dagger I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me *clutch* thee.
They,
Like moles within us, heave and caſt about;
And, till they foot and *clutch* their prey,
They never cool. *Herbert.*

2. To comprize; to graſp.

A man may ſet the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual graſp. *Collier on Thought.*

3. To contract; to double the hand, ſo as to ſeize and hold faſt.

Put that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would ſalute my palm. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

CLUTCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; graſp; ſeizure.
2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the laſt fortune of a ſock to fall into the *clutches* of a fox. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Hands, in a ſenſe of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy ſav'ring to devour,
Before 'twas in your *clutches* pow'r. *Hudibras.*

Set up the covenant on crutches,
'Gainſt thoſe who have us in their *clutches*. *Hudib.*

I muſt have great leiſure, and little care of myſelf, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of ſuch a giant. *Stilling fleet.*

CLU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [See CLATTER.] A noiſe; a buſtle; a buſy tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He ſaw what a *clutter* there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and ſpits. *L'Eſtrange.*

The fav'rite child, that juſt begins to prattle,
Is very humourſome, and makes great *clutter*,
Till he has windows on his bread and butter. *King.*

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?
Why ever in theſe raging fits? *Swift.*

To CLU'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noiſe, or buſtle.

CLY'STER. *n. ſ.* [χλυſτηρ.] An injection into the anus.

If nature relieves by a diarrhœa, without ſinking the ſtrength of the patient, it is not to be ſtopt, but promoted gently by emollient *clyſters*. *Arbuth.*

To COACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Latin.] To heap up together.

The collocation of the ſpirits in bodies, whether the ſpirits be *coacervate* or diffuſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

COACERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *coacervate*.] The act of heaping, or ſtate of being heaped, together.

The fixing of it is the equal ſpreading of the tangible parts, and the cloſe *coacervation* of them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

COACH *n. ſ.* [*coche*, Fr. *kotczy*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is ſaid to have been invented. *Minſheu.*] A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate, diſtinguiſhed from a chariot by having ſeats fronting each other.

Baſilius attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to ſee ſome ſports. *Sidney.*

A better would you fix?
Then give humility a *coach* and ſix. *Pope.*

Suppoſe that laſt week my *coach* was within an inch of overturning in a ſmooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horſes. *Swift.*

To COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet ſticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now looſe, now faſt,
And carry'd off in ſome dog's tail at laſt. *Pope.*

COACH-BOX. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *box*.] The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coach-box*, if the coach ſwung but the leaſt to one ſide, ſhe uſed to ſhriek. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

COACH-HIRE. *n. ſ.* Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as thoſe that praiſe,
For ſnaps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays. *Dryden.*

My expences in *coach-hire* make no ſmall article. *Spectator.*

COACH-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *houſe*.] The houſe in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the ſtable or the *coach-houſe*. *Swift.*

COACH-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *maker*.] The artificer whoſe trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty haſel-nut,
Made by the joyner Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind the fairies *coach-makers*. *Shak.*

Take care of your wheels: get a new ſet bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will conſider you. *Swift.*

COACH-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *man*.] The driver of a coach.

Thy nags, the leaneſt things alive,
So very hard thou lov'ſt to drive;
I heard thy anxious *coachman* ſay,
It coſt thee more in whips than hay. *Prior.*

She commanded her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the body of her king. *South.*

To COA'CT. *v. n.* [from *con* and *act*.] To act together; to act in concert. Not uſed.

But if I tell how theſe two did *coact*,
Shall I not lye in publiſhing a truth? *Shakeſp.*

COA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulſion; force, either reſtraining or impelling.

It had the paſſions in perfect ſubjection; and though its command over them was perſuaſive and political, yet it had the force of *coaction*, and deſpotical. *South.*

COA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *coact*.]

1. Having the force of reſtraining or impelling; compulſory; reſtrictive.

The Levitical prieſts, in the old law, never arrogated unto themſelves any temporal or *coactive* power. *Raleigh.*

2. Acting in concurrence. Obſolete.

Imagination,
With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shakeſp.*

COADJU'MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjumentum*, Lat.] Mutual aſſiſtance. *Dict.*

COADJU'TANT. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjuto*, Lat.] Helping; operating.

Thracian *coadjutant*, and the roar
Of fierce Euroclydon. *Philips.*

COADJU'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjutor*, Lat.]

1. A fellow-helper; an aſſiſtant; an aſſociate; one engaged in the aſſiſtance of another.

I ſhould not ſucceed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predeceſſors the poets, or their ſeconds or *coadjutors* the critics. *Dryden.*

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies. *Garth's Diſp.*

A gownman of a different make,
Whom Pallas, once Vaneſſa's tutor,
Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. *Swift.*

2. [In the canon law.] One who is impowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A biſhop that is unprofitable to his dioceſe ought to be depoſed and no *coadjutor* aſſigned him. *Ayl.*

COADJU'VANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Cryſtal is a mineral body, in the difference of ſtones, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the moſt pure and limpid juice therein; owing to the coldneſs of the earth ſome concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COADUNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs.

Bodies ſeem to have an intrinſick principle of, or corruption from, the *coadunition* of particles endued with contrary qualities. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COAGME'NT. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle in uſe.

Had

Had the world been *coagmented* from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

COAGMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *coagment.*] Collection, or coacervation, into one mass; union; conjunction.

The third part rests in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is smooth, gentle, and sweet. *Ben Jonson.*

COA'GULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulate.*] That which is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a fine and transparent substance, *coagulable* into vitriol. *Boyle.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affusion of some other substance, to turn milk.

Roasted in wrath and fire,
And thus o'erfixed with *coagulate* gore. *Shakesp.*

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*.
Bacon's Natural History.

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* masses, in some springs. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The milk in the stomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the runnet, is again dissolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum.
Arbuthnot.

To COA'GULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mangleth; and the spirit swims not above.
Bacon.

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coagulate* into a whitish body, almost like butter. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *coagulate.*]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the substance of *coagulations* is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbuthnot.*

COA'GULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulate.*] That which has the power of causing concretion, or coagulation.

To manifest the *coagulative* power, we have sometimes in a minute arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance, only by dexterously mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *coagulate.*] That which causes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours, are those things which expel the most fluid parts, as in the case of incrassating, or thickening; and by those things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as absorbents. *Arbuthnot.*

COAL. *n. s.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Danish.]

1. The common fossile fewel.

Coal is a black, sulphurous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, serving for fewel, common in Europe, though the English *coal* is of most repute. One species of pit-coal is called *cannel*, or *candle* coal, which is found in the northern counties; hard, glossy, and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze till it be burnt out. *Chambers.*

Coals are solid, dry, opake, inflammable substances, found in large strata, splitting horizontally more easily than in any other direction; of a glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving a large residuum of ashes.
Hill on Fossils.

But age, enforc'd, falls by her own consent;
As *coals* to ashes, when the spirit's spent. *Denham.*

We shall meet with the same mineral lodged in *coals*, that elsewhere we found in marle.
Woodward's Natural History.

2. The cinder of scorched wood; charcoal.

Whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteratio major; as when cheese is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no surer, no,
Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice,
Or hailstones in the sun. *Shakespeare.*

You have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Shakespeare.*

The rage of jealousy then fir'd his soul,
And his face kindled like a burning *coal*. *Dryden.*

To COAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and cost in buying the wood for this service; felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the same, when it is *coaled*, through such far, foul, and cumbersome ways.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon.*

2. To delineate with a coal.

Marvailing, he *coaled* out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture. *Camden.*

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [*coal* and *black.*] Black in the highest degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning Ætna, from his boiling stew,
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in *coal-black* clouds and filthy smoke.
Fairy Queen.

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from fuliginous efflorescencies, and complexional tincture. *Brown.*

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it shone;
His legs and flowing tail were white alone. *Dryden.*

COAL-BOX. *n. s.* [*coal* and *box.*] A box to carry coals to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and such other unsightly things. *Swift.*

COAL-FISH. *n. s.* [*asellus niger.*] A species of beardless gadus.

COAL-MINE. *n. s.* [*coal* and *mine.*] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.

Springs injure land, that flow from *coal-mines*.
Mortimer.

COAL-PIT. *n. s.* [from *coal* and *pit.*] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a *coal-pit*. *Woodward.*

COAL-STONE. *n. s.* [*coal* and *stone.*] A sort of cannel coal. See COAL.

Coal-stone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal.
Woodward.

COAL-WORK. *n. s.* [*coal* and *work.*] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the *coal-works* and the mines. *Felton.*

CO'ALERY. *n. s.* [from *coal.*] A place where coals are dug.

Two fine stalactite were found hanging from a black stone, at a deserted vault in Bothwell *coalery*.
Woodward.

To COALE'SCE. *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to *coalesce*, and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours. *Newton.*

2. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *coalesce.*] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

COALI'TION. *n. s.* [from *coalesco*, *coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world is a mass of heterogeneous confusions, and every part thereof a *coalition* of distinguishable varieties. *Glanville.*

In the first *coalition* of a people, their prospect is not great: they provide laws for their present exigence. *Hale.*

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great bodies: without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

CO'ALY. *adj.* [from *coal.*] Containing coal.

Or *coaly* Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dee. *Milton.*

COAPTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock, the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed, by virtue of the due shape, bigness, and *coaptation* of the several parts.
Ray.

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Dryden.*

To COA'RCT. } *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Lat.
To COA'RCTATE. } tin.]

1. To straiten; to confine into a narrow compass.

The wind finding the room in the form of a trunk, and *coarctated* therein, forced the stones at the window, like pellets, clean through it. *Bacon.*

2. To contract power; to restrain.

If a man *coarcts* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself that he has thus *coarcted* or straitened himself so far. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *coarct.*]

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no *coarctation* or blow not hollow, give an interiour sound. *Bacon.*

2. Contraction of any space.

Straiten the artery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vein will continue to beat, below or beyond the *coarctation*. *Ray.*

3. Restraint of liberty.

Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to *coarctation*, or determination to one.
Bramhall.

COARSE. *adj.*

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not soft or fine: used of cloth, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Gross; not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarser* eye of human law
That binds their peace. *Thomson.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpolished.

Peace of Virgil is against myself, for presuming to copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions. *Dryden.*

6. Not nicely expert; unfinished by art or education.

Practical rules may be useful to such artists coming from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.
I'll comfort, and, a *coarſe* perfume,
Diſgrace the delicacy of a feaſt. *Roſcommon.*
A *coarſe* and uſeleſs dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one ſpot, to rot juſt as it grows. *Otway.*
From this *coarſe* mixture of terreſtrial parts,
Deſire and fear by turns poſſeſs their hearts. *Dryd.*

Co'ARSELY. *adv.* [from *coarſe*.]
1. Without fineneſs; without refinement.
2. Meanly; not elegantly.
John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarſely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Brown.*
3. Rudely; not civilly.
The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarſely* uſed. *Dryden.*
4. Inelegantly.
Be pleaſed to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarſely* tranſlated, but which yet retains ſome beauties of the author. *Dryden.*

Co'ARSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coarſe*.]
1. Impurity; unrefined ſtate.
Firſt know the materials whereof the glaſs is made; then conſider what the reaſon is of the *coarſeneſs* or dearneſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
2. Roughneſs; want of fineneſs.
3. Groſſneſs; want of delicacy.
Friends (pardon the *coarſeneſs* of the illuſtration) as dogs in couples, ſhould be of the ſame ſize. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Roughneſs; rudeneſs of manners.
A baſe wild olive he remains;
The ſhrub the *coarſeneſs* of the clown retains. *Garth*
5. Meanneſs; want of nicety.
Conſider the penuriouſneſs of the Hollanders, the *coarſeneſs* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleaſure. *Addiſon on the War.*

COAST. *n. ſ.* [*coſte*, Fr. *coſta*, Latin.]
1. The edge or margin of the land next the ſea; the ſhore. It is not uſed for the banks of leſs waters.
He ſees in Engliſh ſhips the Holland *coaſt*. *Dryd.*
2. It ſeems to be taken by *Newton* for ſide, like the French *coſte*. It was likewiſe ſo uſed by *Bacon*.
The ſouth-eaſt is found to be better for ripening of trees, than the ſouth-weſt; though the ſouth-weſt be the hotteſt *coaſt*. *Bacon.*
Some kind of virtue, lodged in ſome ſides of the cryſtal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coaſt*, of unuſual refraction; otherwiſe the rays would not be refracted towards that *coaſt* rather than any other *coaſt*, both at their incidence and at their emergence, ſo as to emerge by a contrary ſituation of the *coaſt*. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. *The* COAST *is clear*. [a proverbial expreſſion.] The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.
Going out, and ſeeing that *the coaſt was clear*, Zelmane diſmiſſed Muſidorus. *Sidney.*
The royal ſpy, when now *the coaſt was clear*,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unſeen. *Dryden.*

To COAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſail close by the coaſt; to ſail within ſight of land.
But ſteer my veſſel with a ſteady hand,
And *coaſt* along the ſhore in ſight of land. *Dryden's Virgil.*
The ancients *coaſted* only in their navigation, without taking the open ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To COAST. *v. a.* To ſail by; to ſail ſide by.
Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing that compaſs, was fain to *coaſt* that ſhore. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The greateſt entertainment we found in *coaſting* along the ſeveral proſpects of woods, vineyards, [illegible] which lie on the borders of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Co'ASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *coaſt*.] He that ſails timorouſly near the ſhore.
In our ſmall ſkiff we muſt not launch too far;
We here but *coaſters*, not diſcov'rers are. *Dryden.*

COAT. *n. ſ.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Italian.]
1. The upper garment.
He was armed with a *coat* of mail, and the weight of the *coat* was five thouſand ſhekels of brafs. *1 Samuel.*
The *coat* of many colours they brought to their father, and ſaid, this have we found: know now whether it be thy ſon's *coat* or no. *Geneſis.*
2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dreſs.
A friend's younger ſon, a child in *coats*, was not eaſily brought to his book. *Locke.*
3. The habit or veſture, as demonſtrative of the office.
For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excuſeable, becauſe many of his *coat*, in thoſe times, are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*
Men of his *coat* ſhould be minding their pray'rs,
And not among ladies, to give themſelves airs.
Swift.
4. The hair or fur of a beaſt; the covering of any animal.
He clad
Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts; or ſlain,
Or, as the ſnake, with youthful *coat* repaid;
And thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*
Give your horſe ſome powder of brimſtone in his oats, and it will make his *coat* be fine. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
You have given us milk
In luſcious ſtreams, and lent us your own *coat*
Againſt the winter's cold. *Thomſon's Spring.*
5. Any tegument, tunick, or covering.
The eye is defended with four *coats* or ſkins. *Peacham.*
The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the *coats* of the eye. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*
Amber is a nodule, inveſted with a *coat*, called rock-amber. *Woodward on Foſſils.*
6. That on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed.
The herald of love's mighty king,
In whoſe *coat* armour richly are diſplay'd
All ſorts of flowers the which on earth do ſpring. *Spenſer.*
Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms:
Of England's *coat* one half is cut away. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*
At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, diſplay'd at large
Their maſter's *coat* of arms and knightly charge. *Dryden.*

To COAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to inveſt; to overſpread: as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a ceiling.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.
The nurſe had changed her note; ſhe was muzzling and *coaxing* the child; that 's a good dear, ſays ſhe. *L'Eſtrange.*
I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it. *Farquhar's Recruiting Officer.*

Co'AXER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. A word often uſed in the compoſition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. *kopf*, Germ. the head or top.

COB. *n. ſ.*
1. A ſort of ſea-fowl; called alſo *ſea-cob*. *Phillips.*
2. In ſome provinces, and probably in old language, a ſpider; whence *cobweb*.

Co'BALT. *n. ſ.* A marcaſite frequent in Saxony.
Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arſenick; contains copper and ſome ſilver. Being ſublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: theſe, German mineraliſts call ſaffir. *Woodward.*
Cobalt is a denſe, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and ſhining, and much reſembling ſome of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England, but ours is a poor kind. From *cobalt* are produced the three ſorts of arſenick, white, yellow, and red; as alſo zaffre and ſmalt. *Hill on Foſſils.*

To CO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Daniſh.]
1. To mend any thing coarſely: uſed generally of ſhoes.
If you be out, Sir, I can mend you.—Why, Sir, *cobble* you. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
They'll ſit by th' fire, and preſume to know
What 's done i' th' capitol; making parties ſtrong,
And feeble ſuch as ſtand not in their liking
Below their *cobbled* ſhoes. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Many undertakers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raiſed themſelves from *cobbling* to fluxing. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To do or make any thing clumſily, or unhandily.
Reject the nauſeous pratiles of the times;
Give thy baſe poets back their *cobbled* rhimes. *Dryden.*
Believe not that the whole univerſe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpoſe or deſign, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together. *Bentley.*

Co'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cobble*.]
1. A mender of old ſhoes.
Not many years ago it happened that a *cobler* had the caſting vote for the life of a criminal. *Addiſon on Italy.*
2. A clumſy workman in general.
What trade are you?—
Truly, Sir, in reſpect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would ſay, a *cobler*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
3. In a kind of proverbial ſenſe, any mean perſon.
Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race?
As if what we eſteem in *cobblers* hate
Would the high family of Brutus grace. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Co'BIRONS. *n. ſ.* [*cob* and *iron*.] Irons with a knob at the upper end.
The implements of the kitchen; as ſpits, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

COBI'SHOP. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *biſhop*.] A coadjutant biſhop.
Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made uſe of Auſtin as a *cobiſhop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*

Co'BNUT. *n. ſ.* [*cob* and *nut*.] A boy's game; the conquering nut.

Co'BSWAN. *n. ſ.* [*cob*, head, and *ſwan*.] The head or leading ſwan.
I am not taken
With a *cobſwan*, or a high-mounting bull,
As fooliſh Leda and Europa were. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

Co'BWEB. *n. ſ.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]
1. The web or net of a ſpider: from *cob*, a ſpider.
The luckleſs Clarion,
With violent ſwift flight, forth carried
Into the curſed *cobweb*, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenſer.*
Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimmed, ruſhes ſtrewed, and *cobwebs* ſwept? *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

The

The ſpider, in the houſe of a burgher, ſtill preſently to her network of drawing *cobwebs* up and down. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Any ſnare, or trap: implying inſidiouſneſs and weakneſs.

For he a rope of ſand could twiſt
As tough as learned Sorboniſt;
And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for ſcull
That 's empty when the moon is full. *Hudibras.*

Chronology at beſt is but a *cobweb* law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden.*

Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch ſmall flies, but let waſps and hornets break through. *Swift.*

Co'coa. *n. ſ.* See Cacao.

Cocci'ferous. *adj.* [from *κοκκος*, and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are ſo called that have berries. *Quincy.*

Co'chineal. *n. ſ.* [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouſe.]

An inſect gathered upon the opuntia, and dried: from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

Co'chleary. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a ſcrew.] Screwform; in the form of a ſcrew.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy ſpires, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which agreeth with the deſcription of the unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Co'chleated. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a ſcrewed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of ſtone, ſtruck forth of the cavity of the umbelici of ſhell, of the ſame ſort with the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated* figure. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COCK. *n. ſ.* [coec, Saxon; *coq*, French.]

1. The male to the hen; a domeſtick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and ſpurs; hens, little or no ſuch. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

True *cocks* o' th' game,
That never aſk for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and ſhew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that 's a cauſe of quarrel. *Dryd.*

The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearleſs *cock*.
Thomſon's Spring.

2. The male of any ſmall birds.

Calves and philoſophers, tygers and ſtateſmen, *cock* ſparrows and coquets, exactly reſemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. The weathercock, that ſhews the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanoes, ſpout
Till you have drench'd our ſteeples, drown'd the *cocks*! *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A ſpout to let out water at will, by turning the ſtop: the handle had probably a *cock* on the top. Things that were contrived to turn, ſeem anciently to have had that form, whatever was the reaſon.

When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minſtrelſy,
I have ret'ir'd me to a waſteful *cock*,
And ſet mine eyes at flow. *Shakeſpeare.*

It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glaſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thus the ſmall jett, which haſty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the *cock*. *Pope.*

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that ſtrikes with the flint. [from *cocca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner.* Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking; but it was, I think, ſo called when it had not its preſent form.]

With haſty rage he ſnatch'd
His gunſhot, that in holſters watch'd;
And bending *cock*, he levell'd full
Againſt th' outſide of Talgol's ſkull. *Hudibras.*

A ſeven-ſhot gun carries powder and bullets for ſeven charges and diſcharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the *cock* a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Grew.*

7. A conqueror; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club ſince he left us. *Addiſon.*

My ſchoolmaſter call'd me a dunce and a fool; But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the ſchool. *Swift.*

8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were carouſing till the ſecond *cock*. *Shakeſp.*

He begins at curfew, and goes till the firſt *cock*. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. A cockboat; a ſmall boat.

They take a view of all fixed *cocks*, barges, and fiſherboats hovering on the coaſt. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The fiſhermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminiſh'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy,
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. A ſmall heap of hay. [Properly *cop.*]

As ſoon as the dew is off the ground, ſpread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other ſide: then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks*. *Mortimer.*

11. The form of a hat. [from the comb of the cock.]

You ſee many a ſmart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into ſeveral different *cocks*. *Addiſon.*

12. The ſtyle or gnomon of a dial. *Chambers.*

13. The needle of a balance.

14. *Cock on the Hoop.* Triumphant; exulting.

Now I am a friſker, all men on me look;
What ſhould I do but ſet *cock on the hoop*?
Camden's Remains.

You 'll make a mutiny among my gueſts!
You will ſet *cock a hoop*! *Shakeſpeare.*

For Hudibras, who thought h' had won
The field, as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock a hoop*. *Hudibras.*

To Cock. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet erect; to hold bolt upright as a cock holds his head.

This is that muſcle which performs the motion ſo often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his noſe, or playing the rhinoceros. *Addiſon.*

Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears;
O'er yonder ſtile ſee Lubberkin appears. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Dick would *cock* his noſe in ſcorn,
But Tom was kind and loving. *Swift.*

2. To ſet up the hat with an air of petulance and pertneſs.

Dick, who thus long had paſſive ſtood,
Here ſtok'd his chin and *cock'd* his hat. *Prior.*

An alert young fellow *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his who entered. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a diſcharge.

Some of them holding up their piſtols, *cocked*, near the door of the houſe, which they kept open. *Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*

5. To raiſe hay in ſmall heaps.

Like mirth in May is meeteſt for to make,
Or ſummer ſhade, under the *cocked* hay. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To Cock. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

Sir Fopling is a fool ſo nicely writ,
The ladies would miſtake him for a wit;
And when he ſings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry,
I vow, methinks, he 's pretty company. *Dryden.*

Every one *cocks* and ſtruts upon it, and pretends to overlook us. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. To train or uſe fighting cocks.

Cries out 'gainſt *cocking*, ſince he cannot bet. *Ben Jonſon.*

Cock, in compoſition, ſignifies ſmall or little.

Cocka'de. *n. ſ.* [from *cock*.] A ribband worn in the hat.

Co'ckatrice. *n. ſ.* [from *cock*, and arreen, Sax. a ſerpent.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to riſe from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices*. *Shakeſpeare.*

This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to deſtroy thoſe that did not eſpy him firſt. *Bacon.*

This *cockatrice* is ſooneſt crushed in the ſhell; but, if it grows, it turns to a ſerpent and a dragon. *Taylor.*

My wife! 'tis ſhe, the very *cockatrice*! *Congreve.*

Co'ckboat. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *boat*.] A ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip.

That invincible armada, which having not ſpared a cottage of ours at land, nor taken a *cockboat* of ours at ſea, wandered through the wilderneſs of ſhip northern ſeas. *Bacon.*

Did they think it leſs diſhonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man? *Stillingfleet.*

Co'ckbroth. *n. ſ.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon ſpoon-meats; as veal or *cockbroths* prepared with French barley. *Harvey on Conſumps.*

Cockcro'wing. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *crow*.] The time at which cocks crow; the morning.

Ye know not when the maſter of the houſe cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the *cock-crowing*, or in the morning. *Mark.*

To Co'cker. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, French.] To cade; to fondle; to indulge.

Moſt children's conſtitutions are ſpoiled by *cockering* and tenderneſs. *Locke on Education.*

He that will give his ſon ſugar plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleaſure, and *cocker* up that propenſity which he ought to ſubdue. *Locke on Education.*

Bred a fondling and an heireſs,
Dreſs'd like any Lady Mayoreſs,
Cocker'd by the ſervants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

Co'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *cock*.] One who follows the ſport of cockfighting.

Co'ckerel. *n. ſ.* [from *cock*.] A young cock.

Which of them firſt begins to crow?—
The old cock?—The *cockerel*. *Shakeſpeare.*

What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy ſpurs
Are grown to ſharpneſs? *Dryden.*

Co'cket. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.]

A ſeal belonging to the king's cuſtomhouſe: likewiſe a ſcroll of parchment, ſealed and delivered by the officers of the cuſtomhouſe to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowell.*

The greateſt profit did ariſe by the coſtes of hides; for wool and woolfells were ever of ſmall value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

Co'CKFIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *fight*.] A battle or match of cocks.

In *cockfights*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

At the ſeaſons of football and *cockfighting*, theſe little republicks reaſſume their national hatred to each other. *Addiſon.*

Co'CKHORSE. *adj.* [*cock* and *horſe*.] On horſeback; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, they ſtrenuouſly maintain,
Sits *cockhorſe* on her throne the brain. *Prior.*

CO'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*coquille*, French.]

1. A ſmall teſtaceous fiſh.

It is a *cockle* or a walnut ſhell. *Shakeſpeare.*

We may, I think, from the make of an oyſter, or *cockle*, reaſonably conclude, that it has not ſo many, nor ſo quick, ſenſes as a man. *Locke.*

Three common *cockle* ſhells, out of gravel pits. *Woodward.*

2. A little or young cock. Obſolete.

They bearen the crag ſo ſtiff and ſo ſtate,
As *cockle* on his dunghill crowing crank. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Co'CKLE-STAIRS. *n. ſ.* Winding or ſpiral ſtairs. *Chambers.*

Co'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [coccel, Saxon; *lolium*, *zizania*, Lat.] A weed that grows in corn, the ſame with cornroſe; a ſpecies of poppy.

In ſtuffing them, we nouriſh 'gainſt our ſenate
The *cockle* of rebellion, inſolence, ſedition. *Shak.*

Good ſeed degenerates, and doth obeys
The ſoil's diſeaſe, and into *cockle* ſtrays. *Donne.*

To Co'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *cockle*.] To contract into wrinkles, like the ſhell of a cockle.

Show'rs ſoon drench the cambler's *cockled* grain. *Gay*

Co'CKLED. *adj.* [from *cockle*.] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more ſoft and ſenſible
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* ſnails. *Shak.*

Co'CKLOFT. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *loft*.] The room over the garret, in which fowls are ſuppoſed to rooſt; unleſs it be rather corrupted from *coploft*, the *cop* or *top* of the houſe.

If the loweſt floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets ſoon will take their turn.
Dryden's Juvenal

My garrets, or rather my *cocklofts* indeed, are very indifferently furniſhed; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. *Swift.*

Co'CKMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *maſter*.] One that breeds game cocks.

A *cockmaſter* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Eſtrange.*

Co'CKMATCH. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *match*.] Cockfight for a prize.

At the ſame time that the heads of parties preſerve towards one another an outward ſhew of good breeding, their tools will not ſo much as mingle at a *cockmatch*. *Addiſon.*

Though quail-fighting is what is moſt taken notice of, they had doubtleſs *cockmatches* alſo. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Co'CKNEY. *n. ſ.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French uſe an expreſſion, *puis de cocagne*, for a country of dainties:

Dans ces ſiecles un riche un pais de cocaigne. *Boileau.*

To this mood they are not able to ſet the true original. It appears, whatever was its firſt ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon [illegible]

Far in ſee by weſt Spayng,
Is a lond yhote cocayng.

On which Dr. *Hickes* has this remark:

Nunc *coquin*, *coquine*: quæ olim apud Gallos, otio, gulæ, et ventri deditos, *ignavum*, *ignavam*, *deſidioſum*, *deſidioſam*, *ſegnem*, ſignificabant. Hinc *urbanos*, utpote à ruſticis laboribus ad vitam ſedentariam et deſidioſam avocatos, pagani noſtri olim *cokaignes*, quod nunc ſcribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et poëta hic noſter in monachos & moniales, ut ſegne genus hominum qui, deſidiæ dediti, ventri indulgebant, & coquinæ amatores erant, malevolentiſſime invehitur; monaſteria & monaſticam vitam inde ſcriptione terræ *cockarneæ* parabolicè perſtringens.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.

So the *cockney* did to the eels, when ſhe put them i' th' paſty alive. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

For who is ſuch a *cockney* in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the ſouthern part,
To ſcorn that union, by which we may
Boaſt 'twas his countryman that writ this play? *Dryd.*

The *cockney*, travelling into the country, is ſurprized at many common practices of rural affairs *Watts.*

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, deſpicable citizen.

I am afraid this great lubber the world will prove a *cockney*. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Co'CKPIT. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *pit*.]

1. The area where cocks fight.

Can this *cockpit* hold
The vaſty field of France? *Shakeſpeare.*

And now has I gained the *cockpit* of the weſtern world, and academy of arms, for many years. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are ſubdiviſions for the purſer, the ſurgeon, and his mates. *Harris.*

Co'CK'S-COMB. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *comb*.] A plant

Co'CK'S-HEAD. *n. ſ.* A plant, named alſo *ſainfoin*. *Miller.*

Co'CKSHUT. *n. ſ.* [from *cock* and *ſhut*.] The cloſe of the evening, at which time poultry go to rooſt.

Surrey and himſelf,
Much about *cockſhut* time, from troop to troop
Went through the army. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'CKSPUR. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *ſpur*.] Virginian hawthorn. A ſpecies of medlar. *Miller.*

Co'CKSURE. *adv.* [from *cock* and *ſure*.] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We ſteal, as in a caſtle, *cockſure*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I thought myſelf *cockſure* of his horſe, which he readily promiſed me. *Pope's Letters.*

Co'CKSWAIN. *n. ſ.* [coxypaine, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the ſmall boat. Corruptly Coxon.

Co'CKWEED. *n. ſ.* [from *cock* and *weed*.] The [illegible] of a plant, called alſo Dittander, or *Pepperwort*.

Cocoa. *n. ſ.* [*cacaotal*, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao*.]

A ſpecies of palm-tree, cultivated in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the ſhell into drinking bowls. The kernel affords them a wholeſome food, and the milk contained in the ſhell a cooling liquor. The leaves are uſed for thatching their houſes, and are wrought into baſkets. *Miller.*

The *cacao* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure; is compoſed of a thin but hard and woody coat or ſkin, of a dark blackiſh colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleſhy, dry, firm, and fatteſh to the touch, of a duſky colour, an agreeable ſmell, and a pleaſant and peculiar taſte. It was unknown to us till the diſcovery of America. The tree is of the thickneſs of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles, and its leaves ſix or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers are ſucceeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, reſembling a cucumber, five, ſix, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickneſs; when fully ripe, of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the *cocoa* nuts, uſually about thirty in number. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Amid' thoſe orchards of the ſun,
Give me to drain the *cocoa*'s milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its freſhening wine.
Thomſon

Co'CTILE *adj.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

Co'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The diſeaſe is ſometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *Coction* and reſolution of the feverith matter, or terminates in ſuppurations or a gangrene. *Arbuthnot on Diet*

COD.
Co'DFISH. } *n. ſ.* [*aſellus*.] A ſea fiſh.

COD. *n. ſ.* [*cobbe*, Saxon.] Any caſe or huſk in which ſeeds are lodged.

Thy corn thou there may'ſt ſafely ſow,
Where in full *cods* laſt year rich peaſe did grow. *May.*

They let peaſe lie in ſmall heaps as they are reaped, till they find the haum and cod dry *Mortimer's Huſbandry*

To Cod. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a cod.

All *codded* grain being a deſtroyer of weed, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mortim.*

Co'DDERS. *n ſ.* [from *cod*.] Gatherers of peaſe. *Dict.*

Code. *n. ſ.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodoſian and Juſtinian *cods* the intereſt of trade very well provided for. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themſelves, and larger far
Than civil *cods* with all their gloſſes are. *Pope's Sat.*

Co'DICIL. *n. ſ.* [*codicillus*, Lat.] An appendage to a will.

The man ſuſpects his lady's crying
Was but to gain him to appoint her,
By *codicil* a larger jointure. *Prior.*

Codi'LE. *n. ſ.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won.

She ſees, and trembles at th' approaching ill;
Juſt in the jaws of ruin, and *codille*. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To CO'DLE. *v. a.* [*coquo*, *coctulo*, Lat. *Skinner.*] To parboil; to ſoften by the heat of water.

Co'DLING. *n. ſ.* [from *To codle*.] An apple generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Their

Their entertainment at the height,
In cream and *codlings* rev'ling with delight.
King's Cookery.

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, fouth of a *codling* hedge. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A *codling*, ere it went his lip in,
Would straight become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

COE'FFICACY. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those ſtart, or *coefficacy* particular in medications.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

COEFFI'CIENCY. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficio*, Latin.] Cooperation; the ſtate of acting together to ſome ſingle end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the ſpirits inſtrumental *coefficiency*, requires that they be kept together, without diſtinction or diſſipation. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

COEFFI'CIENT. *n. f.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Latin.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.
2. [In algebra.] Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are ſuppoſed to be multiplied, and ſo do make a rectangle or product with the letters; as, 4 *a*, *b x*, *c xx*; where 4 is the co-efficient of 4*a*, *b* of *b x*, and *c* of *c xx*. *Chambers.*
3. In fluxions.

The *coefficient* of any generating term (in fluxion) is the quantity ariſing by the diviſion of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers.*

COE'LIACK *Paſſion.* [κοιλία, the belly.] A diarrhœa, or flux, that ariſes from the indigeſtion or putrefaction of food in the ſtomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted ſtinking fleſh. *Quincy.*

COE'MPTION. *n. f.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *emptions* of wares for reſale, where they are not reſtrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

COE'QUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being of the ſame rank or dignity with another.

Henry the fifth did ſometimes prophecy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

COEQUA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *coequal*.] The ſtate of being equal.

To COE'RCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] To reſtrain; to keep in order by force.

Puniſhments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate ſort. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COE'RCIBLE. *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That may be reſtrained.
2. That ought to be reſtrained.

COE'RCION. *n. f.* [from *coerce*.] Penal reſtraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the ſentence in eccleſiaſtical courts, is only by excommunication of the perſon contumacious. *Hale's Common Law.*

Government has *coercion* and animadverſion upon ſuch as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothleſs and precarious. *South.*

COE'RCIVE. *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That which has the power of laying reſtraint.

All things, on the ſurface ſpread, are bound
By their *coercive* vigour to the ground! *Blackmore.*

2. That which has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment.

For miniſters to ſeek that themſelves might have *coercive* power over the church, would have been hardly conſtrued. *Hooker, Preface.*

The virtues of a general, or a king, are prudence, counſel, active fortitude, *coercive* power, awful command, and the exerciſe of magnanimity, as well as juſtice. *Dryden.*

COESSE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *eſſentia*, Latin.] Participating of the ſame eſſence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indiviſible unity we adore the Father, as being altogether of himſelf; we glorify that conſubſtantial Word, which is the Son; we bleſs and magnify that *coeſſential* Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghoſt. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *coeſſential*.] Participation of the ſame eſſence.

COETA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*con* and *ætas*, Latin.] Of the ſame age with another: with *to*.

Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their ſon *coetaneous unto* both. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Every fault hath penal effects, *coetaneous to* the act. *Gov.*

Through the body every member ſuſtains another; and all are *coetaneous*, becauſe none can ſubſiſt alone. *Bentley's Sermons.*

COETE'RNAL. *adj.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Or of the eternal *coeternal* beam
Milton's Paradiſ. Loſt.

COETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *coeternal*.] In a ſtate of equal eternity with another.

Arius had diſhonoured his *coeternally* begotten Son. *Hooker.*

COETE'RNITY. *n. f.* [from *coeternal*.] Having exiſtence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* and conſubſtantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

COE'VAL. *adj.* [*coævus*, Latin.]

1. Of the ſame age.

Lyon his teeth and white, like a young flock,
Coeval, and new-ſhorn, from the clear brook
Recent. *Prior.*

2. Of the ſame age with another: followed by *with*.

This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval with* man. *Hale.*

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypotheſis, are *coeval with* the former. *Bentley.*

Silence, *coeval with* eternity!
Thou wert, ere nature firſt began to be:
'Twas one vaſt nothing all, and all ſlept faſt in thee! *Pope.*

3. Sometimes by *to*.

Although we had no monuments of religion antienter than idolatry, we have no reaſon to conclude that idolatrous religion was *coeval to* mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COE'VAL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary; but properly one not only living at the ſame time, but of the ſame time of life.

As it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good-nature. *Pope.*

COE'VOUS. *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.] One of the ſame age.

Then it ſhould not have been the firſt, or ſuppoſing ſome other thing *coevous* to it. *Hale.*

To COEXI'ST. *v. n.* [*con* and *exiſto*, Latin.]

1. To exiſt at the ſame time.

The three ſtars that *coexiſt* in heavenly conſtellations, are a multitude of ſtars. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

Of ſubſtances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain ſimple ideas *coexiſting* together. *Locke.*

2. Followed by *with*.

It is ſufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, *with* which the motion or appearance never *coexiſted*. *Locke.*

COEXI'STENCE. *n. f.* [from *coexiſt*.]

1. Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another: with *to*.

Locke, who in the preceding lines has *coexiſted with*, has here *coexiſtence to*.

The meaſuring of any duration, by ſome motion, depends not on the real *coexiſtence* of that thing *to* that motion, or any other periods of revolution. *Locke.*

2. More commonly followed by *with*.

We can demonſtrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexiſtence with* him. *Grew's Coſ.*

COEXI'STENT. *adj.* [from *coexiſt*.]

1. Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another: with *to*.

To the meaſuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requiſite that that thing ſhould be *coexiſtent to* the motion we meaſure by, or any other periodical revolution. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes *with*.

This proves no antecedent neceſſity, but *coexiſtence with* the act. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

Time is taken for ſo much of duration as is *coexiſtent with* the motions of the great bodies of the univerſe. *Locke.*

All that one point is either future or paſt, and has no parts are *coexiſtent* or contemporary *with* it. *Bentley.*

To COEXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Latin.] To extend to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

Every motion is, in ſome part, *coextended* with the body moved. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

COEXTE'NSION. *n. f.* [from *coextend*.] The act or ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

Though it be a ſpirit, I find it is no inconvenience to have ſome analogy, at leaſt of *coextenſion* with my body. *Watts.*

COFFEE. *n. f.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *cahue* by the Turks, and *cahuah* by the Arabs.] The tree is a ſpecies of Arabick jeſſamine.

It is found to ſucceed as well in the Caribbee iſlands as in its native place of growth; whether the *coffee* produced in the Weſt Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will diſcover. *Miller.*

Coffee denotes a drink prepared from the berrie, very familiar in Europe, for theſe eighty years, and among the Turks ſome hundred and fifty. Thevenot, the traveller, was the firſt who brought it into France; and a Greek ſervant, called Paſqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turky merchant, in 1652, to make his *coffee*, firſt ſet up the profeſſion of coffeeman, and introduced the drink amongſt us. *Chambers.*

They have in Turky a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the ſame name, as black as ſoot, and of a ſtrong ſcent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink conforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digeſtion. *Burton.*

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
Or o'er cold *coffee* trifle with the ſpoon. *Pope.*

COFFEE-HOUSE. *n. f.* [*coffee* and *houſe*.] A houſe of entertainment where coffee is ſold.

sold, and the guests are supplied with news-papers.

Arteu, from *coffeehouse* or play
Returning, finishes the day. *Prior.*

It is a point they do not concern themselves about, farther than perhaps as a subject in a *coffee-house*. *Swift.*

CO'FFEEMAN. *n. s.* [*coffee* and *man*.] One that keeps a coffee-house.

Consider your enemies the Lacedemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a *coffeeman* to Agesilaus? *Addison.*

CO'FFEEPOT. *n. s.* [*coffee* and *pot*.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

CO'FFER. *n. s.* [coppe, Saxon.]

1. A chest generally for keeping money.

Two iron *coffers* hung on either side,
With precious metal full as they could hold. *Fairy Queen.*

The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for their bloody wars. *Shakesp. life of Richard II.*

If you destroy your governour that is wealthy, you must choose another, who will fill his *coffers* out of what is left. *L'Estrange.*

2. Treasure.

He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*, for honour take. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. [In architecture.] A square depressure in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, usually filled with some enrichment. *Chambers.*

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven foot deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raised two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. *Chambers.*

To CO'FFER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure up in chests.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might *coffer* it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CO'FFERER *of the King's Household*. *n. s.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the compting-house and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers of the household, for their good demeanour in their offices. *Cowell.*

CO'FFIN. *n. s.* [*cofin*, French.]

1. The box or chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himself to his sepulchre. *Sidney.*

Not a flower sweet
On my black *coffin* let there be strown. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

One fate they have,
The ship their *coffin*, and the sea their grave. *Waller.*

The joiner is fitting screws to your *coffin*. *Swift.*

2. A mould of paste for a pye.

Of the paste a *coffin* will I rear,
And make two pasties of your shameful heads. *Shakespeare.*

3. A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.

4. In farriery.

COFFIN *of a horse*, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CO'FFIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a coffin.

Would'st thou have laugh'd had I come *coffin'd* home,
That weep'st to see me triumph? *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Let me lie
In prison, and here be *coffin'd*, when I die. *Donne.*

CO'FFINMAKER. *n. s.* [*coffin* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your textons, *coffinmakers*, and plummers? *Tatler.*

To COG. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by *Skinner* from *coquelicher*, French.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to sooth by adulatory speeches.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. *To* Cog *a die*. To secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify.

But then my study was to *cog* the dice,
And dexterously to throw the lucky face. *Dryden's Fair Sabines.*

For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gamesters will palm and will *cog*. *Swift.*

Ye gallants of Newgate, whose fingers are nice
In diving in pockets, or *cogging* of dice. *Swift.*

3. To obtrude by falsehood.

The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by *cogging* in the word, *Tillotson, Preface.*

I have *cogged* in the word to serve my turn. *Stilling fleet.*

Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have, by concerted applauses, been *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces. *Dennis.*

To COG. *v. n.* To lye; to wheedle.

Now stealeth he, now will he crave;
And now will he cosen and *cog*. *Tusser.*

Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford; now shall I sin in my wish. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

COG. *n. s.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY. *n. s.* [from *cogent*.] Force; strength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever shewed the foundation of their clearness and *cogency*. *Locke.*

CO'GENT. *adj.* [*cogens*, Latin.] Forcible; resistless; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if possible, this most *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

CO'GENTLY. *adv.* [from *cogent*.] With resistless force; forcibly; so as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious, which our own existence, and the sensible parts of the universe, offer so clearly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke.*

CO'GGER. *n. s.* [from *To cog*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GGLESTONE. *n. s.* [*ciottolo*, Ital.] A little stone; a small pebble. *Skinner.*

CO'GITABLE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] That which may be thought on; what may be the subject of thought.

To CO'GITATE. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think. *Dict.*

COGITA'TION. *n. s.* [*cogitatio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being strangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hooker.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend; the intention of the mind, in seeing, is carried to the object represented; which is no more than simple *cogitation*, or apprehension of the person. *Stilling fl.*

This Descartes proves that brutes have no *cogitation*, because they could never be brought to signify their thoughts by any artificial signs. *Ray on the Creation.*

These powers of *cogitation*, and volition, and motion, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it. *Bentley.*

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his gestures were intemperate, and his *cogitations* so vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

3. Meditation; contemplation; mental speculation.

On some great charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fix'd in *cogitation* deep. *Milton, Par. L.*

CO'GITATIVE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If their powers of cogitation and perception are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from some *cogitative* substance, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the close and *cogitative* look of a man used to study, by nature or art. *Wotton.*

COGNA'TION. *n. s.* [*cognatio*, Latin.]

1. Kindred; descent from the same original.

Two cases I shall mention, as being of near *cognation* to ingratitude; envy, and hard-heartedness, or want of commiseration. *South.*

Let the critick tell me, what certain footing they could put up on either of these four words, I mean more or *cognation* to each other. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Relation; participation of the same nature.

He inclineth us to ascribe the effects unto causes of no *cognation*. *Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.*

COGNIZABLE. *adj.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowell.*

CO'GNISOR. *n. s.* [In law.] He that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowell.*

COGNITION. *n. s.* [*cognitio*, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myself, nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel; I am all patience. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

God, as he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all; not only in power, as under his subjection, as in his presence, as in his *cognition*; but in their very essences, as in the soul of their essentialities. *Raleigh's Things Ever new.*

CO'GNITIVE. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing.

Unless the understanding employ and exercise its *cognitive* or apprehensive power about these terms, there can be no actual apprehension of them. *South's Sermons.*

CO'GNIZABLE. *adj.* [*cognoissable*, Fr.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Liable to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognisance; others of a mixed nature, such as are *cognizable* both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'GNIZANCE. *n. s.* [*connoissance*, Fr.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to consider how we may discountenance and prevent those evils which the law can take no *cognizance* of. *L'Estr.*

Happiness or misery, in converse with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no *cognizance* of. *South.*

The moral crime is completed, there are only circumstances wanting to work it up for the *cognizance* of the law. *Addison.*

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's servants stood, in a seemly manner, in their livery coats, with *cognizances*, ranged on both sides, and made the king a bow. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

These were the proper *cognizances* and coat-armes of the tribes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COGNO'MINAL. *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the same name.

Nor do those animals more resemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the constellations which pass under animal names in heaven; nor the dog-fish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or namesake in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COGNOMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*cognomen*, Latin.]

1. A surname; the name of a family.
2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deserved the name Great: Alexander, of the same *cognomination*, was generalissimo of Greece. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE. *n. f.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] Knowledge; the state or act of knowing. *Dict.*

COGNO'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The same that is said for the redundance of matters intelligible and *cognoscible* in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To COHA'BIT. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place.

The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South.*

2. To live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to *cohabit* with her as such. *Fuller's Sermons.*

COHA'BITANT. *n. f.* [from *cohabit.*] An inhabitant of the same place.

The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants*. *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cohabit.*]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.
2. The state of living together as married persons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after *cohabitation*, and actual consummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Monsieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after seventy years *cohabitation*. *Tatler.*

COHE'IR. *n. f.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married persons, and widows, and virgins, are all *coheirs* in the inheritance of Jesus, if they live within the laws of their estate. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

COHE'IRESS. *n. f.* [from *coheir.*] A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.

To COHE'RE. *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Latin.]

1. To stick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Woodward.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

None want a place; for all, their centre found,
Hung to the goddess, and *cohered* around;
Nor closer, orb in orb conglob'd, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen.
Pope's Dunciad.

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse.
3. To suit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time *cohered* with place, or place with wishing. *Shakespeare.*

4. To agree.

COHE'RENCE. } COHE'RENCY. } *n. f.* [*cohærentia*, Latin.]

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they resist divulsion and separation; nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved, or, being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*

The pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of, the *coherence* of the particles of air themselves. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degree, between extreme fixedness and *coherency*, and the most rapid intestine motion. *Bentley.*

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It shall be no trouble to find each controversy's resting place, and the *coherence* it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. *Hooker, Preface.*

Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that *coherence*, which causes have with their usual effects? *Hooker.*

3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.
4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him.
Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epistles.

COHE'RENT. *adj.* [*cohærens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, so as to resist separation.

By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or less *coherent*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Where all must fall, or none *coherent* be,
And all that rises, rise in due degree.
Pope's Essay on Man.

2. Connected; united.

The mind proceeds from the knowledge it stands possessed of already, to that which lies next, and is *coherent* to it, and so on to what it aims at. *Locke.*

3. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted.

Instruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,
May prove *coherent*. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

4. Consistent; not contradictory to itself.

A *coherent* thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts's Log.*

COHE'SION. *n. f.* [from *cohere.*]

1. The act of sticking together.

Hard particles heaped together touch in a few points, and must be separable by less force than breaks a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the space between them, without any pores or interstices to weaken their *cohesion*. *Newton's Opt.*

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cohesion*, which, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The state of union or inseparability.

What cause of their *cohesion* can you find?
What props support, what chains the fabrick bind?
Blackmore.

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *cohesion* come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHE'SIVE. *adj.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.

COHE'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *cohesive.*] The quality of being cohesive; the quality of resisting separation.

To COHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder. *Dict.*

To CO'HOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cohobated*, being excreted, and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

COHOBA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cohobate.*] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues. *Quincy.*

Cohobation is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again. *Locke.*

This oil, dulcified by *cohobation* with an aromatised spirit, is of use to restore the digestive faculty. *Grew's Museum.*

CO'HORT. *n. f.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many *cohorts*, companies and ensigns, from hence, as from any of their provinces. *Camden.*

2. [In poetical language.] A body of warriours.

Th' arch-angelic pow'rs
For swift descent; with him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Here Churchill, not to prompt
To vaunt a fight, his hardy *cohorts* join'd
With Eugene. *Philips's Blenheim.*

COHORTA'TION. *n. f.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.] Encouragement by words; incitement. *Dict.*

COIF. *n. f.* [*coeffe*, French; from *cofia*, for *cucufia*, low Lat.] The head-dress; a lady's cap; the serjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they considerable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his suit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Addison, Spectator.*

Instead of home-spun *coifs* were seen
Good pinner-mercy'd with colbertine. *Swift.*

CO'IFED. *adj.* [from *coif.*] Wearing a coif.

CO'IFFURE. *n. f.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Head-dress.

I am pleased with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shews the good sense of the valuable part of the sex. *Addison.*

Coigne. *n. s.* [An Iriſh term, as it ſeems.] Fitz Thomas of Deſmond began that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horſe meat and man's meat, and money, at pleaſure. *Davies on Ireland.*

COIGNE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. A corner.

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' corner ſtone? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A wooden wedge uſed by printers.

To COIL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compaſs; as, to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

The lurking particles of air, ſo expanding themſelves, muſt neceſſarily plump out the ſides of the bladder, and ſo keep them turgid, until the preſſure of the air, that at firſt *coiled* them, be re-admitted to do the ſame thing again. *Boyle.*

Coil. *n. ſ.* [*kollren*, Germ.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; buſtle; ſtir; hurry; confuſion.

Who was ſo firm, ſo conſtant, that this *coil*
Would not infect his reaſon. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

You, miſtreſs, all this *coil* is 'long of you. *Shak.*

In that ſleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have ſhuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Muſt give us pauſe. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

Coin. *n. ſ.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing ſtanding out angularly; a ſquare brick cut diagonally: called often *quoin*, or *quine*.

COIN. *n. ſ.* [by ſome imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, becauſe metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion.

He gave Dametas a good ſum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Sidney.*

You have made
Your holy hat be ſtamp'd on the king's *coin*.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

I cannot tell how the poets will ſucceed in the explication of *coins*, to which they are generally very great ſtrangers. *Addiſon.*

She now contracts her vaſt deſign,
And all her triumphs ſhrink into a *coin*. *Pope.*

2. Payment of any kind.

The loſs of preſent advantage to fleſh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To Coin. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or ſtamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

They never put in practice a thing ſo neceſſary as *coining* money is. *Peacham of Antiquities.*

Tenants cannot *coin* rent juſt at quarter-day, but muſt gather it by degrees. *Locke.*

Can we be ſure that this metal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the ſoil from whence it was taken? *Bentley.*

2. To make or invent.

My longs
Coin words till their decay, againſt thoſe meaſles
Which we diſdain ſhould tetter us.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

3. To make or forge any thing, in an ill ſenſe.

Never *coin* a formal lye on't,
To make the knight o'ercome the giant. *Hudibras.*

Theſe motives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable. *Dryden.*

Some tale, ſome new pretence, he daily *coin'd*,
To ſooth his miſtreſs, and delude her mind.
Dryden's Virgil.

A term is *coined* to make the conveyance eaſy. *Attarbury.*

Co'inage. *n. ſ.* [from *coin*.]

1. The art or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magiſtrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial, as we ſolemnly practiſe in this country. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coin; money; ſtamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a *coinage* of ſome Jews, in deriſion of Chriſtians, who firſt began that portrait. *Brown.*

Moor was forced to leave off coining, by the great crowds of people continually offering to return his *coinage* upon him. *Swift.*

3. The charges of coining money.

4. New production; invention.

Unneceſſary *coinage*, as well as unneceſſary revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

5. Forgery; invention.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain;
This bodileſs creation ecſtacy
Is very cunning in. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To COINCI'DE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Latin.]

1. To fall upon the ſame point; to meet in the ſame point.

If the equator and ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth uſeleſs. *Cheyne.*

2. To concur; to be conſiſtent with.

The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide* with each other.
Watts's Logick.

Coi'ncidence. *n. ſ.* [from *coincide*.]

1. The ſtate of ſeveral bodies, or lines, falling upon the ſame point.

An univerſal equilibrium, ariſing from the *coincidence* of infinite centres, can never be naturally acquired. *Bentley.*

2. Concurrence; conſiſtency; tendency of many things to the ſame end; occurrence of many things at the ſame time.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of ſo many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries a great weight. *Hale.*

3. It is followed by *with*.

The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation *with* one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is near the truth.
Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.

Coi'ncident. *adj.* [from *coincide*.]

1. Falling upon the ſame point.

Theſe circles I viewed through a priſm; and, as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident*.
Newton's Opticks.

2. Concurrent; conſiſtent; equivalent: followed by *with*.

Chriſtianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly ſuitable to and *coincident with* the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man. *South.*

Theſe words of our apoſtle are exactly *coincident with* that controverted paſſage in his diſcourſe to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

Coindica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *indico*, Latin.] Many ſymptoms betokening the ſame cauſe.

Co'iner. *n. ſ.* [from *coin*.]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a ſtamper of coin.

My father was I know not where
When I was ſtamp't: ſome *coiner* with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

It is eaſy to find deſigns that never entered into the thoughts of the ſculptor or the *coiner*.
Addiſon on Medals.

These are only two patents referred to, both leſs advantageous to the *coiner* than this of Wood.
Swift.

2. A counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp; a maker of baſe money.

3. An inventor.

Dionyſius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus. *Camden's Remains.*

To Coi'n. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another in the ſame office.

Thou may'ſt *cojoin* with ſomething, and thou doſt,
And that beyond commiſſion. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Co'istril. *n. ſ.* A coward; a runaway: corrupted from *keſtrel*, a mean or degenerate hawk.

He's a coward and a *coiſtril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Coit. *n. ſ.* [*kote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See Quoit.

The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exerciſes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Coi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*coitio*, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philoſophers ſhould imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, conſidering how openly they act their *coition*, produce ſpawn, tadpoles, and frogs. *Ray on the Creation.*

He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *conion*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a ſyndrome and concourſe of each. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Coke. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from *cuquo*, *Skinner*.] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently uſed in drying malt.

Co'lander. *n. ſ.* [*colo*, to ſtrain, Lat.] A ſieve either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which a mixture to be ſeparated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts; a ſtrainer.

Take a thick woven oſier *colander*,
Thro' which the preſſed wines are ſtrained clear.
May.

All the viſcera of the body are but as ſo many *colanders* to ſeparate ſeveral juices from the blood.
Ray on the Creation.

The brains from noſe and mouth, and either ear,
Come iſſuing forth, as through a *colander*
The curdled milk. *Dryden.*

Cola'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of filtering or ſtraining.

Co'lature. *n. ſ.* [from *colo*, Lat.]

1. The art of ſtraining; filtration.

2. The matter ſtrained.

Co'lbertine. *n. ſ.* A kind of lace worn by women.

Go, hang out an old faſhioned gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again.
Congreve's Way of the World.

Diſt rence roſe between
Mechlin, the queen of lace, and *Colbertine*. *Young.*

Co'lcothar. *n. ſ.* A term in chymiſtry.

Colcothar is the dry ſubſtance which remains after diſtillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Quincy.*

Colcothar, or vitriol burnt, though unto a redneſs, containing the fixed ſalt, will make good ink.
Brown.

COLD. *adj.* [colb, Saxon; *kalt*, German.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; wanting warmth; being without heat.

The diet in the ſtate of manhood ought to be ſolid; and their chief drink water *cold*, becauſe in ſuch a ſtate it has its own natural ſpirit.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

The

The aggregated foil
Death, with his mace petrifick, *cold*, and dry,
As with a trident, smote. *Milton.*

2. Causing sense of cold.

Bids us seek
Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumb'd, ere this diurnal star
Leave *cold* the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected may with matter sere foment. *Milton*

3. Chill; shivering; having sense of cold.

O noble English, that could entertain,
With half their forces, the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and *cold* for action.
Shakespeare's Henry V.

4. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a *cold* hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot.
Bacon's Natural History.

5. Indifferent; frigid; wanting passion; wanting zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned; wanting ardour.

There sprung up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being compared, were thought to be marvellous *cold* and dull.
Hooker's Preface.

Infinite shall be made *cold* in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books.
Ascham.

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. —Sir, these *cold* ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous.
Shakespeare.

New dated letters these,
Their *cold* intent, tenour, and substance thus;
Here doth he wish his person, and his power,
The which he could not levy. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

We should not, when the blood was *cold*, have threatened our prisoners with the sword.
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

To see a world on flames, and an host of angels in the clouds, one must be much of a stock to be a *cold* and unconcerned spectator.
Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.

No drum or trumpet needs
T' inspire the coward, or to warm the *cold*,
His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold.
Dryden.

O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred coals,
And my *cold* heart to kindled zeal dost raise. *Rowe.*

A man must be of a very *cold* temper, extremely phlegmatic, who can hear such things without being in the utmost pain and anxiety. *Addison's Free holder.*

6. Unaffecting; unable to move the passions.

What need of *cold* business doth a man misspend the better part of life in? In procuring compliments, temporizing visits, following news and press.
Ben Jonson.

The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a good gigantic; but the jest grows *cold* even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene.
Addison on Italy.

7. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knight have *colder* looks
Among you. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The commissioners grew more reserved, and *colder* towards each other. *Clarendon.*

8. Chaste; not heated by vitious appetite.

You may
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem *cold*, the time you may so hoodwink;
We've willing dames enough. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

9. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

My matter's suit will be but *cold*,
Since she respects my mistress' love.
Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

10. Not hasty; not violent.

11. Not affecting the scent strongly.

She made it good
At the hedge corner, in the *coldest* fault. *Shakesp.*

12. Not having the sense strongly affected.

Smell this business with a sense as *cold*
As is a dead man's nose. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

COLD. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigorifick power.

Fair lined slippers for the *cold*. *Shakespeare.*

Heat and *cold* are nature's two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readiness, in respect of the fire; but for *cold*, we must stay till it cometh, or seek it in deep caves, or high mountains: and, when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
As might affect the earth with *cold* and heat
Scarce tolerable, and from the north to call
Decrepit winter, from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton.*

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chilness.

When she saw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly *cold* ran shiv'ring to her heart. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration.

What disease hast thou? —
A whoreson *cold*, Sir; a cough. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Let no ungentle *cold* destroy
All taste we have of heavenly joy. *Roscommon.*

Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the pores and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within struggle violently, as we get a fever by a *cold*. *Burnet.*

COLDLY. *adv.* [from *cold*.]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

What England says, say briefly, gentle lord;
We *coldly* pause for thee. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,
Nor would believe my lord had sent,
So never offer'd once to tell,
But *coldly* said, Your servant, Sir. *Swift.*

COLDNESS. *n. s.* [from *cold*.]

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive *coldness* of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle's Experiments.*

Such was the discord, which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty, through the universe;
While dryness moisture, *coldness* heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists.
Dryden.

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, because in religion all men presume themselves interested; but they are also, for the most part, hotlier prosecuted: forasmuch as *coldness*, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in them so favourably construed. *Hooker's Dedication.*

If, upon reading admired passages in authors, he finds a *coldness* and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them. *Addison.*

It betrayed itself in a sort of indifference and carelessness in all her actions, and *coldness* to her best friends. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy *coldness* raise
Tempests and storms in his afflicted bosom!
Addison's Cato.

Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chase,
Absolve with *coldness*, or with spite accuse. *Prior.*

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.

The silver stream her virgin *coldness* keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps.
Pope's Wind or Forest.

COLE. *n. s.* [caul, Saxon.] A general name for all sorts of cabbage.

COLESEED. *n. s.* [from *cole* and *seed*.] Cabbage seed.

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but *coleseed* or barley, and then wheat. *Mortimer.*

COLEWORT. *n. s.* [caulpypt, Sax.] A species of cabbage.

The decoction of *coleworts* is also commended to bathe them. *Wiseman of an Erysipelas.*

She took the *coleworts*, which her husband got
From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot);
She strip'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and then with handy care she dress'd.
Dryden.

How turnips hide their swelling heads below,
And how the closing *coleworts* upwards grow. *Gay.*

COLICK. *n. s.* [*colicus*, Latin.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. A bilious *colick*, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is best managed with laxatives and emollients. 2. A flatulent *colick*, which is pain in the bowels from flatuses and wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hysterical *colick*, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous *colick*, which is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places straightened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk cathartick, joined with opiates and emollient clysters. There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the stone *colick*, by content of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by nephritick and oily diuretick, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters. *Quincy.*

Colicks of ant mats proceed from acidity, and the air in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments. *Arbuthnot.*

COLICK. *adj* Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone and ulcer, *colick* pangs. *Milton.*

To COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [*collabor*, *collapsus*, Latin.] To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals *collapse*; therefore the attrition is increased, and consequently the heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COLLA'PSION. *n. s.* [from *collapse*.]

1. The act of closing or collapsing.

2. The state of vessels closed.

COLLAR. *n. s* [*collare*, Latin.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the fretting of my *collar*: nay, says the wolf, if there be a *collar* in the case, I know better things than to sell my liberty. *L'Estrange.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds;
With gold in mouldes all their mouths were bound,
And *collars* of the same their necks surround.
Dryden's Fables.

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners legs,
The traces of the smallest spider's web,
The collars of the moonshine's watry beams.
Shakespeare.

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.

4. *To slip the* COLLAR. To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When, as the ape him heard so much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
He would have *slipt the collar* handsomely.
Hubberd's Tale.

5. *A* COLLAR *of Brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

COLLAR-BONE. *n. s.* [from *collar* and *bone.*] The clavicle; the bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach fell down, bruised his face, and broke his right *collar-bone.*
Wiseman's Surgery.

To CO'LLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.

2. *To* COLLAR *beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To COLLA'TE. *v. a.* [*confero, collatum*, Latin.]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well *collated.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *South.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

3. To bestow; to confer.

The significance of the sacrament disposes the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and *collated.*
Taylor's Communicant.

4. With *to.* To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

He thrust out the invader, and *collated* Amsdorf to the benefice: Luther performed the consecration. *Atterbury.*

If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may *collate* thereunto. *Ayliffe.*

COLLA'TERAL. *adj.* [*con* and *latus*, Lat.]

1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. *Shakesp.*

Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose
Of high *collateral* glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffused on either side.

But man by number is to manifest
His single imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiply'd
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love and dearest amity. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is, by right of devolution, according to the [illegible] law, given to such as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly styled *collaterals*, if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his [illegible]
Ayliffe's Parergon.

5. Not direct; not immediate.

[illegible] and judge 'twixt you and me;
[illegible] *collateral* hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction. *Shakespeare.*

6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *collateral.*]

1. Side by side.

These pullies may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed *collaterally.* *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly.

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanaticks more *collaterally*, because they have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION. *n. s.* [*collatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first *collation* of these benefits, but also for their preservation. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.

In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that *collation* doth its office.
Grew's Cosmologia.

I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be revised and augmented in several places.
Pope.

3. In law.

Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage, and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Cowell.*

Bishops should be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election, or confirmation ensuing. *Hayward.*

4. A repast; a treat less than a feast.

COLLATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many.
Dict.

COLLA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *collate.*]

1. One that compares copies or manuscripts.

To read the titles they give an editor or *collator* of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Addison.*

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary *collator*, till a month is expired from the day of presentation. *Ayliffe.*

To COLLA'UD. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising. *Dict.*

CO'LLEAGUE. *n. s.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable.

Easy it might be seen that I intend
Mercy *colleague* with justice sending thee. *Milton.*

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues.* *Swift.*

To COLLE'AGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

Colleagued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to pester us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

To COLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*colligo, collectum*, Lat.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily *collect.* *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.

Let a man collect into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it.
Locke.

3. To gain by observation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of erroneous persuasion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples. *Decay of Piety.*

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected.* *Locke.*

5. *To* COLLECT *himself.* To recover from surprise; to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.

Be *collected*;
No more amazement. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Affrighted much,
I did in time *collect* myself, and thought
This was so, and no slumber. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss, whereas they, who receive a wound, become more vigilant and *collected.* *Hayward.*

As when of old some orator renown'd
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute, to some great cause ad dress'd,
Stood in himself *collected*, while each part,
Motion, each act won audience, ere the tongue
Sometimes in height began, as no delay
Of preface breaking through his zeal of right.
Milton.

CO'LLECT. *n. s.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper *collects.* *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Latin.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

COLLE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *collected.*] Gathered in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is so *collectedly* and presentifickly represented to God. *More.*

COLLE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *collect.*] That which may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby he meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

COLLE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *collect.*]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy arms,
Fairest *collection* of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a *collection* of pictures.
Addison.

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse. This sense is now scarce in use.

If once we descend unto probable *collections*, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws, take place. *Hooker.*

Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or *collections* to discern. *Donne.*

4. A corollary; a conſectary deduced from premiſes; deduction; conſequence.

It ſhould be a weak *collection*, if whereas we ſay, that when Chriſt had overcome the ſharpneſs of death, he then opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers; a thing in ſuch ſort affirmed with circumſtances, were taken as inſinuating an oppoſite denial before that circumſtance be accompliſhed. *Hooker.*

This label
Is ſo from ſenſe and hardneſs, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

When ſhe, from ſundry arts, one ſkill doth draw;
Gath'ring, from divers fights, one act of war;
From many caſes like, one rule of law:
Theſe her *collections*, not the ſenſes are. *Davies.*

COLLECTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*collectitus*, Lat.] Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *collect*; *collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one maſs; aggregated; accumulative.

A body *collective*, it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker.*

The three forms of government differ only by the civil adminiſtration being in the hands of one or two, called kings, in a ſenate, called the nobles, or in the people *collective* or repreſentative, who may be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a *collective* idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a *collective* idea, things of the ſame. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Employed in deducing conſequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left many falſities controulable not only by critical and *collective* reaſon, but contrary obſervations. *Brown.*

3. [In grammar] A *collective* noun is a word which expreſſes a multitude, though itſelf be ſingular; as a *company*; an *army*.

COLLE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *collective*.] In a general maſs, in a body; not ſingly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together, in a ſtate of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all ſin *collectively*, in ſuch ſort that no part thereof ſhall be found in us, yet diſtributively all great actual offences they eſchew themſelves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

Singly and apart many of them are ſubject to except on, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condenſed at the ſurface of the earth, and ſent forth *collectively* into ſtanding ſprings and rivers.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

COLLE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*collector*, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects ſcattered things together.

2. A compiler, one that gathers ſcattered pieces into one book.

The grandfather might be the firſt *collector* of them into a body. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Volumes without the *collector's* own reflections. *Addiſon.*

The beſt Engliſh hiſtorian, when his ſtile grows antiquated, will be only conſulted as a tedious relater of facts, and perhaps conſulted to furniſh materials for ſome future *collector*. *Swift.*

3. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties or tributes.

A great part of this treaſure is now embezzled, laviſhed, and waſted away by *collectors*, and other officers. *Temple.*

The commiſſions of the revenue are diſpoſed of, and the *collectors* are appointed by the commiſſioners. *Swift.*

COLLE'GATARY. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Latin.] In the civil law, a perſon to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other perſons. *Chambers.*

CO'LLEGE. *n. ſ.* [*collegium*, Latin]

1. A community; a number of perſons living by ſome common rules.

On barbed ſteeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

2. A ſociety of men ſet apart for learning, or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions,
Gather'd from all the famous *colleges*
Almoſt in Chriſtendom. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

I would the *college* of the cardinals
Would chuſe him pope, and carry him to Rome.
Shakeſpeare.

This order or ſociety is ſometimes called Solomon's houſe, and ſometimes the *college* of the ſix day's work. *Bacon.*

3. The houſe in which the collegians reſide.

Huldah the propheteſs dwelt in Jeruſalem in the *college*. *Kings.*

4. A college, in foreign univerſities, is a lecture read in publick.

COLLE'GIAL. *adj.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college; poſſeſſed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *college*] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE. *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Latin]

1. Containing a college; inſtituted after the manner of a college.

I wiſh that yourſelves did well conſider how oppoſite certain of your poſitions are unto the ſtate of *collegiate* ſocieties, whereon the two univerſities conſiſt. *Hooker, Preface.*

2. A *collegiate* church was ſuch as was built at a convenient diſtance from a cathedral church, wherein a number of preſbyters were ſettled, and lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COLLE'GIATE. *n. ſ.* [from *college*.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an univerſity man.

There are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to pleaſe, and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the paſſions. *Rymer.*

CO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck]

1. Anciently ſomething that went about the neck; ſometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.

3. A term uſed by turners.

To COLLI'DE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To ſtrike againſt each other; to beat, to daſh, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the incenſion of air upon colliſion, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided*. *Brown.*

CO'LLIER. *n. ſ.* [from *coal*.]

1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal-pits.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great grazier, a great timberman, a great *collier*, and a great landman. *Bacon.*

3. A ſhip that carries coals.

CO'LLIERY. *n. ſ.* [from *collier*.]

1. The place where coals are dug.

2. The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*flos braſſicæ*; from *caul*, Sax. cabbage, and *flower*; properly *cauliflower*.] A ſpecies of cabbage.

COLLIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together.

Theſe the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuoſity or nodoſity in the navel, occaſioned by the *colligation* of veſſels.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

COLLIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Dict.*

COLLINEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

CO'LLIQUABLE. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] Eaſily diſſolved; liable to be melted.

The tender conſiſtence renders it the more *colliquable* and conſumptive. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLI'QUAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *colliquate*.] The ſubſtance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

CO'LLIQUANT. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] That which has the power of melting or diſſolving.

To CO'LLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliquo*, Latin.] To melt; to diſſolve; to turn from ſolid to fluid.

The fire melted the glaſs, that made a great ſhew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliquated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To CO'LLIQUATE. *v. n.* To melt; to be diſſolved.

Ice will diſſolve in fire, and *colliquate* in water or warm oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COLLIQUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*colliquatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of melting.

Glaſs may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the ſalt and earth remaining in the aſhes of a burnt plant. *Boyle.*

From them proceed rarefaction, *colliquation*, concoction, maturation, and moſt effects of nature.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

2. Such a temperament or diſpoſition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the ſecretory glands faſter than they ought. *Quincy.*

Any kind of univerſal diminution and *colliquation* of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COLLI'QUATIVE. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] Melting; diſſolvent.

A *colliquative* fever is ſuch as is attended with a diarrhœa, or ſweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a conſequent of a burning *colliquative* fever, whereby the humours, fat, and fleſh of the body are melted. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*colliquefacio*, Latin] The act of melting together; reduction to one maſs by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by ſimple *colliquefaction*, for the better diſcovering of the nature and conſent and diſſents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their diſſolutions.
Bacon's Phyſical Remains.

COLLI'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *colliſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſtriking two bodies together.

Or, by *colliſion* of two bodies, grind
The air attrite to fire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The flint and the ſteel you may move apart as long as you pleaſe, but it is the hitting and *colliſion* of them that muſt make them ſtrike fire.
Bentley.

2. The ſtate of being ſtruck together; a claſh.

Then

Then from the clashes between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's *collision*, springs.
Denham.

The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the altar to consume the votaries; and, by the mutual *collision* of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox Christians in a flame. *Decay of Piety.*

To CO'LLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Latin.] To place; to station.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*. *Bacon.*

COLLOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*collocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing; disposition.
2. The state of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal; and the spirits coacervate or diffused. *Bacon*

COLLOCU'TION. *n. s.* [*collocutio*, Latin.] Conference; conversation.

To COLLO'GUE. *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Latin.] To wheedle; to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word.

CO'LLOP. *n. s.* [It is derived by *Minsheu* from *coal* and *op*, a rasher broiled upon the coals; a carbonade.]

1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with skewers prick'd
About the sides. *Dryden's Fables.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things protest'd;
Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress't,
What signifies Scotch *collops* to a feast?
King's Cookery.

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him. *L'Estrange.*

3. In burlesque language, a child.

Come, Sir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain,
Most dear'st, my *collop*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Thou art a *collop* of my flesh,
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

COLLO'QUIAL. *adj.* [from *colloquy*.] What-ever relates to common conversation.

CO'LLOQUY. *n. s.* [*colloquium*, Latin.] Conference; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

My earthly, by his heav'nly over-power'd,
In that celestial *colloquy* sublime,
As with an object that exceis the sense,
Dazzled, and spent, sunk down. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, in short discourings, between God and thy own soul. *Taylor.*

CO'LLOW. *n. s.* [More properly *colly*, from *coal*.]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COLLU'CTANCY. *n. s.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] A tendency to contest; opposition of nature.

COLLUCTA'TION. *n. s.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; spite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any *fluctation* or effervescence of the minerals in them.
Woodward's Natural History.

To COLLUDE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

COLLU'SION. *n. s.* [*collusio*, Latin.]

Collusion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right. *Sherwood.*

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of weavers, or the *collusion* of both, the wire was bad, and the price excessive. *Swift.*

COLLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *collude*.] Fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *collusive*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SORY. *adj.* [from *colludo*, Latin.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

CO'LLY. *n. s.* [from *coal*.] The smut of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old hirsute attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment, besmeared with soot, *colly*, perfumed with opoponax.
Burton on Melancholy.

To COLLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal; to smut with coal.

Burst as the lightning in the *collied* night,
That, in a spleen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath pow'r to say, behold,
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shakesp.*

COLLY'RIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

CO'LMAR. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

CO'LOGN *Earth*. *n. s.* Is a deep brown, very light bastard ochre, which is no pure native fossil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. *Hill on Fossils.*

CO'LON. *n. s.* [κῶλον, a *member*.]

1. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed; nor is it very necessary, being confounded by most with the semicolon. It was used, before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction; as, *I love him, I despise him: I have long ceased to trust, but shall never forbear to succour him.*
2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit. from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum in the rectum. *Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty bard bound,
I strain my guts, my *colon* wound. *Swift.*

The contents of the *colon* are of a sour, fetid, acid smell in rabbits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CO'LONEL. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it originally *colonialis*, the leader of a colony. *Minsheu* deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar: as, *patriæ columen; exercitus columen*. Each is plausible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the highest rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally sounded with only two distinct syllables, *col'nel*.

The chiefest help must be the care of the *colonel*, that hath the government of all his garrison.
Spenser on Ireland.

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,
If deed of honour did thee ever please,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms.
Milton.

CO'LONELSHIP. *n. s.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the pride of colonels towards their officers, yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed that *colonelship* was coming fast upon him. *Swift.*

To CO'LONIZE. *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants; to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this; for so a man may truly term it, if he shall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and *colonizing* of those countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one speak ingenuously, that it was the propagation of the Christian faith that was the adamant of that discovery, entry, and plantation, but gold and silver, and temporal profit and glory; so that what was first in God's providence, was but second in man's appetite and intention. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Drama hath advantage by a quest of islands, which she *colonizeth* and fortifieth daily.
Howel's Vocal Forest.

COLONNA'DE. *n. s.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.]

1. A peristyle of a circular figure; or a series of columns disposed in a circle, and insulated within side. *Builder's Dict.*

Here circling *colonnades* the ground incase,
And here the marble statues breathe in rows.
Addison.

2. Any series or range of pillars.

For you my *colonnades* extend their wings. *Pope.*

CO'LONY. *n. s.* [*colonia*, Latin]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

To these new inhabitants and *colonies* gave the same law under which they were born and bred.
Spenser on Ireland.

Rooting out these two rebellious septs, he placed English *colonies* in their rooms. *Davies on Ireland.*

Osiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting colonies and building cities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The rising city, which from hence you see,
Is Carthage, and a Tyrian colony. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CO'LOPHONY. *n. s.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Rosin.

Of Venetian turpentine, slowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining substance stiffened to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine *colophony*. *Boyle.*

Turpentines and oils leave a *colophony*, upon a separation of their thinner oil.
Floyer on the Humours.

COLOQUI'NTEDA. *n. s.* [*colocynthis*, Lat. κολοκυνθίς.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, brought from the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Both the seed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of considerable use in medicine. *Chambers.*

CO'LORATE. *adj.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; dyed; marked or stained with some colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays from visible objects would have been stopt. *Ray.*

COLORA'TION. *n. f.* [*colore*, Latin.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.

Some bodies have a more departable nature than others, as is evident in *coloration*; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a great quantity of brasil. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being coloured.

Amongst curiosities I shall place *coloration*, though somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preheminence. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

COLORI'FICK. *adj.* [*colorifi us*, Latin.] That which has the power of producing dyes, tints, colours, or hues.

In this composition of white, the several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opticks.*

COLO'SSE. } *n. f.* [*colossus*, Latin.] A
COLO'SSUS. } statue of enormous magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *colosse* of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge *colosse* rose, with trophies crown'd,
And runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

COLOSSE'AN. *adj.* [*colosseus*, Lat.] In form of a colossus; of the height and bigness of such a statue; giantlike.

COLOUR. *n. f.* [*color*, Latin.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; dye.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various *colours* to be different sensation, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, or shape, or situation of the particles of which surfaces are composed. *Watts.*

Her hair shall be of what *colour* it please God. *Shakspeare.*

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* see,
Yet *colours* give them not their pow'r of sight. *Dennis.*

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The freshness, or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boast. *Dryd.*
A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears trickled, and his *colour* fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure just begins to live,
The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope.*

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuse; superficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

Their sin admitted no *colour* or excuse. *King Charles.*

6. Appearance; pretence; false shew.

Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer. *Shakespear.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laded with corn; under the *colour* of the sale whereof, they noted all that was done in the city. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

7. Kind; species; character.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war: they say the *colours* of the foot, and *standard* of the horse.

He at Venice gave
His body to that pleasant country's earth,
And his pure soul unto his captain Christ,
Under whose *colours* he had fought so long.
Shakespeare's Richard II.

Against all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I must advance the *colours* of my love,
And not retire. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The banks were filled with companies, passing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets sounding. *Knolles.*

9. Colours is used singularly by *Addison*.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours*. *Addison.*

To CO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin]

1. To mark with some hue, or dye.

The rays, to speak properly, are not *coloured*: in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour to *colour* in any sort his former folly. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He *colours* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æneid.*

3. To make plausible.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legislature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. *To* COLOUR *a stranger's goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the Custom House in his name; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double. *Phillips.*

To CO'LOUR. *v. n.* To blush. A low word, only used in conversation.

CO'LOURABLE. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Specious; plausible. It is now little used.

They have now a *colourable* pretence to withstand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenser.*

They were glad to lay hold on so *colourable* a matter, and to traduce him as an author of suspicious innovation. *Hooker.*

Had I fashioned ecclesiastical government and reverence to their covetousness and ambition, they would have found no *colourable* necessity of an army. *King Charles.*

We hope the mercy of God will consider us unto some moderation of our offences; yet had not the sincerity of our parents so *colourable* expectations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'LOURABLY. *adv.* [from *colourable*.] Speciously; plausibly.

The projects, however *colourably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. *Bacon.*

CO'LOURED. *participial adj.* [from *colour*.] Streaked; diversified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are coarser juiced, and therefore not so well and equally concocted. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CO'LOURING. *n. f.* [from *colour*.] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

But as the slightest sketch, if justly trac'd,
Is by ill *colouring* but the more disgrac'd;
So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*

CO'LOURIST. *n. f.* [from *colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good *colourists*, have come nearest to nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

CO'LOURLESS. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

Transparent substances, as glass, water, and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness; although, at a greater thickness, they appear very clear and *colourless*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Pellucid *colourless* glass or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intense whiteness. *Bentley.*

COLT. *n. f.* [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horse: used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as foal for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Like *colts* or unmanaged horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

No sports, but what belong to war, they know;
To break the stubborn *colt*, to bend the bow.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. A young foolish fellow.

Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

To COLT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frisk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolick.

As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew more licentiously than before. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To COLT. *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus?
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

COLTS-FOOT. *n. f.* [*tussilago*; from *colt* and *foot*.] It hath a radiated flower, whose disk consists of many florets, but the crown composed of many half florets: the embryos are included in a multifid flowercup, which turns to downy seeds fixed in a bed. *Miller.*

COLTS-TOOTH. *n. f.* [from *colt* and *tooth*.]

1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

Well said, lord Sands;
Your *colts tooth* is not cast yet?—
—No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump. *Shakespeare.*

CO'LTER. *n. f.* [culter, Sax. *culter*, Lat.] The sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share.

COLTISH. *adj.* [from *colt*.] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

CO'LUBRINE. *adj.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

CO'LUMBARY. *n. f.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-house.

The earth of *columbaries*, or dovehouses, is much desired in the artifice of saltpetre. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'LUMBINE. *n. f.* [*columbina*, Latin.] A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. *Miller.*

Columbines are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers shew. *Martyn.*

CO'LUMBINE. *n. f.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dict.*

CO'LUMN. *n. f.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars, were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peacham.*

Round broken *columns* clasping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere, and likewise the specifick gravity of its basis, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

COLU'MNAR. } *adj.* [from *column.*]
COLUMNA'RIAN. } Formed in columns.

White *columnar* spar out of a stone-pit. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COLU'RES. *n. f.* [*coluri*, Latin; κολουροι.]

Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each *colure*. *Milton.*

CO'MA. *n. f.* [κῶμα.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

CO'MART. *n. f.* This word, which I have only met with in one place, seems to signify treaty; article; from *con*, and *mart*, or *market*.

By the same *comart*,
And carriage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

CO'MATE. *n. f.* [*con* and *mate*.] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile.
Shakespeare's As you like it.

COMATO'SE. *adj.* [from *coma*.] Lethargick; sleepy to a disease.

Our best castor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, is in hysterical and *comatose* cases. *Grew.*

COMB in the end, and COMP in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British *kum*, which signifies a low situation. *Gibson's Camden.*

COMB, in *Cornish*, signifies a *valley*, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. *n. f.* [camb, Saxon; *kam*, Dut.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a *comb*, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newton.*

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his *comb*, and coral red withal,
With dents embattled like a castle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies *hollow* or *deep*.

This in affairs of state,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the *combs*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, left the fabrick fall.
Dryden's Virgil.

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

Her care shall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd stool.
Shakespeare.

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they say, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon.*

She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his silken hide.
Dryden's Æneid.

There was a sort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the mammountain *combs* his head. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, *to comb wool*.

COMB-BRUSH. *n. f.* [*comb* and *brush*.] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *n. f.* [*comb* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and *comb-maker*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To CO'MBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.]

1. To fight: generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt.
Shakespeare.

2. To act in opposition, as the acid and alkali combat.

Two planets rushing from aspect malign
Of fierce opposition in mid sky,
Should *combat*, and their jarring spheres confound.
Milton.

To CO'MBAT. *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and *combated* the opinion in their true shape.
Decay of Piety.

Love yields at last, thus *combated* by pride,
And she submits to be the Roman's bride.
Granville.

CO'MBAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contest; battle; duel; strife; opposition: generally between two, but sometimes it is used for battle.

Those regions were full both of cruel monsters and monstrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. *Sidney.*

The noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled. *Shakespeare.*

The *combat* now by courage must be tried. *Dryd.*

CO'MBATANT. *n. f.* [*combattant*, Fr.]

1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms.

So frown'd the mighty *combatant*, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Who, single *combatant*,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Like despairing *combatants* unsheath'd, on pain of life,
Commanded both *combatants* to strike their strife.
Dryden.

Like despairing *combatants* they strive against you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical shield of Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of these *combatants* strips this terme of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With *for* before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants for* those opinions. *Locke.*

CO'MBER. *n. f.* [from *comb*.] He whose trade it is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

CO'MBINATE. *adj.* [from *combine*.] Betrothed; promised; settled by compact. A word of *Shakespeare*.

She lost a nobler brother; with him the sinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her *combinate* husband, this well-seeming Angelo.
Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

COMBINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *combine*.]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. A combination is of private persons; a confederacy, of states or sovereigns.

This cunning cardinal
The articles o' th' *combination* drew,
As himself pleas'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

2. It is now generally used in an ill sense; but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to subdue all to their own will and power, under the disguises of holy *combinations*.
King Charles.

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.

These natures, from the moment of their first *combination*, have been and are for ever inseparable. *Hooker.*

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new *combinations*. *Boyle.*

Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hard-heartedness. *South.*

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger *combination* than what their own nature and correspondence give them. *Locke.*

5. COMBINATION is used, in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. Thus the number of possible changes or *combinations* of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,788,887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200.
Chambers.

To COMBI'NE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr. *binos jungere*, Lat.]

1. To join together.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not secure to single or *combin'd*.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. To link in union.

God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one.
Shakespeare.

Friendship is the cement which really *combines* mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact.

My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter;
As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine,

And

And all *combin'd*, save what thou must *combine*
By holy marriage. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

4. To join words or ideas together: oppoſed to *analyſe*.

To COMBI'NE. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to unite each with other. Uſed both of things and perſons.

Honour and policy, like unſever'd friends
I' th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me
In peace what each of them by th' other loſes,
That they *combine* not there? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To unite in friendſhip or deſign.

Combine together 'gainſt the enemy;
For theſe domeſtick and particular broils
Are not the queſtion here. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

You with your foes *combine*,
And ſeem your own deſtruction to deſign.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

CO'MBLESS. *adj.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or creſt.

What, is your creſt a coxcomb?——
——A *combleſs* cock, ſo Kate will be my hen. *Shak.*

COMBU'ST. *adj.* [from *comburo*, *combuſtum*, Lat.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half diſtant from the ſun, either before or after him, it is ſaid to be *combuſt*, or in *combuſtion*.
Harris.

COMBU'STIBLE. *adj.* [*comburo*, *combuſtum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; ſuſceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, becauſe their vapours are rather ſulphureous than of any other *combuſtible* ſubſtance.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Sin is to the ſoul like fire to *combuſtible* matter; it aſſimilates before it deſtroys it. *South.*

They are but ſtrewed over with a little puiſon-ful aſhes, and will, as ſoon as they meet with *combuſtible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame ſhall ſtill remain,
Nor, till the fuel periſh, can decay,
By nature form'd on things *combuſtible* to prey.
Dryden.

COMBU'STIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *combuſtible.*] Aptneſs to take fire.

COMBU'STION. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; conſumption by fire.

The future *combuſtion* of the earth is to be uſhered in and accompanied with violent impreſſions upon nature. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; buſtle; hurly burly.

Mutual *combuſtions*, bloodſheds, and waſtes may enforce them, through very faintneſs, after the experience of ſo endleſs miſeries. *Hooker.*

Propheſying, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combuſtion*, and confus'd events,
New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Thoſe cruel wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, brought all England into an horrible *combuſtion*. *Raleigh.*

How much more of pow'r,
Army againſt army, numberleſs to raiſe
Dreadful *combuſtion* warring, and diſturb,
Though not deſtroy, their happy native ſeat! *Milt.*

But ſay, from whence this new *combuſtion* ſprings?
Dryden.

The comet moves in an inconceivable fury, and *combuſtion*, and at the ſame time with an exact regularity. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come.* [coman, Saxon; *komen*, Dut. *kommen*, German.]

1. To remove from a diſtant to a nearer place; to arrive: oppoſed to *go*.

And troubled blood through his pale face was ſeen
To *come* and go, with tidings from the heart.
Fairy Queen.

Cæſar will *come* forth to-day. *Shak. Julius Cæſ.*

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I ſpake unto the crown as having ſenſe.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

The colour of the king doth *come* and go,
Between his purpoſe and his conſcience.
Shakeſpeare's King John.

The Chriſtians having ſtood almoſt all the day in order of battle, in the ſight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he ſhould *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night unto their camp.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

'Tis true that ſince the ſenate's ſuccour *came*,
They grew more bold. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

This Chriſtian woman!
Ah! there the miſchief *comes*.
Rowe's Royal Convert.

2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way *comes*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another. The word always reſpects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is ſometimes almoſt evaneſcent and imperceptible.

I did hear
The galloping of horſe: who was't *came* by?
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

Bid them cover the table, ſerve in the meat, and we will *come* in to dinner.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

As ſoon as the commandment *came* abroad, the children of Iſrael brought in abundance the firſt fruits. 2 *Chronicles.*

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they *come* to by fair reaſoning.
Burnet's Theory.

It is impoſſible to *come* near your Lordſhip, at any time, without receiving ſome favour. *Congreve.*

None may *come* in view, but ſuch as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies, at a diſtance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and ſtriking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as ſoon loſe and reſign it to the next that happens to *come* in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never *come* into our heads all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to iſſue.

Behold, my ſon, which *came* forth of my bowels, ſeeketh my life. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 11.

5. To advance from one ſtage or condition to another.

Truſt me, I am exceeding weary.——
——Is it *come* to that? I had thought wearineſs durſt not have attacked one of ſo high blood.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it *came* to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and ſeditious fames, differ no more but as brother and ſiſter; if it *come* to that, that the beſt actions of a ſtate are taken in an ill ſenſe and traduced. *Bacon.*

His ſoldiers had ſkirmiſhes with the Numidian, ſo that once the ſkirmiſh was like to *come* to a full battle. *Knolles.*

When it *came* to that once, they that had moſt fleſh wiſhed they had had leſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Every new ſprung paſſion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing action till the players *come* to blows. *Dryden.*

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they *come* to immediate contact, than when they are at ever ſo ſmall a ſenſible diſtance.
Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.

6. To be brought to ſome condition either for better or worſe, implying ſome degree of caſualty: with *to*.

One ſaid to Ariſtippus, 'tis a ſtrange thing that men ſhould rather give to the poor than to philoſophers. He anſwered, becauſe they think themſelves may ſooner *come* to be poor than to be philoſophers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

His ſons *come* to honour, and he knoweth it not.
Job.

He being *come* to the eſtate, keeps a buſy family.
Locke.

You were told your maſter had gone to a tavern, and *come* to ſome miſchance. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition or character.

A ſerpent, ere he *comes* to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

He wonder'd how ſhe *came* to know
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras.*

The teſtimony of conſcience, thus informed, *comes* to be ſo authentick, and ſo much to be relied upon. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To become.

So *came* I a widow;
And never ſhall have length of life enough
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

When he returns from hunting,
I will not ſpeak with him; ſay I am ſick.
If you *come* ſlack of former ſervice,
You ſhall do well. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

How *came* the publican juſtified, but by a ſtupid and humble prayer? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

9. To arrive at ſome act or habit, or diſpoſition.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them ſlighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one ſtate into another deſired; as the butter *comes*, when the parts begin to ſeparate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good ſtore of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier, and proſper better.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Then butter does refuſe to *come*,
And love proves croſs and humourſome. *Hudibras.*

In the *coming* or ſprouting of malt, as it muſt not *come* too little, ſo it muſt not *come* too much.
Mortimer.

11. To become preſent, and no longer future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muſe
In Cæſar's wars a nobler theme ſhall chooſe.
Dryden's Virgil.

12. To become preſent, and no longer abſent.

That's my joy
Not to have ſeen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight.
Dryden's King Arthur.

Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo *comes*, and Neptune *came* along.
Pope's Odyſſey.

Come then, my friend, my genius, *come* along,
Thou maſter of the poet and the ſong! *Pope.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutcheſs, will be here with him this night.——
——How *comes* that? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

14. To befal, as an event.

Let me alone that I may ſpeak, and let *come* on me what will. *Job*, xiii. 13.

15. To follow as a conſequence.

Thoſe that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they ſay, there is ſome of the king's blood ſpilt. How *comes* that? ſays he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the anſwer is, I am the king's poor couſin, Sir.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

16. To ceaſe very lately from ſome act or ſtate; to have juſt done or ſuffered any thing.

David ſaid unto Uriah, *cameſt* thou not from thy journey? 2 *Sam.* xi. 10.

17. *To* Come *about*. To come to pass; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French *venir a bout*.

[illegible] things *came about*. *Shakespeare.*

[illegible]him, which now appears as a God to [illegible] soul, knows very well that the period [illegible] *come about* in eternity, when the human soul [illegible] be as perfect as he himself now is. *Addison's Spectator.*

He concludes, however it *comes about*, that things are not as they should be. *Swift.*

How *comes* it *about*, that, for above sixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men. *Swift.*

18. *To* Come *about*. To change; to come round.

The wind *came about*, and settled in the West for many days. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

On better thoughts, and my urg'd reasons,
They are *come about*, and won to the true side.
Ben Jonson.

19. *To* Come *again*. To return.

There came water thereout; and when he had drunk, his spirit *came again*, and he revived. *Judges*, xv. 19.

20. *To* Come *after*. To follow.

If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me. *Matthew*, xvi. 24.

21. *To* Come *at*. To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither sword nor sceptre can *come at* conscience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. *Suckling.*

Cats will eat and destroy your marum, if they can *come at* it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

In order to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider how far we may deserve praise. *Addison.*

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite sex than chastity, and we always prize those most who are hardest to *come at*. *Addis. Spect.*

22. *To* Come *by*. To obtain; to gain; to acquire. This seems an irregular and improper use, but has very powerful authorities.

Things most needful to preserve this life, are most prompt and easy for all living creatures to *come by*. *Hooker.*

Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can *come by*.
Shakespeare.

Thy cafe
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'ſt Milan,
I'll *come by* Naples. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Are you not ashamed to inforce a poor widow to so rough a course to *come by* her own?
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest and hardest to *come by* is the moss of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Natural History.*

And with that wicked lye
A letter they *came by*,
From our king's majesty. *Denham.*

He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him to [illegible] by the book of Trigantius. *Stillingfleet.*

Amidst your train this unseen judge will wait,
Examine how you *came by* all your state.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

23. *To* Come *in*. To enter.

What, are you there? *come in*, and give some [illegible] *Shakespeare.*

The simple ideas, united in the same subject, [illegible] as perfectly distinct as those that *come in* by different senses. *Locke.*

24. *To* Come *in*. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.

If the archrebel Tyrone, in the time of these [illegible] should offer to *come in* and submit himself to her majesty, would you not have him received?
Spenser's State of Ireland.

25. *To* Come *in*. To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet. *Bacon.*

There was the Plymouth squadron now *come in*,
Which in the Streights last winter was abroad.
Dryden.

26. *To* Come *in*. To become modish; to be brought into use.

Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action in,
Then instruments were taught more moving notes.
Roscommon.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late, and the use of them in men was often restrained by law.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

27. *To* Come *in*. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must *come in* to heighten his character. *Atterbury.*

28. *To* Come *in*. To accrue from an estate, trade, or otherwise, as gain.

I had rather be mad with him that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the harbour his; than with you that, when you have so much *coming in*, think you have nothing.
Suckling.

29. *To* Come *in*. To be gained in abundance.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings *come* thus plentifully in. *Shakespeare.*

30. *To* Come *in for*. To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are slow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to *come in for* their share of such contracts. *Temple.*

If thinking is essential to matter, stocks and stones will *come in for* their share of privilege.
Collier on Thought.

One who had in the rear excluded been,
And could not *for* a taste o' th' flesh *come in*,
Licks the solid earth. *Tate's Juvenal.*

The rest *came in for* subsidies, whereof they sunk considerable sums. *Swift.*

31. *To* Come *in to*. To join with; to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, *came in to* them; and was by them, with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their general. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

32. *To* Come *into*. To comply with; to agree to.

The fame of their virtues will make men ready to *come into* every thing that is done for the publick good. *Atterbury.*

33. *To* Come *near*. To approach; to resemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking.
Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

The whole atchieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it. *Temple.*

34. *To* Come *of*. To proceed, as a descendant from ancestors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*.
Dryden's Æneid.

Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to those that *come of* us, as well as ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

35. *To* Come *of*. To proceed, as effects from their causes.

Will you please, Sir, be gone;
I told you what would *come of* this.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

The thorough cure of fulness of meat, chiefly in children, which causeth an extension of the stomach. *Bacon.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye, without consulting the reason. *L'Estrange.*

My young master, whatever *comes on't*, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*

36. *To* Come *off*. To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and dilating more suddenly.
Bacon's Natural History.

37. *To* Come *off*. To escape; to get free.

I knew the foul enchanter, though disguis'd;
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells,
And yet *came off*. *Milton.*

How thou wilt here *come off*, surmounts my reach. *Milton.*

If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can *come off*, he is then clear and innocent. *South.*

Those that are in any signal danger implore his aid; and, if they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison.*

38. *To* Come *off*. To end an affair; to take good or bad fortune.

Oh, bravely *came* we *off*,
When with a volley of our needless shot,
After such bloody toil, we bid good-night.
Shakespeare's King John.

Ever since Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the English, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better. *Bacon.*

We must expect sometimes to *come off* by the worst, before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy.*

He oft, in such attempts as these,
Came off with glory and success. *Hudibras.*

39. *To* Come *off from*. To leave; to forbear.

To *come off from* these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more.
Felton on the Classicks.

40. *To* Come *on*. To advance; to make progress.

Things seem to *come on* apace to their former state. *Bacon.*

There was in the camp both strength and victual sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were *come on*. *Knolles's History.*

The sea *came on*, the south with mighty roar
Dispers'd and dash'd the fleet upon the rocky shore.
Dryden.

So travellers, who waste the day,
Noting at length the setting sun,
They mend their pace as night *comes on*.
Granville.

41. *To* Come *on*. To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once discharged, the armies *came* fall *on*, and joined battle.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

Rhymer, *come on*, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

42. *To* Come *on*. To thrive; to grow big; to grow.

Come on, poor babe;
Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens
To be thy nurses. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will *come* far faster *on* in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

43. *To* Come *over*. To repeat an act.

44. *To* Come *over*. To revolt.

They are perpetually teazing their friends to *come over* to them. *Addison's Spectator.*

A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he *comes over* to.
Addison's Spectator.

45. *To*

45. *To* Come *over.* To rise in distillation.
Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

46. *To* Come *out.* To be made publick.
Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the answer of several others. *Stillingfleet.*
I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it *comes out* from the first draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

47. *To* Come *out.* To appear upon trial; to be discovered.
It is indeed *come out* at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. *Stillingfleet.*
The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* sixty-two grains and four sevenths. *Arbuthnot.*

48. *To* Come *out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.
Those great masters of chymical arcana must be provoked, before they will *come out* with them. *Boyle.*

49. *To* Come *to.* To consent or yield.
What is this, if my pardon will not *come to?* *Swift.*

50. *To* Come *to.* To amount to.
The emperour imposed so great a custom upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very customs *came to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
You saucily pretend to know
More than your dividend *comes to.* *Hudibras.*
Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodward's Natural History.*
He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purse will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes to.* *Locke.*

51. *To* Come *to himself.* To recover his senses.
He falls into sweet ecstasy of joy, wherein I shall leave him till he *comes to himself.* *Temple.*

52. *To* Come *to pass.* To be effected; to fall out.
It *cometh*, we grant, many times *to pass*, that the works of men being the same, their drifts and purpose therein are divers. *Hooker.*
How *comes* it *to pass*, that some liquors cannot pierce into or moisten some bodies, which are easily pervious to other liquors? *Boyle's Hist. of Firmness.*

53. *To* Come *up.* To grow out of the ground.
Over-wet, at sowing-time, with us breedeth much dearth, insomuch as the corn never *cometh up.* *Bacon.*
If wars should mow them down never so fast, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and *come up* again. *Bacon.*
Good intentions are the seeds of good actions; and every man ought to sow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

54. *To* Come *up.* To come into use; as, *a fashion comes up.*

55. *To* Come *up to.* To amount to.
He prepares for a surrender, asserting that all these will not *come up to* near the quantity requisite. *Woodward's Natural History.*

56. *To* Come *up to.* To rise; to advance.
Whose ignorant credulity will not
Come up to th' truth. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Considerations there are, that may make us, if not *come up to* the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
The vestes byssinæ, which some ladies wore, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our age *comes up to* it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
When the heart is full, it is ungrateful all words
That cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

57. *To* Come *up with.* To overtake.

58. *To* Come *upon.* To invade; to attack.
Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with seven thousand horse. *Bacon.*
When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. *South.*

59. *To* Come. In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter.
It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is *to come.* *Bacon's Natural History.*
In times *to come*,
My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*
Taking a lease of land for years *to come*, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

60. Come is a word of which the use is various and extensive, but the radical signification of *tendency litherward* is uniformly preserved. When we say *he came from a place*, the idea is that of *returning*, or *arriving*, or becoming *nearer*; when we say *he went from a place*, we conceive simply departure, or removal to a greater distance. The butter *comes*; it is passing from its former state to that which is desired; it is advancing towards us.

Come. [participle of the verb.]
Thy words were heard, and I am *come* to thy words. *Daniel.*

Come. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.
Come, let us make our father drink wine. *Gen.* xix. 32.

Come. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.
Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

Come. A kind of adverbial word for *when it shall come*; as, *come Wednesday*, when Wednesday shall come.
Come Candlemas, nine years ago she died. *Gay.*

Come. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sprout: a cant term.
That the malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the *come* or sprout. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Come'dian. *n. s.* [from *comedy.*]
1. A player or actor of comic parts.
2. A player in general; a stage-player; an actress or actor.
Melissarion, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comedian* she became a wealthy man's wife, would be styled Madam Pithias, or Prudence. *Camd. Remains.*
3. A writer of comedies.
Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. *Peacham of Poetry.*

Co'medy. *n. s.* [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind, with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous: opposed to *tragedy.*
Your honour's players
Are come to play a pleasant *comedy.*
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.
A true, exact, and serious *comedy*;
In every scene some moral let it teach,
And, if it can, at once both please and preach. *Pope.*

Co'melines. *n. s.* [from *comely.*] Grace; beauty; dignity. It signifies something less forcible than *beauty*, less elegant than *grace*, and less lightsome than *sweetness.*
A comelie countenance with comely care. *Sidney.*
The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and *comeliness*, as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hooker.*
They skilled not of the ghostly ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comelinesse.* *Spenser on Ireland.*
Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will countenance them for *comeliness*, nay and for youth too, they will take it well. *South.*
There is great pulchritude and *comeliness* of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Ray on the Creation.*
A horseman's coat shall hide
Thy taper shape, and *comeliness* of limb. *Prior.*

Co'mely. *adj.* [from *become*; or from *cpeman*, Sax. to please.]
1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. Comeliness seems to be that species of beauty which excites respect rather than pleasure.
If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though persons in years seem sometimes more amiable; for no youth can be *comely* but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness. *Bacon.*
He that is *comely*, when old and decrepit, sure was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*
Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden.*
2. Used of things, decent; according to propriety.
Oh, what a world is this, when what is *comely*
Envenoms him that bears it. *Shak. As you like it.*
This is a happier and more *comely* time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets,
Crying confusion. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Co'mely. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully.
To ride *comely*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Co'mer. *n. s.* [from *come.*] One that comes.
Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the *comer*: welcome ever smiles,
And farewel goes out sighing. *Shak. Troil. and Cress.*
Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair,
As any *comer* I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Plants move upwards; but, if the sap rises too fast, it maketh a slender stalk, which will not support the weight; and therefore these are ... and hasty *comers.* *Bacon.*
It is natural to be kind to the last *comer.* *Pope.*
Now leave those joys, unsuiting to thy age,
To a fresh *comer*, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*
The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous translation of her chapel, about which he hath published a definite to the world, and offers to prove it against all *comers.* *Stillingfleet.*
There it is not strange, that the mind should give itself up to the common opinion, or tender itself to the first *comer.* *Locke.*
House and heart are open for a friend; ... sage is easy, and not only admits, but ... the *comer.*

Co'met. *n. s.* [*cometa*, Lat. a hairy star.]
A heavenly body in the planetary region, appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through the proper orbit like a planet. The orbits of comets are ellipses, having one of their foci in the centre of the sun; and being very long and eccentrick, they become invisible when in that part most remote from the sun. *Comets*, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite ... sun: hence arises a popular division of ... three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *haired*; though the division rather relates to the ... circumstances of the same *comet*, than to ... natures of the several. Thus, when the ...

ward of the sun, and moves from it, the *comet* is said to be bearded, *barbatus*, because the light marches before it. When the light is westward of the sun, the comet is said to be tailed, because the train follows it. When the *comet* and the sun are diametrically opposite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the *comet*, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinites*.

According to Sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a *comet* is a very thin vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the *comet*, ignited by the neighbourhood to the sun; and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the *comet*. The vapours of *comets* being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffused, may probably, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water and moisture of the planets, *comets* seem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations all that moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables increase wholly from fluids, and turn, by putrefaction, into earth. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual supply. And I suspect, adds Sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtilest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the *comets*.

The same great author has computed that the sun's heat, in the *comet* of 1680, was, to his heat with us at Midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the *comet* was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifty thousand years. If they the *comet* be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was two thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wond'rous monument,
Some *comet*, or unusual prodigy?
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of staring *comets*. *Crashaw.*

I considered a *comet*, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing-star, as a sky rocket discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison's Guardian.*

Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light,
And *comets* march with lawless horror bright.
Prior.

Co'metary. } *adj.* [from *comet*.] Relat-
Come'tick. } ing to a comet.

Refractions of light are in the planetary and *cometary* regions, as on our globe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CO'MFIT. *n. s.* [*bellaria arida*, Lat. *confit*, Dutch. It should seem that both are formed by hasty pronunciation from *confect*.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and pease,
He cram'd in nasty crevices,
And turns to *comfits* by his arts,
To make me relish for desserts. *Hudibras.*

To Co'mfit. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit that does so quickly waste,
Men scarce can see it, much less taste,
Thou *comfitst* in streets to make it last. *Cowley.*

Co'mfiture. *n. s.* [from *comfit*, or *confiture*.] Sweetmeat.

From country gests to *comfitures* of court,
Or city's cucique-choses, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne.*

To COMFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto*, low Lat. *Salvia comfortat nervos.* *Schol. Sal.*]

1. To strengthen; to cailiven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the same. *Hooker.*

Light excelleth in *comforting* the spirits of men: light varied doth the same effect, with more novelty. This is the cause why precious stones *comfort*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Some of the abbots had been guilty of *comforting* and assisting the rebels. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To console; to strengthen the mind under the pressure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him, over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *Job*, xlii. 11.

Co'mfort. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; assistance; countenance.

Poynings made a wild chace upon the wild Irish; where, in respect of the mountains and fastnesses, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels should receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. *Bacon.*

The king did also appoint commissioners for the fining of all such as were of any side, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Cornishmen. *Bacon.*

2. Consolation; support under calamity or danger.

Her foot her mother's queen, whose name she bears,
In *comfort* of her mother's fears,
Has pluck'd up spring her virgin years. *Ben Jonson.*

As they have no apprehension of these things, so they need no *comfort* against them. *Tillotson.*

3. That which gives consolation or support in calamity.

I will keep her ignorant of her good,
To make her heavenly *comforts* of despair,
When it is least expected. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine shall be a *comfort* to your age.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

We need not fear
To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd
By him with many *comforts*, till we end
In dust, our final rest and native home. *Milton.*

Co'mfortable. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful: of persons. Not in use.

For my sake be *comfortable*; hold death
A while at the arm's end. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

My lord looks wondrously discontent;
His *comfortable* temper has forsook him;
He is much out of health. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

2. Admitting comfort: of condition.

What can excuse him a *comfortable* appearance before he dreadful judge? *South.*

3. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He had no brother, which, though it be *comfortable* for kings to have, yet draweth the subjects eyes aside. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

Co'mfortably. *adv.* [from *comfortable*.] In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness; without despair.

Upon view of the sincerity of that performance, hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

Co'mforter. *n. s.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; one that strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony. *Hooker.*

The heavens have blest you with a goodly son,
To be a *comforter* when he is gone.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

Nineveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her? whence shall I seek *comforters* for thee? *Nah.* iii. 7.

2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity; the Paraclete.

Co'mfortless. *adj.* [from *comfort*.] Wanting comfort; being without any thing to allay misfortune: used of persons as well as things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*, receiving it by your sentence. *Sidney.*

Where was a cave, ywrought with wond'rous art,
Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, *comfortless*. *Fairy Q.*

News fitting to the night;
Black, fearful, *comfortless*, and horrible.
Shakespeare's King John.

On thy feet thou shouldst it last,
Though *comfortless*, as when a father mourns
His children, all in view destroy'd at once. *Milton.*

That unbeliefful *comfortless* darkness had not quite tired me. *Sidney.*

Co'mfrey. *n. s.* [*consolida*, Lat. *comfrie*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

Co'mical. *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The great and real substance of our author is in the familiar style and pleasing way of relating comical adventures of that nature. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

Something so comical in the voice and gesture, that a man can hardly forbear being pleased. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy; not tragical.

That all things agree to make up a comical conclusion, the duke marries with Viola, and is joined in marriage to the lord Lafeu. *Dryden.*

They do not to be spoken of in the metaphor of a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical. *Gay.*

Co'mically. *adv.* [from *comical*.]

1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

Co'micalness. *n. s.* [from *comical*.] The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.

CO'MICK. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, French.]

1. Relating to comedy; not tragick.

I never yet the tragick muse essay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid;
And when I venture at the *comick* stile,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

A mean subject loves an humble verse;
Thy scene it runs a low and *comick* stile;
Yet comedy sometimes may raise her voice. *Roscommon.*

Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy *comick* sighs.
Dryden.

2. Raising mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful *comick* shows,
Such as befit the pleasures. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

Co'ming. *n. s.* [from *To come*.]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam! wont with joy to meet
My *coming*, seen far off? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Sweet the *coming* on
Of grateful evening mild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. State of being come; arrival.

May't please you, noble Madam, to withdraw
Into your private chamber; we shall give you
The full cause of our *coming*. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Some people in America counted their years by the *coming* of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

Coming-in. *n. s.* Revenue; income.

Here's a small trifle of wives; eleven widows and nine maids is a simple *coming in* for one man. *Shakespeare.*

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings in*?
O ceremony, shew me but thy worth!
What is thy toll, O adoration? *Shakesp. Henry* V.

Coming. *participial adj.* [from *come*.]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Roſalind in a more *coming* on diſpoſition; and, aſk me what you will, I will grant it. *Shakeſpeare.*

That very lapidary himſelf, with a *coming* ſtomach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. *L'Eſtrange.*

That he had been ſo affectionate a huſband, was no ill argument to the *coming* dowager. *Dryden.*

On morning wings how active ſprings the mind! How eaſy every labour it purſues, How *coming* to the poet ev'ry muſe! *Pope's Horace.*

2. Future; to come.

Praiſe of great acts he ſcatters, as a ſeed Which may the like in *coming* ages breed. *Roſcom.*

COMI'TIAL. *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat. an aſſembly of the Romans.] Relating to the aſſemblies of the people of Rome.

CO'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courteſy; civility; good-breeding. *Dict.*

CO'MMA. *n. ſ.* [κόμμα.]

1. The point which notes the diſtinction of clauſes, and order of conſtruction, in the ſentence; marked thus [,].

Commas and points they ſet exactly right. *Pope.*

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a ſemitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term uſed only in theoretical muſick, to ſhew the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *mando*, Lat.]

1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in ſubjection or obedience: correlative to *obey*.

Look, the feather, Obeying with my wind when I do blow, And yielding to another when it blows, *Commanded* always by the greateſt guſt, Such is the lightneſs of you common men. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Chriſt could *command* legions of angels to his reſcue. *Decay of Piety.*

Should he, who was thy lord, *command* thee now With a harſh voice, and ſupercilious brow, To ſervile duties. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* 5.

The queen *commands*, and we'll obey, Over the hills, and far away. *Old Song.*

2. To order; to direct to be done: contrary to *forbid*.

My conſcience bids me aſk, wherefore you have *Commanded* of me theſe moſt poor'ſt boons? *Shakeſpeare.*

We will ſacrifice to the Lord our God, as he ſhall *command* us. *Exodus*, viii. 27.

Whatever hypocrites auſterely talk Of purity, and place, and innocence, Defaming as impure what God declares Pure, and *commands* to ſome, leaves free to all. Our maker bids increaſe; who bids abſtain But our deſtroyer, foe to God and man? *Milton.*

3. To have in power.

If the ſtrong cane ſupport thy walking hand, Chairmen no longer ſhall the wall *command*. *Gay's Trivia.*

4. To overlook; to have ſo ſubject as that it may be ſeen or annoyed.

Up to the Eaſtern tower, Whoſe height *commands* as ſubject all the vale, To ſee the fight. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

His eye might there *command* wherever ſtood City, of old or modern fame, the ſeat Of mightieſt empire. *Milton.*

One ſide *commands* a view of the fineſt garden in the world. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

5. To lead as a general.

Thoſe he *commands* move only in command, Nothing in love. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the ſupreme authority; to poſſeſs the chief power; to govern.

Thoſe two *commanding* powers of the ſoul, the underſtanding and the will. *South.*

COMMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; ſupreme authority. It is uſed in military affairs, as magiſtracy or government in civil life; with *over*.

Take pity of your town and of your people, While yet my ſoldiers are in my *command*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

With lightning fill her awful hand, And make the clouds ſeem all at her *command*. *Waller.*

He aſſumed an abſolute *command over* his readers. *Dryden.*

2. Cogent authority; deſpotiſm.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an averſion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulſion, he will leave as ſoon as he can. *Locke on Education.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

Of this tree we may not taſte nor touch; God to commander, and ſee that *command* Sole daughter of his voice. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

As there is no prohibition of it, ſo no *command* for it. *Taylor.*

The captain gives *command*, the joyful train Glide thro' the gloomy ſhades, and leave the main. *Dryden.*

4. The power of overlooking or ſurveying any place.

The ſteepy ſtand, Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

COMMA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *command*.]

1. He that has the ſupreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do their homage, and be rul'd by thee; Love thee as our *commander* and our king. *Shak.*

I have given him for a leader and *commander* to the people. *Iſaiah*, iv. 4.

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, ſpake to their army, and ſtyled them, My ſoldiers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as ſoldiers than as *commanders*. *Hayward.*

Sir Phelim O'Neil appeared as their *commander* in chief. *Clarendon.*

Supreme *commander* both of ſea and land. *Waller.*

The heroick action of ſome great *commander*, enterpriſed for the common good, and honour of the Chriſtian cauſe. *Dryden.*

Their great *commanders*, by credit in their armies, fell into the ſcales as a counterpoiſe to the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with an handle about three foot long, to uſe in both hands. *Moxon.*

3. An inſtrument of ſurgery.

The gloſſocomium, commonly called the *commander*, is of uſe in the moſt ſtrong tough bodies, and where the luxation hath been of long continuance. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

COMMA'NDERY. *n. ſ.* [from *command*.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the ſame nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *n. ſ.* [*commandement*, French.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require ſome ſpecial *commandment* for that which is exacted as their hands. *Hooker.*

Say, you choſe him more after our *commandment*, Than guided by your own affections. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

By the eaſy *commandment* by God given to Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleaſed God to make trial of his obedience. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

2. Authority; coactive power.

I thought that all things had been ſavage here, And therefore put I on the countenance Of ſtern *commandment*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moſes.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant, and the ten *commandments*. *Exodus*, xxxiv. 28.

COMMA'NDRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *commander*.] A woman veſted with ſupreme authority.

To preſcribe the order of doing in all things, is a peculiar prerogative, which wiſdom hath, as queen or ſovereign *commandreſs*, over all other virtues. *Hooker.*

Be you *commandreſs* therefore, princeſs, queen Of all our forces, be thy word a law. *Fairfax.*

COMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia*.] Conſiſting of the ſame matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds *are commaterial* with teeth. *Bacon.*

The body adjacent and ambient is not *commaterial*, but merely heterogeneal towards the body to be preſerved. *Bacon.*

COMMATERIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *commaterial*.] Reſemblance to ſomething in its matter.

CO'MMELINE. *n. ſ.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

COMME'MORABLE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Deſerving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To COMME'MORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Latin.] To preſerve the memory by ſome publick act; to celebrate ſolemnly.

Such is the divine mercy which we now *commemorate*; and, if we *commemorate* it, we ſhall rejoice in the Lord. *Fiſher.*

COMMEMORATION. *n. ſ.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of public celebration; ſolemnization of the memory of any thing.

That which is daily offered in the church, is a daily *commemoration* of that one ſacrifice offered on the croſs. *Taylor.*

St. Auſtin believed that the martyrs, when their *commemorations* were made at their own ſepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of thoſe who there put up their ſupplications to God. *Stilling fleet.*

Commemoration was formerly made, with thankſgiving, in honour of good men departed this world. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMME'MORATIVE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preſerve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the Paſchal lamb was *commemorative* of that firſt Paſchal lamb. *Attterb.*

The original uſe of ſacrifice was *commemorative* of the original revelation; a ſort of daily memorial, or record of what God declared, and man believed. *Forbes.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why hath it given me earneſt of ſucceſs, *Commencing* in a truth? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Man, conſcious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that ſtate that is to *commence* after this life. *Rogers.*

2. To take a new character.

If wit ſo much from ignorance undergo, Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe! *Pope.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of: as, *to commence a ſuit*.

Moſt ſhallowly did you theſe arms *commence*,
Fondly brought here, and foolihly ſent hence.
Shakeſpeare.

COMME'NCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *commence.*]
1. Beginning; date.
The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the *commencement* of the creation.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

To COMME'ND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Lat.]
1. To repreſent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindneſs; to recommend.
After Barbaroſſa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief baſſa had *commended* him to Solyman. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*
Among the objects of knowledge, two eſpecially *commend* themſelves to our contemplation, the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourſelves.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
Vain-glory is a principle I *commend* to no man.
Decay of Piety.
2. To deliver up with confidence.
To thee I do *commend* my watchful ſoul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, O defend me ſtill!
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.
Father, into thy hands I *commend* my ſpirit. *Luke.*
3. To praiſe; to mention with approbation.
Who is Silvia? What is ſhe,
That all our ſwains *commend* her?
Holy, fair, and wiſe is ſhe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Old men do moſt exceed in this point of folly, *commending* the days of their youth they ſcarce remembered, at leaſt well underſtood not.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.
He lov'd my worthleſs rhymes; and, like a friend,
Would find out ſomething to *commend*. *Cowley.*
Hiſtorians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles.
Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, Dedication.
Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and ſomething to *commend*.
Pope.
4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.
Signior Anthonio
Commends him to you.——
——Ere I ope his letter,
I pray you tell me how my good friend doth.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.
5. To produce to favourable notice.
The chorus was only to give the young ladies an occaſion of entertaining the French king with vocal muſick, and of *commending* their own voices.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.
6. To ſend.
Theſe draw the chariot which Latinus ſends,
And the rich preſent to the prince *commends*.
Dryden's Æneid.

COMME'ND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Commendation. Not now in uſe.
Tell her I ſend to her my kind *commends*:
Take ſpecial care my greetings be deliver'd.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

COMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *commend.*] Laudable; worthy of praiſe. Anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable.
And power, unto itſelf moſt *commendable*,
Hath not a tomb ſo evident, as a chair
T' extol what it hath done. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but *commendable*.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
Many heroes, and moſt worthy perſons, being deficiently *commendable* from true and unqueſtionable merit, have received advancement from falſe-hood. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Britannia is not drawn, like other countries, in a poſture; but is adorned with emblems that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only *commendable* thing that the old poets have touched upon in the [illegible] of our country. *Addiſon on Medals.*

COMME'NDABLY. *adv.* [from *commendable.*] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.
Of preachers the ſhire holdeth a number, all *commendably* labouring in their vocation.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

COMME'NDAM. [*commenda*, low Latin.] *Commendam* is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of ſome ſufficient clerk, to be ſupplied until it be conveniently provided of a paſtor. *Cowell.*
It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace ſhould be made, if he would reſign his biſhoprick, and deanry of Weſtminſter; for he had that in *commendam*. *Clarendon.*

COMME'NDATARY. *n. ſ.* [from *commendam.*] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commend.*]
1. Recommendation; favourable repreſentation.
This jewel and my gold are yours, provided I have your *commendation* for my more free entertainment. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
The choice of them ſhould be by the *commendation* of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon.*
2. Praiſe; declaration of eſteem.
His fame would not get ſo ſweet and noble an air to live in as in your breath, ſo could not you find a fitter ſubject of *commendation*. *Sidney.*
3. Ground of praiſe.
Good-nature is the moſt godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*
4. Meſſage of love.
Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendations* to you too. *Shakeſpeare.*
Mark you, Margaret,
No princely *commendations* to my king?——
——Such *commendations* as become a maid,
A virgin, and his ſervant, ſay to him.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

COMME'NDATORY. *adj.* [from *commend.*] Favourably repreſentative; containing praiſe.
It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters *commendatory*, to have good forms; to attain them, it almoſt ſufficeth not to deſpiſe them. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
We beſtow the flouriſh of poetry on thoſe *commendatory* conceits, which popularly ſet forth the eminency of this creature. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
If I can think that neither he nor you deſpiſe me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the houſe of lords writ *commendatory* verſes upon me.
Pope.

COMME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *commend.*] Praiſer.
Such a concurrence of two extremes, by moſt of the ſame *commenders* and diſproovers. *Watton.*

COMMENSA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſalis*, Lat.] Fellowſhip of table; the cuſtom of eating together.
They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiſcuous *commenſality*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

COMMENSURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meaſure; or of being meaſured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commenſurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches; the diameter and circumference of a circle are incommenſurable, not being reduceable to any common meaſure. Proportion.
Some place the eſſence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to conſiſt in a comely *commenſurability* of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themſelves. *Brown.*

COMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [*con* and *menſura*, Latin.] Reducible to ſome common meaſure; as a yard and a foot are meaſured by an inch.

COMME'NSURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] Commenſurability; proportion.
There is no *commenſurableneſs* between this object and a created underſtanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

To COMME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *menſura*, Lat.] To reduce to ſome common meaſure.
That diviſion is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the apteſt terms to *commenſurate* the longitude of places. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COMME'NSURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Reducible to ſome common meaſure.
They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of ſome organ equally *commenſurate* to ſoul and body.
Government of the Tongue.
2. Equal; proportionable to each other.
Is our knowledge adequately *commenſurate* with the nature of things? *Glanville's Sceppſis.*
Thoſe who are perſuaded that they ſhall continue for ever, cannot chuſe but aſpire after a happineſs *commenſurate* to their duration. *Tillotſon.*
Nothing *commenſurate* to the deſires of human nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any farther deſire.
Rogers's Sermons.
Matter and gravity are always *commenſurate*.
Bentley.

COMME'NSURATELY. *adv.* [from *commenſurate.*] With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured by ſome other thing.
We are conſtrained to make the day ſerve to meaſure the year as well as we can, though not *commenſurately* to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in ſeveral years, till they amount to an even day. *Holder on Time.*

COMMENSURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurate.*] Proportion; reduction of ſome things to ſome common meaſure.
A body over great, or over ſmall, will not be thrown ſo far as a body of a middle ſize; ſo that, it ſeemeth, there muſt be a *commenſuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
All fitneſs lies in a particular *commenſuration*, or proportion, of one thing to another. *South.*

To COMMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.]
1. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain: with *upon* before the thing explained.
Such are thy ſecrets, which my life makes good,
And *comments on* thee; for in ev'ry thing
Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring,
And in another make me underſtand. *Herbert.*
Criticks having firſt taken a liking to one of theſe poets, proceed to *comment on* him, and illuſtrate him. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*
They have contented themſelves only to *comment upon* thoſe texts, and make the beſt copies they could after thoſe originals. *Temple.*
Indeed I hate that any man ſhould be idle, while I muſt tranſlate and *comment*. *Pope.*
2. To make remarks; to make obſervations.
Enter his chamber, view his lifeleſs corpſe,
And *comment* then *upon* his ſudden death.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

COMMENT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; expoſition; remarks.
Adam came into the world a philoſopher, which appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their

their names: he could view offences in themselves, and read forms without the *comment* of their respective properties. *South's Sermons.*

All the volumes of philosophy,
With all their *comments*, never could invent
So politick an instrument. *Prior.*

Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of *comment* to what he utters. *Addison's Spectator.*

Still, with itself compar'd, his text peruse;
And let your *comment* be the Mantuan muse. *Pope.*

2. Remarks; observation.

In such a time as this, it is not meet
That every nice offence should bear its *comment*. *Shakespeare.*

Forgive the *comment* that my passion made
Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind. *Shakespeare's King John.*

All that is behind will be by way of *comment* on that part of the church of England's charity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CO'MMENTARY. *n. s.* [*commentarius*, Lat.]

1. An exposition; book of annotations or remarks.

In religion, scripture is the best rule; and the church's universal practice, the best *commentary*. *King Charles.*

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Vere, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that service, testified that eight hundred were slain. *Bacon.*

They shew still the ruins of Cæsar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the first book of his *Commentaries*. *Addison on Italy.*

COMMENTA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *comment.*] Expositor; annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authors, as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Dryden.*

Some of the *commentators* tell us, that Martya was a lawyer who had lost his cause. *Addison on Italy.*

Galen's *commentator* tells us, that bitter substances engender choler, and burn the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

No *commentator* can more slily pass
O'er a learn'd unintelligible place. *Pope.*

CO'MMENTER. *n. s.* [from *comment.*] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Slily as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or sense. *Donne.*

COMMENTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*commentitius*, Latin.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that *commentitious* insanity. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

CO'MMERCE. *n. s.* [*commercium*, Latin. It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, *commerce* to be had between God and us. *Hooker.*

How could communities,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities,
Peaceful *commerce* from dividable shores,
But by degrees stand in authentick place? *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

Instructed ships shall sail to quick *commerce*,
By which remotest regions are ally'd;
Which makes one city of the universe,
Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd. *Dryden.*

These people had not any *commerce* with the other known parts of the world. *Tillotson.*

In any country, that hath *commerce* with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of silver coin. *Locke.*

2. Common or familiar intercourse.

Good-nature, which consists in overlooking of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary *commerce* and occurrences of life. *Addison.*

To CO'MMERCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick.

Ezekiel in the description of Tyre, and of the exceeding trade that it had with the East, as the only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom they *commerce*, and also what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

When they might not converse or *commerce* with any civil men; whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a wild manner? *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To hold intercourse with.

Come, but keep thy wonted state,
With even step and musing gait,
And looks *commercing* with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. *Milton.*

COMME'RCIAL. *adj.* [from *commerce.*] Relating to commerce or traffick.

To CO'MMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commigrate.*] A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world, lost all memory of their *commigration* hence. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COMMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*comminatio*, Latin.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us; to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, but with difficulty and impossibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMI'NATORY. *adj.* [from *commination.*] Denunciatory; threatening.

To COMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Latin.] To mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgment are so well *commingled*,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what stop she please. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

To COMMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To unite one with another.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred. *Bacon's Physical Rem.*

COMMINU'IBLE. *adj.* [from *comminute.*] Frangible; reducible to powder; susceptible of pulverization.

The best diamonds are *comminuible*; and are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pestilation, and resist not any ordinary pestle. *Brown.*

To CO'MMINUTE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Latin.] To grind; to pulverize; to break into small parts.

Parchment, skins, and cloth drink in liquors, though themselves be entire bodies, and not *comminuted*, as sand and ashes. *Bacon's Natural History.*

COMMINU'TION. *n. s.* [from *comminute.*]

1. The act of grinding into small parts; pulverization.

The jaw in men, and animals furnished with grinders, hath an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for *comminution* of the meat. *Ray on the Creat.*

This fusing of the sand with the flint-dust only make a *comminution*, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some particles; but that idea of fusion is wholly in us. *Bentley.*

2. Attenuation.

Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneness or extreme *comminution* of spirits; of which the two first may be joined with a nature liquefiable. *Bacon.*

COMMI'SERABLE. *adj.* [from *commiserate.*] Worthy of compassion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.

It is the sinfullest thing in the world to desert a plantation once in forwardness: for, besides the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many *commiserable* persons. *Bacon's Essays.*

This was the end of this noble and *commiserable* person, Edward eldest son to the duke of Clarence. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To COMMI'SERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *miseror*, Lat.] To pity; to look on with compassion; to compassionate.

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*. *Dryden.*

We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

COMMISERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commiserate.*] Pity; compassion; tenderness or concern for another's pains.

These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of but with much *commiseration* and pity. *Hooker.*

Live, and hereafter say
A madman's mercy bade thee run away.
——I do deny thy *commiseration*,
And apprehend thee for a felon here. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

God knows with how much *commiseration*, and solicitous caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the protestants. *King Charles.*

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immoveable, till peace, obtain'd from fault
Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought
Commiseration. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

From you their estate may expect effectual comfort; there are none from whom it may not deserve *commiseration*.

No where fewer beggars appear to claim our *commiseration*, yet no where is there greater charity. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of *commiseration*, and partly out of curiosity.

CO'MMISSARY. *n. s.* [*commissarius*, Latin.]

1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy.

2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such as exercises spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his commission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city as the chancellor cannot call the subjects. *Cowell.*

The *commissaries* of bishops have authority only in certain causes of the jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission. *Ayliffe.*

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procuration and conveyance of provisions or ammunition.

But is it thus you English bards compose?
With Runick lays thus rag insipid prose?
And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,
Give us a *commissary*'s list in verse?

COMMISSARISHIP. *n. s.* [from *commissary*.] The office of a commissary.

A *commissaryship* is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*commissio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised.

Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exercising jurisdiction either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. *Cowell.*

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a *commission* to a blank of danger.
Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida.

The subjects grief
Comes through *commissions*, which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

He led our powers;
Bore the *commission* of my place and person;
The which immediacy may well stand up,
And call itself your brother. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and so he joins *commission* with instruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *South.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Persia, gave out his *commissions* into all parts of his empire, for the raising of a mighty army. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

I was made a colonel; though I gained my *commission* by the horse's virtues, having leapt over a six-bar gate. *Addison's Freeholder.*

He for his son a gay *commission* buys,
Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies.
Pope.

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a strange *commission*, and a strange obedience to a *commission*, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and being so furiously affected, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Such *commission* from above
I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire
Of knowledge within bounds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

At his command the storm invade,
The winds by his *commission* blow,
Till with a nod he bids them cease. *Dryden.*

He bore his great *commission* in his look;
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke.

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *commission* are distinguished in theology from sins of *omission*.

Every *commission* of sin introduces into the soul a certain degree of hardness. *South's Sermons.*

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whether *commission* of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of something commanded. *Pegge's Sermons.*

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.

7. The state of that which is entrusted to a number of joint officers; as, *the broad seal was put into commission.*

8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor agrees for another person.

To COMMI'SSION. *v. a.* [from *commission*.]

1. To empower; to appoint.

2. To send with mandate or authority.

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land,
In threatening embassy. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To COMMI'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from *commission*.] To commission; to empower: not in use.

As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apostles solemnly *commissionated* by him to preach to the Gentile world, who, with indefatigable industry and resolute sufferings, pursued the charge; and sure this is competent evidence, that the design was of the most weighty importance. *Decay of Piety.*

COMMI'SSIONER. *n. s.* [from *commission*.] One included in a warrant of authority.

A *commissioner* is one who hath commission, as letters patents, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. *Cowell.*

One article they stood upon, which I with your *commissioners* have agreed upon. *Sidney.*

These *commissioners* came into England, with whom covenants were concluded. *Hayward.*

The archbishop was made one of the *commissioners* of the treasury. *Clarendon.*

Suppose itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with respect to morals and religion, as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are their merits, like rewards they share;
That shines a consul, this *commissioner*.
Pope's Dunciad.

COMMI'SSURE. *n. s.* [*commissura*, Latin.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

All these inducements cannot countervail the inconvenience of disjointing the *commissures* with so many strokes of the chissel. *Wotton's Architecture.*

This animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like armour by four transverse *commissures* in the middle of the body, connected by tough membrane. *Ray on the Creation.*

To COMMI'T. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]

1. To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of another.

It is not for your health, thus to *commit*
Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning.
Shakspeare.

2. To put in any place to be kept safe.

They who are desirous to *commit* to memory, might have ease. *2 Mac. ii. 25.*

Is my muse controul'd
By servile awe? Born free, and not be bold!
At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the trusty earth *commit* the sound.
Dryden's Persius.

3. To send to prison; to imprison.

Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the prince, for striking him about Bardolph.
Shakspeare's Henry IV.

They two were *committed*, at least restrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

So, though my ankle she has quitted,
My heart continue still *committed*;
And, like a bold and manly prisoner,
Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras.*

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word justly; swear not, *commit* not with man's sworn spouse. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Lastly one of Ulster's two last lords of the inhumane murder *committed* there upon a multitude of the Protestants. *Clarendon.*

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony with a brisk gamesome lass. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis policy
For sons and fathers to take different sides;
Their loves and interests cannot so clash. *Dryd.*

5. To put together for a contest. a Latinism.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and zealously *commit* the opponent with the respondent, like a long practised moderator.
More's Divine Dial.

6. To place in a state of hostility or incongruity: a Latinism.

Hurry, whose tuneful and well mea'sur'd song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas' ears, *committing* short and long.
Milton.

COMMI'TMENT. *n. s.* [from *commit*.]

1. Act of sending to prison; imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or *commitments*, that any other person was discovered or impeached. *Bacon.*

They were glad to compound for his late *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

I have been considering, ever since my *commitment*, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occasion. *Swift.*

2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMI'TTEE. *n. s.* [from *commit*.]

Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and passed, or not agreed to, or neither of these, but referred to the consideration of some appointed by the house to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a *committee*. *Cowell.*

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a *committee* of the parliament with him, as there was another *committee* of the Scottish parliament always in that army, there being also now a *committee* of both kingdoms residing at London, for the carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanters, confusion, *committee* men, and soldiers, serving each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and these *committee* men and soldiers were possest with this covenant. *Walton.*

COMMI'TTER. *n. s.* [from *commit*.] Perpetrator; he that commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but a deriver of the whole guilt to himself, yet so as to leave the *committer* as full of guilt as before. *South.*

COMMI'TTIBLE. *adj.* [from *commit*.] Liable to be committed.

Besides the mistakes *committible* in the very compute, the difference of chronologs disturbs compute. *Brown.*

To COMMI'X. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one mass.

A dram of gold dissolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copperas in aqua fortis *commixed*, gave a great colour. *Bacon.*

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of dust and rain water *commixed*. *Ray on the Creation.*

It is manifest, by this experiment, that the *commixed* impressions of all the colours do tire and beget a sensation of white, that is, their whiteness is compounded of all the colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

COMMI'XION. *n. s.* [from *commix*.] Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients

Were thy *commixion* Greek and Trojan, so
That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan. *Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

COMMI'XTION. *n. s.* [from *commix*.] Mixture; incorporation; union of various substances in one mass.

Some species there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of bird and beast, as bats, and some few others, so confirmed and set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; these being a *commixtion* of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COMMI'XTURE. *n. s.* [from *commix*.]

1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation; union in one mass.

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet, such bodies are least apt to putrefy, the air working little upon them.
Bacon's Natural History.

2. The

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds; are roses blown,
Dismask'd, their damask sweet *commixture* shewn.
Shakespeare.

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;
And now I fall, thy tough *commixtures* melt,
Impairing Henry, strength'ning misproud York.
Shakespeare.

There is scarcely any rising but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts. *Bacon.*

All the circumstances and respect of religion and state intermixed together in their *commixture*, will better become a royal history, or a council-table, than a single life. *Wotton.*

COMMO'DE. *n. s.* [French.] The head-dress of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, should they meet with a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots, dressed up in a *commode* and a night-rail. *Spectator.*

She has contrived to shew her principles by the setting of her *commode*; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion. *Addison's Freeholder.*

She, like some pensive statesman, walks demure,
And finides, and bugs, to make destruction sure,
O, under high *commodes*, with looks erect,
Bright and devout, in gaudy colours deck'd. *Gay.*

COMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [*commodus*, Lat.]

1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate to any person; fit; proper; free from hindrance or uneasiness.

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in; for being so near the moon, it had been too near the sun. *Raleigh's History.*

To that recess, *commodious* for surprize,
When purple light shall next suffuse the skies,
With me return. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves. *Hooker.*

Bacchus had found out the making of wine, and many things else *commodious* for mankind. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The gods have done their part,
By sending this *commodious* plague. *Dryd. Oedipus.*

Maro's muse,
Thrice sacred muse, *commodious* precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains. *Philips.*

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodious*.]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave seated *commodiously*,
His ancient and hereditary house,
There dwelt a good substantial country mouse.
Cowley.

2. Without distress.

We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd
By him with many comforts, till we end
In dust, our final rest and native home.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. Suitably to a certain purpose.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends. *Hooker.*

Galen, upon the consideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the least fibre might be more *commodiously* placed for use or comeliness.
South's Sermons.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *commodious*.] Convenience; advantage.

The place requireth many circumstances; as the situation near the sea, for the *commodiousness* of an intercourse with England. *Bacon.*

Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the *commodiousness* of their situation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens. *Temple.*

COMMO'DITY. *n. s.* [*commoditas*, Latin.]

1. Interest; advantage; profit.

They knew, that howsoever men may seek their own *commodity*, yet, if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker.*

Commodity, the bias of the world,
The world, which of itself is poised well,
Till this advantage, this vile drawing bias,
This sway of motion, this *commodity*,
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent.
Shakespeare's King John.

After much debatement of the *commodities* or discommodities like to ensue, they concluded.
Hayward.

2. Convenience; particular advantage.

There came into her head certain verses, which, if she had had present *commodity*, she would have adjoined as a retraction to the other. *Sidney.*

She demanded leave, not to lose this long sought-for *commodity* of time, to ease her heart. *Sidney.*

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a foot-path, or the delicacy of the freshness of the fields. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had not so natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens in the water. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Wares; merchandise; goods for traffick.

All my fortunes are at sea;
Nor have I money nor *commodity*
To raise a present sum. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common measure. *Locke.*

Of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal use is that of saving the commutation of more bulky *commodities*.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

COMMODO'RE. *n. s.* [probably corrupted from the Spanish *commandador*.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a temporary admiral.

COMMON. *n. s.* [*communis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and sense be *common* to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute; and hath the sense of a man, and not of a brute. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He who hath received damage, has, besides the right of punishment *common* to him with other men, a particular right to seek reparation. *Locke.*

2. Having no possessor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we see the possessions of a private man revert to the community, and so become again perfectly *common*; nor can any one have a property in them, otherwise than in other things *common* by nature. *Locke.*

3. Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often seen; easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.

Or as the man, whom princes do advance
Upon their gracious mercy seat to sit,
Doth *common* things, of course and circumstance,
To the reports of *common* men commit. *Davies.*

4. Publick; general; serving the use of all.

He was advised by a parliament man not to be strict in reasons all the *common* prayer, but make some variation. *Walton.*

I need not mention the old *common* shore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence of an ordinary river.
Addison on Italy.

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or descent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightness of you *common* men
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

Flying bul'etts now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They miss, or sweep but *common* souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

6. Frequent; usual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have seen *common* among men. *Eccles. vi. 1.*

The Papists were the most *common* place, and the butt against whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

Neither is it strange that there should be mysteries in divinity, as well as in the *commonest* operations in nature. *Swift.*

7. Prostitute.

'Tis a strange thing, the impudence of some women! was the word of a dame who herself was *common*. *L'Estrange.*

Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* woman, but consulted Philander upon the occasion.
Spectator.

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as *aspernor, I despise*, or *am despised*; and also such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parens*.

CO'MMON. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equally used by many persons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,
And graze in *commons*. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its endearment? Does any one respect a *common* as much as he does his garden? *South.*

CO'MMON. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily.

I am more than *common* tall.
Shakespeare's As you like it.

In COMMON.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicite consent of every commoner necessary to any one's appropriating to himself any part of what is given *in common*, children or servants could not cut the meat which their father or master had provided for them *in common*, without assigning to every one his peculiar part. *Locke.*

2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.

In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid particularities, it having that in *common* with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To CO'MMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW contains those customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament

COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently moveable. *Gwin* observes, that till Henry III. granted the *magna charta*, there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed the king; but, upon the grant of that charter, the court of *common pleas* was erected, and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were, formerly tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm; and Fortescue represents it as the only court for real causes. The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the *common pleas*, and he is assisted by three or four assi-

ciates, created by letters patent from the king. *Cowell.*

CO'MMONABLE. *adj.* [from *common.*] What is held in common.

Much good land might be gained from forests and chases, and from other *commonable* places, so as there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury. *Bacon to Villiers.*

CO'MMONAGE. *n. s.* [from *common.*] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

CO'MMONALTY. *n. s.* [*communauté*, Fr.]

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

Bid him strive
To gain the love o' th' *commonalty*; the duke
Shall govern England. *Shakespeare.*

There is in every state, as we know, two portions of subjects; the nobles, and the *commonalty*. *Bacon.*

The emmet joined in her popular tribe,
Of *commonalty*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

All gentlemen are almost obliged to it, and I know no reason we should give that advantage to the *commonalty* of England, to be foremost in these actions. *Dryden.*

2. The bulk of mankind.

I myself too will use the secret acknowledgment of the *commonalty*, bearing record of the God of Gods. *Hooker.*

CO'MMONER. *n. s.* [from *common.*]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank, of mean condition.

Doubt not
The *commoners*, for whom we stand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

His great men durst not pay their court to him, till he had satiated his thirst of blood by the death of some of his loyal *commoners*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. A man not noble.

This *commoner* has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts:
His head aches for a coronet;
And who is blest'd that is not great? *Prior.*

3. A member of the house of commons.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things, than there is between a representing *commoner* in his publick calling, and the same person in common life. *Swift.*

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gained from commonable places, so as there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

6. A prostitute.

Behold this ring,
Whose high respect, and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel: yet, for all that,
He gave it to a *commoner* o' th' camp. *Shakesp.*

COMMONI'TION. *n. s.* [*commonitio*, Latin.] Advice; warning; instruction.

CO'MMONLY. *adv.* [from *common.*] Frequently; usually; ordinarily; for the most part.

This hand of yours requires
Much castigation, exercise devout;
For here's a young and sweating devil here,
That *commonly* rebels. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

A great disease may change the frame of a body, though, if it lives to recover strength, it *commonly* returns to its natural constitution. *Temple.*

CO'MMONNESS. *n. s.* [from *common.*]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the *commonness* of the guilt obviate the censure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuse their own faults in other persons. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, *res nouant diu male administratæ*: the *commonness* makes me not know who is the author, but sure he must be some modern. *Swift.*

To COMMONPLA'CE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

I do not expect the many difficulty in collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history from the fabulous. *Felton.*

COMMONPLA'CE-BOOK. *n. s.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found he came under the word *coquette*. *Tatler.*

CO'MMONS. *n. s.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people; those who inherit no honours.

Little other
The hateful *commons* will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Hath he not pass'd the nobles and the *commons*? *Shakespeare.*

These three to kings and chiefs their feuds compose;
The rest before the noble *commons* play. *Dryden's Fab.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The *commons* where they can: the nobler part,
With winding doors wide open, front the court. *Dryden.*

2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented, and of which the members are chosen by the people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the *commons*? Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

In the house of *commons* many gentlemen, unsatisfied of his guilt, durst not condemn him. *King Charles.*

3. Food; fare; diet: so called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

He paint'd himself of a dove colour, and took his *commons* with the pigeons. *L'Estrange.*

Mean while she quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a lenten sallad cool'd her blood:
Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want. *Dryd.*

The doctor now obeys the summons,
Likes both his company and *commons*. *Swift.*

COMMONWE'AL. } *n. s.* [from *common* and *weal*, or
COMMONWE'ALTH. } *wealth.*]

1. A polity; an established form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up publick societies; the one inclination, whereby all men desire sociable life; the other an order agreed upon, touching the manner of their union in living together: the latter is that which we call the law of a *common-weal*. *Hooker.*

It was impossible to make a *commonweal* in Ireland, without settling of all the estates and possessions throughout the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

A continual parliament would but keep the *commonweal* in tune, by preserving laws in their vigour. *King Charles.*

There is no body in the *commonwealth* of learning who does not profess himself a lover of truth. *Locke.*

2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the *commonweal*. *Shak. H. IV.*

Their sons are well tutored by you: you are a good member of the *commonwealth*. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republick.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would stoop to such a Stygian practice,
Against that *commonwealth* which they have founded? *Jonson.*

Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though sometimes, by force or order and discipline, they have extended themselves into mighty dominions. *Temple.*

CO'MMORANCE. } *n. s.* [from *commorant.*]
CO'MMORANCY. } Dwelling; habitation; abode; residence.

The very quality, carriage, and place of *commorance*, of waterflies is plainly and evidently set forth. *Hale.*

An archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes subject to the archbishop of the province where he has his abode and *commorancy*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'MMORANT. *adj.* [*commorans*, Latin.] Resident; dwelling; inhabiting.

The abbot may demand and receive his monk, that is *commorant* and residing in another monastery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMO'TION. *n. s.* [*commotio*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; sedition; publick disorder; insurrection.

By flattery he hath won the common heart;
And, when he 'll please to make *commotion*,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. *Luke*, xxi. 9.

The Iliad consists of battles, and a continual *commotion*, the Odyssey in patience and wisdom. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.

Some strange *commotion*
Is in his brain, he bites his lips, and starts. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

He could not debate any thing without some *commotion*, when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

3. Disturbance: restlessness.

Sacrifices were ordered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the *commotions* of the water, and put an end to the earthquake. *Woodward's Natural History.*

COMMO'TIONER. *n. s.* [from *commotion.*] One that causes commotions; a disturber of the peace. A word not in use.

The people, more regarding *commotioners* than commissioners, flocked together, as clouds clustre against a storm. *Hayward.*

To COMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Latin.] To disturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion; to unsettle. Not used.

Straight the sands,
Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play. *Thomson's Summer.*

To CO'MMUNE. *v. n.* [*communico*, Latin.] To converse; to talk together; to impart sentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her *communed*,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;
And ever and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen.*

I will *commune* with you of such things
That want no ears but yours. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

They would forbear open hostility, and resort unto him peaceably, that they might *commune* together as friends. *Hayward.*

Then *commune*, how that day they best may ply
Their growing work. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that, for the most part, men reason of within themselves, and always those which they *commune* about with others. *Locke.*

COMMU-

COMMUNICABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *communicable.*] The quality of being communicable; capability to be imparted.

COMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* [from *communicate.*]

1. That which may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one: with *to.*

Sith eternal life is *communicable unto* all, it behooveth that the word of God be ſo likewiſe. *Hooker.*

2. That which may be recounted; that of which another may ſhare the knowledge: with *to.*

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' invifible king,
Only omniſcient, hath ſuppreſs'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

3. That which may be imparted.

The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, repreſenting
Loſt bliſs, *to* thee no more *communicable.*
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

COMMU'NICANT. *n. ſ.* [from *communicat.*] One who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the bleſſed ſacrament.

Communicants have exerciſed it; and we, by the form of the very utterance, do ſhew we uſe it a *communicants.* *Hooker.*

A conſtant frequenter of worſhip, and a never-failing *communicant.* *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*communico*, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to give to others as partakers; to confer a joint poſſeſſion; to beſtow.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits with choice. *Bacon.*

Where God is worſhipped, there he *communicates* his bleſſings and holy influence. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs conforts with thee?
But Diomede deſires my company,
And ſtill *communicates* his praiſe with me.
Dryden's Fables.

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned diligently, and do *communicate* wiſdom liberally. I do not hide her riches. *Wiſd.* vii. 13.

3. It had anciently the prepoſition *with* before the perſon to whom communication, either of benefit or knowledge, was made.

Charles the Hardy would *communicate* his ſecrets *with* none, and, leaſt of all, thoſe ſecrets which troubled him moſt. *Bacon.*

He *communicated* theſe thoughts only *with* the lord Digby, the lord Culpeper, and the chancellor. *Clarendon.*

A journey of much adventure, which, to ſhew the ſtrength of his privacy, had been before not *communicated with* any ſoul. *Wotton.*

4. Now it has only *to*: Clarendon uſes both *with* and *to.*

Let him, that is taught in the word, *communicate unto* him that teacheth. *Galatians*, vi. 6.

His majeſty frankly promiſed, that he would not, in any degree, *communicate* to any perſon the matter, before he had taken and *communicated* them his own reſolution. *Clarend.*

Thoſe who ſpeak in publick are better heard when they diſcourſe by a lively vivacious and ready memory, than when they read all they would *communicate* to their hearers. *Watts.*

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the bleſſed ſacrament.

The primitive Chriſtians *communicated* every day. *Taylor.*

2. To have ſomething in common with another; as, *the houſes communicate*; there is a paſſage between them, common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a ſyſtem of ſuch canals, which all *communicate* with one another, mediately or immediately. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COMMUNICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *communicate.*]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Both together ſerve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

2. Common boundary or inlet; paſſage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map ſhews the natural *communication* providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at ſo great a diſtance from the ſea.
Addiſon on Italy.

The Euxine ſea is conveniently ſituated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Aſia and Europe. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between ſeveral perſons.

Secrets may be carried ſo far, as to ſtop the *communication* neceſſary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Conference; converſation.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Iſrael, ſaying, ye ſought for David in times paſt to be king over you: now then do it. 2 *Samuel*, iii. 17.

The chief end of language, in *communication*, being to be underſtood, words ſerve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearer the ſame idea which it ſtands for in the mind of the ſpeaker. *Locke.*

COMMU'NICATIVE. *adj.* [from *communicate.*] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not cloſe; not ſelfiſh.

We conceive them more than ſome envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deſerve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profeſſion. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be leſs *communicative.*
Swift and Pope.

COMMU'NICATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *communicative.*] The quality of being communicative, of beſtowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only the moſt communicative of all beings, but he will alſo communicate himſelf in ſuch meaſure as entirely to ſatisfy; otherwiſe ſome degrees of *communicativeneſs* would be wanting. *Norris.*

COMMU'NION. *n. ſ.* [*communio*, Latin.]

1. Intercourſe; fellowſhip; common poſſeſſion; participation of ſomething in common; interchange of tranſactions.

Conſider, finally, the angels, as having with us that *communion* which the apoſtle to the Hebrews notes, and in regard whereof angels have not diſdained to profeſs themſelves our fellow-ſervants.
Hooker.

We are not, by ourſelves, ſufficient to furniſh ourſelves with competent ſtores for ſuch a life as our nature doth deſire; therein we are naturally induced to ſeek *communion* and fellowſhip with others. *Hooker.*

The Iſraelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh.*

Thou, ſo pleas'd,
Canſt raiſe thy creature to what height thou will
Of union, or *communion*, deified. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

We maintain *communion* with God himſelf, and are made in the ſame degree partakers of the divine nature. *Fiddes.*

The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the bleſſed ſacrament.

They reſolved, that the ſtanding of the *communion* table in all churches ſhould be altered.
Clarendon.

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Chriſt was engraven upon the *communion* cup.
Peacham on Drawing.

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they ſerved and praiſed God by *communion*, and in publick manner.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

4. Union in the common worſhip of any church.

Bare *communion* with a good church can never alone make a good man, if it could, we ſhould have no bad ones. *Sevile.*

Ingenuous men have lived and died in the *communion* of that church. *Stillingfleet.*

COMMU'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*communitas*, Latin.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politick.

How could *communities*,
Degrees in ſchools, and brotherhood in cities,
But by degree, ſtand in authentick place?
Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.

Not in a ſingle perſon only, but in a *community* or multitude of men. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the law that became a civil *community.* *L'Eſtrange.*

It is not deſigned for her own uſe, but for the whole *community.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The love of our country is impreſſed on our minds for the preſervation of the *community.*
Addiſon's Freeholder.

He has not ſhewn himſelf alone, but has had regard in all his actions to the great *community.* *Atterbury.*

2. Common poſſeſſion; the ſtate contrary to property or appropriation.

Sit up and revel,
Call all the great, the fair, and ſpirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a faſhion
Of freedom and *community.* *Ben Jonſon.*

The undiſtinction of many in the *community* of name, or miſapplication of the act of one unto the other, hath made ſome doubt thereof.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

This text is far from proving Adam ſole proprietor; it is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

3. Frequency; commonneſs. Not in uſe.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June
Heard, not regarded, ſeen, but with ſuch eyes,
As, ſick and blunted with *community*,
Afford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMMUTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *commutable.*] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *commute.*] That may be exchanged for ſomething elſe; that may be bought off, or ranſomed.

COMMUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *commute.*]

1. Change; alteration.

An human creature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, ſo great as the *commutation*, that the ſoul then hated only that which now only it loves, i. e. ſin. *South's Sermons.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole univerſe is ſupported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation.*
South's Sermons.

According to the preſent temper of mankind, it is abſolutely neceſſary that there be ſome method and means of *commutation*, as that of money.
Ray on the Creation.

The uſe of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of ſaving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Ranſom;

Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Brown.*

COMMU'TATIVE. *adj.* [from *commute.*] Relative to exchange; as, *commutative justice*, that honesty which is exercised in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

To COMMUTE. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Latin.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will *commute* our tasks; exchange these pleasant and gainful ones, which God assigns, for those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves. *Decay of Piety*

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

Some *commute* swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. *L'Estrange.*

To COMMU'TE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South's Sermons.*

COMMU'TUAL. *adj.* [*con* and *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal. Used only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands,
Unite *commutual* in most sacred bands.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love;
Brothers in peace, not rivals in command.
Pope's Odyssey.

COMPACT. *n. f.* [*pactum*, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something. It had anciently the accent on the last syllable.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the *compact* is firm and true in me.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit *compact*, founded upon common consent, that such words, voices, or gestures, should be signs whereby they would express their thoughts. *South.*

To COMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*compingo*, *compactum*, Latin.]

1. To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears:
And thereto add such reasons of your own,
As may *compact* it more. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* strength
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into unstrew'd length.
Denham.

By what degrees this earth's *compacted* sphere
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns, to bear. *Roscommon.*

This disease is more dangerous, as the solids are more strict and *compacted*, and consequently more so as people are advanced in age. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre like his own.
Blackmore's Creat.

2. To make out of something.

If he, *compact* of jars, grow musical,
We shall have shortly discord in the spheres. *Shak.*

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone, think'st thou thy oaths,
Though they would swear down each particular fact,
Were testimonies? *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

4. To join together; to bring into a system.

We see the world so *compacted*, that each thing preserveth other things, and also itself. *Hooker.*

COMPA'CT. *adj.* [*compactus*, Latin.]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture.

Is not the density greater in free and open spaces, void of air and other grosser bodies, than within the pores of water, glass, crystal, gems, and other *compact* bodies? *Newton's Opticks.*

Without attraction, the dissevered particles of the chaos could never convene into such great *compact* masses as the planets. *Bentley.*

2. Composed; consisting.

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all *compact*. *Shakespeare.*

A wand'ring fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
And the cold environs around condenses,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*

3. Joined; held together.

In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peacham.*

4. Brief, and well connected; as, *a* compact *discourse.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must study the utmost force of our language. *Felton.*

COMPA'CTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *compacted.*] Firmness; density.

Sticking or *compactedness*, being natural to density, requires some excess of gravity in proportion to the density, or some other outward violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Those atoms are supposed infrangible, extremely compacted and hard; which *compactedness* and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them. *Cheyne.*

COMPA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *compact.*]

1. Closely; densely.

2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPA'CTNESS. *n. f.* [from *compact.*] Firmness; closeness; density.

Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this, for it cometh short of their *compactness* and durity. *Brown.*

The best lime mortar will not have attained its utmost *compactness*, till fourscore years after it has been employed in building. This is one reason why, in demolishing ancient fabrics, it is easier to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

The rest, by reason of the *compactness* of terrestrial matter, cannot make its way to wells. *Woodward.*

COMPA'CTURE. *n. f.* [from *compact.*] Structure; manner in which any thing is joined together; compagination. A good word, but not in use.

And over it a fair portcullis hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass, and *compacture* strong,
Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding long.
Fairy Queen.

COMPA'GES. *n. f.* [Latin.] A system of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular *compages* of pipes and vessels, for the fluids to pass through. *Ray.*

COMPAGINA'TION. *n. f.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; structure; junction; connexion; contexture.

The intire or broken *compagination* of the magnetical fabrick under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'MPANABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *company.*] The quality of being a good companion; sociableness. A word not now in use.

His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words of hearty *companableness*. *Sidney.*

CO'MPANABLE. *adj.* [from *company.*] Social; having the qualities of a companion; sociable; maintaining friendly intercourse.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but *companiable* and respective. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

COMPA'NION. *n. f.* [*compagnon*, French.]

1. One with whom a man frequently converses, or with whom he shares his hours of relaxation. It differs from *friend*, as *acquaintance* from *confidence.*

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone?
Of fortiest fancies your *companions* make?
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Some friend is a *companion* at the table, and will not continue in the day of thy affliction.
Ecclus. vi. 10.

With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,
No sweet *companion* near with whom to mourn.
Prior.

2. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and *companion* in labour, and fellow soldier. *Phil.* ii. 25.

Bereav'd of happiness, thou may'st partake
His punishment, eternal misery,
Which would be all his solace and revenge,
Thee once to gain *companion* of his woe. *Milton.*

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I scorn you, scurvy *companion*! What! you poor, base, rascally, cheating, lack-linnen mate! away, you mouldy rogue, away! *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

It gives boldness to every petty *companion* to spread rumours to my defamation, where I cannot be present. *Ralegh.*

COMPA'NIONABLE. *adj.* [from *companion.*] Fit for good fellowship; social; agreeable.

He had a more *companionable* wit, and swayed more among the good fellows. *Clarendon.*

COMPA'NIONABLY. *adv.* [from *companionable.*] In a companionable manner.

COMPA'NIONSHIP. *n. f.* [from *companion.*]

1. Company; train.

Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship*. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

2. Fellowship; association.

If it be honour in your wars to seem
The same you are not, which, for your best ends,
You call your policy; how is't less, or worse,
That it shall hold *companionship* in peace
With honour as in war? *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

CO'MPANY. *n. f.* [*compagnie*, French; either from *con* and *pagus*, one of the same town; or *con* and *panis*, one that eats of the same mess.]

1. Persons assembled together; a body of men.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his *company* along with him.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Honest *company*, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife.
Shakespeare.

2. Persons assembled for the entertainment of each other; an assembly of pleasure.

A crowd is not *company*; and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love.
Bacon's Essays.

3. Persons considered as assembled for conversation; or as capable of conversation and mutual entertainment.

Monsieur Zulichem came to me among the rest of the good *company* of the town. *Temple.*

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and conversation with the best *company* of both sexes, is necessary. *Dryden.*

4. The ſtate of a companion; the act of accompanying; converſation; fellowſhip.

It is more pleaſant to enjoy the *company* of him that can ſpeak ſuch words, than by ſuch words to be perſuaded to follow ſolitarineſs. *Sidney.*

Nor will I wretched thee
In death forſake, but *keep* thee *company*.
Dryden's Fables.

Abdallah grew by degrees ſo enamoured of her converſation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in company with his beloved Balſora. *Guardian.*

5. A number of perſons united for the execution or performance of any thing; a band.

Shakeſpeare was an actor, when there were ſeven *companies* of players in the town together. *Dennis.*

6. Perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip.

7. A number of ſome particular rank or profeſſion, united by ſome charter; a body corporate; a ſubordinate corporation.

This emperor ſeems to have been the firſt who incorporated the ſeveral trades of Rome into *companies*, with their particular privileges. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

8. A ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot; ſo many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice ſo many in his *company* as was expected. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

9. { *To bear* COMPANY. } { *To keep* COMPANY. } To accompany; to aſſociate with; to be companion to.

I do deſire thee
To *bear* me *company*, and go with me. *Shakſp.*

Thoſe Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to *keep company* with the Arrias and Portias of old Rome. *Dryden.*

Admitted to that equal ſky,
His faithful dog ſhall *bear* him *company*.
Pope's Eſſay on Man.

Why ſhould he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company*? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

10. *To keep* COMPANY. To frequent houſes of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill ſenſe.

To CO'MPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to attend; to be companion to; to be aſſociated with.

I am
The ſoldier that did *company* theſe three.
Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.

Thus, through what path ſoe'er of life we rove,
Rage *companies* our hate, and grief our love. *Prior.*

To CO'MPANY. *v. n.*

1. To aſſociate one's ſelf with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators. 1 *Cor.* v. 9.

2. To be a gay companion. Obſolete.

For there thou needs muſt learn to laugh, to lye,
To face, to forge, to ſcoff, to *company*.
Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.

CO'MPARABLE. *adj.* [from *To compare*.] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This preſent world affordeth not any thing *comparable* unto the publick duties of religion. *Hooker.*

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an excellent ſoldier both by ſea and land. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

There is no bleſſing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a diſcreet and virtuous friend. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

CO'MPARABLY. *adv.* [from *comparable*.] In a manner or degree worthy to be compared.

There could no form for ſuch a royal uſe be *comparably* imagined, like that of the foreſaid nation. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPA'RATES. *n. ſ.* [from *compare*.] In logick, the two things compared to one another.

COMPA'RATIVE. *adj.* [*comparativus*, Lat.]

1. Eſtimated by compariſon; not poſitive; not abſolute.

Thou wert dignified enough,
Ev'n to the point of envy, if 'twere made
Comparative for your virtues, to be ſtiled
The under hangman of his realm. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

There reſteth the *comparative*, that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be preferred before the extirpation of hereſies. *Bacon.*

The bloſſom is a poſitive good; although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a *comparative* good. *Bacon.*

This bubble, by reaſon of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloſes it, would neceſſarily aſcend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or noſe; it conſiſts in a ſymmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right hand is the* ſtronger.

COMPA'RATIVELY. *adv.* [from *comparative*.] In a ſtate of compariſon; according to eſtimate made by compariſon; not poſitively.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be eſteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not poſitively or ſimply. *Bacon.*

In this world, whatever is called good, is *comparatively* with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its compoſition; ſo he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad. *Temple.*

The vegetables being *comparatively* lighter than the ordinary terreſtrial matter of the globe, ſubſided laſt. *Woodward.*

But how few, *comparatively*, are the inſtances of this wiſe application! *Rogers.*

To COMPA'RE. *v. a.* [*comparo*, Latin.]

1. To make one thing the meaſure of another; to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs, or other qualities, of any one thing, by obſerving how it differs from ſomething elſe.

I will hear Brutus ſpeak.——
I will hear Caſſius, and *compare* their reaſons.
Shakeſpeare.

They meaſuring themſelves by themſelves, and *comparing* themſelves among themſelves, are not wiſe. 2 *Cor.* x. 12.

No man can think it grievous, who conſiders the pleaſure and ſweetneſs of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good, and then *compares* theſe with the reſtleſs torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful ſpirit. *Tillotſon.*

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to *compare* one, two, and three, to fix, cannot chuſe but know they are equal. *Locke.*

How much of the wrong judgment men make of preſent and future pleaſure and pain, when they are *compared* together, and to the abſent conſidered as future. *Locke.*

2. It may be obſerved, that when the compariſon intends only ſimilitude or illuſtration by likeneſs, we uſe *to* before the thing brought for illuſtration; as, he *compared* anger *to* a fire.

Solon *compared* the people *unto* the ſea, and governors and counſellors to the winds; for that the ſea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. When two perſons or things are compared, to diſcover their relative proportion of any quality, *with* is uſed before the thing uſed as a meaſure.

Black Macbeth
Will ſeem as pure as ſnow, being *compar'd*
With my confineleſs harms. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To *compare*
Small things *with* greateſt. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

He carv'd in ivory ſuch a maid ſo fair,
As nature could not *with* his art *compare*. *Dryden.*

If he *compares* this tranſlation *with* the original, he will find that the three firſt ſtanzas are rendered almoſt word for word. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. *To compare* is in *Spenſer* uſed after the Latin *comparo*, for to get; to procure; to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, ſtill did ſpare
To fill his bags, and riches to *compare*. *Fairy Q.*

COMPA'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſtate of being compared; comparative eſtimate; compariſon; poſſibility of entering into compariſon.

There I the rareſt things have ſeen,
Oh, things without *compare*! *Suckling.*

As their ſmall galleys may not hold *compare*
With our tall ſhips. *Waller.*

Beyond *compare* the Son of God was ſeen
Moſt glorious. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Simile; ſimilitude; illuſtration by compariſon.

True ſwains in love ſhall, in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their rhymes,
Full of proteſt, and oath, and big *compare*,
Want ſimilies. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

COMPA'RISON. *n. ſ.* [*compariſon*, French.]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with thoſe of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like thoſe of a lion: ſo eaſy it is to drive on the *compariſon* too far to make it good. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Our author ſaves me the *compariſon* with tragedy; for he ſays, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet. *Dryden.*

2. The ſtate of being compared.

If we will rightly eſtimate what we call good and evil, we ſhall find it lies much *in compariſon*. *Locke.*

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than thoſe of a larger ſize that are more remote; and ſo it is with pleaſure and pain: the preſent is apt to carry it, and thoſe at a diſtance have the diſadvantage in the *compariſon*. *Locke.*

3. A comparative eſtimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a moſt lovely and deſirable place, in *compariſon* of what now it is. *Tillotſon.*

One can ſcarce imagine how ſo plentiful a ſoil ſhould become ſo miſerably unpeopled, in *compariſon* of what it once was. *Addiſ. Remarks on Italy.*

4. A ſimile in writing or ſpeaking; an illuſtration by ſimilitude.

A fair and a good kind of hand in hand *compariſons*, had been ſomething too fair and too good for any lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification; as, *ſtrong*, *ſtronger*, *ſtrongeſt*.

To COMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr. from *con* and *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general deſign into its various parts and ſubdiviſions.

I make haſte to the caſting and *comparting* of the whole work. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPA'RTI-

COMPA'RTIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*compartiment*, French.] A diviſion of a picture, or deſign.

The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a complete picture. *Pope.*

COMPARTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *compart.*]

1. The act of comparting or dividing.

I will come to the *compartition*, by which the authors of this art underſtand a graceful and uſeful diſtribution of the whole groundplot, both for rooms of office and entertainment. *Wotton.*

2. The parts marked out, or ſeparated; a ſeparate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPA'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*compartiment*, French.] Diviſion; ſeparate part of a deſign.

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, baſes, pedeſtals, and buildings. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To COMPASS. *v. a.* [*compaſſer*, Fr. *compaſſare*, Ital. *paſſibus metiri*, Latin.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to ſurround; to incloſe: it has ſometimes *around*, or *about*, added.

A dankiſh way,
That deep deſcended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and horrour *compaſſed around*.
Fairy Queen.

I ſee thee *compaſs'd* with thy kingdom's peers,
That ſpeak my ſalutation in their minds.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

Now all the bleſſings
Of a glad father *compaſs* thee *about*! *Shak. Tempeſt.*

The ſhady trees cover him with their ſhadow: the willows of the brook *compaſs* him *about*.
Job, xl. 22.

Obſerve the crowds that *compaſs* him *around*.
Dryden's Virgil.

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher:
Thus wert thou *compaſſed* with circling fire. *Dryd.*

2. To walk round any thing.

Old Chorineus *compaſs'd* thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he ſprinkled round. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To beleaguer; to beſiege; to block.

Thine enemies ſhall caſt a trench about thee, and *compaſs* thee round, and keep thee in on every ſide.
Luke, xix. 43.

4. To graſp; to incloſe in the arms; to ſeize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wiſdom he ſaw to be requiſite for that people, was by as great wiſdom *compaſſed*.
Hooker's Preface.

His maſter being one of great regard,
In court to *compaſs* any ſuit not hard.
Hubberd's Tale.

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compaſs* her I'll uſe my ſkill. *Shakeſp.*

How can you hope to *compaſs* your deſigns,
And not diſſemble them? *Dorcas's Arcadia.*

He had a mind to make himſelf maſter of Weymouth, if he could compaſs it without engaging his army before it. *Clarend.*

The church of Rome createth ſimilar patriarchs of Conſtantinople and Alexandria; to both it is the pope to loſe the remembrance of any title that he hath once *compaſſed*. *Perkins on Prod.*

Invention is the firſt part, and all dexterity neceſſary to them both, yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to *compaſs* it. *Dryden's Dufresn.*

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be *compaſſed*, at leaſt too hard to be maſtered, without pains and ſtudy, parts and contemplation. *South.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end,
Since none can *compaſs* more than they intend.
Pope.

6. [In law.] To take meaſures preparatory to any thing; as, *to* compaſs *the death of the king.*

CO'MPASS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed firſt; time is come round,
And where I did begin, there ſhall I end:
My life is run its *compaſs*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

2. Extent; reach; graſp.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It ſtrains me paſt the *compaſs* of my wits. *Shakeſp.*

That which is out of the *compaſs* of any man's power, is to that man impoſſible. *South's Sermons.*

How few there are may be juſtly bewailed, the *compaſs* of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. *Temple.*

Animals in their generation are wiſer than the ſons of men; but their wiſdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow *compaſs*.
Addiſon's Spectator.

This author hath tried the force and *compaſs* of our language with much ſucceſs. *Swift.*

3. Space; room; limits, either of time or ſpace.

No leſs than the *compaſs* of twelve books is taken up in theſe. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles.*

The Engliſh are good confederates in an enterprize which may be diſpatched in a ſhort *compaſs* of time. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hoſpitals and the workhouſe, within the *compaſs* of one year, and towards the end of a long, expenſive war. *Atterbury.*

4. Encloſure; circumference.

And from mount Palatine,
Th' imperial palace, *compaſs* huge, and high
The ſtructure. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Old Rome from ſuch a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on ſeven high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that *compaſs* all the world contains.
Dryden's Virgil.

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, *to fetch a* compaſs *round the camp.*

6. Moderate ſpace; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I ſpeak within *compaſs*) no ſuch commiſſion had been executed in either of theſe provinces.
Davies on Ireland.

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within *compaſs*, than the having conſtantly before his eyes the ſtate of his affairs, in a regular courſe of account.
Locke.

7. The power of the voice to expreſs the notes of muſick.

You would ſound me from my loweſt note to the top of my *compaſs*. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

From hence my lays, from heavenly harmony,
This univerſal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Through all the *compaſs* of the notes it ran,
The diapaſon cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. [This is rarely uſed in the ſingular.] The inſtrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two ſo
As ſtiff twin *compaſſes* are two:
Thy ſoul, the fixt foot, makes no ſhow
To move; but doth, if th' other do. *Donne.*

In his hand
He took the golden *compaſſes*, prepar'd
In God's eternal ſtore, to circumſcribe
This univerſe, and all created things.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

To fix one foot of their *compaſs* wherever they think fit, and extend the other to ſuch terrible length, without determining any circumference at all, is to leave us and themſelves in a very uncertain ſtate. *Swift.*

9. The inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer.

The breath of religion fills the ſails; profit is the *compaſs* by which factious men ſteer their courſe. *King Charles.*

Rude as their ſhips was ſhavigation then,
No uſeful *compaſs* or meridian known:
Coaſting they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but when the pole-ſtar ſhone.
Dryden.

With equal force the tempeſt blows by turns
From ev'ry corner of the ſeaman's *compaſs*.
Rowe's Lane Shore.

He that firſt diſcovered the uſe of the *compaſs*, did more for the ſupplying and increaſe of uſeful commodities, than thoſe who built workhouſes.
Locke.

10. In old language there was a phraſe, to come in *compaſs*, to be brought round.

COMPASS-SAW. *n. ſ.*

The *compaſs-ſaw* ſhould not have its teeth ſet, as other ſaws have; but the edge of it ſhould be made ſo broad, and the back ſo thin, that it may eaſily follow the broad edge. Its office is to cut a round, and therefore the edge muſt be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in. *Moxon.*

COMPA'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*compaſſion*, French, from *con* and *patior*, Lat.] Pity; commiſeration; ſorrow for the ſufferings of others; painful ſympathy.

Ye had *compaſſion* of me in my bonds.
Hebrews, x. 34.

Their angry hands
My brothers hold, and vengeance threat'ning ſtand,
Thus pleads *compaſſion*, and repents the fact.
Dryden's Fables.

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with *compaſſion* for thoſe misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule.
Addiſon's Spectator.

To COMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to compaſſionate; to commiſerate. A word ſcarcely uſed.

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compaſſion* him?
Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.

COMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [from *compaſſion.*] Inclined to compaſſion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; ſoft; eaſily affected with ſorrow by the miſery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not alſo tender and *compaſſionate*.
South's Sermons.

To COMPA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiſerate.

Experience layeth princes torn eſtates before their eyes, and withal perſuades them to *compaſſionate* themſelves. *Raleigh.*

Compaſſionates my pains, and pities me!
What is compaſſion, when 'tis void of love?
Addiſon's Cato.

COMPA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *compaſſionate.*] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fines were aſſigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more ſeverely impoſed, and the leſs *compaſſionately* reduced and executed. *Clarendon.*

COMPATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Latin.]

Goſſipred, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity; and a juror that was goſſip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law.
Davies's State of Ireland.

COMPATIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *compatible.*] Conſiſtency; the power of co-exiſting with ſomething elſe; agreement with any thing.

COMPA'TIBLE. *adj.* [corrupted, by an unskilful compliance with pronunciation, from *competible*, from *competo*, Latin, *to suit, to agree. Competible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be used.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is such a good as is *competible* to an intellectual nature.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. Consistent; agreeable.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most *compatible*; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation. *Irwin.*

COMPA'TIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *compatible.*] Consistency; agreement with any thing.

COMPA'TIBLY. *adv.* [from *compatible.*] Fitly; suitably.

COMPA'TIENT. *adj.* [from *con* and *patior*, Latin.] Suffering together. *Dict.*

COMPA'TRIOT. *n. s.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the same country. *Dict.*

The governor knew he was to circumspect as not to adhere to any of the factions of the time, in a neutrality indifferently and friendly entertaining all his *compatriots*. *Drummond.*

COMPE'ER. *n. s.* [*compar*, Latin.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate.

Setoftin,
That monarchs harness'd, to his chariot yok'd
Bait servitude, and his dethron'd *compeers*
Hath'd furiously. *Phelps.*

To COMPE'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement.
——In my right,
By me invested, he *compeers* the best.
Shakespeare's King John.

To COMPE'L. *v. a.* [*compello*, Latin.]

1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate; to urge irresistibly.

You will *compel* me then to read the will?
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

The spinners, carders, fullers, *compell'd* by hunger,
And lack of other means, in desp'rate manner
Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar.
Shakespeare.

He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his servants, together with the woman, *compelled* him.
1 *Samuel*, xxviii. 23.

But first the lawless tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be *compell'd* by signs and judgments dire.
Milton.

All these blessings could but enable, not *compel*, us to be happy. *Clarendon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood. *Dryden.*

2. To take by force or violence; to ravish from; to seize. This signification is uncommon and harsh.

The subjects grief
Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To gather together, and unite in a company. A Latinism, *compellere gregem.*

He to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs who fought the field,
Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd.*
Dryden.

4. To seize; to overpower.

Our men secure nor guards nor centries held,
But easy sleep their weary limbs *compell'd. Dryden.*

COMPE'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *compel.*] That may be forced. Perhaps it should be *compellible.*

COMPELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *compello*, Latin.] The style of address; the word of salutation.

The stile best fitted for all persons, on all occasions, is the *compellation* of Father, which our Saviour first taught. *Duffa's Rules of Devotion.*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *fire*, which is nothing else but *father. Temple.*

COMPE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *compel.*] He that forces another.

CO'MPEND. *n. s.* [*compendium*, Latin.] Abridgment; summary; epitome; contraction; breviate.

Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief *compends.*
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

COMPENDIA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*compendiarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted; summary; abridged.

COMPENDIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *compendious.*] Shortness; contracted brevity. *Dict.*

COMPE'NDIOUS. *adj.* [from *compendium.*] Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; holding much in a narrow space; direct; near; by which time is saved, and circuition cut off.

They learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and gained time. *Woodward.*

COMPE'NDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *compendious.*] Shortly; in a short method; summarily; in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of Christian belief *compendiously* drawn into few and short articles. *Hooker.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *compendious.*] Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion, should dazzle the eyes. *Bentley's Sermons.*

COMPE'NDIUM. n. s. [Latin.] Abridgment; summary; breviate; abbreviature; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or *compendium* of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject. *Watts on the Mind.*

COMPE'NSABLE. *adj.* [from *compensate.*] That which may be recompensed.

To COMPE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*compenso*, Latin.] To recompense; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries. *Prior.*

Nature to these, without profusion kind,
The proper organs, proper pow'rs, assign'd,
Each seeming want *compensated* of course,
Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force. *Pope.*

COMPENSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *compensate.*] Recompence; something equivalent; amends.

Poynings, the better to make *compensation* of his service in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon.*

All other debts may *compensation* find;
But love is strict, and will be paid in kind.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

COMPE'NSATIVE. *adj.* [from *compensate.*] That which compensates; that which countervails.

To COMPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*compenso*, Latin.] To compensate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompense.

It seemeth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compensed* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur.
Bacon's Henry VII.

To COMPERE'NDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.

COMPERENDINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *comperendinate.*] Delay; dilatoriness.

CO'MPETENCE. } *n. s.* [from *competent.*]
CO'MPETENCY. }

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity.

Something of state to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the cheartulness of society. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the necessities of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

A discreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an useful, and sometimes a necessary companion.
Swift.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence.*
Pope.

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cognizance of an affair.

CO'MPETENT. *adj.* [*competens*, Latin.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the distance must be *competent*, the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

The greatest captain of the English brought rather a guard, than a *competent* army, to recover Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To draw men from great excess, it is not amiss, though we use them unto somewhat less than is *competent.* *Hooker.*

3. Reasonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being first read, the new should succeed. *Hooker.*

The clergy have gained some insight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Qualified; fit: a *competent* judge, is one who has a right of jurisdiction in the case.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue.*

5. Consistent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

CO'MPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *competent.*]

1. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Bentley.*

2. Reasonably; moderately; without superfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice bound to strict desert. *Wilkins.*

COMPE-

COMPE'TIBLE. *adj.* [from *competo*, Latin. For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible*.] Suitable to; conſiſtent with.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God ſo much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Thoſe are properties not at all *competible* to body or matter, though of never ſo pure a mixture. *Glanville.*

The duration of eternity à parte ante is ſuch as is only *competible* to the eternal God, and not communicable to any created being. *Sir Matthew Hale.*

COMPE'TIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *competible*.] Suitableneſs; fitneſs.

COMPETI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the ſame time; rivalry; conteſt.

The ancient flames of diſcord and inteſtine wars upon the *competition* of both houſes, would again return. *Bacon.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Though what produces any degree of pleaſure be in itſelf good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it ſo, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees alſo of pleaſure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We ſhould be aſhamed to rival inferiours, and diſhonour our nature by ſo degrading a *competition*. *Rogers.*

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing: anciently with *to*.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

3. Now with *for*.

The prize of beauty was diſputed till you were ſeen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but for the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

COMPE'TITOR. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *petitor*, Latin.]

1. One that has a claim oppoſite to another's; a rival: with *for* before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love.
Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.

Some undertake ſuits with purpoſe to let them fall, to gratify the *competitor*. *Bacon.*

Cincreius and Scipio were *competitors for* the office of prætor. *Tatler.*

He who truſts in God has the advantage in preſent felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, ſtands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor*. *Rogers.*

2. It had formerly *of* before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms againſt his brother Mechemetes, *competitor of* the kingdom. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

3. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify only an opponent.

The Guiloſords are in arms,
And every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

COMPILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *compile*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An aſſemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a ſmall vein filled with ſpar, probably ſince the time of the *compilation* of the maſs. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To COMPI'LE. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Latin.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compoſe.

In poetry they *compoſe* the praiſes of virtuous men and actions, and ſatire againſt vice. *Compile.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of ſea and land is the ſame that it was when thoſe accounts were *compiled*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The regard he had for his ſhield, had cauſed him formerly to *compile* a diſſertation concerning it. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. To contain; to compriſe: not uſed.

After ſo long a race as I have run
Through fairy land, which thoſe ſix books *compile*,
Give leave to reſt me. *Spenſer.*

4. To make up; to compoſe. Not uſed.

Lion like, unlandiſh and more wild,
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being naturally *compil'd*
Of eminent ſtrength, ſtalks out and preys upon a ſilly ſheep. *Chapman's Iliad.*

COMPI'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *compile*.] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to allay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compilement*, and of better materials. *Wotton on Education.*

COMPI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *compile*.] A collector; one who frames a compoſition from various authors.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables; thoſe we call *compilers*. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

Some painful *compiler*, who will ſtudy old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treaſurer. *Swift.*

COMPLA'CENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*complacentia*,
COMPLA'CENCY. } low Latin.]

1. Pleaſure; ſatisfaction; gratification.

I by converſing cannot theſe erect
From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milton.*

When the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the interior affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity and *complacency* upon the whole ſoul. *South.*

Diſciples extremely leſſen the *complacence* we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterb. Sermons.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with ſatisfaction and *complacency*, if they diſcover none of the like in themſelves. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. The cauſe of pleaſure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
My ſole *complacence*! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Civility; complaiſance; ſoftneſs of manners.

They were not ſatisfied with their governour, and apprehenſive of his rudeneſs and want of *complacency*. *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aſpect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Complacency and truth, and manly ſweetneſs,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and ſmooth his thoughts. *Addiſon.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your truſt,
Nor be ſo civil as to prove unjuſt. *Pope.*

COMPLA'CENT. *adj.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; ſoft; complaiſant.

To COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]

1. To mention with ſorrow or reſentment; to murmur; to lament. With *of* before the cauſe of ſorrow: ſometimes with *on*.

Lord Haſtings,
Humbly *complaining* to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

I will ſpeak in the anguiſh of my ſpirit; I will *complain* in the bitterneſs of my ſoul. *Job*, vii. 11.

Shall I, like thee, *on* Friday night *complain*?
For on that day was Cœur de Leon ſlain.
Dryden's Fables.

Do not all men *complain*, even theſe as well as others, of the great ignorance of mankind? *Burnet's Preface to Theory of Earth.*

Thus accurs'd,
In midſt of water I *complain of* thirſt. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *for* before the cauſal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man *for* the puniſhment of his ſins? *Lam.* iii. 39.

3. To inform againſt.

Now, maſter Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the council? *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* [This ſenſe is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppreſs'd,
Come wreak his loſs whom hootiſh ye *complain*,
Fairfax.

Gaufride, who couldſt ſo well in rhime *complain*,
The death of Richard, with an arrow ſlain.
Dryden's Fables.

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*,
But outwardly they needs muſt temporize.
Dan. Civil War.

COMPLA'INANT. *n. ſ.* [from *complain*.] One who urges a ſuit, or commences a proſecution, againſt another.

Congreve and this author are the moſt eager *complainants* of the diſpute. *Collier's Defence.*

COMPLA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *complain*.] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude obſerves, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the ſame who ſpeak ſwelling words. *Government of the Tongue.*

Philips is a *complainer*; and on this occaſion I told lord Carteret, that *complainers* never ſucceed at court, though railers do. *Swift.*

COMPLA'INT. *n. ſ.* [*complainte*, French.]

1. Repreſentation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cauſe of *complaint*, that good laws have ſo much been wanting unto us, as we to them. *Hooker's Dedication.*

As for me, is my *complaint* to man. *Job*, xxi. 4.

Adam law
Already in part, though hid in gloomieſt ſhade,
To ſorrow abandon'd, but worſt felt within,
And in a troubled ſea of paſſion toſs'd,
Thus to diſburthen ſought with ſad *complaint*. *Milt.*

2. The cauſe or ſubject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who wiſh well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A malady; a diſeaſe.

One, in a *complaint* of his bowels, was let blood till he had ſcarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Remonſtrance againſt; information againſt.

Full of vexation, come I with *complaint*
Againſt my child. *Shak. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

In evil ſtrait this day I ſtand
Before my judge, either to undergo
Myſelf the total crime, or to accuſe
My other ſelf, the partner of my life;
Whoſe failing, while her faith to me remains,
I ſhould conceal, and not expoſe to blame
By my *complaint*; but ſtrict neceſſity
Subdues me, and calamitous conſtraint. *Milton.*

Againſt the goddeſs theſe *complaints* he made.
Dryden's Æneid.

COMPLAISA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*complaiſance*, Fr.] Civility; deſire of pleaſing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in *complaiſance* to her. *Dryden.*

You muſt alſo be induſtrious to diſcover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be aſſured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to *complaiſance*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Fair Venus wept the ſad diſaſter
Of having loſt her fav'rite dove:
In *complaiſance* poor Cupid mourn'd;
His grief reliev'd his mother's pain. *Prior.*

COMPLAI-

COMPLAISA'NT. *adj.* [*complaisant*, Fr.] Civil; desirous to please.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold;
Scarce to wise Peter *complaisant* enough,
And something said of Chartres much too rough. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTLY. *adv.* [from *complaisant.*] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And *complaisantly* help'd to all I hate;
Treated, caress'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTNESS. *n. f.* [from *complaisant.*] Civility; compliance. *Dict.*

To COMPLA'NATE. } *v. a.* [from *planus*,
To COMPLA'NE. } Lat.] To level; to reduce to a flat and even surface.

The vertebræ of the neck and back bone are male short and *complanated*, and firmly bri ed with muscles. *Derham.*

COMPLE'AT. See COMPLETE.

CO'MPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*complementum*, Latin.]

1. Perfection; fulness; completion; completement.

Our custom is both to place it in the front of our prayers, as a key to unlock it in the end; some principal branch or part, as a *complement* which fully perfecte h whatsoever may be defective in the rest. *Hooker.*

They as they fought had them all,
For a full *complement* of them fell. *Hudibras.*

For a ceremony of their blessing they were enjoyed by the sanction of a king of the most humble disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest liberality, charities, and mercy. *Clarendon.*

The sensible nature, in its *complement* and its activity, hath no extention power or faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Complete set; complete provision, the full quantity or number.

To pool of love hunkst inhere thee,
With all her range, and dread, and grace, and care,
His *complement* of store, and not his own. *Pope.*

3. Adscititious circumstances; appendages; parts not necessary, but ornamental. whence ceremony was called *complement*, now corrupted to *compliment*.

If the cafe permit, to not baptism to have its due *complement* of baptism, but we are to enjoy the body without his part of the, then we are this, till the opportunity of that, for which we do it, be lost. *Hooker.*

These, which have lastly sprung up, for *complements*, rites, and ceremonies of church actions, are, in truth, for the greatest part, such fine things, that very cabbels doth make them hard to be disputed of in serious manner. *Hooker.*

A doleful ale declines a doleful song,
Without variation curious *complements*. *Spenser.*

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest *complement*,
Not working with the eye, without the eye. *Shak.*

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith.

6. COMPLEMENT *of the curtain*, in fortification, that part in the interiour side of it which makes the demigorge.

7. *Arithmetical* COMPLEMENT *of a Logarithm*, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000. *Chambers.*

COMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*completus*, Latin.]

1. Perfect; full; having no deficiencies.

With us the reading of scripture is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service which we do to God; and not an exercise to spend the time, when one doth wait for another coming till the assembly of them that shall afterwards worship him be *complete*. *Hooker.*

And ye are *complete* in him which is the head of all principality and power. *Colossians*, ii. 10

Then marvel not, thou great and *complete* man,
That all the Greeks begin to worship Ajax. *Shak.*

2. *Complete*, having no degrees, cannot properly admit *more* and *most*.

If any disposition should appear towards so good a work, the assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it *more complete*. *Swift.*

3. Finished; ended; concluded.

This course of vanity almost *complete*,
Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

To COMPLE'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish.

Mr. Sanderson was *complete'd* master of arts. *Wood.*

Tried only and *completed* to the taste
Of lustful appetence. *Milton.*

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold trained bands, and burns a pope. *Pope.*

COMPLE'TELY. *adv.* [from *complete.*] Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how we may our bodies rear
Through space of matter *completely* full *Blackmore.*

Whoever person would aspire to be *completely* witty, must, in humours, and politics, not be able to recall in his memory every single sentence contained in this work. *Swift.*

COMPLE'TEMENT. *n. f.* [from *complement*, French.] The act of completing.

Allow me to give you, from the full and true description, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the character, and the *completement* of those things the Romans. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

COMPLE'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *complete.*] Perfection; the state of being complete.

I cannot allow their w from to be a *complete* and accurate system of moral science. *K. Charles.*

The priests, to make their work of expiation full *complete*. *Warburton's Legation.*

COMPLE'TION. *n. f.* [from *complete.*]

1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled.

The work of Calvinistic heresy was more or less in all these provinces, receiving there its *completion* and *consummation*. *Sanderson.*

2. Utmost height; perfect state.

He means to set up a most *complete* set of all characters to serve himself, or his best friend. *Pope.*

COMPLEX. } *adj.* [*complexus*, Latin.]
COMPLE'XED. } Composite; of many parts; not simple; including many particulars.

To express *complexed* significations, they took the liberty to use compound and participating characters of allowable forms into mixtures in extent. *Bacon.*

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call *complex*; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the world; which, though compounded of various simple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of simple ones, yet are considered each by itself as one. *Locke.*

A secondary essential mode, called a property, sometimes goes toward making up the essence of a *complex* being. *Watts.*

With such perfection framed
Is this *complex* frail colour scheme of things. *Thomson's Spring.*

CO'MPLEX. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel. *South's Sermons.*

COMPLE'XEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *complex.*] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to simplicity; compound state of nature.

From the *complexedness* of these moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, that the mind cannot easily retain those precise combinations. *Locke.*

COMPLE'XION. *n. f.* [*complexio*, Latin.]

1. The inclosure or involution of one thing in another.

To apply the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition or the argument is plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistical form of it. *Watts.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky
The state and inclination of their day. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

What see you in those papers, that you lose
So much *complexion*? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

He that takes on by nature, to rails against all manner of mankind, to carry sad Eve's daughters, of what *complexion* soever. *Shakespeare.*

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
And good *complexion* rectify the will? *Davies.*

Nor seem I to undervalue them insignificant things, yet it polishes their *complexion*, and makes their spirits seem more vigorous. *Collier on Pride.*

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that *complexion*. *Addison's Spect.*

3. The temperature of the body, according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

Tall, though stiff in your *complexions* are,
The family of heav'n for more should wait *Dryden's Fables.*

For from all tempers he could service draw;
The worth of each, with its allay, he knew,
And, as the confluence of metals, saw
How the *complexions* did unite and brew. *Dryden.*

The methods of providence, men of this *complexion* must be unfit for the contemplation of. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let melancholy fantasme,
Choler, phlegm, or blood, or phlegm,
Make no life even in the calm,
Nor *complexion* honour's shame. *Suckling.*

COMPLE'XIONAL. *adj.* [from *complexion.*] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures from *complexional* effluencies, and defound still lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours. *Brown.*

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or *complexional* prejudice, will not wholly exclude from favour of God. *Fiddes.*

COMPLE'XIONALLY. *adv.* [from *complexional.*] By complexion.

Antiochus King Epiphanes sent unto Alexander a fair woman, to work poison either by conversing or copulation *complexionally* to destroy him. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

COMPLE'XLY. *adv.* [from *complex.*] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLE'XNESS. *n. f.* [from *complex.*] The state of being complex.

COMPLE'XURE. *n. f.* [from *complex.*] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE. *n. f.* [from *comply.*]

1. The act of yielding to any desire or demand; accord; submission.

I am far from excusing that *compliance*, for plenary consent it was not, to his destruction. *King Charles.*

We are free from any neceſſary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a neceſſary *compliance* with our deſire, ſet upon any particular, and then appearing preferable, good. *Locke.*

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wiſhes. *Rowe.*

The actions to which the world ſolicits our *compliance*, are ſins, which forfeit eternal expectations. *Rogers.*

What *compliances* will remove diſſenſion, while the liberty continues of profeſſing what new opinions we pleaſe? *Swift.*

2. A diſpoſition to yield to others; complaiſance.

He was a man of few words, and of great *compliance*; and uſually delivered that as his opinion, which he foreſaw would be grateful to the king. *Clarend n.*

COMPLI'ANT. *adj.* [from *comply.*]

1. Yielding; bending.

The *compliant* boughs
Yielded them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Civil; complaiſant.

To CO'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*complico*, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are ſeparate and diſtinct in right. *Bacon.*

In caſe our offence againſt God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we ſhould make reſtitution. *Taylor n.*

When the diſeaſe is *complicated* with other diſeaſes, one muſt conſider that which is moſt dangerous. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There are a multitude of human actions, which have ſo many *complicated* circumſtances, a perſon, and ſituations, with regard to time and place, paſſions and things, that it is impoſſible for any one to paſs a right judgment concerning them, without entering into moſt of theſe circumſtances. *Watts.*

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themſelves one to another, or *complicate* themſelves one to another, or *complicate* them after the manner requiſite to make them *Boyle's Hiſt. of Firmness.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of ſeveral parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din
Of hiſſing through the hail of thick-ſwarming now
With *complicated* monſters, head and tail. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A man, an army, the univerſe, are *complicated* or various ſimple ideas, or complex ideas made up of ſimple ones. *Locke.*

CO'MPLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleaſure would it be to the curious ſpirit, if he could graſp all in a ſurvey, as a painter runs over a *complicate* piece wrought by Titian or Raphael. *Watts on the Mind.*

CO'MPLICATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *complicate.*] The ſtate of being complicated, intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, ſo much objected to our ſenſes, and even ſeveral object is full of ſubdivided matter, and *complicateneſs.* *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

COMPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *complicate.*]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The ſtate of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or *complications* of both. *L'Eſtrange.*

The notions of a confuſed knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*, and ſeldom in order. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral conſiſting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one queſtion, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts's Logick.*

CO'MPLICE. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *complex*, an aſſociate, low Lat.] One who is united with others in an ill deſign; an aſſociate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their *complices.*
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

Juſtice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smith-field; and divers of his chief *complices* executed in divers parts of the realm. *Haywood.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garriſon, after juſtice was done upon his *complices.* *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *comply.*] A man of an eaſy temper; a man of ready compliance.

Suppoſe a hundred new employments were erected on purpoſe to gratify *compliers*, an inſuperable difficulty would remain. *Swift.*

CO'MPLIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act or expreſſion of civility, uſually underſtood to include ſome hypocriſy, and to mean leſs than it declares: this is properly *compliment*, ſomething ſuperfluous, or more than enough.

He obſerved the *compliments* in matter of form, but ſuch as paſſed upon ordinary terms to him. *Sidney.*

My lord ſaid, Sir? I was not worthy ſo much
Lowly feigning was call'd *compliment.*
You are free and full of the duke Orſino's *compliments.*
O, whom the world hath in its vaſt contempt
Deſerveth well, I keep ſuch wrong heart-ſtrings;
A noble *compliment*, which right well would
Have ſhone in courts of beſt meeting. *Compliment!*
Words, words, mere words,
No ſoul in them. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Be not offended, nor think Pandar's Ring affects
Or *compliment*, or ſervice, or eternal bondage, but
Is ſimply the rate of his own wiſh. *Ben Jonſon.*
Compliments are not yet. *Ray.*

To CO'MPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſooth with acts or expreſſions of reſpect; to flatter; to praiſe.

It was not to *compliment* a lady, ſo much as flatter, and be regarded as an accompliſhment in gentility. *Granville.*

Moſt ſhould the ſervant find ſo baſe diſguiſe,
Diſſemble and *compliment*, be falſe and wiſe,
By ignominious arts, for ſervile ends,
Should *compliment* their foes, and ſhun their friends.
Prior.

The watchman gave ſo very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myſelf *complimented* with the uſual ſalutation. *Tatler.*

To CO'MPLIMENT. *v. n.* To uſe ceremonious or adulatory language.

I make the interlocutors upon occaſion *compliment* with one another. *Boyle.*

She *complimented* Menelaus very handſomely, and ſays he wanted no accompliſhment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

COMPLIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *compliment.*] Expreſſive of reſpect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to ſpeak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* aſſault upon him. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Languages, for the moſt part, in terms of art and ceremony, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phraſes, and ſuch froth. *Watton.*

This falſehood of Ulyſſes is intirely *complimental* and officious. *Broome.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *complimental.*] In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or falſe civility.

This ſpeech has been condemned as avaricious: Euſtathius judges it ſpoken artfully and *complimentally.* *Broome.*

COMPLIME'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *compliment.*] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

CO'MPLINE. *n. ſ.* [*compline*, Fr. *completorium*, low Lat.] The laſt act of worſhip at night, by which the ſervice of the day is completed.

At morn and eve, beſides their anthems ſweet,
Their peny maſſes, and their *compline* meet.
Hubberd's Tale.

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lives till even ſong, and then ſays his *compline* an hour before the time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

To COMPLO'RE. *v. n.* [*comploro*, Lat.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLOT. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *completum*, for *complexum*, low Latin. *Menage.*] A confederacy in ſome ſecret crime; a plot; a conſpiracy.

I cannot, my lord, but believe, like you well
The purpoſe of their *complotment* you tell.
Ingoldſby Pap.

I know them *complotters* by their looks.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

To COMPLO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conſpire; to join in any ſecret deſign, generally criminal.

Never ſo advis'd plump ſoul met
To plot, contrive, or *complot* ill.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

A few more acts, we find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new ſcene of miſchief to the Trojans. *Pope.*

COMPLO'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *complot.*] A conſpirator; one joined in a plot.

Jocaſta, now to get new lovers,
I found *complotter* in the houſehold.
Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.

To COMPLY'. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from the French *complaire*; but probably it comes from *complier*, to bend to. *Plier* is ſtill in uſe.] To yield to; to be obſequious to; to accord with; to ſuit with. It has *with* before as well perſons as things.

Ere while, ſun *complies with* our weak ſight,
Faintly gilds the clouds, then ſhews his globe of light.
Waller.

They did ſervilely *comply with* the people in worſhipping God by ſenſible images and repreſentations. *Tillotſon.*

The truth of things will not *comply with* our conceits, and bend itſelf to our intereſt. *Tillotſon.*

Remember I am ſhe who ſav'd your life,
Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. *Dryden.*

He made his will *with* his eſtate *comply*;
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Prior.*

COMPO'NENT. *adj.* [*component*, Lat.] That which conſtitutes a compound body.

The bigneſs of the *component* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, French, from *porto*, Latin.] To agree; to ſuit: followed by *with.*

Some piety's not good there, ſome vain diſport
On this ſide ſin, *with* that place may *comport.*
Donne.

Such does not *comport with* the nature of time. *Holder.*

It is not every man's talent to diſtinguiſh aright how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may *comport with* our prudence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport with* their age, find little difference, ſo they may be doing. *Locke.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. a.*

1. To bear; to endure. This is a Gallick ſignification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented ſort,
That never can the preſent ſtate *comport*,
But would as often change as they change will.
Daniel.

2. To behave; to carry: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Attend to your buſineſs, and *comport* yourſelf at this rant polite rate! *Congreve's Way of the World.*

COMPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

I ſhall account concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our *comport* and converſation in and after it.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

I know them well, and I mark'd their rude *comport*,
In times of tempeſt they command alone,
And ſit but ſits precarious on the throne.
Dryden's Fables.

COMPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *comport*.] Conſiſtent; not contradictory.

Were all the rules and cautions of this art into ſome *comportable* method. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; geſture of ceremony.

Good my *comportance* both to other lords
And entertain the ambaſſies with court becomeet.
Percy Queen.

COMPO'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; practice.

The will of God is like a ſtraight unalterable rule or line, but the various *comportments* of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding contrary to it, occaſion ſeveral habitudes or theſis. *Hale.*

By her form and deſcent *comportment* on theſe ſolemn occaſions, ſhe gives an example that very few of my ſex have to follow. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To COMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*compoſer*, Fr. *compono*, Latin.]

1. To form a maſs by joining different things together.

Zeno ought to be *compoſed* of the higheſt degrees of all moral virtue. *Spenſer.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method

I appeal to all, if I have my corps *compoſe*. *Dryd. Fab.*

How doth the earth exactly *compoſe* itſelf to make ſuperficies, and with the ſame make up one ſpherical bottom! *Ray.*

3. To diſpoſe; to put in the proper ſtate for any purpoſe.

The whole army ſeemed well *compoſed* to obtain that by their ſwords, which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon.*

4. To put together a diſcourſe or ſentence; to write as an author.

Words to praiſe God, as thoſe which the Son of God himſelf hath *compoſed*, were not poſſible for men to frame. *Hooker.*

The greateſt conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian lyricks, did not only *compoſe* the words of his divine odes, but generally ſet them to muſick himſelf. *Addiſon.*

5. To conſtitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Hiſtory ſcape
The inſects, which their borrow'd gold *compoſed*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton's Paradiſe L. b.*

A few ſad things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compoſe* their intellectual poſſeſſions. *Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be *compoſed*. *Clarendon.*

You, that had taught them to ſubdue their foes,
Could order teach, and their high ſpirits *compoſe*.
Waller.

Compoſe thy mind;
Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force deſign'd.
Dryden.

He, having a full command over the water, had power to ſtill and *compoſe* it, as well as to move and diſturb it. *Woodward.*

Yet, to *compoſe* this midnight noiſe,
Go freely ſearch where'er you pleaſe. *Prior.*

7. To adjuſt the mind to any buſineſs, by freeing it from diſturbance.

The mind, being thus diſquieted, may not be able eaſily to *compoſe* and ſettle itſelf to prayer.
Duppa's Rules for Devotion.

We beſeech thee to *compoſe* her thoughts, and preſerve her reaſon during her ſickneſs. *Swift.*

8. To adjuſt; to ſettle: as, *to* compoſe *a difference.*

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in order in the compoſing ſtick.

10. [In muſick.] To form a tune from the different muſical notes.

COMPO'SED. *participial adj.* [from *compoſe*.] Calm; ſerious; even; ſedate.

In ſome that are ſomewhat grave and more ſerious and *compoſed* in the manner of the inhabitants.
Addiſon on Italy.

The Mantuan there in ſober triumph late,
Compoſed, his paſtorals, and hardly ſeem'd elate. *Pope.*

COMPO'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *compoſed*.] Calmly; ſeriouſly; ſedately.

A man was walking before the door very *compoſedly* without a hat. One cry'd, Here is the fellow that killed the duke, every body aſked, which he? Each man without the leaſt very *compoſedly* anſwered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

COMPO'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſed*.] Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.

He that will think to any purpoſe, muſt have freedneſs and *compoſedneſs* of humour, as well as faculties of parts. *Norris.*

COMPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe*.]

1. An author; a writer.

Now would be the right ſeaſon of forming them to be able writers and *compoſers* in every excellent matter. *Milton.*

If the thoughts of ſuch authors have nothing in them, they at leaſt do no harm, and ſhew an honeſt mind, and a good intention in the *compoſer*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. He that adapts the muſick to words; he that forms a tune.

For the truth of the theory, I am in no wiſe concerned, the *compoſer* of it muſt look to that. *Bacon.*

For compoſition, I prefer never Lud'wick, moſt judicious and ſweet *compoſer*. *Peacham on Muſick.*

The *compoſer* has to expreſs my words, where I intended to move the paſſions, that he ſeems to have been the poet as well as the *compoſer*.
Dryden's Aurengzebe and Almanzor. Pref.

COMPO'SITE. *adj.* [*compoſitus*, Latin.]

The *compoſite* order in architecture is the laſt of the five orders of columns, ſo named, becauſe its capital is compoſed out of the leaf of the Corinthian order; and it is alſo called the Roman and Italick order. *Harris.*

Some are of opinion, that the *compoſite* pillars of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. *Addiſon.*

COMPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*compoſitio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various diſſimilar parts.

We have exact lawns of *compoſition*, which incorporate almoſt as they were natural. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

In the time of the Yncas reign of Peru, no *compoſition* was allowed by the laws to be uſed in point of medicine, but only ſimples proper to each diſeaſe. *Temple.*

2. The act of bringing ſimple ideas into complication: oppoſed to *analyſis*, or the ſeparation of complex notions.

The inveſtigation of difficult things, by the method of analyſis, ought ever to precede the method of *compoſition*. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A maſs formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent *compoſition* for buſineſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Vaſt pillars of ſtone, caſed over with a *compoſition* that looks the moſt like marble of any thing one can imagine. *Addiſon.*

Jove mix'd up all, and his beſt clay employ'd,
Then call'd the happy *compoſition* Floyd. *Swift.*

4. The ſtate of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things firſt in their own ſimple natures, and afterwards view them in *compoſition* with other things. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The diſpoſition in a picture is an aſſembling of many parts; or alſo called the *compoſition*, by which I meant the diſtribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

6. Written work.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of thoſe *compoſitions* that paſs in his name. *L'Eſtrange.*

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a *compoſition* fit to have proceeded from the wiſeſt of men. *Addiſon.*

When I read rules of criticiſm, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means diſcover what he likes in a *compoſition*.
Addiſon's Guardian.

7. Adjuſtment; regulation.

A preacher, in the invention of matter, election of words, *compoſition* of geſture, look, pronunciation, motion, uſeth all theſe faculties at once.
Bin Jonſon's Diſcoveries.

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are ſettled.

To take away all ſuch mutual grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon *compoſition* and agreement amongſt themſelves. And again, in publick regiment, of what kind ſoever, nothing more evidently to have ariſen from deliberate advice, conſultation, and *compoſition* between men, judging it convenient and behoveful. *Hooker.*

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our *compoſition* may be written
And ſeal'd between us. *Shak. Antony and Cleopat.*

Their courage droop, and, hopeleſs now, they wiſh
For *compoſition* with th'uncorquer'd fiſh. *Waller.*

9. The act of diſcharging a debt by paying part; the ſum paid.

10. Conſiſtency; congruity.

There is no *compoſition* in theſe news,
That give them credit ——
—Indeed they are diſproportion'd. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminiſh, or change its ſignification.

12. A certain method of demonſtration in mathematicks, which is the reverſe of the analytical method, or of reſolution. It proceeds upon principles in itſelf ſelf-evident; on definitions, poſtulates, and axioms, and demonſtrated ſeries of

by ſtep, till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonſtrated. This is called the ſynthetical method, and is uſed by Euclid in his Elements. *Harris.*

COMPO'SITIVE. *adj.* [from *compoſe.*] Compounded; or, having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

COMPO'SITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*] He that ranges and adjuſts the types in printing; diſtinguiſhed from the preſſman, who makes the impreſſion upon paper.

COMPOST. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *compoſitum*, Lat.] A mixture of various ſubſtances for enriching the ground; manure.

Avoid what is to come,
And do not ſpread the *compoſt* on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

We alſo have great variety of *compoſts* and ſoils, for the making of the earth fruitful. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

Water young planted ſhrubs, amomum eſpecially, which you can hardly refreſh too often; and it requires alſo dunged *compoſt*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

There was a maid on her dead maſter's ground,
That carried *compoſt* forth to dung the ground. *Dryden.*

In vain the riſing graſs
Seems fair awhile, cheriſh'd with fruitful rains;
But when the alien *compoſt* is conſumed,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

To COMPO'ST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with ſoil.

By removing into worſe earth, or forbearing to *compoſt* the earth, watercreſſes turn into ſmallage, and the coleworts into rape. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A ſo earth, it *compoſted* with it, for I knew garden that had a little ſprinkled upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

COMPO'STURE. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſt.*] Soil; manure. Not uſed.

The earth and ſtones,
That feeds and breeds by a *compoſture* ſtale
From general excrement. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

COMPO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]

1. The act of compoſing or mixing.

Their own forms are not likely to be found, or comprehended ſince the nature of the duty, is form of publick *compoſure*. *King Charles.*

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages ariſe, when, by inſtitution and agreement, ſuch *compoſure* of letters, ſuch a word, is intended to ſignify ſuch a certain thing. *Holder on Education of Speech.*

From the various *compoſures* and combinations of theſe compoſitions happen all the varieties of the bodies in the univerſe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The form ariſing from the diſpoſition of the various parts.

In *compoſure* of the face,
Lov'd a fair *compoſure*. *Crabbe.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reſt the ſtrength of the limbs, and the ſoft
With ſleeps that reach of reaſon, by the benefit
Of his *compoſure* muſt be rare indeed,
Whom theſe things cannot blemiſh. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

The duke of Buckingham was ſtrong, without any help, by a kind of congenial *compoſure*, to the likeneſs of our late ſovereign and maſter. *Wotton.*

5. Adjuſtment.

One will rather look to the inward reparation of the mind, than to the outward form and *compoſure* of the body. *Dryden.*

6. Compoſition; framed diſcourſe.

Diſcourſes on ſuch occaſions are ſeldom the productions of leiſure, and ſhould be read with thoſe favourable allowances that are made to haſty *compoſures*. *Atterbury.*

In the *compoſures* of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reaſon, but your own, that is given to guide you. *Watts on the Mind.*

7. Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majeſty of Eve,
As one who loves, and ſome unkindneſs meets,
With ſweet auſtere *compoſure* thus reply'd. *Milton.*

The calmeſt and ſereneſt hours of life, when the paſſions of nature are all ſilent, and the mind enjoys its moſt perfect *compoſure*. *Watts's Logick.*

8. Agreement; compoſition; ſettlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the faireſt hopes of an happy *compoſure*. *King Charles.*

Van guard to right and left the front unfold,
That all may ſee, who hate us, how we ſeek
Peace and *compoſure*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Things are not brought to an extremity: there ſeems yet to be room left for a *compoſure*, leſt after they may be glad for privy. *Dryden.*

COMPOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*compotatio*, Lat.] the act of drinking or tippling together.

Secrecy to words ſpoke under the roſe, only mean, in *compotations*, from the ancient cuſtom in ſympotiack meetings, to wear chaplets of roſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If thou wilt prolong
Dire *compotation*, forthwith reaſon quits
Her empire to confuſion and miſrule,
And vain debates, then twenty tongues at once
Conſpire in tenfold jargon; nought to hear
But din and various clamour, and mad rant. *Prior.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Latin.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together in one maſs.

2. To form by uniting various parts.

Whoſoever *compounded* any like it, ſhall be cut off. *Exodus xxx.*

It will be difficult to evince, that the ſenſes do not make ſome compoſition or *compound* together, ſuch as are already reſolved or reſolvable into elementary, or leſs compounded ideas. *Reid on the Human Mind, Chap. 5.*

The ſides, being each but one ſingle ſubſtance, are eaſier got than the more complex ones, and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty which attends thoſe *compounded* ones. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different poſitions; to combine.

We cannot have a ſingle image that did not enter the eye in the uſual way, but we have the power of altering and *compounding* thoſe images into all the variety of pictures. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.

Where it and Tyre confederate each other under the city of Aſſonna, there do they agree of a joint and *compounded* name and are called *Pentapolis*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

5. To compoſe by being united.

Who'ſe he to make a vain glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendſhip?
To have his pomp, and all what ſtate *compounds*,
But only painted, like his varniſh'd friend? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

6. To adjuſt a difference by ſome receſſion from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all ſtrifes were well *compounded*! *Shakeſpeare.*

If there be any diſcord or ſuits between any of the family, they are *compounded* and appeaſed. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

7. To diſcharge a debt by paying only part.

Shall I, ye gods! he cries, my debts *compound*? *Gay.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. n.*

1. To come to terms of agreement, by abating ſomething of the firſt demand. It has *for* before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were, at laſt, glad to *compound for* his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Pray but for half the virtues of this wife;
Compound for all the reſt, with longer life. *Dryden.*

2. To bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow: *compound* with him by the year. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

3. To come to terms, by granting ſomething on each ſide.

Cornwall *compounded* to furniſh ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry,
If for thy crown thou will not *compound*,
But haſtily mean'ſt to wage thy power? *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

Made all the royal duke conſent,
Compound, and take the covenant. *Hudibras.*

But as it uſually when he deſpairing do
Catalina, then did with the wines *compound*. *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

Parcelſus and his diſciples have *compounded* with the Galeniſts, and brought a mixed uſe of chymical medicines into the preſent practice. *Temple.*

4. To determine. This is not in uſe.

We here deliver,
Subſcribed by the conſuls and patricians,
Together with the ſeal o' th' ſenate, what
We have *compounded* on. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

COMPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredient; not ſimple.

The ſame electrum had more of ſilver to the gold, and made a *compound* metal, as fit for uſe as gold. *Bacon.*

Compound ſentences are made up of two or more ſimple ſentences. *Watts's Logick.*

2. [In grammar.] Compoſed of two or more words; not ſimple.

To thoſe who are the greateſt admirers, from pleaſure with them is beauty, I ſpeak of its *compound* and ſyſtatic. *Pope.*

3. COMPOUND *or aggregated Flower*, in botany, is ſuch as conſiſts of many little flowers, concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its ſtyle and ſtamina, and adhering ſeed, and are all contained within one and the ſame calyx: ſuch are the ſun-flower and dandelion. *Harris.*

COMPOUND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The maſs formed by the union of many ingredients.

For preſent uſe or profit, this is the rule: conſider the price of the two ſimple bodies, conſider again the dignity of the one above the other in uſe; then ſee if you can make a *compound*, that will ſave more in price than it will loſe in dignity of the uſe. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

As man is a *compound* and mixture of fleſh as well as ſpirit. *South's Sermons.*

Love why do we one paſſion call,
When it is a *compound* of them all;
Where hot and cold, where ſharp and ſweet,
In all their equipage meet? *Swift.*

COMPOUNDABLE. *adj.* [from *compound.*] Capable of being compounded.

COMPO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *To compound.*]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

Thoſe ſetters, ſweeters, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers, who ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly. *Swift.*

2. A

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Latin.]

1. To comprise; to include; to contain; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Rom.* xiii. 9.

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the study of every necessary thing, in an art which *comprehends* so many several parts. *Taylor's Dissuasive.*

2. To contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught,
Than we are here to *comprehend* his thought.
Waller.

'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least notion of heroic writing, should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryden.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*comprehensible*, Fr. *comprehensibilis*, Lat.]

1. Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the understanding.

The knowledge sets the bound between the *comprehensible* and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not *comprehended* by us. *Locke.*

2. Possible to be comprised.

Lest this part of knowledge should seem to any not *comprehensible* by reason, we will set down for example the like. *Bacon.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *comprehensible*] With great power of signification or understanding; significantly; with great extent of sense. Tillotson seems to have used *comprehensibly* for *comprehensively*.

The words which express the acts of his grace are most properly and *comprehensibly*, so as to signify all religious and virtuous. *Tillotson.*

COMPREHE'NSION. *n. s.* [*comprehensio*, Latin.]

1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion.

Into Old Greece there is a close way between the Red Sea, as the New an open discovery the Cape. *Brown.*

The *comprehension* of matter, regarded as the common principle of body, in its *comprehensive* notion, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgment in which much is comprised.

If we would draw a short abstract of human happiness, bring together all the various ingredients in it, and digest them into one prescription, we must at last fix on the wise and religious submission in my text, as the sum and *comprehension* of all. *Rogers.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and *comprehension* of all things, within the compass of an human understanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetorick.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *comprehend*.]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

He must have been a man of a most wonderful *comprehensive* nature, because he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury Tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensive* head; all interests weigh'd,
All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd. *Pope's Epistles.*

2. Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extensive.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, so catholick a grace is charity, that whatever turns the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Sprat's Sermons.*

COMPREHE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *comprehensive*.] In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *comprehensive*.] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legal metaphors. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

To COMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*compressus*, Lat.]

1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.

2. To embrace.

Her Neptune eyed, with bloom of beauty blest,
And in his cave the yielding nymph *compress*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

There was in the island of Io a young girl *compressed* by a genius, who delighted to allocate with the maides. *Pope.*

COMPRESS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen, by which surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose. *Quincy.*

I applied an interchient about the ankle and upper part of the foot, bound by *compress* and bandage decently up. *Wiseman.*

COMPRESSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *compressible*.] The quality of being compressible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies.

COMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *compress*.] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being solid particles, accounts for the elasticity of air, their being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compressible*.
Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

COMPRE'SSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *compressible*.] Capability of being pressed close. *Dict.*

COMPRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*compressio*, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space.

Wherever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts striking to deliver themselves from the *compression*, and this is the cause of all violent motion. *Bacon.*

The powder in shot, being dilated into such a flame as endureth not *compression*, moveth in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes recoiling. *Bacon.*

These are the effects of the *compression* of the moisture of the brain, upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Merry Michael, the Cornish poet, piped this upon his oaten pipe for merry England, but with a mocking *compression* for Normandy. *Camd. Rem.*

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of *compression* by force, may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases; so that light may find a ready passage through transparent substances. *Newton.*

COMPRE'SSURE. *n. s.* [from *compress*.] The act or force of one body pressing against another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure*, dilate it. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

To COMPRI'NT. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Lat.] To print together; it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Phillips's World of Words.*

To COMPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*comprendre*, *compris*, French.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the same that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under discipline, *comprise* the regimen of the church? *Hooker.*

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;
But friendship does two souls in one *comprise*.
Roscommon.

COMPROBA'TION. *n. s.* [*comprobo*, Lat.] Proof; attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony, which receives *comprobation* from the mouths of at least two witnesses. *Brown.*

CO'MPROMISE. *n. s.* [*compromissum*, Latin.]

1. *Compromise* is a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Cowell.*

2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wars have not wasted it, for warr'd he hath not;
But basely yielded, upon *compromise*,
That which his ancestors achieved with blows.
Shakespeare's Richard II.

To CO'MPROMISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions: as, they *compromised the affair at a moderate rate.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it means, unusually, to accord; to agree.

Lucio and himself were *compromised*,
That all the vessels which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

COMPROMISSO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *compromise*.] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVI'NCIAL. *n. s.* [from *con* and *provincial*.] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMPT. *n. s.* [*compte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your servants ever
Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in *compt*,
To make their audit at your highness' pleasure,
Still to return your own. *Shakesp. King John.*

To COMPT. *v. n.* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now use To COUNT, which see.

CO'MPTIBLE.

Co'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *compt.*] Accountable; refponfible; ready to give account; fubject; fubmiffive.

Good beauties, let me fuftain my fcorn; I am very *comptible* even to the leaft finifter ufage.
Shakfpeare.

To COMPTRO'LL. *v. a.* [This word is written by fome authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *controll*; and fome of its derivatives are written in the fame manner.] To controll; to overrule; to oppofe.

COMPTRU'LLER. *n. f.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; fupervifor; fuperior intendant; governour.

This night he makes a fupper, and a great one,
To many lords and ladies:
I was fpoke to, with Sir Henry Guildford,
This night to be *comptrollers*. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions pretend to find out fuch a fimilitude in fome kind of baboons. *Temp.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;
Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the fky.
Dryden's Æneid.

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendance.

The gayle (or mannery-caufe) is annexed to the *comptrollerfhip*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

COMPU'LSATIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulfatory.*] With force; by conftraint.
Clariffa.

COMPU'LSATORY. *adj.* [from *compulfus*, Lat.] Having the force of compelling; coactive.

Why is he not otherwife,
But to recover from us by ftrong hand,
And terms *compulfatory*, thofe forefaid lands
So by his father loft. *Shakfpeare's Hamlet.*

COMPU'LSION. *n. f.* [*compulfio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to fomething; force; violence of the agent.

If reafons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reafon on *compulfion*.
Shakfpeare's Henry IV.

Thoughts, whither have ye led me? with what fweet
Compulfion thus tranfported! *Milton's Parad. Loft.*

Such fweet *compulfion* doth in mufick lie,
To lull the daughters of neceffity. *Milton.*

2. The ftate of being compelled; violence fuffered.

Compulfion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the force is ftronger on our broken wings,
With what *compulfion* and laborious flight
We drive this way! *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

This faculty is free from *compulfion*, and fo fpontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object. *Hale.*

Poffibly there were others who aflifted Harold, partly out of fear and *compulfion*.
Hale on Common Law.

COMPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *compulfer*, Fr. *compulfus*, Latin.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danube, vaft and deep,
Supreme of rivers! to the frighted banks,
Urg'd by *compulfive* arms, foon as they reach'd,
New terror chill'd their veins. *Philips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dear and more fhort and *compulfive* method. *Swift.*

COMPU'LSIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulfive.*] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *compulfive.*] Force; compulfion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *adv.* [from *compulfory.*] In a compulfory or forcible manner; by force, by violence.

To fay that the better deferver hath fuch right to govern, as he may *compulforily* bring under the lefs worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

COMPU'LSORY. *adj.* [*compulfoire*, Fr.] Having the power of neceffitating or compelling.

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulfory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor fo much as phyfically neceffitated. *Bramhall againft Hobbes.*

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a content, although not *compulfory*. *Swift.*

COMPU'NCTION. *n. f.* [*compunction*, Fr. from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick, Latin.]

1. The power of pricking; ftimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing fpirit, which, with fuch activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and noftrils of thofe that receive it.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. The ftate of being pricked by the confcience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his daily guilty to the king, with expreffions of great *compunction*. *Clarend.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS. *adj.* [from *compunction.*] Repentant; forrowful; tender.

Stop up the accefs and paffage to remorfe,
That no *compunctious* vifitings of nature
Shake my fell purpofe. *Shakfpeare's Macbeth.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *compunction.*] Cauling remorfe.

COMPURGA'TION. *n. f.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of juftifying any man's veracity by the teftimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who bears his teftimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk pit, will give abundance attributed to thefe are fo obvious, that I need not be far to feek for a *compurgator*.
Hiſtorical & Natural Hiſtory.

COMPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *compute.*] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, inftead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, to thofe twenty-four millions are a finite number, fo would all combinations thereof be finite, though not eafily *computable* by arithmetick. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COMPUTA'TION. *n. f.* [from *compute.*]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My purely father
Then, by juft *computation* of the time,
Found that the iffue was not his.
Shakfpeare's Richard III.

2. The fum collected or fettled by calculation.

We pafs for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addifon's Guardian.*

To COMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*computo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requifite to lay the earth under water.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet ſtill the year was meaſured by months. *Holder on Time.*

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray,
Compute the morn and ev'ning to the day;
The whole amount of that enormous fame,
A tale that blends their glory with their ſhame.
Pope.

COMPU'TUS. *n. f.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were out in their account, aberring ſeveral ways from the true and juſt *compute*; and calling that one year which perhaps might be another.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

COMPU'TER. *n. f.* [from *compute.*] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The kalendars of theſe *computers*, and the accounts or theſe days, are different.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

I have known ſome ſuch ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in ſtocks ſo much real wealth. *Swift.*

CO'MPUTIST. *n. f.* [*computiſte*, Fr.] Calculator; one ſkilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treaſurer was a wiſe man, and a thrift *computiſt*. *Wilſon.*

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and ſixty-five days exact: *computiſts* tell us, that we eſcape ſix hours. *Evelyn.*

CO'MRADE. *n. f.* [*camerade*, Fr. from *camera*, a chamber: one that lodges in the ſame chamber, *contubernio ſruitur.*]

1. One who dwells in the ſame houſe or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl.
Shakſpeare's King Lear.

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He perſuades them
To put out both their eyes, and fetter'd ſend them
Into the common priſon, there to grind
Among the ſlaves and aſſes, their *comrades*,
As good for nothing elſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

A footman, being recommended to a deſtitute but *comrade* to tell him truly what he would eat.
Swift.

CON. A Latin inſeparable prepoſition, which, at the beginning of words, ſignifies union or aſſociation: as *concatenate*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together.

CON. [abbreviated from *contra*, againſt, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative ſide of a queſtion; as, the *pros* and *cons*.

To CON. *v. a.* [connan, Sax. to know; as, in *Chaucer*, *Old women conuen much thing*; that is, Old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know.

Of muſes, Hobbinol, I *conne* no ſkill
Enough to me to paint out my unſkill.
Spenſer's Paſtorals

2. To ſtudy; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in uſe, except in ludicrous language.

Pretty anſwers! have you not been acquainted with goldſmiths wives, and *conn'd* them out of rings? *Shakſpeare.*

Here are your parts; and I am to intreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night.
Shakeſpeare's Midſummer Night's Dream.

Our underſtanding cannot in this body arrive ſo clearly to the knowledge of God, and things inviſible, as by orderly *conning* over the viſible and inferiour creatures. *Milton.*

Shew it him written; and, having the other alſo written in the paper, ſhew him that, after he has *conned* the firſt, and require it of him.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,
Are ſuch as you have whilom *conn'd*. *Prior.*

All this while John had *conned* over ſuch a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To

3. *To* CON *thanks*; an old expreſſion for *to thank*. It is the ſame with *ſçavoir gré*.

I *con* him no thanks for 't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half conſiſteth of one *concamerated* bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Grew's Muſeum.*

CONCAMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concamerate*.] Arch; vault.

What a romance is the ſtory of thoſe impoſſible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of ſolid orbs! *Glanville's Sceſſis.*

To CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a ſucceſſive order.

CONCATENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concatenate*.] A ſeries of links; an uninterrupted unvariable ſucceſſion.

The ſtoick affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of cauſes, reaching to the cleareſt acts of man's will. *South.*

CONCAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *concave*.] The act of making concave.

CONCA'VE. *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner ſurface of an eggſhell, the inner curve of an arch: oppoſed to *convex*.

There grew in my garret ſome hollow, incloſed under the roof, like a great half globe. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Hollow.

[illegible] made an univerſal ſhout,
[illegible] concave and echo bounds,
[illegible] of your loves,
Make [illegible] ſhouts. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*
[illegible] ſeverity in love, I do think him as [illegible] a wooing, or a worm in cheeſe. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

CONCA'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *concave*.] Hollowneſs. *Dict.*

CONCA'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *concave*.] Internal ſurface of a hollow ſpherical or ſpheroidical body.

Pores that contain ſtones of white marble ſhould not be coloured in their *concavity* too black. *Wotton.*

They have taken the impreſſes of theſe ſhells with that exquiſite nicety, that no metal, when melted and caſt in a mould, can ever poſſibly repreſent the *concavity* of that mould with greater exactneſs than theſe ſtones do the *concavities* of the ſhells, wherein they were moulded. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Concave or hollow on both ſides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex*.] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured another *concave-convex* plate of glaſs, ground on both ſides to the ſame ſphere with the former plate. *Newton.*

A *concavo-convex* pentangular plate, part of a ſhell that belongs to the entrochus. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CONCA'VOUS. *adj.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Concave; hollow without angles.

CONCA'VOUSLY. *adv.* [from *concavous*.] With hollowneſs; in ſuch a manner as diſcovers the internal ſurface of a hollow ſphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavouſly* inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To CONCE'AL. *v. a.* [*celo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep ſecret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft finds med'cine, who his grief imparts;
But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *Fairy Q.*

Come, Catesby, thou art ſworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As cloſely to *conceal* what we impart.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

Ulyſſes himſelf adds, he was the moſt eloquent and the moſt ſilent of men: he knew that a word ſpoke never wrought ſo much good as a word *concealed*. *Broome.*

There is but one way I know of converſing ſafely with all men, that is, not by *concealing* what we ſay or do, but by ſaying or doing nothing that deſerves to be *concealed*. *Pope.*

CONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [from *conceal*.] Capable of being concealed; poſſible to be kept ſecret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and preſuming to put off the ſearcher of hearts, he denied the omniſciency of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONCE'ALEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conceal*.] The ſtate of being concealed; privacy; obſcurity. *Dict.*

CONCE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *conceal*.] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty. *Clarendon.*

CONCE'ALMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *conceal*.]

1. The act of hiding; ſecrecy.

She never told her love;
But let *concealment* like a worm i' th' bud,
Feed on her damaſk cheek. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In ſtrange *concealments*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

I ſhew ſuch ſentiments, yet this *concealment* does rather proceed from the fear of man than of any Being above. *Glanville.*

2. The ſtate of being hid; privacy; deliteſcence.

A perſon of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as ſolicitous for the *concealment* as the performance of illuſtrious actions. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. Hiding-place; retreat; cover; ſhelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the moſt effectual *concealment* of a wicked deſign, ſuppoſes mankind ſatisfied that nothing but what is juſt is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers.*

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its inſects, and its moſs their neſts. *Thomſon.*

To CONCE'DE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to let paſs undiſputed.

By expurgatory animadverſions we might ſtrike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a *conceded* liſt, we might with more ſafety attempt their reaſons. *Brown.*

This muſt not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

The atheiſt, if you *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth preſume himſelf ſafe and invulnerable. *Bentley.*

CONCE'IT *n. ſ.* [*concept*, French; *conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very ſhepherds have their fancies lifted to ſo high *conceits*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names, and imitate their cunning. *Sidney.*

Impoſſible it was, that ever their will ſhould change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without ſome object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hooker.*

His grace looks cheerfully and ſmooth this morning:
There 's ſome *conceit*, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with ſuch ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of ſomewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Underſtanding; readineſs of apprehenſion.

How often, alas! did her eyes ſay unto me, that they loved! and yet I, not looking for ſuch a matter, had not my *conceit* open to underſtand them. *Sidney.*

The firſt kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatſoever is good or evil, is notwithſtanding more ſecret than that it can be diſcerned by every man's preſent *conceit*, without ſome deeper diſcourſe and judgment. *Hooker.*

I ſhall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment, and ſhall be admired. *Wiſdom*, viii. 11.

3. Opinion, generally in a ſenſe of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantaſtical notion.

I know not how *conceit* may rob
The treaſury of life, when life itſelf
Yields to the theft. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Strong *conceit*, like a new principle, carries all eaſily with it, when yet above common ſenſe. *Locke.*

Malbranch has an old *conceit*,
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *Prior.*

4. Opinion, in a neutral ſenſe.

Seeſt thou a man wiſe in his own *conceit*? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Proverbs*, xxvi. 12.

I ſhall not fail t' approve the fair *conceit*
The king hath of you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

5. Pleaſant fancy; gaiety of imagination; acuteneſs.

His wit is as thick as Tewkſbury muſtard: there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a malet. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit*. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Sentiment, as diſtinguiſhed from imagery.

Some to *conceit* alone their work confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts ſtruck out at every line. *Pope.*

7. Fondneſs; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little ſtudying in learning, and great *conceit* of himſelf, he has loſt his religion; may he find it again by harder ſtudy, under humbler truth. *Bentley.*

8. *Out of* CONCEIT *with*. No longer fond of.

Not that I dare aſſume to myſelf to have put him *out of conceit with* it, by having convinced him of the fantaſticalneſs of it. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

What hath chiefly put me *out of conceit with* this moving manner, is the frequent diſappointment. *Swift.*

To CONCE'IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you muſt *conceit* me,
Either a coward, or a flatterer. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cauſe which they *conceited* to be for the liberty of the ſubject. *Bacon.*

He *conceits* himſelf to be ſtruck at, when he is not ſo much as thought of. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſtrong, by *conceiting* themſelves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and conſequently as uſeleſs, as if they really were ſo. *South's Sermons.*

CONCE'ITED. *particip. adj.* [from *conceit*.]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body, pleaſantly *conceited*, and ſharp of wit. *Knolles.*

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; affected; fantastical.

There is another extreme in obscure writers, which some empty *conceited* heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of sense. *Felton on the Classicks.*

If you think me too *conceited*,
Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift.*

What you write of me, would make me more *conceited* than what I scribble myself. *Pope.*

3. With *of* before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a several way, impotently *conceited of* his own model and his own materials. *Dryden.*

If we consider how vitious and corrupt the Athenians were, how *conceited of* their own wit, science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

CONCE'ITEDLY. *adv.* [from *conceited.*] Fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her, and be assign'd
By you fit place for every flower and jewel:
Make her for love fit fuel. *Donne.*

CONCE'ITEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *conceited.*] Pride; opinionativeness; fondness of himself.

When men think none worthy esteem, but such as claim under their own pretences, partiality and *conceitedness* make them give the pre-eminence. *Collier on Pride.*

CONCE'ITLESS. *adj.* [from *conceit.*] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehension.

Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,
To be seduced by thy flattery. *Shakesp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

CONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* [from *conceive.*]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power, with the same quickness, without other instrument, the works of nature would be too much subject to art. *Wilkins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air, in the Northern climes, is as *conceivable* as this strange union. *Glanvill's Scepsis.*

It is not *conceivable*, that it should be indeed that very person, whose shape and voice it assumed. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

CONCE'IVABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conceivable.*] The quality of being conceivable. *Dict.*

CONCE'IVABLY. *adv.* [from *conceivable.*] In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

To CONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr. *concipere*, Lat.]

1. To admit into the womb; to form in the womb.

I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother *conceive* me. *Psalm* li. 5.

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you. *Jeremiah.*

This man *conceived* the duke's death; but what was the motive of that felonious conception, is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

3. To comprehend; to understand: as, *he conceives the whole system.*

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
Conceive, and fare thee well. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you *conceive* my gentlemen with Sir John, you will hardly [illegible] him to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

To CONCE'IVE. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons
Hardly *conceive* of me: let it be nois'd,
That, through our intercession, this revokement
[illegible] *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

O what avails me now that honour high,
To have *conceiv'd* of God! or that salute,
Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest! *Milt.*

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive* of things completely in all their parts; *conceive* of things comprehensively in all their properties and relations; *conceive* of things extensively in all their kinds; *conceive* of things orderly, or in a proper method. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks should *conceive* when they came to drink. *Genesis*

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, possess'd
Conceiving as she slept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome.
Addison.

CONCE'IVER. *n. s.* [from *conceive.*] One that understands or apprehends.

Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONCE'NT. *n. s.* [*concentus*, Latin.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of sound.

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to *concent* of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the ante-number than to the entire number. *Bacon.*

2. Consistency.

Reason borrowed from nature and the schoolmen, as subservient mediums, carry a musick and *concent* to that which God hath said in his word. *Dr. Maine.*

'Tis in *concert* to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinsick worth, to accompany one state more than another. *Atterbury.*

To CONCE'NTRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre: contrary to *expand* or *dilate.*

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength, will coagulate the serum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONCENTRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *concentrate.*] Collection into a narrow space round the centre; compression into a narrow compass.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, must be shadowed in a circular manner. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Latin.] To tend to one common centre; to have the same centre with something else.

The bricks having first been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the sides afterward join so closely, and the points *concentre* so exactly, that the pillars appear one entire piece. *Wotton.*

All their acts like so many lines drawn from several objects, that some way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Hale.*

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. a.* To direct or contract towards one centre.

The having a part less to animate, will serve to *concentre* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest. *Decay of Piety.*

In their *concentring* all their precious beams
Of sacred influence! *Milt.*

CONCE'NTRICAL. } *adj.* [*concentricus*,
CONCE'NTRICK. } Lat.] Having one common centre.

If, as in water stirr'd, more circles be
Produc'd by one, love such additions take;
Those, like so many spheres, but one heav'n make;
For they are all *concentrick* unto thee. *Donne.*

Any substance, pitched steddy upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, also describes a circle *concentrick* to the axis. *Muxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

If the crystalline humour had been *concentrical* to the sclerodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. *Ray on the Creat.*

If a stone be thrown into stagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue some time to arise in the place where the stone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the surface of the water to great distances. *Newton's Opticks.*

The manner of its concretion is by *concentrical* rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbs about the sun, or other central body, could in no wise be attained without the power of the Divine arm. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCE'PTACLE. *n. s.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel.

There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect such a deluge. *Woodward's Natural History, Preface.*

CONCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [from *concipio*, *conceptum*, Lat.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in his works. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*conceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow by thy *conception*, in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children. *Genesis*, iii. 16.

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply
By thy *conception*; child on thou shot bring
In sorrow forth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,
And, at that instant, like a babe sprung up. *Shak.*

Our own productions, flatter us: it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception.* *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As *conceptions* are the images of resemblances of things to the mind without itself, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or resemblances of those *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converse with. *South's Sermons.*

Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired *conceptions*, were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination. *South's Sermons.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpose.

Thou but remember'st me of my own *conception*. I have perceived a most faint neglect of late; which have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

Please your highness, note
His dangerous *conception* in this point:
Not friended by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakspeare Henry* VIII.

5. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as if beasts conceiv'd what reason were,
And that *conception* should distinctly show
They should the name of reasonable bear;
For, without reason, none could reason know.
Davies.

6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought.

He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almost always forced and affected, is full of *conceptions*, points

of epigram, and wittieisms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroick verse, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

CONCE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,
Enfear thy fertile and *conceptious* womb;
Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man.
Shakespeare's Timon.

CONCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Latin.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts excerd in heat, by the coldness of this simple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To CONCE'RN. *v. a.* [*concerner*, French; *concerno*, low Latin.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the scripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can assure us?
Hooker.

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of *concerns* him. *Shakespeare.*

Gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd; those chiefly which *concern*
Just Abraham, and his seed. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke.*

2. To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not
The cause were known to them it most *concerns*.
Shakespeare.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison on the War.*

It much *concerns* them not to suffer the king to establish his authority on this side. *Addison on Italy.*

The more the authority of any station in society is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happiness that it be committed to men fearing God.
Rogers's Sermons.

3. To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young negroe who was sick of the small pox: I found by enquiry, at a person's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitish specks behind them. *Boyle on Colours.*

Above the rest two goddesses appear,
Concern'd for each; here Venus, Juno there.
Dryden's Æneid.

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the spoilers of religious persons and places.
South's Sermons.

Whatever past actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that present self by consciousness, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done. *Locke.*

They think themselves out of the reach of providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favour. *Rogers.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Derham.*

5. *To concern himself.* To intermeddle; to be busy.

Being a layman, I ought not to have *concerned myself* with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

CONCE'RN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; affair: considered as relating to some one.

Let early care thy main *concerns* secure,
Things of less moment may delays endure.
Denham.

This manner of exposing the private *concerns* of families, and sacrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those licentious practices, which might well deserve the animadversion of our government. *Addis. Freeholder.*

A Heathen emperor said, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themselves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careless and superficial manner. *Rogers.*

2. Interest; engagement.

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give;
'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live.
Dryden.

When we speak of the conflagration of the world, these have no *concern* in the question.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

3. Importance; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,
Explain'd by unaffected eloquence. *Roscommon.*

The mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that variety of objects; she cannot apply herself to those things which are of the utmost *concern* to her. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Passion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your souls divide?
Your honour gave us what your love denied. *Dryd.*

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,
And gentle wishes, follow me to battle.
Addison's Cato.

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed: where the plough has no work, one family can do the business of fifty. *Swift.*

CONCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* [from *concern.*] With affection; with interest.

They had more positively and *concernedly* wedded his cause, than they were before understood to have done. *Clarendon.*

CONCE'RNING. *prep.* [from *concern*: this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a preposition.] Relating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more subject to errour, than the true judgment *concerning* the power and forces of an estate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourse than to nature, as may appear by a discourse *concerning* this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonstrate that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet, upon testimony, I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotson, Preface.*

CONCE'RNMENT. *n. s.* [from *concern.*]

1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I desist
Henceforth, nor too much disapprove my own.
Milton's Agonistes.

This shews how useful you have been,
To bring the king's *concernments* in. *Hudibras.*

Yet when we're sick, the doctor's fetcht in haste,
Leaving our great *concernment* to the last. *Denham.*

When my *concernment* takes up no more room or compass than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe and to exist, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

He that is wise in the affairs and *concernments* of other men, but careless and negligent of his own, that man may be said to be busy, but he is not wise. *Tillotson.*

Our spiritual interests, and the great *concernments* of a future state, would doubtless recur often.
Atterbury.

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments*.
Watts on the Mind.

2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports
No less than the king's life and honour.
Denham's Sophy.

He justly feared a peace with me would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

3. Intercourse; business.

The great *concernment* of men is with men amongst another.

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great *concernment* to mankind.

5. Interposition; regard; meddling.

He married his daughter to the earl, without any other application of her father, *of concernment* to it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

6. Passion; emotion of mind.

While they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifest in their resentment.

If it carry with it the notion of something extraordinary, if apprehension and *concernment* company it, the idea is likely to sink the deeper.

To CONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*concerter*, French, from *concertare*, Latin, to prepare themselves for some publick exhibition, performance, by private encounters among themselves.]

1. To settle any thing in private by mutual communication.

2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust.

Mark how, already, in his working brain
He forms the well-*concerted* scheme of mischief.

CONCE'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of designs; establishment of measures among those who are engaged in the same affair.

All those discontents, how ruinous soever, arisen from the want of a due communication or *concert*.

2. A symphony; many performers playing to the same tune.

CONCERTA'TION. *n. s.* [*concertatio*, Latin.] Strife; contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Latin.] Contentious; quarrelsome; recriminating.

CONCE'SSION. *n. s.* [*concessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I still counted myself undiminished by my royal *concessions*, if by them I might gain the love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes satisfied by such compliances, without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small concessions.

CONCI'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *concession*.] Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *concessive*.] By way of concession; as, yielding; not controverting by assumption.

Some have written rhetorically and *simply*, not controverting, but assuming the question, which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CONCH. *n. s.* [*concha*, Latin.] A shell; a sea-shell.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells:
Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew,
And all the sparkling stones of various hue.
Dryden's Fables.

CO'NCHOID. *n. s.* The name of a curve.

CONCI'LIAR. *adj.* [*concilium*, Latin.] Relating to a council.

Having been framed by men of primitive simplicity, in free and *conciliar* debates, without any ambitious regards. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

To CONCI'LIATE. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] To gain; to procure good will; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philtre, or plants that *conciliate* affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONCILIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *conciliate.*] The act of gaining or reconciling. *Dict.*

CONCILIA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *conciliate.*] One that makes peace between others.

CONCI'LIATORY. *adj.* [from *conciliate.*] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

CONCI'NNITY. *n. f.* [from *concinnitas*, Lat.] Decency; fitneſs.

CONCI'NNOUS. *adj.* [*concinnus*, Latin.] Becoming; pleaſant; agreeable.

CO'NCIONATORY. *adj.* [*concionatorius*, *concio*, Latin.] Uſed at preachings or publick aſſemblies.

Their comelineſs unbeguiled the vulgar of the old opinion the loyaliſts had formerly infuſed into them by their *concionatory* invectives. *Howel.*

CONCI'SE. *adj.* [*conciſus*, cut, Latin.] Brief; ſhort; broken into ſhort periods.

The *conciſe* ſtile, which expreſſeth not enough, but leaves ſomewhat to be underſtood. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

Where the author is obſcure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and *conciſe*, amplify a little, and ſet his notions in a fairer view. *Watts on the Mind.*

CONCI'SELY. *adv.* [from *conciſe.*] Briefly; ſhortly; in few words; in ſhort ſentences.

Ulyſſes here ſpeaks very *conciſely*, and he may ſeem to break abruptly into the ſubject. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

CONCI'SENESS *n. f.* [from *conciſe.*] Brevity; ſhortneſs.

Giving more ſcope to Mezentius and Laufus, that verſion, which has more of the majeſty of Virgil, has leſs of his *conciſeneſs*. *Dryden.*

CONCI'SION *n. f.* [*conciſum*, Latin.] Cutting off; exciſion; deſtruction.

CONCITA'TION. *n. f.* [*concitatio*, Latin.] The act of ſtirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the ſoul; whereas the deceiving ſpirit, by *concitation* of humours, produces counterfeit phantaſmes. *Brown.*

CONCLAMA'TION. *n. f.* [*conclamatio*, Lat.] An outcry or ſhout of many together. *Dict.*

CO'NCLAVE. *n. f.* [*conclave*, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.
2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or, the aſſembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy *conclave* for their loves;
They've ſent me ſuch a man I would have wiſh'd for. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was ſaid of a cardinal, by reaſon of his apparent likelihood to ſtep into St. Peter's chair, that he ſaw *conclaves* he went in pope, and came out again cardinal. *South's Sermons.*

3. A cloſe aſſembly.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Juno in the ſhining ſenate ſits. *Garth.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Latin.]

1. To ſhut.

The very perſon of Chriſt, therefore, for ever and ever ſelf-ſame, was only, touching bodily ſubſtance, *concluded* within the grave. *Hooker.*

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. *Romans*, xi. 32.

3. To collect by ſyllogiſm.

The propoſitions are promiſcuouſly adminiſtered in this way, ſo that no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any perſon, by any thing that befals him. *Tillotſon.*

4. To decide; to determine: that is, to *ſhut* or *cloſe* the diſpute.

Youth, ere it ſees the world, here ſtudies reſt;
And age, returning thence, *concludes* it beſt. *Dryd.*
But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* bleſt before he die. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

5. To end; to finiſh.

Is it concluded he ſhall be protector?
It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet;
But ſo it muſt be, if the king miſcarry.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

I will *conclude* this part with the ſpeech of a counſellor of ſtate. *Bacon.*

Theſe are my theme, and how the war began,
And how *concluded* by the godlike man.
Dryden's Æneid.

6. To oblige, as by the final determination.

The king would never endure that the baſe multitude ſhould fruſtrate the authority of the parliament, wherein their votes and conſents were *concluded*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they muſt be *concluded* by it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He never refuſed to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally ſummoned. *Atterbury.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the laſt act of ratiocination; to collect the conſequence; to determine.

For why ſhould we the buſy ſoul believe,
When boldly ſhe *concludes* of that and this;
When of herſelf ſhe can no judgment give,
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what ſhe is?
Davies.

The blind man's relations import no neceſſity of *concluding*, that though black was the roughneſt of colours, therefore white ſhould be the ſmootheſt. *Boyle on Colours.*

There is ſomething infamous in the very attempt: the world will *conclude* I had a guilty conſcience. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. To ſettle opinion.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's inſtability as our author has done, becauſe, in a ſingle notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had ſome doubtings? *Atterbury.*

I queſtion not but your tranſlation will do honour to our country; for I *conclude* of it already from thoſe performances. *Addiſon to Pope.*

3. Finally to determine.

They humbly ſue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace *concluded* of
Between the realms of England and of France.
Shakeſpeare.

4. To end.

And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's aſſurance, and a train of lyes,
That, made in luſt, *conclude* in perjuries.
Dryden's Fables.

We'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice *concluding* bout. *King.*

CONCLU'DENCY. *n. f.* [from *concludent.*] Conſequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reaſon.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them, ends in deciſion. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT. *adj.* [from *conclude.*] Deciſive; ending in juſt and undeniable conſequences.

Though theſe kind of arguments may ſeem more obſcure, yet, upon a due conſideration of them, they are highly conſequential and *concludent* to my purpoſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCLU'DINGLY. *adv.* [from *conclude.*] With uncontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with, repugnant to what you were formerly embued with, be *concludingly* demonſtrated or not. *Digby.*

CONCLU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *conclude.*] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly *concluſible* from God's preſcience, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it at all. *Hammond.*

CONCLU'SION. *n. f.* [from *conclude.*]

1. Determination; final deciſion.

Ways of peaceable *concluſion* there are but theſe two certain; the one a ſelf-ſufficient of judicial deciſion, given by authority thereto appointed within ourſelves; the other, like kind of ſentence given by a more univerſal authority. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propoſitions premiſed; the conſequence.

The *concluſion* of experience, from the time paſt to the time preſent, will not be ſound and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds,
Out of their match a true *concluſion* brings. *Davies.*
Then doth the wit
Build falſe *concluſions* on thoſe idle grounds;
Then doth it fly the good, and ill purſue. *Davies.*
I only deal by rules of art,
Such as are lawful, and judge by
Concluſions of aſtrology. *Hudibras.*

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a *concluſion* different from themſelves. *Tillotſon.*

He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the *concluſion*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. The cloſe; the laſt reſult of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the *concluſion* of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Eccleſ.* xii. 13.

I have been reaſoning, and in *concluſion* have thought it beſt to return to what fortune hath made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments; experiment.

Her phyſician tells me,
She has purſued *concluſions* infinite
Of eaſy ways to die. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

We practiſe likewiſe all *concluſions* of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. The end; the laſt part.

I can ſpeak no longer, yet I will ſtrain myſelf to breathe out this one invocation, which ſhall be my *concluſion*. *Howel.*

6. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify ſilence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes
And ſtill *concluſion*, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *conclude.*]

1. Deciſive; giving the laſt determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houſes were not by any law or reaſon *concluſive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The laſt dictate of the underſtanding is not always abſolute in itſelf, nor *concluſive* to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external neceſſity. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

They have ſecret reaſons for what they ſeem to do, which, whatever they are, they muſt be equally *concluſive* for us as they were for them. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly conſequential.

Thoſe that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of ſyllogiſm, cannot know whether they are made in right and *concluſive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *concluſive.*] Deciſively; with final determination.

This I ſpeak only to deſire Eupolis not to ſpeak peremptorily, or *concluſively*, touching the point of poſſibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *concluſive.*] Power of determining the opinion; regular conſequence.

Con-

Consideration of things to be known, of their several weights, *conclusiveness*, or evidence.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

To CONCOA'GULATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The saline parts of those, upon their solution by the rain, may work upon those other substances, formerly *coagulated* with them.
Boyle's Experiments.

They do but coagulate themselves without *coagulating* with them any water.
Boyle's History of Firmness.

CONCOAGULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *concoagulate*.] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCO'CT. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Latin.]

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether it can *concoct* them.
Bacon.

Assuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, prosperous or adverse.
Hayward.

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play.
Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

The notions and sentiments of others judgment, as well as of our own memory, makes our property: it does, as it were, *concoct* our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves.
Watts on the Mind.

2. To purify or sublime by heat; to heighten to perfection.

The small close-lurking minister of fate,
Whose high *concocted* venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts.
Thomson's Summer.

3. To ripen.

The root which continueth ever in the earth, is still *concocted* by the earth; and fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting*, whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month.
Bacon.

CONCO'CTION. *n. s.* [from *concoct*.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing towards purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation.
Bacon's Natural History.

The constantest notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that action or process.
Bacon's Natural History.

He, though he knew not which foul spake,
Because both meant, both spake the same,
Might thence a new *concoction* take,
And part far purer than he came.
Donne.

CONCO'LOUR. *adj.* [*concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour; without variety.

In *concolour* animals, and such as are confined unto the same colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a crow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty.
Brown.

CONCO'MITANCE. } *n. s.* [from *concomitor*, Lat.] Subsistence
CONCO'MITANCY. } together with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other; so the nostrils are useful for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling.
Brown.

To argue from a *concomitancy* to a causality, is not infallibly conclusive.
Glanville's Scepsis.

CONCO'MITANT. *adj.* [*concomitans*, Latin.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not causative or consequential.

The spirit then furthereth the expansion or dilatation of bodies, and is ever *concomitant* with porosity and dryness.
Bacon.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure; and that in several objects, to several degrees.
Locke.

CONCO'MITANT. *n. s.* Companion; person or thing collaterally connected.

These effects are, from the local motion of the air, a *concomitant* of the sound, and not from the sound.
Bacon.

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his hair apparent and only son, in a journey of much adventure.
Wotton.

In consumptions, the preternatural *concoction* of an universal heat of the body, a torminous diarrhœa, and hot distillations, have all a corrosive quality.
Harvey on Consumptions.

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedness, or want of compassion.
South's Serm.

Horrour stalks around,
Wild staring, and his taciturn *concomitant*
Despair, of abject look.
Philips.

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness, as satires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph.
Addison.

And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy *concomitant* of claret!
Prior.

Where antecedents, *concomitants* and consequents, causes and effects, signs and things signified, subjects and adjuncts, are necessarily connected with each other, we may infer.
Watts.

CONCO'MITANTLY. *adv.* [from *concomitant*.] In company with others.
Dict.

To CONCO'MITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy.
Harvey on Consumptions.

CO'NCORD. *n. s.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between persons or things; suitableness of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindness.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell,
Uproar the universal peace.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial?
2 *Cor.* vi. 15.

One shall rise
Of proud ambitious heart, who not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren, and quite dispossess
Concord and law of nature from the earth.
Milton.

Unsafe within the wind
Of such commotion; such as, to set forth
Great things by small, if, nature's *concord* broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung.
Milton.

Kind *concord*, heavenly born! whose blissful reign
Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain;
Soul of the world!
Tickel.

2. A compact.

It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king.
Davies on Ireland.

3. Harmony; consent of sounds.

The man who hath not musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons.
Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another, distinct from regimen.

Have those who have writ about declensions, *concords*, and syntaxes, lost their labour?
Locke.

CONCO'RDANCE. *n. s.* [*concordantia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement.

2. A book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how you are to rate the city out of a *concordance*.
South's Sermons, Dedication.

Some of you turn over a *concordance*, and finding the principal word, introduce as much of the verse as will serve your turn.
Swift.

An old *concordance* bound long since.
Swift.

3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in speech. It is not now in use in this sense.

After the three *concordances* learned, let the master read unto him the epistles of Cicero.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.

CONCO'RDANT. *adj.* [*concordans*, Latin.] Agreeable; agreeing; correspondent; harmonious.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CONCO'RDATE. *n. s.* [*concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Lat.] A compact; a convention.

How comes he to number the want of synods in the Gallican church among the grievances of the *concordate*, and as a mark of their slavery, since he reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to be useless and dangerous?
Swift.

CONCO'RPORAL. *adj.* [from *concorporate*, Latin, to incorporate.] Of the same body.
Dict.

To CONCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus*.] To unite in one mass or substance.

When we *concorporate* the sign with the signification, we conjoin the word with the spirit.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

To CONCO'RPORATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *corpus*.] To unite into one body.

Thus we chastise the god of wine
With water that is feminine,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so *concorporate*.
Cleaveland.

CONCORPORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *concorporate*.] Union in one mass; intimate mixture.
Dict.

CO'NCOURSE. *n. s.* [*concursus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many persons or things to one place.

Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The *concourse* of all good men, strike thee nothing?
Ben Jonson.

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter.
Hale's Orig. of Mankind.

Vain is his force, and vainer is his skill,
With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill.
Dryden's Fables.

2. The persons assembled.

The prince with wonder heard; from every part,
The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower, so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making with the lower glass an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the *concourse* of the glasses, and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, till it arrives at that *concourse* of the glasses.
Newton.

CONCREMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together.
Dict.

CONCRE'MENT. *n. s.* [from *concretus*, Latin.] The mass formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a soft loose consistency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Concre'scence. *n. s.* [from *concresco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other substance should thence take *concrescence*, hath not been taught. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

To Concre'te. *v. n.* [*concresco*, Latin.] To coalesce into one mass; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus *concreting* with the crystalline, is equally diffused throughout the body of it. *Woodward.*

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the salt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor at equal distances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of some who died of the plague could not be made to *concrete*, by reason of the putrefaction begun. *Arbuthnot.*

To Concre'te. *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of scattered particles.

That there are in our inferiour world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all dispute: we see it in the meteors. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Co'ncrete. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface, of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Burnet.*

2. [In logick.] Not abstract: applied to a subject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby those *concrete* names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room; so that, for truth of speech, it skilleth not whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath saved it; or else that the son of man did create, and the son of God died to save, the world. *Hooker.*

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express, or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wise, mortal, living, dead: but these are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical sense; for a knave, a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concretes*, are substantives, as well as knavery, folly, and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. *Watts's Logick.*

Co'ncrete. *n. s.* A mass formed by concretion; or, union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Concre'tely. *adv.* [from *concrete*.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

Sin, considered not abstractedly for the mere act of iniquity, but *concretely*, with such a special circumstance of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

Concre'tness. *n. s.* [from *concrete*.] The state of being concrete; collection of fluids into a mass. *Dict.*

Concre'tion. *n. s.* [from *concrete*.]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants, upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some *concretion* of slime from the water, whence the fig-tree little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Co'ncretive, *adj.* [from *concrete*.] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto salinous spirit, or *concretive* juices. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Concre'ture. *n. s.* [from *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation.

Concu'binage. *n. s.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubinatus*, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens: *concubinage* was permitted. *Broome.*

Co'ncubine. *n. s.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a strumpet.

I know I am too mean to be your queen,
And yet too good to be your *concubine*.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

When his great friend was suitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his made the same suit, he granted it to her; and said, Such suits were to be granted to whores. *Bacon.*

He caused him to paint one of his *concubines*, Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection. *Dryden.*

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place
To mortal *concubines* of fresh embrace. *Granville.*

To Conculcate. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Latin.] To tread, or trample, under foot. *Dict.*

Conculca'tion. *n. s.* [*conculcatio*, Lat.] Trampling with the feet. *Dict.*

Concupi'scence. *n. s.* [*concupiscentia*, Latin.] Irregular desire; libidinous wish; lust; lechery.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin; and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation. *Hooker.*

In our faces the evident signs
Of foul *concupiscence*; whence evil store,
Even shame, the last of evils. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Nor can they say, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to *concupiscence* and sensual pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: it would discover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been overrun with recently invented vice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Concupi'scent. *adj.* [*concupiscens*, Latin.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body
To his *concupiscent* intemperate lust,
Release my brother! *Shakesp. Measure for Meas.*

Concupisce'ntial. *adj.* [from *concupiscent*.] Relating to concupiscence. *Dict.*

Concupi'scible. *adj.* [*concupiscibilis*, Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; desirous; inclining to the pursuit or attainment of any thing.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the *concupiscible* and irascible appetite. *South's Sermons.*

To Concur. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these must *concur*. *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had concurred in the same. *Swift's Last Will.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to *concur with* the heathens either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiss, or gen[illegible]ally in that they do without reason. *Hooker.*

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one contributes.

These affections were known to *concur to* the most desperate counsels. *Clarendon.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man *concur to* general use. *Pope.*

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater solemnity. *South.*

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Cheyne on the Spleen.*

Concu'rrence. } **Concu'rrency.** } *n. s.* [from *concur*.]

1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement; act of joining in any design, or measures.

Their *concurrence* in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same polity, is not strange. *Hooker, Preface.*

The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. *Clarendon.*

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an universal *concurrence* of nobles and people.
Swift on the Dissens. in Athens and Rome.

3. Combination of many agents or circumstances.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things. *Crashaw.*

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities of action. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Assistance; help.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

5. Joint right; equal claim.

A bishop might have officers, if there was a *concurrency* of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

Concu'rrent. *adj.* [from *concur*.]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Davies on Ireland.*

For, without the *concurrent* consent of all these three parts of the legislature, no such law is or can be made. *Hale.*

This sole vital faculty is not sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery, unless the animal faculty be *concurrent* with it, to supply the fibres with animal spirits. *Harvey.*

All combin'd
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;
And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire;
For still our kindred souls had one desire.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

Concu'rrent. *n. s.* [from *concur*.] That which concurs; a contributory cause.

To

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties.
Decay of Piety.

CONCU'SSION. *n. f.* [*concussio*, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking; agitation; tremefaction.
It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air; which may be from the *concussion* of the air.
Bacon's Natural History.
The strong *concussion* on the roaring tide
Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side.
Pope's Odyssey.

2. The state of being shaken.
There want not instances of such an universal *concussion* of the whole globe, as must needs imply an agitation of the whole abyss.
Woodward's Natural History.

CONCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [*concussus*, Lat.] Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDE'MN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Latin.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment: contrary to *absolve*.
My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale *condemns* me for a villain.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
Is he found guilty?——
——Yes, truly, is he, and *condemn'd* upon't.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
Considered as a judge, it *condemns* where it ought to absolve, and pronounces absolution where it ought to *condemn*.
Hales's Sermons.

2. It has *to* before the punishment.
The son of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him *to* death.
Matt. xx. 18.

3. To censure; to blame; to declare criminal: contrary to *approve*.
Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does *condemn*
Itself for being there?
Shakespeare's Macbeth.
The poet, who flourished in the scene, is *condemned* in the ruelle.
Dryden's Æneid, Pr face.
He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just as to *condemn* himself for it.
Locke.
They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than those who *condemn* it.
Spectator.

4. To fine.
And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and *condemned* the land in an hundred talents of silver.
2 *Chronicles.*

5. To shew guilt by contrast.
The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the ungodly which are living.
Wisdom, iv. 16.

CONDE'MNABLE. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Blameable; culpable.
He commands to defare the print of a cauldron in ashes, which strictly to observe, were *condemnable* superstition.
Brown.

CONDEMNA'TION. *n. f.* [*condemnatio*, Latin.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning; the state of being condemned.
There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them.
Romans, viii.

CONDE'MNATORY. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure.
He that passes the first *condemnatory* sentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all those disorders to which he gave rise.
Government of the Tongue.

CONDE'MNER. *n. f.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a censurer; a censor.
Some few are the only refusers and *condemners* of this catholick practice.
Taylor's Worthy Communi.

CONDE'NSABLE. *adj.* [from *condensible.*] That which is capable of condensation; that which can be drawn or compressed into a narrower compass.
This agent meets with resistance in the movable; and not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further, every resistance works something upon the mover to condense it.
Digby on the Soul.

To CO: DE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Latin.] To condense; to make thicker.

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE. *adj.* [*condensatus*, Latin.] Made thick; condensed; compressed into less space.
Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or *condensate*, most white, as it appeareth by the hail and snow.
Peacham.

CONDENSA'TION. *n. f.* [from *condensate.*] The act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty: opposite to *rarefaction*.
If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by *condensation*, may become earth; the same reason teacheth, that earth, rarefied, may become water.
Raleigh's History.
By water-glasses the account was not regular; for, from attenuation and *condensation*, the hours were shorter in hot weather than in cold.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.
The supply of its moisture is by rains and snow, and dews and *condensation* of vapours, and perhaps by subterraneous passages.
Bentley.

To CONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Latin.] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other; to inspissate: opposed to *rarefy*.
Moving in so high a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which, *condensed* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit.
King Charles.
Some lead their youth abroad, while some *condense*
Their liquid store, and some in cells dispense.
Dryden's Virgil.
Such dense and solid strata arrest the vapour at the surface of the earth, and collect and *condense* it there.
Woodward.

To CONDE'NSE. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.
The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does presently there *condense* into little stones.
Boyle's Scept. Chym.
All vapours, when they begin to *condense* and coalesce into small parcels, become first of that bigness whereby azure must be reflected, before they can constitute other colours.
Newton's Opticks.

CONDE'NSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense; condensated; close; massy; weighty.
They colour, shape, and size
Assume, as likest them best, *condense* or rare.
Milt.
They might be separated without consociating into the huge *condense* bodies of planets.
Bentley's Sermons.

CONDE'NSER. *n. f.* [from *condense.*] A strong metalline vessel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a syringe fastened thereto.
Quincy.

CONDE'NSITY. *n. f.* [from *condense.*] The state of being condensed; condensation; denseness; density.

CO'NDERS. *n. f.* [*conduire*, French.]
Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shole passeth, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fish cast in the water, than to those in the ships. These are likewise called *buers*, by likelihood of the French *buyer, exclamare*, and balkers.
Cowell.

To CONDESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*condescendre*, Fr. from *condescendo*, Latin.]

1. To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to sooth by familiarity.
This method carries a very humble and *condescending* air, when he that instructs seems to be the enquirer.
Watts.

2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require.
Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does *condescend*,
On these conditions, to become your friend.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.
He did not primarily intend to appoint this way, but *condescended* to it, as accommodate to their present state.
Tillotson.

3. To stoop; to bend; to yield; to submit; to become subject.
Can they think me so broken, so dismas'd,
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands?
Nor shall my resolution
Disarm itself, nor *condescend* to parly
With foolish hopes.
Denham's Sophy.

CONDESCE'NDENCE. *n. f.* [*condescendance*, French.] Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiours.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *condescending.*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.
We *condescendingly* made Luther's works umpires in the controversy.
Atterbury.

CONDESCE'NSION. *n. f.* [from *condescend.*] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.
It forbids pride, and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility, and modesty, and *condescension* to others.
Tillotson.
Courtesy and *condescension* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart; and allays that envy which always attends a high station.
Atterbury's Sermons.
Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shews such a dignity and *condescension* in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superiour nature.
Addison.

CONDESCE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *condescend.*] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms: not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDI'GN. *adj.* [*condignus*, Latin.] Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited: it is always used of something deserved by crimes.
Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them *condign* punishment.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.
Consider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condign* punishment, or he that hav saved him.
Atterbury.

CONDI'GNNESS. *n. f.* [from *condigny.*] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts.
Dict.

CONDI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *condign.*] Deservedly; according to merit.
Dict.

CO'NDIMENT. *n. f.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seasoning; sauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste.
As for radish and the like, they are for condiments, and not for nourishment.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.
Many things are swallowed by animals rather for condiment, gust, or medicament, than any substantial nutriment.
Brown.

CONDIVE, *v. n.*

CONDISCI'PULE. *n. s.* [*condiſcipulus*, Lat.] A ſchoolfellow.

To CONDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preſerve by ſalts or aromaticks.

Much after the ſame manner as the ſugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew's Muſæum.*

The moſt innocent of them are but like *condited* or pickled muſhrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmleſs, but can never do good. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CO'NDITEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *condite*.] A compoſition of conſerves, powders, and ſpices, in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

CONDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*condition*, Fr. *conditio*, Lat.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whoſe heat hath this *condition*,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood.
Shakeſpeare's King John.

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet ſmells, the element ſhews, to him as to me: all his ſenſes have but human *conditions*. *Shakeſpeare.*

It ſeemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unſeen to others. *Bacon.*

They will be able to conſerve their properties unchanged in paſſing through ſeveral mediums; which is another *condition* of the rays of light. *Newton's Opicks.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh moſt of his nature of the mother, beſides ſpeech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the *conditions* of their mothers. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The beſt and ſoundeſt of his time hath been but rank: now muſt we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted *conditions*, but the unruly waywardneſs that infirm and cholerick years bring with them. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moiſt, temperate, modeſt, honeſt, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving, and faithful; that is, giving theſe inclinations: and therefore thoſe ancient kings, beautified with theſe *conditions*, might be called thereafter Jupiter. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Socrates eſpouſed Xantippe only for her extreme ill *conditions*, above all of that ſex. *South.*

5. State; external circumſtances.

To us all,
That feel the bruiſes of the days before,
And ſuffer the *condition* of theſe times
To lay an heavy and unequal hand
Upon our humours. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

It was not agreeable unto the *condition* of Paraditſe, and ſtate of innocence. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Eſtimate the greatneſs of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the ſinner in, when God vouchſafes it to them. *South's Sermons.*

Did we perfectly know the ſtate of our own *condition*, and what was moſt proper for us, we might have reaſon to conclude our prayers not heard, if not anſwered. *Wake's Preparation.*

This is a principle adapted to every paſſion and faculty of our nature, to every ſtate and *condition* of our life. *Rogers.*

Some diſcarding people take the kingdom to be in a *condition* of encouraging ſo numerous a breed of ſervants. *Swift.*

Circumſtance, circumſtance, is not the thing; high or low in ſubject as in king.
Pope's Eſſay on Man.

[illegible]
In any *condition*,
A ſubject, I diſcarde. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

[illegible] met with many entertainments at the [illegible] gentlemen, which had been rarely practiſed till then by the perſons of the beſt *condition*. *Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

Condition!
What *condition* can a treaty find
I' th' part that is at mercy? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I yield upon *conditions*.—We give none
To traitors: ſtrike him down. *B. Jonſon's Catiline.*

He could not defend it above ten days, and muſt then ſubmit to the worſt *conditions* the rebels were like to grant to his perſon, and to his religion. *Clarendon.*

Many are apt to believe remiſſion of ſins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Taylor.*

Thoſe barb'rous pirates willingly receive
Conditions, ſuch as we are pleas'd to give. *Waller.*

Make our *conditions* with yon captive king.—
Secure me but my ſolitary cell;
'Tis all I aſk him. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are compriſed; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, ſeal me there
Your ſingle bond; and in a merry ſport,
If you repay me not on ſuch a day,
In ſuch a place, ſuch ſum or ſums as are
Expreſs'd in the *condition*, let the forfeit
Be nominated. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

To CONDI'TION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to ſtipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn ſhould put to death all his male children. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Small towns, which ſtand ſtiff till great ſhot
Enforce them, by war's law *condition* not. *Donne.*

'Tis one thing, I muſt confeſs, to *condition* for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis. *L'Eſtrange.*

CONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *condition*.]

1. By way of ſtipulation; not abſolute; made with limitations; granted on particular terms.

For the uſe we have his expreſs commandment, for the effect his *conditional* promiſe; ſo that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no aſſurance. *Hooker.*

Many ſcriptures, though as to their formal terms they are abſolute, yet as to their ſenſe they are *conditional*. *South.*

This ſtrict neceſſity they ſimple call;
Another ſort there is *conditional*. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. [In grammar and logick.] Expreſſing ſome condition or ſuppoſition.

CONDITIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conditional*.] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear propoſal of the promiſes may inſpirit our endeavours, ſo is the *conditionality* moſt efficacious to neceſſitate and engage them. *Decay of Piety.*

CONDI'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *conditional*.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain ſtipulations.

I here entail
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;
Conditionally, that here thou take an oath
To ceaſe this civil war. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

A falſe apprehenſion underſtands that poſitively, which was but *conditionally* expreſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We ſee large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices: conſcience ſhall have, according to its office, interpoſe and proteſt. *South.*

CONDI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy diſpenſe with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it, as a natural qualification for heaven. *Norris.*

To CONDI'TIONATE. *v. a.* [from *condition*.] To qualify; to regulate.

That ivy aſcleth but where it may be ſupported, we cannot aſcribe the cauſe unto any ſcience therein, which ſuſpends and *conditionates* its eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONDI'TIONATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Eſtabliſhed on certain terms or conditions.

That which is miſtaken to be particular and abſolute, duly underſtood, is general, but *conditionate*; and belongs to none who ſhall not perform the condition. *Hammond.*

CONDI'TIONED. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The deareſt friend to me, the kindeſt man,
The beſt *condition'd*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Lat.] To lament with thoſe that are in misfortune; to expreſs concern for the miſeries of others. It has *with* before the perſon for whoſe misfortune we profeſs grief. It is oppoſed to *congratulate*.

Your friends would have cauſe to rejoice, rather than *condole with* you. *Temple.*

I congratulate with the beaſts upon this honour done to their king; and muſt *condole with* us poor mortals, who are rendered incapable of paying our reſpects. *Addiſon.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampſon, to *condole* thy chance,
As theſe perhaps; yet with it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Why ſhould our poet petition Iſis for her ſafe delivery, and afterwards *condole* her miſcarriage? *Dryden.*

CONDO'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *condole*.] Grief; ſorrow; mourning.

To perſevere
In obſtinate *condolement*, is a courſe
Of impious ſtubbornneſs, unmanly grief.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.

CONDO'LENCE. *n. ſ.* [*condolance*, Fr.] The expreſſion of grief for the ſorrows of another; the civilities and meſſages of friends upon any loſs or misfortune.

The reader will excuſe this digreſſion, due by way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. *Arbuth.*

CONDO'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *condole*.] One that joins in lamentation for the misfortunes of another.

CONDONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving. *Dict.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to ſerve to ſome purpoſe: followed by *to*.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, ſeemeth to *conduce to* make it ſhine. *Bacon.*

The means and preparations that may *conduce unto* the enterprize. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to *conduce to* this end, or to contradict it. *Tillotſon.*

They may *conduce to* farther diſcoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany, in order to ſhew the way. In this ſenſe I have only found it in the following paſſage.

He was ſent to *conduce* hither the princeſs Henrietta Maria. *Wotton.*

CONDU-

CONDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [*conducibilis*, Latin.] Having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward: with *to*.

To bow the medium which is moſt propitious and *conducible*, is air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thoſe motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles* thereunto, are wiſely and admirably ordered and incorporated by the rector of all things. *Hale.*

None of theſe magnetical experiments are ſufficient for a perpetual motion, though that kind of qualities ſeem moſt *conducible* unto it. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reaſonable ſervice: all his laws are in themſelves *conducible* to the temporal intereſt of them that obſerve them. *Bentley.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conducible.*] The quality of contributing to any end. *Dict.*

CONDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *conduce.*] That which may contribute; having the power of forwarding or promoting: with *to*.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be repreſented as prejudicial to it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Thoſe proportions of the good things of this life, which are moſt conſiſtent with the intereſts of the ſoul, are alſo moſt *conducive to* our preſent felicity. *Rogers.*

CONDU'CIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conducive.*] The quality of conducing.

I mention ſome examples of the *conduciveneſs* of the ſmallneſs of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle.*

CO'NDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*conduit*, Fr. *con* and *ductus*, Lat.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, ſtir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without conſideration of the means. *Bacon.*

How void of reaſon are our hopes and fears!
What in the *conduct* of our life appears
So well deſign'd, ſo luckily begun,
But when we have our wiſh, we wiſh undone?
Dryden's Juvenal.

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.*

3. Convoy; eſcorte; guard.

His majeſty,
Tend'ring my perſon's ſafety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

I was aſhamed to aſk the king footmen and horſemen, and *conduct* for ſafeguard againſt our adverſaries. 1 *Eſdras.*

4. The act of convoying or guarding.

Some three or four of you,
Go, give him courteous *conduct* to this place.
Shakeſpeare.

5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or ſafety is aſſured.

6. Exact behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aſide, it is ſo low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of abſolute neceſſity for preſerving it. *Swift.*

To CONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany, in order to ſhew the way.

I ſhall ſtrait *conduct* you to a hill ſide, where I will point you out the right path. *Milton on Education.*

O may thy pow'r, propitious ſtill to me,
Conduct my ſteps to find the fatal tree,
In this deep foreſt! *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To uſher and to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our preſence. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Aſtanius bids them be *conducted* in. *Dryden's Aurid.*

3. To manage; as, *to* conduct *an affair.*

4. To head an army; to lead and order troops.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*conductitius*, Latin.] Hired; employed for wages.

The perſons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but intirely *conductitious*, and removable at pleaſure. *Ayliffe.*

CONDU'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *conduct.*]

1. A leader; one who ſhews another the way by accompanying him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill;
And zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryden.*

2. A chief; a general.

Who is *conductor* of his people?—
As 'tis ſaid, the baſtard ſon of Glo'ſter.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not intirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor* in both. *Addiſon.*

4. An inſtrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the ſtone. *Quincy.*

CONDU'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conduct.*] A woman that directs; directreſs.

CO'NDUIT. *n. ſ.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.

Water, in *conduit* pipes, can riſe no higher
Than the well head from whence it firſt doth ſpring. *Davies.*

This face of mine is hid
In ſap conſuming winter's drizzled ſnow,
And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shak.*

God is the fountain of honour; and the *conduit*, by which he conveys it to the ſons of men, are virtuous and generous practices. *South.*

Theſe organs are the nerves which are the *conduits* to convey them from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wiſe nature likewiſe, they ſuppoſe,
Has drawn two *conduits* down our noſe. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the *conduit* run nothing but claret wine. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

CONDUPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conduplicatio*, Latin.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONE. *n. ſ.* [κῶνος. Τὸ κῶνον βάσεις κύκλος ἐστί. *Ariſtotle.*] A ſolid body, of which the baſe is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CO'NEY. See CONY.

To CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk eaſily or careleſsly together; to chat; to prattle.

CONFABULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Eaſy converſation; cheerful and careleſs talk.

CONFA'BULATORY. *adj.* [from *confabulate.*] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARREA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. from *far*, corn.] The ſolemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreation* joined to the huſband. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CO'NFECT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into ſweetmeats; to preſerve with ſugar. It ſeems now corrupted into *comfit.*

CO'NFECT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſweetmeat.

At ſupper eat a pippin roaſted, and ſweetened with ſugar of roſes and carraway *confects.* *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CONFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*confectio*, Latin.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with ſugar; a ſweetmeat.

Haſt thou not learn'd me to preſerve? yea ſo,
That our great king himſelf doth woo me oft
For my *confections?* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

They have in Turky and the Eaſt certain *confections*, which they call ſervets, which are like to candied conſerves, and are made of ſugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He ſaw him devour fiſh and fleſh, ſwallow wines and ſpices, *confections* and fruits of numberleſs ſweets and flavours. *Addiſon.*

2. An aſſemblage of different ingredients; a compoſition; a mixture.

Of beſt things then, what world ſhall yield *confection*
To liken her? *Shakeſpeare.*

There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the ſeed. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

CONFE'CTIONARY. *n. ſ.* [from *confection.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats.

Myſelf,
Who had the world as my *confectionary*,
The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men
At duty, more than I could frame employments.
Shakeſpeare.

CONFE'CTIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *confection.*] One whoſe trade is to make confections or ſweetmeats.

Nature's *confectioner*, the bee,
Whoſe ſuckers are moſt alchimy,
The ſtill of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

Confectioners make much uſe of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*

CONFE'DERACY. *n. ſ.* [*confederation*, Fr. *fœdus*, Latin.] A league; a contract by which ſeveral perſons or bodies of men engage to ſupport each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors?
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

Judas ſent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them. 1 *Macc.* viii. 17.

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* againſt him, and I muſt endeavour to defend him. *Dryden.*

The friendſhips of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his diſtrict, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were *confederated* with Charles's enemy. *Knolles.*

With theſe the Piercies them *confederate*,
And as three heads conjoin in one intent. *Daniel.*

To CONFEDE'RATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by thoſe they covenant and *confederate.* *South.*

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the ſacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

CONFE'DERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in league.

For they have conſulted together with one conſent: they are *confederate* againſt thee. *Pſalm* lxxxiii. 5.

All the ſwords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

While the mind of man looketh upon ſecond cauſes deſcried, it may ſometimes reſt in them, and go no farther; but when it looketh up to

chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race *confederate* into crimes, that prove
Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove!
Pope's Statius.

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepeſt ſhare in the quarrel.
Swift.

CONFE'DERATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One who engages to ſupport another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more *confederates*, are in arms.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

We ſtill have freſh recruits in ſtore,
If our *confederates* can afford us more.
Dryden's Æneid.

CONFEDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*confederation*, French.] League; compact of mutual ſupport; alliance.

The three princes enter into ſome ſtrict league and *confederation* amongſt themſelves.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Nor can thoſe *confederations* or deſigns be durable, when ſubjects make bankrupt of their allegiance.
King Charles.

To CONFE'R. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, French.] To diſcourſe with another upon a ſtated ſubject; to ventilate any queſtion by oral diſcuſſion; to converſe ſolemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare ſentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an auricular aſſurance have your ſatisfaction.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confer* little, he had need have a preſent wit; and, if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to ſeem to know that he doth not.
Bacon.

When they had commanded them to go aſide out of the council, they *conferred* among themſelves.
Acts, iv. 15.

He was thought to *confer* with the Lord Colepeper upon the ſubject; but had ſome particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody.
Clarendon.

The Chriſtian princeſs in her tent *confers*
With fifty of your learn'd philoſophers;
Whom with ſuch eloquence ſhe does perſuade,
That they are captives to her reaſons made.
Dryden's Tyrannic Love.

To CONFE'R. *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by compariſon with other things of the ſame kind.

The words in the eighth verſe, *conferred* with the ſame words in the twentieth, make it manifeſt.
Raleigh.

If we *confer* theſe obſervations with others of the like nature, we may find cauſe to rectify the general opinion.
Boyle.

Pliny *conferring* his authors, and comparing their works together, found thoſe that went before tranſcribed by thoſe that followed.
Brown.

2. To give; to beſtow: with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Reſt to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*
On troubled minds.
Waller.

The *conferring* this honour *upon* him would increaſe the credit he had.
Clarendon.

Contempt to a king, *confers* no royal authority upon him.
South.

There is not the leaſt intimation in ſcripture of this privilege *conferred upon* the Roman church.
Tillotſon.

He *conferred* the benefits, and he receives thanks; the firſt goodneſs love, and the laſt ingratitude.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

3. To contribute; to conduce: with *to*.

The [illegible] and compactneſs of the parts reſting together, doth much *confer to* the ſtrength of the union.
Glanville.

CO'NFERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*conference*, French.]

1. The act of converſing on ſerious ſubjects; formal diſcourſe; oral diſcuſſion of any queſtion.

I ſhall grow ſkilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your ſervant.
Sidney.

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be inſtructors of others by *conference*; ſometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting.
Hooker.

What paſſion hangs theſe weights upon my tongue?
I cannot ſpeak to her; yet ſhe urg'd *conference*.
Shakeſpeare.

2. An appointed meeting for diſcuſſing ſome point by perſonal debate.

3. Compariſon; examination of different things by compariſon of each with other.

Our diligence muſt ſearch out all helps and furtherances, which ſcriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and obſervations, may afford.
Hooker.

The *conference* of theſe two places, containing ſo excellent a piece of learning as this, expreſſed by ſo worthy a wit as Tully's was, muſt needs bring on pleaſure to him that maketh true account of learning.
Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.

CONFE'RRER. *n. ſ.* [from *confer*.]

1. He that converſes.

2. He that beſtows.

To CONFE'SS. *v. a.* [*confeſſer*, Fr. *confiteor*, *confeſſum*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in ſome ſort *confeſs* it.——If it be *confeſſed*, it is not redreſſed.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

Human faults with human grief *confeſs*;
'Tis thou art chang'd.
Prior.

2. It has *of* before the thing confeſſed, when it is uſed reciprocally.

Confeſs thee freely *of* thy ſin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the ſtrong conception.
Shakeſpeare's Othello.

3. To diſcloſe the ſtate of the conſcience to the prieſt, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our ſin be only againſt God, yet to *confeſs* it to his miniſter may be of good uſe.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

4. It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confeſſing herſelf* to this celebrated father.
Addiſon's Spectator.

5. To hear the confeſſion of a penitent, as a prieſt.

6. To own; to avow; to profeſs; not to deny.

Whoſoever therefore ſhall *confeſs* me before men, him will I *confeſs* alſo before my Father which is in heaven; but whoſoever ſhall deny me before men, him will I alſo deny before my Father which is in heaven.
Matt. x. 32, 33.

7. To grant; not to diſpute.

If that the king
Have any way your good deſerts forgot,
Which he *confeſſeth* to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs.
Shakeſpeare.

They may have a clear view of good, great and *confeſſed* good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happineſs without it.
Locke.

8. To ſhew; to prove; to atteſt.

Tall thriving trees *confeſs'd* the fruitful mold;
The redd'ning apple ripens here to gold.
Pope's Odyſſey.

9. It is uſed in a looſe and unimportant ſenſe, by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of ſpeech.

I muſt *confeſs* I was moſt pleaſed with a beautiful proſpect, that none of them have mentioned.
Addiſon on Italy.

To CONFE'SS. *v. n.* To make confeſſion; to diſcloſe; to reveal: as, *he is gone to the prieſt to confeſs.*

CONFE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *confeſſed*.] Avowedly; indiſputably; undeniably.

Labour is *confeſſedly* a great part of the curſe, and threfore we wonder if men fly from it.
South.

Great geniuſes, like great miniſters, though they are *confeſſedly* the firſt in the commonwealth of letters, muſt be envied and calumniated.
Pope's Eſſay on Homer.

CONFE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *confeſs*.]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the diſcovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me firſt in this adventure of the Mexa, and defying the fury of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then asking his *confeſſion*, which is hard uſage.
Temple.

2. The act of diſburdening the conſcience to a prieſt.

You will have little opportunity to practiſe ſuch a *confeſſion*, and ſhould therefore ſupply the want of it by a due performance of it to God.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

3. Profeſſion; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witneſſed a good *confeſſion*?
1 Tim. vi. 13.

If there be one amongſt the fair'ſt of fair,
That lives his miſtreſs more than his *confeſſion*,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth
In other arms than hers, to him this challenge.
Shakeſpeare.

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprized.

CONFE'SSIONAL. *n. ſ.* [French.] The ſeat or box in which the confeſſor ſits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I ſaw a pulpit and a *confeſſional*, very finely carved with ſcripture hiſtories.
Addiſon on Italy.

CONFE'SSIONARY. *n. ſ.* [*confeſſionaire*, Fr.] The confeſſion-chair or ſeat, where the prieſt ſits to hear confeſſions.
Dict.

CONFE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*confeſſeur*, French.]

1. One who makes profeſſion of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion, is a martyr; he who ſuffers for it, is a confeſſor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is ſo orthodoxly ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without danger to our religion, which hath been ſealed with the blood of ſo many martyrs and *confeſſors*.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

Was not this an excellent *confeſſor* at leaſt, if not a martyr, in this caſe?
Nothing ſweet.

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or *confeſſor* lie concealed in the flouriſhing times of Chriſtianity.
Addiſon's Spectator.

It was the aſſurance of a reſurrection that gave patience to the *confeſſor*, and courage to the martyr.
Rogers.

2. He that hears confeſſions, and preſcribes rules and meaſures of penitence.

See that Claudio
Be executed by nine to-morrow morning:
Bring him his *confeſſor*, let him be prepar'd;
For that 's the utmoſt of his pilgrimage.
Shakeſp.

If you find any ſin that lie heavy upon you, diſburthen yourſelf of it into the boſom of your *confeſſor*, who ſtands between God and you to pray for you.

One muſt be truſted; and he thought her fit,
As paſſing prudent, and a parlous wit.
To this ſagacious *confeſſor* he went,
And told her.
Dryden's Wife of Bath.

3. He

3. He who confesses his crimes. *Dict.*

Confe'st. *adj.* [a poetical word for *confessed.*] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed; apparent.

But wherefore should I seek,
Since the perfidious author stands *confest*?
This villain has traduc'd me. *Rowe's Royal Conv.*

Confe'stly. *adv.* [from *confest.*] Undisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They address to that principle which is *confestly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

Confi'cient. *adj.* [*conficiens*, Lat.] That causes or procures; effective. *Dict.*

Co'nfidant. *n. s.* [*confident*, French.] A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confidant.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To CONFI'DE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Latin.] To trust in; to put trust in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide.* *Congreve.*

Co'nfidence. *n. s.* [*confidentia*, Latin.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South.*

2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security: opposed to *dejection* or *timidity.*

Alas, my lord,
Your wisdom is consum'd in *confidence*:
Do not go forth to day. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success. *Bac. Hen.* VII.

He had an ambition and vanity, and a *confidence* in himself, which sometimes intoxicated, and transported, and exposed him. *Clarendon.*

3. Vitious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies: opposed to *modesty.*

These fervent reprehenders of things established by publick authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their *confidence*, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors. *Hooker, Dedication.*

4. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God. 1 *John*, iii. 21.

Be merciful unto them which have not the *confidence* of good works. 2 *Esd.* viii. 36.

Just *confidence*, and native righteousness,
And honour. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. That which gives or causes confidence, boldness, or security.

Co'nfident. *adj.* [from *confide.*]

1. Assured beyond doubt.

He is so sure and *confident* of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

I am *confident*, that very much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a *confident* talker.

3. Secure of success; without fear of miscarriage.

Both valiant, as men despising death; both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome. *Sidney.*

Douglas and the Hotspur, both together,
Are *confident* against the world in arms.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Be not *confident* in a plain way. *Ecclus.* xxxii. 21.

People forget how little they know, when they grow *confident* upon any present state of things. *South.*

4. Without suspicion; trusting without limits.

He, true knight,
No lesser of her honour *confident*,
Than I did truly find her, stakes this ring.
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee.
Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

Co'nfident. *n. s.* [from *confido.*] One trusted with secrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his *confident*, he would have deceived me, he has said enough. *South.*

You love me for no other end,
But to become my *confident* and friend;
As such, I keep no secret from your sight.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Co'nfidently. *adv.* [from *confident.*]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.

We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too *confidently.* *Atterbury.*

2. With firm trust.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay
Your vows, but look, and *confidently* pay. *Dryden.*

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.

Many men least of all know what they themselves most *confidently* boast. *Ben Jonson.*

It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the observation of some of the best of them, delivered *confidently*, is, that a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; this is utterly untrue. *Bacon.*

Every fool may believe, and pronounce *confidently*; but wise men will conclude firmly. *South.*

Co'nfidentness. *n. s.* [from *confident.*] Favourable opinion of one's own powers; assurance. *Dict.*

Configura'tion. *n. s.* [*configuration*, French.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing *configuration* and agitation of their particles. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

No other account can be given of the different animal secretions, than the different *configuration* and action of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There is no plastick virtue concerned in shaping them, but the *configurations* of the particles whereof they consist. *Woodward.*

2. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets towards each other at any time.

To Confi'gure. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Latin.] To dispose into any form, by adaptation.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, scattered and distinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made lusty men. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CO'NFINE. *n. s.* [*confinis*, Lat. It had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in these *confines* slily have I lurk'd,
To watch the waining of mine enemies.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

You are old:
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her *confine.* *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered. *Bacon.*

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night,
And Phosphor on the *confines* of the light.
Dryden's Fables.

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the sun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to distances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies. *Locke.*

Co'nfine. *adj.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To Confi'ne. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on different territories, or regions: it has *with* or *on.*

Half lost, I seek
What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

To Confi'ne. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Latin.]

1. To bound; to limit: as, he *confines* his subject by a rigorous definition.

2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure, to restrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold.——
——Fy, you *confine* yourself most unreasonably: come, you must go visit the good lady.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

I had been
As broad and gen'ral as the casing air
But now I'm cabbin'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in
Shakespeare.

3. To restrain; to tie up to.

Children, permitted the freedom of both hands, do oft times *confine* unto the left, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Make one man's fancies, or failings, *confine* laws to others, and convey them as such to the succeeders. *Boyle.*

Where honour or where conscience does not bind,
No other tie shall shackle me;
Slave to myself I will not be;
Nor shall my future actions be *confin'd*
By my own present mind. *Cowley.*

If the gout continue, I *confine* myself wholly to the milk diet. *Temple.*

He is to *confine* himself to the compass of numbers, and the slavery of rhime. *Dryden.*

Confi'nedless. *adj.* [from *confine.*] Bounded; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Esteem him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my *confineless* harms. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Confi'nement. *n. s.* [from *confine.*] Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes
Now joyful from their long *confinement* rose.
Dryden's Virg.

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up.
Addison.

As to the numbers who are under restraint, people do not seem so much surprised at the *confinement* of some, as the liberty of others. *Addison.*

Confi'ner. *n. s.* [from *confine.*]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon or confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*.
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,
That thrift your foes. *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, yet they are such neighbours and *confiners*

art, that the leaſt touch of a pencil will tranſlate a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The participles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures are ſuch as have no local motion; ſuch as oyſters. *Bacon.*

CONFI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*confinitas*, Latin.] Nearneſs; neighbourhood; contiguity. *Dict.*

To CONFI'RM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]

1. To put paſt doubt by new evidence.

The teſtimony of Chriſt was *confirmed* in you. 1 *Cor.* i. 6.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
Which ſhook heav'n's whole circumference, con*firm'd*. *Milton.*

Whilſt all the ſtars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And ſpread the truth from pole to pole.
Addiſon's Spectator.

2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh either perſons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high prieſthood, and appoint thee ruler. 1 *Mac.* xi. 57.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs.
Shakeſp. Hen. VI.

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. *Wiſeman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no ſooner had his proweſs *confirm'd*,
But like a man he died. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. To ſtrengthen by new ſolemnities or ties.

That treaty, ſo prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed*. *Swift.*

6. To ſettle or ſtrengthen in reſolution, or purpoſe, or opinion.

Confirm'd then I reſolve,
Adam ſhall ſhare with me in bliſs or woe. *Milton.*

They in their ſtate though firm, ſtood more *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

Believe and be *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

7. To admit to the full privileges of a Chriſtian, by impoſition of hands.

Thoſe which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby ſuppoſed to be fit for admiſſion to the ſacrament. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONFI'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] That which is capable of inconteſtible evidence.

It may receive a ſpurious inmate, as is *confirmable* by many examples. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONFIRMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *confirm.*]

1. The act of eſtabliſhing any thing or perſon; ſettlement; eſtabliſhment.

Embrace and love this man.——
——With brother's love I do it.—
——And let heav'n
Witneſs how dear I hold this *confirmation!*
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

2. Evidence by which any thing is aſcertained; additional proof.

A falſe report hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſea-captains anſwered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof, promiſed not to do any thing which beſeemed not valiant men. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

3. Proof; convincing teſtimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter ſo confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but ſlow perſuaſion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Chriſt for the *confirmation* of his doctrine, were in themſelves ſufficient. *South.*

4. An eccleſiaſtical rite.

What is prepared for in catechiſing, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*; a moſt profitable uſage of the church, tranſcribed from the practice of the apoſtles, which conſiſts in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptiſmal vow (having firſt approved himſelf to underſtand it); and to that purpoſe, that he may more ſolemnly enter this obligation, bringing ſome godfather with him, not now (as in baptiſm) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witneſs to teſtify his entering this obligation. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONFIRMA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *confirmo*, Latin.] An atteſter; he that puts a matter paſt doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and teſt of things uncertain, the ſenſe of man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONFI'RMATORY. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] Giving additional teſtimony; eſtabliſhing with new force.

CONFI'RMEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *confirmed.*] Confirmed ſtate; radication.

If the difficulty ariſe from the *confirmedneſs* of habit, every reſiſtance weakens the habit, abate the difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *confirm.*] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or ſtrength; an atteſter; an eſtabliſher.

Be theſe ſad ſighs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then ſpeak again. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The oath of a lover is no ſtronger than the word of a tapſter: they are both the *confirmers* of falſe reckonings. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONFI'SCABLE. *adj.* [from *confiſcate.*] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*confiſcare*, *confiſquer*, i. e. *in publicum addicere*; from *fiſcus*, which originally ſignifieth a hamper, pannier, baſket, or freiſe; but metonymically the emperor's treaſure, becauſe it was anciently kept in ſuch hampers. *Cowell.*] To tranſfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate *confiſcated* and ſeized, and his houſes pulled down. *Bacon.*

What vaſt fiſh the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Cæſar, whereſoe'er they ſwim,
By their own worth *confiſcated* to him.
Dryden's Juvenal.

CONFI'SCATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Tranſferred to the publick as forfeit. The accent in *Shakeſpeare* is on the firſt ſyllable.

The lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiſcate*
Unto the ſtate of Venice. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

CONFISCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *confiſcate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick uſe.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiſcations* he had at that preſent to help himſelf. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CO'NFITENT. *n. ſ.* [*confitens*, Lat.] One confeſſing; one who confeſſes his faults.

A wide difference there is between a meer *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

CO'NFITURE. *n. ſ.* [French; from *confectura*, Lat.] A ſweetmeat; a confection; a comfit.

It is certain, that there be ſome houſes wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* houſe, where we make all ſweetmeats, dry and moiſt, and divers pleaſant wines. *Bacon.*

To CONFI'X. *v. a.* [*configo*, *confixum*, Latin.] To fix down; to faſten.

As this is true,
Let me in ſafety raiſe me from my knees;
Or elſe for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

CONFLA'GRANT. *adj.* [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raiſe
From the *conflagrant* maſs, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'n, new earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

CONFLAGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conflagratio*, Latin.]

1. A general fire ſpreading over a large ſpace.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the ſun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harveſt grow,
The running *conflagration* ſpreads below.
Addiſon's Ovid.

Mankind hath had a gradual increaſe, notwithſtanding what floods and *conflagrations*, or the religious profeſſion of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the conſummation of things.

CONFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many inſtruments together.

The ſweeteſt harmony is, when every part or inſtrument is not heard by itſelf, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon.*

2. A caſting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE. *n. ſ.* [*conflexura*, Latin.] A bending or turning.

To CONFLICT. *v. n.* [*conflige*, Lat.] To ſtrive; to conteſt; to fight; to ſtruggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage: properly by ſtriking againſt one another.

Bare unhouſed trunks,
To the *conflicting* elements expoſ'd,
Anſwer mere nature. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

You ſhall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together. *Burnet's Natural Hiſtory.*

A man would be content to ſtrive with hunger, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotſon.*

Lifted into form, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thouſand raging waves to burn.
Thomſon.

CO'NFLICT. *n. ſ.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]

1. A violent colliſion, or oppoſition, of two ſubſtances.

Pour diſphlegmed ſpirit of vinegar upon ſalt of tartar, and there will be ſuch a *conflict* or ebullition, as if there were ſcarce two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is ſeldom uſed of a general battle.

The luckleſs *conflict* with the giant ſtout,
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he ſtood in doubt. *Spenſer.*

It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd.
Shakeſpeare.

3. Conteſt; ſtrife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt ſignior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a ſkirmiſh of wit between them.—Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our laſt *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Struggle;

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No assurance touching victories can make present *conflicts* so sweet and easy, but nature will shrink from them. *Hooker.*

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* must he accomplish it! *Rogers.*

He perceiv'd
Th' unequal *conflict* then, as angels look
On dying saints. *Thomson's Summer.*

CO'NFLUENCE. *n. s.* [*confluo*, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of several streams.

Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down in the very *confluence* of all those rivers which watered Paradise. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Bagdet is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates. *Brereswood on Languages.*

In the veins, innumerable little rivulets have their *confluence* into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors. *Shakespeare.*

Some come to make merry, because of the *confluence* of all sort. *Bacon.*

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's *confluence*, and for all matters to yourself. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts of the country. *Temple.*

4. Collection; concurrence.

We may there be instructed how to rate all goods by, that will concentre into the felicity we shall possess, which shall be made up of the *confluence*, perfection, and perpetuity of all true joys. *Boyle.*

CONFLUENT *adj.* [*confluens*, Latin.] Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make the waters currents one,
The conquer'ed floods together run;
Their *confluent* streams make some great river's head,
By slow and still meeting and deserting fed. *Blackmore.*

CO'NFLUX. *n. s.* [*confluxio*, Latin.]

1. The union of several currents; concourse.

Know, by the *conflux* of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine and divert his grain. *Shak.*

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourse of the whole people, straightened his entertainment. *Clarendon.*

To the gates of Rome and three days, and see
What *confluxion* issuing forth or entering in. *Milton.*

CONFO'RM. *adj.* [*conformis*, Latin.] Assuming the same form, wearing the same form; resembling.

Varieties of things above the forms of species, or variety of pathos *conform* unto them. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To CONFO'RM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner, with something else: with *to*.

Then I allowed that most natural effect of *conformity* in one's self to that which she did like. *Sidney.*

The apostle did *conform* the Christians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. *Hooker.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves unto the order of the church? *Hooker.*

To CONFO'RM. *v. n.* To comply with; to yield: with *to*.

Among mankind so few there are,
Who will *conform* to philosophick care. *Dryd. Juv.*

CONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *conform*.]

1. Having the same form; using the same manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It has commonly *to* before that with which there is agreement.

He gives a reason *conformable to* the principles. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Sometimes *with*, not improperly; but *to* is used with the verb.

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing, perfectly *conformable with* that character we find of her. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite; consistent.

Nature is very consonant and *conformable to* herself. *Newton.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses, are preferable to the works of an inferiour author, scrupulously exact, and *conformable to* all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to your will *conformable*.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themselves willingly *conformable*, in whatever should be required, it was their duty. *Becon.*

Such delusions are reformed by a *conformable* devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Christian spirit. *Spratt.*

CONFO'RMABLY. *adv.* [from *conformable*.] With conformity; agreeably; suitably: it has *to*.

So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty. *Locke.*

I have treated of the sex *conformably to* this definition. *Addison.*

CONFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [French; *conformatio*, Lat.]

1. The form of things, as relating to each other; the particular texture and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole: as, *light of different colours is reflected from bodies, according to their different* conformation.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several *conformations* of the organs. *Holder.*

When there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity, to any thing: with *to*.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the furniture of understanding. *Watts.*

CONFO'RMIST. *n. s.* [from *conform*.] One that complies with the worship of the church of England; not a dissenter.

They were not both nonconformists, nor yet both *conformists*. *Dryden.*

CONFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [from *conform*.]

1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, aspireth to the greatest *conformity* with God. *Hooker.*

Judge not what is best
By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, *conformity* divine! *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Space and duration have a great *conformity* in this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our simple ideas. *Locke.*

This metaphor would not have been so general had there not been a *conformity* between the mental taste and the sensitive taste. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. It has in some authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity with* God. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In some *to*.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity to* God. *Tillotson.*

Conformity in building *to* other civil nations, hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay. *Graunt.*

4. Consistency.

Many instances prove the *conformity* of the effect *with* the nations of Hippocrates. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONFORTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of strength; corroboration.

For corroboration and *confortation*, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To CONFO'UND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Lat.]

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. *Gen. xi. 7.*

Two planets rushing from aspect malign,
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky
Should combat, and their jarring spheres *confound*.
Milton.

2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things, to be *confounded*. *Boyle.*

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but *confound* them with words, must have endless dispute. *Locke.*

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they *confound* one another with different names. *Locke.*

4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to astonish; to stupify.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say.
Milton's Paradise Regained.

Now with furies surrounded,
Despairing, *confounded*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

5. To destroy; to overthrow.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste *confounds* the appetite. *Shakesp.*

The gods *confound* thee! dost thou hold there still? *Shakespeare.*

Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken. *Daniel, xxi.*

So does a malice to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton.*

CONFO'UNDED. *particip. adj.* [from *confound*.] Hateful; detestable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A most *confounded* reason for his brutish conception. *Graves.*

Sir, I have heard another story:
He was a most *confounded* liar,
And grew, or he is much belied,
Extremely dull before he died. *Swift.*

CONFO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *confounded*.] Hatefully; shamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to ſquirting up and down, and chattering. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thy ſpeculations begin to ſmell *confoundedly* of woods and meadows. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

CONFO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *confound.*] He who diſturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or deſtroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Latin.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe.

We find days appointed to be kept, and a *confraternity* eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe, with the laws of it. *Stillingfleet.*

CONFRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing againſt any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a ſtag's horn; which they ſuppoſe did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itſelf. *Bacon.*

To CONFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.]

1. To ſtand againſt another in full view; to face.

He ſpoke, and then *confronts* the bull;
And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
The deadly ſtroke deſcended. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another.

The Eaſt and Weſt churches did both *confront* the Jews, and concur with them. *Hooker.*

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have anſwer'd blows,
Strength match'd with ſtrength, and power *confronted* power. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with ſelf compariſons,
Point againſt point rebellious, arm 'gainſt arm. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

3. To oppoſe one evidence to another in open court.

We began to lay his unkindneſs unto him: he ſeeing himſelf *confronted* by ſo many, went not to denial, but to juſtify his cruel falſehood. *Sidney.*

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verſe, I only ſhew you the ſame deſign executed by different hands. *Addiſon on Medals.*

CONFRONTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFU'SE. *v. a.* [*confuſus*, Lat.]

1. To diſorder; to diſperſe irregularly.

Thus roving on
In *confus'd* march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands
View'd firſt their lamentable lot, and found
No reſt. *Milton.*

2. To mix, not ſeparate.

At length an univerſal hubbub wild,
Of ſtunning ſounds and voices all *confus'd*,
Borne through the hollow dark, aſſaults his ear. *Milton.*

3. To perplex, not diſtinguiſh; to obſcure.

We may have a clear and diſtinct idea of the exiſtence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate eſſences and cauſes are very *confus'd* and obſcure. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To hurry the mind.

Confus'd and ſadly ſhe at length replies. *Pope's Statius.*

CONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *confuſed.*]

1. In a mixed maſs; without ſeparation.

Theſe four nations are every where mixed in the Scriptures, becauſe they dwelt *confuſedly* together. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Indiſtinctly; one mingled with another.

The inner court with horror, noiſe, and tears
Confus'dly fill'd; the women's ſhrieks and cries
The arched vaults re-echo. *Denham.*

On mount Veſuvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And ſaw the ſmoaking tops *confus'dly* riſe;
A hideous ruin! *Addiſon on Italy.*

I viewed through a priſm, and ſaw them moſt *confuſedly* defined, ſo that I could not diſtinguiſh their ſmaller parts from one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

Heroes and heroines ſhouts *confus'dly* riſe,
And baſe and treble voices ſtrike the ſkies. *Pope.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confuſedly* and obſcurely delivered his opinion. *Clarendon.*

4. Tumultuouſly; haſtily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confuſedly* judged in the vehemence of action. *Dryden.*

CONFU'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſed.*] Want of diſtinctneſs; want of clearneſs.

Hitherunto theſe titles of honour carry a kind of *confuſedneſs*, and rather betokened a ſucceſſive office than an eſtabliſhed dignity. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The cauſe of the *confuſedneſs* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

CONFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſe.*]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.

God, only wiſe, to puniſh pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confuſion* wrought;
As the proud tow'r, whoſe points the clouds did hit,
By tongues *confuſion* was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

2. Tumult; diſorder.

God is not a God of ſedition and *confuſion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker, Preface.*

This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when theſe fellows ran about the ſtreets
Crying *confuſion*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Indiſtinct combination.

The *confuſion* of two different ideas, which a cuſtomary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almoſt one, fills their heads with falſe views, and their reaſonings with falſe conſequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; deſtruction.

The ſtrength of their illuſion,
Shall draw him in to his *confuſion*. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

5. Aſtoniſhment; diſtraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confuſion dwelt in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
O'ercome the pilot's art. *Spectator.*

CONFU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *confute.*] Poſſible to be diſproved; poſſible to be ſhewn falſe.

At the laſt day, that inquiſitor ſhall not preſent to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accuſations; but will offer unto his omniſcience a true liſt of our tranſgreſſions. *Brown.*

CONFUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; diſproof.

A *confutation* of atheiſm from the frame of the world. *Bentley.*

To CONFU'TE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of errour or falſehood; to diſprove.

He could on either ſide diſpute;
Confute, change hands, and ſtill *confute*. *Hudibras.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himſelf *confuted* in the flames, muſt be the height of woe. *South.*

CO'NGE. *n. ſ.* [*congé*, French.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courteſy.

The captain ſalutes you with *congé* profound,
And your ladyſhip curt'ſies half way to the ground. *Swift.*

2. Leave; farewel.

So courteous *congé* both did give and take,
With right hands plighted, pledges of good-will. *Fairy Queen.*

To CO'NGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.

I have *congeed* with the duke, and done my adieu with his neareſt. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

CO'NGE D'ELIRE is French; and ſignifies, in common law, the king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuſe a biſhop. The king, as ſovereign patron of all archbiſhopricks, biſhopricks, and other eccleſiaſtical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all eccleſiaſtical dignities; inveſting them firſt *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In proceſs of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they ſhould, at every vacation, before they chuſe, demand of the king a *congé d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Cowell.*

A woman, when ſhe has made her own choice, for form's ſake, ſends a *congé d'elire* to her friends. *Spectator.*

CO'NGE. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which ſerves to ſeparate two members from one another: ſuch is that which joins the ſhaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Latin.]

1. To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
That ice, which is *congeal'd* with ſenſleſs cold,
Should kindle fire by wonderful deviſe? *Spenſer.*

In whoſe capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to ſnow *congeal'd*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, ſee! ſee! dead Henry's wounds
Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afreſh. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

Too much ſadneſs hath *congeal'd* your blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. n.* To concrete; to gather into a maſs by cold.

In the midſt of molten lead, when it beginneth to *congeal*, make a little dent, into which put quickſilver wrapt in linen, and it will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon.*

When water *congeals*, the ſurface of the ice is ſmooth and level, as the ſurface of the water was before. *Burnet's Theory.*

CONGE'ALMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats, whilſt they with joyful tears
Waſh the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONGE'LABLE. *adj.* [from *congeal.*] Suſceptible of congelation; capable of loſing its fluidity.

The conſiſtencies of bodies are very divers: denſe, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard, ſoft, *congelable*, not *congelable*, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon.*

The chymiſts define ſalt, from ſome of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congelable* again by cold into brittle glebes or cryſtals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONGELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *con* *eal.*]

1. Act of turning fluids to ſolids by cold.

The capillary tubes are obſtructed either by outward compreſſion or *congelation* of the fluid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There

There are *congelations* of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

1. State of being congealed, or made ſolid by cold.

Many waters and ſprings will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will ſtill perſiſt without *congelation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'NGENER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Of the ſame kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller.*

CONGE'NEROUS. *adj.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the ſame kind; ariſing from the ſame original.

Thoſe bodies, being of a *congenerous* nature, do readily receive the impreſſions of their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

From extreme and laſting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other *congenerous* diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the ſame original; belonging to the ſame claſs. *Dict.*

CONGE'NIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *genus*, Lat.] Partaking of the ſame genius; kindred; cognate: in *Swift* it is followed by *with*.

He ſprung, without any help, by a kind of *congenial* compoſure, as we may term it, to the likeneſs of our late ſovereign and maſter. *Wotton.*

You look with pleaſure on thoſe things which are ſomewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden's Dedicat. of Juv.*

Smit with the love of ſiſter arts we came,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

He acquires a courage, and ſtiffneſs of opinion, not at all *congenial with* him. *Swift.*

CONGENIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Participation of the ſame genius; cognation of mind, or nature.

CONGE'NIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation.

CONGE'NITE. *adj.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the ſame birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many concluſions of moral and intellectual truths ſeem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the ſoul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-ſtate? And how comes it to paſs, that we are not aware of any ſuch *congenite* apprehenſions? *Glanville's Sceptis.*

CO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*congrus*, Latin.] The ſea-eel.

Many fiſh, whoſe ſhape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the ſea and freſh rivers; as the mighty *conger*, taken often in the Severn. *Walton's Angler.*

CONGE'RIES. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A maſs of ſmall bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of ſmall, and for the moſt part of flexible, particles, of ſeveral ſizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

To CONGE'ST. *v. a.* [*congero*, *congeſtum*, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together.

CONGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *congeſt.*] That may be heaped up. *Dict.*

CONGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*congeſtio*, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abſceſſes and tumours. *Quincy.*

Congeſtion is then ſaid to be the cauſe of a tumour, when the growth of it is ſlow, and without pain. *Wiſeman.*

CO'NGIARY. *n. ſ.* [*congiarium*, from *congius*, a meaſure of corn, Latin.] A gift diſtributed to the Roman people or ſoldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in money.

We ſee on them the emperor and general officers, ſtanding as they diſtributed a *congiary* to the ſoldiers or people. *Addiſon.*

To CONGLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water: for the determination of quickſilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONGLACIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglaciate.*] The ſtate of being changed, or act of changing, into ice.

If cryſtal be a ſtone, it is concreted by a mineral ſpirit, and lapidifical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a ſubject very unfit for proper *conglaciation*. *Brown.*

To CO'NGLOBATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The teſticle, as is ſaid, is one large *conglobated* gland, conſiſting of ſoft fibres, all in one convolution. *Grew.*

CO'NGLOBATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not diſtinctly viſible.

Fluids are ſeparated from the blood in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

CO'NGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobate.*] In a ſperical form. *Dict.*

CONGLOBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body; collection into a round maſs.

In this ſpawn are diſcerned many ſpecks, or little *conglobations*, which in time become black. *Brown.*

To CONGLO'BE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Lat.] To gather into a round maſs; to conſolidate in a ball.

Then he founded, then *conglob'd*
Like things to like. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

For all their centre found,
Hung to the goddeſs, and coher'd around:
Not cloſer, orb in orb *conglob'd*, are ſeen
The buzzing bees about their duſky queen. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To CONGLO'BE. *v. n.* To coaleſce into a round maſs.

Thither they
Haſted with glad precipitance, up-roll'd
As drops on duſt *conglobing* from the dry. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To CONGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round maſs.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland, compoſed of innumerable ſmall glands, each of which conſiſteth of ſoft fibres, in a diſtinct or ſeparate convolution. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

CONGLO'MERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the conſtituent parts and fibres are diſtinct.

Fluids are ſeparated in the liver, and the other conglobate and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

2. Collected; twiſted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

CONGLOMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglomerate.*]

1. Collection of matter into a looſe ball.
2. Intertexture; mixture.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of ſounds doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* To coaleſce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLUTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] The act of uniting wounded bodies; re-union; healing.

The cauſe is a temperate *conglutination*; for both bodies are clammy and viſcous, and do bridle the deflux of humours to the hurts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or *conglutination* of parts ſeparated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONGLU'TINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The oſteocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CONGRA'TULANT. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation; expreſſing participation of another's joy.

Forth ruſh'd in haſte the great conſulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton.*

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]

1. To compliment upon any happy event; to expreſs joy for the good of another.

I *congratulate* our Engliſh tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts's Logick.*

2. It has ſometimes the accuſative caſe of the cauſe of joy, and *to* before the perſon.

An eccleſiaſtical union within yourſelves, I am rather ready to *congratulate to* you. *Sprat's Serm.*

The ſubjects of England may *congratulate to* themſelves, that the nature of our government, and the clemency of our king, ſecure us. *Dryden's Preface to Aurengzebe.*

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but *congratulate* with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing converſation. *Swift.*

CONGRATULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *congratulate.*]

1. The act of profeſſing joy for the happineſs or ſucceſs of another.
2. The form in which joy for the happineſs of another is profeſſed.

CONGRA'TULATORY. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Expreſſing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CONGRE'E. *v. n.* [from *gre*, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite. Not in uſe.

For government,
Put into parts, doth keep in one concent,
Congreeing in a full and natural cloſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

To CONGRE'ET. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet.*] To ſalute reciprocally. Not in uſe.

My office hath ſo far prevail'd,
That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to aſſemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of Chriſtian men *congregated*, may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker.*

Theſe waters were afterwards *congregated*, and called the ſea. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Tempeſts

Tempeſts themſelves, high ſeas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and *congregated* ſands,
As having ſenſe of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle
Of *congregated* waters, he call'd ſeas;
And ſaw that it was good. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Heat *congregates* homogeneal bodies, and ſeparates heterogeneal ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Light, *congregated* by a burning glaſs, acts moſt upon ſulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. *Newton's Opticks.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. n.* To aſſemble; to meet; to gather together.

He rails,
Ev'n there where merchants moſt do *congregate*,
On me, my bargains. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

'Tis true (as the old proverb doth relate)
Equals with equals often *congregate*. *Denham.*

CO'NGREGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact.

Where the matter is moſt *congregate*, the cold is the greater. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CONGREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *congregate*.]

1. The act of collecting.

The means of reduction by the fire, is but by *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Bacon.*

2. A collection; a maſs of various parts brought together.

This brave o'erhanging firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and peſtilent *congregation* of vapours. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. An aſſembly met to worſhip God in publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the miniſter firſt pronounceth, the whole *congregation* ſhall repeat after him. *Hooker.*

The practice of thoſe that prefer houſes before churches, and a conventicle before the *congregation*. *South.*

If thoſe preachers, who abound in epiphonemas, would look about them, they would find part of their *congregation* out of countenance, and the other aſleep. *Swift.*

CONGREGA'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *congregation*.] Publick; pertaining to a congregation or aſſembly. It is a word uſed of ſuch Chriſtians as hold every congregation to be a ſeparate and independent church.

CO'NGRESS. *n. ſ.* [*congreſſus*, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a ſhock; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lauſus there;
Their *congreſs* in the field great Jove withſtands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by great a hand.
Dryden's Æneid.

From theſe laws may be deduced the rules of the *congreſſes* and reflections of two bodies. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

2. An appointed meeting for ſettlement of affairs between different nations: as, the *congreſs* of Cambray.

CONGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *congreſs*.] Meeting; encountering; coming together.

If it be underſtood of ſexes conjoined, all plant are female; and if of diſjoined and *congreſſive* generation, there is no male or female in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To CONGRU'E. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to be conſiſtent with; to ſuit; to be agreeable. Not in uſe.

Our ſovereign proceſs imports at full,
By letters *congruing* to that effect,
The preſent death of Hamlet. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

CONGRU'ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*congruentia*, Latin.] Agreement; ſuitableneſs of one thing to another; conſiſtency.

CONGRU'ENT. *adj.* [*congruens*, Latin.] Agreeing; correſpondent.

Theſe planes were ſo ſeparated as to move upon a common ſide of the *congruent* ſquares, as an axis. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

CONGRU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *congrue*.]

1. Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs.

Congruity of opinions to our natural conſtitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glanville.*

2. Fitneſs; pertinence.

A whole ſentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sidney.*

3. Conſequence of argument; reaſon; conſiſtency.

With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Chriſt? *Hooker.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correſpond, when laid over one another, are in *congruity*.

CO'NGRUMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *congrue*.] Fitneſs; adaptation. Not in uſe.

The *congrument* and harmonious fitting of periods in a ſentence, hath almoſt the faſtening and force of knitting and connexion. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcovery.*

CO'NGRUOUS. *adj.* [*congruus*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to; conſiſtent with.

The exiſtence of God is ſo many ways manifeſt, and the obedience we owe him ſo *congruous* to reaſon, that the light of a great part of mankind give teſtimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commenſurate.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely *congruous* to one another. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

3. Rational; fit.

Motives that addreſs themſelves to our reaſon, are fitteſt to be employed upon reaſonable creatures: it is no way *congruous*, that God ſhould be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CO'NGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *congruous*.] Suitably; pertinently; conſiſtently.

This conjecture is to be regarded, becauſe, *congruouſly* unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the oppoſite weight. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CO'NICAL. } *adj.* [*conicus*, Latin.] Having
CO'NICK. } the form of a cone, or round decreaſing.

Tow'ring firs in *conick* forms ariſe,
And with a pointed ſpear divide the ſkies. *Prior.*

A brown ſtint of a *conick* figure, the baſis oblong. *Woodward.*

Tho' they are conical, with their baſes towards the heart; and, as they paſs on, their diameter grow ſtill leſs. *Arbuthnot.*

CO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *conical*.] In form of a cone.

In a watering pot, ſhaped *conically*, or like a ſugar-loaf, filled with water, more will fall through the holes at the bottom, whilſt the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

CO'NICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conical*.] The ſtate or quality of being conical.

CONICK *Section*. *n. ſ.* A curve line ariſing from the ſection of a cone by a plane.

CONICK *Sections*. } *n. ſ.* That part of geo-
CO'NICKS. } metry which conſiders the cone, and the curves ariſing from its ſections.

To CONJE'CT. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To gueſs; to conjecture. Not in uſe.

I intreat you then,
From one that but imperfectly *conjects*,
Your wiſdom would not build yourſelf a trouble.
Shakeſpeare.

CONJE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *conject*.] A gueſſer; a conjecturer.

For ſo *conjectors* would obtrude,
And from thy painted ſkin conclude. *Swift.*

CONJE'CTURABLE. *adj.* [from *conjecture*.] Being the object of conjecture; poſſible to be gueſſed.

CONJE'CTURAL. *adj.* [from *conjecture*.] Depending on conjecture; ſaid or done by gueſs.

They'll ſit by th' fire, and preſume to know
Who thrives and who declines, ſide factions, and give out
Conjectural marriages. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou ſpeak'ſt it falſely, as I love mine honour,
And mak'ſt *conjectural* fears to come into me.
Shakeſpeare.

It were a matter of great profit, ſave that I doubt it is too *conjectural* to venture upon, if one could diſcern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or ſcarcity. *Bacon.*

The two laſt words are not in Callimachus, and conſequently the reſt are only *conjectural*. *Bro me.*

CONJECTURA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conjectural*.] That which depends upon gueſs.

They have not recurred unto chronology, or the records of time, but taken themſelves unto probabilities, and the *conjecturality* of philoſophy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONJE'CTURALLY. *adv.* [from *conjectural*.] By gueſs; by conjecture.

Whatſoever may be at any time, out of Scripture, but probably and *conjecturally* furniſhed. *Hooker.*

Let it be probably, not *conjecturally*, proved. *Maire.*

CONJE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*conjectura*, Latin.]

1. Gueſs; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.

In the caſting of lots, a man cannot, upon any ground of reaſon, bring the event ſo much as under *conjecture*. *South.*

2. Idea; notion; conception. Not now in uſe.

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,
When creeping murmur and the poring dark,
Fills the wide veſſel of the univerſe.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

To CONJE'CTURE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To gueſs; to judge by gueſs; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon ſuch things as equally may or may not be, human reaſon can then, at the beſt, but *conjecture* what will be. *South.*

CONJE'CTURER. *n. ſ.* [from *conjecture*.] A gueſſer; one who forms opinion without proof.

If we ſhould believe very grave *conjecturers*, carnivorous animals now were not to ſtill devour one another. *Brown.*

I ſhall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations. *Addiſon.*

CONI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.] Such trees or herbs are *coniferous*, as bear a ſquamous ſcaly fruit, of a woody ſubſtance, and a figure approaching to a cone, in which are many ſeeds; and when they are ripe, the ſeveral cells in the cone open, and the ſeeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, and beech. *Quincy.*

To CONJO'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *con*, together, and *jobbernol*, the head.] To concert; to ſettle; to diſcuſs. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a miniſter that ſhould *conjobble* matters of ſtate with tumblers, and confer politicks with tinkers? *L'Eſtrange.*

To CONJO'IN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Latin.]

1. To unite; to conſolidate into one.

Thou wrong'ſt Pirithous, and not him alone;
But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one.
Dryden.

2. To unite in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment, Why you ſhould not be *conjoin'd*, I charge You on your ſouls to utter it. *Shak. Much Ado.*

3. To aſſociate; to connect.

Common and univerſal ſpirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far diſjoined. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Men of differing intereſts can be reconciled in one communion; at leaſt, the deſigns of all can be *conjoined* in ligatures of the ſame reverence, and piety, and devotion. *Taylor.*

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

To CONJOI'N. *v. n.* To league; to unite.

This part of his
Conjoins with my diſeaſe, and helps to end me.
Shakſpeare's Henry IV.

CONJOI'NT. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; aſſociate.

CONJOINT *Degrees.* [In muſick.] Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the ſcale; as *ut* and *re*. *Dict.*

CONJO'INTLY. *adv.* [from *conjoint.*] In union; together, in aſſociation; jointly; not apart.

A facts are frequent error, commonly committed in the uſe of doubtful terms, *conjointly* with thoſe that are of approved virtues. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The parts of the body, ſo printed, make known the paſſions of the ſoul, or elſe *conjointly* one with the other. *Dryden.*

CO'GNISOR. See COGNISOR.

CONJUGAL. *adj.* [*conjugalis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

Their *conjugal* affection ſtill is tied,
And ſtill the mournful race is multiplied.
Dryden's Fables.

I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that ſhe had left the good man at home. *Spectator.*

He mock'd the *conjugal* diſpute;
Nell roar'd meſſan, Dick for mute. *Swift.*

CO'NJUGALLY. *adv.* [from *conjugal.*] Matrimonially; connubially.

To CO'NJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Latin.]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.

Thoſe drawing as well marriage as wardſhip, gave him both power and occaſion to *conjugate* at pleaſure the Norman and the Saxon houſes. *Watton.*

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

CO'NJUGATE. *n. ſ.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally reſembling in ſignification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of ſponte meum from *ſponte*, weighs nothing: we have learned in logick, that *conjugates* are ſometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

CONJUGATE *Diameter*, or *Axis.* [In geometry.] A right line biſecting the tranſverſe diameter. *Chambers.*

CONJUGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is ſo far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itſelf from the ſixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements, and their *conjugations*, are to be ſet aſide, being but notional, and illimited and definite axioms are to be drawn out of meaſured inſtances. *Bacon.*

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs through their ſeries of terminations.

Have thoſe who have writ ſo much about declenſions and *conjugations*, about concords and ſyntaxes, loſt their labour, and been learned to no purpoſe? *Locke.*

4. Union; aſſemblage.

The ſupper of the Lord is the moſt ſacred, myſterious, and uſeful *conjugation* of ſecret and holy things and duties. *Taylor.*

CONJU'NCT. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. Not in uſe.

It pleas'd the king his maſter to ſtrike at me,
Upon his, *conjunct* and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tripp'd me behind. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

CONJU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*conjunctio*, Lat.]

1. Union; aſſociation; league.

Without ſmall *conjunction* we ſhould on,
To ſee how fortune is diſpoſ'd to us.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

He will unite the white roſe and the red;
Smile, heaven, upon this fair *conjunction*,
That long hath frown'd upon their enmity.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a ſtrict *conjunction* and amity between them.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Man can effect no great matter by his perſonal ſtrength, but as he acts in ſociety and *conjunction* with others. *South.*

An inviſible hand from heaven mingles hearts and fates by ſtrange, ſecret, and unaccountable *conjunctions*. *South.*

2. The congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiack, where they are ſuppoſed to have great power and influence.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the ſtars, ſhould bury them under a ſecond flood.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

Has not a poet more virtue and vices within his circle? Cannot he obſerve the influences of their oppoſitions and *conjunctions*, in their altitudes and depreſſions? He ſhall ſooner find ink than nature exhauſted. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

Pompey and Cæſar were two ſtars of ſuch a magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as their oppoſition. *Swift.*

3. A word made uſe of to connect the clauſes of a period together, and to ſignify their relation to one another.
Clarke.

CONJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Cloſely united. A ſenſe not in uſe.

She's to *conjunctive* to my life and ſoul,
That as the ſtar moves not but in his ſphere,
I could not but by her. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, uſed ſubſequently to a conjunction.

CONJU'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunctive.*] In union; not apart.

Theſe are good mediums *conjunctively* taken, that is, not one without the other.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CONJU'NCTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conjunctive.*] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJU'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *conjunct.*] Jointly; together; not apart.

CONJU'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*conjoncture*, Fr.]

1. Combination of many circumſtances, or cauſes.

I never met with a more unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs than in the buſineſs of that earl.
King Charles.

Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjuncture* of circumſtances.
Addiſon's Spectator.

2. Occaſion; critical time.

Such cenſures always attend ſuch *conjunctures*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Clarendon.*

3. Mode of union; connexion.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctures* of letters in words.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

4. Conſiſtency.

I was willing to grant to preſbytery what with reaſon it can pretend to, in a *conjuncture* with epiſcopacy. *King Charles.*

CONJURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*]

1. The form or act of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed;
Under this *conjuration* ſpeak, my lord.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.

Your *conjuration*, fair knight, is too ſtrong for my poor ſpirit to diſobey. *Sidney.*

What drugs, what charms,
What *conjuration*, and what mighty magick,
For ſuch proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. A plot; a conſpiracy. *Dict.*

To CONJU'RE. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin.]

1. To ſummon in a ſacred name; to enjoin with the higheſt ſolemnity.

He concluded with ſighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they would no more preſs him to conſent to a thing ſo contrary to his reaſon. *Clarendon.*

The church may addreſs her ſons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he *conjures* them to unity. *Decay of Piety.*

I *conjure* you! Let him know,
Whate'er was done againſt him, Cato did it.
Addiſon's Cato.

2. To bind many by an oath to ſome common deſign. This ſenſe is rare.

He, in proud rebellious arms,
Drew after him the third part of heav'n's ſons,
Conjur'd againſt the Higheſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm.

What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To ſtop devoted charitable deeds?
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

What is he, whoſe griefs
Bear ſuch an emphaſis? whoſe phraſe of ſorrow
Conjures the wand'ring ſtars, and makes them ſtand
Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shakſp. Hamlet.*

I thought their own fears, whoſe black arts firſt raiſed up thoſe turbulent ſpirits, would force them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*

You have *conjured* up perſons that exiſt no where elſe but on old coins, and have made our paſſions and virtues viſible. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

4. It is to be obſerved, that when this word is uſed for *ſummon* or *conſpire*, its accent is on the laſt ſyllable, *conjúre*; when for *charm*, on the firſt, *cónjure*.

To CO'NJURE. *v. n.* To practiſe charms or enchantments; to enchant.

My invocation is honeſt and fair; and in his miſtreſs's name I *conjure* only but to raiſe up him.
Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you polecat, you runaway! Out, out, out! I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortunetell you!
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

CO'NJURER. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*]

1. An enchanter; one that uſes charms.

Good

Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjurer*:
Eſtabliſh him in his true ſenſe again.
Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.
Figures in the book
Of ſome dread *conjurer*, that would enforce nature.
Donne.
Thus has he done you Britiſh conſorts right,
Whoſe huſbands, ſhould they pry like mine to-night,
Would never find you in your conduct ſlipping,
Though they turn'd *mouſers* to take you tripping.
Addiſon.

2. An impoſtor who pretends to ſecret arts; a cunning man.
From the account the loſer brings,
The *conjurer* knows who ſtole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony, a man of ſhrewd conjecture; a man of ſagacity.
Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could not gueſs that I had put ſome corn in that room. *Addiſ.*

CONJU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction; ſolemn demand.
I ſhould not be induced but by your earneſt intreaties and ſerious *conjurements.*
Milton on Education.

CONNA'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *naſcor*, Latin.]

1. Common birth; production at the ſame time; community of birth.

2. Being produced together with another being.
Chriſtians have baptized theſe geminous births and double *connaſcencies*, as containing in them a diſtinction of ſoul. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.
Symphaſis denotes a *connaſcence*, or growing together. *Wilkins.*

CONNA'TE. *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another: being of the ſame birth.
Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the ſpeculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*
Their diſpoſitions to be reflected, ſome at a greater, and others at a leſs thickneſs, or thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable. *Newton's Opticks.*

CONNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*con* and *natural.*]

1. United with the being; connected by nature.
Firſt, in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing;
Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Davies.*
Theſe affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up ſo do they. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Participation of the ſame nature.
Is there no way, beſides
Theſe painful paſſages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* duſt? *Milt.*
Whatever draws me on,
Or ſympathy, or ſome *connatural* force,
Pow'rful at greateſt diſtance to unite
With ſecret amity. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

CONNATURA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural inſeparability.
There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and thoſe habits, and that future eſtate of the ſoul. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *connatural.*] In coexiſtence with nature; originally.
Some common notions ſeem *connaturally* engraven in the ſoul, antecedently to diſcurſive ratiocination. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural union.
Such is the *connaturalneſs* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter.
Pearſon on the Creed.

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Latin.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to faſten together.
The corpuſcles that conſtitute the quickſilver will be ſo *connected* to one another, that, inſtead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.
The natural order of the *connecting* ideas muſt direct the ſyllogiſms; and a man muſt ſee the connection of each intermediate idea with thoſe that it *connects*, before he can uſe it in a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

3. To join in a juſt ſeries of thought, or regular conſtruction of language: as, *the author* connects *his reaſons well.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have juſt relation to things precedent and ſubſequent. This is ſeldom uſed but in converſation.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.
The people's power is great and indiſputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation, to exert it. *Swift.*

To CONNE'X. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Latin.] To join or link together; to faſten to each other.
Thoſe birds who are taught ſome words or ſentences, cannot *connex* their words or ſentences in coherence with the matter which they ſignify.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
They fly,
By chains *connex'd*, and with deſtructive ſweep
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

CONNE'XION. *n. ſ.* [from *connex*; or *connexio*, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of faſtening together; the ſtate of being faſtened together.
My heart, which by a ſecret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* ſweet.
Milton.
There muſt be a future ſtate, where the eternal and inſeparable *connexion* between virtue and happineſs ſhall be manifeſted. *Atterbury.*

2. Juſt relation to ſomething precedent or ſubſequent; conſequence of argumentation; coherence.
Contemplation of human nature doth, by a neceſſary *connexion* and chain of cauſes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale.*
Each intermediate idea muſt be ſuch as, in the whole chain, hath a viſible *connexion* with thoſe two it is placed between. *Locke.*
A conſcious, wiſe, reflecting cauſe,
That can deliberate, means elect, and find
Their due *connexion* with the end deſign'd.
Blackm. Creation.

CONNE'XIVE. *adj.* [from *connex.*] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.
The predicate and ſubject are joined in a form of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts's Logick.*

CONNICTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *connicto*, Lat.] A winking. *Dict.*

CONNI'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *connive.*]

1. The act of winking. Not in uſe.

2. Voluntary blindneſs; pretended ignorance; forbearance.
It is better to mitigate uſury by declaration, than to ſuffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon.*
Diſobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a *connivance*, an approbation. *South.*
A *connivance* to admit half, will produce ruin.
Swift.

To CONNI'VE. *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Latin.]

1. To wink.
This artiſt is to teach them how to nod judiciouſly, to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator.*

2. To pretend blindneſs or ignorance; to forbear; to paſs uncenſured.
The licentiouſneſs of inferiours, and the remiſſneſs of ſuperiours, the one violates, and the other *connives*. *Decay of Piety.*
With whatever colours he perſuades authority to *connive* at his own vices, he will deſire its protection from the effects of other men's. *Rogers.*
He thinks it a ſcandal to government to *connive* at ſuch tracts as reject all revelation. *Swift.*

CONNOISSEUR. n. ſ. [French.] A judge; a critick. It is often uſed of a pretended critick.
Your leſſon learnt, you'll be ſecure
To get the name of *connoiſſeur.* *Swift.*

To CONNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Latin.] To deſignate ſomething beſides itſelf; to imply; to infer.
God's foreknowing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*

CONNOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *connotate.*] Implication of ſomething beſides itſelf; inference; illation.
By reaſon of the co-exiſtence of one thing with another, there ariſeth a various relation or *connotation* between them. *Hal's Origin of Mankind.*
Plato by his ideas means only the divine eſſence with this *connotation*, as it is virtually imitable or participable by created being. *Norris.*

To CONNO'TE. *v. a.* [*con.* and *nota*, Lat.] To imply; to betoken; to include.
Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* alſo a certain ſuitableneſs of it to ſome other thing.
South.

CONNU'BIAL. *adj.* [*connubialis*, Latin.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.
Should ſecond love a pleaſing flame inſpire,
And the chaſte queen *connubial* rites require.
Pope's Odyſſey.

CO'NOID. *n. ſ.* [κωνοειδης.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.
The tympanum is not capable of tenſion as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it to the centre into a *conoid* form.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

CONOI'DICAL. *adj.* [from *conoid.*] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round decreaſing.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*conquaſſo*, Latin.] To ſhake; to agitate. Not in uſe.
Vomits do violently *conquaſſate* the lungs.
Harvey.

CONQUASSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conquaſſate.*] Agitation; concuſſion.

To CO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquirere*, Latin.]

1. To gain by conqueſt; to over-run; to win.
They had *conquered* them and brought them under tribute. 1. *Mac.* viii. 2.
Welcome, great Stagirite, and teach me now
All I was born to know;
Thy ſcholar's victories thou doſt outdo;
He *conquer'd* th' earth, the whole world you. *Cowley.*
'Twas fit,
Who *conquer'd* nature, ſhould preſide o'er wit. *Pope.*
We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms;
Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms. *Pope.*

2. To

2. To overcome; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh.

Both tugging to be victors, breaſt to breaſt;
Yet neither conqueror nor *conquered*.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

The *conquer'd* alſo, and inſlav'd by war,
Shall, with their freedom loſt, all virtue loſe
And fear of God. *Milton.*

Anna *conquers* but to ſave,
And governs but to bleſs. *Smith.*

3. To ſurmount; to overcome: as, *he* conquered *his reluctance.*

To Co'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to choler ſtraight: he hath been us'd
Ever to *conquer* and to have his word
Off contradiction. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Equal to theſe is had ſet theſe champions high,
And both reſolv'd to *conquer* or to die. *Waller.*

The logick of a *conquering* ſword has no propriety. *Decay of Piety.*

Co'NQUERABLE. *adj.* [from *conquer.*] Poſſible to be overcome.

While the heap is ſmall, and the particulars few, he will find it eaſy and *conquerable*. *South.*

Co'NQUEROR. *n. ſ.* [from *conquer.*]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

The guilt of civil wars will not allow
Reſt to the *conqueror's* crew. *Cowley.*

A book that attacks authors in reputation, is as the ſhout who called out to the *conqueror*, Remember, Sir, that you are a man. *Addiſon. Guard.*

2. One that ſubdues and ruins countries.

Deſerving freedom more
Than thoſe their *conquerors*, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin wherſoe'er they rove.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

That tyrant god, that reſtleſs *conqueror*,
May quit his pleaſure to aſſert his pow'r. *Prior.*

Co'NQUEST. *n. ſ.* [*conqueſte*, French.]

1. The act of conquering; ſubjection.

A perfect *conqueſt* of a country reduces all the people to the condition of ſubjects.
Diſcourſes on Ireland.

2. Acquiſition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air,
This our old *conqueſt*, than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

3. Victory; ſucceſs in arms.

I muſt yield my body to the earth
And, by my fall, the *conqueſt* to my foe.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed,
To whom I will retire my *conqueſt* won,
And ſhe ſhall be ſole victreſs. *Shak. Richard III.*

Not to be overcome, we die no more
Till all the *conqueſt* of the world is paſt. *Dryd.*

In love of *conqueſt* he retains his breath,
And, full of Engliſh glory, ſmiles in death.
Addiſon.

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*conſanguineus*, Latin.] Near of kin; of the ſame blood; related by birth; not affined.

Am I not *conſanguineous*? Am I not of her blood?
Shakeſpeare.

Conſangui'nity. *n. ſ.* [*conſanguinitas*, Lat.] Relation by blood; relation by deſcent from one common progenitor; nearneſs of kin: diſtinguiſhed from *affinity*, or relation by marriage.

I've forgot my father;
I know no touch of *conſanguinity*.
Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.

There is the ſupreme and indiſſoluble *conſanguinity* and ſociety between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apoſtle calls to witneſs, ſaith, We are all his generation.
Bacon's Holy War.

The firſt original would ſubſiſt, though he outlived all terms of *conſanguinity*, and became a ſtranger unto his progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Chriſt has condeſcended to a cognation and *conſanguinity* with us. *South.*

Conſarcina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſarcino*, Latin, to piece.] The act of patching together. *Dict.*

CO'NSCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*conſcientia*, Lat.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs or wickedneſs of ourſelves.

When a people have no touch of *conſcience*, no ſenſe of their evil doings, it is bootleſs to think to reſtrain them. *Spenſer.*

Who againſt faith and *conſcience* can be heard
Infallible? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Conſcience has not been wanting to itſelf in endeavouring to get the cleareſt information about the will of God. *South.*

But why muſt thoſe be thought to 'ſcape, that feel
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions, and thoſe whips of ſteel,
Which *conſcience* ſhakes? *Creſſy's Funeral.*

No courts created yet, nor cauſe was heard;
But all was baſe, for *conſcience* was their guard.
Dryden's Ovid.

Conſcience ſignifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and becauſe, if a man judgeth fairly of his actions by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or *conſcience* may be both an accuſer and a judge. *Swift.*

2. Juſtice; the eſtimate of conſcience; the determination of conſcience; honeſty. This is ſometimes a ſerious, and ſometimes a ludicrous ſenſe.

This is thank-worthy in a man, for *conſcience* toward God, endure grief. 1 *Peter*, ii. 19.

Now is Cupid a child of *conſcience*, he makes reſtitution. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He had, againſt right and *conſcience*, by ſhameful treachery, intruded himſelf into another man's kingdom. *Knolles.*

What you require cannot, in *conſcience*, be deferred beyond this time. *Milton.*

Her majeſty is obliged in *conſcience* to endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice.
Swift.

3. Conſciouſneſs; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion, and *conſcience* of the ſame is the accompliſhment of man's reſt. *Bacon.*

The reaſon why the ſimpleſt are moved with authority, is the *conſcience* of their own ignorance.
Hooker.

The ſweeteſt cordial we receive at laſt,
Is *conſcience* of our virtuous actions paſt. *Denham.*

Hector was in a ſtate of unity of death, and deprecis'd with the *conſcience* of being in an ill cauſe.
Pope.

4. Real ſentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Doſt thou in *conſcience* think, tell me, Æmilia,
That there be women do abuſe their huſbands
In ſuch groſs kind? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

They did in their *conſciences* know, that he was not able to ſend them any part of it. *Clarendon.*

5. Scruple; principle of action.

We muſt make a *conſcience* of keeping the moſt laws of ſupernours. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Why ſhould not the one make as much a *conſcience* of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a crown? *L'Eſtrange.*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a ſtrange country, we ſhould therefore make *conſcience* not to miſlead them. *Locke.*

6. In ludicrous language, reaſon; reaſonableneſs.

Why doſt thou weep? Can'ſt thou the *conſcience* lack,
To think I ſhall lack friends? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Half a dozen fools are, in all *conſciences*, as many as you ſhould require. *Swift.*

Conſcie'ntious. *adj.* [from *conſcience.*] Scrupulous; exactly juſt; regulated by conſcience.

Lead a life in ſo *conſcientious* a probity, as in thought, word, and deed, to make good the character of an honeſt man. *L'Eſtrange.*

Conſcie'ntiouſly. *adv.* [from *conſcientious.*] According to the direction of conſcience.

More ſtreſs has been laid upon the ſtrictneſs of law, than *conſcientiouſly* did belong to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conſcience, and, if the conſcience happens to be deluded, ſin does not therefore ceaſe to be ſin, becauſe a man committed it *conſcientiouſly*.
South.

Conſcie'ntiouſneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcientious.*] Exactneſs of juſtice; tenderneſs of conſcience.

It will be a wonderful *conſcientiouſneſs* in them if they will content themſelves with leſs profit than they can make. *Locke.*

Co'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* [from *conſcience.*] Reaſonable; juſt; according to conſcience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther *conſcionable* than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane temper. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let my debtor have *conſcionable* ſatisfaction.
Wotton.

Co'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcionable.*] Equity; reaſonableneſs. *Dict.*

Co'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conſcionable.*] In a manner agreeable to conſcience; reaſonably; juſtly.

A prince muſt be uſed *conſcionably* as well as a common perſon. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Co'NSCIOUS. *adj.* [*conſcius*, Latin.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conſcious* of its own exiſtence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among ſubſtances, ſome are thinking or *conſcious* beings, or have a power of thought.
Watts's Logick.

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damſel then to Tancred ſent,
Who, *conſcious* of th' occaſion, fear'd th' event.
Dryden.

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing: with *to.*

The rocks tremblings, ſtruck with awe divine;
Æneas only, *conſcious* to the ſign,
Paſs'd th' event. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Roſes or honey cannot be thought to ſmell or taſte their own ſweetneſs, or an organ be *conſcious to* its muſick, or gunpowder *to* its flaſhing or noiſe.
Bentley's Sermons.

4. Bearing witneſs by the dictate of conſcience to any thing.

The queen had been ſo malicious with the king on his behalf, being *conſcious to* herſelf that he had been encouraged by her. *Clarendon.*

Co'NSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conſcious.*] With knowledge of one's own actions.

If theſe perceptions, with their conſciouſneſs, always remained in the mind, the ſame thinking thing would be always *conſciouſly* preſent. *Locke.*

Co'NSCIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcious.*]

1. The perception of what paſſes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*

If ſpirit be without thinking, I have no idea of any thing left; therefore *conſciouſneſs* muſt be its eſſential attribute. *Watts's Logick.*

Internal ſenſe of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the *conſciouſneſs* of his provocations, it become his intereſt there ſhould be none. *Government of the Tongue.*

Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, and not their *conſci uſneſs* to themſelves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from ſo idle an attempt. *Locke.*

An honeſt mind is not in the power of a diſſolute: to break its peace, there muſt be ſome guilt or *conſciouſneſs*. *Pope.*

CONSCRIPT. *adj.* [from *conſcribo*, Lat.] A term uſed in ſpeaking of the Roman ſenators, who were called *Patres conſcripti*, from their names being written in the regiſter of the ſenate.

CONSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*conſcriptio*, Latin.] An enrolling or regiſtering. *Dict.*

To CO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*conſecro*, Lat.]

1. To make ſacred; to appropriate to ſacred uſes.

Enter into the holieſt by the blood of Jeſus, by a new and living way which he hath *conſecrated* for us. *Heb.* x. 20.

Shall I abuſe this *conſecrated* gift
Of ſtrength, when returning with my hair? *Milt.*

A biſhop ought not to conſecrate a church which the patron has built for filthy gain, and not for true devotion. *Ayliffe.*

2. To dedicate inviolably to ſome particular purpoſe, or perſon: with *to*.

He ſhall *conſecrate unto* the Lord the days of his ſeparation, and ſhall bring a lamb of the firſt year for a treſpaſs offering. *Numb.* vi. 12.

3. To canonize.

CO'NSECRATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Conſecrated; ſacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

The water *conſecrate* for ſacrifice
Appears all black. *Waller.*

Shouldſt thou but hear I were licentious,
And that this body, *conſecrate* to thee,
By ruffian luſt ſhould be contaminate.
Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.

The cardinal, ſtanding before the choir, ſees them know that they were aſſembled in that *conſecrate* place to ſing unto God. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Into theſe ſecret ſhades, cried ſhe,
How dar'ſt thou be ſo bold
To enter, *conſecrate* to me;
Or touch this hallow'd mold? *Drayton's Cynthia.*

CO'NSECRATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *conſecrate*.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to ſacred purpoſes.

Whether it be not againſt the notion of a ſacrament, that the *conſecrator* alone ſhould partake of it. *Atterbury.*

CONSECRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſecrate*.]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or perſons to the ſervice of God, with an application of certain proper ſolemnities. *Aylyffe's Par.*

At the erection and *conſecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleaſed the Almighty to give a ſign. *Hooker.*

The *conſecration* of his God is upon his head. *Numb.* vi. 7.

We muſt know that *conſecration* makes not a place ſacred, but only ſolemnly declares it ſo: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and conſequently ſacred. *South.*

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The calendar ſwells with new *conſecrations* of ſaints. *Hale.*

CONSECTARY. *adj.* [from *conſectarius*, Lat.] Conſequent; conſequential; following by conſequence.

From the inconſiſtent and contrary determinations thereof, *conſectary* impieties and concluſions may ariſe. *Brown.*

CO'NSECTARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premiſes; conſequence; corollary.

Theſe propoſitions are *conſectaries* drawn from the obſervations. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CONSECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conſecutio*, Latin.]

1. Train of conſequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propoſitions.

Some *conſecutions* are ſo intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premiſes, that the concluſion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progreſs. *Hale.*

2. Succeſſion.

In a quick *conſecution* of the colours, the impreſſion of every colour remains in the ſenſorium. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. In aſtronomy.

The month of *conſecution*, or, as ſome term it, of proje&ion, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The moon makes four quarterly ſections within her little year, or month of *conſecution*. *Holder.*

CONSE'CUTIVE. *adj.* [*conſecutif*, Fr.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; ſucceſſive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into diſuſe but by fifty *conſecutive* years of exemption. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Conſequential; regularly ſucceeding.

This is ſeeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *conſecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

CONSE'CUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conſecutive*.] A term uſed in the ſchool philoſophy, in oppoſition to *antecedently*, and ſometimes to *effectively* or *cauſally*. *Dict.*

To CONSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*conſemino*, Latin.] To ſow different ſeeds together. *Dict.*

CONSE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*conſenſio*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of ſuch living and thinking particles could not poſſibly, by their mutual contact, and preſſing and ſtriking, compoſe one greater individual animal, with one mind and underſtanding, and a vital conſenſion of the whole body. *Bentley.*

CONSE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*conſenſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of yielding or conſenting.

I am far from excuſing or denying that compliance; for plenary *conſent* it was not. *King Charles.*

When thou canſt truly call theſe virtues thine,
Be wiſe and free, by heav'n's *conſent* and mine.
Dryden's Perſ.

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds would ſtop there and admire,
Learning *conſent* and concord from his lyre.
Cowl. Davideis.

3. Coherence with; relation to; correſpondence.

Demons found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whoſe power hath a true *conſent*
With planet, or with element. *Milton.*

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.

Such is the world's great harmony, that ſprings
From union, order, full *conſent* of things. *Pope.*

5. In phyſick.

The perception one part has of another, by means of ſome fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the ſtone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will affect and draw them to into ſpaſms, as to affect the bowels in the ſame manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cauſe a colick; and extend their twitches ſometimes to the ſtomach, and occaſion vomitings. *Quincy.*

To CONSE'NT. *v. n.* [*conſentio*, Latin.]

1. To be of the ſame mind; to agree.

Though what thou tell'ſt ſome doubt within me move,
But more deſire to hear, if thou *conſent*,
The full relation. *Milton.*

2. To co-operate to the ſame end.

3. To yield; to give conſent; to allow; to admit: with *to*.

Ye comets, forbear the bad revolting ſtars
That have *conſented unto* Henry's death.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

In this we *conſent unto* you, if ye will be as we be. *Geneſis.*

What in ſleep thou didſt abhor to dream,
Waking thou never will *conſent to* do. *Milton.*

Their numbers as thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n *conſent*
To all they wrote. *Waller.*

CONSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*conſentaneus*, Lat.] Agreeable to; conſiſtent with.

In the picture of Abraham ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed a little boy; which is not conſentaneous with the circumſtance of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It will coſt no pains to bring you to the knowing, not to the practice; it being very agreeable and conſentaneous to every one's nature. *Hammond's Practical Catech.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conſentaneous*.] Agreeably; conſiſtently; ſuitably.

Paracelſus did not always write conſentaneouſly to himſelf, that his opinions were conſiſtently to be collected from every piece of his writings, where he ſeems to explain it. *Boyle.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſentaneous*.] Agreement; conſiſtence. *Dict.*

CONSI'NTIENT. *adj.* [*conſentiens*, Latin.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in ſentiment.

The authority due to the *conſentient* judgment and practice of the univerſal church. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

CO'NSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*conſequentia*, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cauſe or principle.

2. Event; effect of a cauſe.

Spirits that know
All mortal *conſequences* have pronounc'd it.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

Shun the bitter *conſequence*; for know,
The day thou eateſt thereof, thou ſhalt die.
Milton.

3. Propoſition collected from the agreement of other previous propoſitions; deduction; concluſion.

It is no good *conſequence*, that reaſon aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids all voluntary ſufferings. *Decay of Piety.*

4. The laſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm: as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty; prayer is commanded*, conſ. *therefore prayer is our duty.*

Can ſyllogiſm ſet things right?
No, majors ſoon with minors fight:
Or, both in friendly conſort join'd,
The *conſequence* limps falſe behind. *Prior.*

5. Concatenation of cauſes and effects; conſecution.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offer of ſin, that which firſt brought ſin into the world, muſt, by neceſſary *conſequence*, bring in ſorrow too. *South.*

I felt

I felt
That I must after thee, with this thy son:
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

6. That which produces consequences; influence; tendency.

Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof; it is of very ill *consequence* to the superstructing of good life. *Hammond.*

7. Importance; moment.

The instruments of darkness
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest *consequence*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The anger of Achilles was of such *consequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece.
Addison's Spectator.

Their people are sunk in poverty, ignorance, and cowardice; and of as little *consequence* as women and children. *Swift.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *adj.* [*consequens*, Latin.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cause: with *to*.

It was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right was *consequent to*, and built on, an act purely personal. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes with *upon*.

The satisfaction or dissatisfaction, *consequent upon* a man's actions, inevitably or unalterably to ensue, to every single person. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *n. s.*

1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction.

Both these we call theses, because the position of them is to be discovered: the *consequent* we call, it only the conclusion or the proposition to be proved. *Locke.*

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment.
Davies on Ireland.

He could see *consequents* not dormant in their principles, and effect, yet unborn. *South.*

CONSEQUE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *consequent.*]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate;
A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior.*

2. Having the consequences justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

Though God's kind of arguments may seem to some, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential* and concludent to any purpose. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *consequential.*]

1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connexion of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning something, though he may not have the faculty of writing *consequentially*, and expressing his meaning.
Addison's Whig Examiner.

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary, that God himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so, by the annihilation of such creatures. *South.*

3. In a regular series.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continued unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? *Addison.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *consequential.*] Regular consecution of discourse. *Dict.*

CO'NSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *consequent.*]

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably: by the connexion of effects to their causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and *consequently* all poets ought rather to imitate it. *Dryden.*

The place of the several sorts of terrestrial matter, sustained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are *consequently* so. *Woodward.*

2. In consequence; pursuantly.

There is *consequently*, upon this distinguishing principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *consequent.*] Regular connexion of propositions; consecution of discourse.

Let them examine the *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver.
Digby on the Soul, Dedication.

CONSE'RVABLE *adj.* [from *conservo*, Lat. to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.

CONSE'RVANCY. *n. s.* [from *conservans*, Lat.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conservancy.*

CONSERVA'TION. *n. s.* [*conservatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of preserving; care to keep from perishing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen some alterations in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather to the benefit and conservation of the earth, and its productions, than to the disorder and destruction of both. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire of the means of preventing or staying of putrefaction, for therein consisteth the means of conservation of bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CONSE'RVATIVE. *adj.* [from *conservo*, Latin.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, is correct to light, as the most perfect and conservative of all others. *Peacham.*

CONSERVA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

I let you know that you have many sick amongst you, he was warned by the *conservators* of the city, that he should keep at a distance.
Bacon's New Atlantis.

The lords of the secret council were likewise made *conservators* of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. *Clarend.*

Such individuals as are the single *conservators* of their own species. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *n. s.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature, as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary.

A *conservatory* of snow and ice, such as they use for coolness to cool wine in summer.
Bacon's Natural History.

You may set your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouses and *conservatories* open, for eight or ten days before April. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The water dispensed to the earth and atmosphere by the great abyss, that subterranean *conservatory*, is by that means restored back.
Woodward's Natural History.

CONSE'RVATORY. *adj.* Having a preservative quality. *Dict.*

To CONSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*conservo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.

Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the art of *conserving* what others have gained in knowledge is easy. *Temple.*

They will be able to *conserve* their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light.
Newton's Opticks.

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSE'RVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sweatmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit, boiled with sugar till they will harden and candy.

Will 't please your honour, taste of these *conserves*? *Shakespeare.*

They have in Turky and the East certain confections, which they call *serves*, which are like candied *conserves*, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their *conserves* stunk. *Decay.*

2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.

Tuberoses will not endure the wet of this season, therefore set the pots into your *conserves*, and keep them dry. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CONSE'RVER. *n. s.* [from *conserve.*]

1. A layer up; a repositer; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

He hath been most industrious both collector and *conserver* of choice pieces in that kind.
Haywood.

In the Eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual *conservers* of knowledge and story. *Temple.*

2. A preparer of conserves.

CONSE'SSION. *n. s.* [*consessio*, Latin.] A sitting together.

CONSE'SSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One that sits with others. *Dict.*

To CONSI'DER. *v. a.* [*considero*, Latin.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to sift; to study.

At our more *consider'd* time we'll read,
Answer, and think upon this business.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to *consider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. *Temple.*

3. To have regard to; to respect; not to despise.

Let us *consider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works. *Hebrews*, x. 24.

4. In the imperative mood it is a kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is summoned.

Consider,
Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent
At home. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very services thou hast done, which if I have not enough *considered*, to make more thankful to thee shall be my study.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

To CONSI'DER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge hastily or rashly.

None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding. *Isaiah*, xliv.

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will *conſider* of your ſuit;
And come ſome other time to know our mind.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

Such a treatiſe might be conſulted by juriſmen, before they *conſider* of their verdict. *Swift.*

3. To doubt; to heſitate.

Many maz'd *conſiderings* did throng,
And preſs'd in with this caution. *Shak. H.* VIII.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one
Within her ſoul; at laſt 'twas rage alone;
Which, burning upwards, in full meaſure drives
The tears that ſtood *conſidering* in her eyes.
Dryden's Fables.

CONSI'DERABLE. *adj.* [from *conſider.*]

1. Worthy of conſideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the moſt *conſiderable* duration. *Tillotſon.*

It is *conſiderable*, that ſome urns have had inſcriptions on them, expreſſing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

2. Reſpectable; above neglect; deſerving notice.

Men *conſiderable* in all worthy profeſſions, eminent in many ways of life. *Spectator's Sermons.*

I am ſo *conſiderable* a man, that I cannot have leſs than forty ſhillings a year. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

3. Important; valuable.

Chriſt, inſtead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his abſurdity, that could think his mean aids *conſiderable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his reſcue. *Decay of Piety.*

In painting, not every action, nor every perſon, is *conſiderable* enough to enter into the cloth.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

Many can make themſelves maſters of as *conſiderable* eſtates as thoſe who have the greateſt portions of land. *Addiſon.*

4. More than a little. It has a middle ſignification between little and great.

Many brought in very *conſiderable* ſums of money. *Clarendon.*

Very probably a *conſiderable* part of the earth is yet unknown. *Woodward.*

Thoſe earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would conſtitute a body of a very *conſiderable* thickneſs and ſolidity.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Every cough, though ſevere, and of ſome *conſiderable* continuance, is not of a conſumptive nature, nor preſages diſſolution and the grave.
Blackmore.

CONSI'DERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſiderable.*] Importance; dignity; moment; value; deſert; a claim to notice.

We muſt not always meaſure the *conſiderableneſs* of things by their moſt obvious and immediate uſefulneſs, but by their fitneſs to make or contribute to the diſcovery of things highly uſeful.
Boyle.

Their moſt ſlight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think acquire a *conſiderableneſs*, and are forcibly impoſed upon the company.
Government of the Tongue.

CONSI'DERABLY. *adv.* [from *conſiderable.*]

1. In a degree deſerving notice, though not the higheſt.

And Europe ſtill *conſiderably* gains
Both by their good example and their pains.
Roſcommon.

2. With importance; importantly.

I deſire no ſort of favour ſo much, as that of ſerving you more *conſiderably* than I have been yet able to do. *Pope.*

CONSI'DERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider.*] Conſideration; reflection; ſober thought.

After this cold *conſiderance*, ſentence me;
And, as you are a king, ſpeak in your ſtate
What I have done that miſbecame my place.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

CONSI'DERATE. *adj.* [*conſideratus*, Lat.]

1. Serious; given to conſideration; prudent; not raſh; not negligent.

I will converſe with iron-witted fools,
And unreſpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with *conſiderate* eyes.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

Æneas is patient, *conſiderate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I grant it to be in many caſes certain, that it is ſuch as a *conſiderate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no juſt cauſe to doubt of.
Tillotſon.

The expediency, in the preſent juncture, may appear to every *conſiderate* man. *Addiſon.*

2. Having reſpect to; regardful. Little uſed.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be preſumed more *conſiderate* of praiſe.
Decay of Piety.

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This ſenſe is much uſed in converſation.

CONSI'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *conſiderate.*] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumſtances are of ſuch force, as they ſway an ordinary judgment of a wiſe man, not fully and *conſiderately* pondering the matter.
Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.

CONSI'DERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conſiderate.*] The quality of being conſiderate; prudence. *Dict.*

CONSIDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider.*]

1. The act of conſidering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to preſent happineſs and miſery, when that alone comes in *conſideration*, and the conſequences are removed, a man never chuſes amiſs. *Locke.*

2. Mature thought; prudence; ſerious deliberation.

Let us think with *conſideration*, and conſider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sidney.*

The breath no ſooner left his father's body,
But that his wildneſs mortified in him;
Conſideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopſa hath brought you to the *conſideration* of her virtues, and that *conſideration* may have made you the more virtuous, and ſo the more worthy. *Sidney.*

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthineſs of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *conſideration* among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the uſe of the dauphin; becauſe the whole Pharſalia would have been a ſatire upon the French form of government. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Equivalent; compenſation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing ſerviceable to our bodies under a good *conſideration*, but make little account of our ſouls.
Ray on the Creation.

Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might paſs as valuable *conſiderations* among our own people. *Locke.*

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

The *conſideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth theſe things, was not becauſe thoſe nations did uſe them. *Hooker.*

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated, *conſiderations*. *Clarend.*

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *conſiderations*, to ſearch an aſylum. *Dryden.*

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the ſame *conſideration*. *Dryden.*

7. Reaſon; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with ſuch *conſiderations* as have been before ſet down.
Hooker.

Uſes, not thought upon before, be reaſonable cauſes of retaining that which other *conſiderations* did procure to be inſtituted. *Hooker.*

8. [In law.] *Conſideration* is the material cauſe of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expreſſed, as if a man bargain to give twenty ſhillings for a horſe; or elſe implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himſelf and his horſe, without bargaining with the hoſt, if he diſcharge not the houſe, the hoſt may ſtay his horſe.
Cowell.

CONSI'DERER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider.*] A man of reflection; a thinker.

A vain applauſe of wit for an impious jeſt, or of reaſon for a deep *conſiderer*.
Government of the Tongue.

CONSI'DERING. [This is a kind of conjunction: it had been more grammatically written *conſidered*; as, French; but *conſidering* is always uſed.] If allowance be made for.

It is not poſſible to act otherwiſe, *conſidering* the weakneſs of our nature. *Spectator.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. a.* [*conſigno*, Lat.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to tranſfer: ſometimes with *to*, ſometimes *over to*.

Men, by free gift, *conſign over* a place to the Divine worſhip. *Locke.*

Muſt I paſs
Again to nothing, when the vital breath
Ceaſing, *conſigns me over to* reſt and death? *Prior.*

At the day of general account, good men are then to be *conſigned over* to another ſtate, the ſeat of everlaſting love and glory. *Addiſon.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpoſe.

The French commander *conſigned* it to the uſe for which it was intended by the donor.
Dryden's Fables, Dedication.

3. To commit; to entruſt.

The four evangeliſts *conſigned* to writing that hiſtory. *Addiſon.*

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,
Conſign'd the youthful conſort *to* his care.
Pope's Odyſſey.

To CONSI'GN. *v. n.*

1. To ſubmit to the ſame terms with another. This is not now in uſe.

Thou haſt finiſh'd joy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers muſt
Conſign to thee, and come to duſt. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

2. To ſign; to conſent to. Obſolete.

A maid yet rioted over with the virgin crimſon of modeſty: it were a hard condition for a maid to *conſign* to. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſign.*]

1. The act of conſigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of ſalvation is a good diſpoſition towards it, ſo is deſpair a certain *conſignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor.*

2. The act of ſigning.

If we find that we increaſe in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy ſacramental ſymbols as a direct *conſignation* of pardon.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

CONSI'GNMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *conſign.*]

1. The act of conſigning.

2. The

2. The writing by which any thing is configned.

CONSI'MILAR. *adj.* [from *confimilis*, Latin.] Having one common refemblance. *Dict.*

To CONSI'ST. *v. n.* [*conſiſto*, Latin.]

1. To ſubſiſt; not to periſh.

He is before all things, and by him all things *conſiſt*. *Colſians.*

2. To continue fixed, without diſſipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to paſs betwixt *conſiſting* bodies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It is againſt the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *conſiſt* and ſtay itſelf, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Reſearches on Languages.*

3. To be compriſed; to be contained.

I pretend not to fit the hands of artiſts, whoſe ſkill *conſiſts* only in a certain manner which they have affected. *Dryden.*

A great beauty of letters does often *conſiſt* in little paſſages of private converſation, and references to particular matters. *Walſh.*

4. To be compoſed.

The ſun would *conſiſt* of plains, and vallies, and mountains, according as the pieces of this ſun were diſpoſed. *Burnet.*

5. To have being concurrently; to coexiſt.

Neceſſity and election cannot *conſiſt* together in the ſame act. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

6. To agree; not to oppoſe; not to contradict; not to counteract. it has *with* before the thing compounded, or coexiſtent.

He knew it would be vain to reaſon with them, that could not *conſiſt* with themſelves. *Clarendon.*

Conſider what can eaſily *conſiſt* or not with your parts, your profeſſion, your quality. *Swift.*

You could not help having more than a *conſiſtency* with that ſociety, ſtate-man, or philoſopher, by being but an Alexander. *Bolingbroke's Diſſertation.*

It is not eaſy to reconcile this attribute, that the impious meet joy, Plutus, upon the whole, ſeems chief of the contrary. *Addiſon.*

He doth not *conſiſt* with ſo perſonage alone. *Pope.*

The only way of ſecuring the conſtitution will be by lightning the power of dangerous adverſaries, as much as can *conſiſt* with ſafety. *Swift.*

CONSI'STENCI. } *n. ſ.* [*conſiſtentia*, low
CONSI'STENCY. } Latin.]

1. State with reſpect to material exiſtence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it reſtore itſelf to the natural *conſiſtence*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *conſiſtences* of bodies are very divers: denſe, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and ſoft. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

There is the ſame neceſſity for the Divine influence and regimen, to order and govern, cohere and keep together, the univerſe in that *conſiſtence* it hath received, as it was at firſt to give it, before it could receive it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this riſing world, when formed and finiſhed, would continue always the ſame, in the ſame form, ſtructure, and *conſiſtency*. *Burnet.*

2. Degree of denſeneſs or rarity.

Let the expreſſed juices be boiled into the *conſiſtence* of a ſyrup. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Subſtance; form; make.

His friendſhip is of a noble make, and a laſting *conſiſtency*. *South's Sermons.*

4. Durable or laſting ſtate.

Meditation will confirm reſolutions of good, and give them a durable *conſiſtence* in the ſoul. *Hammond.*

Theſe are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the baſis upon which many others reſt, and in which they have their *conſiſtencies* teeming and rich in ſtore, with which they furniſh the mind. *Locke.*

5. Agreement with itſelf, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That *conſiſtency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly purſues thoſe meaſures which appear the moſt juſt and equitable. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

6. A ſtate of reſt, in which things capable of growth or decreaſe continue for ſome time at a ſtand, without either; as the growth, *conſiſtence*, and return. *Chamb.*

CONSI'STENT. *adj.* [*conſiſtens*, Lat.]

1. Not contradictory; not oppoſed.

With reference to ſuch a lord, to ſerve, and to be free, are terms not *conſiſtent* only, but equivalent. *South.*

A great part of their politicks others do not think *conſiſtent* with honeſty to practiſe. *Addiſon on Italy.*

On their own axle as the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the ſun;
So two *conſiſtent* motions act the ſoul,
And one regards itſelf, and one the whole.
Pope's Eſſay.

Shew me one that has it in his power
To act *conſiſtent* with himſelf and poor. *Pope.*

The moſt *conſiſtent*, and the beſt of men. *Pope.*

2. Firm; not fluid.

Peſtilential miaſms inſinuate into the humoral and *conſiſtent* parts of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The wind, contained within the ſhell, becoming cold and *conſiſtent*, at the ſame time clear of the ſtratum without it did. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

CONSI'STENTLY. *adv.* [from *conſiſtent.*] Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phyſicians are of the contrary opinion, and the poet deſcribes them *conſiſtently* with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate. *Harvey.*

CONSISTO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *conſiſtory.*] Relating to the eccleſiaſtical court.

An archbiſhop, or chancellor, may excommunicate for diſobedience with the conſiſtorial ſeal of that dioceſs him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'NSISTORY. *n. ſ.* [*conſiſtorium*, Lat.]

1. The place of juſtice in the court Chriſtian. *Cowell.*

An offer was made, that, for every one miniſter, there ſhould be two of the people to ſit and give voice in the eccleſiaſtical *conſiſtory*. *Bacon, Pref.*

Pius was then hearing of cauſes in *conſiſtory*. *Bacon.*

Chriſt himſelf, in that great *conſiſtory*, ſhall deign to ſtep down from his throne. *South.*

2. The aſſembly of cardinals.

How far I have proceeded,
Or how far further ſhall, is warranted
By a commiſſion from the *conſiſtory*,
Yet the whole *conſiſtory* of Rome. *Shak. H. VIII.*

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lots, would have lived down the pope and the whole *conſiſtory*. *Atterbury.*

3. Any ſolemn aſſembly.

In mid air
To council ſummons all his mighty peers
Within thick clouds, and dark, tenfold involv'd,
A gloomy *conſiſtory*. *Philips's Parad. R gained.*

At Jove's edict, the deities around
In ſolemn ſtate the *conſiſtory* crown'd.
Pope's Statius.

4. Place of reſidence.

My only friend, my counſel's *conſiſtory*, my oracle, I, as a child, will go by thy direction. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

CONSO'CIATE. *n. ſ.* [from *conſocio*, Lat.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

Pattidge and Stanhope were condemned as *conſociates* in the conſpiracy of Somerſet. *Hayward.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*conſocio*, Lat.]

1. To unite; to join.

Generally the beſt outward ſhapes are alſo the likelieſt to be *conſociated* with good inward faculties. *Wotton on Education.*

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philoſophers always brought in a ſupernatural principle to unite and *conſociate* the parts of the chaos. *Burnet.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coaleſce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be ſeparated again, without ever *conſociating* into the huge cenſenſe bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSOCIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſociate.*]

1. Alliance.

There is ſuch a *conſociation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they muſt help to ſuſtain his power, as he their knowledge. *Ben. Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

2. Union; intimacy; companionſhip.

By ſo long and ſo various *converſation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatneſs. *Wotton.*

CONSO'LABLE. *adj.* [from *conſole.*] That which admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Latin.] To comfort; to conſole; to ſooth in misery. Not much uſed.

I will be gone,
That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To *conſolate* thine ear. *Shakſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

What may I miſs in what I propoſe all men that honour virtue, we do not diſcover the latter ſcene of his mind, in authors of antiquity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONSOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*conſolatio*, Latin.] Comfort; alleviation of miſery; ſuch alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We, that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but conſolations. *Bacon.*

Againſt ſuch cruelties,
With inward conſolations recompenſ'd;
And oft ſupported to, as ſhall amaze
Their proudeſt perſecutors. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let the righteous perſevere with patience, ſupported with this conſolation, that their labour ſhall not be in vain. *Rogers.*

CONSOLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A comforter.

CONSO'LATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſolate.*] A ſpeech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

Conſolatories writ
With ſtudied argument, and much perſuaſive wight,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought.
Milton's Agoniſtes.

CONSO'LATORY. *adj.* [from *conſolate.*] Tending to give comfort.

To CONSO'LE. *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the ſenſe of miſery.

Others the ſyren ſiſters compaſs round,
And empty heads *conſole* with empty ſound.
Pope's Dunciad.

CONSO'LE. n. ſ. [French.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or ſhoulder-piece ſerving to ſupport a cornice, buſt, vaſe beam, and frequently uſed as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

CONSO'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *conſole.*] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the ſtage, as the great *conſoler* of the miſeries of man.
Comment. on Pope's Eſſay on Man.

Conso'lidant. *adj.* [from *conſolidate.*] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To Conso'lidate. *v. a.* [*conſolider*, Fr. *ſolidus*, Latin.]
1. To form into a compact and ſolid body; to harden; to unite into a ſolid maſs.
The word may be rendered, either he ſtretched, or he fixed and *conſolidated*, the earth above the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*
The effect of ſpirits in ſtopping hemorrhages, and *conſolidating* the fibres, is well known to chirurgeons. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To Conso'lidate. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or ſolid.
In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryneſs maketh them more apt to *conſolidate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
The ſandy, ſtarry, and flinty matter was then ſoft, and ſuſceptible of any form in mere ſhelly moulds; and it *conſolidated* and became hard afterwards. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Conſolida'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſolidate.*]
1. The act of uniting into a ſolid maſs.
The *conſolidation* of the marble, and of the ſtone, did not fall out at random. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*
2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.
3. In law, it is uſed for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowell.*

Conso'lidative. *adj.* [from *conſolidate.*] That which has the quality of healing wounds. *Dict.*

Co'nsonance. } *n. ſ.* [*conſonance*, Fr.
Co'nsonancy. } *conſonans*, Lat.]
1. Accord of ſound.
The two principal *conſonances* that moſt ravith the ear, are, by the conſent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Wotton.*
And winds and waters flow'd
In *conſonance*. *Thomſon's Spring.*
2. Conſiſtency; congruence; agreeableneſs.
Such deciſions held *conſonancy* and congruity with reſolutions and deciſions of former times. *Hale's Law of England.*
I have ſet down this, to ſhew the pertinency of our perſecuted church to the doctrine of ſcripture and antiquity. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
3. Agreement; concord; friendſhip. A ſenſe now not uſed.
Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowſhip, by the *conſonancy* of our youth.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.

Co'nsonant. *adj.* [*conſonans*, Lat.] Agreeable; according; conſiſtent: followed by either *with* or *to*.
Were it *conſonant* and reaſon to divorce theſe two ſentences, the former of which doth ſhew how the latter is reſtrained. *Hooker.*
That where much is given there ſhall be much required, is a thing *conſonant with* natural equity.
Decay of Piety.
Religion looks *conſonant* to itſelf. *Decay of Piety.*
He diſcovers how *conſonant* the account which Moſes hath left of the primitive earth, is to this from nature. *Woodward.*

Co'nsonant. *n. ſ.* [*conſonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be ſounded, or but imperfectly, by itſelf.
In all vowels the paſſage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulſe of an organ of ſpeech to another; but in all *conſonants* there is an appulſe of the [illegible] ſometimes (if you abſtract the *conſonants* from the vowels) wholly preeluding all ſound; and, in all of them, more or leſs checking and abetting it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
He conſidered theſe as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *conſonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verſe required a greater ſmoothneſs. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

Co'nsonantly. *adv.* [from *conſonant.*] Conſiſtently; agreeably.
This as *conſonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did ſpeak for all.
Hooker.
Ourſelves are formed according to that mind which frames things *conſonantly* to their reſpective natures. *Glanville's Scepſis.*
If he will ſpeak *conſonantly* to himſelf, he muſt ſay that happened in the original conſtitution.
Tillotſon.

Co'nsonantness. *n. ſ.* [from *conſonant.*] Agreeableneſs; conſiſtency. *Dict.*

Co'nsonous. *adj.* [*conſonus*, Lat.] Agreeing in ſound; ſymphonious.

Conspia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *conſopio*, Latin.] The act of laying to ſleep. Little in uſe.
One of his maxims is, that a total abſtinence from intemperance is no more philoſophy, than a total *conſopiation* of the ſenſes is repoſe.
Digby on Bodies.

Co'nsort. *n. ſ.* [*conſors*, Latin. It had anciently the accent on the latter ſyllable, but has it now on the former. *Milton* has uſed them both.]
1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or huſband.
Fellowſhip,
Such as I ſeek, fit to partake me
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human *conſort*. *Milton.*
Male he created thee, but thy *conſort*
Female for race: then bleſs'd mankind, and ſaid,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.
Thy Bellona, who thy *conſort* came
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Denham.*
He ſingle choſe to live, and ſhunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a *conſort* of his bed.
Dryden's Fables.
His warlike amazon her hoſt invade,
Th' imperial *conſort* of the crown of ſpades *Pope.*
2. An aſſembly; a divan; a conſultation.
In one *conſort* there ſit
Cruel revenge, and rancorous diſpite,
Diſloyal treaſon, and heart-burning hate. *Fairfax.*
3. A number of inſtruments playing together; a ſymphony. This is probably a miſtake for *concert*.
A *conſort* of muſick in a banquet of wine, is as a ſignet of carbuncle ſet in gold. *Eccluſ.* xxxii. 5.
4. Concurrence; union.
Take it ſingly, and it carries an air of levity, but, in *conſort* with the reſt, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*

To Conso'rt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To aſſociate with; to unite with; to keep company with.
What will you do? Let's not *conſort* with them.
Shakeſpeare.
Which of the Grecian chiefs *conſorts* with thee?
Dryden.

To Conso'rt. *v. a.*
1. To join; to mix; to marry.
He, with his *conſorted* Eve,
The ſtory heard attentive. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
He begins to *conſort* himſelf with men, and thinks himſelf one. *Locke on Education.*
2. To accompany. Not uſed.
I'll meet with you upon the mart,
And afterward *conſort* you till bed time. *Shakeſp.*

Conso'rtable. *adj.* [from *conſort.*] To be compared with; to be ranked with; ſuitable. Not uſed.
He was *conſortable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Wotton.*

Conso'rtion. *n. ſ.* [*conſortio*, Latin.] Partnerſhip; fellowſhip; ſociety. *Dict.*

Conspe'ctable. *adj.* [from *conſpectus*, Latin.] Eaſy to be ſeen. *Dict.*

Conspectu'ity. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpectus*, Latin.] Sight; view; ſenſe of ſeeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to *Shakeſpeare*, and perhaps corrupt.
What harm can your biſon *conſpectuities* glean out of this character? *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Conspe'rsion. *n. ſ.* [*conſperſio*, Lat.] A ſprinkling about. *Dict.*

Conspicu'ity. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*] Brightneſs; favourableneſs to the ſight.
If this definition be clearer than the thing refined, midnight may vie for *conſpicuity* with noon.
Glanville's Scepſis.

Conspi'cuous. *adj.* [*conſpicuus*, Lat.]
1. Obvious to the ſight; ſeen at a diſtance.
Or come I leſs *conſpicuous*? Or when chuſe
Alike to thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Eminent; famous; diſtinguiſhed.
He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought moſt *conſpicuous* in them.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.
Thy father's merit points thee out to view,
And ſee thee in the faireſt point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults *conſpicuous*.
Addiſon's Cato.
The houſe of lords,
Conſpicuous ſeem'd *Pope's Eſſay of Homer.*

Conspi'cuously. *adv.* [from *conſpicuous.*]
1. Obviouſly to the view.
Theſe methods may be preſerved *conſpicuouſly*, and entirely diſtinct. *Watts's Logick.*
2. Eminently; famouſly; remarkably.

Conspi'cuousness. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*]
1. Expoſure to the view; ſtate of being viſible at a diſtance.
Looked on with ſuch a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabricks; yet they appear to but to that congruity, which is requiſite to their *conſpicuouſneſs*. *Boyle's Prerog. Eſſay.*
2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.
Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conſpicuouſneſs*. *Boyle on Colours.*

Conspi'racy. *n. ſ.* [*conſpiratio*, Latin.]
1. A private agreement among ſeveral perſons to commit ſome crime; a plot; a concerted treaſon.
O *conſpiracy!*
Sham'ſt thou to ſhew thy dangerous brow by night,
When evils are moſt free? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
I had rather that ſoul *conſpiracy*
Of the beaſt Caliban, and his confed'rates,
Againſt my life. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
When ſcarce he had eſcap'd the blow
Of faction and *conſpiracy*,
Death did his promiſ'd hopes deſtroy. *Dryden.*
2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two, at the leaſt, falſely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted, of felony. *Cowell.*
3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many cauſes to one event.
When the time now came that miſery was ripe for him, there was a *conſpiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occaſions to lead him unto it. *Sidney.*

The

The air appearing so malicious in this morbific *conspiracy*, exacts a more particular regard. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CONSPI'RANT. *adj.* [*conspirans*, Latin.] Conspiring; engaging in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

CONSPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.] An agreement of many to one end.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the *conspiration* of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgment. *Decay of Piety.*

CONSPI'RATOR. *n. s.* [from *conspiro*, Latin.] A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concerted with others commission of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom. 2 *Sam.*

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;
Thou that contriv'd to murder our dread lord. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

But let the bold *conspirators* be sure,
For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

One put in his hand a paper containing the whole conspiracy against him, together with all the names of the *conspirators*. *Addis.*

To CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Lat.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.

Tell me what they deserve,
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned wickedness. *Made. Richard III.*

What was it
That mov'd pale Cassius to *conspire*? *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

The bodyguard of Augustus, and *conspired* against the king. *Addison.*

Let them be excluded, for their understanding the unity, and *conspire* with the spirit of the body to dissolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural propension towards the world; that is, to *conspire* with the general humour. *Government of the Tongue.*

The wolf, the tiger, and the stags
Conspire to make a lasting peace. *Roscommon.*

2. To agree together; as, all *conspiring* conspire *to make him happy.*

So sweet and fair, when Phœbus shines,
Conspiring with the purple grove. *Hughes.*

CONSPI'RER. *n. s.* [from *conspire*.] A conspirator; a plotter.

Treasons,
Who chafes, who frets, and where *conspirers* are:
Macbeth shall never vanquished be. *Shak. Mach.*

CONSPI'RING *Powers.* [In mechanicks.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conspurco*, Latin.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CO'NSTABLE. *n. s.* [*comes stabuli*, as it is supposed.]

1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown. The function of the *constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *constable* and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blasonry of arms within it. The first *constable* of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magistrates are derived the inferiour *constables* of hundreds and franchises; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be chosen in every hundred, for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour. These are now called high *constables*; because continuance of time, and increase both of people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of inferiour authority, called petty *constables*. Besides these, we have *constables* denominated from particular places; as, *constable of the Tower, of Dover Castle, of the Castle of Carnarvon*: but these are properly *castellans*, or governours of castles.

Cowell. Chambers.

When I came hither, I was told high *constable*,
And duke of Buckingham, now prov'd Edward Bohun. *Shakespeare.*

The knave *constable* had set me i' th' stocks, i' th' common stocks, for a witch. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *constable* coming to disperse them, and an enemy to sedition, went to observe what they did. *Clarendon.*

2. *To over-run the* CONSTABLE. [perhaps from *comptable*, Fr. the settled, firm, and stated account.] To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth: a low phrase.

CO'NSTABLESHIP. *n. s.* [from *constable*.] The office of a constable.

This bailiwick is annexed to the *constableship* of the castle, and that granted out by deed. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CO'NSTANCY. *n. s.* [*constantia*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's *constancy*, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker.*

2. Consistency; unvaried state.

Incredible, that *constancy* in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the result of chance. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken determination.

In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,
Triumphant *constancy* has fix'd her seat;
In vain the tyrant sing, the tempest beat. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection; continuance of love, or friendship.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship, as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of kindness, and yet still returns the same habitual good will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over,
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*,
But, however, strange and admirable. *Shakespeare.*

CO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*constans*, Latin]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle's History of Firmness.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in nature were inconstancy. *Cowley.*

3. Firm; resolute; determined; immoveable; unshaken.

Some shrewd contents
Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek:
Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could turn so much the constitution
Of any *constant* man. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained
constant friends. *Sidney.*

5. Certain; not various; steady; firmly adherent: with *to*.

Now through the land his care of souls he stretch'd,
And like a primitive apostle preach'd;
Still cheerful, ever *constant to* his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

He shewed his firm adherence to religion, as modified by our national constitution; and was *constant* to its offices in devotion, both in public and in his family. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CO'NSTANTLY. *adv.* [from *constant*.] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily.

I do charge that the fathers should never appear; nay, that they should not *constantly* do it. *Tillotson.*

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Latin.] To join lustre; to shine with one general light.

The several things which engage our affections, and in a transcendent manner, shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

Great constitutions, and such as are *constellated* into knowledge, do nothing till they outdo all. *Bacon's Vulgar Errours.*

Their scattered recollections, which were divided among the several ranks of inferiour natures, were summed up and *constellated* in ours. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

CONSTELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *constellate*.]

1. A cluster of fixed stars.

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall not give their light. *Isaiah*, xiii. 10.

The earth, the air, renounced;
The heav'ns and all the *constellations* rung. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A *constellation* is but one;
Though 'tis a train of stars. *Dryden.*

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *constellation* or conjuncture of all those gospel graces, faith, hope, charity, self-denial, repentance, and the rest. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

CONSTERNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consternus*, Lat.] Astonishment; amazement; alienation of mind by a surprize; surprise; wonder.

They find the same holy *consternation* upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. *South.*

The natives, dubious whom
They must obey, in *consternation* wait
Till rigid conquest will pronounce their fate. *Philips.*

To CO'NSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *constipo*, Latin.]

1. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*. *Bacon.*

It may, by amassing, cooling, and *constipating* of waters, turn them into rain. *Ray on the Creation.*

There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crowded to

middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one another into great solid globes. *Bentley.*

2. To stuff up, or stop by filling up the passages.

It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of severely *constipating* or shutting up the circulating vessels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To bind the belly, or make costive.

Omitting honey, which is laxative, and the powder of some loadstones to constipate rather *constipate* and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONSTIPA'TION. *n. s.* [from *constipate.*]

1. The act of crowding any thing into less room; condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and *constipation* of the tangible parts. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

It requires either absolute fulness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* and mutual contact of its particles. *Bentley.*

2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occasions a *constipation* of the belly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of having the body bound.

CONSTI'TUENT. *adj.* [*constituens*, Lat.] That which makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence; elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

All animals derived all the *constituent* matter of their bodies, successively, in all ages, out of the land. *Woodward.*

It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its *constituent* particles, should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSTI'TUENT. *n. s.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state.

Their first composition and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing.

The obstruction of the mesentery is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. He that deputes another; as, the representatives in parliament disregard their *constituents.*

To CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*constituo*, Latin.]

1. To give formal existence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the *constituting* of all others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To erect; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It will be necessary to consider, how at first those churches were *constituted*, that we may understand how in this one church they were all united. *Pearson.*

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

CONSTITUTER. *n. s.* [from *constitute.*] He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITU'TION. *n. s.* [from *constitute.*]

1. The act of constituting; enacting; deputing; establishing; producing.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other *constitution.* *Bentley.*

This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other; and so, being restored to its pristine *constitution*, became of the same condition as at first. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongst many bad effects of this oily *constitution*, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age, are not subject to stricture of fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native *constitutions*, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog. *Temple.*

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *constitution.* *Dryden.*

5. Temper of mind.

Dametas, according to the *constitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to shew himself wise than by suspecting every thing in his way. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead, else nothing in the world Could turn so much the *constitution* Of any constant man. *Shak. Merchant of Ven.*

He defended himself with undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his *constitution.* *Clarendon.*

6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs.

The Norman conquering all by might, Mixing our customs, and the form of right, With foreign *constitutions* he had brought. *Daniel.*

7. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive *constitutions* of our own churches. *Hooker.*

Constitution, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canonists, by adding the word *sacred* to it, make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon. *Ayliffe.*

CONSTITU'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *constitution.*]

1. Bred in the constitution; radical.

It is not probable any *constitutional* illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Consistent with the civil constitution; legal.

CONSTITU'TIVE. *adj.* [from *constitute.*]

1. That which constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, such as, neither naturally *constitutive* nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The elements and *constitutive* parts of a fanatick, being the esteem of himself, and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRAIN *v. a.* [*constraindre*, Fr. *constringo*, Latin.]

1. To compel; to force to some action.

Thy sight, which should Make our eyes flow with joy, *Constrains* them weep. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Namur subdued, is England's palm alone; The rest being'd, but we *constrain'd* the town. *Dryden.*

2. To hinder by force; to restrain.

My fire in caves *constrains* the winds, Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease; They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas. *Dryd.*

3. To necessitate.

The fears upon your honour, therefore, be Does pity as *constrained* blemishes, Nothing deserv'd. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

When to his lust Ægysthus gave the rein, Did fate or we th' adult'rous act *constrain?* *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. To violate; to ravish.

Her spotless chastity, Inhuman traitors! you *constrain'd* and forc'd. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

5. To confine; to press.

When amidst the fervour of the feast, The Tyrian hugs and fonds thee on her breast, And with sweet kisses in her arms *constrains*, Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins. *Dryd.*

How the strait stays the slender waste *constrain.* *Gay.*

6. To constringe.

When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold, The scanty root can take no steady hold. *Dryden.*

7. To tie; to bind.

Scarce the weary god had clos'd his eyes, When rushing on with shouts, he binds in chains The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains.* *Dryden.*

8. To imprison.

Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly With party-colour'd plumes, a chattering pye. *Dryden.*

9. To force; to produce in opposition to nature.

In this northern tract our hoarser throats Utter unripe and ill *constrained* notes. *Waller.*

10. To restrain; to withhold.

The first weapons of powerful persuasions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became overweak to curb the first inclination of evil: or after, when it became habitual, to *constrain* it. *Raleigh.*

CONSTRAINABLE. *adj.* [from *constrain.*] Liable to constraint; obnoxious to compulsion.

Whereas men before stood bound in conscience to do as reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, *constrainable*, and, if they outwardly transgress, punishable. *Hooker.*

CONSTRAINEDLY. *adv.* [from *constrain.*] By constraint; by compulsion.

What occasion it had given them to think, to their greater obstruction in evil, that through a froward and wanton course of innovation we did *constrainedly* those things, for which conscience was pretended. *Hooker.*

CONSTRAINER. *n. s.* [from *constrain.*] He that constrains.

CONSTRAINT. *n. s.* [*contrainte*, French]

1. Compulsion; compelling force; violence; act of overruling the desire; confinement.

I am for you, ask it should be on *constraint*; But, heaven be thanked, it is but voluntary. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Like you, a man; and higher led by fame, Not by *constraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryden's Indian Emperour.*

The constant desire of happiness, and the *constraint* it puts upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts in abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

2. Confinement. Out of use.

His limbs were waxen weak and lax, Through long imprisonment, and hard *constraint.* *Spenser.*

To CONSTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*constringo*, *constrictum*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract; to cause to shrink.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres, and strengthen the solid parts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONSTRI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *constrict.*] Contraction; compression; forcible contraction. *Compression* is from an outward force, *constriction* from some quality;

lity; as the throat is compreſſed by a bandage, and *conſtringed* by a cold.

The air, which theſe receive into the lungs, may ſerve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the *conſtriction* or dilatation of it, may probably aſſiſt them to aſcend or deſcend in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

CONSTRI'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*conſtrictor*, Latin.] That which compreſſes or contracts.

He ſuppoſed the *conſtrictors* of the eye-lids muſt be ſtrengthened in the ſupercilious. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To CONSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*conſtringo*, Lat.] To compreſs; to contract; to bind; to force to contract itſelf.

The dreadful ſpout,
Which ſhipmen do the hurricano call,
Conſtring'd in maſs by the almighty ſun.
Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.

Strong liquors, eſpecially inflammatory ſpirits, intoxicate, *conſtringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

CONSTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*conſtringens*, Lat.] Having the quality of binding or compreſſing.

Try a deep well, or a conſervatory of ſnow, where the cold may be more *conſtringent*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Winter binds
Our ſtrengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace
Conſtringent. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To CONSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtructus*, Latin.]

1. To build; to form; to compile; to conſtitute.

Let there be an admiration of thoſe divine attributes and prerogatives, for whoſe manifeſting he was pleaſed to *conſtruct* this vaſt fabrick.
Boyle's Diſcourſe of Natural Philoſophy.

2. To form by the mind: as, he *conſtructed* a new ſyſtem.

CONSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*conſtructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.

2. The form of building; ſtructure; conformation.

There's no art
To ſhew the mind's *conſtruction* in the face. *Shak.*

The ways were made of ſeveral layers of flat ſtones and flint: the *conſtruction* was a little various, according to the nature of the ſoil, or the materials which they found. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly choſen, together in ſuch a manner as is proper to convey a complete ſenſe.
Clarke's Latin Grammar.

Some particles conſtantly, and others in certain *conſtructions*, have the ſenſe of a whole ſentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by diſentangling tranſpoſitions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whoſe containing
I ſo from ſenſe in hardneſs, that I can
Make no collection of it; let him ſhew
His ſkill in the *conſtruction*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

5. The ſenſe; the meaning; interpretation.

In which ſenſe although we judge the apoſtle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *conſtruction* more ſound. *Hooker.*

He that would live at eaſe, ſhould always put the beſt *conſtruction* on buſineſs and converſation.
Collier on the Spleen.

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildeſt *conſtruction* upon every accident that befals them. *Spectator.*

6. Judgment; mental repreſentation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reaſonable *conſtructions* ſeem ſtrange, or ſavour of ſingularity, that we have examined this point. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

7. The manner of deſcribing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. CONSTRUCTION *of Equations*, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonſtration.

CONSTRU'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtruct.*] Pile; edifice; fabrick.

They ſhall the earth's *conſtructure* cloſely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts confin'd.
Blackmore.

To CO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*conſtruo*, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to diſentangle tranſpoſition.

I'll teach mine eyes, with meek humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read;
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can ſpell,
Will ſoon conceive, and learn to *conſtrue* well.
Spenſer.

Conſtrue the times to their neceſſities,
And you ſhall ſay, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries.
Shakeſpear's Henry IV.

2. To interpret; to explain; to ſhew the meaning.

I muſt crave that I be not ſo underſtood or *conſtrued*, as if any ſuch thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and aſſiſtance of God's moſt bleſſed ſpirit. *Hooker.*

Virgil is ſo very figurative, that he requires (I may almoſt ſay) a grammar apart to *conſtrue* him.
Dryden.

Thus we are put to *conſtrue* and paraphraſe our own words, to free ourſelves either from the ignorance or malice of our adverſaries. *Stillingfleet.*

When the word is *conſtrued* into its idea, the double meaning vaniſhes. *Addiſ. on Ancient Medal.*

To CO'NSTUPRATE. *v. a.* [*conſtupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtuprate.*] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*conjubſtantialis*, Latin.]

1. Having the ſame eſſence or ſubſiſtence.

The Lord our God is but one God: in which indiviſible unity, notwithſtanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himſelf, we glorify that *conſubſtantial* Word, which is the Son; we bleſs and magnify that co-eſſential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghoſt.
Hooker.

2. Being of the ſame kind or nature.

It continueth a body *conjubſtantial* with our bodies; a body of the ſame, both nature and properties which it had on earth. *Hooker.*

In their converſation the human nature of Chriſt was not *conſubſtantial* to us, but of another kind.
Brerewood.

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantial.*]

1. Exiſtence of more than one, in the ſame ſubſtance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his coeternity and *conſubſtantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven.
Hamm. of the Two Sacraments.

2. Participation of the ſame nature.

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common ſubſtance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantiate.*] The union of the body of our bleſſed Saviour with the ſacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

In the point of *conſubſtantiation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind. *Atterbury.*

CO'NSUL. *n. ſ.* [*conſul*, *conſulendo*, Latin.]

1. The chief magiſtrate in the Roman republick.

Or never be ſo noble as a *conſul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Conſuls of mod'rate power in calms were made;
When the Gauls came, one ſole dictator ſway'd.
Dryden.

2. An officer commiſſioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CO'NSULAR. *adj.* [*conſularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the conſul.

The *conſular* power had only the ornaments, without the force, of the royal authority. *Spectator.*

2. CONSULAR *Man.* One who had been conſul.

Roſe not the *conſular* men, and left their places,
So ſoon as thou ſat'ſt down? *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

CO'NSULATE. *n. ſ.* [*conſulatus*, Latin.] The office of conſul.

His name and *conſulate* were effaced out of all public regiſters and inſcriptions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CO'NSULSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *conſul.*] The office of conſul.

The patricians ſhould do very ill,
To let the *conſulſhip* be ſo defil'd.
Ben Jonſon's Catiline.

The lovely boy, with his auſpicious face,
Shall Pollio's *conſulſhip* and triumph grace. *Dryd.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. n.* [*conſulto*, Latin.] To take counſel together; to deliberate in common. it has *with* before the perſon admitted to conſultation.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd; and, not *conſulting*, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, abodes
The ſudden breach on't. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

A ſenate-houſe, wherein three hundred and twenty men ſat *conſulting* always for the people.
1 Mac. viii. 15.

Conſult not *with* the ſlothful for any work.
Eccluſ. xxxvii.

He ſent for his moſt friends, *with* whom he moſt confidently *conſulted*, and ſhewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. a.*

1. To aſk advice of: as, *he* conſulted *his friends*; to *conſult* an author.

2. To regard; to act with view or reſpect to.

We are, in the firſt place, to *conſult* the neceſſities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſenate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with to preſs a ſpeedy *conſulter* its ſafety,
And guards our lives, while he neglects his own.
Addiſon.

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou haſt *conſulted* ſhame to thy houſe, by cutting off many people. *Hab.* ii. 10.

Many things were there *conſulted* for the future, yet nothing was poſitively reſolved. *Clarendon.*

CO'NSULT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is variouſly accented.]

1. The act of conſulting.

Yourſelf in perſon, head one choſen half,
And march t' oppreſs the faction in *conſult*
With dying Dorax. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. The effect of conſulting's determination.

He said, and rose the first; the council broke;
And all their grave *consults* dissolv'd in smoke.
Dryden's Fables.

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *consults* of our whole number, to consider of the former labours. *Bacon.*

A *consult* of coquets below
Was call'd, to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

CONSULTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consult.*]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.

The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes. *Mark*, xv. 1.

2. A number of persons consulted together; a council.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation. *Wiseman of Abscesses.*

3. [In law.] *Consultatio* is a writ, whereby a cause, being formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party, they do find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully called from the court christian; then, upon this *consultation* or deliberation, decree is to be returned again. *Cowell.*

CONSU'LTER. *n. s.* [from *consult.*] One that consults, or asks counsel or intelligence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a *consulter* with familiar spirits, or a wizard. *Deut.* xviii. 11.

CONSU'MABLE. *adj.* [from *consume.*] Susceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

Asbestos does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire; but it doth contract so much fuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with some of the purest oil, that in a very few days it did choak and extinguish the flame. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or less, our importation or exportation of *consumable* commodities. *Locke.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. a.* [*consumo*, Latin.] To waste; to spend; to destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury.
Shakespeare.

Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in; for the locust shall *consume* it. *Deut.* xxviii.

Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day,
Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thomson's Spring.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. n.* To waste away; to be exhausted.

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they meet, *consume*. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

CONSU'MER. *n. s.* [from *consume.*] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

Money may be considered as in the hands of the *consumer*, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export. *Locke.*

To CONSU'MMATE. *v. a.* [*consommer*, Fr. *consummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finish; to end. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

Yourself, myself, and other lords, will pass
To *consummate* this business happily.
Shakespeare's King John.

There shall we *consummate* our spousal rites.
Shakespeare.

The person was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker sufficient to *consummate* the fraud in the stronger.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. *Tatler.*

CONSU'MMATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finished. *omnibus numeris absolutus.*

I do but stay till your marriage be *consummate*.
Shakespeare.

Earth, in her rich attire
Consummate, lovely smil'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Gratian, among his maxims for raising a man to the most *consummate* greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions, and to secure a good historian. *Addyon's Freeholder.*

If a man of perfect and *consummate* virtue falls into a misfortune, it raises our pity, but not our terrour. *Addison's Spectator.*

CONSUMMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consummate.*]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to take from its original to its *consummation*. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. The end of the present system of things; the end of the world.

From the first beginning of the world unto the last *consummation* thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be, otherwise. *Hooker.*

3. Death; end of life.

Ghost, unlaid, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet *consummation* have,
Unremoved be thy grave! *Shak. Cymbeline.*

CONSU'MPTION. *n. s.* [*consumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities, the value rises as its quantity is less and rent greater; which depends upon its being preferred in its *consumption*. *Locke.*

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*; but are, at this day, the highest mountains in those countries. *Woodw.*

3. [In physick.] A waste of muscular flesh. It is frequently attended with a hectick fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes. *Quincy.*

Consumption low
In hollow bones of man. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

The stoppage of women's courses, if not looked to, sets them into a *consumption*, dropsy, or other disease. *Harvey.*

The essential and distinguishing character of a confirmed *consumption*, is a wasting of the body by reason of an ulcerated state of the lungs, attended with a cough, a discharge of purulent matter, and a hectick fever. *Blackmore.*

CONSU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [from *consume.*]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France.
Addison on the War.

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Nothing taints sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of *consumptive* lungs.
Harvey on Consumptions.

The lean, *consumptive* wench, with coughs decay'd,
Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryden.*

By an exact regimen a *consumptive* person may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONSU'MPTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *consumptive.*] A tendency to a consumption

CONSU'TILE. *adj.* [*consutilis*, Lat.] That is sewed or stitched together. *Dict.*

To CONTA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Latin.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION. *n. s.* [*contabulatio*, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CO'NTACT. *n. s.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; close union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body, whereupon followeth that appetite of union and conjunction. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it seemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly transmitted. *Newton's Opt.*

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may circulate the blood which flows along the air bladder.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

CONTA'CTION. *n. s.* [*contactus*, Latin.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at a due distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONTA'GION. *n. s.* [*contagio*, Latin.]

1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being strumpeted by thy *contagion*.
Shakespeare's Comedy of Errours.

In infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, repulsed.
Bacon.

2. Infection; propagation of mischief, or disease.

Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and *contagion* of example. *King Charles.*

Down fell they,
And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form
Catch'd by *contagion*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Pestilence; venomous emanations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night?
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

CONTA'GIOUS. *adj.* [from *contagio*, Lat.] Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pestilential.

The jades,
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
From their misty jaws
Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

We sicken soon from her *contagious* care,
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair.
Prior.

CONTA'GIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious.

To CONTA'IN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Latin.]

1. To hold as a vessel.

There are many other things which Jesus did, the which if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not *contain* the books that should be written. *John*, xxi. 25.

Gently instructed I shall hence depart,
Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill
Of knowledge what this vessel can *contain*. *Milton.*

What thy stores *contain* bring forth, and pour
Abundance. *Milton.*

2. To comprehend; to comprise.

What seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her summ'd up, in her *contain'd*.
Milton.

The earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glist'ring, may of solid good *contain*
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines.
Milton.

3. To comprise, as a writing.
Wherefore also it is *contained* in the scripture.
1 *Pet.* ii. 6.

4. To restrain; to withhold; to keep within bounds.
All men should be *contained* in duty ever after, without the terrour of warlike forces.
Spenser on Ireland.
Their king's person *contains* the unruly people from evil occasions. *Spenser.*
I tell you, sirs,
If you should smile, he grows impatient.——
——Fear not, my lord, we can *contain* ourselves.
Shakespeare.

To CONTA'IN. *v. n.* To live in continence.
I felt the ardour of my passion increase, till I could no longer *contain*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *contain.*] Possible to be contained.
The air, *containable* within the cavity of the collapse, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To CONTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.
Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.
A base pander holds the chamber-door,
Whilst by a slave, no gentler than a dog,
His fairest daughter is *contaminated*.
Shakespeare's Henry V.
Do it not with poison; strangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed she hath *contaminated*. *Shak. Othello.*
I quickly shed
Some of his bastard blood, and in disgrace
Bespoke him thus: *contaminated*, base,
And misbegotten blood I spill of thine.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.
Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet 'tis, like the sun, without *contaminating* its beams. *Glanville's Apol.*
He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and *contaminates* the honour thereof as much as in him lies. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTAMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contaminate.*] Pollution; defilement.

CONTE'MPERATED. *adj.* [*contemeratus*, Latin.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

To CONTE'MN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.
Yet better thus, and known to be *contemned*,
Than still *contemned* and flattered. *Shak. King Lear.*
Live, thy contempt of life and pleasure seems
To argue in thee something more sublime
And excellent than what thy mind *contemns*. *Milt.*
Pygmalion then the Tyrian sceptre sway'd,
One who *contemn'd* divine and human laws;
Then strife ensued. *Dryden's Virgil's Æneid.*

CONTE'MNER. *n. s.* [from *contemn.*] One that contemns; a despiser; a scorner.
He counsels him to persecute innovators of worship, not only as *contemners* of the gods, but disturbers of the state. *Swift.*

To CONTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Latin.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.
The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture. *Ray on the Creat.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT. *n. s.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] The degree of any quality.
There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

To CONTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contemper.*] To diminish any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.
The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and *contemperate* the air, but refresh and humectate the earth. *Brown.*
If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contemperating* the humours.
Wiseman's Surgery.

CONTEMPERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contemperate.*]
1. The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.
The use of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.
There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantasies.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Latin. This seems to have been once accented on the first syllable.] To consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate.
There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. n.* To muse; to think studiously with long attention.
So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I *contemplate*. *Shak. Henry VI.*
Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, *contemplating* over the same as if he had been Jupiter. *Peacham.*
How can I consider what belongs to myself, when I have been so long *contemplating* on you?
Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.

CONTEMPLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contemplate.*]
1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continued attention.
How now? what serious *contemplation* are you in? *Shakespeare.*
Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view.
Locke.
2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.
I have breath'd a secret vow
To live in prayer and *contemplation*,
Only attended by Nerissa here.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.
3. The faculty of study: opposed to the power of action.
There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general division of objects; some of which entertain our speculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE. *adj.* [from *contemplate.*]
1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.
Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Denham.*
2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.
I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs; my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active.
Bacon.
Contemplative men may be without the pleasure of discovering the secrets of state, and men of action are commonly without the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art. *Grew's Cosmologia.*
3. Having the power of thought or meditation.
So many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the *contemplative* faculty of man.
Ray on the Creation.

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *contemplative.*] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One employed in study; an enquirer after knowledge; a student.
In the Persian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly science. *Raleigh's History.*
The Platonick *contemplators* reject both these descriptions, founded upon parts and colours.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CONTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*contemporain*, French.]
1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.
Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.
2. Born at the same time.
A grove born with himself he sees.
And lives his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*
3. Existing at the same point of time.
It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *n. s.* One who lives at the same time with another.
All this in blooming youth you have achiev'd;
Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dryden.*
As he has been favourable to me, he will bear of his kindness from our *contemporaries*; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, censorious, and detracting. *Dryden's Juv. Preface.*
The active part of mankind, as they do most for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deservedly gain the greatest share in their applauses.
Addison's Freeholder.

To CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.
The indifferency of their existences, *contemporised* into our actions, admits a farther consideration.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CONTE'MPT. *n. s.* [*contemptus*, Latin.]
1. The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn.
It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow. *Esther.*
The shame of being miserable,
Exposes men to scorn and base *contempt*,
Even from their nearest friends. *Denham.*
There is no action, in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt*; it being an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness and inability, and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him.
South.
His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud *contempt*
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt.
Dryden's Fables.
Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the *contempt* of which is great. *Addison.*
2. The state of being despised; vileness.
The place was like to come unto *contempt*.
2 *Mac.* iii. 18.

CONTE'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contempt.*]
1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.
No man truly knows himself, but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion.
From no one vice exempt,
And most *contemptible* to shun contempt. *Pope's Ep.*
2. Despised; scorned; neglected.
There is not so *contemptible* a plant or animal, that does not confound the most enlarged understanding.
Locke.

3. Scornful; apt to deſpiſe; contemptuous. This is no proper uſe.

If ſhe ſhould make tender of her love, 'tis very poſſible he'll ſcorn it; for the man hath a *contemptible* ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contemptible.*] The ſtate of being contemptible; the ſtate of being deſpiſed; meanneſs; vileneſs; baſeneſs; cheapneſs.

Who, by a ſteddy practice of virtue, comes to diſcern the *contemptibleneſs* of baits wherewith he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *contemptible.*] Meanly; in a manner deſerving contempt.

Know'ſt thou not
Their language, and their ways? They alſo know,
And reaſon not *contemptibly.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

CONTE'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [from *contempt.*] Scornful; apt to deſpiſe; uſing words or actions of contempt; inſolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, caſting our hopes on the peace which we truſt to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious preſumption, and even a *contemptuous* laughing to ſcorn and deriding of God, his laws, and precepts. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Some much averſe I found, and wond'rous harſh, *contemptuous*, proud, ſet on revenge and ſpite. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Rome, the proudeſt part of the heathen world, entertained the moſt *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contemptuous.*] With ſcorn; with deſpite; ſcornfully; deſpiteſully.

I throw my name againſt the bruiſing ſtone,
Trampling *contemptuouſly* on thy diadem. *Shakeſp.*

The apoſtles and moſt eminent Chriſtians were poor, and uſed *contemptuouſly*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated *contemptuouſly* in age; and the baſer his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. *L'Eſtrange.*

A wiſe man would not ſpeak *contemptuouſly* of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotſon.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contemptuous.*] Diſpoſition to contempt; inſolence. *Dict.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtrive; to ſtruggle in oppoſition.

Hector's forehead ſpit forth blood
At Grecian ſwords *contending.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

His wonders and his praiſes do *contend*
Which ſhould be thine or his. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Death and nature do *contend* about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Diſtreſs not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Deut.* ii. 9.

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

You ſit above, and ſee vain men below
Contend for what you only can beſtow. *Dryden.*

3. It has *for* before the ground or cauſe of contention.

The queſtion which our author would *contend for*, if he did not forget it, is, what perſons have a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes *about.*

He will find that many things he fiercely *contended about* were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has *with* before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When *dying* clouds *contend with* growing light.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

If we conſider him as our Maker, we cannot *contend with* him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes *againſt.*

In ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To diſpute any thing; to conteſt.

Their airy limbs in ſports they exerciſe,
And on the green *contend* the wreſtler's prize.
Dryden's Æneid.

A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage ſhall *contend* the world with Rome.
Dryden.

Thus low we lie,
Shut from this day and that *contended* ſky. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [from *contend.*] Antagoniſt; opponent; champion; combatant. Not uſed.

In all notable changes and revolutions, the *contendents* have been ſtill made a prey to the third party. *L'Eſtrange.*

CONTE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *contend.*] Combatant; champion.

The *contenders* for it look upon it as undeniable. *Locke.*

Thoſe diſputes often ariſe in good earneſt, where the two *contenders* do really believe the different propoſitions which they ſupport. *Watts on the Mind.*

CONTE'NT. *adj.* [*contentus*, Latin.]

1. Satisfied, ſo as not to repine; eaſy, though not highly pleaſed.

Born to the ſpacious empire of the Nine,
One would have thought ſhe ſhould have been *content*
To manage well that mighty government. *Dryden.*

Who is *content*, is happy. *Locke.*

A man is perfectly *content* with the ſtate he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneaſineſs. *Locke.*

Foe to loud praiſe, and friend to learned eaſe,
Content with ſcience in the vale of peace.
Pope's Epiſtles.

2. Satisfied, ſo as not to oppoſe.

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be *content*
To ſuffer lawful cenſure. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ſatisfy, ſo as to ſtop complaint; not to offend; to appeaſe, without plenary happineſs or complete gratification.

Content thyſelf with this much, and let this ſatisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*

Great minds do ſometimes *content* themſelves to threaten, when they could deſtroy. *Tillotſon.*

Do not *content* yourſelves with obſcure and confuſed ideas, where clearer are to be attained. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To pleaſe; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Becauſe his painted ſkin *contents* the eye? *Shakeſp.*

It doth much *content* me,
To hear him ſo inclin'd. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

If a man ſo temper his actions, as in ſome one of them he doth *content* every faction, the muſick of praiſe will be fuller. *Bacon.*

Wheat is *contented* with a meaner earth, and *contenting* with a ſuitable gain. *Carew's Cornwall.*

CONTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happineſs; ſuch ſatisfaction as, though it does not fill up deſire, appeaſes complaint.

Nought 's had, all 's ſpent,
Where our deſire is got without *content.*
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

One thought *content* the good to be enjoy'd;
This every little accident deſtroyed. *Dryden.*

A wiſe *content* his even ſoul ſecur'd;
By want not ſhaken, nor by wealth allur'd.
Smith on Philips.

2. Acquieſcence; ſatisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Others for language all their care expreſs,
And value books, as women men, for dreſs:
Their praiſe is ſtill—the ſtile is excellent,
The ſenſe they humbly take upon *content.*
Pope's Epiſtles.

3. [From *contentus*, contained.] That which is contained, or included, in any thing.

Though my heart's *con tent* firm love doth bear,
Nothing of that ſhall from mine eyes appear.
Shakeſpeare.

Scarcely any thing can be determined of the particular *contents* of any ſingle maſs of ore by mere inſpection. *Woodward.*

Experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals: in a weak habit ſerum might afford other *contents.* *Arbuthnot.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity.

This iſland had then fifteen hundred ſtrong ſhips of great *content.* *Bacon.*

It were good to know the geometrical *content*, figure, and ſituation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural bounds. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

5. That which is compriſed in a writing. In this ſenſe the plural only is in uſe.

I have a letter from her,
Of ſuch *contents* as you will wonder at. *Shakeſp.*

I ſhall prove theſe writings not counterfeits, but authentick; and the *contents* true, and worthy of a divine original. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

The *contents* of both books come before thoſe of the firſt book, in the thread of the ſtory. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

CONTENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *content.*] Satisfaction; content. Out of uſe.

I ſeek no better warrant than my own conſcience, nor no greater pleaſure than my own *contentation.* *Sidney.*

Fourteen years ſpace, during the minority of Gordianus, the government was with great applauſe and *contentation* in the hands of Miſitheus, a pedant. *Bacon.*

The ſhield was not long after incruſted with a new ruſt, and is the ſame, a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great *contentation* of the learned. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTE'NTED. *participial adj.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining; not demanding more; eaſy, tho' not plenarily happy.

Barbaroſſa, in hope by ſufferance to obtain another kingdom, ſeemed *contented* with the anſwer. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of higheſt heav'n.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

If he can deſcry
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate, and then *contented* falls.
Denham.

To diſtant lands Vertumnus never roves,
Like you *contented* with his native groves. *Pope.*

CONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contented.*] State of ſatisfaction in any lot.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of paſſions, a procurer of *contentedneſs.* *Walton's Angler.*

CONTE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*contentio*, Latin.]

1. Strife; debate; conteſt; quarrel; mutual oppoſition.

Can we with manners aſk what was the difference?
——Safely, I think; 'twas a *contention* in publick.
Shakeſpeare.

Avoid fooliſh queſtions and genealogies, and *contentions* and ſtrivings. *Tit.* iii. 9.

Can they keep themſelves in a perpetual *contention* with their eaſe, their reaſon, and their God, and not endure a ſhort combat with a ſinful cuſtom? *Decay of Piety.*

The ancients made *contention* the principle that reigned in the chaos at firſt, and then love; the one to expreſs the diviſions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Emulation;

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a ſtrife!
What is your quarrel? how began it firſt?
——No quarrel, but a ſweet *contention*.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

3. Eagerneſs; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earneſtneſs and *contention* to effect what you are about, will continually ſuggeſt to you ſeveral artifices. *Holder.*

This is an end, which at firſt view appears worthy our utmoſt *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

CONTE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [from *contend.*] Quarrelſome; given to debate; perverſe; not peaceable.

Thou thinkeſt much that this *contentious* ſtorm
Invades us to the ſkin. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

There are certain *contentious* humours that are never to be pleaſed. *L'Eſtrange.*

Reſt made them idle, idleneſs made them curious, and curioſity *contentious*. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTENTIOUS *Juriſdiction.* [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief juſtices, and judges, have a *contentious* juriſdiction; but the lords of the treaſury, and the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, have none, being merely judges of accounts and tranſactions. *Chambers.*

CONTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contentious.*] Perverſely; quarrelſomely.

We ſhall not *contentiouſly* rejoin, or only to juſtify our own, but to applaud and confirm his matured aſſertions. *Brown.*

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contentious.*] Proneneſs to conteſt; perverſeneſs; turbulence; quarrelſomeneſs.

Do not *contentiouſneſs*, and cruelty, and ſtudy of revenge, ſeldom fail of retaliation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONTE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *content.*] Diſcontented; diſſatisfied; uneaſy.

Beſt ſtates, *contentleſs*,
Have a diſtracted and moſt wretched being,
Worſe than the worſt, content. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

CONTE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquieſcence, without plenary ſatisfaction.

Such men's *contentment* muſt be wrought by ſtratagem: the uſual method of fate is not for them. *Hooker.*

Submiſſion is the only reaſoning between a creature and its Maker, and *contentment* in his will is the beſt remedy we can apply to miſfortunes. *Temple.*

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleaſure of eating, temperance. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

Some place the bliſs in action, ſome in eaſe;
Thoſe call it pleaſure, and *contentment* theſe. *Pope's Eſſay.*

But now no face divine *contentment* wears,
'Tis all blank ſadneſs, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince ſpent one whole day, to give his mind ſome *contentment* in viewing of a famous city. *Wotton.*

CONTE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [*conterminus*, Latin.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

Thus conformed ſo many of them, as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garriſons, to the Roman laws. *Hale.*

CONTERRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the ſame country. *Dict.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. a.* [*conteſter*, French, probably from *contra teſtari*, Latin.] To diſpute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in queſtion.

'Tis evident upon what account none have preſumed to *conteſt* the proportion of theſe ancient pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrive; to contend: followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleaſure of *conteſting with* it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do *conteſt*
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Of man, who dares in pomp *with* Jove *conteſt*,
Unchang'd, immortal, and ſupremely bleſt? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CO'NTEST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is now accented on the firſt ſyllable.] Diſpute; difference; debate.

This of old no leſs *conteſts* did move,
Than when for Homer's birth ſev'n cities ſtrove. *Denham.*

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for *conteſt* about it. *Locke.*

Leave all noiſy *conteſts*, all immodeſt clamours, and brawling language. *Watts.*

CONTE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *conteſt.*] That may be conteſted; diſputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *conteſtable.*] Poſſibility of conteſt. *Dict.*

CONTESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *conteſt.*] The act of conteſting; debate; ſtrife.

Doors ſhut, viſits forbidden, and, which was worſe, divers *conteſtations* even with the queen herſelf. *Wotton.*

After years ſpent in domeſtick, unſociable *conteſtations*, the ſound means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

To CONTE'X. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interpoſition of parts. This word is not in uſe.

Nature may *contex* a plant, though that be a perfectly mixt concrete, without having all the elements previouſly preſented to her to compound it of. *Boyle.*

The fluid body of quickſilver is *contexed* with the ſalts it carries up in ſublimation. *Boyle.*

CO'NTEXT. *n. ſ.* [*contextus*, Latin.] The general ſeries of a diſcourſe; the parts of the diſcourſe that precede and follow the ſentence quoted.

That chapter is really a repreſentation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice, of his duty; as is manifeſt from the *context*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONTE'XT. *adj.* [from *contex.*] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightneſs; but withal *context* and firm, for ſtrength. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

CONTE'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *contex.*] The diſpoſition of parts one amongſt others; the compoſition of any thing out of ſeparate parts; the ſyſtem; the conſtitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather duſky than dainty. *Wotton.*

Every ſpecies, afterwards expreſſed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *contexture* of created beings. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Hence 'gan relax
The ground's *contexture*; hence Tartarian drugs,
Sulphur and nitrous ſpume, enkindling fierce,
Below a within their darkſome caves. *Phillips.*

This apt, this wiſe *contexture* of the ſea,
Makes it the ſhips, driv'n by the winds, obey;
Whence hardy merchants ſail from ſhore to ſhore. *Blackmore.*

CONTIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*contignatio*, Lat.]

1. A frame of beams joined together; a ſtory.

We mean a porch, or cloiſter, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in ſtoried buildings. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Where more of the orders than one ſhall be ſet in ſeveral ſtories or *contignations*, there muſt be an exquiſite care to place the columns one over another. *Wotton.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick of wood.

CONTIGU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Actual contact; ſituation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural imitation and diſpoſition conforming unto *contiguity*. *Brown.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex were a real ſpace. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*contiguus*, Latin.]

1. Meeting ſo as to touch; bordering upon each other; not ſeparate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous*; as it cometh to paſs betwixt conſiſting bodies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The loud mirrule
Of chaos far remov'd; leſt fierce extremes,
Contiguous, might diſtemper the whole frame. *Milton.*

The Eaſt and Weſt,
Upon the globe, a mathematick point
Only divides: thus happineſs and miſery,
And all extremes, are ſtill *contiguous*. *Denham's Sophy.*

Diſtinguiſh them by the diminution of the lights and ſhadows, joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

When I viewed it too near, the two halfs of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but ſeemed *contiguous* at one of their angles. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. It has ſometimes *with*.

Water, being *contiguous with* air, cools it, but moiſteneth it not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CONTI'GUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contiguous.*] Without any intervening ſpaces.

Thus diſembroil'd, they take their proper place;
The next of kin *contiguouſly* embrace,
And foes are ſunder'd by a larger ſpace. *Dryden's Ovid.*

CONTI'GUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Cloſe connexion; coherence. *Dict.*

CO'NTINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*continentia*, Lat.]
CO'NTINENCY. }

1. Reſtraint; command of one's ſelf.

He knew what to ſay; he knew alſo when to leave off, a *continence* which is practiſed by few writers. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. Forbearance of lawful pleaſure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, chaſtity. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

3. Chaſtity in general.

Where is he?—
—In her chamber, making a ſermon of *continency* to her, and rails, and ſwears, and rates. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Suffer not dishonour to approach
Th' imperial ſeat; to virtue conſecrate,
To juſtice, *continence*, and nobility. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleaſures.

Chaſtity is either abſtinence or *continence*: abſtinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence* of married perſons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity;

5. Continuity; uninterrupted courſe.

Anſwers ought to be made before the ſame judge, before whom the depoſitions were produced, leſt the *continuance* of the courſe ſhould be divided; or, in other terms, leſt there ſhould be a diſcontinuance of the cauſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'NTINENT. *adj.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Chaſte; abſtemious in lawful pleaſures.

Life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaſte, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Reſtrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, till the ſpeed of his rage goes ſlower. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Continuous; connected.

The north-eaſt part of Aſia, if not *continent* with the weſt ſide of America, yet certainly is the leaſt diſjoined by ſea of all that coaſt of Aſia.
Brerewood on Languages.

4. Oppoſing; reſtraining.

My deſire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,
That did oppoſe my will. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NTINENT. *n. ſ.* [*continens*, Latin.]

1. Land not diſjoined by the ſea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent
By the rude ocean from the *continent*,
Or thus created, it was firſt deſign'd
To be the ſacred refuge of mankind. *Waller.*

The declivity of rivers will be ſo much the leſs, and therefore the *continents* will be the leſs drained, and will gradually increaſe in humidity.
Bentley's Sermons.

2. That which contains any thing. This ſenſe is perhaps only in *Shakeſpeare*.

O cleave, my ſides!
Heart, once be ſtronger than thy *continent*;
Crack thy frail caſe. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Cloſe pent-up guilts
Rive your contending *continents*. *Shak. King Lear.*

To CONTI'NGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] To touch; to reach; to happen. *Dict.*

CONTI'NGENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *contingent*.]
CONTI'NGENCY. } The quality of being fortuitous; accidental poſſibility.

Their credulities aſſent unto any prognoſticks, which, conſidering the *contingency* in events, are only in the preſcience of God. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

For once, O heav'n! unfold thy adamantine book;
If not thy firm, immutable decree,
At leaſt the ſecond page of great *contingency*,
Such as conſiſts with wills originally free. *Dryden.*

Ariſtotle ſays, we are not to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

CONTI'NGENT. *adj.* [*contingens*, Latin.] Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, firſt, ſomething future; ſecondly, ſomething *contingent*. *South.*

I firſt informed myſelf in all material circumſtances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing caſual or *contingent* in any one of thoſe circumſtances. *Woodward.*

CONTI'NGENT. *n. ſ.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingents* we are to underſtand thoſe things which come to paſs without any human forecaſt.
Grew's Coſmologia.

His underſtanding could almoſt pierce into future *contingents*, his conjectures improving even to prophecy. *South's Sermons.*

2. A proportion that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furniſh his *contingent* of men, money, and munition.

CONTI'NGENTLY. *adv.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentally; without any ſettled rule.

It is digged out of the earth *contingently*, and indifferently, as the pyritæ and agates.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

CONTI'NGENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentalneſs.

CONTI'NUAL. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.]

1. Inceſſant; proceeding without interruption; ſucceſſive without any ſpace of time between. *Continual* is uſed of time, and *continuous* of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continual* feaſt. *Proverbs*, xv.

Other care perhaps
May have diverted from *continual* watch
Our great forbidder. *Milton.*

'Tis all blank ſadneſs, or *continual* tears. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in ſome reſpect, we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be diſſeiſed of land, into which, though I have right into it, I dare not enter for fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold on my right of entry to the beſt opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live; and ſo I ſave the right of entry to my heir.
Cowell.

3. It is ſometimes uſed for *perpetual*.

CONTI'NUALLY. *adv.* [from *continual*.]

1. Without pauſe; without interruption.

The drawing of boughs into the inſide of a room, where fire is *continually* kept, hath been tried with grapes. *Bacon.*

2. Without ceaſing.

Why do not all animals *continually* increaſe in bigneſs, during the whole ſpace of their lives?
Bentley's Sermons.

CONTI'NUANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *continue*.]

1. Succeſſion uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own preſervation, or the *continuance* of his ſpecies.
Addiſon's Spectator.

2. Permanence in one ſtate.

Continuance of evil doth in itſelf increaſe evil.
Sidney.

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one ſtay, yet with the *continuance* continually hath its heat increaſed. *Sidney.*

Theſe Romiſh caſuiſts ſpeak peace to the conſciences of men, by ſuggeſting ſomething which ſhall ſatisfy their minds, notwithſtanding a known, avowed *continuance* in ſins. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; laſtingneſs.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence, that you call in queſtion the *continuance* of his love. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of no greater *continuance* than the other. *Hayward.*

That pleaſure is not of greater *continuance*, which ariſe from the prejudice or malice of its hearers.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

5. Perſeverance.

To them who, by patient *continuance* in well-doing, ſeek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. *Romans*, ii. 7.

6. Progreſſion of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were faſhioned.
Pſalm, cxxxix. 16.

7. Reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts; continuity.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw ſilk, have, beſides the deſire of *continuance* in regard of the tenuity of their thread, a greedineſs of moiſture. *Bacon.*

CONTI'NUATE. *adj.* [*continuatus*, Latin.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very fleſh and bones ſhould be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A moſt incomparable man, breath'd, as it were,
To an untirable and *continuate* goodneſs.
Shakeſpeare's Timon.

A clear body broken to ſmall pieces produceth white; and becometh moſt black while it is *continuate* and undivided, as we ſee in deep waters and thick glaſſes. *Peacham.*

CONTI'NUATELY. *adv.* [from *continuate*.] With continuity; without interruption.

The water aſcends gently, and by intermiſſions; but it falls *continuately*, and with force. *Wilkins.*

CONTINUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate*.] Protraction, or ſucceſſion uninterrupted.

Theſe things muſt needs be the works of Providence, for the *continuation* of the ſpecies, and upholding the world. *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the ſecond part of the Iliads; a *continuation* of the ſame ſtory. *Dryden.*

CONTI'NUATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate*.] An expreſſion noting permanence or duration.

To theſe may be added *continuatives*: as, Rome remains to this day, which includes at leaſt two propoſitions, *viz.* Rome was, and Rome is.
Watts's Logick.

CONTINUA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate*.] He that continues or keeps up the ſeries or ſucceſſion.

It ſeems injurious to Providence to ordain a way of production which ſhould deſtroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the ſpecies by the deſtruction of the *continuator*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To CONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Latin.]

1. To remain in the ſame ſtate, or place.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Matthew*, xv. 32.

The popular vote
Inclines here to *continue*, and build up here
A growing empire. *Milton.*

Happy, but for ſo happy ill ſecur'd,
Long to *continue*. *Milton.*

He ſix days and nights
Continued making. *Milton.*

2. To laſt; to be durable.

Thy kingdom ſhall not *continue*.
1 *Samuel*, xiii. 14.

For here have we no *continuing* city, but we ſeek one to come. *Hebrews*, xiii. 14.

They maintain that an animal of the longeſt duration ſhould live in a continued motion, without that reſt whereby all others *continue*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

3. To perſevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my diſciples indeed. *John*, viii. 31.

Down ruſh'd the rain
Impetuous, and *continued* till the earth
No more was ſeen. *Milton.*

To CONTI'NUE. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or hold without interruption.

O *continue* thy loving kindneſs unto them.
Pſalm xxxvi. 10.

You know how to make yourſelf happy, by only *continuing* ſuch a life as you have been long accuſtomed to lead. *Pope.*

2. To unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance.

The uſe of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother, and by the veſſels thereof to convey its aliments and ſuſtenance.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The

The dark abyſs, whoſe boiling gulph
Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length,
From hell *continued*, reaching the utmoſt orb
Of this frail world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Here Priam's ſon, Deiphobus, he found,
Whoſe face and limbs were one *continued* wound;
Diſhoneſt, with lopp'd arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and ſhorten'd of his ears.
Dryden's Æneid.

Where any motion or ſucceſſion is ſo ſlow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the ſenſes of a conſtant *continued* ſucceſſion is loſt; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of reſt between. *Locke.*

Conti'nuedly. *adv.* [from *continued.*] Without interruption; without ceaſing.

By perſeverance, I do not underſtand a *continuedly* uniform, equal courſe of obedience, and ſuch as is not interrupted with the leaſt act of ſin. *Norris.*

Conti'nuer. *n. ſ.* [from *continue.*] Having the power of perſeverance.

I would my horſe had the ſpeed of your tongue, and ſo good a *continuer*.
Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.

Continu'ity. *n. ſ.* [*continuitas*, Latin.]

1. Connexion uninterrupted; coheſion; cloſe union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of ſolution of *continuity*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

After the great lights there muſt be great ſhadows, which we call repoſes; becauſe in reſt to the ſight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryden.*

It wraps itſelf about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming.
Addiſon on Italy.

2. In phyſick.

That texture or coheſion of the parts of an animal body, upon the deſtruction of which there is ſaid to be a ſolution of *continuity*. *Quincy.*

As in the natural body a wound or ſolution of *continuity* is worſe than a corrupt humour, ſo in the ſpiritual. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The ſolid parts may be contracted by diſſolving their *continuity*; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

Conti'nuous. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.] Joined together without the intervention of any ſpace.

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals muſt be diminiſhed, until the neighbouring rings become *continuous*, and are blended. *Newton's Opticks.*

To whoſe dread expanſe,
Continuous depth, and wond'rous length of courſe,
Our floods are rills. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To Conto'rt. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Latin.] To twiſt; to writhe.

The vertebral arteries are variouſly *contorted*.
Ray.

Air ſeems to conſiſt of ſpires *contorted* into ſmall ſpheres, through the interſtices of which the particles of light may freely paſs. *Cheyne.*

Conto'rtion. *n. ſ.* [from *contort.*] Twiſt; wry motion; flexure.

Diſruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and ſudden ſtretch or *contortion*.
Ray on the Creation.

How can ſhe acquire thoſe hundred grace and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muſcular motion in the face? *Swift.*

Conto'ur. *n. ſ.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

Co'ntra. A Latin prepoſition, uſed in compoſition, which ſignifies *againſt*.

Co'ntraband. *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expreſſion, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be ſtaved or forfeited, like *contraband* goods.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.

To **Co'ntraband.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

To **Contra'ct.** *v. a.* [*contractus*, Lat.]

1. To draw together into leſs compaſs.

Why love among the virtues is not known;
It is, that love *contracts* them all in one. *Donne.*

2. To leſſen; to make leſs ample.

In all things detractude does *contract* and narrow our faculties. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To draw the parts of any thing together.

To him the angel with *contracted* brow. *Milton.*

4. To make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty beſtow;
But that *contracted*, that, if ever found,
His head ſhould pay the forfeit. *Dryden's Fables.*

5. To betroth; to affiance.

The truth is, ſhe and I, long ſince *contracted*,
Are now ſo ſure that nothing can diſſolve us.
Shakeſpeare.

She was a lady of the higheſt condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality. *Tatler.*

6. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of enemies he could not but *contract* good ſtore, while moving in ſo high a ſphere. *King Charles.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Like friendly colours, found them both unite,
And each from each *contract* new ſtrength and light.
Pope.

Such behaviour we *contract* by having much converſed with perſons of high ſtations. *Swift.*

7. To ſhorten: as, life was *contracted.*

8. To epitomiſe; to abridge.

To **Contra'ct.** *v. n.*

1. To ſhrink up; to grow ſhort.

Whatever empties the veſſels, gives room to the fibres to *contract*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To bargain: as, *to* contract *for a quantity of proviſions.*

Contra'ct. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted.

Firſt was he *contract* to lady Lucy;
Your mother lives a witneſs to that vow.
Shakeſpeare's K. Richard III.

Co'ntract. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Anciently accented on the laſt.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract*, with the conſent to execute them by common ſtrength, they make the rule of all civil proceedings. *Temple.*

Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a ſtateſman's ſkill?
Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.

Touch'd you the baſtardy of Edward's children?—
—I did, with his *contract* with lady Lucy,
And his *contract* by deputy in France.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

Contra'ctedness. *n. ſ.* [from *contracted.*] The ſtate of being contracted; contraction. *Dict.*

Contractibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *contractible.*] Poſſibility of being contracted; quality of ſuffering contraction.

By this continual *contractibility* and dilatability by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a conſtant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

Contra'ctible. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air bladders, dilatable and *contractible*, are capable to be inflated by the admiſſion of air, and to ſubſide at the expulſion of it.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Contra'ctibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *contractible.*] The quality of ſuffering contraction. *Dict.*

Contra'ctile. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Having the power of contraction, or of ſhortening itſelf.

The arteries are elaſtick tubes, endued with a *contractile* force, by which they ſqueeze and drive the blood ſtill forward. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Contra'ction. *n. ſ.* [*contractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of contracting or ſhortening.

The main parts of the poem, ſuch as the fable and ſentiments, no tranſlator can prejudice but by omiſſions or *contractions*. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

2. The act of ſhrinking or ſhrivelling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the ſtomach into involuntary *contractions*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The ſtate of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compaſs.

Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the ſtomach, which is a great cauſe of appetite. *Bacon.*

Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greateſt in the red. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or ſyllables to one.

5. Any thing in its ſtate of abbreviation or contraction: as, *the writing is full of* contractions.

Contra'ctor. *n. ſ.* [from *contract.*] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the meaſure of your affirmation or denial be the underſtanding of your *contractor*; for he that deceives the buyer or the ſeller by ſpeaking what is true, in a ſenſe not underſtood by the other, is a thief. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

All matches, friendſhips, and ſocieties, are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Contradi'ct.** *v. a.* [*contradico*, Latin.]

1. To oppoſe verbally; to aſſert the contrary to what has been aſſerted.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of hiſtory which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander. *Dryden.*

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppoſe.

No truth can *contradict* any truth. *Hooker.*

I *contradict* your banes:
If you will marry, make your loves to me.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

Contradi'cter. *n. ſ.* [from *contradict.*] One that contradicts; one that oppoſes; an oppoſer.

If no *contradicter* appears herein, the ſuit will ſurely be good. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a gentleman is a little ſincere in his repreſentations, he is ſure to have a dozen *contradicters*.
Swift's View of Ireland.

Contradi'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Verbal oppoſition; controverſial aſſertion.

That tongue,
Inſpir'd with *contradiction*, durſt oppoſe
A third part of the gods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Oppoſition.

Conſider him that endureth ſuch *contradiction* of ſinners againſt himſelf, leſt ye be wearied.
Hebrews, xii. 3.

3. Incon-

3. Inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts.

Can he make deathless death? That were
Strange *contradiction*, which to God himself
Impossible is held; an argument
Of weakness, not of power. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The apostle's advice, to be angry and sin not, was a *contradiction* in their philosophy.
South's Sermons.

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in *contradiction* to it.
Grew's Cosmologia.

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in those minds, which neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

Law human must be made without *contradiction* unto any positive law in scripture. *Hooker.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS. *adj.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so party-coloured and *contradictious*, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

3. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

Where the act is humanly, and the expectation immoral, or *contradictious* to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contradictious.*]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato.
Norris.

2. Disposition to cavil; disputatious temper.

CONTRADI'CTORILY. *adv.* [from *contradictory.*] Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed hereon, have so diversely, contrarily, or *contradictorily* delivered themselves, that no affirmative from thence can be reasonably deduced. *Brown.*

CONTRADI'CTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *contradictory.*] Opposition in the highest degree. *Dict.*

CONTRADI'CTORY. *adj.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* assertions of both.
South's Sermons.

The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense.
Addison's Freeholder.

2. [In logick.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

CONTRADI'CTORY. *n. s.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*; for it is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means.
Bacon.

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictories*.
Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.

CONTRADISTI'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *contradistinguish.*] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradistinction* to some other powers.
Glanville's Scepsis.

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. *South.*

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *distinguish.*] To distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradistinguished* to spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently separable, parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. *Locke.*

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished*. *Locke.*

CONTRAFI'SSURE. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *fissure.*]

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the scull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contrafissure*. *Wiseman.*

To CONTRAI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* symptoms, must be observed.
Harvey on Consumptions.

CONTRAINDICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contraindicate.*] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet: abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTRAMU'RE. *n. s.* [*contremure*, French.] In fortification, is an out-wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CONTRANI'TENCY. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure. *Dict.*

CONTRAPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *position.*] A placing over against.

CONTRARIEGULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, or at least its natural aptness to oppose, the greatest and best of ends; so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*. *Norris.*

CONTRA'RIANT. *adj.* [*contrariant*, from *contrarier*, French.] Inconsistent; contradictory: a term of law.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves being false, various, *contrariant*, single, inconcludent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'NTRARIES. *n. s.* [from *contrary.*] In logick, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree*, *no vine is a tree*. These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Watts's Logick.*

CONTRARI'ETY. *n. s.* [from *contrarietas*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance; opposition.

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respect, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*. *Hooker.*

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her fralness I behold Pamela's turrets, still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidn.*

He which will perfectly recover a sick, and restore a diseased, body unto health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto those evils which are to be cured. *Hooker.*

It principally failed by late setting out, and by some *contrariety* of weather at sea. *Wotton.*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

These two interests, it is to be feared, cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a *contrariety*. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly disbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third stedfastly believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;
How can these *contrarieties* agree?
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

CONTRA'RILY. *adv.* [from *contrary.*]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of spherick gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so *contrarily*, and consequently some of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

CONTRA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; opposition. *Dict.*

CONTRA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *contrary.*] Opposite; repugnant the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man!
That thou toward him, with hand so various,
Or might I say *contrarious*,
Temper'st thy providence through his short course!
Milton.

CONTRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contrarious.*] Oppositely; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work *contrariously*.
Shakespeare's Henry V.

CONTRA'RIWISE. *adv.* [*contrary* and *wise.*]

1. Conversely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move stool, and in smaller urine; and so, *contrariwise*, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller stool. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Oppositely.

The matter of faith is constant; the matter, *contrariwise*, of actions daily changeable. *Hooker.*

This request was never before made by any other lords, but, *contrariwise*, they were humble suitors to have the benefit and protection of the English laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

The sun may set and rise;
But we, *contrariwise*,
Sleep, after our short light,
One everlasting night.
Raleigh's History of the World.

CO'NTRARY. *adj.* [*contrarius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other.

Perhaps some thing, repugnant to her kind,
By strong antipathy the soul may kill;
But what can be *contrary* to the mind,
Which holds all contraries in concord still?
Davies.

2. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does. *Tillotson.*

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves; for the wind was *contrary*. *Matth.* xiv. 24.

CO'NTRARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

He sung
Why *contraries* fed thunder in the cloud.
Cowley's Davideis.

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause;
That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*,
As bodies are, whose health is often drawn
From rankest poisons. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

2. A proposition contrary to some other; a fact contrary to the allegation.

The inferences brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the first-born, and do rather shew the *contrary*. *Locke.*

3. *On the* CONTRARY. In opposition; on the other side.

He pleased still not to shew;
The king's attorney, *on the contrary*,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,
Of diverse witnesses. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

If private blood on the side of the single person, it ought to be very well considered before such right should take place; but when, *on the contrary*, the commonwealth of a whole nation is overborne by private interest, what good man but must lament? *South.*

4. *To the* CONTRARY. To a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent.

They did it, not for want of instruction *to the contrary*. *Stillingfleet.*

To CO'NTRARY. *v. a.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] To oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

When I came to court, I was advised not to *contrary* the king. *Latimer.*

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his service to medicine it. *Sharp.*

CO'NTRAST *n. s.* [*contraste*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To CONTRA'ST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition, so that one figure shews another to advantage.

2. To shew another figure to advantage by its colour or situation.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a file, that is, with their faces and bodies all turned the same way; but must *contrast* each other by their several positions. *Dryden.*

CONTRAVALLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up by the besiegers, round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Watts's Logic.*

To CONTRAVE'NE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVE'NER. *n. s.* [from *contravene*.] He who opposes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION. *n. s.* [French.] Opposition.

If Christianity did not lend its name to stand in the gap, and to employ or divert these humours, they must of necessity be spent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land. *Swift.*

CONTRAYE'RVA. *n. s.* [*contra*, against, and *yerva*, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, sometimes poison in general.] A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmick. *Miller.*

CONTRECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*contrectatio*, Latin.] A touching or handling. *Dict.*

CONTRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary*.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetick, yea, the whole mathematicks must be *contributory*, and to them all nature pays a subsidy. *Glanvill's Scepsis.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Latin.] To give to some common stock; to advance towards some common design.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison on the War.*

His master *contributed* a great sum of money to the Jesuits church, which is not yet quite finished. *Addison on Peace.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect.

Whatever praises may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a single beauty in them to which the invention must not *contribute*. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

CONTRIBU'TION. *n. s.* [from *contribute*.]

1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.

2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints. *Rom.* xv. 26.

Parents owe their children not only material subsistence for their body, but much more spiritual *contributions* for their mind. *Digby.*

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground
Do stand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution*.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

CONTRI'BUTIVE. *adj.* [from *contribute*.] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promises renders them most proper incentives to virtue, so the manner of proposing we shall find also highly *contributive* to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTRI'BUTOR. *n. s.* [from *contribute*.] One that bears a part in some common design; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to some end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we would be *contributors*,
And bear his charge of wooing, whate'er. *Shak.*

A grand *contributor* to our dullen sons is pastime. *Decay of Piety.*

Art thou a true lover of thy country? zealous for its religious and civil liberties? and a cheerful *contributor* to all those public expences which have been thought necessary to secure them? *Atterbury.*

The whole people were witnesses to the building of the ark and tabernacle; they were all *contributors* to it. *Forbes.*

CONTRI'BUTORY. *adj.* [from *contribute*.] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

To CONTRI'STATE. *v. a.* [*contristo*, Latin.] To sadden; to make sorrowful; to make melancholy. Not used.

Blackness and darkness are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: somewhat they do *contristate*, but very little. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

CONTRISTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contristate*.] The act of making sad; the state of being made sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; sorrowfulness; gloominess; grief; moan; mournfulness; trouble; discontent; melancholy. Not used.

Incense and odorous smells, such as were of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of sadness and *contristation* of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. *Bacon's Natural History.*

CONTRITE. *adj.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines, *contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment.

I Richard's body have interred now;
And on it have bestowed more *contrite* tears,
Than from it issued forced drops of blood.
Shakespeare's Henry V.

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts *contrite*, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.
Milton.

The *contrite* sinner is restored to pardon, and, through faith in Christ, our repentance is entitled to salvation. *Rogers.*

CONTRI'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *contrite*.] Contrition; repentance. *Dict.*

CONTRI'TION. *n. s.* [from *contrite*.]

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder.

Some of those coloured powders, which painters use, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I see not what can be justly pretended for those changes, besides the breaking of their parts into less parts by that *contrition*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin: in the strict sense, the sorrow which arises from the desire to please God; distinguished from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is sorrow and *contrition* for sin? A being grieved with the conscience of sin, not only that we have thereby incurred such danger, but also that we have so unkindly grieved and provoked so good a God. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart, than those
Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees
Of Paradise could have produc'd. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Your fasting, *contrition*, and mortification, when the church and state appoints, and that especially in times of greater riot and luxury. *Sprat's Sermons.*

My future days shall be one whole *contrition*;
A chapel will I build with large endowment,
Where every day an hundred aged men
Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heav'n.
Dryden.

CONTRI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *contrive*.] Possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable*. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

CONTRI'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impoſſible to theſe *contrivances*, but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*

Inſtructed, you'll explore
Divine *contrivance*, and a God adore. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Scheme; plan; diſpoſition of parts or cauſes.

Our bodies are made according to the moſt curious artifice, and orderly *contrivance*. *Glanville's Sceptſis.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my *contrivance* well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? *Dryden.*

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into ſome ſecret ambuſh. *Atterbury.*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* [*controuver*, Fr.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that ſlept in the *contriving* luſt, and waked to do it. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the univerſe than infinite wiſdom? *Tillotſon.*

Our poet has always ſome beautiful deſign, which he firſt eſtabliſhes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of uſe.

Three ages, ſuch as mortal men *contrive*. *Fairy Queen.*

Pleaſe ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouſes to our miſtreſs' health. *Shak.*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. n.* To form or deſign; to plan; to ſcheme; to complot.

Is it enough
That maſking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of ſhame? *Prior.*

CONTRI'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*] Invention. *Dict.*

CONTRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*] An inventer; one that plans a deſign; a ſchemer.

I, the miſtreſs of your charms,
The cloſe *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Epeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was. *Denham.*

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,
I leave to your *contrivers*, Pope:
None loves his king and country better,
Yet none was ever leſs their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and deſolation, I had painted as the common effects of thoſe deſtructive machines; whereof, he ſaid, ſome evil genius, enemy to mankind, muſt have been the firſt *contriver*. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

CONTRO'L. *n. ſ.* [*controle*, that is, *contre role*, French.]

1. A regiſter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; reſtraint.

Let partial ſpirits ſtill aloud complain,
Think themſelves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

He ſhall feel a force upon himſelf from within, and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the ſinner ſhall win ſo complete a victory over his conſcience, that all thoſe conſiderations ſhall be able to ſtrike no terrour into his mind, lay no reſtraint upon his luſts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too ſtrong for the means of grace. *South's Sermons.*

Speak, what Phœbus has inſpir'd thy ſoul
For common good, and ſpeak without *control*. *Dryden's Homer.*

3. Power; authority; ſuperintendence.

The beaſts, the fiſhes, and the winged fowls,
Are their males' ſubjects, and at their *controls*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONTRO'L. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to reſtrain; to ſubject.

Authority to convent, to *control*, to puniſh, as far as with excommunication, whomſoever they think worthy. *Hooker.*

Give me a ſtaff of honour for mine age;
But not a ſceptre to *control* the world. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

Who ſhall *control* me for my works? *Eccl.* v. 3.

I feel my virtue ſtruggling in my ſoul;
But ſtronger paſſion does its pow'r *control*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

With this he did a herd of goats *controul*,
Which by the way he met, and ſtiff ſtole;
Clad like a country ſwain he pip'd and ſung,
And playing drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

O, deareſt Andrew, ſays the humble droll,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou *controul*. *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute: as, *he* controlled *all the evidence of his adverſary.*

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own eſcape, ſhe knew thy were things that a very few could *control*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CONTRO'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *control.*] Subject to control; ſubject to command; ſubject to be over-ruled.

Paſſion is the drunkenneſs of the mind, and therefore, in its preſent workings, not *controllable* by reaſon. *South.*

CONTRO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *control.*] One that has the power of governing or reſtraining; a ſuperintendent.

He does not calm his contumelious ſpirit,
Nor ceaſe to be an arrogant *controller*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

The great *controller* of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low eſtate. *Dryd.*

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *controller.*] The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *control.*]

1. The power or act of ſuperintending or reſtraining.

2. The ſtate of being reſtrained; reſtraint.

They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Oppoſition; confutation.

Were it reaſon that we ſhould ſuffer the ſame to paſs without *controlment*, in that current meaning, whereby every where it prevaileth. *Hooker.*

4. Reſiſtance; hoſtility.

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood,
Controlment for *controlment*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

CONTROVE'RSIAL. *adj.* [from *controverſy.*] Relating to diſputes; diſputatious.

It happens in *controverſial* diſcourſes as it does in the aſſaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquiry whom it belongs to, ſo it affords but a fit ſite for the preſent purpoſe. *Locke.*

CO'NTROVERSY. *n. ſ.* [*controverſia*, Lat.]

1. Diſpute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a *diſpute* is commonly oral, and a *controverſy* in writing.

How cometh it to paſs that we are ſo rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is ſo much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all theſe *controverſies* might have died the very day they were firſt brought forth. *Hooker.*

Without *controverſy* great is the myſtery of godlineſs. 1 *Timothy.*

Wild *controverſy* then, which long had ſlept,
Into the preſs from ruin'd cloiſters leapt. *Denham.*

This left no room for *controverſy* about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. *Locke.*

2. A ſuit in law.

If there be a *controverſy* between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then they ſhall juſtify the righteous and condemn the wicked. *Deuteronomy*, xxv. 1.

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a *controverſy* with the nations. *Jer.* xxv. 31.

4. Oppoſition; enmity. This is an unuſual ſenſe.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With luſty ſinews; throwing it aſide,
And ſtemming it with hearts of *controverſy*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

To CO'NTROVERT. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in oppoſite books; to diſpute any thing in writing.

If any perſon ſhall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very lately for me. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Hooker ſeems to uſe the word *controverſe*, if it be not an erratum.

Perſuaſion ought to be fully ſettled in men's hearts, that, in litigations and *controverſed* cauſes of ſuch quality, the will of God is to have them to do whatſoever the ſentence of judicial and final deciſion ſhall determine. *Hooker.*

CONTROVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputable; that may be the cauſe of controverſy.

Diſcourſing on matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths, we cannot without arrogancy intreat a credulity, or implore any farther aſſent than the probability of our reaſons and verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

CONTROVE'RTIST. *n. ſ.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputant; a man verſed or engaged in literary wars or diſputations.

Who can think himſelf ſo conſiderable a foe not to dread this mighty man of demonſtration, this prince of *controvertiſts*, this great lord and poſſeſſor of firſt principles? *Tillotſon.*

CONTUMA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*contumax*, Latin.] Obſtinate; perverſe; ſtubborn; inflexible.

He is in law ſaid to be a *contumacious* perſon, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

There is another very efficacious method for ſubduing the moſt obſtinate *contumacious* ſinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Chriſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly; inflexibly; perverſely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; inflexibility; ſtubbornneſs.

From the deſcription I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and *contumaciouſneſs* of cure. *Wiſeman.*

CO'NTUMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacia*, Latin.]

1. Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; ſtubbornneſs; inflexibility.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the higheſt
To make death in us live. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Theſe certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's *contumacies* and diſobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTU-

CONTUME'LIOUS. *adj.* [*contumeliosus*, Latin.]

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastick; contemptuous.

With scoffs and scorns, and *contumelious* taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me
To be a publick spectacle. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude *contumelious* language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach or practise insults; brutal; rude.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who indeed are not chargeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit; for they use none of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Giving our holy virgins to the stain
Of *contumelious*, beastly, mad-brain'd war. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so it is *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUME'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumelious.*] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.

The people are not wont to take so great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are *contumeliously* trodden upon. *Hooker.*

Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates,
Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contumelious.*] Rudeness; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY. *n. s.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthiest, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of *contumely* and wrong, offered unto any of the common sort, sharp and grievous, that so the evil may be prevented. *Hooker.*

Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,
The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

It was undervalued and depressed with some bitterness and *contumely*. *Clarendon.*

Why should any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of those, whose judgment deserves not to be valued? *Tillotson.*

Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title, which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. *Addison's Guardian.*

To CONTU'SE. *v. a.* [*contusus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruise.

Of their roots, barks, and seeds, *contused* together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other. *Bacon.*

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them, so that they require to be digested before they can unite. *Wiseman.*

CONTU'SION. *n. s.* [from *contusio.*]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised.

Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets
Aged *contusions*, and all bruise of time.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more hard to cure. *Bacon.*

CONVALE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [from *convalesco*, Latin.] Renewal of health; recovery from a disease.

CONVALE'SCENCY. }

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, she recovered her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence.* *Clarendon.*

CONVALE'SCENT. *adj.* [*convalescens*, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.

CONVE'NABLE. *adj.* [*convenable*, Fr.]

1. Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not now in use.

He is so meek, wise, and merciable,
And with his word his work is *convenable.*
Spenser's Pastorals.

2. That may be convened.

To CONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.]

1. To come together; to associate; to unite.

The air separates the aqueous parts from the others, wherewith they were blended in the concave, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

In short-sighted men, whose eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes, before they come at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To assemble for any publick purpose.

There are settled periods of their *convening*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legislature. *Locke.*

To CONVE'NE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke.

No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself. *King Charles.*

All the factious and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, convene themselves by the sound of a bell. *Clarendon.*

And now th' almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the blest abodes.
Pope's Statius.

2. To summon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NIENCE. } *n. s.* [*convenientia*, Latin.]

CONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Fitness; propriety.

Convenience is, when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient. *Perkins.*

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question is, what light shall shew us the *convenience* which one hath above another? *Hooker.*

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel the value is the same, and the *convenience* greater. *South's Sermons.*

Every man must want something for the *convenience* of his life, for which he must be obliged to others. *Calamy's Sermons.*

There is another *convenience* in this method, during your waiting. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

3. Cause of ease; accommodation.

If it have not such a *convenience*, voyages must be very uncomfortable. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little *conveniencies*, I did not think myself bound in honour to discover. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Fitness of time or place.

Use no farther means;
But, with all brief and plain *convenience*,
Let me have judgment. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

CONVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*conveniens*, Lat.]

1. Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or *convenient*; either so necessary, that without them the poem must be imperfect; or so *convenient*, that no others can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a *convenient* mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It has either *to* or *for* before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have *for* before persons, and *to* before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food *convenient for* me. *Prov. xxx. 8.*

There are some arts that are peculiarly *convenient to* some particular nations. *Tillotson.*

CONVE'NIENTLY. *adv.* [from *convenient.*]

1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

I this morning know
Where we shall find him most *conveniently.*
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to enquire, whether or no a sailing chariot might be more *conveniently* framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a wind-mill. *Wilkins.*

CO'NVENT. *n. s.* [*conventus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester;
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his *convent*, honourably receiv'd him.
Shakespeare.

2. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent.* *Addison.*

To CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath
By all probation will make up full clear,
Whenever he's *convented.* *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

They sent forth their precepts to attach men and *convent* them before themselves at private houses. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

CONVE'NTICLE. *n. s.* [*conventiculum*, Latin.]

1. An assembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever; even, out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick business. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. An assembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, including heresy or schism.

It behoveth, that the place where God shall be served by the whole church be a publick place, so the avoiding of privy *conventicles*, which, covered with pretence of religion, may serve unto dangerous practices. *Hooker.*

Who, far from sleepy... and their sacred ground,
In fields their sullen *conventicles* found. *Dryden.*

A sort of men, who are content to be silent in the church of England, who perhaps attend the service in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

3. A secret assembly; an assembly where conspiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together
(Myself had notice of your *conventicles*)
And all to make away my guiltless life.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

4. An assembly, in contempt.

If he revoked this plea too, 'twas because he found the expected council was dwindling into a *conventicle*, a packed assembly of Italian bishops; not a free convention of fathers from all quarters.
Atterbury.

CONVE'NTICLER. *n. s.* [from *conventicle.*] One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the *conventiclers* be permitted still to scatter. *Dryden.*

CONVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*conventio*, Latin]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongst the most general affections of the *conventions*, or associations of several particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An assembly.

Publick *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*

3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service.
Hale's Common Law.

CONVE'NTIONARY. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations.

The ordinary covenants of most *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harvest journeys. *Carew's Survey.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [*conventuel*, French.] Belonging to a convent; monastick.

Those are called *conventual* priors, that have the chief ruling power over a monastery.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

CONVE'NTUAL. *n. s.* [from *convent.*] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a sermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall. *Addison's Spectator.*

To CONVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to *converge* by reflexion or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body.
Newton's Opticks.

Ensweeping first
The lower skies, they all at once *converge*
High to the crown of heaven. *Thomson's Autumn.*

CONVE'RGENT. } *adj.* [from *converge.*]
CONVE'RGING. } Tending to one point from different parts.

CONVERGING *Series.* See SERIES.

CONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [from *converse.* It is sometimes written *conversible*, but improperly; *conversant*, *conversation*, *conversable.*] Qualified for conversation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

This fire and levity which makes the young scarce *conversable*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age. *Addison.*

CONVE'RSABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conversable.*] The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVE'RSABLY. *adv.* [from *conversable.*] In a conversable manner; with the qualities of a pleasing communicative companion.

CONVE'RSANT. *adj.* [*conversant*, French.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: with *in.*

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant in* their books. *Hooker.*

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *conversant in* the view of the world. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Those who are *conversant in* both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgment of it.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all.
Pope's Essay on Homer.

2. Having intercourse with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowship; cohabiting: with *among* or *with.*

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were *conversant among* them. *Josh.* viii. 35.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant* with ease and idleness.
Shakespeare's King John.

Old men who have loved young company, and been *conversant* continually *with* them, have been of long life. *Bacon.*

Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold,
Thou and all angels *conversant* on earth
With man, or men's affairs, how I begin
To verify that solemn message. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

To such a one, an ordinary coffeehouse gleaner of the city is an arrant statesman, and as much superior too, as a man *conversant* about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary shopkeeper. *Locke.*

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning: with *about*, formerly *in.*

The matter wherein church polity is *conversant*, are the publick religious duties of the church.
Hooker.

If any think education, because it is *conversant about* children, to be but a private and domestick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himself.
Watton on Education.

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a virtue, not only as *conversant about* worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole existence. *Addison's Spectator.*

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *conversant about* objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance to ourselves and our country.
Addison's Freeholder.

CONVERSA'TION. *n. s.* [*conversatio*, Lat.]

1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk: opposed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet *conversation* of her sister. *Sidney.*

What I mentioned some time ago in *conversation*, was not a new thought, just then started by accident or occasion. *Swift.*

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject; as, *we had a long* conversation *on that question.*

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *conversation* with the best company. *Dryden.*

His apparent, open guilt;
I mean his *conversation* with Shore's wife.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *conversation* honest among the Gentiles. *1 Peter.*

5. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance.

I set down, out of long experience in business and much *conversation* in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. *Bacon.*

By experience and *conversation* with these bodies, a man may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallic ingredients of any mass. *Woodward.*

CONVE'RSATIVE. *adj.* [from *converse.*] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little studious and contemplative, she chose to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth. *Wotton.*

To CONVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*converser*, Fr. *conversor*, Lat.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by *with.*

By approving the sentiments of a person *with* whom he *conversed*, in such particulars as were just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken. *Addison's Freeholder.*

For him who lonely lives
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to action.

I will *converse with* iron-witted fools,
And unrespective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with considerate eyes.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

Men then come to be more furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converse with* afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go thereunto hold fair, as friend *with* friend,
Converse with Adam. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Much better seems this idle fancy than
To *converse with* things real, or with men.
Milton's Paradise Regained.

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject: with *on* before the thing.

We had *conversed* so often *on* that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. To have commerce with a different sex.

Being asked by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having *conversed with* a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day, if a stranger, never. *Guardian.*

CO'NVERSE. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is sometimes accented on the first syllable, sometimes on the last. *Pope* has used both: the first is more analogical.]

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

His *converse* is a system fit
Alone to fill up all her wit. *Swift.*

Gen'rous *converse*, a soul exempt from pride,
And love to praise with reason on his side. *Pope.*

Form'd by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial *converse*; yet it is, like the sun, without contaminating its beams.
Glanville's Apol.

By such a free *converse* with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, persons of piety and worth.
Watts on the Mind.

3. [In

3. [In geometry; from *converſus*.] A propoſition is ſaid to be the *converſe* of another, when, after drawing a concluſion from ſomething firſt propoſed, we proceed to ſuppoſe what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been ſuppoſed. Thus, if two ſides of a triangle be equal, the angles oppoſite to thoſe ſides are alſo equal: the *converſe* of the propoſition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the ſides oppoſite to thoſe angles are alſo equal. *Chambers.*

CONVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *converſe*.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*converſio*, Latin.]

1. Change from one ſtate into another; tranſmutation.

Artificial *converſion* of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's ſpace. *Bacon.*

There are no ſuch natural gradations, and *converſions* of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *converſion* of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They paſſed through Proteſtants and Separatiſts, declaring the *converſion* of the Gentiles. *Acts* xv. 3.

4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice*; *no vice is virtue*. *Chambers.*

5. CONVERSION *of Equations*, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *converſe*.] Converſable; ſociable.

To CONVE'RT. *v. a.* [*converto*, Latin.]

1. To change into another ſubſtance; to tranſmute.

If the whole atmoſphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *Burnet.*

2. To change from one religion to another.

Auguſtine is *converted* by St. Ambroſe's ſermons, when he came to it out of no ſuch deſign. *Hammond.*

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which *converteth* the ſinner from the error of his way, ſhall ſave a ſoul from death, and ſhall hide a multitude of ſins. *James*, v. 20.

Then will I teach tranſgreſſors thy ways, and ſinners ſhall be *converted* unto thee. *Pſalm* li. 13.

4. To turn towards any point.

Cryſtal will eaſily into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

5. To apply to any uſe; to appropriate.

The abundance of the ſea ſhall be *converted* unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles ſhall come unto thee. *Iſaiah*, lx. 5.

He acquitted himſelf not like an honeſt man; for he *converted* the prizes to his own uſe. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To change one propoſition into another, ſo that what was the ſubject of the firſt becomes the predicate of the ſecond.

The papiſts cannot abide this propoſition *converted*: all ſin is a tranſgreſſion of the law; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is ſin. The apoſtle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteouſneſs, ſays he, is ſin; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is unrighteouſneſs, ſays Auſtin, upon the place. *Hale.*

To CONVE'RT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be tranſmuted.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

They rub out of it a red duſt which *converteth* into worms, which they kill with wine. *Sandys's Travels.*

CO'NVERT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jeſuits did not perſuade the *converts* to lay aſide the uſe of images. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſe on Rom. Idol.*

When Platoniſm prevailed, the *converts* to Chriſtianity of that ſchool interpreted Holy Writ according to that philoſophy. *Locke.*

Let us not imagine that the firſt *converts* only of Chriſtianity were concerned to defend their religion. *Rogers.*

CONVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *convert*.] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *convertible*.] The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

CONVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *convert*.]

1. Suſceptible of change; tranſmutable; capable of tranſmutation.

Minerals are not *convertible* into another ſpecies, though of the ſame genus. *Harvey.*

The gall is not an alkali, but it is alkaleſcent, conceptible and *convertible* into a corroſive alkali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. So much alike as that one may be uſed for the other.

Though it be not the real eſſence of any ſubſtance, it is the ſpecifick eſſence, to which our name belongs, and is *convertible* with it. *Locke.*

Many, that call themſelves Proteſtants, look upon our worſhip to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papiſts; and put prelacy and popery together, as terms *convertible*. *Swift.*

CONVE'RTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible*.] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any perſon ungrateful, who was not alſo proud; nor, *converſely*, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. *South's Sermons.*

CO'NVERTITE. *n. ſ.* [*converti*, French.] A convert; one converted from another opinion. Not in uſe.

Since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue ſhall huſh again this ſtorm of war.
Shakeſpeare's King John.

Nor would I be a *convertite* ſo cold,
As not to tell it. *Pope.*

CO'NVEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Riſing in a circular form; oppoſite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this alſo, to imitate the *convex* mirrour, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl,
Will not the motion to a diſtance hurl
Whatever duſt or ſand you on it place,
And drops of water from its *convex* face?
Blackmore on the Creation.

CO'NVEX. *n. ſ.* A convex body; a body ſwelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze;
From eaſt to weſt burns thro' th' ethereal frame,
And half heav'n's *convex* glitters with the flame.
Tickel.

CONVE'XED. *particip. adj.* [from *convex*.] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

Dolphins are ſtraight; nor have they their ſpine *convexed*, or more conſiderably embowed than either ſharks, porpoiſes, whales, or other cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONVE'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *convexed*.] In a convex form.

They be drawn *convexedly* crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavouſly inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONVE'XITY. *n. ſ.* [from *convex*.] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glaſſes ſupply the defect of plumpneſs in the eye, and, by increaſing the refraction, make the rays converge ſooner, ſo as to convene diſtinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glaſs have a due degree of *convexity*. *Newton's Opticks.*

If the eye were ſo piercing as to deſcry even opake and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little ſervice; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or, in the largeſt and eveneſt plain, by the very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

CONVE'XLY. *adv.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form.

Almoſt all, both blunt and ſharp, are *convexly* conical; they are all along convex, not only *per ambitum*, but between both ends. *Grew's Muſeum.*

CONVE'XNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *convex*.] Sphæroidical protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inſide correſponding to the external protuberance.

Theſe are the phenomena of thick *convexo-concave* plates of glaſs which are every where of the ſame thickneſs. *Newton.*

To CONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to tranſport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governours beyond the river, that they may *convey* me over till I come into Judea. *Neh.* ii. 7.

I will *convey* them by ſea, in floats, unto the place thou ſhalt appoint me. 1 *Kings*, v. 9.

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule, concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove ſecretly.

There was one *conveyed* out of my houſe yeſterday in this baſket. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. To bring any thing, as an inſtrument of tranſmiſſion; to tranſmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the ſenſes have *conveyed* any in, I conceive that ideas in the underſtanding are coeval with ſenſation. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

The earl of Deſmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, *conveyed* ſecretly all his lands to feoffees in truſt. *Spenſer.*

Adam's property or private dominion could not *convey* any ſovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's poſſeſſions, could not thereby come to have any ſovereignty over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart, by means of ſomething.

Men fill one another's heads with noiſe and ſounds, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*

That which uſes to produce the idea, though *conveyed* in by the uſual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no ſenſation. *Locke.*

Some ſingle imperceptible bodies muſt come from them to the eyes, and thereby *convey* to the brain ſome motion which produces thoſe ideas. *Locke.*

They give energy to our expreſſions, and *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intenſe phraſes, than any in our own tongue. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

7. To impart; to introduce.

What obſcured light the heav'ns did grant,
Did but *convey* unto our fearful minds
A doubtful warrant of immediate death.
Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.

Others *convey* themſelves into the mind by more ſenſes than one. *Locke.*

8. To

1. To manage with privacy.

I will *convey* the business as I shall find means, and acquaint you withal. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown,
To line his title with some shews of truth,
Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Lengare.
Shakespeare.

CONVE'YANCE. *n. s.* [from *convey.*]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her sake,
Mad'st quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Ann.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

2. Way for carriage or transportation.

Following the river downward, there is *conveyance* into the countries named in the text.
Raleigh's History of the World.

Iron works ought to be confined to places where there is no *conveyance* for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the cost of the carriage. *Temple.*

3. The method of removing secretly from one place to another.

Your husband's here at hand; bethink you of some *conveyance*: in the house you cannot hide him. *Shakespeare.*

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We post upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd
These pipes, and these *conveyances* of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly conducted, in such a wilderness of passages and distinct avenues, by mere impedent and material *conveyances*, I have not the least conjecture.
Glan. San. Deg.

5. Transmission; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the descending and *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to posterity. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parents, in any lawful grant or *conveyance*, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenser on Ireland.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This begot a suit in the Chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the *conveyance* in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fall'n into error, as with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtile *conveyance*, they draw out of casual events, arising from day to day, till at length they be clean spent. *Hooker.*

Close *conveyance*, and each practice ill
Of coinage and knavery. *Spenser's Hub. Tale.*

I am this day come to survey the Tower;
Since Henry's death, I fear, there is *conveyance*.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Can they not juggle, and with slight
Conveyance play with wrong and right? *Hudibras.*

CONVE'YANCER. *n. s.* [from *conveyance.*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YER. *n. s.* [from *convey.*] One who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another.

The *conveyers* of waters of their times content themselves with one inch of fall in six hundred feet. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and *conveyers* of their will, to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themselves. *Atterbury.*

To CONVI'CT. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one.
John, viii. 9.

Things, that at the first shew seemed possible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been *convicted* of impossibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of any head, but experience of every hand, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. To shew by proof or evidence.

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a legacy by virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him; imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it, which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

CONVI'CT. *adj.* [rather the *participle* of the verb.] Convicted; detected in guilt.

Before I be *convict* by course of law,
To threaten me with death, is most unlawful.
Shakespeare's R. Richard III.

By the civil law, a person *convict*, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Cowley's pupil he, and a poet.
Pope's Ep. to Harcourt.

CO'NVICT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allow a certain space of time both to the *convict* and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgment. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONVI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *convict.*]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest. *Cowell.*

The third best absent is condemn'd,
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law,
Conviction to the serpent none belongs.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth ability to convict heretics, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their *conviction*, the light of reason? *Hooker.*

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument for the *conviction* of others, to the very end of the world. *Atterbury.*

3. State of being convinced.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the *conviction* of their own consciences. *Swift.*

CONVI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Lat.]

1. To force any one to acknowledge a contested position.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to *convince* men of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human consideration. *Tillotson.*

But, having shifted ev'ry form to 'scape,
Convinc'd of conquest, he resum'd his shape.
Dryden's Virgil.

History is all the light we have in many cases; and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have, with a *convincing* evidence. *Locke.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To *convince* all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude*, 15.

The discovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather *convince* man of ignorance, than nature of errour. *Raleigh.*

O seek not to *convince* me of a crime,
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon.
Dryden.

3. To envince; to prove; to manifest; to vindicate. Not in use.

Your Italy contains none so accomplished a courtier, to *convince* the honour of my mistress.
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

This letter, instead of a confutation, only urgeth me to prove divers passages of my sermon, which M. Cheynel's part was to *convince*. *Dr. Maine.*

4. To overpower; to surmount. This sense is now obsolete.

There are a crew of wretched souls
That fly heaven, their merits *convince*
The great eye of art. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Knaves be such abroad,
Who having, by their own importunate suit,
Or voluntary dotage of some mistress,
Convinced or supplied them, they cannot choose
But they must blab. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

CONVI'NCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *convince.*] Conviction.

If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other two. *Duke of Pl.*

CONVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *convince.*]

1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently disproved or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and also *convincible* falsities, they often erected such emblems, we have delivered. *Brown.*

CONVI'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *convince.*] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

This he did so particularly and *convincingly*, that those of the parliament were in great confusion. *Clarendon.*

The resurrection is so *convincingly* attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. *Atterbury.*

CONVI'NCINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *convincing.*] The power of convincing.

To CONVI'VE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

Farr, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,
There in the full *convive* you.
Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

CONVI'VAL. } *adj.* [*convivialis*, Latin.]
CONVI'VIAL. } Relating to an entertainment; festal; social.

I was the first who set up festivals;
Not with high tastes our appetites did force,
But fill'd with conversation and discourse;
Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name.
Denham.

Your social and *convivial* spirit is such, that it is a happiness to live and converse with you.
Dr. Newton.

CONU'NDRUM.

Conu'ndrum. *n. ſ.* A low jeſt; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word

Mean time he ſmoaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint. *Philips.*

To Co'nvocate. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly.

Convoca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling to an aſſembly.

Diaphantus, making a general *convocation*, ſpake to them in this manner. *Sidney.*

2. An aſſembly.

On the eighth day ſhall be an holy *convocation* unto you. *Lev.* xxiii. 20.

3. An aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon matters eccleſiaſtical, in time of parliament: and, as the parliament conſiſts of two diſtinct houſes, ſo does this; the one called the upper houſe, where the archbiſhops and biſhops ſit ſeverally by themſelves; the other the lower houſe, where all the reſt of the clergy are repreſented by their deputies. *Cowell.*

I have made an offer to his majeſty,
Upon our ſpiritual *convocation*,
As touching France, to give a greater ſum
Than ever at one time the clergy yet
Did to his predeceſſors part withal. *Shak. H.* IV.

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by thoſe who met in *convocation*. *Stillingfleet.*

To Convo'ke. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly.

All nations exerciſe their legiſlature at the times that their conſtitution, or their own adjournment, appoints, if there be no other way preſcribed to *convoke* them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple eaſt,
Convoke the preſage. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

The ſenate originally conſiſted all of nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon ſuch occaſions as fell into their cognizance. *Swift.*

To Convo'lve. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Lat.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd*. *Milton.*

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, becauſe ſhe emits no web, nor hath any textrine art, can *convolve* the ſtubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

Us'd to milder ſcents, the tender race
By thouſands tumble from their honey'd domes,
Convolv'd and agonizing in the duſt.
Thomſon's Autumn.

Co'nvoluted. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twiſted; rolled upon itſelf.

This differs from Muſcovy-glaſs only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas theſe are *convoluted* and inflected. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Convolu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*convolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itſelf; the ſtate of being rolled upon itſelf.

Obſerve the *convolution* of the ſud fibres in all other glands, in the ſame or ſome other manner. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

A thouſand ſecret, ſubtile pipes beſtow,
From which, by num'rous *convolutions* wound,
Wrapp'd with th' attending nerve, and twiſted round. *Blackmore.*

2. The ſtate of rolling together in company.

And toſs'd wide round,
O'er the calm ſea, in *convolution* ſwift
The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To Convo'y. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr. from *conviare*, low Latin.] To accompany by land or ſea, for the ſake of defence: as, *he was* convoyed *by ſhips of war.*

Co'nvoy. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the laſt ſyllable; it is now on the firſt.]

1. One attending on the road by way of defence.

Had not God ſet peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himſelf his people's *convoy* to ſecure them in their paſſage to it. *South's Sermons.*

My ſoul grows hard, and cannot death endure;
Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way ſecure.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Convoy ſhips accompany their merchants, till they may proſecute the voyage without danger. *Dryden's Preſ. Dufreſnoy.*

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where ſervices were done; at ſuch a breach, at ſuch a *convoy*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Swift, as a ſparkle of a glancing ſtar,
I ſhoot from heav'n to give him ſafe *convoy*.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

3. Conveyance. Not now in uſe.

Siſter, as the winds give benefit,
And *convoy* is aſſiſtant, do not ſleep,
But let me hear from you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'nusance. *n. ſ.* [*conoiſſance*, French.] Cognizance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

To Convu'lse. *v. a.* [*convulſus*, Lat.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the looſen'd, aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling peal on peal,
Cruſh'd horrible, *convulſing* heaven and earth.
Thomſon.

Convu'lsion. *n. ſ.* [*convulſio*, Latin.]

1. A *convulſion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally diſtorted. *Quincy.*

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulſion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; diſturbance.

All have been ſubject to ſome conculſions, and fell under the ſame *convulſions* of ſtate, by diſſenſions or invaſions. *Temple.*

Convu'lsive. *adj.* [*convulſif*, French.] That which produces involuntary motion; that which gives twitches or ſpaſms.

They are irregular and *convulſive* motions, or ſtrugglings of the ſpirits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Shew me the flying ſoul's *convulſive* ſtrife,
And all the anguiſh of departing life.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the ſame,
And hollow groans from her deep ſpirit came;
Her hair ſtood up; *convulſive* rage poſſeſs'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her labring breaſt. *Dryden.*

In ſilence weep,
And thy *convulſive* ſorrows inward keep. *Prior.*

Cony. *n. ſ.* [*kanin*, Germ. *connil* or *connin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabbit; an animal that burroughs in the ground.

With a ſhort legg'd hen,
Lemons and wine for ſauce; to theſe a *cony*
Is not to be deſpair'd of, for our money.
Ben Jonſon's Epigrams.

The huſbandman ſuffers by hares and *conys*, which eat the corn and trees. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Cony-borough. *n. ſ.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To Co'nycatch. *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have matter in my head againſt you, and againſt your *conycatching* raſcals. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Co'nycatcher. *n. ſ.* A thief; a cheat; a ſharper; a tricking fellow; a raſcal. Now obſolete.

To Coo. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The ſtockdove only through the foreſt *coos*,
Mournfully hoarſe. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Cook. *n. ſ.* [*coquus*, Latin.] One whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs and prepare victuals for the table.

One miſtreſs Quickly is in the manner of his nurſe, or his dry-nurſe, or his *cook*, or his laundry, his waſher, and his wringer. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The new-born babe by nurſes overlaid,
And the *cook* caught within the raging fire he made. *Dryden.*

Their *cooks* could make artificial birds and fiſhes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquiſiteneſs of the taſte. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Cook-maid. *n. ſ.* [*cook* and *maid*.] A maid that dreſſes proviſions.

A friend was complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the beſt *cook-maids* in England. *Addiſon.*

Cook-room. *n. ſ.* [*cook* and *room*.] A room in which proviſions are prepared for the ſhip's crew. The kitchen of a ſhip.

The commodity of this new *cook-room* the merchants having found to be ſo great, as that in all their ſhips the *cook-rooms* are built in their fore-caſtles, contrary to that which had been anciently uſed. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

To Cook. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Had either of the crimes been *cooked* to their palates, they might have changed meſſes. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To prepare for any purpoſe.

Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that, you are well *cooked*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Coo'kery. *n. ſ.* [from *cook*.] The art of dreſſing victuals.

Some man's wit
Found th' art of *cookery* to delight his ſenſe:
More bodies are conſum'd and kill'd with it,
Than with the ſword, famine, or peſtilence. *Davies.*

Every one to *cookery* pretends. *King's Cookery.*

Theſe are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by *cookery*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Cool. *adj.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

He ſet his leg in a pail-full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew *cool*. *Temple.*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without paſſion: as, a *cool* friend; a *cool* deceiver.

Cool. *n. ſ.* Freedom from heat; ſoft and refreſhing coldneſs.

But ſee where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid the *cool* of yon high marble-arch,
Enjoys the noon-day breeze. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Philander was enjoying the *cool* of the morning among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freſhneſs. *Addiſon on Medals.*

To Cool. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Snow they uſe in Naples inſtead of ice, becauſe, as they ſay, it *cools* or congeals any liquor ſooner. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe ſubacid fruit, is *cooling*, and very agreeable to the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. To quiet paſſion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

My lord Northumberland will ſoon be *cool'd*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

He will keep his jealouſy to himſelf, and repine in private, becauſe he will be apt to fear ſome ill effect it may produce in *cooling* your love to him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have *cooled* their zeal. *Swift.*

To COOL. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs hot.

2. To grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion or inclination.

My humour ſhall not *cool*; I will incenſe Ford to deal with poiſon; I will poſſeſs him with yellowneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

You never *cool* while you read Homer. *Dryden.*

I'm impatient till it be done; I will not give myſelf liberty to think, leſt I ſhould *cool*. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

CO'OLER. *n. ſ.* [from *cool.*]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two ſorts; firſt, thoſe which produce an immediate ſenſe of cold, which are ſuch as have their parts in leſs motion than thoſe of the organs of feeling; and ſecondly, ſuch as, by particular viſcidity, or groſſneſs of parts, give a greater conſiſtence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move ſo faſt, and therefore will have leſs of that inteſtine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are ſuch as cucumbers, and all ſubſtances producing viſcidity. *Quincy.*

In dogs or cats there appeared the ſame neceſſity for a *cooler* as in man. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Acid things were uſed only as *coolers*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A veſſel in which any thing is made cool.

Your firſt wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more *coolers*, or cool-backs, in which leave the ſullage behind, and let it run off fine. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CO'OLLY. *adv.* [from *cool.*]

1. Without heat, or ſharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,
And freſh bedew'd with ever-ſpouting ſtreams,
Sits *coolly* calm. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. Without paſſion.

Motives that addreſs themſelves *coolly* to our reaſon, are fitteſt to be employed upon reaſonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cool.*]

1. Gentle cold; a ſoft or mild degree of cold.

This difference conſiſteth not in the heat or *coolneſs* of ſpirits; for cloves and other ſpices, naptha, and petroleum, have exceeding hot ſpirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The toad loveth ſhade and *coolneſs*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Yonder the harveſt of cold months laid up,
Gives a freſh *coolneſs* to the royal cup;
There ice, like cryſtal, firm and never loſt,
Temper hot July with December's froſt. *Waller.*

The ſheep enjoy the *coolneſs* of the ſhade. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Want of affection; diſinclination.

They parted with ſuch *coolneſs* towards each other, as if they ſcarce hoped to meet again. *Clarendon.*

3. Freedom from paſſion.

COOM. *n. ſ.* [*ecume*, French.]

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Phillips.*

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

3. It is uſed in Scotland for the uſeleſs duſt which falls from large coals.

COOMB, or COMB. *n. ſ.* [*comble*, Fr. *cumulus*, Lat. a heap, *Skinner.*] A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels. *Bailey.*

COOP. *n. ſ.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a veſſel for the preſervation of liquids.

2. A cage; a penn for animals, as poultry or ſheep.

Gracchus was ſlain the day the chickens refuſed to eat out of the *coop*; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs, when he contemned the tripudiary augurations. *Brown.*

There were a great many crammed capons together in a *coop*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs; to confine; to cage; to impriſon: when it is uſed abſolutely, it has often, perhaps always, the intenſive particle *up*.

That part, that white-faced ſhore,
Whoſe foot ſpurns back the ocean's roaring tide?
And *coops* from other lands her iſlanders. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

The Engliſhmen did *coop up* the lord Ravenſtein, that he ſtirred not, and likewiſe held in ſtrait ſiege the town. *Bacon.*

In the taking of a town the poor eſcape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and *cooped up*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your ſhame is ſhown,
Coop'd up a ſecond time within your town!
Who dare not iſſue forth in open field. *Dryden's Æneid.*

One world ſuffic'd not Alexander's mind,
Coop'd up he ſeem'd, in earth and ſeas confin'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Coop'd up in a narrow iſle, obſerving dreams
With flattering wizards. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The Trojans, *coop'd* within their walls ſo long,
Unbar their gates, and iſſue in a throng. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in compariſon of law or phyſick, of aſtrology or chymiſtry, *cops* the underſtanding *up* within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke.*

They are *cooped* in cloſe by the laws of their countries, and the ſtrict guards of thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again! *Pope.*

COOPE'E. *n. ſ.* [*coupé*, French.] A motion in dancing.

CO'OPER. *n. ſ.* [from *coop.*] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradeſmen, belonging to ſome towns corporate, ſuch as weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and juriſdiction. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cooper.*] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COO'PERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end: it has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end.]

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwiſe *cooperate with* him, and makes a man walk almoſt alone to his own ends. *Bacon.*

By giving man a free will, he allows man that higheſt ſatisfaction and privilege of *cooperating to* his own felicity. *Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the ſame effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *cooperate to* their converſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All theſe cauſes *cooperating*, muſt, at laſt, weaken their motion. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

The ſpecial acts and impreſſions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this change, and how far human liberty *cooperates with* it, are ſubjects beyond our comprehenſion. *Rogers.*

COOPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end.

We might work any effect without and againſt matter; and thus not holpen by the *cooperation* of angels or ſpirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

COO'PERATIVE. *adj.* [from *cooperate.*] Promoting the ſame end jointly.

COOPERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

COOPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*coopto*, Latin.] Adoption; aſſumption.

COO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Holding the ſame rank; not being ſubordinate. Thus ſhell-fiſh may be divided into two *coordinate* kinds, cruſtaceous and teſtaceous; each of which is again divided into many ſpecies, *ſubordinate* to the kind, but *coordinate* to each other.

The word Analyſis ſignifies the general and particular heads of any ſcience, with their mutual connexion, both *coordinate* and ſubordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts.*

COO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *coordinate.*] In the ſame rank; in the ſame relation: without ſubordination.

COO'RDINATENESS *n. ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of being coordinate.

COO'RDINATION. *n. ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of holding the ſame rank; of ſtanding in the ſame relation to ſomething higher; collateralneſs.

In this high court of parliament there is a true *coordination* of power, a wholeſome mixture between monarchy, optimacy, and democracy. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

When theſe petty intrigues of a play are ſo well ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I muſt grant that Lyſidius has reaſon to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a ſtate. *Dryden on Dramatic Poeſy.*

COOT. *n. ſ.* [*meer-koet*, Dut. *corée*, Fr.] A ſmall black water-fowl, ſeen often in fens and marſhes.

A lake, the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the fiſhing cormorant. *Dryden's Fables.*

COP. *n. ſ.* [*kop*, Dut. cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing riſing to a head: as, a *cop*, vulgarly *cock*, of hay; a *cob-caſtle*, properly *cop-caſtle*, a ſmall caſtle or houſe on a hill; a *cob* of cherry-ſtones, for *cop*, a pile of ſtones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

COPAL. *n. ſ.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPA'RCENARY. *n. ſ.* [from *coparcener.*] Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance.

In deſcent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of ſons, the chief houſe is allotted to the eldeſt daughter. *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Law.*

COPA'R-

COPARCENER. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.]

Coparceners are otherwiſe called parceners; and, in common law, are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor. *Cowell.*

This great lordſhip was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of theſe portions, the *coparceners* ſeverally exerciſed the ſame juriſdiction royal, which the earl marſhal and his ſons had uſed in the whole province. *Davies on Ireland.*

COPA'RCENY. *n. ſ.* An equal ſhare of coparceners. *Phillips's World of Words.*

COPA'RTNER. *n. ſ.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair; one equally concerned; a ſharer; a partaker; a partner. *Milton* has uſed it both with *of* and *in*.

Our faithful friends,
Th' aſſociates and *copartners of* our loſs.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happineſs with me? Or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my power,
Without *copartner?* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartners in theſe regions of the world.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

COPA'RTNERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *copartner*.] The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare.

In-eate the father-in-law dioneers, the daughters were equally ſucceeded to their father as in *copartnerſhip*. *Howel.*

CO'PAIAN. *adj.* [from *cop.*] High raiſed; pointed. *Hanmer.*

Oh, monſieur le Fer, a ſilk doublet, a velvet hoſe, a ſcarlet cloak, and a copatain hat.
Shakſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.

COPAYVA. *n. ſ.* [It is ſometimes written *capivi*, *copevi*, *copeiva*, *copaiva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*.] A gum which diſtils from a tree in Braſil. It is much uſed in diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

COPE. *n. ſ.* [See COAT.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A ſacerdotal cloak, or veſtment worn in ſacred miniſtration.
3. Any thing which is ſpread over the head; as the concave of the ſkies; any archwork over a door.

All theſe things that are contained
Within this goodly *cope*, both moſt and leaſt,
Their being have, and daily are increaſt. *Spenſer.*

Over head the diſmal hiſs
Of fiery darts in flaming vollies flew,
And flying vaulted either hoſt with fire;
So, under fiery *cope*, togetherruſh'd
Both battles main. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The ſcholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of heaven, who is ſo knowing as his maſter. *Dryden.*

To COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. To contend with; to oppoſe.

Know my name is loſt,
By treaſon's tooth bare gnawn, and canker-bit;
Yet am I noble as the adverſary
I come to *cope*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend
Have, by your wiſdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thouſand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shak.*

To COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to ſtruggle; to ſtrive. It has *with* before the thing or perſon oppoſed. [In this ſenſe it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of *Junius* derives it from *koopen*, to *buy*, or ſome other word of the ſame import; ſo that to *cope with* ſignifies to *interchange blows*, or any thing elſe, with another.]

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruſe the men
We ſhould have *cop'd withal*. *Shak. Henry IV.*

It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this ſhame,
That *copes with* death itſelf, to 'ſcape from it.
Shakeſpeare.

But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, ſelf-deceiv'd
And raſh, before-hand had no better weigh'd
The ſtrength he was to *cope with*, or his own.
Milton.

They perfectly underſtood both the hates and the enmity they were to *cope withal*. *L'Eſtrange.*

On every plain,
Hoſt *cop'd with* hoſt, dire was the din of war.
Pope.

The generals have not been able to *cope with* the troop of Athens, which I have conducted.
Addiſon's Whig Examiner.

If the mind apply itſelf firſt to eaſier ſubjects, and things near a kin to what is already known; and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by ſlow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to *cope* with great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy ſucceſs. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To encounter; to interchange kindneſs or ſentiments.

Thou freſh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force muſt know
The royal fool thou *cop'ſt with*. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Thou art e'en as juſt a man,
As e'er my converſation *coped withal*.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.

To COPE. *v. a.* To embrace. Not in uſe.

I will make him tell the tale anew;
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when,
He hath, and is again to *cope* your wife.
Shakeſpeare's Othello.

CO'PESMATE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps for *cuſtſmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the ſame *cope*, for houſe.] Companion; friend. An old word.

Never ſtand in place, nor ſpeak to wight,
Till that the fox his *copeſmate* he had found.
Hubberd's Tale.

CO'PIER. *n. ſ.* [from *copy.*]

1. One that copies; a tranſcriber.

A comma is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and tranſcribers. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. One that imitates; a plagiary; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiary of others. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

Let the faint *copiers*, in cold Tiber's mire,
Not mean the dark, each breathing buſt explore;
Like ſtreſſes line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace. *Id.*

CO'PING. *n. ſ.* [from *cope.*] The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

All theſe were of coſtly ſtones, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. *1 Kings*, vii. 9.

The *coping*, the modillion, or dentils, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projection.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

CO'PIOUS. *adj.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

Roſe, as in dance, the ſtately trees, and ſpread
Their branches hung with *copious* fruit. *Milton.*

Full meaſure only bounds
Exceſs, before the all-bounteous king, who ſhow'r'd
With *copious* hand, rejoicing in their joy. *Milton.*

This alkaline acrimony indicates the *copious* uſe of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its *copious* treaſures forth
In various converſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not conciſe.

Hail, Son of God, Saviour of men! thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my ſong
Henceforth, and never ſhall my harp thy praiſe
Forget, nor from thy Father's praiſe diſjoin.
Milton.

CO'PIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or conciſeneſs; diffuſely.

Theſe ſeveral remains have been ſo *copiouſly* deſcribed by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new diſcoveries on ſo beaten a ſubject. *Addiſon.*

CO'PIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.
2. Diffuſion; exuberance of ſtyle.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiouſneſs* of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his buſineſs to reach the conciſeneſs of Demoſthenes. *Dryden.*

CO'PIST. *n. ſ.* [from *copy.*] A copier; a tranſcriber; an imitator.

CO'PLAND. *n. ſ.* A piece of ground which the land terminates with an acute angle. *Dict.*

CO'PPED. *adj.* [from *cop.*] Riſing to a top or head.

It was broad in its baſis, and roſe *copped* like a ſugar-loaf. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A petiolated eſchinus being *copped* and ſomewhat conic. *Woodward.*

CO'PPEL. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly ſpelt; as *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cupple*; but I cannot find its etymology.] An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry, in the form of a diſh, made of aſhes, well waſhed, to cleanſe them from all their ſalt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its uſe is to try and purify gold and ſilver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and expoſing it in the *coppel* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in droſs, which is called the litharge of gold and ſilver. The refiners call the *coppel* a teſt. *Harris.*

CO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*koper*, Dutch; *cuprum*, Latin.] One of the ſix primitive metals.

Copper is the moſt ductile and malleable metal, after gold and ſilver. Of a mixture of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed braſs; a compoſition of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal; and *copper* and braſs, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, uſed for figures and ſtatues. *Chambers.*

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than ſilver, lead, and gold. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Two veſſels of fine *copper*, precious as gold.
Ezra, viii. 27.

CO'PPER. *n. ſ.* A veſſel made of copper: commonly uſed for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a *copper* to the half; then they poured it into earthen veſſels. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

COPPER-NOSE. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *noſe.*] A red noſe.

He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praiſe for a good complexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-noſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gutta rolacea ariſeth in little hard tubercles, aſſaulting the face all over with great itching, which, being ſcratched, looks red, and riſes in great welks, reddening the viſage fiery; and makes *copper-noſes*, as we generally expreſs them. *Wiſeman.*

COPPER-PLATE. *n. ſ.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impreſſion, diſtinguiſhed from a wooden cut.

COPPER-WORK. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *work*.] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

This is like thoſe wrought at *copper-works*. *Woodward.*

COPPERAS. *n. ſ.* [*kopperooſe*, Dut. *couperoſe*, Fr. ſuppoſed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three ſorts of vitriol; the green, the bluiſh green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly ſold here for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of ſtones found on the ſea-ſhore in Eſſex, Hampſhire, and ſo weſtward, ordinarily called gold ſtones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are expoſed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and diſſolves the ſtones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is firſt put old iron, which, in boiling, diſſolves. This factitious *copperas*, in many reſpects, agrees with the native green vitriol. *Chambers. Hill.*

It may be queſtioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or *copperas* be tranſmuted, from the cognation of *copperas* with copper, and the iron remaining after converſion. *Brown.*

COPPERSMITH. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *ſmith*.] One that manufactures copper.

Salmoneus, as the Grecian tale is,
Was a mad *copperſmith* of Elis;
Up at his forge by morning peep. *Swift*

COPPERWORM. *n. ſ.* [*teredo*, Latin.]
A little worm in ſhips.
A worm that fretteth garments.
A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainſworth.*

COPPERY. *adj.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some ſprings of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick ſalts, diſſolve the body of iron put into the ſpring, and depoſite, in lieu of the irony particles carried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COPPICE. *n. ſ.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copſe*.] Low woods cut at ſtated times for fuel; a place over-run with bruſh-wood.

A land, each ſide whereof was bounded both with high timber trees, and *copſes* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,
A ſtand, where you may have the faireſt ſhoot. *Shakeſpeare.*

In *copſe*-woods, if you leave ſtaddles too thick, they run to bullies and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon*

The willows, and the hazel *copſes* green,
Shall now no more be ſeen
Fanning their joyous leaves to their ſoft lays. *Milton.*

Raiſe trees in your ſeminaries and nurſeries, and you may tranſplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the diſcovery of coal-mines. *Locke.*

COPPLE-DUST. *n. ſ.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel duſt*.] Powder uſed in purifying metals, or the groſs parts ſeparated by the cupel.

It may be alſo tried by incorporating powder of ſteel, or *copple-duſt*, by pouncing into the quick-ſilver. *Bacon.*

COPPLE-STONES are lumps and fragments of ſtone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

COPPLED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Riſing in a conick form; riſing to a point.

There is ſome difference in this ſhape, ſome being flatter on the top, others more *coppled*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COPSE. *n. ſ.* [abbreviated from *coppice*.] Short wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with ſhort wood.

The eaſt quarters of the ſhire are not deſtitute of *copſe* woods. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Oaks and brambles, if the *copſe* be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the ſame aſhes turn'd. *Waller.*

But in what quarter of the *copſe* it lay,
His eye by certain level could ſurvey.
Dryden's Fables.

To COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve underwoods.

The neglect of *copſing* wood cut down, hath been of very evil conſequence. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

COPULA. *n.* [Latin.] The word which unites the ſubject and predicate of a propoſition; as, *books* are *dear*.

The *copula* is the form of a propoſition; it repreſents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts's Logick.*

To COPULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of cuſtom, ſimple and ſeparate, be great, the force of cuſtom *copulate*, and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon.*

To COPULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different ſexes.

Not only the perſons ſo *copulating* are infected, but alſo their children. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

COPULATION. *n. ſ.* [from *copulate*.] The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhoneſt. *Hooker.*

COPULATIVE. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propoſitions are thoſe which have more ſubjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions: as, riches *and* honours are temptations to pride; Cæſar conquered the Gauls *and* the Britons; neither gold *nor* jewels will purchaſe immortality. *Watts's Logick.*

COPY. *n. ſ.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Latin; *quod cuipiam facta eſt* copia *exſcribendi*. *Junius* inclines, after his manner, to derive it from κόπος, labour; becauſe, ſays he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A tranſcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's ſelf were loſt, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller.*

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Dunham.*

He ſtept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but alſo the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or repreſentation of the Deity in ſmall. *South's Sermons.*

The Romans having ſent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for *copies* of the beſt laws, choſe ten legiſlators to put them into form. *Swift.*

2. An individual book; one of many books: as, *a good*, or *fair* copy.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no ſmall charge, as they could not be had otherwiſe than in written *copies*. *Hooker.*

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference;
In bed he ſlept not, for my urging it;
At board he fed not, for my urging it.
Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.

Let him firſt learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The firſt of them I have forgotten, and cannot eaſily retrieve, becauſe the *copy* is at the preſs. *Dryden.*

4. An inſtrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'ſt that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
But in them nature's *copy* 's not eternal.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. *n. ſ.* [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD. *n. ſ.* [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court: for the ſteward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, ſo he regiſters ſuch tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the tranſcript of this is called the court roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a baſe tenure, becauſe it holds at the will of the lord; yet not ſimply, but according to the cuſtom of the manor: ſo that if a copy-holder break not the cuſtom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleaſure. Theſe cuſtoms of manors vary, in one point or other, almoſt in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and ſome certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleaſes, when the tenant is admitted into it; that which is certain, is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places cuſtomary; becauſe the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the cuſtomary fine, as two ſhillings for an acre, or ſo, cannot be denied his admiſſion. Some copy-holders have, by cuſtom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demeſne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder; for, if ſuch a one commit felony, the king hath *annum*, *diem*,

diem, and *vaſtum*, as in caſe of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold*; and, they committing felony, their land eſcheats to the lord of the manor. *Cowell.*

If a cuſtomary tenant die, the widow ſhall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-hold* lands. *Addiſon.*

COPY-HOLDER. *n. ſ.* [from *copyhold.*] One that is poſſeſſed of land in copyhold.

To CO'PY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tranſcribe; to write after an original: it has ſometimes *out*, a kind of pleonaſm.

He who hurts a harmleſs neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lye, lame ſlander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who *copies out*. *Pope's Eſſay.*

2. To imitate; to propoſe to imitation; to endeavour to reſemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this deſign of *copying* it *out*, poſſeſſes himſelf of one of the greateſt advantages. *Decay of Piety.*

Set the examples, and their ſouls inflame
To *copy out* their great forefathers fame.
Dryden's King Arthur.

To *copy* her few nymphs aſpir'd,
Her virtues fewer ſwains admir'd. *Swift.*

To CO'PY. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe.

Some imagine, that whatſoever they find in the picture of a maſter, who has acquired reputation, muſt of neceſſity be excellent, and never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. It has ſometimes *from* before the thing imitated.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes *after*.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, ſeem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To COQUE'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord looking on to ſee how the gameſters play, and I raiſing at you both. *Swift.*

To COQUE'T. *v. n.* To act the lover; to entice by blandiſhments.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was married to the Tunbridge beau,
I ſaw *coquetting* t'other night,
In publick, with that odious knight. *Swift.*

COQUE'TRY. *n. ſ.* [*coquetterie*, French.] Affectation of amorous advances; deſire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could deſire in female companions, without a daſh of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

COQUE'TTE. *n. ſ.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light *coquettes* in ſylphs aloft repair,
And ſport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope.*

A *coquette* and a tinder-box are ſparkled. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CO'RACLE. *n. ſ.* [*cwrwgle*, Welſh, probably from *corium*, leather, Lat.] A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhers, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CO'RAL. *n. ſ.* [*corallium*, Latin.]

1. Red *coral* is a plant of as great hardneſs and ſtony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long expoſure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that *coral* is ſoft while in the ſea, proceeds from a ſoft and thin coat, of a cruſtaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for uſe. The whole *coral* plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variouſly ramified. It is thickeſt at the ſtem, and its branches grow gradually ſmaller. It grows to ſtones, without a root, or without any way penetrating them; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nouriſhment, in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and ſeeds, or at leaſt a matter analogous to ſeeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

In the ſea, upon the ſouth-weſt of Sicily, much *coral* is found. It is a ſubmarine plant; it hath no leaves, but brancheth only when it is under water. It is ſoft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and ſhining red, as we ſee. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

This gentleman, deſirous to find the nature of *coral*, cauſed a man to go down a hundred fathom into the ſea, with expreſs orders to take notice whether it were hard or ſoft in the place where it groweth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He hears the crackling ſound of *coral* woods,
And ſees the ſecret ſource of ſubterranean floods.
Dryden's Virgil.

A turret was incloſ'd
Within the wall, of alabaſter white,
And crimſon *coral*, for the queen of night,
Who takes in Sylvan ſports her chaſte delight.
Dryden.

Or where's the ſenſe, direct or moral,
That teeth are pearl, or lips are *coral*? *Prior.*

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to aſſiſt them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew;
The bells ſhe gingled, and the whiſtle blew. *Pope.*

CORAL-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*corallodendron*, Lat.] It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful ſcarlet flowers; but never any ſeeds in the European gardens. *Miller.*

CO'RALLINE. *adj.* [*corallinus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of coral; approaching to coral.

At ſuch time as the ſea is agitated, it takes up into itſelf terreſtrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the *coralline* matter, letting it fall again, as it becomes calm. *Woodward.*

CO'RALLINE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] *Coralline* is a ſea plant uſed in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardneſs, ſometimes greeniſh, ſometimes yellowiſh, often reddiſh, and frequently white. *Hill.*

In Falmouth there is a ſort of ſand, or rather *coralline*, that lies under the owſe. *Mortim. Huſb.*

CO'RALLOID. } *adj.* [κοραλλοειδης.] Re-
CO'RALLOIDAL. } ſembling coral.

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may induſtrate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many *coralloidal* concretions. *Brown.*

The pentadrous, columnar, *coralloid* bodies, that are compoſed of plates ſet lengthways of the body, and paſſing from the ſurface to the axis of it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CORA'NT. *n. ſ.* [*courant*, French.] A lofty ſprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a *corant* well than a jigg; ſo in converſation, even, eaſy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

I would as ſoon believe a widow in great grief for her huſband, becauſe I ſaw her dance a *coranto* about his coffin. *Waſh.*

CO'RBAN. *n. ſ.* [קרבן.] An alms-baſket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to ſatisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of religion. *King Charles.*

Corban ſtands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews ſometimes ſwore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to uſe it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them neceſſary ſubſiſtence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by conſecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the Goſpel, with theſe uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word ſuch perſons were likewiſe meant, as devoted themſelves to the ſervice of God and his temple. *Corban* ſignifies alſo the treaſury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were depoſited. *Calmet.*

CORBE. *adj.* [*courbe*, French.] Crooked.

For liker thy head very tottie is,
So thy *corbe* ſhoulder it leans amiſs.
Spenſer's Paſtorals.

CO'RBEILS. *n. ſ.* Little baſkets uſed in fortification, filled with earth, and ſet upon the parapet, to ſhelter the men in firing upon the beſiegers.

CO'RBEL. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] The repreſentation of a baſket, ſometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CO'RBEL. }
CO'RBIL. } *n. ſ.*

1. A ſhort piece of timber ſticking out ſix or eight inches from a wall, ſometimes placed for ſtrength under the ſemi-girders of a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or ſtatues. *Chambers.*

CORD. *n. ſ.* [*cort*, Welſh; *chorda*, Latin; *corde*, Fr.]

1. A rope; a ſtring compoſed of ſeveral ſtrands or twiſts.

She let them down by a *cord* through the window. *Joſ.* ii. 15.

Form'd of the fineſt complicated thread,
Theſe num'rous *cords* are thro' the body ſpread.
Blackmore.

2. The cords extended in ſetting up tents, furniſh ſeveral metaphors in ſcripture.

Thine eyes ſhall ſee Jeruſalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that ſhall not be taken down; none of the ſtakes thereof ſhall ever be removed, neither ſhall any of the *cords* thereof be broken. *Iſaiah*, xxxiii. 20.

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, ſuppoſed to be meaſured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. *n. ſ.* [*cord* and *make.*] One whoſe trade is to make ropes; a rope-maker.

CORD-WOOD. *n. ſ.* [*cord* and *wood.*] Wood piled up for fuel, to be ſold by the cord.

To CORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to faſten with cords; to cloſe by a bandage.

CO'RDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cord.*] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ſhip.

Our *cordage* from her ſtore, and cables, ſhould be made,
Of any in that kind moſt fit for marine trade.
Drayton.

They faſtened their ſhips, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor *cordage*. *Raleigh.*

Spain furnished a sort of rush called spartum, useful for *cordage* and other parts of shipping. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Co'RDED. *adj.* [from *cord.*] Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a *corded* ladder,
To climb celestial Silvia's chamber window. *Shak.*

CORDELI'ER. *n. s.* A Franciscan friar: so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

And who to assist but a grave *cordelier.* *Prior.*

CO'RDIAL. *n. s.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.
2. Any medicine that increases strength.

A *cordial*, properly speaking, is not always what increaseth the force of the heart; for, by increasing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory disease. Whatever increaseth the natural or animal strength, the force of moving the fluids and muscles, is a *cordial*: there are such substances as bring the serum of the blood into a proper condition for circulation and nutrition, as broths made of animal substances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholesome but not pungent taste. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Then with some *cordials* seek for to appease
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my body shall have shortly ease;
But such sweet *cordials* pass physicians art. *Spenser.*
Cordials of pity give me now,
For I too weak for purges grow. *Cowley.*
Your warrior offspring that uphold the crown,
The scarlet honour of your peaceful gowns,
Are the most pleasing objects I can find,
Charms to my sight, and *cordials* to my mind.
Dryden.

Co'RDIAL. *adj.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king
Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know
What is more *cordial.* *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
He only took *cordial* waters, in which were infused sometimes purgatives. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocrisy.

Doctrines are infused among christians, which are apt to obstruct or intercept the *cordial* hope: structing of Christian life of renovation, where no foundation is duly laid. *Hammond.*
He, with looks of *cordial* love,
Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton.*

CORDIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *cordial.*]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the antients had any such respects of *cordiality*, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

Co'RDIALLY. *adv.* [from *cordial.*] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocrisy.

Where a strong inveterate love of sin has made any doctrine or proposition wholly unsuitable to the heart, no argument, or demonstration, no miracle whatsoever, shall be able to bring the heart *cordially* to close with, and receive it. *South's Serm.*

Co'RDINER. *n. s.* [*cordonnier*, French.] A shoemaker. It is so used in divers statutes.

CO'RDON. *n. s.* [Fr.] In fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet. *Chambers.*

CO'RDWAIN. *n. s.* [*Cordovan* leather, from *Cordova* in Spain.] Spanish leather.

Her stri[illegible] most bravely were embaw'd
In golden [illegible] costly *cordwain.* *Fairy Queen.*

CORDWA'INER. *n. s.* [uncertain whether from *Cordovan*, Spanish leather, or from *cord*, of which shoes were formerly made, and are now used in the Spanish West Indies. *Trevoux.*] A shoemaker.

CORE. *n. s.* [*cœur*, French; *cor*, Latin.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*; ay, in my heart of heart.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *core* of the square he raised a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Dig out the *cores* below the surface.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
They wasteful eat,
Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core.*
Thomson.

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees watered perpetually with warm water, will make a fruit with little or no *core* at all. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or sore.

Launce the sore,
And cut the head out, till the *core* be found:
The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground.
Dryden's Virgil.

5. It is used by *Bacon* for a body or collection. [from *corps*, French, pronounced *core.*]

He was more doubtful of the raising of forces to defend the rebels, than of the resistance itself; for that he was in a *core* of people whose affection he suspected. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

COPIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of leather.
2. Of a substance resembling leather.

A strong purgative medicine does of the blood most occasion greater secretions and loss of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps spissitude and *coriaceous* excretions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CORIA'NDER. *n. s.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.] A plant.

The species are, 1. Garden *coriander.* 2. Smaller or cultivated *coriander.* The first is cultivated for the seeds, which are used in medicine: the second grows wild in Scotland. *Miller.*
Hovered call'd the name thereof manna; and it was like *coriander* seed, white. *Exodus*, xvi. 31.

CO'RINTH. *n. s.* [from the city of that name in Greece.] A small fruit, commonly called *currant.*

New wine in *corinths*, now the rasps supply
Delicious draughts. *Pitt's Epistles.*
The chief riches of Zant consist in *corinths*, which the inhabitants have in great quantities. *Broome.*

CORI'NTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by some the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all. Vitruvius ascribes it to Callimachus, a Corinthian sculptor, who is said to have taken the hint by passing by the tomb of a young lady, over which a basket with some of her playthings had been placed by her nurse, and covered with a tile; the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it sprung up, the branches encompassed the basket; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of volute. Hence Callimachus imitated the basket by the vase of his capital, the tile in the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. Villalpandus imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have taken its original from an order in the temple of Solomon, whose leaves were those of the palm-tree. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which the sixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind these figures are large columns of the *Corinthian order*, adorned with fruit and flowers. *Dryden.*

CORK, *n. s.* [*cortex*, Lat. *korck*, Dutch.

Hic dies, anno redeunte, festus
Corticem *astrictum pice dimovebit*
Amphoræ fumum bibere institutæ
Consule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the *cork* tree, is thick, spongy, and soft. *Miller.*

The *cork* tree grows near the Pyrenean hills, and in several parts of Italy, and the north of New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the cork tree used for stopples, or burnt into Spanish black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.
3. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel.

Upon some take the colour of this month, that I may drink thy health. *Steevens's Antony and Cleopatra.*
I fear, my very cares may chance to make me
The *cork* upon this shaft of Pegasus,
That nymph that bore'd all to swell. *Ben. Johnson.*
Nay, sir, for one had such a butler's paw. *Id.*

CORKING-PIN. *n. s.* A pin of the largest size.

When you put a death-pill upon your lover's pillow, be sure to fasten it well with three *corking-pins*, that it may not fall off in the night.
Spectator, Dialogue between Charlemont.

Co'RKY. *adj.* [from *cork.*] Consisting of cork; resembling cork.

Bind fast his *corky* arms. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Co'RMORANT. *n. s.* [*cormorant*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Latin.]

1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is nearly of the bigness of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greenish about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;
When, grown to *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour which shall bate his scythe's keen edge. *Shakespeare.*
Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and *cormorant.* *Peacham on Drawing.*
Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a *cormorant.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fishing *cormorant.* *Dryd. Fab.*

2. A glutton.

CORN. *n. s.* [corn, Sax. *kern*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Hagul er kaldastur corna.
Hail is the coldest grain.]

1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread.

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone. *John*, xii. 25.
The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd.
Shakespeare.

2. Grain

2. Grain yet unreaped, ſtanding in the field upon its ſtalk.

All the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining *corn*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all thereabouts, which was now almoſt ripe.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks

Still a murmur runs
Along the ſoft inclining fields of *corn*.
Thomſon's Autumn.

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreſhed.

Thou ſhalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a ſhock of *corn* cometh in his ſeaſon.
Job, v. 26.

4. An excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful; probably ſo called from its form, though by ſome ſuppoſed to be denominated from its *corneous* or horny ſubſtance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with you.
Shakeſpeare.

The man that makes his toe
What he his heart ſhould make,
Shall of a *corn* cry woe,
And turn his ſleep to wake. *Sh. King Lear.*

Even in men, who ſand hunts and *corns* do engrave either toward or from or towards heat.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

The harder part of the *corn* uſually in the middle, the uſuall ſeat of it, and where it hath the leaſt apparent occaſion. *Wiſeman.*

How ill white hairs become a fool and jeſter,
I have a ſmooth, monkiſh face to ſhew my ſkill in,
That pricking *corn* preſumes the youthful crown on.
Cleaveland's Poems.

It looks as if there were regular accumulations of gelatinous or humorous, growing perhaps in ſome people's *corns*. *Addiſon.*

That Lamb, renown'd for cutting *corns*,
So ſtrutted from Ratcliff to Lyons. *Swift.*

To CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt. The word is ſo uſed, as *Skinner* obſerves, by the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *n. ſ.* A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his laſs,
That o'er the green *corn-field* did paſs.
Shakeſpeare's As you like it.

You may ſoon enjoy the gallant ſights of armie, encampment, and ſtandard waving over your brother's *corn-fields*. *Pope.*

CORN-FLAG. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *flag*.] A plant. *Miller* enumerates eleven ſpecies of this plant, ſome with red flowers, and ſome with white.

CORN-FLOOR. *n. ſ.* The floor where corn is ſtored.

Thou haſt loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*.
Hoſea ix. 1.

CORN-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *flower*.]

There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come ſeldom or never in other places, unleſs they be ſet, but only amongſt corn; as the blue bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and fumitory.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Corn-flowers are of many ſorts: ſome of them flower in June and July, and others in Auguſt. The ſeeds ſhould be ſown in March: they require a good ſoil. *Mortimer.*

CORN-LAND. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Paſtures and meadows are of ſuch advantage to huſbandry, that many prefer them to *corn-lands*.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

CORN-MASTER. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *maſter*.] One that cultivates corn for ſale. Not in uſe.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greateſt audits of any man in my time; a great grazier, a great ſheep-maſter, a great timber-man, a great collier, a great *corn-maſter*, and a great leadman. *Bacon.*

CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *marigold*.] A flower.

CORN-MILL. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raiſe large hammers. *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *pipe*.] A pipe made by ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn.

Now the ſhrill *corn pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the ſtraggling ſwarms.
Tickel.

CORN-ROCKET. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *rocket*.] A plant.

CORN-ROSE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of poppy.

CORN-SALLAD. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *ſallad*.]

Corn ſallad is an herb, whoſe top-leaves are a fillet about themſelves. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CO'RNAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *corne*, Fr. *cornu*, Latin.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invaſion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNCHANDLER. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.

CO'RNCUTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whoſe profeſſion is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The ſhall was not thick, nor did ſeem to preſs into the fleſh, as if there had been a *corn-cutter*, who had cleared it. *Wiſeman.*

I have known a *corn-cutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent phyſician.
Spectator.

CO'RNEL. }
CORNE'LIAN-TREE. } *n. ſ.* [*cornus*, Lat.]

The *cornelian* bears the fruit commonly called the *cornel* or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree, as the cornelian ſtone, the colour whereof it ſomewhat repreſents. The wood is very durable, and uſeful for wheel-work.
Mortimer.

Take a ſervice-tree, or a *cornelian* tree, or an elder tree, which we know have fruits of harſh and binding juice, and ſet them near a vine or fig-tree, and ſee whether the grape or figs will not be the ſweeter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A huntreſs iſſuing from the wood,
Reclining on her *cornel* ſpear ſhe leaned. *Dryden*

Mean time the goddeſs, on a craggy hill was
The maſt and acorn, beaten down, and ſtraws
The fruits of *cornel*, as they ſtart around.
Pope's Odyſſey.

On wildings and on ſloe-bullaces ſhe fed,
Cornels and bramble-berries gave her food,
And falling acorns furniſh'd out a feaſt.
Dryden's Ovid.

CORNE'LIAN STONE. See CARNELION.

CO'RNEMUSE. n. ſ. [French.] A kind of ruſtick flute.

CO'RNEOUS. *adj.* [*corneus*, Lat.] Horny; of a ſubſtance reſembling horn.

Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobſters, and cruſtaceous animals, are generally diſtinguiſhed.
Brown.

The various ſubmarine ſhrubs are of a *corneous* or ligneous conſtitution, conſiſting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodward.*

CO'RNER. *n. ſ.* [*cornel*, Welſh; *cornier*, French.]

1. An angle; a place incloſed by two walls or lines, which would interſect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.

2. A ſecret or remote place.

There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conſcience,
Deſerves a *corner*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

It is better to dwell in a *corner* of a houſe top than with a brawling woman and in a wide houſe.
Proverbs, xxv. 24.

I am perſuaded that none of theſe things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a *corner*. *Acts*, xxvi. 26.

All the inhabitants, in every *corner* of the iſland have been abſolutely reduced under his immediate ſubjection. *Davies.*

Thoſe vices, that lurk in the ſecret *corners* of the ſoul. *Addiſon.*

3. The extremities; the utmoſt limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my priſon, once a day,
Behold this maid, all *corners* elſe o' th' earth
Let liberty make uſe of. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

I turn'd, and tried each *corner* of my bed,
To find if ſleep were there; but ſleep was loſt.
Dryden.

CORNER-STONE. *n. ſ.* [*corner* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal ſtone.

See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond' *corner ſtone?* *Shakeſpeare.*

A maſon was fitting a *corner-ſtone*.
Howel's Vocal Forreſt.

CORNER-TEETH *of a Horſe*, are the four teeth between the middling teeth and the tuſhes; two above and two below on each ſide of the jaw, which ſhoot when the horſe is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'RNERWISE. *adv.* [*corner* and *wiſe*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CO'RNET. *n. ſ.* [*cornette*, French.]

1. A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth: uſed anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Iſrael played before the Lord on pſalteries, and on tymbrels, and on *cornets*. 2 *Sam.* vi. 5.

Other wind inſtruments require a forcible breath, as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunters horns.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear;
Under an aſſon's noiſe, he's never near.
Dryden's Juvenal.

2. A company or troop of horſe; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This ſenſe is now diſuſed.

Theſe noblemen were appointed, with ſome *cornets* of horſe and bands of foot, to put themſelves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon.*

Seventy great horſes lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken. *Hayward.*

They diſcerned a body of five *cornets* of horſe very full, ſtanding in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop.

4. CORNET *of a Horſe*, is the loweſt part of his paſtern, that runs round the coffin, and is diſtinguiſhed by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A ſcarf anciently worn by doctors. *Dict.*

6. A head dreſs. *Dict.*

7. CORNET *of Paper*, is deſcribed by *Skinner* to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for ſmall wares.

CO'RNETTER.

Co'RNETTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cornet.*] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpetters, *coructers*, and other muſicians, that even Claudius himſelf might have heard them. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Co'RNICE. *n. ſ.* [*corniche*, French.] The higheſt projection of a wall or column.

The *cornice* of the Palazzo Farneſe, which makes ſo beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its juſt meaſures. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The walls were maſſy braſs, the *cornice* high
Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the ſky.
Pope's Odyſſey.

CORNICE *Ring.* [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

Co'RNICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either ſide, two black filaments, or membranous ſtrings, which extend unto the long and ſhorter *cornicle*, upon protruſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CORNI'CULATE. *adj.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are ſuch as produce many diſtinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are ſuch hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of ſpur, or little horn. *Chambers.*

CORNI'FICK. *adj.* [from *cornu* and *facio*, Latin.] Productive of horns; making horns. *Dict.*

CORNI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CORNUCO'PIÆ. n. ſ. [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddeſs.

To CORNU'TE. *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] To beſtow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *adj.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *n. ſ.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto*, her huſband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealouſy. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Co'RNY. *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

Up ſtood the *corny* reed,
Embattel'd in her field. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. [from *corn.*] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the ant,
'Midſt ſummer's plenty, thinks of winter's want;
By conſtant journeys careful to prepare
Her ſtores, and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior.*

3. Containing corn.

They lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known. *Dryden.*

Co'ROLLARY. *n. ſ.* [*corollarium*, Lat. from *corella*; *finis coronat opus*: *corollair*, Fr.]

1. The concluſion: a corollary ſeems to be a concluſion, whether following from the premiſes neceſſarily or not.

Now ſince we have conſidered the malignity of this ſin of detraction, it is but a natural *corollary*, that we enforce our vigilance againſt it. *Government of the Tongue.*

As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done juſtice to others, I owe ſomewhat to myſelf. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. Surplus.

Bring a *corollary*,
Rather than want. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

CORO'NA. n. ſ. [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, ſo called becauſe it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers.*

In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the *corona*, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

Co'RONAL. *n. ſ.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a *coronal*,
And Hymen alſo crown with wreaths of vine. *Spenſer.*

Co'RONAL. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the ſagittal and *coronal* ſuture. *Wiſeman.*

Co'RONARY. *adj.* [*coronarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown; ſeated on the top of the head like a crown.

The baſiliſk of older times was a proper kind of ſerpent, not above three palms long, as ſome account; and differenced from other ſerpents by advancing his head, and ſome white marks, or *coronary* ſpots, upon the crown. *Brown.*

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompaſs the heart in the manner of a garland.

The ſubſtance of the heart itſelf is moſt certainly made and nouriſhed by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CORONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *corona*, Latin.]

1. The act or ſolemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune ſmiling at her work therein, that a ſcaffold of execution ſhould grow a ſcaffold of *coronation*. *Sidney.*

Willingly I came to Denmark,
To ſhew my duty in your *coronation*.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.

A cough, Sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his *coronation* day.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

Now empreſs fame had publiſh'd the renown
Of Sh——'s *coronation* through the town.
Dryden's Macfl.

2. The pomp or aſſembly preſent at a coronation.

In penſive thought recal the fancied ſcene,
See *coronations* riſe on ev'ry green. *Pope.*

Co'RONER. *n. ſ.* [from *corona*.] An officer whoſe duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occaſioned; for which purpoſe a jury is impannelled.

Go thou and ſeek the *coroner*, and let him ſit o' my uncle; for he 's in the third degree of drink; he 's drowned. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co'RONET. *n. ſ.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.]

1. An inferiour crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with ſtrawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interpoſed; that of an earl raiſes the pearls above the leaves; that of a viſcount is ſurrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and *coronets*; realms and iſlands were
As plates dropt from his pocket.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

All the reſt are counteſſes.
——Their *coronets* ſay ſo. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who twin'd crowns, would *coronets* exempt. *Dryd.*

Peers and dukes, and all their ſweeping train,
And garters, ſtars, and *coronets* appear. *Pope.*

2. An ornamental head-dreſs, in poetical language.

The reſt was drawn into a *coronet* of gold, richly ſet with pearl. *Sidney.*

Under a *coronet* his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Co'RPORAL. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *caporal*, French.] The loweſt officer of the infantry, whoſe office is to place and remove the ſentinels.

The cruel *corp'ral* whiſper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would ſet me clear.
Gay.

CORPORAL *of a Ship.* An officer that hath the charge of ſetting the watches and ſentries, and relieving them; who ſees that all the ſoldiers and ſailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to uſe them. He has a mate under him. *Harris.*

CO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*corporel*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint ſouls paſt *corporal* toil,
A hundred alms-houſes right well ſupplied.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

Render to me ſome *corporal* ſign about her,
More evident than this. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

That God hath been otherwiſe ſeen, with *corporal* eyes, exceedeth the ſmall proportion of my underſtanding. *Raleigh.*

Beaſts enjoy greater ſenſual pleaſures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains, and are utter ſtrangers to all thoſe anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and diſquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

2. Material; not ſpiritual. In the preſent language, when *body* is uſed philoſophically in oppoſition to *ſpirit*, the word *corporeal* is uſed, as, a *corporeal* being; but otherwiſe *corporal*. *Corporeal* is, having a body; *corporal*, relating to the body. This diſtinction ſeems not ancient.

Whither are they vaniſh'd?
Into the air; and what ſeem'd *corporal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

And from theſe *corporal* nutriments, perhaps,
Your bodies may at laſt turn all to ſpirit.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

CORPORA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *corporal.*] The quality of being embodied.

If this light be not ſpiritual, yet it approacheth neareſt unto ſpirituality; and if it have any *corporality*, then, of all other, the moſt ſubtile and pure. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Co'RPORALLY. *adv.* [from *corporal.*] Bodily.

The ſun is *corporally* conjoined with baſiliſcus. *Brown.*

CO'RPORATE. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]

1. United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal proceſſes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a ſudden tempeſt, he overran all Munſter and Connaught, defacing and utterly ſubverting all *corporate* towns that were not ſtrongly walled. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* aſſembly, therefore the reſentment of the commons was uſually turned againſt particular perſons. *Swift.*

2. General; united.

They anſwer in a joint and *corporate* voice,
That now they are at fall. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

CO'RPORATENESS. *n. f.* [from *corporate*.] The ſtate of a body corporate; a community. *Dict.*

CORPORA'TION. *n. f.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] A *corporation* is a body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common ſeal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common conſent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compaſs of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the ſucceſſors, as a ſingle man binds his executor or heir. *Cowell.*

Of angels we are not to conſider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that alſo which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of *corporation* amongſt themſelves, and of ſociety with men. *Hooker.*

Of this we find ſome foot-ſteps in our law,
Which doth her root from God and nature take;
Ten thouſand men ſhe doth together draw,
And of them all one *corporation* make. *Davies.*

CO'RPORATURE. *n. f.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being embodied. *Dict.*

CORPO'REAL. *adj.* [*corporeus*, Latin.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial; not ſpiritual. See CORPORAL.

The ſwiftneſs of thoſe circles attribute,
Though numberleſs, to his omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* ſubſtances could add
Speed almoſt ſpiritual. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Having ſurveyed the image of God in the ſoul, we are not to omit thoſe characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a ſpiritual ſubſtance could be pictured upon a *corporeal*. *South's Sermons.*

God being ſuppoſed to be a pure ſpirit, cannot be the object of any *corporeal* ſenſe. *Tillotſon.*

The courſe is finiſh'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy *corporeal* priſon freed,
Dryden's Fables.

Fix thy *corporeal* and internal eye
On the young gnat, or new engender'd fly. *Prior.*

2. It is uſed by *Swift* inaccurately for *corporal*.

I am not in a condition to make a true ſtep even on Ainſbury Downs; and I declare, that a *corporeal* falſe ſtep is worſe than a political one. *Swift.*

CORPOREʼITY. *n. f.* [from *corporeus*, Latin.] Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the ſtate of having a body; bodilineſs.

Since philoſophy affirmeth, that we are middle ſubſtances between the ſoul and the body, they muſt admit of ſome *corporeity*, which ſuppoſeth weight or gravity. *Brown.*

It is the ſaying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemiſphere of immaterial intellects, and this lower of *corporeity*. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other ſhape and figure. *Stillingfleet.*

CORPORIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CORPO'RIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody; to inſpiſſate into body. Not uſed.

A certain ſpirituous ſubſtance, extracted out of it, is miſtaken for the ſpirit of the world *corporified*. *Boyle.*

CORPS. CORPSE. } *n. f.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. A body.

That lewd ribauld
Laid firſt his filthy hands on virgin cleene,
To ſpoil her dainty *corſe*, ſo fair and ſheene,
Of chaſtity and honour virginal. *Spenſer.*

2. A body, in contempt.

Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To ſtuff this maw, this vaſt unhide-bound *corps*. *Milton.*

He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That ſcorns his brittle *corps*, and ſeems aſham'd
He 's not all ſpirit. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

3. A carcaſe; a dead body; a corſe.

Not a friend
Greet my poor *corps*, where my bones ſhall be thrown. *Shakeſpeare.*

There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,
And violent death in thouſand ſhapes diſplay'd.
Dryden's Fables.

See where the *corps* of thy dead ſon approaches. *Addiſon.*

The *corpſe* was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and ſtand about the dead body. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

4. The body, in oppoſition to the ſoul.

Cold numbneſs ſtreight bereaves
Her *corps* of ſenſe, and th' air her ſoul receives. *Denham.*

5. A body of forces.

CO'RPULENCE. CO'RPULENCY. } *n. f.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.]

1. Bulkineſs of body; fleſhineſs; fulneſs of fleſh.

To what a cumberſome unwieldineſs,
And burdenous *corpulence*, my love had grown. *Donne.*

That is but one ſpecies of *corpulency*; for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of muſcular fleſh, the caſe of robuſt people. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Spiſſitude; groſſneſs of matter.

The muſculous fleſh ſerves for the vibration of the tail; the heavineſs and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray on the Creation.*

CO'RPULENT. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.] Fleſhy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We ſay it is a fleſhy ſtile, when there is much periphraſis, and circuit of words; and when, with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

Exceſs of nouriſhment is hurtful; for it maketh the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth rather than in height. *Bacon.*

CO'RPUSCLE. *n. f.* [*corpuſculum*, Lat.] A ſmall body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our ſatisfaction, if thoſe *corpuſcles* can be diſcovered with microſcopes. *Newton's Opticks.*

Who knows what are the figures of the little *corpuſcles* that compoſe and diſtinguiſh different bodies? *Watts's Logick.*

CORPU'SCULAR. CORPUSCULA'RIAN. } *adj.* [from *corpuſculum*, Lat.] Relating to bodies; compriſing bodies. It is the diſtinguiſhing epithet of that philoſophy, which attempts the rational ſolution of all phyſical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philoſophy, I do not expect to ſee any principles propoſed, more comprehenſive and intelligible than the *corpuſcularian* or mechanical. *Boyle.*

This may be ſaid, that the modern *corpuſcularians* talk, in moſt things, more intelligibly than the peripateticks. *Bentley.*

The mechanical or *corpuſcular* philoſophy, though peradventure the eldeſt, as well as the beſt in the world, had lain dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion. *Bentley.*

CO'RRACLE. See CORRICLE.

To CORRA'DE. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to ſcrape together.

CORRADIA'TION. *n. f.* [*con* and *radius*, Latin.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impreſſion of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the baſis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; ſo as there is a *corradiation*, and conjunction of beams. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*corrigo*, *correctum*, Latin.]

1. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to diſcipline.

Sad accidents, and a ſtate of affliction, is a ſchool of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts the confidence of ſinning. *Taylor.*

After he has once been *corrected* for a lye, you muſt be ſure never after to pardon it in him. *Locke on Education.*

Children being to be reſtrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought to *correct* them when they do amiſs. *Locke on Education.*

2. To amend; to take away faults in writings, life, or things.

This is a defect in the firſt make of ſome men's minds, which can ſcarce ever be *corrected* afterwards, either by learning or age. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

Correcting Nature, from what actually ſhe is in individuals, to what ſhe ought to be, and what ſhe was created. *Dryden.*

I writ, becauſe it amuſed me; I *corrected*, becauſe it was as pleaſant to me to *correct* as to write. *Pope's Preface.*

The mind may cool, and be at leiſure to attend to its domeſtick concern: to conſider what habit wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be ſubdued. *Rogers.*

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

O happy mixture! wherein things contrary do ſo qualify and *correct* the one the danger of the other's exceſs, that neither boldneſs can make us preſume, as long as we are kept under with the ſenſe of our own wretchedneſs; nor, while we truſt in the mercy of God through Chriſt Jeſus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker.*

As, in habitual gout or ſtone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,
And keep the inward foe in quiet. *Prior.*

In caſes of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it with ſome animal ſubſtances; as ivory or hartſhorn. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT. *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Reviſed, or finiſhed with exactneſs; free from faults.

What verſe can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he preſumes the moſt *correct* of his. *Dryden's Aur. Prol.*

Always uſe the moſt *correct* editions: various readings will be only troubleſome where the ſenſe is complete. *Felton.*

CORRE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *correct*.]

1. Puniſhment; diſcipline; chaſtiſement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiſs the rod?
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

An offenſive wife,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer ſtrokes,
As he is ſtriking, holds his infant up,
And hangs reſolv'd *correction* in the arm
That was upreas'd to execution. *Shak. Henry IV.*

We are all but children here under the great maſter of the family; and he is pleaſed, by hopes and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to inſtruct us in virtue. *Watts.*

One fault was too great lenity to her ſervants, to whom ſhe gave good counſel, but too gentle *correction*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Alteration to a better ſtate; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the ſame liberty

liberty with my writings; if, at leaſt, they live long enough to deſerve *correction*. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

3. That which is ſubſtituted in the place of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements ſhould be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4. Reprehenſion; animadverſion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, eſtabliſhing their aſſertions not only with great ſolidity, but ſubmitting them alſo unto the *correction* of future diſcovery. *Brown.*

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of ſomething contrary.

To make ambitious, wholeſome, do not take
A dram of country's dulneſs; do not add
Corrections, but as chymiſts purge the bad. *Donne.*

CORRE'CTIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *correction*.] One that has been in the houſe of correction; a jail-bird. This ſeems to be the meaning in *Shakeſpeare*.

I will have you ſoundly twinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famiſhed *correctioner*! *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *correct*.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious choler. *Arbuthnot.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *n. ſ.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiſs.

The hair, wool, feathers, and ſcales which all animals of prey do ſwallow, are a ſeaſonable and neceſſary *correctives*, to prevent their greedineſs from filling themſelves with too ſucculent a food. *Ray on the Creation.*

Humanly ſpeaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little *correctives* ſupplied by art and diſcipline, it ſeldom fails but an ill principle has its courſe, and nature makes good its blow. *South's Sermons.*

2. Limitation; reſtriction.

There ſeems to be ſuch an inſtance in the regimen which the human ſoul exerciſeth in relation to the body, that, with certain checks and exceptions, may give ſome kind of explication or adumbration thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CORRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *correct*.] Accurately; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what rules and participles, adverbs and prepoſitions are, ſpeak as properly and as *correctly* as moſt gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar ſchools. *Locke on Education.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

CORRE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *correct*.] Accuracy; exactneſs; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the ſpirit by adding to the poliſhing; ſo that there remains nothing but a dull *correctneſs*, a piece without any conſiderable faults, but with few beauties.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

The ſoftneſs of the fleſh, the delicacy of the ſhape, air, and poſture, and the *correctneſs* of deſign, in this ſtatue, are inexpreſſible. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Late, very late, *correctneſs* grew our care,
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war.
Pope.

Thoſe pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctneſs*. *Swift.*

CORRE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *correct*.]

1. He that amends, or alters, by puniſhment or animadverſion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do juſtice on ſome ſins, than to forbear all ſin! How many rather to be *correctors* than practiſers of religion.
Spratt's Sermons.

With all his faults, he ſets up to be an univerſal reformer and *corrector* of abuſes, and a remover of grievances. *Swift.*

2. He that reviſes any thing to free it from faults; as the *corrector* of the preſs, that amends the errours committed in printing.

I remember a perſon, who, by his ſtyle and literature, ſeems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge preſs in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author. *Swift.*

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a compoſition, as guards againſt or abates the force of another; as the lixivial ſalts prevent the grievous vellications of reſinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adheſion to the inteſtinal membranes; and as ſpices and carminative ſeeds aſſiſt the operation of ſome cathartick, by diſſipating wind. In making a medicine, ſuch a thing is called a *corrector*, which deſtroys or diminiſhes a quality that could not otherwiſe be diſpenſed with; thus turpentines are *correctors* of quickſilver, by deſtroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture. *Quincy.*

To CO'RRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and ſon.

CO'RRELATE. *n. ſ.* One that ſtands in the oppoſite relation.

It is one thing for a father to ceaſe to be a father, by caſting off his ſon; and another for him to ceaſe to be ſo, by the death of his ſon: in this the relation is at an end for want of a correlate.
South.

CORRE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, ſo that the exiſtence of one in a particular ſtate depends upon the exiſtence of another.

Father and ſon, huſband and wife, and ſuch other *correlative* terms, ſeem nearly to belong one to another. *South.*

Giving is a relative action, and ſo expreſſes a *correlation* to ſomething beſides the giver; a thing and ſervice properly, unleſs ſomething be accepting with the other. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *correlative*.] The ſtate of being correlative.

CORRE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*correptio*, *correptus*, Latin.] Objurgation; chiding, reprehenſion; reproof.

If we muſt be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction into admonition and ſpiritual *correption*. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CORRESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*con* and *reſpondeo*, Latin.]

1. To ſuit; to anſwer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to ſit.

The days, if one be compared with another ſucceſſively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not juſtly *correſpond* with any artificial or mechanical equal meaſures of time. *Holder on Time.*

Words being but empty ſounds, any farther than they are ſigns of our ideas, we cannot but aſſent to them, as they *correſpond* to thoſe ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *correſpond*.]
CORRESPO'NDENCY. }

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our ſtate of mortality, ſuch *correſpondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in ſome ſort the one, for the other's more perfect direction. *Hooker.*

Whatever we fancy, things keep their courſe; and their habitudes, *correſpondencies*, and relations keep the ſame to one another. *Locke.*

2. Intercourſe; reciprocal intelligence.

I had diſcovered thoſe unlawful *correſpondencies* they had uſed, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

Sure the villains hold a *correſpondence*
With the enemy, and thus they would betray us.
Denham.

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I ſhould have the ſame thought much about the ſame time: my enemies will be apt to ſay, that we hold a *correſpondence* together, and act by concert in this matter. *Addiſon.*

3. Friendſhip; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let ſuch military perſons be aſſured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding alſo good *correſpondence* with the other great men in the ſtate. *Bacon.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [from *correſpond*.] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; anſwerable.

What good or evil is there under the ſun, what action *correſpondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath impoſed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himſelf hath eternally preſcribed it? *Hooker.*

And as five ſenſes to earthly, ſo to heavenly bread,
Five wits *correſpondent* to earthly, ſo to heavenly deed. *Dryden.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *n. ſ.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual meſſages or letter.

He was at firſt commanded to retire to his own houſe, and not to converſe but with thoſe who had been his friends and *correſpondents* before. *Clarendon.*

CORRESPO'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *correſpond*.] Anſwerable; adapted to any thing.

Peace unto my gates, and quietneſs
And *correſponſive* and ruling love,
Speed to the houſe I love. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

CORRIDOR. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compaſs of the fortification of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long iſle round about a building, leading to ſeveral chambers at a diſtance from each other. *Harris.*

There is ſomething very noble in the ancient palaces, though the high walls and *corridors* that were round it are almoſt entirely ruined. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CO'RRIGIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrigo*, Lat.]

1. That which may be altered or amended.

2. He who is a proper object of puniſhment; puniſhable.

He was taken up very ſhort, and adjudged *corrigible* for ſuch preſumptuous language.
Howel's Vocal Foreſt.

3. Corrective; having the power to correct. Not proper, nor uſed.

Our boſoms are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; ſo that, if we will either have it fertile with idleneſs, or manured with induſtry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

CORRI'VAL. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *rival*.] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adverſaries and *corrivals* one againſt the other.
Spenſer on Ireland.

He, that doth redeem her thence, might wear
Without *corrival* all her dignities. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

CORRI'VALRY.

Corri'valry. *n. s.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; opposition.

Corro'borant. *adj.* [from *corroborate*] Having the power to give strength.

There be divers sorts of bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To **CORRO'BORATE.** *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Latin.]

1. To confirm; to establish.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by custom. *Bacon.*

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refresh it. *Bacon.*

It was said that the prince himself had, by the sight of foreign courts, and observation on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his spirits, and *corroborated* his judgment. *Wotton.*

As any limb well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts.*

Corrobora'tion. *n. s.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

The body hath not pleasure, [illegible] *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Corro'borative. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increasing strength.

[illegible]

To **CORRO'DE.** *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

[illegible]

We know the [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] of mankind, [illegible] *[illegible]*

Hannibal the Pyrenean [illegible],
And steepy Alps [illegible],
And with corroding juices [illegible] he went,
A passage through the living rocks he rent.
[illegible]

Fishes, which neither chew their meat nor grind it in their stomachs, do, by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus. *Ray on the Creation.*

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind. *Arbuthnot.*

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise. *Thomson's Spring.*

Corro'dent. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or wasting any thing away.

Corrodibi'lity. *n. s.* [from *corrodible.*] The quality of being corrosible; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

Corro'dible. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not suffer a liquation from the powerfullest heat communicable unto that element. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Co'rrody. *n. s.* [from *corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance or salary, for some other than the original purpose.

Besides these floating burgesses of the ocean, there are certain flying citizens of the air, which prescribe for a *corrody* therein. *Carew.*

In those days even noble persons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodies* and pensions to their chaplains and servants out of churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Corro'sible. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum. This ought to be *corrodible*.

Corro'sibleness. *n. s.* [from *corrosible.*] Susceptibility of corrosion: rather *corrodibility*. *Dict.*

Corro'sion. *n. s.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. It is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies most strongly compacted, as bones and metals, so that the menstruums here employed have a considerable moment or force. These liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm; therefore then [illegible] containing a considerable [illegible] do both attract one [illegible] attracted by the [illegible] so when the [illegible] menstruums, [illegible] in other solutions, [illegible] proportional to [illegible] so that we may [illegible] such a manner [illegible] and loosen their cohesion [illegible] *Quincy.*

[illegible] *Bacon's Natural History.*

The [illegible] bodies, [illegible] chiefly ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water upon them; the air being so far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their security and preservation. *Woodward.*

Corro'sive. *adj.* [from *corrodo*, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of consuming or wearing away.

Gold, after it has been divided by *corrosive* liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Cosmologia.*

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course,
Corrosive famine waits, and kills the year.
Thomson's Spring.

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

If the maintenance of ceremonies be a *corrosive* to such as oppugn them, undoubtedly to such as maintain them it can be no great pleasure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned. *Hooker.*

Corro'sive. *n. s.*

1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as the flesh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corrosives* to apply,
And with strict diet tame his stubborn malady.
Fairy Queen.

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

Such speeches savour not of God in him that useth them, and unto virtuously disposed minds they are grievous *corrosives*. *Hooker.*

Away! though parting be a fretful *corrosive*,
It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

Care is no cure, but rather *corrosive*,
For things that are not to be remedied.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Corro'sively. *adv.* [from *corrosive.*]

1. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*.
Boyle on Saltpetre.

2. With the power of corrosion.

Corro'siveness. *n. s.* [from *corrosive.*] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuse, to what he meant for meat,
Corrosiveness, or intense cold or heat. *Donne.*

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness, mixt with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness. *Boyle.*

Co'rrugant. *adj.* [from *corrugate.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To **CO'RRUGATE.** *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Lat.] To wrinkle or purse up, as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cause. *Quincy.*

The cramp cometh of contraction of sinews; it cometh either by cold or dryness; for cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*.
Bacon's Natural History.

Corruga'tion. *n. s.* [from *corrugate.*] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the solid parts is the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, when the spirits are irritated by sharp humours. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To **CORRU'PT.** *v. a.* [*corrumpo, corruptus*, Latin.]

1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.

2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be *corrupted* from the simplicity that is in Christ.
2 Corinthians, xi. 3.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners.
1 Corinthians, xv. 33.

All that have miscarried
By underhand, *corrupted*, foul injustice.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

I have heard it said, the fittest time to *corrupt* a man's wife, is when she's fallen out with her husband. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

But stay, I smell a man of middle earth;
With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he start,
It is the flesh of a *corrupted* heart.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill use of it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he stops the pipes. *Locke.*

Hear the black trumpet thro' the world proclaim,
That not to be *corrupted* is the shame. *Pope.*

3. To spoil; to do mischief.

To **Corru'pt.** *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy; to lose purity.

The aptness or propension of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifest effects of diseases, blasting, or the like. *Bacon.*

Corru'pt. *adj.* [from *To corrupt.*]

1. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated in its qualities.

Coarſe hoary moulded bread the ſoldiers thruſt upon the points of their ſpears, railing againſt Ferdinand, who with ſuch *corrupt* and peſtilent bread would feed them. *Knolles.*

2. Unſound; putrid.

As ſuperfluous fleſh did rot,
Amendment ready ſtill at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That ſoon in him was left no *corrupt* jot. *Spenſer.*

3. Vitious; tainted with wickedneſs; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the uſe of edifying. *Epheſians*, iv. 29.

Corrupt, *corrupt*, and tainted in deſire. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe kind of knaves I know, which in this plainneſs
Harbour more craft, and more *corrupter* ends,
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely ſolicitous to have their children piouſly brought up. *South's Sermons.*

CORRU'PTER. *n. ſ.* [from *corrupt*.] He that taints or vitiates; he that leſſens purity or integrity.

Away, away, *corrupters* of my faith! *Shakeſp.*

From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of all truth, who without all ground of certainty vaunt their antiquity, came the errour firſt of all. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Thoſe great *corrupters* of Chriſtianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jeſuits. *Addiſon.*

CORRUPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *corruptible*.] Poſſibility to be corrupted.

CORRU'PTIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. Suſceptible of deſtruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life they ſhall live, were it not that they are joined with his body which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cauſe of immortality. *Hooker.*

It is a devouring corruption of the eſſential mixture, which, conſiſting chiefly of an oily moiſture, is *corruptible* through diſſipation.
Harvey on Conſumptions.

The ſeveral parts of which the world conſiſts being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long ſince have been diſſolved.
Tillotſon.

2. Suſceptible of external depravation; poſſible to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *corruptible*.] Suſceptibility of corruption.

CORRU'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *corruptible*.] In ſuch a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

CORRU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*corruptio*, Latin.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the ſeparation of their parts.

2. Wickedneſs; perverſion of principles; loſs of integrity.

Precepts of morality, beſides the natural *corruption* of our tempers, which makes us averſe to them, are ſo abſtracted from ideas of ſenſe, that they ſeldom get an opportunity for deſcriptions and images. *Addiſon on the Georgicks.*

Amidſt *corruption*, luxury, and rage,
Still leave ſome ancient virtues to our age. *Pope.*

3. Putreſcence.

The wiſe contriver, on his end intent,
Careful this fatal errour to prevent,
And keep the waters from *corruption* free,
Mix'd them with ſalt, and ſeaſon'd all the ſea.
Blackmore.

4. Matter or *pus* in a ſore.

5. The tendency to a worſe ſtate.

After my death I wiſh no other herald,
No other ſpeaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But ſuch an honeſt chronicler as Griffith.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

6. Cauſe, or means, of depravation.

The region hath by conqueſt, and *corruption* of other languages, received new and differing names. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

All thoſe four kinds of *corruption* are very common in their language; for which reaſons the Greek tongue is become much altered.
Brerewood on Languages.

7. [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony, or treaſon, and to his iſſue; for as he loſeth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, ſo his iſſue cannot be heir to him, or to any other anceſtor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in reſpect of the father. *Cowell.*

CORRU'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Carrying a ſettled habitude unto the *corruptive* originals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It ſhould be endued with an acid ferment, or ſome *corruptive* quality, for ſo ſpeedy a diſſolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle.
Ray on the Creation.

CORRU'PTLESS. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Inſuſceptible of corruption; undecaying.

All around
The borders with *corruptleſs* myrrh are crown'd.
Dryden.

CORRU'PTLY. *adv.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O that eſtates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly*! that clear honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer. *Shak.*

We have dealt very *corruptly* againſt thee, and have not kept the commandments. *Nehemiah*, i. 7.

2. Vitiouſly; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corruptly* contracted moſt names, both of men and places. *Camden's Remains.*

CORRU'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *corrupt*.] The quality of corruption; putreſcence; vice.

CO'RSAIR. *n. ſ.* [French.] A pirate; one who profeſſes to ſcour the ſea, and ſeize merchants.

CORSE. *n. ſ.* [*corps*, French.]

1. A body. Not in uſe.

For he was ſtrong, and of ſo mighty *corſe*,
As ever wielded ſpear in warlike hand. *Spenſer.*

2. A dead body; a carcaſe: a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy ſin,
He reft her hateful head, without remorſe;
A ſtream of coal-black blood forth guſhed from her *corſe*. *Spenſer.*

Set down the *corſe*; or, by ſaint Paul,
I'll make a *corſe* of him that diſobeys.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

What may this mean?
That thou, dead *corſe*, again in complete ſteel
Reviſit'ſt thus the glimpſes of the moon,
Making night hideous? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Here lay him down, my friends,
Full in my ſight, that I may view at leiſure
The bloody *corſe*, and count thoſe glorious wounds.
Addiſon.

CO'RSELET. *n. ſ.* [*corſelet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some ſhirts of maile, ſome coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuirace, ſome a *corſlet* bright. *Fairf.*

They laſh, they foin, they paſe, they ſtrive to bore
Their *corſlets*, and their thinneſt parts explore.
Dryden.

But heroes, who o'ercome or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The ſtrings of which, in battle's heat,
Againſt their very *corſelets* beat. *Prior.*

CO'RTICAL. *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward.

Their laſt extremities form a little gland (all theſe little glands together make the *cortical* part of the brain), terminating in two little veſſels.
Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.

CO'RTICATED. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Latin.] Reſembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped *corticated* and depilous; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

CO'RTICOSE. *adj.* [from *corticoſus*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Dict.*

CORVE'TTO. *n. ſ.* The curvet.

You muſt draw the horſe in his career with his manage, and turn, doing the *corvetto* and leaping. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CORU'SCANT. *adj.* [*coruſco*, Latin.] Glittering by flaſhes; flaſhing.

CORUSCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*coruſcatio*, Latin.] Flaſh; quick vibration of light.

We ſee that lightnings and *coruſcations*, which are near at hand, yield no ſound.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

We may learn that ſulphureous ſteams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and ſometimes take fire with a ſudden *coruſcation* and exploſion. *Newton's Opticks.*

How neat and moiſture mingle in a maſs,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
Why nimble *coruſcations* ſtrike the eye,
And bold tornados bluſter in the ſky.
Garth's Diſpenſatory.

CORY'MBIATED. *adj.* [*corymbus*, Latin.] Garniſhed with branches of berries.
Dict.

CORYMBI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are diſtinguiſhed into ſuch as have a radiate flower, as the ſun-flower, and ſuch as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mugwort, to which are added thoſe akin hereunto, ſuch as ſcabious, teaſel, thiſtle, and the like. *Quincy.*

CORY'MBUS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

Amongſt the ancient botaniſts, it was uſed to expreſs the bunches or cluſters of berries of ivy: amongſt modern botaniſts, it is uſed for a compounded diſcous flower, whoſe ſeeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down, ſuch are the flowers of daiſies, and common marygold. *Quincy.*

COSCI'NOMANCY. *n. ſ.* [from κοσκινον, a ſieve, and μαντεια, divination.] The art of divination by means of a ſieve. A very ancient practice, mentioned by Theocritus, and ſtill uſed in ſome parts of England, to find out perſons unknown. *Chambers.*

COSE'CANT. *n. ſ.* [In geometry.] The ſecant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
Harris.

CO'SHERING. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh.]

Coſherings were viſitations and progreſſes made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the Engliſh proverb is) out of houſe and home. *Davies.*

COSIER. *n. ſ.* [from *couſer*, old French, to ſew.] A botcher. *Hanmer.*

Do you make an alehouſe of my lady's houſe, that

that ye squeak out your *coster* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice?
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

Co'sine. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
Harris.

Cosme'tick. *adj.* [κοσμητικὸς.] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better *cosmetics* than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit; no true beauty without the signatures of these graces in the very countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*

First, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *cosmetick* pow'rs. *Pope.*

CO'SMICAL. *adj.* [κόσμος.]

1. Relating to the world.
2. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronycal.

The *cosmical* ascension of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or in the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Co'smically. *adv.* [from *cosmical.*] With the sun; not acronycally.

From the rising of this star, not *cosmically*, that is, with the sun, but heliacally, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

Cosmo'gony. *n. s.* [κόσμος and γόνη.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

Cosmo'grapher. *n. s.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] One who writes a description of the world; distinct from geographer, who describes the situation of particular countries.

The ancient *cosmographers* do place the division of the east and western hemisphere, that is, the first term of longitude, in the Canary or Fortunate Islands, conceiving these parts the extremest habitations westward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cosmogra'phical. *adj.* [from *cosmography.*] Relating to the general description of the world.

Cosmogra'phically. *adv.* [from *cosmographical.*] In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

The terrella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

COSMO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] The science of the general system or affections of the world: distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might see the world without travel; it being a lesser scheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *South.*

Cosmopo'litan. } *n. s.* [κόσμος and πολίτης.] A citizen of
Cosmo'polite. } the world; one who is at home in every place.

Co'sset. *n. s.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

It thou wilt bewail my woeful teen,
I shall thee give yond' *casse* for thy pain. *Spenser.*

COST. *n. s.* [*kost*, Dutch. As this word is found in the remotest Teutonick dialects, even in the Islandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *constо*; though it is not unlikely that the French *couster* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.
2. Sumptuousness; luxury.

The city woman bears
The *cost* of princes on unworthy shoulders. *Shak.*

Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*
Of vaster fabricks, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*

3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his *cost*, he was content to be deaf to any noise of infamy. *Sidney.*

I shall never hold that man my friend,
Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny *cost*,
To ransom home revolted Mortimer. *Shak. H. IV.*

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? or hath he given us any gift? 2 *Samuel*, xix. 42.

And wilt thou, O cruel boast!
Put poor nature to such *cost*?
O! 'twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of such another. *Crashaw.*

It is strange to see any ecclesiastical pile, not by ecclesiastical *cost* and influence, rising above ground; especially in an age in which men's mouths are open against the church, but their hands shut towards it. *South's Sermons.*

He whose tale is best, and pleases most,
Should win his supper at our common *cost*.
Dryden's Fables.

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase of his patent: what were his other visible *costs*, I know not; what his latent, is variously conjectured. *Swift.*

4. Loss; fine; detriment.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards to their *costs* over true.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

To **Cost.** *v. n.* pret. *cost*; particip. *cost*. [*couster*, Fr.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and *cost* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

Co'stal. *adj.* [*costa*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fishes; many pectinal, whose ribs are rectilineal; and many *costal*, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Co'stard. *n. s.* [from *coster*, a head]

1. A head.

Take him over the *costard* with the hilt of thy sword. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Many country vicars are driven to shifts; and if our greedy patrons hold us to such conditions, they will make us turn *costard* mongers, graziers, or sell ale. *Burton on Melancholy.*

CO'STIVE. *adj.* [*constipatus*, Lat. *constipé*, Fr.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes obstructed, the body grows *costive*, and the excrements of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faster than his *costive* brain indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
His case appears to me like honest Teague's,
When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Close; unpermeable.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with the sun and wind, till unlocked by industry, so as to admit of the air and heavenly influences.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

Co'stiveness. *n. s.* [from *costive.*] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Costiveness disperses malign putrid fumes out of the guts and mesentery into all parts of the body, occasioning head-aches, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick; purging medicines rather increasing than removing the evil. *Locke on Education.*

Co'stliness. *n. s.* [from *costly.*] Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency, it entertained me. *Sidney.*

Nor have the frugaller sons of fortune any reason to object the *costliness*; since they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasures.
Glanville's Scepsis.

Co'stly. *adj.* [from *cost.*] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Leave for a while thy *costly* country-seat;
And, to be great indeed, forget
The nauseous pleasures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most *costly* piece of work on the earth, when completed. *Addison.*

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and valuable, the most *costly* and desirable. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Co'stmary. *n. s.* [*costus*, Lat.] An herb.

Co'strel. *n. s.* [supposed to be derived from *coster*.] A bottle. *Skinner.*

Cot. } At the end of the names of places,
Cote. } come generally from the Saxon
Coat. } cot, a cottage. *Gibson.*

COT. *n. s.* [cot, Sax. *cwt*, Welsh.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that usage meant,
Which in her *cot* she daily practised. *Fairy Queen.*

Besides, his *cot*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,
Are now on sale; and at our sheep-*cot* now,
By reason of his absence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Hezekiah made himself stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cots* for flocks. 2 *Chronicles*, xxxii. 28.

A stately temple shoots within the skies;
The crotchets of their *cot* in columns rise;
The pavement, polish'd marble they behold;
The gates with sculpture grac'd, the spires and tiles of gold. *Dryd. Baucis and Philemon.*

As Jove vouchsaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis said,
At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

Cot. *n. s.* An abridgment of *cotquean*.

Cota'ngent. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
Harris.

To **Cote.** *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as *To leave behind*, *To overpass*.

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race, and *cotes*
For his steeds. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Cote'mporary. *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the same time; coetaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the first voucher, have appeared probable, is now used as certain, because several have since, from him, said it one after another. *Locke.*

Co'tland. *n. s.* [*cot* and *land.*] Land appendant to a cottage.

Co'tquean. *n. s.* [probably from *coquin*, French.] A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;
Spare not for cost.

——Go, go, you *cotquean*, go;
Get you to bed. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*: each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison.*

You have given us a lively picture of husbands hen-pecked; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *cotquean*. *Addison.*

Co'TTAGE. *n. s.* [from *cot.*] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little house.

The sea coast shall be dwellings and *cottages* for shepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zeph.* ii. 6.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor *cottage*, and there to serve God upon their knees. *Hooker.*

The self-same sun that shines upon his court,
Hides not his visage from our *cottage*, but
Looks on both alike. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let the women of noble birth and great fortune nurse their children, look to the affairs of the house, visit poor *cottages*, and relieve their necessities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It is difficult for a peasant, bred up in the obscurities of a *cottage*, to fancy in his mind the splendors of a court. *South.*

Beneath our humble *cottage* let us haste,
And here, unenvied, rural dainties taste.
Pope's Odyssey.

Co'TTAGER. *n. s.* [from *cottage.*]

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms
Call forth our *cottagers* to arms. *Swift.*

The most ignorant Irish *cottager* will not sell his cow for a groat. *Swift's Address to Parliament.*

2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The husbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labourers; or else mere *cottagers*, which are but housed beggars. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The yeomenry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and *cottagers*.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Co'TTIER. *n. s.* [from *cot.*] One who inhabits a cot. *Diet.*

CO'TTON. *n. s.* [named, according to *Skinner*, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotonea*, or *quince*, called by the Italians *cotogni*; whence *cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, French.]

1. The down of the cotton-tree.

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling pin, and covered with *cotton*, that its hardness may not be offensive. *Wiseman.*

2. Cloth made of cotton.

Co'TTON. *n. s.* A plant.

The species are, 1. Shrubby *cotton*. 2. The most excellent American *cotton*, with a greenish seed. 3. Annual shrubby *cotton*, of the island of Providence. 4. The tree *cotton*. 5. Tree *cotton*, with a yellow flower. The first sort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as also between Jerusalem and Damascus, from whence the *cotton* is brought annually into these northern parts of Europe. The *cotton* is the wool which incloses or wraps up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of brown husk, or seed-vessel, growing upon this shrub. It is from this sort that the vast quantities of *cotton* are taken, which furnish our parts of the world. The second and third sorts are annual: these are cultivated in the West Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth sorts grow in Egypt: these abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude. *Miller.*

To Co'TTON. *v. n.*

1. To rise with a knap.

2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel [illegible] and of you being turned to

off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton* with another. *Swift.*

To **COUCH.** *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repose.

If I court more women, you'll *couch* with more men. *Shakespeare.*

Doth not the gentleman
Deserve as full, as fortunate a bed,
As ever Beatrice shall *couch* upon? *Shakespeare.*

When love's fair goddess
Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest.

Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
Fierce tygers *couch'd* around, and loll'd their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*

These, when death
Comes like a rushing lion, *couch* like spaniels,
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw.
Dryden.

3. To lie down in secret, or in ambush.

We'll *couch* i' th' castle-ditch, till we see the light of our fairies. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The eyes of Argus *couched* in a furrow, and was pelted over for dead, until a horse was brought for his defence. *Hayward.*

4. To lie in a bed, or stratum.

Bleated of the Lord be his land, for the dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. *Deut.* xxxiii. 13.

5. To stoop, or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in respect.

Their *cringes*, and those lowly curtesies,
Might stir the blood of ordinary men.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

Issachar is a strong ass *couching* down between two burdens. *Genesis*, xlix. 14.

To **COUCH.** *v. a.*

1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose.

When unbruis'd youth, with unstuff'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.
Shakespeare.

2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum.

If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on the floor much thinner.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

The sea and the land make one globe, and the waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a spheroidal convexity.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

3. To bed; to hide in another body.

It is at this day in use at Gaza, to *couch* potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To involve; to include; to comprise.

But who will call those noble, who deface,
By meaner acts, the glories of their race;
Whose only title to their fathers' fame
Is *couch'd* in the dead letters of their name?
Dryden's Juvenal.

That great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath *couched* in these words I have read to you. *Asterbury's Sermons.*

5. To include secretly; to hide: with *under*.

The foundation of all parables, is some analogy or similitude between the topical or allusive part of the parable, and the thing *couched under* it, and intended by it. *South.*

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couched under* this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

The true notion of the institution being lost, the tradition of the deluge, which was *couched under* it, was thereupon at length suspended and lost.
Woodward's Natural History.

6. To lay close to another.

And over all with brazen scales war-arm'd,
Like plated coat of steel, so *couched* near,
That nought might pierce. *Spenser.*

7. To fix the spear in the rest, in the posture of attack.

The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his steady spear,
And fiercely ran at him with courageous might.
Spenser.

Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights, and *couch* their spears,
Till thickest legions close. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The former wav'd in air
His flaming sword; Æneas *couch'd* his spear.
Dryden's Æneid.

8. To depress the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called *couching the eye*, for *couching the cataract*: with equal impropriety they sometimes speak of *couching the patient.*

Some artist, whose nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his sight,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes rushing on his eyes. *Dennis.*

Whether the cataract be wasted by being separated from its vessels, I have never known positively, by dissecting one that had been *couched*.
Sharp.

COUCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed.

So Satan fell; and straight a fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumy vans received him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore,
As on a floating *couch*, through the blithe air.
Milton's Paradise Regain'd.

To Hymen ill-betrothed unwedded maids,
And by their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds.
Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.

O ye immortal pow'rs, that guard the just,
Watch round his *couch*, and soften his repose!
Addison's Cato.

2. A bed; a place of repose.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A *couch* for luxury and damned incest.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Dire was the tossing, deep the groans: Death in
Tended the sick, busiest from *couch* to *couch*.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

This gentle knight, intending by the Morn,
To seek his earthly *couch* at early day. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. A layer, or stratum.

This heap is called by maltsters a *couch*, or bed, of raw malt. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Co'UCHANT. *adj.* [*couchant*, French.] Lying down; squatting.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant, but rather *couchant* or dormant. *Brown.*

As a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd,
In some purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close, then rising, changes oft
His *couchant* watch. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CO UCHEE. *n. s.* [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night.

None of her sylvan subjects made their court;
Leaves and *couchees* pass'd without resort. *Dryden.*

Co'UCHER. *n. s.* [from *couch.*] He that couches or depresses cataracts.

Co'UCHFELLOW. *n. s.* [*couch* and *fellow.*] Bedfellow; companion.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons. *Shakespeare.*

Co'UCHGRASS. *n. s.* A weed.

The *couchgrass*, for the first year, insensibly robs most plants in sandy grounds apt to grass.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

COVE. *n. s.*

1. A small creek or bay.

2. A shelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT. *n. ſ.* [*convenant*, French; *conventum*, Latin.]

1. A contract; a ſtipulation.

He makes a *covenant* never to deſtroy
The earth again by flood; nor let the ſea
Surpaſs his bounds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The Engliſh make the ocean their abode,
Whoſe ready ſails with ev'ry wind can fly,
And make a *cov'nant* with th' inconſtant ſky.
Waller.

Some men live as if they have made a *covenant* with hell: let divines, fathers, friends, ſay what they will, they ſtop their ears againſt them.
L'Eſtrange.

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.

A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now conſider it, betwixt God and man; conſiſting of mercies, on God's part, made over to man; and of conditions, on man's part, required by God.
Hammond's Practical Catechiſm

3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

I ſhall but lend my diamond till your return; let there be *covenants* drawn between us.
Shakſ. and Cymbeline.

To CO'VENANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bargain; to ſtipulate.

Mr. Lord uſed commonly to ſet a *covenant* with him, which at any time the tenant diſliked, he might freely depart at his pleaſure.
Spenſer's State of Ireland.

It had been *covenanted* between him and the king of England that neither of them ſhould treat of peace or truce with the French king.
Hayward on Edward VI.

By words men come to know one another mind, by theſe they *covenanted* confederates.
Locke.

Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it ſhould be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant ſhould direct.
L'Eſtrange.

2. To agree with another on certain terms: with *for* before either the price or the thing purchaſed.

They *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of ſilver.
Matthew.

Pointing to a heap of coin,
For ev'ry grain, to ſwear and damn,
But, ah! remember this ſtern law ſome,
Forgot to *covenant* for youth and prime.
Cowley's Ode.

COVENANTER. *n. ſ.* [from *covenant*.] A party to a covenant; a ſtipulator; a bargainer.

Both of them were reſpectively rite of their admiſſion into the ſeveral covenants, and the *covenanters* become thereby entitled to the reſpective privileges.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

COVENANTER. *n. ſ.* [from *covenant*.] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

The *covenanters* ſhall have no more aſſurance of mutual aſſiſtance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before.
Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.

CO'VENOUS. *adj.* [from *coven*.] Fraudulent; colluſive; trickiſh.

I wiſh ſome means deviſed for the reformation of theſe inordinate and *covenous* leaſes of tenants, holden in chief, for hundreds or thouſands of years.
Bacon's Office of Alienation.

To CO'VER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]

1. To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe.

The paſtures are cloathed with flocks, the valleys alſo are *covered* over with corn. *Pſalm* lxv. 13.

Sea *cover'd* ſea,
Sea without ſhore. *Milton.*

The flaming mount appear'd
In Dothan *cover'd* with a camp of fire. *Milton.*

Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table, ſerve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

2. To conceal under ſomething laid over.

Nor he their outward only with the ſkins
Of beaſts, but inward nakedneſs, much more
Opprobrious, with his robe of righteouſneſs
Arraying, *cover'd* from his father's ſight. *Milton.*

Cover me, ye pines!
Ye cedars with innumerable boughs
Hide me, that I may never ſee them more. *Milt.*

In life's cool vale let my low ſcene be laid,
Cover me, gods, with Tempe's thickeſt ſhade.
Cowley.

Or lead me to ſome ſolitary place,
And *cover* my retreat from human race.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. To hide by ſuperficial appearances.

4. To overwhelm; to bury.

Raillery and wit ſerve only to *cover* nonſenſe with ſhame, when reaſon has firſt proved it to be mere nonſenſe. *Watts.*

5. To conceal from notice or puniſhment.

Charity ſhall *cover* the multitude of ſins.
1 Peter, iv. 8.

Thou may'ſt repent,
And one bad act with many deeds well done
May'ſt *cover*. *Milton.*

6. To ſhelter; to protect.

His calm and blameleſs life
Does with ſubſtantial bleſſedneſs abound,
And the ſoft wings of peace *cover* him round.
Cowley.

7. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural hiſtorians obſerve, that only the male birds have voice; that their ſongs begin a little before breeding time, and end a little after; that, while the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amuſes and diverts her with his ſongs during the whole time of her ſitting. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

8. To copulate with a female.

9. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of ſuperiority or independence.

The king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or ſignification to him, than to be *covered* in the preſence of that king. *Dryden.*

CO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The ſecundine is but a general *cover*, not ſhaped according to the parts; the ſkin is ſhaped according to the parts. *Bacon.*

The fountains could be ſtrengthened no other way than by making a ſtrong *cover* or arch over them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Oreſtes' bulky rage,
Unſatisfied with margins cloſely writ,
Foams o'er the *covers*, and not finiſh'd yet.
Dryden's Juvenal.

With your hand, or any other *cover*, you ſtop the veſſel ſo as wholly to exclude the air.
Ray on the Creation.

2. A concealment; a ſcreen; a veil; a ſuperficial appearance, under which ſomething is hidden.

The truth and reaſon of things may be artificially and effectually inſinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact or of a ſuppoſed one. *L'Eſtr.*

As the ſpleen has great inconveniencies, ſo the pretence of it is a handſome *cover* for imperfections. *Collins on the Spleen.*

3. Shelter; defence from weather.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilſt his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarend.*

COVER-SHAME. *n. ſ.* [*cover* and *ſhame*.] Some appearance uſed to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-ſhame* of lewdneſs? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

CO'VERING. *n. ſ.* [from *cover*.] Dreſs; veſture; any thing ſpread over another.

The women took and ſpread a *covering* over the well's mouth. *2 Sam.* xvii. 19.

Bring ſome *covering* for this naked ſoul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me. *Shak. King Lear.*

Through her fleſh methinks is ſeen
The brighter ſoul that dwells within;
Our eyes the ſubtle *covering* paſs,
And ſee the lily through its glaſs. *Cowley.*

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With *cov'rings* of Sidonian purple ſpread.
Dryden's Fables.

Sometimes Providence caſts things ſo, that truth and intereſt lie the ſame way; and when it is wrapt up in this *covering*, men can be content to follow it. *South.*

CO'VERLET. *n. ſ.* [*couverlict*, French.] The outermoſt of the bedclothes; that under which all the reſt are concealed.

Lay her in lilies and in violets,
And ſilken curtains over her diſplay,
And odour'd ſheets, and arras *coverlets*. *Spenſer.*

This done, the hoſt produc'd the genial bed;
Which with no coſtly *coverlet* they ſpread.
Dryden's Fables.

I was, for want of a houſe and bed, forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*. *Swift.*

CO'VERT. *n. ſ.* [from *cover*; *couvert*, Fr.]

1. A ſhelter; a defence.

Let mine outcaſts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a *covert* to them from the face of the ſpoiler.
Iſaiah, xvi. 4.

There ſhall be a tabernacle for a ſhadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *covert* from ſtorm and rain. *Iſaiah*, iv. 6.

They are by ſudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under ſky or *covert*, according to the ſeaſon, as was the Roman wont. *Milton on Education.*

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Commun'd in ſilent walk, then laid him down
Under the hoſpitable *covert* nigh
Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton.*

Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet, therefore retire them to *covert*.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

To wood him I made; but he was 'ware of me,
And ſtole into the *covert* of the wood.
Shakſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

I ſhall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy *covert* wide. *Milton.*

Thence to the *coverts*, and the conſcious groves,
The ſcenes of his paſt triumphs and his loves.
Denham.

Deep into ſome thick *covert* would I run,
Impenetrable to the ſtars or ſun.
Dryden's State of Innocence.

The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert*:
Be ſure you mind the word; and when I give it,
Ruſh in at once, and ſeize upon your prey.
Addiſon's Cato.

CO'VERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not expoſed.

You are, of either ſide the green, to plant a *covert* hedge, upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in ſhade into the garden. *Bacon.*

The fox is a beaſt alſo very prejudicial to the husbandman, eſpecially in places that are near foreſt-wood, and *covert* places. *Mortim. Husbandry.*

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield.
Pope's Eſſays.

2. Secret; hidden; private; inſidious.

And here preſently go ſit in council,
How *covert* matters may be beſt diſcloſed,
And open perils ſureſt anſwered.
Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.

By what beſt way,
Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Co'VERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.] The ſtate of a woman ſheltered by marriage under her huſband; as *covert* baron, *feme covert*.

Inſtead of her being under *covert* baron, to be under *covert* feme myſelf! to have my body diſabled, and my head fortified! *Dryd. Spaniſh Friar.*

COVERT-WAY. *n. ſ.* [from *covert* and *way*.] It is, in fortification, a ſpace of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. One of the greateſt difficulties in a ſiege is to make a lodgment on the *covert-way*, becauſe uſually the beſieged paliſade it along the middle, and undermine it on all ſides. It is ſometimes called the corridor, and ſometimes the counterſcarp, becauſe it is on the edge of the ſcarp. *Harris.*

Co'VERTLY. *adv.* [from *covert*.] Secretly; cloſely; in private; with privacy.

Yet ſtill Aragnol (ſo his foe was hight)
Lay lurking, *covertly* him to ſurpriſe.
Spenſer's Muiopotmos.

How can'ſt thou croſs this marriage?——
——Not honeſtly, my lord; but ſo *covertly*, that no diſhoneſty ſhall appear in me.
Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.

Amongſt the poets, Perſius *covertly* ſtrikes at Nero; ſome of whoſe verſes he recites with ſcorn and indignation. *Dryden.*

Co'VERTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *covert*.] Secrecy; privacy. *Dict.*

Co'VERTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *covert*.]

1. Shelter; defence; not expoſure.

It may be it is rather the ſhade, or other *coverture*, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He ſaw their ſhame, that ſought
Vain *covertures*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The winds being ſo fierce, and ſo ſevere, as not to ſuffer any thing to thrive beyond the height of a ſhrub, in thoſe iſlands, unleſs protected by walls, or other like *coverture*. *Woodward.*

2. [In law.] The eſtate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is *in poteſtate viri*, and therefore diſabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herſelf or her huſband, without his allowance or confirmation. *Cowell.*

The infancy of king Edward VI and the *coverture* of queen Mary, did, in fact, diſable them to accompliſh the conqueſt of Ireland.
Davies on Ireland.

To CO'VET. *v. a.* [*convoiter*, French.]

1. To deſire inordinately; to deſire beyond due bounds.

If it be a ſin to *covet* honour,
I am the moſt offending man alive. *Shak. Hen. V.*

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forſworn;
Scarcely have *coveted* what was mine own;
At no time broke my faith. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

O father! can it be, that ſouls ſublime
Return to viſit our terreſtrial clime?
And that the generous mind, releas'd by death,
Can *covet* lazy limbs and mortal breath?
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To deſire earneſtly.

All things *covet* as much as may be to be like unto God in being every that which cannot hereunto attain perſonally, doth ſeek to continue itſelf another way, by offſpring and propagation. *Hooker.*

But *covet* earneſtly the beſt gifts. 1 *Cor.* xii. 31.

To Co'VET. *v. n.* To have a ſtrong deſire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while ſome *coveted after*, they have erred from the faith. 1 *Tim.* vi.

Co'VETABLE. *adj.* [from *covet*.] To be wiſhed for; to be coveted. *Dict.*

Co'VETISE. *n. ſ.* [*convoitiſe*, French.] Avarice; covetouſneſs of money. Not in uſe.

Moſt wretched wight, whom nothing might ſuffice,
Whoſe greedy luſt did lack in greateſt ſtore;
Whoſe need had end, but no end *covetiſe*. *Fairy Q.*

Co'VETOUS. *adj.* [*convoiteux*, French.]

1. Inordinately deſirous; eager.

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhoſpitable coaſt.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

An heart they have exerciſed with *covetous* practices. 2 *Peter*, ii. 14.

What he cannot help in his nature, you muſt not account a vice in him: you muſt in no ways ſay he is *covetous*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let never ſo much probability hang on one ſide of a *covetous* man's reaſoning, and money on the other, it is eaſy to foreſee which will outweigh.
Locke.

3. Deſirous; eager: in a good ſenſe.

Sheba was never
More *covetous* of wiſdom and fair virtue,
Than this fair ſoul ſhall be. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation; and then his intentions are polluted. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Co'VETOUSLY. *adv.* [from *covetous*.] Avariciouſly; eagerly.

If he care not for't, he will ſupply us eaſily; if he *covetouſly* reſerve it, how ſhall's get it?
Shakeſpeare.

Co'VETOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *covetous*.]

1. Avarice; inordinate deſire of money; eagerneſs of gain.

He that takes pains to ſerve the ends of *covetouſneſs*, or miniſters to another's luſt, or keeps a ſhop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worſt ſenſe. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Covetouſneſs debaſeth a man's ſpirit, and ſinks it into the earth. *Tillotſon.*

2. Eagerneſs; deſire: in a neutral ſenſe.

When workmen ſtrive to do better than well,
They do confound their ſkill in *covetouſneſs*.
Shakeſpeare's King John.

Co'VEY. *n. ſ.* [*couvée*, French.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together.

A flight of waſps and *covey* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a ſup of him to quench their thirſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *covey* of partridges ſpringing in our front, put our infantry in diſorder. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

There would be no walking in a ſhady wood, without ſpringing a *covey* of toaſts.
Addiſon's Guardian.

COUGH. *n. ſ.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulſion of the lungs, vellicated by ſome ſharp ſerosity. It is pronounced *coff*.

In conſumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

For his dear ſake long reſtleſs nights you bore,
While rattling *coughs* his heaving veſſels tore.
Smith.

To COUGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulſed; to make a noiſe in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didſt drink
The ſtale of horſes, and the gilded puddle
Which beaſts would *cough* at.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

Thou haſt quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the ſtreet, becauſe he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain aſleep in the ſun.
Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

The firſt problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often obſerved. *Brown.*

If any humour be diſcharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of caſting it up by *coughing*.
Ray on the Creation.

I *cough* like Horace, and tho' lean, am ſhort.
Pope's Epiſtles.

To COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

1. The matter be to be diſcharged by expectoration, it muſt firſt paſs into the ſubſtance of the lungs; then into the aſpera arteria, or weaſand; and from thence be *coughed* up, and ſpit out by the mouth. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

COUGHER. *n. ſ.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs. *Dict.*

COVIN. } *n. ſ.* A deceitful agreement
COVINE. } between two or more, to the hurt of another. *Cowell.*

COVING. *n. ſ.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, uſed of houſes that project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plaſtered. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*. See CAN.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the ſtory, it is that which I deſired; but if lamely and meanly, it is that which I *could* attain unto.
2 *Mac.* xv. 38.

What if he did not all the ill he *could*?
Am I oblig'd by that t' aſſiſt his rapines,
And to maintain his murders?
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

COULTER. *n. ſ.* [*culter*, Latin.] The ſharp iron of the plough, which cuts the earth perpendicular to the ſhare.

The Iſraelites went down to ſharpen every man his ſhare, and his *coulter*, and his ax, and his mattock. 1 *Samuel*, xiii. 20.

Literature is the grindſtone to ſharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties.
Harmond on Fundamentals.

The plough for ſtiff clays is long and broad, and the *coulter* long, and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Mortimer.*

COUNCIL. *n. ſ.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An aſſembly of perſons met together in conſultation.

The chief prieſts, and all the *council*, ſought falſe witneſs. *Matthew*, xxvi. 59.

The Stygian *council* thus diſſolv'd; and forth
In order came the grand infernal peers. *Milton.*

In hiſtories compoſed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual ſcheme of cauſes and events, and preſerving a conſtant correſpondence between the camp and the *council* table.
Addiſon's Spectator.

2. Act of publick deliberation.

The ſcepter'd heralds call
To *council* in the city gates: anon
Grey headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Aſſemble, and harangues are heard. *Milton.*

3. An aſſembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Chriſtian church, or from their ſynods or *councils*. *Watts.*

4. Perſons called together to be conſulted on any occaſion, or to give advice.

They

They being thus assembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

5. The body of privy counsellors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or *council*, you made bold
To carry into Flanders the great seal.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

COUNCIL-BOARD. *n. s.* [*council* and *board.*] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

He hath commanded,
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*
He be convened. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

When ship-money was transacted at the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if she broke the laws,
Must yield her foe the stronger cause;
A shame to one so much ador'd
For wisdom at Jove's *council-board*. *Swift.*

COUNSEL. *n. s.* [*consilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon.*

The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament. *Clarendon.*

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy *counsel*, in this uttermost distress. *Milton.*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

I hold as little *counsel* with weak fear
As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shak. Henry* IV.

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker.*

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour.
Ecclus. xxv. 5.

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor *counsel*, against the Lord. *Prov.* xxi. 30.

5. Secrecy; the secrets entrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep *counsel*; they'll tell all.
Shakespeare.

6. Scheme, purpose; design. Not in use.

The *counsel* of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations.
Psalm xxxiii. 11.

O God, from whom all holy desires, all good *counsels*, and all just works do proceed.
Common Prayer.

7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviature usual in conversation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have these things set down by lawful *counsel*. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

For the advocates and *counsel* that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an essential part of justice; and an overspeaking judge is no well-tuned cymbal. *Bacon.*

What says my *counsel* learned in the law? *Pope.*

To COUNSEL. *v. a.* [*conseiller*, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But say, Lucetta, now we are alone,
Would'st thou then *counsel* me to fall in love?
Shakespeare.

Truth shall nurse her;
Holy and heav'nly thoughts still *counsel* her.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

There is danger of being unfaithfully *counselled*, and more for the good of them that *counsel* than for him that is *counselled*. *Bacon.*

Ill fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have *counselled* my friends never to trust to her fairer side, though she seemed to make peace with them.
Ben. Jonson's Discoveries.

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counsel* and instruct him with my learning and experience. *Taylor.*

2. To advise any thing.

The less had been our shame,
The less his *counsell'd* crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden's Fables.*

COUNSELLABLE. *adj.* [from *counsel.*] Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of so great parts were more *counsellable* than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of great errours, if he would communicate his own thoughts to disquisition. *Clarendon.*

COUNSELLOR. *n. s.* [from *counsel.* This should rather be written *counseller.*]

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counsellor* to do wickedly.
2 *Chron.* xxii. 3.

She would be a *counsellor* of good things, and a comfort in cares. *Wisdom*, viii. 9.

Death of thy soul! Those linen cheeks of thine
Are *counsellors* to fear. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Confidant; bosom friend.

In such green palaces the first kings reign'd,
Slept in their shades, and angels entertain'd;
With such old *counsellors* they did advise,
And by frequenting sacred groves grew wise.
Waller.

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs.

You are a *counsellor*,
And by that virtue no man dare accuse you.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Of *counsellors* there are two sorts: the first, *consultum mihi*, as I may term them; such are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's sons: but the ordinary sort of *counsellors* are such as the king, out of due consideration of their worth and abilities, and withal of their fidelity to his person and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, and his ordinary government.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

4. One that is consulted in a case of law; a lawyer.

A *counsellor* bred up in the knowledge of the municipal statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

COUNSELLORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *counsellor.*] The office or post of a privy counsellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the *counsellorship*.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr. *computare*, Latin.]

1. To number; to tell.

Here thro' this grate I can *count* every one,
And view the Frenchmen. *Shakespeare's Henry* VI.

The vicious *count* their years; virtuous, their acts. *Johnson.*

For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the sands, or to sum up infinity. *South.*

When men in sickness lingring lie,
They *count* the tedious hours by months and years.
Dryden.

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low;
Thy slaughter'd sons now smile, and think they won,
When they can *count* more Theban ghosts than theirs. *Dryden.*

2. To preserve a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. *Genesis*, xv. 6.

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat; the labour of those who broke the oxen, must all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehended any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in speech, we then *count* it to have some use of natural reason. *Hooker.*

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. 1 *Sam.* i.

Nor shall I *count* it heinous to enjoy
The publick marks of honour and reward
Conferr'd upon me. *Milton's Agonistes.*

You would not wish to *count* this man a foe!
In friendship, and in hatred, obstinate.
Philips's Britain.

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impossibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner be. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme: with *upon.*

I think it a great errour to *count upon* the genius of a nation, as a standing argument in all ages.
Swift.

COUNT. *n. s.* [*compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints for to increase the *count*.
Spenser's Epithal.

2. Reckoning; number summed.

By my *count*,
I was your mother much upon these years. *Shak.*
Since I saw you last,
There is a change upon you.——
——Well, I know not
What *counts* hard fortune casts upon my face.
Shakespeare.

COUNT. *n. s.* [*comte*, Fr. *comes*, Latin.] A title of foreign nobility, supposed equivalent to an earl.

COUNTABLE. *adj.* [from *count.*] That which may be numbered.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost *countable* with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora.
Spenser's Ireland.

COUNTENANCE. *n. s.* [*contenance*, French.]

1. The form of the face; the system of the features.

2. Air; look.

A made *countenance* about her mouth, between simpering and smiling; her head, bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-much idleness.
Sidney.

Well, Suffolk, yet thou shalt not see me blush,
Nor change my *countenance* for this arrest:
A heart unspotted is not easily daunted.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

So spake our sire, and by his *countenance* seem'd
Entering on studious thoughts abstruse. *Milton.*

To whom, with *count'nance* calm, and soul resolv'd,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Calmness of look; composure of face.

She smil'd severe; nor with a troubled look,
Or trembling hand, the fun'ral present took;
Ev'n kept her *count'nance*, when the lid remov'd
Disclos'd the heart unfortunately lov'd.
Dryden's Fables.

The two great maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence.

Confidence of mien; aſpect of aſſurance: it is commonly uſed in theſe phraſes, *in countenance*, and *out of countenance*.

The night beginning to perſuade ſome retiring place, the gentlewoman, even *out of countenance* before ſhe began her ſpeech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. *Sidney.*

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the anſwer ye ſhall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Their beſt friends were *out of countenance*, becauſe they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded. *Clarendon.*

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it *out of countenance* in every place; even in private corners it will ſoon loſe confidence. *Spratt's Sermons.*

If the outward profeſſion of religion and virtue were once *in* practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the neceſſary conſequence. *Swift.*

If thoſe preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation *out of countenance*, and the other aſleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be *out of countenance* that ſhould gain the ſuperiority in ſuch a conteſt: a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the faſhionable part of mankind. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Kindneſs or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the ſtout fairy, 'mongſt the middeſt crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,
And that great princeſs too, exceeding proud,
That to ſtrange knight no better *countenance* allow'd. *Spenſer.*

Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any ſide; ſupport.

The church of Chriſt, which held that profeſſion which had not the publick allowance and *countenance* of authority, could not uſe the exerciſe of the Chriſtian religion but in private. *Hooker.*

His majeſty maintained an army here, to give ſtrength and *countenance* to the civil magiſtrate. *Davies on Ireland.*

Now then we 'll uſe
His *countenance* for the battle; which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him deviſe
His ſpeedy taking off. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

This is the magiſtrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneneſs. *Atterbury.*

Superficial appearance; ſhow; reſemblance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great diſcontent thereat. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Oh, you bleſſed miniſters above!
Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time
Untold the evil, which is here wrapt up
In *countenance*. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Bianca's love
Made me exchange my ſtate with Tranio,
While he did bear my *countenance* in the town. *Shakſpeare.*

To Co'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To ſupport; to patroniſe; to vindicate.

Neither ſhalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cauſe. *Exodus.*

This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reaſon. *Brown.*

This national fault, of being ſo very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to *countenance* it. *Addiſon.*

To make a ſhow of.

Each to theſe ladies love did *countenance*,
And to his miſtreſs each himſelf ſtrove to advance. *Spenſer.*

To act ſuitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves riſe up, and walk like ſprites,
To *countenance* this horrour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the firſt deſcent on ſhore he was not immured with a wooden veſſel, but he did *countenance* the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

Co'UNTENANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *countenance*.] One that countenances or ſupports another.

Co'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [from *count*.]

A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning.

Will you with *counter* ſum
The vaſt proportion of his infinite? *Shakeſpeare.*

Though theſe half-pence are to be received as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than *counters*. *Swift's Conſid. on Wood's Coin.*

Money, in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows ſo covetous,
To lock ſuch raſcal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts
Daſh him to pieces. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The table on which goods are viewed, and money told, in a ſhop.

A fine gaudy minx, that robs our *counters* every night; and then goes out, and ſpends it upon old cuckold-makers. *Dryd n.*

In half-whipt muſlin needles uſeleſs lie,
And ſhuttlecocks acroſs the *counter* fly. *Gay's Trivia.*

Sometimes you would ſee him behind his *counter* meaſuring broadcloth, ſometimes meaſuring linen. *Arbuthnot.*

Whether thy *counter* ſhine with ſums untold,
And thy wide-graſping hand grows black with gold. *Swift.*

Counter *of a Horſe*, is that part of a horſe's fore-hand that lies between the ſhoulder and under the neck. *Farr. Dict.*

Co'UNTER. *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.]

Contrary to; in oppoſition to: it is commonly uſed with the verb *run*, perhaps by a metaphor from the old tournaments.

Shall we erect two wills 'in God's', and make the will of his purpoſe and intention *run counter* to the will of his appointment? *South.*

The profit of the merchants, and the gain of the kingdom, are ſo far from being always parallels, that frequently they *run counter* one to the other. *Child on Trade.*

He thinks it brave, at his firſt ſetting out, to ſignalize himſelf in *running counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*

The wrong way; contrarily to the right courſe.

How cheerfully on the falſe trail they cry,
Oh, this is *counter*, you falſe Daniſh dogs! *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Contrary ways.

A man, whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to uſe perſuaſions to another, which, at the ſame time I am ſpeaking, I may wiſh may not prevail on him: in this caſe, it is plain, the will and the deſire run *counter*. *Locke.*

The face, in oppoſition to the back. Not in uſe.

They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer. *Sandys's Journal.*

This word is often found in compoſition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs uſed in a ſenſe of oppoſition.

That deſign was no ſooner known, but others of an oppoſite party were appointed to ſet a *counter*-petition on foot. *Clarendon.*

To Counterа'ct. *v. a.* [*counter* and *act*.] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this caſe we can find no principle within him ſtrong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to relieve him. *South.*

To Counterba'lance. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance*.] To weigh againſt; to act againſt with an oppoſite weight.

There was ſo much air drawn out of the veſſel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

Few of Adam's children are not born with ſome bias, which it is the buſineſs of education either to take off, or *counterbalance*. *Locke.*

Counterba'lance. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people ſet,
Each other's poiſe and *counterbalance* are. *Dryden's An. Mirab.*

Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchaſeable by it, and lying, as it were, in the oppoſite ſcale of commerce. *Locke.*

To Counterbu'ff. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff*.] To impel in a direction oppoſite to the former impulſe; to ſtrike back.

The giddy ſhip, betwixt the winds and tides
Forc'd back and forward, to and fro, does ride,
Stunn'd with the diſcordant blows; then lies a while at reſt,
Till *counterbuff'd* the ſtorm, and ſleeps again. *Dryden.*

Counterbu'ff. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *buff*.] A blow in a contrary direction; a ſtroke that produces a recoil.

He at the firſt puſh broke ſuch a *counterbuff*, that, becauſe Phaëton was not to be driven from the race, the wheels were broken off the axle-tree from the chariot. *Sidney.*

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and ſhow
What haſte you come to do the fellow
You gave Sir Quintin, and the *counterbuff*
You reap'd in the *counter*. *B. Jonſon.*

Co'UNTERCASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *counter*, for a falſe piece of money, and *caſter*.] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caſter of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had ſeen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, muſt be lett and calm'd
By debitor and creditor, this *counter-caſter*.
Shakeſpeare's Othello.

Counterchange. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *change*.] Exchange; reciprocation.

Such is the harmful intercourſe, the ſweet
Counterchange of love between
On him, her brother, me, her maſters, hitting,
Each object with a joy. The *counterchange*
Is ſeverally in all. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To Co'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

Counterchа'rm. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *charm*.] That by which a charm is diſſolved; that which has the power of deſtroying the effects of a charm.

Now touch'd by *counter-charms* they change again,
And ſtand majeſtick, and recall'd to men. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To Counterchа'rm. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm*.] To deſtroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a ſpell it was to keep us invulnerable, and ſo *countercharm* all our crimes, that they ſhould only be active to pleaſe, not hurt us. *Decay of Piety.*

To Counterche'ck. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check*.] To oppoſe; to ſtop with ſudden oppoſition.

COUNTERCHE'CK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I ſaid his beard was not well cut, he would ſay I lye: this is called the *countercheck* quarrelſome. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COUNTERDRA'W. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw*.] With painters, to copy a deſign or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other tranſparent matter, whereon the ſtrokes, appearing through, are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTERE'VIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *evidence*.] Teſtimony by which the depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed.

Senſe itſelf detects its more palpable deceits by a *counter-evidence*, and the more ordinary impoſtures ſeldom outlive the experiments. *Glanville's Sceplis.*

We have little reaſon to queſtion his teſtimony in this point, ſeeing it is backed by others of good credit; and all becauſe there is no *counterevidence*, nor any witneſs, that appears againſt it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To COUNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, Fr.]

1. To copy with an intent to paſs the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,
That *counterfeits* the perſon of a king?
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

It came into this prieſt's fancy to cauſe this lad to *counterfeit* and perſonate the ſecond ſon of Edward IV. ſuppoſed to be murdered. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

There have been ſome that could *counterfeit* the diſtance of voices, which is a ſecondary object of hearing, in ſuch ſort, as, when they ſtand faſt by you, you would think the ſpeech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Say, lovely dream, where couldſt thou find
Shadows to *counterfeit* that face? *Waller.*

It happens, that not one ſingle line or thought is contained in this impoſture, although it appears that they who *counterfeited* me had heard of the true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble.

And, oh, you mortal engines! whoſe rude throats
Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours *counterfeit*,
Farewell! *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou did'ſt give ear
To that falſe worm, of whomſoever taught
To *counterfeit* man's voice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To *counterfeit*, is to put on the likeneſs and appearance of ſome real excellency: Briſtol-ſtones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotſon.*

CO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to paſs for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn
Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How *counterfeit* a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their ſuperſcription; in proſperous days
They ſwarm, but in adverſe withdraw their head.
Milton.

General obſervations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great ſtore in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, leſt, if we take *counterfeit* for true, our ſhame be the greater, when our ſtock comes to a ſevere ſcrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear leſt mov'd when *counterfeit*.
Roſcommon.

CO'UNTERFEIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One who perſonates another; an impoſtor.

I am no *counterfeit*; to die is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

This prieſt, being utterly unacquainted with the true perſon, according to whoſe pattern he ſhould ſhape his *counterfeit*, yet could think it poſſible for him to inſtruct his player, either in geſture or faſhions, or in fit anſwers to queſtions, to come near the reſemblance. *Bacon.*

But truſt me, child, I 'm much inclin'd to fear
Some *counterfeit* in this your Jupiter. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to paſs for that which it reſembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was ſtampt. Some coiner, with his tools,
Made me a *counterfeit*; yet my mother ſeem'd
The Dian of that time. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

There would be no *counterfeits* but for the ſake of ſomething real; though pretenders ſeem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be ſomething that really is. *Tillotſon.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *n. ſ.* [from *counterfeit*.] A forger; one who contrives copies to paſs for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Camden.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY. *adv.* [from *counterfeit*.] Falſely; fictitiouſly; with forgery.

Since the wiſdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practiſe the inſinuating nod, and be off to them moſt *counterfeitly*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

COUNTERFE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *ferment*.] Ferment oppoſed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and *counterferments* muſt a medley of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a faſhionable table, I fancy I ſee innumerable diſtempers lurking in ambuſcade among the diſhes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

COUNTERFE'SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*contrefaiſance*, French.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. Not in uſe.

And his man Reynold, with fine *counterfeſance*,
Supports his credit and his countenance.
Hubbard's Tale.

Such is the face of falſehood, ſuch the ſight
Of foul Dueſſa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and *counterfeſance* known. *Fairy Q.*

CO'UNTERFORT. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *fort*.]

Counterforts, buttreſſes or ſpurs, are pillars ſerving to ſupport walls or terraſſes ſubject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGA'GE. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *gage*.] In carpentry, a method uſed to meaſure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortiſe to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUA'RD. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *guard*.] A ſmall rampart, with parapet and ditch, to cover ſome part of the body of the place. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *light*.] A window or light oppoſite to any thing, which makes it appear to a diſadvantage. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'ND. *v. a.* [*contremander*, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered or intended before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In ſtates notoriouſly irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power *countermands* their deepeſt projects, and ſmites their policies with fruſtration and a curſe. *South.*

2. To oppoſe; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourſelves againſt God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

3. To prohibit.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in cholerick bodies, becauſe he eſteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

COUNTERMA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*contremand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But muſt he die to-morrow? *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

To COUNTERMA'RCH. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march*.] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

COUNTERMA'RCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Retroceſſion; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are ſuch an infinite number of things placed with ſuch order in the memory, notwithſtanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal ſpirits? *Collier on Thought.*

2. Change of meaſures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by ſuch *countermarches* and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wiſdom. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

COUNTERMA'RK. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *mark*.]

1. A ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to ſeveral merchants, that it may not be opened but in the preſence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldſmiths company, to ſhew the metal is ſtandard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horſes, that have outgrown their natural mark, to diſguiſe their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is ſtruck, by which the curious know the ſeveral changes in value which it has undergone. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'RK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *mark*.]

A horſe is ſaid to be *countermarked*, when the corner teeth are artificially made hollow, a falſe mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horſe's age. *Farrier's Dict.*

COUNTERMI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *mine*.]

1. A well or hole ſunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine, and diſappoint it. *Military Dict.*

After this they ruined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine*, and thereinto they poured a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of oppoſition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himſelf contemned, knowing the *countermine* againſt contempt but terror, began to let nothing paſs, which might bear the colour of a fault, without ſharp puniſhment. *Sidney.*

3. A ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of ſkill, the *countermine* was only an act of ſelf-preſervation. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COUNTERMI'NE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without miſchief.

To counterwork; to defeat by secret machinations.

How terrible it must be, if God do not miraculously counterwork, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

COUNTERMO'TION. *n. f.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion; oppoſition of motion.

Their reſiſtance is a *countermotion*, or equivalent to one; is plain by this, that any body which is moved muſt needs preſs again on the body that moves it. *Digby on the Soul.*

If any of the returning ſpirits ſhould happen to fall upon others which are outward bound, theſe *countermotions* would overſet them, or occaſion a later arrival. *Collier.*

COUNTERMU'RE. *n. f.* [*contremur*, Fr.] A wall built up behind another wall, to ſupply its place.

The great that flying through the breach, did break down theſe; but the *counterwure*, now built againſt the breach, ſtanding upon a lower ground, it ſeldom touched. *Knolles.*

COUNTERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature.

A conſumption is a *counternatural* hectick extenuation of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

COUNTERNO'ISE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *noiſe.*] A ſound by which any other noiſe is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a conſtant ſucceſſion of feaſts, delights to charm and lull aſleep, or elſe by a *counternoiſe* of revellings and riotous exceſſes to drown, the ſtifter whiſpers of their conſcience. *Calamy's Sermons.*

COUNTERO'PENING. *n. f.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture or vent on the contrary ſide.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part diſpoſed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

COUNTERPA'CE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *pace.*] Contrary meaſure; attempts in oppoſition to any ſcheme.

When the leaſt *counterpaces* are made to their reſolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift.*

COUNTERPANE. *n. f.* [*contrepoint*, Fr.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing elſe woven in ſquares. It is ſometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoint.*

In ivory coffers I have ſtuff'd my crowns;
In cypreſs cheſts my arras *counterpanes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNTERPA'RT. *n. f.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correſpondent part; the part which anſwers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cypher.

In ſome things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; ſo that they ſeem to be, one, true, copies *or counterparts* one of another. *Hale's Law of England.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may paſs for a *counterpart* of this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

Oh *counterpart*
To earth's firſt ſex; well are you made our lords:
So wiſe, ſo great, ſo god-like are you form'd,
Since you have ſtoop'd to folly things as women? *Dryd.*

It is to conſider the thought of his author, and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language. *Dryden.*

Upon diſcovery, the two different plots look like *counterparts* and copies of one another. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

COUNTERPLE'A. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *plea.*] In law, a replication: as, if a [illegible] action begun deſire to be admitted to ſay what he can for the ſafeguard of his eſtate, that which the demandant allegeth againſt this requeſt is called a *counterplea*. *Cowell.*

To COUNTERPLO'T. *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppoſe one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

COUNTERPLO'T. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An artifice oppoſed to an artifice.

The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf; and ſuch a *counterplot* as the wolf, with all his ſagacity, was not able to ſmell out. *L'Eſtrange.*

CO'UNTERPOINT. *n. f.* A coverlet woven in ſquares, commonly ſpoken *counterpane.* See COUNTERPANE.

To COUNTERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. To counterbalance; to be equi-ponderant to; to act againſt with equal weight.

Our ſpoils we have brought home
Do more than *counterpoiſe* a full third part
The charges of the action. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The force and the diſtance of weights *counterpoiſing* one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heavineſs of bodies muſt be *counterpoiſed* by a plummet faſtened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

3. To act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe.

So many freeholders of Engliſh will be able to beard and to *counterpoiſe* the reſt. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

CO'UNTERPOISE. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,
And tell her ſhe is thine; to whom I promiſe
A *counterpoiſe*, if not in thy eſtate,
A balance more replete.
Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.

Faſtening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoiſe* into the oppoſite ſcale. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance.

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden ſcales,
Wherein all things created firſt he weigh'd,
The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air
In *counterpoiſe*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The ſecond nobles are a *counterpoiſe* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon.*

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magiſtrates and other civil officers, a ſort of *counterpoiſe* to the power of the people. *Swift.*

COUNTERPO'ISON. *n. f.* [*counter* and *poiſon.*] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poiſon are obviated.

Counterpoiſons muſt be adapted to the cauſe; for example, in poiſon from ſublimate corroſive, and arſenick. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRE'SSURE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *preſſure.*] Oppoſite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this ſingle point direct their courſe;
That ſo the *counterpreſſure* ev'ry way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions ſtay,
And by a ſteady poiſe the whole in quiet lay?
Blackmore.

COUNTERPRO'JECT. *n. f.* [*counter* and *project.*] Correſpondent part of a ſcheme.

A clear reaſon why they never ſent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was ſtruck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch. *Swift.*

To COUNTERPRO'VE. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove.*] To take off a deſign in black lead, or red chalk, by paſſing it through the rolling-preſs with another piece of paper, both being moiſtened with a ſponge. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERRO'L. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll.* This is now generally written as it is ſpoken, *control.*] To preſerve the power of detecting frauds by another account.

COUNTERRO'LMENT. *n. f.* [from *counterrol.*] A counter account; controlment.

This manner of exerciſing of this office, hath many teſtimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterſiments*, whereof each, running through the hands, and reſting in the power, of many ſeveral perſons, is ſufficient to argue and convince all manner of falſehood. *Bacon.*

CO'UNTERSCARP. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *ſcarp.*] That ſide of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that ſupports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often underſtood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis: and ſo it is to be underſtood when it is ſaid the enemy lodged themſelves on the *counterſcarp.* *Harris.*

To COUNTERSI'GN. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *ſign.*] To ſign an order or patent of a ſuperiour, in quality of ſecretary, to render it more authentick. Thus charters are ſigned by the king, and *counterſigned* by a ſecretary of ſtate, or lord chancellor. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTE'NOR. *n. f.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of muſick; ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor. *Harris.*

I am deaf: this deafneſs unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *counter-tenor* voices. *Swift.*

COUNTERTI'DE. *n. f.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and ſo
Preſaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTI'MF. *n. f.* [*counter* and *time*; *contretemps*, French.]

1. The defence or reſiſtance of a horſe, that intercepts his cadence, and the meaſure of his manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. Defence; oppoſition.

Let cheerfulneſs on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

COUNTERTU'RN. *n. f.* [*counter* and *turn.*] The cataſtaſis, called by the Romans ſtatus, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which deſtroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far diſtant from that hope in which it found you. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

To COUNTERVA'IL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act againſt with equal power.

In

In some men there may be found such qualities as are able to *countervail* those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men's authority is not likely to be shaken off. *Hooker.*

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him assail'd;
Who, soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal valour *countervail'd.*
Fairy Queen.

The outward streams, which descend, must be of so much force as to *countervail* all that weight whereby the ascending side does exceed the other. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniencies that go along with it. *L'Estrange.*

COUNTERVA'IL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.
2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South's Sermons.*

COUNTERVIE'W. *n. s.* [*counter* and *view*.]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was sinn'd and judg'd on earth,
Within the gates of hell sat sin and death,
In *counterview.* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Lingen's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift.*

To COUNTERWO'RK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work*.] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:
That *counterworks* each folly and caprice;
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

CO'UNTESS. *n. s.* [*comitissa*, Lat. *comtesse*, French.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, she that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the duchess of Norfolk.
—It is, and all the rest are *countesses.*
Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

It is the peculiar happiness of the *countess* of Abingdon to have been so truly loved by you while she was living, and so gratefully honoured after she was dead. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTING-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*count* and *house*.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and then idle bags cumbering their *counting-houses*, put them upon employing them. *Locke.*

CO'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *count*.] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiss for kiss,
Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
O were the sum of these that I should pay
Countless and infinite, yet would I pay them. *Shak.*

But oh, her mind, that orcus which includes
Legions of mischief, *countless* multitudes
Of former curses. *Donne.*

By one *countless* sum of woes oppress,
Weary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*

I see, I cried, his woes, a *countless* train;
I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main.
Pope's Odyssey.

CO'UNTRY. *n. s.* [*contrée*, Fr. *contrata*, Low Latin; supposed to be contracted from *conterrata*.]

1. A tract of land; a region, as distinguished from other regions.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those *countries* of which they would be informed. *Spratt.*

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts.

Would I a house for happiness erect,
Nature alone should be the architect;
She 'd build it more convenient than great,
And doubtless in the *country* chuse her seat. *Cowley.*

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*. *Spect.*

3. The place which any man inhabits, or in which he at present resides.

Send out more horses, skirre the *country* round,
Hang those that talk of fear. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil.

The king set on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country*. *Spratt.*

O save my *country*, heav'n! shall be your last.
Pope.

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him; all their pray'rs and love
Were set on Hereford. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

CO'UNTRY. *adj.*

1. Rustick; rural; villatick;

Cannot a *country* wench know, that, having received a shilling from one that owes her three, and a shilling also from another that owes her three, the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal? *Locke.*

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot should confine himself to *country* dances. *Spectator.*

He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea of a positive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to pass the channel of the river where he stood. *Locke.*

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you shall find that the notions they apply this name to, are so odd, that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. *Locke.*

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the university, removes thence to his manlion-house. *Locke.*

The low mechanicks of a *country* town do somewhat outdo him. *Locke.*

Come, we 'll e'en to our *country* seat repair,
The native home of innocence and love. *Norris.*

2. Of an interest opposite to that of courts: as, the *country* party.
3. Peculiar to a region or people.

She laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her *country* language. 2 *Maccabees*, vii. 27.

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

CO'UNTRYMAN. *n. s.* [from *country* and *man*.]

1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground. *Locke.*

See, who comes here?
My *countryman*, but yet I know him not.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

Homer, great bard! so fate ordain'd, arose;
And, bold as were his *countrymen* in fight,
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading prose,
And set their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The British soldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their *countryman*.
Addison on the War.

2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have business to the court, and all *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a husbandman.

A *countryman* took a hare in his corn. *L'Estr.*

CO'UNTY. *n. s.* [*comté*, Fr. *comitatus*, Latin.]

1. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the administration of justice; so that there is no part of the kingdom but what lieth within some *county*. Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer, called a sheriff, who puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of these *counties* four are termed *county palatines*, as that of Lancaster, Chester, Durham, and Ely. A *county palatine* is a jurisdiction of so high a nature, that the chief governors of them, by special charter from the king, send out all writs in their own name, and do all things touching justice as absolutely as the prince himself, only acknowledging him their superior and sovereign. But this power has, by a statute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. There are likewise *counties* corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to bestow extraordinary liberties. Of these London is one, York another, the city of Chester a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to these may be added many more; as the *county* of the town of Kingston upon Hull, the *county* of the town of Haverfordwest, and the *county* of Litchfield. *County* is, in another signification, used for the county-court. *Cowel.*

Discharge your powers unto their several *counties*, As we will ours. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

He sought his death the last *county* sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow-woman, and her fatherless children.
Addison's Spectator.

2. An earldom.
3. [*Comté.*] A count; a lord. Now wholly obsolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Chester, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the same *ita liberè ad gladium, sicut rex tenebat ipse liberè ad coronam.*

COUPE'E. n. s. [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent, and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards.
Chambers.

CO'UPLE. *n. s.* [*couple*, Fr. *copula*, Lat.]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my stable-stand where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couples* with her,
Than when I feel and see no further trust her.
Shakespeare.

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*; they should be of the same size, humour. *L'Estrange.*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of shoemakers, by them brought to life again.

A schoolmaster, who shall teach my boy Latin, yours, I will provide; yea, though the charge cost me a *couple* of hundred pounds.

A piece of crystal included a *couple* of drops, which looked like water when they were shaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. *Addison on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

A mate and his female.

So shall all the *couples* three,
Ever true in loving be. *Shak. Midſ. Night's Dr.*

Oh! alas!
I left a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth
Might thus have ſtood, begetting wonder, as
You gracious *couple* do. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married *couple* are permitted, before they contract, to ſee one another naked. *Bac. New Atlantis.*

He ſaid: the careful *couple* join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. *Dryden.*

All ſucceeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To Co'UPLE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]

1. To chain together.

Huntſman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heavens in ſtore,
To *couple* coming harms with ſorrow paſt. *Sidney.*

And whereſoe'er we went, like Juno's ſwans,
Still we went *coupled* and inſeparable. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Put the taches into the loops, and *couple* the tent together that it may be one. *Exodus*, xxvi. 11.

They behold your chaſte converſation *coupled* with fear. *1 Peter*, iii. 2.

Their concernments were ſo *coupled*, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers. *South.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reaſon, who is meaſuring ſyllables and *coupling* rhimes, when he ſhould be mending his own ſoul, and ſecuring his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I ſhall rejoice to ſee you ſo *coupled*, as may be fit both for your honour and your ſatisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am juſt going to aſſiſt with the archbiſhop, in degrading a parſon who *couples* all our beggars, by which I ſhall make one happy man. *Swift.*

To Co'UPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

Waters in Africa being rare, divers ſorts of beaſts come from ſeveral parts to drink; and ſo being refreſhed, fall to *couple*, and many time with ſeveral kinds. *Bacon.*

Thou, with thy luſty crew,
Caſt wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them, and begot a race. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reaſon of the meeting together of brutes of ſeveral ſpecies, at water, and the promiſcuous *couplings* of males and females of ſeveral ſpecies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

After this alliance,
Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with ſheep,
And every creature *couple* with his foe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

COUPLE-BEGGAR. *n. ſ.* [*couple* and *beggar*.] One that makes it his buſineſs to marry beggars to each other.

No couple-beggar in the land
E'er join'd ſuch numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

COU'PLET. *n. ſ.* [French.]

Two verſes; a pair of rhimes.

Then would they caſt away their pipes, and holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would uſe in ſinging their ſhort *couplets*, whereto the one half beginning, the other half ſhould anſwer. *Sidney.*

Then at the laſt, as only *couplet* fraught
With ſome commanding thing they call a thought;
A needleſs Alexandrine ends the ſong,
That, like a wounded ſnake, drags its ſlow length along. *Pope.*

In Pope I cannot read a line,
But with a ſigh I wiſh it mine;
When he can in one *couplet* fix
More ſenſe than I can do in ſix,
It gives me ſuch a jealous fit,
I cry, pox take him and his wit! *Swift.*

2. A pair, as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
Ere that her golden *couplets* are diſcloſ'd,
His ſilence will ſit drooping. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

COURAGE. *n. ſ.* [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*, Latin.] Bravery; active fortitude; ſpirit of enterprize.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Their diſcipline
Now mingled with their *courage*. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Hope arms their *courage*; from them tow'rs they throw
Their darts with double force, and drive the foe. *Dryden.*

Courage, that grows from conſtitution, very often forſakes a man when he has occaſion for it; and when it is only a kind of inſtinct in the ſoul, it breaks out on all occaſions, without judgment or diſcretion. That *courage* which ariſes from the ſenſe of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reaſon. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was the cauſe of their misfortunes. *Swift.*

COURA'GEOUS. *adj.* [from *courage*.]

1. Brave; daring; bold; enterprizing; adventurous; hardy; ſtout.

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty, ſhall flee away naked in that day. *Amos*, ii. 16.

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who choſe then to magnify his office when ill men conſpired to leſſen it. *Atterbury.*

2. It is uſed ludicrouſly by *Shakeſpeare* for outrageous.

He is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing into the water. *Shakeſpeare.*

COURA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courageous*.] Bravely; ſtoutly; boldly.

The king the next day preſented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign: the earl *courageouſly* came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

COURA'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *courageous*.] Bravery; boldneſs; ſpirit; courage.

Nicanor hearing of the manlineſs and the *courageouſneſs* that they had to fight for their country, durſt not try the matter by the ſword. *2 Maccabees*, xiv. 18.

COURA'NT. } *n. ſ.* [*courante*, Fr.] See
COURA'NTO. } CORANT.

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a *courant*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any thing that ſpreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, French.] To bend; to bow; to ſtoop in ſupplication. Not in uſe.

In the ſatneſs of theſe purſy times,
Virtue itſelf of vice muſt pardon beg,
Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Co'URIER. *n. ſ.* [*courier*, French.] A meſſenger ſent in haſte; an expreſs; a runner.

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

This thing the wary baſſa well perceiving, by ſpeedy *couriers* adverti'ed Solyman of the enemy's purpoſe, requeſting him with all ſpeed to repair with his army to Tauris. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

COURSE. *n. ſ.* [*courſe*, Fr. *curſus*, Latin.]

1. Race; career.

And ſome ſhe arms with ſinewy force,
And ſome with ſwiftneſs in the *courſe*. *Cowley.*

2. Paſſage from place to place; progreſs. To this may be referred, *the* courſe *of a river*.

And when we had finiſhed our *courſe* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts*, xxi. 7.

A light, by which the Argive ſquadron ſteers
Their ſilent *courſe* to Ilium's well known ſhore. *Denham.*

3. Tilt; act of running in the liſts.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third *courſe*, he received of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ſhip ſails, or any motion is performed.

6. Sail; means by which the courſe is performed.

To the *courſes* we have deviſed ſtudding-ſails, ſprit-ſails, and top-ſails. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

7. Progreſs from one gradation to another; proceſs.

When the ſtate of the controverſy is plainly determined, it muſt not be altered by another diſputant in the *courſe* of the diſputation. *Watts.*

8. Order of ſucceſſion: as, *every one in his* courſe.

If any man ſpeak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the moſt by three, and that by *courſe*; and let one interpret. *1 Cor.* xiv. 27.

9. Stated and orderly method, or manner.

If ſhe live long,
And in the end meet the old *courſe* of death,
Women will all turn monſters. *Shak. King Lear.*

The duke cannot deny the *courſe* of law. *Shakeſpeare.*

If God, by his revealed declaration, muſt give rule to any man, he, that will claim by that title, muſt have the ſame poſitive grant of God for his ſucceſſion, for, if it has not directed the *courſe* of its deſcent and conveyance, no body can ſucceed to this title of the firſt rule. *Locke.*

10. Series of ſucceſſive and methodical procedure.

The glands did reſolve during her *courſe* of phyſick, and ſhe continueth very well to this day. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical ſeries. Hence our *courſes* of philoſophy, anatomy, chymiſtry, and mathematicks. *Chambers.*

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Glittus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himſelf what *courſe* were beſt for him to take. *Knolles.*

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common miſery, took the beſt *courſe* he poſſibly could to eſtabliſh a commonwealth in Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

He placed commiſſioners there, who governed it only in a *courſe* of diſcretion, part martial, part civil. *Davies on Ireland.*

Give willingly what I can take by force;
And know, obedience is your ſafeſt *courſe*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

But if a right *courſe* be taken with children, there will not be ſo much need of common rewards and puniſhments. *Locke.*

'Tis time we ſhould decree
What *courſe* to take. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The ſenate obſerving how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wiſeſt *courſe* to give way alſo to time. *Swift.*

13. Method of life; train of actions.
A woman of so working a mind, and so vehement spirits, as it was happy she took a good *course*; or otherwise it would have been terrible. *Sidney.*
His addiction was to *courses* vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude, and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports.
Shakespeare's Henry V.
As the dropsy-man, the more he drinks, the drier he is, and the more he still desires to drink; even so a sinner, the more he sins, the apter is he to sin, and more desirous to keep still a *course* in wickedness. *Perkins.*
Men will say,
That beauteous Emma vagrant *courses* took,
Her father's house and civil life forsook. *Prior.*
14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.
It is best to leave nature to her *course*, who is the sovereign physician in most diseases. *Temple.*
So every servant took his *course*,
And, bad at first, they all grew worse. *Prior.*
15. Catamenia.
The stoppage of women's *courses*, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
16. Orderly structure.
The tongue setteth the whole body, and setteth on fire the *course* of nature. *James*, iii. 6.
17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. *Harris.*
18. Series of consequences.
19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table.
Worthy Sir, thou bleed'st:
Thy exercise hath been too violent
For a second *course* of fight. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Then with a second *course* the table load,
And with full hecatombs offer to the god. *Dryd. Æn.*
You are not to wash your hands till after you have sent up your second *course*.
Swift's Directions to the Cook.
So quick retires each flying *course* you'd swear
Sancho's dread doctor and his wand were there.
Pope.
20. Regularity; settled rule.
21. Empty form.
Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no more than words of *course*.
L'Estrange.
22. *Of course.* By consequence.
With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and commentators of any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, which I have been used to, will *of course* make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*
23. *Of course.* By settled rule.
Sense is *of course* annex'd to wealth and power;
No rule is proof against a golden shower. *Garth.*
Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire a patent, granted *of course* to all useful projectors. *Swift.*

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hunt; to pursue.
The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
The king is hunting the deer; I am *coursing* myself. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.*
Where's the thane of Cawdor?
We *cours'd* him at the heels, and had a purpose
To be his purveyors. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.
It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds.
Bacon's Natural History.
I am continually starting hares for you to *course*: we were certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour just where thine takes it up. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*
3. To put to speed; to force to run.
When they have an appetite
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And *course* them oft, and tire them in the heat.
May's Virgil.

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.
Swift as quicksilver it *courses* through
The nat'ral gates and alleys of the body.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.
The blood, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of pusillanimity and cowardice; but the sherris warms it, and makes it *course* from the inwards to the parts extreme.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.
She did so *course* o'er my exteriours, with such a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning glass.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.
Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and *cours'd* around his chair. *Dryden.*
All, at once
Relapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend
And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,
All ether *coursing* in a maze of light.
Thomson's Autumn.

CO'URSER. *n. s.* [from *course*; *courser*, French.]
1. A swift horse; a war horse: a word not used in prose.
He proudly pricketh on his *courser* strong,
And Atin ay him pricks with spurs of shame and wrong. *Spenser.*
Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of *coursers*, born of heav'nly breed;
Who from their nostrils breath'd etherial fire,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial sire.
Dryden's Æneid.
Th' impatient *courser* pants in every vein,
And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*
2. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares.
A leash is a learn thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courser* leads his greyhound. *Harmer.*

COURT. *n. s.* [*cour*, Fr. *koert*, Dut. *curtis*, low Latin.]
1. The place where the prince resides; the palace.
Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorderly, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn, epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a *court* for owls. *Isaiah*, xxvi. 13.
His exactness, that every man should have his due, was such, that you would think he had never seen a *court*: the politeness with which this justice was administered, would convince you he never had lived out of one. *Prior's Dedication.*
A suppliant to your royal *court* I come.
Pope's Odyssey.
2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered.
Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the *court*?
Shakespeare.
St. Paul being brought unto the highest *court* in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to imprint on those magistrates a future state. *Atterbury.*
3. Open space before a house.
You must have, before you come to the front, three *courts*; a green *court* plain, with a wall about it; a second *court* of the same, but more garnished with little turrets, or other embellishments, upon the wall; and a third *court*, to square with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a mean wall. *Bacon.*
Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meanest man in the tragedy must come and dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or *court* (which is fitter for him) for fear the stage should be cleared, and the scenes broken. *Dryden.*
4. A small opening inclosed with houses, and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street.
5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.
Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that some of them were always employed to follow the *courts* of their kings, to advise them. *Temple.*
6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.
7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical.
If any noise or soldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by some apparent sign
Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.
The archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late *court* at Dunstable. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
I have at last met with the proceedings of the *court* baron, held in that behalf. *Spectator.*
8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation.
Him the prince with gentle *court* did board.
Spenser.
Hast thou been never base? Did love ne'er beget
Thy frailer virtue, to betray thy friend?
Flatter me, make thy *court*, and say it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.
Some sort of people, placing a great part of their happiness in strong drink, are always forward to make *court* to my young master, by offering that which they love best themselves. *Locke.*
I have been considering why poets have such ill success in making their *court*, since they are allowed to be the greatest and best of all flatterers; the defect is, that they flatter only in print or in writing. *Swift to Gay.*
9. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

To COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage.
Follow a shadow, it flies you;
Seem to fly it, it will pursue:
So *court* a mistress, she denies you;
Let her alone, she will *court* you. *Ben Jonson's Forest.*
Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes *court* her nuptial bed.
Dryden's Æneid.
Alas! Sempronius, wouldst thou talk of love
To Marcia, whilst her father's life's in danger?
Thou might'st as well *court* the pale trembling vestal,
While she beholds the holy flame expiring.
Addison's Cato.
Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,
A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain.
Pope.
2. To solicit; to seek.
Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly teach children to *court* commendation, and avoid doing what they found condemned.
Locke on Education.
3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *n. s.* [*court* and *chaplain.*] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.
The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*. *Swift.*

COURT-DAY. *n. s.* [*court* and *day.*] Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *courtday* he spoke. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Co'urt-dresser. *n. f.* [*court* and *dresser*.] One that dresses the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; such arts of giving colours, appearances, and resemblances, by this *court-dresser*, fancy. *Locke.*

Co'urt-favour. *n. f.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions; and at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts, we grow sick of our bargain. *L'Estrange.*

Co'urt-hand. *n. f.* [*court* and *hand*.] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand*. *Shakespeare.*

Co'urt-lady. *n. f.* [*court* and *lady*.] A lady conversant or employed in court.

The same study, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes or fashion is to a *court lady*. *Locke.*

Co'urteous. *adj.* [*courtois*, French.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of respect.

He hath deserved worthily of his country; and his ascent is not by such easy degrees, as those who have been supple and *courteous* to the people. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

They are one while *courteous*, civil, and obliging; but, within a small time after, are imperious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and exceptious. *South.*

Co'urteously. *adv.* [from *courteous*.] Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he let them *courteously* pass. *Wotton.*

Whilst Christ was upon earth, he was not only easy of access, he did not only *courteously* receive all that addressed themselves to him, but also did not disdain himself to travel up and down the country. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Alcinous, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him *courteously*. *Broome.*

Co'urteousness. *n. f.* [from *courteous*.] Civility; complaisance.

Co'urtesan. } *n. f.* [*cortisana*, low La-
Co'urtezan. } tin.] A woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a *courtezan*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

With them there are no stews, no dissolute houses, no *courtesans*, nor any thing of that kind; nay they wonder, with detestation, at you in Europe, which permit such things. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The Corinthian is a column lasciviously decked like a *courtezan*. *Wotton.*

Charaxus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the *courtezan*, spent his whole estate upon her. *Addison.*

Co'urtesy. *n. f.* [*courtoisie*, Fr. *cortesia*, Italian.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our house:
It must appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I scant this breathing *courtesy*.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Who have seen his estate, his hospitality, his *courtesy* to strangers. *Peacham.*

He, who was compounded of all the elements of affability and *courtesy* towards all kind of people, brought himself to a habit of neglect, and even of rudeness, towards the queen. *Clarendon.*

Courtesy is fonnest found in lowly shades
With smoky rafters, than in tapestry halls,
And courts of princes, where it first was nam'd.
Milton.

So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his *courtesy* was blown.
Dryden's Fables.

2. An act of civility or respect.

You spurn'd me such a day; another time
You call'd me dog; and, for these *courtesies*,
I'll lend you thus much money.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house
Return, and force their scanted *courtesy*.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

When I was last at Exeter,
The mayor in *courtesy* shew'd me the castle.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

Sound all the lofty instruments of war,
And by that musick let us all embrace;
For heav'n to earth some of us never shall
A second time do such a *courtesy*.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Other states, assuredly, cannot be justly accused for not staying for the first blow; or for not accepting Polyphemus's *courtesy*, to be the last that shall be eaten up. *Bacon.*

3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl, scarce to a *courtesy* bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed,
If, supercilious, haughty, proud, and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train.
Dryden's Juvenal.

The poor creature was as full of *courtesies* as if I had been her godmother: the truth on't is, I endeavoured to make her look somewhat Christian-like. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, *to hold upon* courtesy.

5. Courtesy *of England*. A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritance, that is, a woman seised of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet, if she were in possession, shall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or by the *courtesy* of England. *Cowell.*

To **Co'urtesy.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To perform an act of reverence: it is now only used of women.

Toby approaches, and *courtsies* there to me.
Shakespeare.

The pretty traffickers,
That *curtsy* to them, do their reverence. *Shak.*

2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

If I should meet her in my way,
We hardly *courtsy* to each other. *Prior.*

Co'urtier. *n. f.* [from *court*.]

1. One that frequents, or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a *courtier*, he swears.——
If any man doubt that, let him put me to my purgation. I have trod a measure, I have flattered a lady; I have been politick with my friend, smooth with mine enemy; I have undone three tailors, I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

You are a flattering boy; now, I see you'll be a *courtier*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state affairs. *Bacon.*

The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his *courtiers*, who ought to dim the lustre of his attendants. *Dryden.*

2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another.

What
Made thee, all honour'd, honest Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd rest, *courtiers* of beauteous freedom,
To drench the capitol? *Shakesp. Antony and Cleop.*

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III.; not out of fear, but wisdom. *Suckling.*

Co'urtlike. *adj.* [*court* and *like*.] Elegant; polite.

Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanish, as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. *Camden's Remains.*

Co'urtliness. *n. f.* [from *courtly*.] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance; civility.

The slightest part that you excel in, is *courtliness*. *Lord Digby to Sir Kenelm Digby.*

Co'urtling. *n. f.* [from *court*.] A courtier; a retainer to a court.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it frostily.
Ben Jonson.

Co'urtly. *adj.* [from *court*.] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering.

In our own time (except some *courtly* strains)
No where prose thrives but Addison's remains. *Pope.*

Co'urtly. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

This can produce nothing so *courtly* writ, or which expresses so much the conversation of a gentleman, as Sir John Suckling. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

Co'urtship. *n. f.* [from *court*.]

1. The act of soliciting favour.

He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
And loved modest pride aloud. *Swift.*

2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be more, more supremely unkind than thou'rt now,
To me, to me, and from the violence of love
A thousand times be more unkind to me.
Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

In tedious *courtship* of your mistress suit,
And ere we kindness get, we must do more.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

Every man in the time of *courtship*, and in the first entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour to my correspondence this day suit. *Addison's Guard.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My *courtship* to an university,
My modesty I gave to ladies bate;
My patience to a gamester's thate. *Donne.*

Co'usin. *n. f.* [*cousin*, Fr. *consanguineus*, Lat.]

1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.

Macbeth unseams him
O valiant *cousin*! worthy gentleman! *Shakespeare.*
Tydeus, my *cousin*! O my brother's child!
Unhappy hast thou, this day, the blood spilled
Of my dear kindred. *Shakesp. Rom. and Juliet.*
Thou art, great lord, my father's fame's son,
And now art mean to get Priam's blood.
Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

Cow. *n. f.* [in the plural anciently *kine*, or *kren*, now commonly *cows*; cu, Sax. *koe*, Dutch.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

We see that the horns of oxen and *cows*, for the most part, are larger than the bull's; which is caused by abundance of moisture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*

After the fever is diminished, asses and goats milk may be necessary; yea, a diet of *cows* milk alone. *Wyeman's Surgery.*

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing *cows*,
He sought himself some hospitable house:
Good Creton entertain'd his godlike guest.
Dryden's Fables.

To

To Cow. *v. a.* [from *coward*, by contraction.] To depress with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripp'd.
——Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

By reason of their frequent revolts, they have drawn upon themselves the pressures of war so often, that it seems to have somewhat *cowed* their spirits. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,
Their horns of course are understood. *Hudibras.*

Cow-herd. *n. s.* [*cow*, and *hyrd*, Sax. a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

Cow-house. *n. s.* [*cow* and *house*.] The house in which kine are kept.

You must house your milch-cows, that you give hay to, in your *cow-house* all night. *Mortimer.*

Cow-leech. *n. s.* [*cow* and *leech*.] One who professes to cure distempered cows.

To Cow-leech. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant, especially in the country. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Cow-wheed. *n. s.* [*cow* and *weed*.] A species of chervil.

Cow-wheat. *n. s.* [*cow* and *wheat*.] A plant.

Co'ward. *n. s.* [*couard*, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

1. A poltroon; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.

Pyrrhus used much wonder, beyond belief, as was able to lead Mutineers to courage, though he had been from a *coward*. *Sidney.*

There was a soldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæsar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæsar, knowing him to be but a *coward*, told him, You were best take heed, next time you run away, how you look backs. *Bacon.*

Some are brave one day, and *cowards* another, as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and observation. *Temple.*

A *coward* does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes also he loses his life. *South.*

Tremble ye not, oh friends! and *coward* fly,
Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die!
Pope's Odyssey.

2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;
And rais'd the house with loud and *coward* cries.
Shakespeare.

Invading fears repel my *coward* joy,
And like a tyrant the present bliss destroy. *Prior.*

Co'wardice. *n. s.* [from *coward*.] Fear; habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, Sir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul *cowardice* his carcase shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.
Fairy Queen.

Gallant and fearless courage will turn into a native and heroick valour, and make them hate the *cowardice* of doing wrong. *Milton on Education.*

None was disgrac'd; for falling is no shame,
And *cowardice* alone is loss of fame:
The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own.
Dryden's Fables.

This great, this holy, this terrible Being, is present to all our affections; sees every treacherous inclination of our heart to desert his service; and treasures up, against the day of his wrath, the secret *cowardice* which deters us from asserting his causes, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Co'wardliness. *n. s.* [from *cowardly*.] Timidity; cowardice.

Co'wardly. *adj.* [from *coward*.]

1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

An Egyptian toothpicker made Antonius believe that his genius, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of Octavius poor and *cowardly*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Mean; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear.

I do find it *cowardly* and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to prevent
The time of life. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Let all such as can enlarge their consciences like hell, and style a *cowardly* silence in Christ's cause discretion, know, that Christ will one day scorn them. *Soul's.*

Co'wardly. *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

Co'wardship. *n. s.* [from *coward*.] The character or qualities of a coward; meanness; a word not now in use.

A very paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian. *Shakespeare.*

To Co'wer. *v. n.* [*covrrian*, Welsh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a *cow* sinks on her knees.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

Let the part be put over the man's head above water, then he *cower* down, and the part be pressed down with him. *Bacon.*

The splitting rocks *cow'r* in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides.
Shakespeare.

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld,
Approaching two and two, these *cow'ring* low
With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing.
Milton.

Our dame sits *cow'ring* o'er a kitchen fire;
I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire. *Dryd.*

Co'wish. *adj.* [from *To cow*, to awe.] Timorous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous; cowardly. Not in use.

It is the *cowish* terrour of his spirit,
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrong,
Which tie him to an answer. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Co'wkeeper. *n. s.* [*cow* and *keeper*.] One whose business is to keep cows.

The terms *cowk-eper* and hogherd are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Broome.*

Cowl. *n. s.* [cuzle, Saxon; *cucullus*, Latin.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow, when he had sweetly invented, to signify his name, saint Francis with his friery *cowl* in a cornfield. *Camden.*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl*?
I'll tell you, friend, a wise man and a fool. *Pope.*

2. [Perhaps from *cool*, *cooler*, a vessel in which hot liquor is set to cool.] A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

Cowl-staff. *n. s.* [*cowl* and *staff*.] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

Mounting him upon a *cowl-staff*,
Which (tossing him something high)
He apprehended to be Pegasus. *Suckling.*

The way by a *cowl-staff* is safer: the staff must have a bunch in the middle, somewhat wedge-like, and covered with a soft bolster. *Wiseman.*

Co'wslip. *n. s.* [*paralysis*; cuyslippe, Sax. as some think, from their resemblance of scent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in pasture grounds, and often meeting the *cow's lip*.]

Cowslip is also called pagil, grows wild in the meadows, and is a species of primrose. *Miller.*

He might as well say, that a *cowslip* is as white as a lily. *Sidney.*

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a *cowslip's* bell I lie. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Thy little sons
Permit to range the pastures; gladly they
Will mow the *cowslip* posies, faintly sweet. *Philips.*

Cows-lungwort. *n. s.* A species of Mullein.

Co'xcomb. *n. s.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb*.]

1. The top of the head.

As the hackney did to the eels, when she put them i' the pasty alive; she rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a stick, and cried, down, wantons, down! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. The comb resembling that of a cock which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps.

There, take my *coxcomb*: why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will: if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fop; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.

I sent to her,
By this same *coxcomb* that we have i' th' wind,
Tokens and letters, which she did resend. *Shakesp.*

I scorn, quoth she, thou *coxcomb* silly,
Quarter or council from a foe. *Hudibras.*

It is a vanity for every pretending *coxcomb* to make himself one of the party still with his betters. *L'Estrange.*

They overflowed with smart repartees, and were only distinguished from the intended wits by being called *coxcombs*, though they deserved not so fair a dalous a name. *Dryden.*

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools,
And some made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools.
Pope.

4. A kind of red flower.

Coxco'mical. *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Foppish; conceited: a low word, unworthy of use.

Because, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepossession, without affectation, and without the influence of *coxcomical*, senseless cabal, they were at liberty to receive the impressions which things naturally made on their minds. *Dennis.*

Coy. *adj.* [*coi*, French; from *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Modest; decent.

Jason is as *coy* as is a maide;
He looked piteously, but nought he said. *Chaucer.*

2. Reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And vain delight she saw he light did past,
A foe of folly and immodest toy;
Still solemn sad, or still disdainful *coy*. *Spenser.*

Like Phœbus sung the no less amorous boy;
Like Daphne she, as lovely and as *coy*. *Waller.*

At this season every smile of the sun, like the smile of a *coy* lady, is as dear as it is uncommon. *Pope.*

The Nile's *coy* source. *Grainger.*

To Coy. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity.

What, *coying* it again!
No more; but make me happy to my wish,
That is, without your struggling. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

——Where I beg you, leave me.——
——There to my ſit!
With one who knows you too! *Rowe's Ivy. Shore.*

To make difficulty; not to condeſcend willingly.

If he coy'd
To wear Coriolanus ſpeak, I'll keep at home.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

COY. *v. a.* [for *decoy.*] To allure. Not in uſe.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home beloved
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

CO'YLY. *adv.* [from *coy.*] With reſerve; with diſinclination to familiarity.

This ſaid, his hand he *coyly* ſnatch'd away
From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

CO'YNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *coy.*] Reſerve; unwillingneſs to become familiar.

When the ſun hath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female; and ſhe putting on a ſeeming *coyneſs*, they force her through weeds and flags. *Walton.*

When the kind nymph would *coyneſs* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

CO'YSTREL. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of degenerate hawk.

One they might truſt, their common wrongs to wreak:
The muſquet and the *coyſtrel* were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

COZ. *n. ſ.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *couſin.*

Be merry, *coz*; ſince ſudden ſorrow
Serves to ſay thus, ſome good thing comes to-morrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COZEN. *v. a.* [*To coſe* is in the old Scotch dialect, as *Junius* obſerves, to chop or change; whence *cozen*, to cheat; becauſe in ſuch traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never ſo fully, let the muſter-maſter view them never ſo diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never ſo exactly, yet they can *cozen* them all. *Spenſer.*

Goring loved no man ſo well but that he would *cozen* him, and expoſe him to publick mirth for having been *cozened.* *Clarendon.*

He that ſuffers a government to be abuſed by careleſſneſs or neglect, does the ſame thing with him that maliciouſly and corruptly ſets himſelf to *cozen* it. *L'Eſtrange.*

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet ſays; but you are pleaſed with the image, without being *cozened* by the fiction. *Dryden.*

What if I pleaſe to lengthen out his date
A day, and take a pride to *cozen* fate.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a ſport. *Locke on Education.*

COZENAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat; the practice of cheating.

They ſay this town is full of *cozenage*,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Diſguiſed cheaters. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wiſdom without honeſty is meer craft and *cozenage*; and therefore the reputation of honeſty muſt be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument. *Ben Jonſ. Diſc.*

There's no ſuch thing as that we beauty call,
It is meer *cozenage* all;
For though ſome long ago
Liv'd certain colours mingled ſo and ſo,
That doth not tie me now from chuſing new.
Suckling.

Imaginary appearances offer themſelves to our impatient minds, which entertain theſe counterfeits, without the leaſt ſuſpicion of their *cozenage.*
Glanville's Sceppſis.

Scrape an age? none would live half years again.
Yet all hope pleaſure in what yet remains;
And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the firſt ſprightly running could not give.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

But all theſe are trifles, if we conſider the fraud and *cozenage* of treating men and ſhopkeepers.
Swift.

CO'ZENER. *n. ſ.* [from *couzen.*] A cheater; a defrauder.

Indeed, Sir, there are *cozeners* abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary.
Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.

CRAB. *n. ſ.* [crabba, Sax. *krabbe*, Dut.

1. A cruſtaceous fiſh.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are, the lobſter, the *crab*, the crawfiſh, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoiſe. The old ſhells are never found; ſo as it is like they ſcale off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The fox catches *crab* fiſh with his tail, which Olaus Magnus ſaith he himſelf was an eye-witneſs of. *Derham.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble ſtock
Was graft with *crab*-tree ſlip, whoſe fruit thou art.
Shakeſpeare.

Fetch me a dozen *crab*-tree ſtaves, and ſtrong ones; theſe are but ſwitches. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

When roaſted *crabs* hiſs in the bowl,
Then nightly ſings the ſtaring owl. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tell why a graft, taking nouriſhment from a *crab* ſtock, ſhall have a fruit more noble than its nurſe and parent. *Taylor.*

3. A peeviſh moroſe perſon.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ſhips, or heaving them into the dock *Phillips.*

5. The ſign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and *Crab*, the Dog divides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides.
Creech.

CRAB. *adj.* It is uſed by way of contempt for any ſour or degenerate fruit; as, a *crab* cherry, a *crab* plumb.

Better gleanings their worn ſoil can boaſt
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coaſt.
Dryden.

CRA'BBED. *adj.* [from *crab.*]

1. Peeviſh; moroſe; cynical; ſour.

A man of years, yet freſh, as mote appear,
Of ſwarth complexion, and *ill crabbed* hue,
That him full of melancholy did ſhew. *Spenſer.*

O, ſhe is
Ten times more gentle, than her father's *crabbed*;
And he's compoſed of harſhneſs. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

2. Harſh; unpleaſing.

That was when
Three *crabbed* months had ſour'd themſelves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyſelf my love. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

How charming is divine philoſophy!
Not harſh and *crabbed*, as dull fools ſuppoſe,
But muſical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feaſt of nectar'd ſweets,
Where no crude ſurfeit reigns. *Milton.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Beſide, he was a ſhrewd philoſopher,
And had read ev'ry text and glaſs over;
What'er the *crabbedeſt* author hath,
He underſtood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras.*

Lucretius had choſen a ſubject naturally *crabbed.*
Dryden.

Your *crabbed* rogues that read Lucretius
Are againſt gods, you know. *Prior.*

CRA'BBEDLY. *adv.* [from *crabbed.*] Peeviſhly; moroſely; with perplexity.

CRA'BBEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crabbed.*]

1. Sourneſs of taſte.

2. Sourneſs of countenance; ſharpneſs of manners.

3. Difficulty; perplexity.

CRA'BBER. *n. ſ.*

The poor fiſh have enemies enough, beſide ſuch unnatural fiſhermen as otters, the cormorant, and the *crabber*, which ſome call the water-rat.
Walton's Angler.

CRABS-EYES. *n. ſ.* Whitiſh bodies, rounded on one ſide, and depreſſed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without ſmell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab, but are produced by the common crawfiſh; the ſtones are bred in two ſeparate bags, one on each ſide of the ſtomach. They are alkaline, abſorbent, and in ſome degree diuretick.
Hill.

Several perſons had, in vain, endeavoured to ſtore themſelves with *crabs-eyes.* *Boyle.*

CRACK. *n. ſ.* [*kraeck*, Dutch.]

1. A ſudden diſruption, by which the parts are ſeparated but a little way from each other.

2. The chink, fiſſure, or vacuity made by diſruption; a narrow breach.

Contuſions, when great, do uſually produce a fiſſure or *crack* of the ſkull, either in the ſame part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part. *Wiſeman.*

At length it would *crack* in many places; and thoſe *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obſcure and dark, ſky-colour.
Newton's Opticks.

3. The ſound of any body burſting or falling.

If I ſay ſooth, I muſt report they were
As cannons overcharg'd with double *cracks.*
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whoſe early care had robb'd him of his reſt.
Far off the *cracks* of falling houſes ring,
And ſhrieks of ſubjects pierce his tender breaſt.
Dryder.

4. Any ſudden and quick ſound.

A fourth ſ—ſtart eye!
What wild line ſtretch out to th' *crack* of doom?
Shakeſpeare.

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and flaſhes. *Addiſon.*

5. Change of the voice in puberty.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voice
Have got the manniſh *crack*, ſing him to the ground. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Breach of chaſtity.

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread miſtreſs,
So ſovereignly being honourable. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

7. Crazineſs of intellect.

8. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raiſing millions, without burthening the ſubject; but cannot get the parliament to liſten to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addiſon.*

9. A whore, in low language.

10. A boaſt.

Leaſings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks*,
All thoſe againſt that fort did bend their batteries.
Spenſer.

11. A boaſter. This is only in low phraſe.

To CRACK. *v. a.* [*krakken*, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with freſh and warm litter out of the ſtable, a good thickneſs, leſt the froſt *crack* them. *Mortimer.*

To

4. To break; to split.
Or madness my heart to crack'd, I'll resist it.
Shakespeare.
Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hazel eyes. *Shakespeare.*
Should some wild fig-tree take her native seat,
And heave below the gaudy monument,
Would *crack* the marble titles, and disperse
The characters of all the lying verse. *Dryd. Juv.*
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her self alone, by *cracking* of her strings. *Donne.*
Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole does fly,
And with one *crack'd* to find out why. *Hudibras.*
3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness.
Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping pint, he *cracks* his jokes.
Pope.
4. To break or destroy any thing.
You'll *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you not?
Shakespeare.
Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide: in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt son and father. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
5. To crase; to weaken the intellect.
I was ever of opinion, that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains, that wore their feathe. in their heads. *Bacon's Holy War.*
He thought none poets till their brains were *cracke.* *Rejcommon.*
To CRACK. *v. n.*
1. To burst; to open in chinks.
By mist some [illegible] in the cooling, whereby we were forced to make use of one part, which was straight and entire. *Boyle.*
2. To fall to ruin.
The exchequer not only *cracks*, but oft exchequers, *cracks* when it one comes in, and much goes out. *Dryd.n.*
3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.
I will roar'd her, though the chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack.*
Shakspeare.
4. To boast: with *of.*
To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black,
And since her time are colliers counted bright,
And Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack:*
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light.
Shakespeare.
CRACK-BRAINED. *adj.* [*crack* and *brained.*] Crazy; without right reason.
We have sent you an answer to the ill-grounded sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows.
Arbuthnot and Pope.
CRACK-HEMP. *n. s.* [*crack* and *hemp.*] A wretch fated to the gallows; a crack-rope: *ferrifer.*
Come hither, *crack-hemp*
——I hope I may chuse, Sir.
—Come hither, you rogue:
What, have you forgot me?
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.
CRACK-ROPE. *n. s.* [*crack* and *rope.*] A fellow that deserves hanging.
CRA'CKER. *n. s.* [from *crack.*]
1. A noisy boasting fellow.
What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?
Shakespeare's King John.
2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.
The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almost like a *cracker.* *Boyle.*
And when, for furious haste to run,
They durst not stay to fire a gun,
Have done't with bombs, and at home
Made squibs and *crackers* overcome. *Hudibras.*

Then furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,
With squibs and *crackers* arm'd, of thunder
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*
To CRA'CKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent noises; to decrepitate.
All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice which *crackles* at a thaw. *Donne.*
I fear to try new love,
As boys to venture on the sunknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*
Caught her dishevell'd hair and rich attire,
Her crown and jewels *crackled* in the fire.
Dryden's Æneid.
Marrow is a spirituck in that slurry which occasions a *crackling* of the bones; in which case marrow performs its natural function of moistening them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
CRA'CKNEL. *n. s.* [from *crack.*] A hard brittle cake.
Albee my love he seek with daily suite,
His clownish gifts and curtesies I disdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit. *Spenser.*
Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he tells;
And with our offerings help to swell his sails.
Dryden's Juvenal.
CRADLE. *n. s.* [cnabel, Saxon.]
1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep.
She had indeed, Sir, a son for her *cradle*, ere she had a husband for her bed. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle.*
Shakespeare.
His birth, perhaps, some paltry village hides,
And sets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryden.*
A child knows his nurse and his *cradle*, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*
The *cradle* and the tomb, alas, so nigh!
To live is scarce distinguish'd from to die. *Prior.*
Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of reposing age;
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope.
2. It is used for infancy, or the first part of life.
He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their *cradles*, in arms and military exercises.
Spenser's Ireland.
The new duke's daughter, her cousin, loves her, being ever, from their *cradles*, bred together.
Shakespeare's As you like it.
They should scarcely depart from a form of worship, in which they had been educated from their *cradle.* *Clarendon.*
3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone, to keep off pressure.
4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship by the bulge, serving more securely and commodiously to help to launch her. *Harris.*
To CRA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the substantive.] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.
He that hath been *cradled* in majesty, will now leave the throne to play with beggars.
Chamberlayne's Apollonius.
The tears steal from her eyes, when in the street
With some betrothed virgin's herse we meet;
Or infant's funeral, from the cheated womb
Convey'd to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb. *Dryden.*
He shall be *cradled* in my ancient shield, to immortal through the universities. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
CRADLE-CLOTHES. *n. s.* [from *cradle* and *clothes.*] Bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

O could it be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchanged,
In *cradle-clothes*, our children, where they lay,
And call'd mine Percy, his Plantagenet;
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine.
CRAFT. *n. s.* [craeze, Sax. *craft*, in the Welsh.]
1. Manual art; trade.
I hear an objection, even from some well-meaning men, that these disciplines, *crafts* may be diverse ways ill applied in a land. *Walton's Architecture.*
2. Art; ability; dexterity.
A poem is the work of the poet; poesy is the skill or *craft* of making, the very fiction itself of the work. *Ben Jonson.*
3. Fraud; cunning; artifice.
Th' offence is holy that she hath committed;
And this deceit loses the name of *craft*,
Of disobedience, or unduteous title. *Shakespeare.*
This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft* in raising such a structure of power and majesty. *Addison.*
4. Small sailing vessels.
To CRAFT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks; to practise artifice. Now out of use.
You've made fair hands,
You and your crafts! You've *crafted* fair.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.
CRA'FTILY. *adv.* [from *crafty.*] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honesty.
But that which most impaired his credit, was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the Christians; and had, for that cause, *craftily* persuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war. *Knolles.*
May he not *craftily* infer
The rules of friendship too severe,
Which chain him to a hated trunk;
Which make him wretched to be just? *Prior.*
CRA'FTINESS. *n. s.* [from *crafty.*] Cunning; stratagem.
He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness.* *Job.*
CRA'FTSMAN. *n. s.* [*craft* and *man.*] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanick.
That her became, as polish'd ivory;
Which cunning *craftsman's* hand hath overlaid
With fair vermillion. *Spenser.*
What reverence he did throw away on slaves,
Wooing poor *craftsmen* with the craft of smiles.
Shakespeare.
What a resemblance this advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow *craftsmen!*
Decay of Piety.
CRA'FTSMASTER. *n. s.* [*craft* and *master.*] A man skilled in his trade.
He is not his *craftsmaster*, he doth not do it right. *Shakespeare.*
There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their *craftsmaster.* *Collier on Pride.*
CRA'FTY. *adj.* [from *craft.*] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; sly.
May, you may think my love was *crafty* love,
And call it cunning. *Shakespeare's King John.*
This oppression did, of force and necessity, make the Irish a crafty people; for such as are oppressed, and live in slavery, are ever put to their shifts. *Davies on Ireland.*
Before he came in sight, the *crafty* god
His wings dismay'd, but still retain'd his rod.
Dryden.
No body was ever so cunning as to conceal their being so; and every body is shy and distrustful of *crafty* men. *L'Estrange.*
CRAG. *n. s.*
1. *Crag* is, in British, a rough steep rock; and is used in the same sense in the northern counties at this day. *Gibson.*

The rugged protuberances of rocks.

And as mount Etna vomits sulphur out,
With cliffs of burning *crags*, and fire and smoke. *Fairfax.*

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the steepy *crags* do beat. *Wotton.*

A lion spied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock. *L'Estrange.*

The neck.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the *crag* so stiff and so state. *Spenser.*

The small end of a neck of mutton: a low word.

CRA'GGED. *adj.* [from *crag.*] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,
Cragged and steep, truth stands. *Crashaw.*

CRA'GGEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *cragged.*] Fulness of crags or prominent rocks.

The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible. *Brerewood.*

CRA'GGINESS. *n. s.* [from *craggy.*] The state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *crag.*] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That same wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a *craggy* cliff ypight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*

It was impossible to pass up the woody and *craggy* hills, without the loss of these commanders. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

The town and republick of St. Marino stands on the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

To CRAM. *v. a.* [cramman, Saxon.]

1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhyme,
As would be *cramm'd* up in a sheet of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margent and all. *Shak.*

Being thus *crammed* in the basket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called. *Shak. M. W. of Wind.*

Thou hast spoke as if thy eldest son should be a fool, whose skull Jove *cram* with brains. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Cram not in people by sending too fast company after company; but so as the number may live well in the plantation, and not by surcharge be in penury. *Bacon.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would *cram* a squire;
Or else some smiles from court you may desire. *King.*

I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from flesh the first three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digestion, is never nourished; so these endless readers may *cram* themselves in vain with intellectual food. *Watts on the Mind.*

But Annius, crafty seer,
Came *cramm'd* with capon from where Pollio dines. *Pope.*

3. To thrust in by force.

You *cram* these words into mine ears, against The stomach of my sense. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Hastier, quoth Hudibras, this sword
Shall down thy false throat *cram* that word. *Hudibras.*

Fate has *cramm'd* me all into one lease,
And that even now expiring. *Dryden's Clemenes.*

In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will *cram* his bills down our throats. *Swift.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety.

The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams.* *Pope.*

CRA'MBO. *n. s.* [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull
To celebrate some suburb trull,
His similies in order set,
And ev'ry *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

CRAMP. *n. s.* [*krampe*, Dutch; *crampe*, French.]

1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have *cramps*,
Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

In a retreat he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on, he has the *cramp*. *Shakespeare.*

The *cramp* cometh of contraction of sinews, which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryness. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Hares, said to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition; and he that observes what vertigoes, *cramps*, and convulsions follow thereon, in these animals, will be of our belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A restriction; confinement; obstruction; shackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of serving his friend. *L'Estrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermost of these there should be fastened a sharp grapple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. *Wilkins.*

CRAMP. *adj.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, ev'n then
A waterish humour swell'd, and ooz'd again. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder.

It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniencies that will ensue, if borrowing be *cramped.* *Bacon.*

There are few but find that some companies benumb and *cramp* them, so that in them they can neither speak nor do any thing that is handsome. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

He who serves has still restraints of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity. *South's Sermons.*

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the sense of prophecies. *Burnet's Theory.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their subjects into as narrow a space as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a science into a few general maxims. *Addison on Italy.*

Marius used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and raising the people, particularly for *cramping* the former in their power of judicature. *Swift.*

No more
Th' expansive atmosphere is *cramp'd* with cold,
But full of life, and vivifying soul. *Thomson's Spring.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

CRA'MPFISH. *n. s.* [from *cramp* and *fish.*] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRA'MPIRON. *n. s.* [from *cramp* and *iron.*] See CRAMP, sense 3.

CRA'NAGE. *n. s.* [*cranagium*, low Latin.] A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. *Cowell.*

CRANE. *n. s.* [cran, Sax. *kraen*, Dutch.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a *crane*, or a swallow, so did I chatter. *Isaiah.*

That small infantry warr'd on by *cranes.* *Milton.*

2. An instrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raised.

In case the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a *crane.* *Mortimer.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The busy merchant, the big warehouse built,
Rais'd the strong *crane.* *Thomson's Autumn.*

3. A siphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANE'S-BILL. *n. s.* [from *crane* and *bill.*]

1. An herb.

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRA'NIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] The skull.

In wounds made by contusion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not presently to crowd in dossils; for if that contused flesh be well digested, the bone will incarn with the wound without much difficulty. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CRANK. *n. s.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear some resemblance, and is part of the instrument called a *crane.*]

1. A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; so that on the last turning down a leather thong is slipt, to tread the treddle-wheel about. *Moxon.*

2. Any bending or winding passage.

I send it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart, to th' seat o' th' brain;
And through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The strongest nerves, and small inferiour veins,
From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek. *Milton.*

CRANK. *adj.* [from *onkranck*, Dutch. *Skinner.*]

1. Healthy; sprightly: sometimes corrupted to *cranky.* Not in use.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the crag so stiff and so state
As cockle on his dunghill crowing *crunke.* *Spenser.*

2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overset. [from *kranck*, Dutch. sick.]

To CRA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank*, as it signifies something bent.] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

See

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half moon, a monstrous cantle out.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's stream,
Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humid train aslope,
Crankling her banks. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS. *n. f.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.
2. Disposition to overset.

CRA'NNIED. *adj.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink.
Shakespeare.

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat tougher chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

CRA'NNY. *n. f.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.] A chink; a cleft; a fissure.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the sense; for as you may see great objects thro' small *crannies* or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemptible instances. *Bacon's Natural History.*

And therefore beat and laid about
To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras.*

In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*

Within the forking of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and *crannies*.
Burnet's Theory.

He skipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny*.
Arbuthnot's John Bull.

CRAPE. *n. f.* [*crepa*, low Latin.] A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made.

And proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage,
With sixty yards of *crape* shall sweep the stage.
Swift.

To thee I often call'd in vain,
Against that assassin in *crape*. *Swift.*

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn;
A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope.*

CRA'PULENCE. *n. f.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Lat.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRA'PULOUS. *adj.* [*crapulosus*, Latin.] Drunken; intemperate; sick with intemperance. *Dict.*

To CRASH. *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.] To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills.
Zeph. i. 10.

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash*.
Smith.

To CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruise.

My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montague, I pray you come and *crash* a cup of wine. *Shakespeare.*

Mr. *Warburton* has it, *crush a cup of wine.*

To crash, says *Hanmer*, is to be merry; a *crash* being a word still used in some counties for a merry bout. It is surely better to read *crack*. See CRACK.

CRASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

Senseless Ilium,
Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous *crash*,
Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Moralising sat I by the hazard-table: I looked upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did. *Pope.*

CRA'SIS. n. f. [κρᾶσις.] Temperature; constitution arising from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diversified by the individual *crasis*, that every man owns something wherein none is like him. *Glanville.*

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger; as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crasis* and constitution of the blood and spirits. *South.*

CRASS. *adj.* [*crassus*, Latin.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not comminuted; not subtle; not consisting of small parts.

Iron, in aquafortis, will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication; as also a *crass* and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aquafortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial matter, so as not to be discoverable by human industry; or, if discoverable, so diffused and scattered amongst the *crasser* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it. *Woodward's Natural History.*

CRA'SSITUDE. *n. f.* [*crassitudo*, Latin.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for, if they have a greater *crassitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they spend not. *Bacon.*

The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *crassitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The terrestrial matter carried by rivers into the sea, is sustained therein partly by the greater *crassitude* and gravity of the sea-water, and partly by its constant agitation. *Woodward.*

CRASTINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *cras*, Latin, to-morrow.] Delay. *Dict.*

CRATCH. *n. f.* [*crecha*, Fr. *crates*, Lat.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When, being expelled out of Paradise by reason of sin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was inclosed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathling-cloaths.
Hakewill on Providence.

CRAVA'T. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Lets delinquents have been scourg'd,
And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd;
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took a turn. *Hudibras.*

The restrictives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*.
Wiseman's Surgery.

To CRAVE. *v. a.* [cpapian, Saxon.]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole Litany, whereof we shall ever be able at any time to say, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands? *Hooker.*

As for my noble friends, I *crave* their pardons;
But for the mutable rank-scented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flatter.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

The poor people, not knowing where to hide themselves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women all amazed. *Knolles.*

I would *crave* leave here, under the word actions, to comprehend the forbearance too of any actions proposed. *Locke.*

Each ardent nymph the rising current *craves*,
Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves.
Prior.

2. To ask insatiably.

The subjects arm'd, the more their princes gave,
Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*.
Daniel.

Him dost thou mean, who, spite of all his store,
Is ever *craving*, and will still be poor?
Who cheats for halfpence, and who dost the state
To save a farthing in a ferry-boat? *Dryd. Persius.*

3. To long; to wish unreasonably.

Levity pushes us on from one vain desire to another, in a regular vicissitude and succession of *cravings* and satiety. *L'Estrange.*

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the sway of an impetuous lust; both hurrying him to satisfy the *cravings* of it by some wicked action. *South.*

4. To call for importunately.

Bestow
Your needful counsel to our businesses,
Which *crave* the instant use. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

The antecedent concomitants and effects of such a constitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities; sour eructations, and a *craving* appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing sought.

Once one may *crave for* love,
But more would prove
This heart too little, that too great. *Suckling.*

CRA'VEN. *n. f.* [derived by *Skinner* from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noise made by a conquered cock.

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.

What, is your crest a coxcomb?——
——A combless cock, so Kate will be my hen.
—No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*.
Shakespeare.

2. A coward; a recreant; a weak-hearted spiritless fellow.

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
——He is a *craven* and a villain else. *Shak. K. H. V.*

CRA'VEN. *adj.* Cowardly; base.

Upon his coward breast
A bloody cross, and on his *craven* crest
A bunch of hairs discolour'd diversly. *Spenser.*

Whether it be
Bestial oblivion, or some *craven* scruple,
Of thinking too precisely on th' event;
A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Yet if the innocent some mercy find,
From cowardice, not ruth, did that proceed;
His noble foes durst not his *craven* kind
Exasperate by such a bloody deed. *Fairfax.*

To CRA'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly.

'Gainst self-slaughter
There is a prohibition so divine,
That *cravens* my weak hand. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

CRA'VER. *n. f.* [from *crave*.] An insatiable asker. It is used in *Clarissa*.

To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* [*schrantzen*, Dutch; whence the vulgar say more properly *scraunch*.] To crush in the mouth. The word is used by *Swift*.

CRAW. *n. f.* [*kroe*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but, in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at least into a kind

stomach, which I have observed in many, especially piscivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRA'WFISH. *n. s.* [sometimes written *crayfish*, properly *crevice*; in French, *ecrevisse*.] A small cruſtaceous fiſh found in brooks; the ſmall lobſter of freſh water.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the crab, the *crawfiſh*, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoiſe. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crawfiſh* recommend. *Pope.*

The common *crawfiſh*, and the large ſea *crawfiſh*, both produce the ſtones called crabs eyes. *Hill.*

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a ſlow motion; to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm.

I ſaw them under a green mantling vine,
That *crawls* along the ſide of you ſmall hill.
Milton.

That *crawling* inſect, who from mud began;
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Dryden.

The ſtreams, but juſt contain'd within their bounds,
By ſlow degrees into their channels *crawl*;
And earth increaſes as the waters fall. *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it ſearches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

The vile worm, that yeſterday began
To *crawl*; thy fellow-creature, abject man. *Prior.*

2. To move weakly and ſlowly, or timorouſly.

'Tis our firſt intent
To ſhake all cares and buſineſs from our age,
While we unburthen'd *crawl* toward death. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

They like tall fellows creep out of the holes: and fearfully *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Knolles.*

For the fleets of Solomon and the king of Egypt, it is very apparent they went with great leiſure, and *crawled* cloſe by the ſhore-ſide. *Hayward.*

A look ſo pale no quartane ever gave;
Thy diſhonded legs ſeem *crawling* to a grave.
Dryden's Juvenal.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far leſs to look after a trouble ſome buſineſs. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and helpleſs!
A while he *crawls* upon the earth,
Then ſhrinks to earth again. *Pope.*

It will be very neceſſary for the thereabout gowrman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harveſt-time. *Swift.*

3. To advance ſlowly and ſlily.

Cranmer
Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

4. To move about hated and deſpiſed

Reflect upon that herd of abſurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the diſgrace of reaſon. *South.*

How will the condemned ſinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth, before that undefiled tribunal! *South.*

Behold a rev'rend ſire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameleſs race,
Crawl through the ſtreet, ſhov'd on, or rudely preſs'd
By his own ſons, that paſs him by unbleſs'd! *Pope.*

CRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH. *n. ſ.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobſter.

The cure of the muriatick and ammoniack ſaltneſs requires [illegible] as ſnails, tortoiſes, jellies, [illegible] *Floyer.*

CRA'YON. *n. ſ.* [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paſte to draw lines with.

Let no day paſs over you without drawing a line; that is to ſay, without working, without giving ſome ſtrokes of the pencil or the *crayon*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. A drawing or deſign done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French, to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to cruſh; to weaken.

In this conſideration, the anſwer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of popiſh parents, doth ſeem *crazed*. *Hooker.*

Relent, ſweet Hermia; and, Lyſander, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shakeſpeare.*

Till length of years,
And ſedentary numbneſs, *craze* my limbs. *Milton.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his hoſt,
And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milton.*

2. To powder.

The tin ore paſſeth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding ſtones, bruiſeth it to a fine ſand. *Carew's Survey.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,
No father his ſon dearer, true, to tell thee,
That grief hath *crazed* my wits. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Wickedneſs is a kind of voluntary *craze*, and a choſen diſtraction; and every ſinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits, only with this ſad difference, that he knows better what he does. *Tillotſon.*

CRA'ZEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crazed*.] Decrepitude; brokenneſs; diminution of intellect.

The return, as of men that have ſick bodies, ſo likewiſe of the people in the *crazedneſs* of their minds, poſſeſſed with diſlike and diſcontentment at things preſent, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker.*

CRA'ZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crazy*.]

1. State of being crazy; imbecility; weakneſs.

You hing other places, ſhe may be ſaid to hold them as one ſhould do a wolf by the ears; nor will I ſpeak now of the *craziness* of her title to many of them. *Howel's Vocal Forreſt.*

2. Weakneſs of intellect.

CRA'ZY. *adj.* [*ecraſé*, French.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,
We will beſtow you in ſome better place,
Fitter for ſickneſs and for *crazy* age
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

When people are *crazy*, and in diſtreſs, it is natural for them to groan. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Broken-witted; ſhattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whoſe large command
Rules all the ſea and half the land,
And over moiſt and *crazy* brains,
In high ſpring-tides, at midnight reigns. *Hudibras.*

3. Weak; feeble; ſhattered.

Phyſick can but mend our *crazy* ſtate,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*

Were it poſſible that the near approaches of eternity, whether by a mature age, a *crazy* conſtitution, or a violent ſickneſs, ſhould amaze ſo many, had they truly conſidered. *Wake.*

CREAGHT. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh word.]

In theſe faſt places, they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without huſbandry or tillage. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CREAGHT. *v. n.*

It was made penal to the Engliſh to permit the Iriſh to *creaght* or graze upon their lands, or preſent them to eccleſiaſtical benefices. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack*.]

1. To make a harſh protracted noiſe.

Let not the *creaking* of ſhoes, nor the ruſtling of ſilks, betray thy poor heart to women. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

No door there was th' unguarded houſe to keep,
On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his ſleep.
Dryden.

2. It is ſometimes uſed of animals.

The *creaking* locuſts with my voice conſpire,
They fried with heat, and I with fierce deſire.
Dryden.

CREAM. *n. ſ.* [*cremor*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,
That can entame my ſpirits to your worſhip.
Shakeſpeare.

I am as vigilant as a cat to ſteal *cream*.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

Cream is matured and made to ripen ſpeedily, by putting in cold water; which, as it melts, gathers down the whey. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

How the drudging goblin ſwe[illegible],
To earn his *cream*-bowl duly [illegible],
When in one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy flail hath thraſh'd the corn [illegible]
Let ſour [illegible]
With ſwilling bowls of ſtrong [illegible]

Milk, ſtanding ſome time, naturally ſeparates into an oily ſubſtance called *cream*, and into whey, or thin watery liquor, called ſkimmed milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is uſed for the beſt part of any thing: as, *the cream of a jeſt.*

To CREAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather cream.

[illegible] eaſier than, and ſuffer
Do [illegible] with [illegible] goods;
And [illegible]
With purpoſe to be dreſſed in an opinion
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit.
Shakſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To take off the cream.

2. To take the flower and quinteſſence of any thing: as uſed ſomewhere by *Swift.*

CREAM-FACED. *adj.* [*cream* and *faced*.] Pale; coward-looking.

The [illegible] fled?
Where got'ſt thou that goſe-look?
Shakſpeare's Macbeth.

CRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *cream*.] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

CRE'ANCE. n. ſ. [French.] Is, in falconry, a fine ſmall line, faſtened to a hawk's leaſh when ſhe is firſt lured.

CREASE. *n. ſ.* [from *creta*, Latin, chalk. *Skinner.*] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in buſineſs, becauſe they go out of the common road: I once deſired lord Bolingbroke to obſerve, that the clerks uſed an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a ſtrong hand; whereas a ſharp penknife would go out of the *creaſe*, and diſfigure the paper. *Swift.*

To CRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion.

To CREATE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cauſe to exiſt.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Genesis.*

We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight. *Shakespeare.*

His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errours and many enemies. *King Charles.*

They eclipse the clearest truths by difficulties of their own *creating*, or no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

None knew, till guilt *created* fear,
What darts or poison'd arrows were. *Roscommon.*

Must I new bliss to my own joy *create*,
Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate?
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To beget.

And the issue there *create*
Ever shall be fortunate. *Shakespeare.*

4. To invest with any new character.

Arise, my knights o' th' battle: I *create* you
Companions to our person, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your estates. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new state.

The best British undertaker had but a proportion of power to control three himself, with power to create many, and but a counterbalance. *Davies on Ireland.*

CREA'TION. *n. s.* [from *create*.]

1. The act of creating or conferring existence.

Consider the immensity of the Divine Love, exemplified in the continuance of the preservation, and every moment in the conservation of the *creation*. *Taylor.*

2. The act of investing with new qualities or character: as, the *creation* of peers.

3. The things created; the universe.

All angels sing the whole *creation* came,
And from its author's name the name did frame. *Denham.*

Such was the youth, who drew with every grace,
Reflected, Mede, thy master's face:
Great was he, lowly was expressed,
And his own worth as his *creation* blessed. *Dryden's Fables.*

Nor could the tender new *creation* bear
The excessive heats or coldness of the year. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* swarm'd with men. *Parnel.*

4. Any thing produced, or caused.

Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain?
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

CREA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *create*.]

1. Having the power to create.

But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmest beam. *Thomson's Spring.*

2. Exerting the act of creation.

To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the first instance, and of his *creative* power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

CREA'TOR. *n. s.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that bestows existence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great *creator*, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his six days work, a world. *Milton.*

When you lie down, close your eyes with a short prayer, commit yourself into the hands of your faithful *creator*; and when you have done, trust him with yourself, as you must do when you are dying. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

CRE'ATURE. *n. s.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]

1. A being not self-existent, but created by the supreme power.

Were these persons idolaters for the worship they did not give to the creator, or for the worship they did give to his *creatures*? *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any thing created.

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon's New Atl.*

Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in it, must be acknowledged in many respects to be. *Tillotson.*

3. An animal, not human.

The queen pretended satisfaction of her knowledge only in killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own self sake,
She wander'd had from one to other land. *Spenser.*

Most cursed of all *creatures* under sky,
Lo, Tantalus, I here tormented lie. *Spenser.*

Though he might burst his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would assist or pity him. *Roscommon.*

5. A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you home;
Is this a holiday? *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

He would into the news,
And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

I've heard that guilty *creatures* at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck to the soul, that presently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Nor think to right of thy ill nature,
But of this folly, this *creature*. *Prior.*

A good poet is never commended: he writes his works, but he is imagined happy as a king, *creature*, given up to the ease of fame. *Pope.*

6. A word of petty tenderness.

And then, Sir, would he gape and wring my hand,
Cry, Oh sweet *creature*, and then kiss me hard.
Shakespeare.

Ah, cruel *creature*, whom do'st thou delight?
The gods, who live in woods, have left the skies. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Some young *creatures* have learned their letters and syllables by having them pasted upon little tablets. *Watts.*

7. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

He sent to colonel Massee to send him men, which he, being a *creature* of Essex's, refused. *Clarendon.*

The duke's *creature* he desired to be esteemed. *Clarendon.*

Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise. *Dryd.*

The design was discovered by a person whom every body knows to be the *creature* of a certain great man. *Swift.*

CRE'ATURELY. *adj.* [from *creature*.] Having the qualities of a creature.

The several parts of relatives, or *creaturely* infinites, may have finite proportions to one another. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

CRE'BRITUDE. *n. s.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentness. *Dict.*

CRE'BROUS. *adj.* [from *creber*, Lat.] Frequent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE. *n. s.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, Norman Fr.]

1. Belief; credit.

Ne let him seem that *credence* this exceeds,
For he that made the same was known right well
To have done much more admirable deeds
It Merlin was. *Spenser.*

Love and wisdom,
Approv'd so to your majesty, may plead
For ample *credence*. *Shakespeare.*

They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl; but the friar, finding some *credence* in the people, took boldness in the pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furnished. *Hayward.*

CREDE'NDA. *n. s.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith: distinguished in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties.

These were the great articles and *credenda* of Christianity, that so much startled the world. *South.*

CRE'DENT. *adj.* [*credens*, Latin.]

1. Believing; easy of belief.

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too *credent* ear you list his songs.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

2. Having credit; not to be questioned. Less proper.

My author's my bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

CREDE'NTIAL. *n. s.* [from *credens*, Lat.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

A few persons of an obscure and despised country could not have filled the world with belief every, had they not shown undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Person, who sent them on such a message. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

CREDIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *credible*.] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief: probability.

The first of these opinions I shall show to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable. *Wilkins.*

Calculate the several degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by which the one evidence surpasseth the other. *Ayscough.*

CRE'DIBLE. *adj.* [*credibilis*, Lat.] Worthy of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

The great end of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are more *credible*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. *Hooker.*

None can demonstrate to me, that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet, upon the testimony of *credible* persons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *credible*.] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The *credibleness* of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practiser of physick. *Boyle.*

CRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *credible*.] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the loss of so few of the English as is scarce credible: being, as hath been rather confidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT. *n. s.* [*credit*, French.]

1. Belief of; faith given to another.

When the people heard these words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them. *1 Mace. x.*

I may give *credit* to reports. *Addison's Spectator.*

Some secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,
To maids alone and children are reveal'd:
What though no *credit* doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent shall still believe. *Pope.*

2. Honour; reputation.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. *Pope.*

3. Esteem; good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the *credit* of their sufficiency. *Bacon.*

His learning, though a poet said it,
Before a play, would lose no *credit*. *Swift.*

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave.
Pope's Horace.

4. Faith; testimony; that which procures belief.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. *Hooker.*

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received upon the *credit* of divine testimony. *Hooker.*

The author would have done well to have left so great a paradox only to the *credit* of a single assertion. *Locke.*

5. Trust reposed, with regard to property: correlative to *debt*.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time. *Locke.*

6. Promise given.

They have never thought of violating the publick *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned. *Addison.*

7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.

She employed his uttermost *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved son with a mother. *Sidney.*

They sent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the king, and desired him to use his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon.*

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men. *Clarendon.*

To CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do presage.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

To *credit* the unintelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to consider it. *Glanville.*

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age; and show
To future times, that even we
Some patterns did of virtue see. *Waller.*

It was not upon design to *credit* these papers, nor to compliment a society so much above flattery. *Glanville.*

At present you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. To trust; to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *adj.* [from *credit*.]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his interest one of the best places of the country. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not serve to promote our happiness, is but a more specious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DITABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *creditable*.] Reputation; estimation.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *credit*, fondness and repute of customary vices. *Decay of Piety.*

CRE'DITABLY. *adv.* [from *creditable*.] Reputably; without disgrace.

Many will chuse rather to neglect their duty safely and *creditably*, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. *South.*

CRE'DITOR. *n. s.* [*creditor*, Latin.]

1. He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor*.

There came divers of Antonio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot chuse but break. *Shakespeare.*

I am so used to consider myself as *creditor* and debtor, that I often state my accounts after the same manner, with regard to heaven and my own soul. *Addison's Spectator.*

No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wise or learned, to regard his word, his promise, or his oath. *Swift.*

2. One who credits, one who believes. Not used.

Many sought to feed
The easy *creditors* of novelties,
By voicing him alive. *Shakespeare.*

CREDU'LITY. *n. s.* [*credulité*, French: *credulitas*, Latin.] Easiness of belief; readiness of credit.

The poor Plangus, being subject to that only disadvantage of honest hearts, *credulity*, was persuaded by him. *Sidney.*

The prejudice of *credulity* may, in some measure, be cured, by learning to set a high value on truth. *Watts's Logick.*

CRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harm,
That he suspects none. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Who now enjoys thee *credulous* all gold,
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of flattery gales
Unmindful, hapless he,
T' whom thou untry'd seem'st fair. *Milton.*

CRE'DULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *credulous*.] Aptness to believe; credulity.

CREED. *n. s.* [from *credo*, the first word of the apostles creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is set down in the *creeds* of the church. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Will they, who decry *creeds* and creedmakers, say that one who writes a treatise of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts? *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there 's my *creed*.
Shakespeare.

To CREEK. *v. a.* [See *To* CREAK.] To make a harsh noise.

Shall I stay here,
Creeking my shoes on the plain masonry? *Shakesp.*

CREEK. *n. s.* [cnecca. Sax. *kreke*, Dut.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams, which with their winding banks do play,
Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run softly through the plain. *Davies.*

They on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and osiers whisp'ring play,
Their unexpected loss and plaints outbreath'd.
Milton.

2. A small port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to stop their passage in every port and *creek*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands the passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands. *Shakespeare.*

CRE'EKY. *adj.* [from *creek*.] Full of creeks; unequal; winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,
Pour'd forth a water, whose outgushing flood
Run bathing all the *creeky* shore a-flot,
Whereon the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood.
Spenser.

To CREEP. *v. n.* pret. *crept*. [cnypan, Sax. *krepan*, Germ.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground, without legs, as a worm.

Ye that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly *creep*!
Milt.
And every *creeping* thing that *creeps* the ground.
Milton.

If they cannot distinguish *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto. *Dryden.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

The grottos cool, with shady poplars crown'd,
And *creeping* vines on arbours wreath'd around.
Dryden.

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as insects.

4. To move slowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Why should a man
Sleep when he wakes, and *creep* into the jaundice
By being peevish? *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

He who *creeps* after plain, dull, common sense, is safe from committing absurdities, but can never reach the excellence of wit. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

5. To move secretly and clandestinely.

I'll *creep* up into the chimney.——

——There they always used to discharge their birding-pieces: *creep* into the kiln-hole.
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Whatever you are,
That in this desart inaccessible,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the *creeping* hours of time. *Shak.*

Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. 2 *Timothy*, iii. 6.

Thou makest darkness, and it is night, wherein all the beasts of the forest do *creep* forth.
Psalm civ. 20.

Now and then a work or two has *crept* in, to keep his first design in countenance. *Atterbury.*

6. To move timorously without soaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the sea-shore as far as Genoa. *Addison on Italy.*

7. To come unexpected; to steal forward unheard and unseen.

By those gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, nay he flies, into the favour of poor silly women. *Sidney.*

It seems, the marriage of his brother's wife
Has *crept* too near his conscience.——
——No, his conscience
Has *crept* too near another lady. *Shak. H. VIII.*

Necessity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to spread themselves, and *creep* out of Shinar, or Babylonia. *Raleigh's History.*

None pretends to know from how remote corners of those frozen mountains some of those fierce nations first *crept* out. *Temple.*

It is not to be expected that every one ſhould guard his underſtanding from being impoſed on by the ſophiſtry which *creeps* into moſt of the books of argument. *Locke.*

8. To behave with ſervility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,
To ſend their ſmiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep*
To holy altars. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

CRE'EPER. *n. ſ.* [from *creep*.]

1. A plant that ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body.

Plants that put forth their ſap haſtily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or *creepers*, as ivy, briony, and woodbine. *Bacon.*

2. An iron uſed to ſlide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREE'PHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*creep* and *hole*.]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to eſcape danger.

2. A ſubterfuge; an excuſe.

CREE'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even ſuch as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, *creepingly* entered into Philoclea's. *Sidney.*

CREI'PLE. *n. ſ.* [from *creep*.] A lame perſon; a cripple.

She to whom this world muſt itſelf refer
As ſuburbs or the manor of her,
She, she is dead, ſhe's dead when thou know'ſt this,
Thou know'ſt how lame a *creeple* this world is. *Donne.*

CREMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

CREMOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] A milky ſubſtance; a ſoft liquor reſembling cream.

The food is ſo mowed into the ſtomach, which, mingled with diſſolvent juices, it is reduced into a kind of *cremor*. *Ray.*

CRE'NATED. *adj.* [from *crena*, Latin.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched, quite round the edges; but not ſtraited down to any depth. *Woodward.*

CRE'PANE. *n. ſ.* [With farriers.] An ulcer ſeated in the midſt of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CRE'PITATE. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

CREPITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *crepitate*.] A ſmall crackling noiſe.

CRE'PT. *particip.* [from *creep*.]

There are certain men *crept* in unawares. *Jude.*

This fair vine, but that her arms ſurround
Her married elm, had *crept* along the ground. *Pope.*

CREPU'SCULE. *n. ſ.* [*crepuſculum*, Lat.] Twilight. *Dict.*

CREPU'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*crepuſculum*, Lat.] Glimmering; in a ſtate between light and darkneſs.

A cloſe apprehenſion of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and *crepuſculous* glance of the other. *Brown.*

The beginnings of philoſophy were in a *crepuſculous* obſcurity, and it is yet ſcarce paſt the dawn. *Glanville's Sceſſis.*

CRE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *creſco*, Latin.] Increaſing; growing; in a ſtate of increaſe.

I have ſeen him in Britain: he was then of a *creſcent* note. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

With theſe in troop
Came Aſtoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Aſtarte, queen of heaven, with *creſcent* horns. *Milt.*

CRE'SCENT. *n. ſ.* [*creſcens*, Lat.] The moon in her ſtate of increaſe; any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing.

My pow'r's a *creſcent*, and my auguring hope
Says it will come to th' full. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Or Bactrian ſophy, from the horns
Of Turkiſh *creſcent*, leaves all waſte beyond
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat. *Milton.*

Jove in duſky clouds involves the ſkies,
And the faint *creſcent* ſhoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryden.*

And two fair *creſcents* of tranſlucent horn
The brows of all their young increaſe adorn.
Pope's Odyſſey.

CRE'SCIVE. *adj.* [from *creſco*, Latin.] Increaſing; growing.

So the prince obſcur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildneſs, which no doubt
Grew, like the ſummer graſs, faſteſt by night,
Unſeen, yet *creſcive* in his faculty. *Shak. H. V.*

CRESS. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *creſco*, it being a quick grower; *naſturtium*, Lat.] An herb.

Its flower conſiſts of four leaves, placed in form of a croſs: the pointal ariſes from the centre of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundiſh ſmooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furniſhed with ſeeds, generally ſmooth. *Miller.*

His court, with nettles and with *creſſes* ſtor'd,
With ſoups unbought, and ſallads, bleſt his board.
Pope.

CRE'SSET. *n. ſ.* [*croiſſette*, Fr. becauſe beacons had croſſes anciently on their tops.] A great light ſet upon a beacon, light-houſe, or watch-tower. *Hanmer.*

They ſtill raiſe armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire-croſs.

At my nativity
The front of heav'n was full of fiery ſparks,
Of burning *creſſets*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

From the arched roof,
Pendent by ſubtle magick, many a row
Of ſtarry lamps, and blazing *creſſets*, fed
With naphtha and aſphaltus, yielded light
As from a ſky. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

CREST. *n. ſ.* [*criſta*, Latin.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet.

His valour, ſhewn upon our *creſts* to-day,
Hath taught us how to cheriſh ſuch high deeds,
Even in the boſom of our adverſaries. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

2. The comb of a cock: whence *Milton* calls him *creſted*.

Others on ground
Walk'd firm; the *creſted* cock, whoſe clarion ſounds
The ſilent hours. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what eſteem *creſts* were, in the time of king Edward the Third's reign, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he himſelf had formerly born, for a *creſt* to William Montacute, earl of Saliſbury. *Camden's Remains.*

The horn;
It was a *creſt* ere thou waſt born:
Thy father's father wore it. *Shak. As you like it.*

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as ſome which the poets aſſign to ſerpents.

Their *creſts* divide,
And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride.
Dryden's Virgil.

5. Pride; ſpirit; fire; courage; loftineſs of mien.

When horſes ſhould endure the bloody ſpur,
They fall their *creſts*. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRE'STED. *adj.* [from *creſt*; *criſtatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or creſt.

The bold Aſcalonites
Then grov'ling ſoil'd their *creſted* helmets in the duſt. *Milton.*

At this, for new replies he did not ſtay;
But lac'd his *creſted* helm, and ſtrode away. *Dryd.*

2. Wearing a comb.

The *creſted* bird ſhall by experience know,
Jove made not him his maſter-piece below. *Dryd.*

CREST-FALLEN. *adj.* [*creſt* and *fall*.] Dejected; ſunk; diſpirited; cowed; heartleſs; ſpiritleſs.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as *creſt-fallen* as a dried pear. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were ſtill complaining, and *creſt-fallen*. *Howell.*

CRE'STLESS. *adj.* [from *creſt*.] Not dignified with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third ſon to the third Edward king of England.
Spring *creſtleſs* yeomen from ſo deep a root. *Shak.*

CRETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

What gives the light, ſeems hard to ſay; whether it be the *cretaceous* ſalt, the nitrous ſalt, or ſome igneous particles. *Grew.*

2. Abounding with chalk.

Nor from the ſable ground expect ſucceſs,
Nor from *cretaceous*, ſtubborn and jejune. *Philips.*

CRETA'TED. *adj.* [*cretatus*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

CRE'VICE. *n. ſ.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Latin, to burſt.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two ſons heads.
Shakeſpeare.

I thought it no breach of good-manners to peep at a *crevice*, and look in at people ſo well employed. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To CRE'VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To crack; to flaw.

So laid, they are more apt in ſwagging down to pierce with their points, than in the recent poſture, and ſo to *crevice* the wall. *Wotton's Architecture.*

CREW. *n. ſ.* [probably from *cnub*, Sax.]

1. A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe: as *gallant crew*, for troops.

Chevy-chaſe.

There a noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies ſtood on every ſide,
Which with their preſence fair the place much beautified. *Spenſer.*

2. The company of a ſhip.

The anchors dropp'd, his *crew* the veſſels moor.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

One of the baniſh'd *crew*,
I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raiſe
New troubles. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He, with a *crew*, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize,
Marching from Eden tow'rds the weſt, ſhall find
The plain. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The laſt was he, whoſe thunder flew
The Titan race, a rebel *crew*. *Addiſon.*

CREW. [the *preterite* of *crow*.]

The cock *crew*. *Bible.*

CRE'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twiſted, and wound on a knot or ball.

Take ſilk or *crewel*, gold or ſilver threads, and make theſe faſt at the bent of the hook.
Walton's Angler.

CRIB. *n. ſ.* [cribbe, Sax. *crib*, German.]

1. The rack or manger of a ſtable.

2. To caw, or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himself is hoarse,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakespeare.*

The hoarse raven, on the blasted bough,
By *croaking* from the left, presag'd the coming blow. *Dryden.*

At the same time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the ravens, looks exceeding solemn and venerable. *Addison.*

3. It may be used in contempt for any disagreeable or offensive murmur.

Their understandings are but little instructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to still the *croaking* of their own bellies. *Locke.*

CROAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The swallow skims the river's watry face;
The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race. *Dryden.*

Was that a raven's *croak*, or my son's voice?
No matter which, I'll to the grave and hide me. *Lee*

CRO'CEOUS. *adj.* [*croceus*, Latin.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron. *Dict.*

CROCITA'TION. *n. f.* [*crocitatio*, Latin.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Dict.*

CROCK. *n. f.* [*kruick*, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.

CRO'CKERY. *n. f.* Earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE. *n. f.* [from κρόκη, saffron, and δείλαν, fearing.] An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. It runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. *Crocodiles* lay their eggs, resembling goose-eggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, near the water-side, covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may hatch them. *Calmet.*

Gloster's show
Beguiles him; as the mournful *crocodile*
With sorrow snares relenting passengers. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cæsar will weep, the *crocodile* will weep. *Dryd.*

Enticing *crocodiles*, whose tears are death;
Syrens, that murder with enchanting breath. *Granville.*

Crocodile is also a little animal, otherwise called *stinx*, very much like the lizard, or small *crocodile*. It lives by land and water; has four short small legs, a very sharp muzzle, and a short small tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little scales of the colour of silver, interlaced with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always remains little. *Trevoux.*

CRO'CODILINE. *adj.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] Like a crocodile. *Dict.*

CRO'CUS. *n. f.* A flower.

Pale-handed Spring unbosoms every grace,
Throws out the snow-drop and the *crocus* first. *Thomson.*

CROFT. *n. f.* [croft, Saxon.] A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

This have I learn'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

CROISA'DE. } *n. f.* [*croisade*, French, from
CROISA'DO. } *croix*, a cross.] A holy war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross.

See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisade*; and, as with an holy trumpet, did stir up the voyage for the Holy Land. *Bacon.*

CRO'ISES. *n. f.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.
2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the cross.

CRONE. *n. f.* [cnone, Sax. according to *Verstegan*; *kronie*, Dutch, according to *Skinner*.]

1. An old ewe.

Fresh herrings plenty Michel brings,
With fatted *crones*, and such old things. *Tusser.*

2. In contempt, an old woman.

Take up the bastard,
Take 't up, I say; give 't to thy *crone*.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

The *crone* being in bed with him on the wedding night, and finding his aversion, endeavours to win his affection by reason. *Dryden.*

CRO'NET. *n. f.* The hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

CRO'NY. *n. f.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing.

So when the Scots, your constant *cronies*,
Th' espousers of your cause and monies. *Hudibras.*

To oblige your *crony* Swift,
Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift.*

Strange, an astrologer should die
Without one wonder in the sky!
Not one of all his *crony* stars
To pay their duty at his hearse! *Swift.*

CROOK. *n. f.* [*croc*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent instrument.
2. A sheephook.

I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore
In that right hand which held the *crook* before.
Crowley.

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks,
And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,
He nourish'd endless woe. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent; a meander.

There fall those saphire-colour'd brooks,
Which, conduit-like, with curious *crooks*,
Sweet islands make in that sweet land. *Sidney.*

To CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this disease proceeds from a redundant acidity, because vinegar will soften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends; which must needs be often eccentrick to the ends of his master or state. *Bacon.*

To CROOK. *v. n.* To be bent; to have a curvature.

Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked more than a finger long, *crooking* upwards. *Camden.*

CRO'OKBACK. *n. f.* [*crook* and *back*.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous shoulders.

Aye, *crookback*, here I stand to answer thee,
Or any he the proudest of thy sort. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

CRO'OKBACKED. *adj.* Having bent shoulders.

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,
As negroe for a swan; a *crookback'd* lass
Be call'd Europa. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himself, concerned to know; as, whether our king Richard III. was *crookbacked* or no. *Locke*

CROO'KED. *adj.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent; not straight; curved.

A ball or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body; and sounds are propagated as readily through *crooked* pipes, as through straight ones. *Newt. Opticks.*

Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous.

A man shall never want *crooked* paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever he has the footsteps of others to follow. *Locke.*

Among the *crooked* lanes, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

They have corrupted themselves: they are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut.* xxxii. 5.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul, indigested lump!
As *crooked* in thy manners as thy shape.
Shakespeare's Hen. VI.

We were not born *crooked*; we learned these windings and turnings of the serpent. *South.*

CROO'KEDLY. *adv.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Not in a straight line.
2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

CROO'KEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Deviation from straightness, curvity; the state of being inflected; inflection.

He that knoweth what is straight, does even thereby discern what is *crooked*, because the absence or straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*. *Locke.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their false gods, they would make a severe search if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any unsightliness or deformity, in their sacrifice.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

CROP. *n. f.* [cnop, Saxon.] The craw of a bird; the first stomach into which its meat descends.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but, in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or craw. *Ray.*

But fluttering there, they nestle near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own,
By fluid high *crops* and cosy gizzards known. *Dr.*

CRO'PFULL. *adj.* [*crop* and *full*.] Satiated; with a full belly.

He, fifteen'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength;
And, *crop-full*, out of door he flings
Ere the first cock his matin rings. *Milton.*

CRO'PSICK. *adj.* [*crop* and *sick*.] Sick with repletion; sick with excess and debauchery.

Strange odds! where *crop-sick* drunkards must engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage.
Tate's Juvenal.

CROP. *n. f.* [cnoppa, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.
2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harvest hope I have,
Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care.
Spenser's Pastorals.

Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crop*,
Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fountain which from Hellicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds,
Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thistles grow.
Roscommon.

Nothing

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than mowing of it too soon. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. Any thing cut off.

Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reserv'd for thee.
Dryden's Fables.

To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.

Crop'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat, one half is cut away.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

He, upon whose side
The fewest roses are *crop'd* from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion.
Shakspeare's Henry VI.

All the budding honours on thy crest
I'll *crop*, to make a garland for my head.
Shakspeare's Henry IV.

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain. *Ezek. xvii.* 22.

There are some sorts of trees, which we combat from the beasts of gotes, for when the goat bites and *crops* them, especially in the morning, the new burgeon, that cometh forth, and hangeth upon them, is *Bacon's Natural History.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The craggy cliffs, or *crop* the flowery thyme!
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To gather before it falls.

O rare dispare!
Sweet as the birds, but much more sweet than *crop'd*
Ben.
And like the apple on earth's loftiest top,
Which long our youth, the trees, untouch'd *Davison.*

Pardon delayes
The gardener's hopes, and *crops* the growing boys.
Crash.

To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harvest.

Beyond wish!
Our goods great Cæsar for his use to-be[illegible];
He *crops*, and he [illegible] all the *crop*. *Ben. Jon. & Chap.*

CROPPER. *n. s.* [from *crop*.] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

The [illegible] and wild [illegible], and tame [illegible] *Wilson's Arithm.*

CROSIER. *n. s.* [*crosier*, Fr. from *crosse*, a cross.] The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has a cross upon it.

When prelates are great, there is no danger from them, as in the times of Anselme and Thomas Becket, who, with their *crosiers*, did almost try it with the king's sword. *Bacon.*

Grievances there were, I must confess, and some incongruities in my civil government, which some say the *crosier*, some say the distaff, was too busy.
Howell's Englan's Tears.

Her front erect with majesty she bore,
The *crosier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Dryden.*

CROSLET. *n. s.* [*crosslet*, French.]

1. A small cross.

Then Una 'gan to ask, if aught he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion true,
That in his armour bare a *crosslet* red, *Spenser.*

Here and there mash'd amongst *croslets* lay,
To which soft lovers adoration pay. *Gay's Fan.*

2. It seems to be printed in the following passage, by mistake, for *corselet*.

The *croslet* I owe, and some the cuishes mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold.
Dryden's Æneid.

CROSS. *n. s.* [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital. *crux*, Latin.]

1. One straight body laid at right angles over another; the instrument by which the Saviour of the world suffered death.

They make a little *cross* of a quill, longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crossways of that piece of the quill without pith.
Bacon's Natural History.

You are first to consider seriously the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himself for you as a sacrifice upon the *cross*.
Taylor's Guide to the Penitent.

2. The ensign of the Christian religion.

Her holy faith and Christian *cross* oppos'd
Against the Saxon gods. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places.

She doth stray about
By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays. *Shak.*

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience.

Wishing unto me many *crosses* and mischances in my love, whatsoever I should love. *Sidney.*

Then let us teach our trial patience,
Because it is a customary *cross*. *Shakespeare.*

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*, but no ill can happen to a good man. *Ben Jonson's Discov.*

A great estate hath great *crosses*, and a mean fortune hath but small ones.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

6. Money, so called because marked with a cross.

He was said to make soldiers spring up out of the very earth to follow him, though he had not a *cross* to pay them [illegible]. *Howell's Local Parall.*

Whereto we cannot much lament our loss,
Who ne'er carried back not brought one *cross*.
Dryden.

7. *Cross and Pile*, a play with money; as which it is put to chance whether the side, which bears a cross, shall lie upward, or the other.

What can [illegible] but *cross* nor *pile*;
How much was not worth the while. *Hudibras.*

Then thumbly converse to be perfect boys play; *cross* I win, and *pile*, you lose; or, what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swift.*

8. Church lands in Ireland.

The absolute palatines were their own judges, as the king's writ did not run in those counties, but only in the church lands lying within the limits which were called the *cross*; wherein the king made the sheriff to do each of those counties [illegible] there was one sheriff of the liberty, and another of the *cross*. *Sir J. Davies.*

CROSS. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Transverse; falling athwart something else.

Whatsoever penumbra should be made in the circle by the *cross* refraction of the second prism, that portion would be conspicuous in the right line which touch those circles. *Newton.*

The sun, in that space of time, by his annual course in the ecliptick, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptick, or *cross* to the motion of the equator. *Holder on Time.*

The lines must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of *cross* ones.
Bentley.

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face,
To stand against the deep dread-bolted thunder,
In the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick *cross* lightning? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Adverse; opposite: often with *to*.

We are both lovers captives; but with fate so *cross*,
One must be happy by the other's loss. *Dryden.*

Cross to our interests, curst by envie and sin;
Oppress'd without, and undermin'd within,
It thrives through pain. *Dryden.*

It runs *cross* to the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind; a difficulty which a modest and good man is scarce able to encounter. *Atterb.*

4. Perverse; untractable.

When, through the *cross* circumstances of man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of pleasure would certainly expose him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it.
South.

5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself because he had received a *cross* answer from his mistress? *Taylor.*

All *cross* and distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, must be shunned.
Tillotson.

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothesis together; sees how one part coheres with, and depends upon, another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie *cross* and uncouth and to make the whole unintelligible. *South.*

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented, but also a thankful, acquiescence in any condition, and under the *crossest* and severest passages of Providence. *South.*

I cannot, without some regret, behold the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design; for, by my middle of disputes, I am engaged in one. *Clarendon.*

8. Interchanged.

Evarchus made a *cross* marriage also with Dorilaus's sister, and shortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

Cross marriages, between the king's son and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's son and the king's daughter.
Bacon's Henry VII.

CROSS. *prep.*

1. Athwart; so as to intersect any thing transversely.

The enemy had, in the woods before them, cut down great trees *cross* the ways, so that their horse could not possibly pass that way. *Knolles.*

Betwixt the midst and there, the gods allotted
Two habitable fears of human kind;
And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.
Dryden's Virgil.

Cross his back, as in triumphant scorn,
The hope and pillar of the house was born.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Over; from side to side.

A fox was taking a walk one night *cross* a village.
L'Estrange.

To CROSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another.

This [illegible] the stubborn'st, for the cause,
To [illegible] the angels to the laws;
That what by breaking them 't had gain'd,
By their support might be maintain'd. *Hudibras.*

The lexia, or cross-bill, whose bill is thick and strong, with the tips *crossing* one another, with great strength breaks open fir-cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; as if the crossing of the bill was designed for this service.
Derham's Physico-Theology.

I shall most carefully observe, not to cross over or deface the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and *crosses* and confounds her former track. *Watts.*

2. To sign with the cross.

Friars
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And exercise the beds, and *cross* the walls. *Dryden.*

3. To cancel: as, *to* cross *an article.*

4. To pass over.

He conquered this proud Turk as far as the Hellespont, which he *crossed*, and made a visit to the Greek emperor at Constantinople.

We found the ice, for which only like
We fought the dark abodes, and *cross'd* the frozen lake.

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart; not in opposition; not in the same line.

But he them spying, 'gan to turn aside,
For fear, as seem'd, or for some feined loss;
More greedy they of news, fast towards him do cross. *Spenser.*

6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder; to counteract.

Still do I cross this wretch, whatso he taketh in hand. *Hooker.*

The king no longer could endure
Thus to be cross'd in what he did intend. *Daniel.*

He was so great an enemy to Digby and Colepeper, who were only present in debates of the war with the officers, that he crossed all they proposed. *Clarendon.*

Buried in private, and so suddenly!
It crosses my design, which was t' allow
The rites of funeral fitting his degree. *Dryden.*

Swell'd with our late successes on the foe,
Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to cross,
We urge an unseen fate. *Dryden.*

The firm patriot there,
Though still by faction, vice, and fortune cross,
Shall find the generous labour was not lost.
Addison's Cato.

7. Not to concur; to be inconsistent with.

Then their wills clash with their understandings, and their appetites cross their duty. *Locke.*

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.

No governour is suffered to go on with any one course, but upon the least information he is either stopped and crossed, or other courses appointed him from hence. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It may make my case dangerous, to cross him in the smallest. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a syllable which any ways crosseth us. *Hooker.*

It is certain, howsoever it cross the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air.
Bacon's Natural History.

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,
To cross me from the golden time I look for.
Shakespeare.

To Cross, *v. n.*

1. To lie athwart another thing.

2. To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always cross with reason.
Sidney.

Cross-bar-shot. *n. s.* A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To Cross-examine. *v. a.* [*cross* and *examine.*] To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

If we may but cross-examine and interrogate their actions against their words, these will soon confess the invalidity of their solemnest confessions.
Decay of Piety.

The judges shall, as they think fit, interrogate or cross-examine the witnesses. *Spectator.*

Cross-staff. *n. s.* [from *cross* and *staff.*] An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harris.*

Cross-bite. *n. s.* [*cross* and *bite.*] A deception; a cheat.

The fox, that trusted to his address and many without so much as dreaming of a cross-bite [illegible] an animal, fell himself into the pit [illegible] digged for another. *L'Estrange.*

To Cross-bite. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To [illegible] by deception.

[illegible] must be spent against cross-biting a [illegible] and frighting him out of his [illegible] *Collier.*

That many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear;
As nature still had thought fit,
For some by-ends, to cross-bite wit. *Prior.*

Cross-bow. *n. s.* [*cross* and *bow.*] A missive weapon, formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

Gentlemen suffer their beasts to run wild in their woods and waste ground, where they are hunted and killed with cross-bows and pieces, in the manner of deer. *Carew of Cornwall.*

The master of the cross-bows, lord Rambures.
Shakespeare.

Testimony is like the shot of a long bow, which owes its efficacy to the force of the shooter; argument is like the shot of the cross-bow, equally forcible whether discharged by a giant or a dwarf.
Boyle.

Cross-bower. *n. s.* [from *cross-bow.*] A shooter with a cross-bow.

The French assisted themselves by land with the crossbowers of Genoa against the English.
Raleigh's Essays.

Cross-grained. *adj.* [*cross* and *grain.*]

1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular.

If the stuff proves crossgrained in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs crossgrained.
Moxon.

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

We find in sullen writs,
And cross grain'd works of modern wits,
The wonder of the ignorant. *Hudibras.*

The spirit of contradiction, in a cross-grained woman, is incurable. *L'Estrange.*

She was none of your cross-grained, termagant, scolding jades, that one had as good be hanged as live in the house with. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

But wisdom, peevish and cross grain'd,
Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd. *Prior.*

Crossly. *adv.* [from *cross.*]

1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly and crossly to the reason of things, as can be imagined. *Tillotson.*

3. Unfortunately.

Crossness. *n. s.* [from *cross.*]

1. Transverseness; intersection.

2. Perverseness; peevishness.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness or aptness to oppose; but the deeper sort, to envy, or mere mischief. *Bacon.*

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of crossness or humour. *King Charles.*

Who would have imagined that the stiff crossness of a poor captive should ever have had the power to make Haman's feat so uneasy to him? *L'Estr.*

They help us to forget the crossness of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep.
Collier of the Entertainment of Books.

Cross-row. *n. s.* [*cross* and *row.*] Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the crossrow plucks the letter G;
And says a wizard told him, that by G
His issue disinherited should be. *Shak. Richard III.*

Cross-wind. *n. s.* [*cross* and *wind.*] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The least unhappy persons do, in so fickle and so tempestuous a sea as this world, meet with many more either crosswinds or stormy gusts than prosperous gales. *Boyle.*

Cross-way. *n. s.* [*cross* and *way.*] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

Damn'd spirits all,
That in crossways and floods have burial,
Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shakespeare.*

Cross-wort. *n. s.* [from *cross* and *wort.*] It hath soft leaves, like the ladies bedstraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, disposed in form of a cross. *Miller.*

Crotch. *n. s.* [*croc*, French.] A hook or fork.

There is a tradition of a dilemma that Moreton used to raise the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his crotch.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Save elme, ash, and crab tree for cart and for plough,
Save crop for a stile of the crotch and the bough.
Tusser.

Crotchet. *n. s.* [*crochet*, French.]

1. [In musick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver. *Chambers.*

As a good harper, stricken far in years,
Into whose cunning hands the gout doth fall,
All his old crotchets in his brain he bears,
But on his harp plays ill, or not at all. *Davies.*

2. A support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. [from *croch*, a fork.]

A stately temple shoots within the skies,
The crotchets of their cut in columns rise. *Dryd.*

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]

4. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy.

All the devices and crotchets of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twitch or enlarge the ivy. *Howel.*

The horse smelt him out, and presently a crotchet came in his head how he might countermine him.
L'Estrange.

To Crouch. *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, Fr.]

1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground: as, the lion crouches to his master.

2. To fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine house, shall come and crouch to him for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread. 1 *Sam.* ii. 36.

At his heel,
Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

They fawn and crouch to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are present, and, when they are absent, steal their jests.
Dryden.

Too well the vigour of that arm they know;
They lick the dust, and crouch beneath their fatal foe. *Dryden.*

Your shameful story shall record of me,
The men all crouch'd, and left a woman free.
Dryden.

Croup. *n. s.* [*croupe*, French.]

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horse.

Croupades. *n. s.* [from *croup.*] Higher leaps than those of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without yerking.
Farrier's Dict.

Crow. *n. s.* [cnape, Saxon; *corvus*, Lat.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shak. King Lear.*

To crows he like impartial grace affords,
And choughs and daws, and such republick birds.
Dryden.

2. To

2. *To pluck a* CROW, is to be induſtrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you diſpute, we muſt even *pluck a crow* about it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Reſolve, before we go,
That you and I muſt *pull a crow*. *Hudibras.*

3. A piece of iron, with a beak, uſed as a lever to force open doors; as the *Latins* called a hook *corvus*.

The *crow* is uſed as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, and then they thruſt the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying ſome ſtuff behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the ſhank backwards, and ſo raiſe the timber. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it ſtraight
Unto my cell. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Againſt the gate employ your *crows* of iron.
Southern.

4. [From *To crow*.] The voice of a cock, or the noiſe which he makes in his gaiety.

CRO'WFOOT. *n. ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot*; in Latin, *ranunculus*.] A flower.

CRO'WFOOT. *n. ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot*.] A caltrop, or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; ſo that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is uſed in war for incommoding the cavalry. *Military Dict.*

To CROW. *v. n.* preterit. *I crew*, or *crowed*; *I have crowed*. [cnapan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noiſe which a cock makes in gaiety or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crew* loud.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.

Diogenes called an ill phyſician, cock. Why? ſaith he. Diogenes anſwered, Becauſe when you *crow*, men uſe to riſe. *Bacon.*

That the lion trembles at the *crowing* of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous. *Hakewill.*

Within this homeſtead liv'd, without a peer
For *crowing* loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So high her cock. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To boaſt; to bully; to vapour; to bluſter; to ſwagger.

Selby is *crowing*, and, though always defeated by his wife, ſtill *crowing* on. *Grandiſon.*

CROWD. *n. ſ.* [cnuð, Saxon.]

1. A multitude confuſedly preſſed together.

2. A promiſcuous medley, without order or diſtinction.

He could then compare the confuſion of a multitude to that tumult he had obſerved in the Icarian ſea, daſhing and breaking among its *crowd* of iſlands. *Pope.*

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the *crowd* to ſee a ſhrine,
But fed us by the way with food divine.
Dryden's Fables.

4. [From *crwth*, Welſh.] A fiddle.

Hark how the minſtrels 'gin to ſhrill aloud
Their merry muſick that reſounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *croud*,
That wall agree withouten breach or jar.
Spenſer's Epith.

His fiddle is your proper purchaſe,
Won in the ſervice of the churches;
And by your doom muſt be allow'd
To be, or be no more, a *crowd*. *Hudibras.*

To CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confuſed multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crowding* its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itſelf. *Watts.*

2. To preſs cloſe together.

The time miſorder'd, doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us and cruſh us to this monſtrous form,
To hold our ſafety up. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

It ſeems probable that the ſea doth ſtill grow narrower from age to age, and ſinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all thoſe ſubterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them. *Burnet's Theory.*

As the mind itſelf is thought to take up no ſpace, [illegible] actions ſeem to require no time; but many of them ſeem to be *crowded* into an inſtant. *Locke.*

Then let us fill
This little interval, this pauſe of life,
With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it.
Addiſon's Cato.

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How ſhort is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a ſmile?
Granville.

4. *To* CROWD *Sail.* [a ſea phraſe.] To ſpread wide the ſails upon the yards.

To CROWD. *v. n.*

1. To ſwarm; to be numerous and confuſed.

They follow their undaunted king;
Crowd through their gates; and, in the fields of light,
The ſhocking ſquadrons meet in mortal fight.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To thruſt among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not ſome cunning ſin
Amidſt ſo many virtues *crowded* in.
Cowley's Davideis.

CRO'WDER. *n. ſ.* [from *crowd*.] A fiddler.

Chevy-chaſe ſung by a blind *crowder*. *Sidney.*

CRO'WKEEPER. *n. ſ.* [*crow* and *keep*.] A ſcarecrow.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper*.
Shakeſpeare.

CROWN. *n. ſ.* [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Dut. *corona*, Lat.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy *crown*?——
——My *crown* is in my heart, not on my head:
My *crown* is call'd content;
A *crown* it is that ſeldom kings enjoy.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a bleſſed *crown*.
Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.

I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuſe him pope, and carry him to Rome,
And ſet the triple *crown* upon his head.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

Is it not as great a preſumption in us to become God's ſons; and to inherit kingdoms, and to hope for *crowns*, and thrones, and ſceptres, as it is to ſit down with him as his gueſts? *Kettlewell.*

2. A garland.

Receive a *crown* for thy well ordering of the feaſt. *Eccluſ.*

3. Reward; honorary diſtinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, but we an incorruptible. 1 *Cor.* ix. 25.

Let merit *crowns*, and juſtice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryd. Epiſt.*

4. Regal power; royalty.

The ſucceſſion of a *crown* in ſeveral countries places it on different heads. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head, in a contemptuous ſenſe.

If he awake,
From toe to *crown* he'll fill our ſkins with pinches,
Make us ſtrange ſtuff. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the *crown* to ſend for the ſongſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Behold! if fortune or a miſtreſs frowns,
Some plunge in buſineſs, others ſhave their *crowns*.
Pope.

6. The top of any thing, as of a mountain.

Upon the *crown* o' th' cliff, what thing was that
Which parted from you? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the ſteepy *crown*
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down.
Dryden's Æneid.

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the *crown* of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muſcle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

8. A piece of money, anciently ſtamped with a crown; five ſhillings.

Truſt not to your ſervants, who may miſinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few *crowns*.
Bacon.

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is ſo brown,
May ſatisfy his appetite, and owe no man a *crown*.
Suckling.

An ounce of ſilver, whether in pence, groats, or *crown*-pieces, ſhivers or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of ſilver. *Locke.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the *crown* of old men.
Eccluſ. xxv. 6.

Therefore, my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and *crown*, ſtand faſt in the Lord. *Philip.* iv. 1.

10. Completion; accompliſhment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. *n. ſ.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inveſt with the crown or regal ornament.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William lord Haſtings had pronounc'd your part;
I mean your voice for *crowning* of the king.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

Her who faireſt does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, the prieſts, the proud Marrabians led,
And peaceful olives *crown'd* his hoary head.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illuſtrious.

Thou haſt made him a little lower than the angels, and haſt *crowned* him with glory and honour. *Pſalm* viii. 5.

She ſhall be, to the happineſs of England,
An aged princeſs; many days ſhall ſee her,
And yet no day without a deed to *crown* it.
Shakeſpeare.

4. To reward; to recompenſe.

Urge your ſucceſs; deſerve a laſting name;
She'll *crown* a grateful and a conſtant flame.
Roſcommon.

5. To complete; to perfect.

The laſting and *crowning* privilege, or rather property, of friendſhip, is conſtancy. *South.*

6. To terminate; to finiſh.

All theſe a milk-white honeycomb ſurround,
Which in the midſt the country banquet *crown'd*.
Dryden.

CRO'WNGLASS. *n. ſ.* The fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.

CRO'WNPOST. *n. ſ.* A poſt, which, in ſome buildings, ſtands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CRO'WNSCAB. *n. ſ.* A ſtinking filthy ſcab, that breeds round about the corners of a horſe's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful ſore. *Farrier's Dict.*

Cro-

Crown-thistle. *n. f.* [*corona imperialis.*] A flower.

Cro'wnwheel. *n. f.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

Cro'wnworks. *n. f.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field, to gain ſome hill or riſing ground. *Harris.*

Cro'wnet. *n. f.* [from *crown.*]

1. The ſame with *coronet.*
2. In the following paſſage it ſeems to ſignify chief end; laſt purpoſe: probably from *finis coronat opus.*

Oh, this falſe ſoul of Egypt! this gay charm!
Whoſe eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
Whoſe boſom was my *crownet*, my chief end;
Like a right gipſy hath, at faſt and looſe,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loſs.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

Cro'wtoe. *n. f.* [*crow* and *toe.*] A plant.

Bring the rathe primroſe that forſaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jeſſamine. *Milton.*

Cro'ystone. *n. f.* Cryſtallized cauk. In this the cryſtals are ſmall.
Woodward's Foſſils.

Cru'cial. *adj.* [*crux, crucis*, Lat.] Tranſverſe; interſecting one another.

Whoever has ſeen the practice of the *crucial* inciſion, muſt be ſenſible of the falſe reaſoning uſed in its favour. *Sharp.*

To **Cru'ciate.** *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

Cru'cible. *n. f.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin.] A chymiſt's melting pot, made of earth; ſo called, becauſe they were formerly marked with a croſs.

Take a quantity of good ſilver, and put it in a *crucible* or melting cruſe, and ſet them on the fire, well covered round about with coals.
Peacham on Drawing.

Cruci'ferous. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the croſs. *D.C.*

Cru'cifier. *n. f.* [from *crucify.*] He that inflicts the puniſhment of crucifixion.

Viſible judgments were executed on Chriſt's *crucifiers.* *Hammond.*

Cru'cifix. *n. f.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A repreſentation in picture or ſtatuary of our Lord's paſſion.

There ſtands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much eſteemed. The figure of our Saviour repreſents him in his laſt agonies of death.
Addiſon on Italy.

Crucifi'xion. *n. f.* [from *crucifixus*, Latin.] The puniſhment of nailing to a croſs.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

Cru'ciform. *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a croſs.

To **Cru'cify.** *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs ſet upright.

They *crucify* to themſelves the Son of God afreſh, and put him to an open ſhame. *Heb.* vi. 6.
But to the croſs he nails thy enemies,
The law that is againſt thee, and the ſins
Of all mankind, with him there *crucify'd.* *Milton.*

Cruci'gerous. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the croſs.

Crud. *n. f.* [commonly written *curd.* See **Curd.**] A concretion of any liquid into

CRUDE. *adj.* [*crudus*, Latin.]

1. Raw; not ſubdued by fire.
2. Not changed by any proceſs or preparation.

Common *crude* ſalt, barely diſſolved in common *aqua fortis*, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle.*

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itſelf; for no fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

3. Harſh; unripe.

A juice ſo *crude* as cannot be ripened to the degree of nouriſhment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Unconcocted; not well digeſted in the ſtomach.

While the body to be converted and altered is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert or alter it whereby it holdeth faſt the firſt form or conſiſtence, it is *crude* and inconcoct; and the proceſs is to be called crudity and inconcoction.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

5. Not brought to perfection; unfiniſhed; immature.

In a moment up they turn'd
Wide the celeſtial ſoil; and ſaw beneath
Th' originals of nature, in their *crude*
Conception. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

6. Having indigeſted notions.

Deep verſ'd in books, and ſhallow in himſelf,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milton.*

7. Indigeſted; not fully concocted in the intellect.

Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dole
Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd
To their *crude* hopes, and I as amply prom'ſ'd.
Ben Jonſon.

What peradventure may ſeem full to me, may appear very *crude* and maimed to a ſtranger.
Digby on the Soul.

Abſurd expreſſions, *crude* abortive things
All the head legions of exploded fools. *Roſcommon.*

Cru'dely. *adv.* [from *crude.*] Unripely, without due preparation.

Th' advice was true, but fear had ſeiz'd the moſt,
And all good counſel is on cowards loſt:
The queſtion *crudely* put, to ſhun delay,
'Twas carried by the major part to ſtay. *Dryden.*

Cru'deness. *n. f.* [from *crude.*] Unripeneſs; indigeſtion.

Cru'dity. *n. f.* [from *crude.*]

1. Indigeſtion; inconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigeſtion and *crudities*, and conſequently putrefcence of humours. *Bacon.*

A diet of vitiated aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Unripeneſs; want of maturity.

To **Cru'dle.** *v. a.* [a word of uncertain etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal.

Their *curdled* blood
Congeal with fear, my hair with horrour ſtood.
Dryden's Æneid.

The Gelons uſe it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their *crudled* milk with horſe's blood.
Dryden's Virgil.

Cru'dy. *adj.* [from *crud.*]

1. Concreted; coagulated.

His cruel wounds, with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They binden up to wiely as they may. *Spenſer.*

2. [from *crude.*] Raw; chill.

Sheets ſick aſcends into the brain; dries me there all the fooliſh, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRUEL. *adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*, Latin.]

1. Pleaſed with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; void of pity; wanting compaſſion; ſavage; barbarous; unrelenting.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern time,
Thou ſhouldſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key;
All *cruel's* elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

If thou art that *cruel* god, whoſe eyes
Delight in blood, and human ſacrifice.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

2. [Of things.] Bloody; miſchievous; deſtructive; cauſing pain.

Conſider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate me with *cruel* hatred. *Pſalm* xxv. 19.

We beheld one of the *cruelleſt* fights between two knights, that ever hath adorned the moſt martial ſtory. *Sidney.*

Cru'elly. *adv.* [from *cruel.*]

1. In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarouſly.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not only baſely fails, but alſo *cruelly* pierces, the hand that reſts upon it. *South.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

2. Painfully; miſchievouſly.

The Scottiſh arrows being ſharp and ſlender, enter into a man or horſe moſt *cruelly*, notwithſtanding they are ſhot forth weakly.
Sperlin on the Laws.

Brimſtone and wild-fire, though they burn *cruelly*, and are hard to quench, yet make no ſuch fiery wind as *gun powder.* *Bacon.*

Cru'elness. *n. f.* [from *cruel.*] Inhumanity; cruelty.

But the more cruel and more ſavage wild,
Than either lion or the lion's ſ,
Shame's not to be with guiltleſs blood defil'd,
She taketh glory to her *cruelneſs.* *Spenſer.*

Cru'elty. *n. f.* [*cruauté*, French.]

1. Inhumanity; ſavageneſs; barbarity; delight in the pain or miſery of others.

The *cruelty* and envy of the people,
Permitted by our daſtard nobles,
Have ſuffer'd me like the vulgar flower to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Act of intentional affliction.

There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of empire, the *cruelties* of conſcience, and the calamities of ſubdued nations. *Temple.*

Cru'entate. *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.] Smeared with blood.

Atomical aporrhœas paſs from the *cruentate* cuſhion or weapon to the wound. *Glanvill's Sadduc.*

Cru'et. *n. f.* [*kruecke*, Dut.] A vial for vinegar or oil, with a ſtopple.

Within thy reach I ſet the vinegar;
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bar ſupplied. *Swift.*

Cru'ise. *n. f.* [from the noun.] A ſmall cup.

I have but a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a *cruſe.* 1 *Kings.*

The nymph prepare a *cruſe* of curious mould,
A *cruſe* of fragrance, form'd of Lemnian gold.
Pope's Odyſſey.

CRUISE. *n. f.* [*croiſe*, Fr. from the original *croiſers*, who bore the croſs, and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in ſearch of plunder.

To **Cruise.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the ſea in ſearch of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the ſea without any certain courſe.

Cru'iser. *n. f.* [from *cruiſe.*] One that roves upon the ſea in ſearch of plunder.

Amongſt the *cruiſers* it was complained, that their ſurgeons were too active in amputating fractured members. *Wiſeman.*

CRUM. } *n. f.* [cpuma, Saxon; *kruyme*,
CRUMB. } Dutch; *krummel*, German.]

1. The ſoft part of bread; not the cruſt.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut; and let it be boiled in milk till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*

2. A small particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*
Attract his slender feet. *Thomson's Winter.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To break into small pieces; to comminute.

Flesh is but the glass which holds the dust
That measures all our time, which also shall
Be *crumbled* into dust. *Herbert.*

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton.*

By frequent parcelling and subdividing of inheritances, in process of time they became so divided and *crumbled*, that there were few persons of able estates. *Hale's Law of England.*

At the same time we were *crumbled* into various factions and parties, all aiming at by-interests, without any sincere regard for the public good. *Addison.*

The [illegible] have three hundred pound a year to the mother church: which they can [illegible] as their will and pleasure will dispose of them. *Swift.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.

There is not a summer in my [illegible],
That all my bowels *crumble* up to dust.
Shakespeare's King John.

Now, the proud insulter pleasant makes,
Who [illegible] with [illegible] or who [illegible] with tears,
The *crumbling* clod. *Dyer's Grongar Hill.*
And thou, fond dame! [illegible] found it vain to trust
The faithless colours, and the *crumbling* sand. *Pope.*
If [illegible] flow in brisk [illegible] it will often *crumble*, and pass in the form of [illegible]. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
What house, when its materials *crumble*,
Must not inevitably tumble? *Swift.*
[illegible] true little land that remains, provision is made by [illegible] act against popery, that it will only [illegible]. *Swift.*

CRU'MENAL. *n. s.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purse.

The [illegible] that wanted lucre in the hall,
I know that thither he hies [illegible]. *Spenser's Pasq.*

CRU'MMY. *adj.* [from *crum.*] Soft.

CRUMP. *adj.* [crump, Saxon; *krom*, Dutch; *krumm*, German.] Crooked in the back.

When the workmen took measure of him, he was *crump* shouldered, and the right side higher than the left. *L'Estrange.*

To CRU'MPLE. *v. a.* [from *crump*; or corrupted from *rumple*, *rompelen*, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles; to crush together in complications.

Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Addison.*

CRU'MPLING. *n. s.* A small degenerate apple.

To CRU'NK. } *v. n.* To cry like a
To CRU'NKLE. } crane. *Dict.*

CRU'PPER. *n. s.* [from *croupe*, Fr. the buttocks of the horse.] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

Clitophon had received such a blow, that he had lost the reins of his horse, with his head well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horse. *Sidney.*

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
——Oh—sixpence that I had a Wednesday last,
To pay the saddler for my mistress' *crupper*. *Shak.*

Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd
His utmost force, and each forgot to ward:
The head of this was to the saddle bent,
The other backward to the *crupper* lent. *Dryden.*

CRU'RAL. *adj.* [from *crus*, *cruris*, Lat.] Belonging to the leg.

The sharpness of the teeth, and the strength of the *crural* muscles, in lions and tygers, are the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals. *Arbuthnot.*

CRUSA'DE. } *n. s.* See CROISADE.
CRUSA'DO. }

1. An expedition against the infidels.
2. A coin stamped with a cross.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *cruzadoes*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

CRUSE. See CRUISE.

CRU'SET. *n. s.* A goldsmith's melting-pot. *Phillips.*

To CRUSH. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, French.]

1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze; to force by compression.

The [illegible] thrust [illegible] unto the wall, and *crushed* Balsam's foot against the wall. *Numbers*, xxii. 25.

Cold causes, rheums and defluxions from the head, and some astringent plasters *crude* out purulent matter. *Bacon.*

He [illegible] treasure out of his subjects purses, by forfeitures upon penal laws. *Bacon.*

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine. *Milton.*

I fought and fell like one but death deceiv'd me:
I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To *crush* my soul out. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. To press with violence.

You speak him far——
——I don't extend him, Sir: within himself
Crush him together, rather than unfold
His measure fully. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

When loud winds from different quarters rush,
Vast clouds encount'ring one another *crush*. *Waller.*

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,
That they may *crush* down, with a heavy fall,
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries! *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance.

They use them to plague their enemies, or to oppress and *crush* some of their own too stubborn freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in't it had; for
I thought to *crush* him in an equal force,
True sword to sword. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, *crush* his strength,
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms. *Milt.*

What can that man fear, who takes care to provide a Being that is so able to *crush* all his adversaries? a Being that can divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune to his advantage? *Addison's Guardian.*

To CRUSH. *v. n.* To be condensed; to come in a close body.

CRUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A collision; the act of rushing together.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the *crush* of worlds.
Addison's Cato.

CRUST. *n. s.* [*crusta*, Latin.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross. *Addison on Medals.*

2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually dissolved, they would at least have formed one continued *crust*; as we see the scorium of metals always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison on Italy.*

The viscous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The case of a pie, made of meal, and baked.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold: when he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side, learning how to season it, or put it in *crust*. *Addison's Spectator.*

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies,
And, petrified with age, securely lies. *Dryd. Juv.*

5. A waste piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is sped;
You 'll wish me choak'd with every *crust* of bread.
Dryden.

Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *crusts*. *L'Estr.*

To CRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case.

Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And *crusted* it with base plebeian clay? *Dryden.*

Nor is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole surface of it may be *crusted* over, as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks close in upon them. *Addison on Italy.*

And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood
Crusted with bark, and hard'ning into wood.
Addison.

In some, who have run up to men without education, we may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their minds are *crusted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your master hath many musty, or very foul and *crusted* bottles, let those be the first you trusk at the alehouse. *Swift.*

To CRUST. *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust; to gain a hard covering.

I contented myself with a plaster upon the place that was burnt, which *crusted* and healed in very few days. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *crusta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted shell. Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster testaceous.

It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found at land.
Woodward's Natural History.

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *crustaceous.*] The quality of having jointed shells.

CRU'STILY. *adv.* [from *crusty.*] Peevishly; snappishly; harshly.

CRU'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *crusty.*]

1. The quality of a crust.
2. Peevishness; moroseness.

CRU'STY. *adj.* [from *crust.*]

1. Covered with a crust.

The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts within, and its *crusty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation.
Derham's Physico-Theology.

2. Sturdy; morose; snappish: a low word.

CRUTCH. *n. s.* [*crocetta*, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *crucke*, German.]

1. A support used by cripples.

Ah, thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*!
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must give this hand. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk.
Dryden's Georgicks.

This fair defect, this helpless aid call'd wife,
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*

Rhyme is a *crutch* that lets the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the [illegible]

The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch* forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe.
Pope's Messiah.

2. It is used for old age.
Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shak.*

To Crutch. *v. a.* [from *crutch.*] To support on crutches as a cripple.
I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse.
Dryden.

To CRY. *v. n.* [*crier*, French.]
1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.
Methought I heard a voice *cry*, Sleep no more!
Macbeth doth murther sleep! the innocent sleep.
Shakespeare.
While his falling tears the stream supplied,
Thus mourning to his mother goddess *cried.*
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To call importunately.
I *cried*, by reason of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me. *Jonas*, ii. 2.

3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually.
They be idle; therefore they *cry*, saying, Let us go. *Exodus*, v. 8.

4. To proclaim; to make publick.
Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem.
Jeremiah, ii. 2.

5. To exclaim.
Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men,
For then my guiltless blood must *cry* against them.
Shakespeare.
What's the matter,
That in the several places of the city
You *cry* against the noble senate? *Shak. Coriolanus.*
If dressing, mistressing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will *cry*
Against thee. *Herbert.*
Lysimachus having obtained the favour of seeing his ships and machines, surprised at the contrivance, *cried* out, that they were built with more than human art. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To utter lamentations.
We came *crying* hither:
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the air,
We wawle and *cry*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart; but ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit. *Isaiah*, lxv. 14.
When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as other men. *Tillotson.*

7. To squall, as an infant.
Should some god tell me, that I should be born,
And *cry* again, his offer I should scorn. *Denham.*
Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky. *Waller.*
He struggles first for breath, and *cries* for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid.
Dryden's Fables.
The child certainly knows, that the worm-seed or mustard-seed it refuses, is not the apple or sugar it *cries* for. *Locke.*

8. To weep; to shed tears.
Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*. *Donne.*

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.
He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which *cry*. *Psalm* cxlvii. 9.
The beasts of the field *cry* also unto thee.
Joel, i. 20.

10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.
He *cried* upon it at the meerest loss;
Trust me, I take him for the better dog. *Shakesp.*

To Cry. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.
She seeks the lights, but misses where she lies him:
Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him. *Crashaw.*

To Cry down. *v. a.*
1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.
Bavius *cries down* an admirable treatise of philosophy, and says there's atheism in it. *Watts.*
Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillot.*

2. To prohibit.
By all means *cry down* that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money.
Bacon to Villiers.

3. To overbear.
I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipswich fellow's insolence. *Shakesp. H. VIII.*

To Cry out. *v. n.*
1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.
They make the oppressed to cry; they *cry out* by reason of the arm of the mighty. *Job.*
With that Susanna cried with a loud voice, and the two elders *cried out* against her. *Sus.* xxiv.

2. To complain loudly.
We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration.
Atterbury.

3. To blame; to censure: with *of*, *against*, *upon*.
Are these things then necessities?
Then let us meet them like necessities;
And that same word even now *cries out on* us. *Shak.*
Giddy censure
Will then *cry out of* Marcius: oh, if he
Had borne the business. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Behold, I *cry out of* wrong, but I am not heard.
Job, xix. 7.
Cry out upon the stars for doing
Ill offices, to cross their wooing. *Hudibras.*
Epiphanius *cries out upon* it, as rank idolatry, and destructive to their souls who did it.
Stilling fleet.
Tumult, sedition, and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypothesis *cry out against.*
Locke.
I find every sect, as far as reason will help them, make use of it gladly; and where it fails them, they *cry out*, it is matter of faith, and above reason. *Locke.*

4. To declare loud.

5. To be in labour.
What! is she *crying out?*——
——So said her woman; and that her suff'rance made
Each pang a death. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

To Cry up. *v. a.*
1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.
Instead of *crying up* all things which are brought from beyond sea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom. *Bacon to Villiers.*
The philosopher deservedly suspected himself of vanity, when *cried up* by the multitude.
Glanville's Scepsis.
The astrologer, if his predictions come to pass, is *cried up* to the stars from whence he pretends to draw them. *South.*
They slight the strongest arguments that can be brought for religion, and *cry up* very weak ones against it. *Tillotson.*
He may, out of interest, as well as conviction, *cry up* that for sacred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor secure. *Locke.*
Poets, like monarchs on an eastern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can *cry up*, and there as boldly blame,
And, as they please, give infamy or fame. *Walsh.*
Those who are fond of continuing the war, *cry up* our constant success at a most prodigious rate.
Swift.

2. To raise the price by proclamation.
All the effect that I conceive was made by *crying up* the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species, instead of others current here.
Temple.

Cry. *n. s.* [*cri*, French.]
1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.
And all the first born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land. *Exodus.*

2. Weeping; mourning.

3. Clamour; outcry.
Amazement seizes all; the general *cry*
Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die.
Dryden's Virgil.
These narrow and selfish views have so great an influence in this *cry*, that there are several of my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the rising of bank-stock. *Addison.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.
In popish countries some impostor cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errours; and so the *cry* goes round, without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*

5. Proclamation.

6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be sold in the street: as, *the cries of London.*

7. Acclamation; popular favour.
The *cry* went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again. *Shakesp.*

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.
Sounds also, besides the distinct *cries* of birds and beasts, are modified by diversity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune. *Locke.*

9. Importunate call.
Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up *cry* nor prayer for them. *Jer.* vii. 13.

10. Yelping of dogs.
He scorns the dog, resolves to try
The combat next, but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He strait returns his wonted care. *Waller.*

11. Yell; inarticulate noise.
There shall be the noise of a *cry* from the fishgate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

12. A pack of dogs.
About her middle round,
A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Milton.*
You common *cry* of curs, whose breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens; whose loves I prize
As the dead carcases of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Cry'al. *n. s.* The heron. *Ainsworth.*

Cry'er. See **Crier.**

Cry'er. *n. s.* A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. *Ainsworth.*

Cry'ptical. } *adj.* [κρύπτω.] Hidden;
Cry'ptick. } secret; occult; private; unknown; not divulged.
The students of nature, conscious of her more *cryptick* ways of working, resolve many strange effects into the near efficiency of second causes.
Glanville's Apol.
Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

Cry'ptically. *adv.* [from *cryptical.*] Occultly; secretly: perhaps, in the following example, the author might have written *critically.*
We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those vapors that are a-kin to it. *Boyle.*

Crypto'graphy. *n. s.* [κρύπτω and γράφω.]
1. The art of writing secret characters.
2. Secret characters; cyphers.

Crypto-

CRYPTOLOGY. *n. f.* [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Enigmatical language.

CRY'STAL. *n. f.* [κρύσταλλος.]

1. *Cryſtals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies, of regularly angular figures, compoſed of ſimple, not filamentous plates, not flexile or elaſtick, giving fire with ſteel, not fermenting with acid menſtrua, and calcining in a ſtrong fire. There are many various ſpecies of it produced in different parts of the globe. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Iſland cryſtal is a genuine ſpar, of an extremely fine, clear, and fine texture, ſeldom either blemiſhed with flaws or ſpots, or ſtained with any other colour. A remarkable property of this body, which has much employed the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; ſo that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one. *Hill.*

Water, as it ſeems, turneth into *cryſtal*; as is ſeen in divers caves, where the *cryſtal* hangeth in [illegible]. *Bacon.*

If *cryſtal* be done, it is not immediately converted to the conſiſtence of ice, but either by a mi[illegible] *Brown.*

Cryſtal contains known and diſtinct bodies by the [illegible] and of its extraction, [illegible] which are ever [illegible] *Woodward.*

2. *Cryſtal* is alſo uſed for a factitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called alſo *cryſtal glaſs*, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs; though it come far ſhort of the whiteneſs and vivacity of the natural *cryſtal*. *Chambers.*

3. *Cryſtals* [in chymiſtry] expreſs ſalts or other matters ſhot or congealed in manner of *cryſtal*. *Chambers.*

If the menſtruum be overcharged, when it ſhoots into the mould will ſhoot not certain *cryſtal*. *Bacon.*

CRY'STAL. *adj.*

1. Conſiſting of cryſtal.

Then, ſuppoſe, thou king of Gods,
Thy *cryſtal* window ope, look out. *Shakſp. Cymb.*

2. Bright; clear; tranſparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on moſſy beds,
Bathe in *cryſtal* ſtreams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

CRY'STALLINE. *adj.* [*cryſtallinus*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of cryſtal.

Mount eagle to my palace *cryſtalline*. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

We provided ourſelves with ſome ſmall receivers, blown of *cryſtalline* glaſs. *Locke.*

2. Bright: clear; pellucid; tranſparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; beſides the pleaſure of the eye, while water is *cryſtalline*. It is effected by caſting in and placing reboles at the head of the current, that the water may ſtrain through them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He on the wings of cherub rode ſublime
On the *cryſtalline* ſky, in ſaphir thron'd
Illuſtrious far and wide. *Milton.*

CRY'STALLINE *Humour*. *n. f.* The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, oppoſite to the papilla, nearer the fore part than the back part of the globe. It is the leaſt of the humours, but much more ſolid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both ſides, reſembles two unequal ſegments of ſpheres, of which the moſt convex is on its back-ſide, which makes a ſmall cavity in the glaſſy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat, called aranea.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and eſpecially the *cryſtalline humour*, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both ſides. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *cryſtallize*.]

1. Congelation into cryſtals.

Such a combination of ſaline particles as reſembles the form of a cryſtal, variouſly modified, according to the nature and texture of the ſalts. The method is by diſſolving any ſaline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film appear at the top, and then let it ſtand to ſhoot; and this it does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in ſalt, by reaſon of its ſolidity: wherein, when the menſtruum or fluid, in which ſuch particles flow, is fixed enough or evaporated, ſo that the ſaline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into cryſtals. And this is peculiar to thoſe, that, let them be ever ſo much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet when they are formed into cryſtals, they each of them reaſſume their proper ſhapes; ſo that one might as eaſily diveſt them of their ſolidity, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the cryſtals, we may underſtand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form thoſe cryſtals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the cryſtals. *Woodward.*

2. The maſs formed by congelation or concretion.

All animal metallick and mineral *cryſtallizations* were effected in the water, which muſt bound the particles, whereof each conſiſts, out from amongſt the maſs of the fluid. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *cryſtal*.] To cauſe to congeal or concrete in cryſtals.

If you diſſolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or ſpirit of nitre, you may, by *cryſtallizing* the ſolution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or ſhoot into cryſtals.

Recent urine will *cryſtallize* by inſpiſſation, and afford a ſalt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CUB. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beaſt; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outdare the ſternneſt eye that look,
Pluck the young ſucking *cubs* from the ſhe-bear. *Shakſpeare.*

This night, wherein the *cub*-drawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the belly-pinched *wolf*,
Keep their fur dry. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

In the eagle's deſtroying one fox's *cub*, theſe poems executed with oppreſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fiſh.

Two mighty whales, which ſwelling ſeas had toſſ,
One as a mountain vaſt, and with her came
A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou diſſembling *cub!* what wilt thou be,
When time hath ſow'd a grizzle on thy caſe?
Or will not elſe thy craft ſo quickly grow,
That thine own trip ſhall be thine overthrow? *Shakſpeare.*

O moſt comical ſight! a country ſquire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's ſhop laſt night; but, ſuch two unlicked *cubs!* *Congreve.*

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: uſed of beaſts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattreſs laid,
On a brown gorge with louſy ſwabbers fed;
Dead wine, that ſtinks of the Borrachi, ſup
From a foul jack, or greaſy maple cup. *Dryden's Perſius.*

CUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*cubatio*, Latin.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

CU'BATORY. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Dict.*

CU'BATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the ſolid content of any propoſed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. ſ.* [from κύβος, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces or ſides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

2. [In arithmetick.] See CUBICK *Number*.

All the maſter planets move about the ſun at ſeveral diſtances, as their common center, and with different velocities. This common law being obſerved in all of them, that the ſquares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the *cubes* of their diſtances. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

CUBE *Root*. } *n. ſ.* The origin of a
CU'BICK *Root*. } cubick number; or that number, by whoſe multiplication into itſelf, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight. *Chambers.*

CU'BEB. *n. ſ.* A ſmall dried fruit reſembling pepper, but ſomewhat longer, of a greyiſh brown colour on the ſurface. It has an aromatick ſmell, and is acrid to the taſte. *Cubebs* are brought from Java. *Hill.*

Aromatick, as *cubebs*, cinnamon, and nutmeg, are commonly put into crude poor wines, to give them more lively ſpirits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CU'BICAL. } *adj.* [from *cube*.]
CU'BICK. }

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A cloſe veſſel, containing ten *cubical* feet of air, will not ſuffer a wax candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be ſuffocated. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

It is above a hundred to one, againſt any particular throw, that you do not caſt any given face with two ſix dice; becauſe there are thirty ſeveral combinations of the ſix faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itſelf, produceth the ſquare number of ſixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the *cubick* number of ſixty-four. If we ſhould ſuppoſe a matter actually infinite, there muſt be infinite roots, and ſquare and *cubick* numbers, yea, of neceſſity, the root is but the fourth part of the ſquare, and the ſixteenth part of the *cubick* number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, ſhadiſh and *cubical* numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

CU'BICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cubical*.] The ſtate or quality of being cubical.

CUBI'CULARY. *adj.* [*cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the poſture of lying down.

Cuſtom, by degrees, changed their *cubicullary* beds into diſcumbency, and introduced a faſhion to go from the baths unto theſe. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CU'BIFORM. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form*.] Of the ſhape of a cube.

CU'BIT. *n. ſ.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A meaſure in uſe among the ancients; which was originally the diſtance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This meaſure is the fourth part of a well-proportioned man's ſtature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris meaſure; and others at eighteen. *Calmet.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard, and a quarter of the ſtature, and makes a *cubit*, the firſt meaſure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and meaſured by *cubits*. *Holder on Time.*

Meaſur'd by *cubits*, length, and breadth, and height. *Milton.*

The Jews uſed two ſorts of *cubits*; the ſacred, and the profane or common one. *Arbuthnot on Meaſures.*

When on the goddeſs firſt I caſt my ſight,
Scarce ſeem'd her ſtature of a *cubit* height. *Pope.*

CU'BITAL. *adj.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being ſo high, that unto men below they appeared in a *cubital* ſtature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CU'CKINGSTOOL *n. ſ.* An engine invented for the puniſhment of ſcolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Cowell.*

Thoſe mounted on a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-ſtool*,
March proudly to the river's ſide. *Hudibras.*

CU'CKOLD. *n. ſ.* [*cocu*, Fr. from *cuckoo*.] One that is married to an adultereſs; one whoſe wife is falſe to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her huſband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I ſhould venture purgatory for't. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now;
And many a man there is, ev'n at this preſent,
Now while I ſpeak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks ſhe has been ſluic'd in 's abſence. *Shakeſpeare.*

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed
Of lands to her, the *cuckold* may ſucceed. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Ever ſince the reign of king Charles II. the aldermen is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the ſcenes. *Swift.*

To CU'CKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canſt *cuckold* him, thou do'ſt thyſelf a pleaſure, and me a ſcorn. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. To wrong a huſband by unchaſtity.

Buy ſtuff not thy wife abroad to roam,
But in thine ſtreets with amazonian pace;
For that is to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CU'CKOLDLY. *adj.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; ſneaking.

Mean *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not: yet I ſhould ſhame him to call him poor; they ſay the jealous wittolly knave hath maſſes of money. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

CU'CKOLDMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*cuckold* and *make*.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I ſpeak any thing that may ſtir a head to hit, either young or old, he or ſhe, cuckold, or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to ſee a chine again. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*

One Hernando, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to ſteal her away. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

CU'CKOLDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *cuckold*.]

1. The act of adultery.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conſpiring *cuckoldom* againſt me. *Dryd. Spaniſh Fr.*

2. The ſtate of a cuckold.

It is a true ſaying, that the laſt man of the pariſh that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himſelf. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

CU'CKOO. *n. ſ.* [*cuculus*, Lat. *cuccew*, Welſh; *cacu*, French; *cokkock*, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the ſpring, and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place: from which practice, it was uſual to alarm a huſband, at the approach of an adulterer, by calling *cuckoo*; which, by miſtake, was in time applied to the huſband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in moſt tongues ſeems to have been formed.

Finding Mopſa, like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*

The merry *cuckoo*, meſſenger of ſpring,
His trumpet ſhrill hath thrice already ſounded. *Spenſer.*

The plain ſong *cuckoo* gray,
Whoſe note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not anſwer, nay. *Shakeſpeare.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night,
Take heed ere ſummer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright. *Shakeſpeare.*

I deduce,
From the firſt note the hollow *cuckoo* ſings,
The ſymphony of ſpring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame, the paſſion of the grove. *Thomſon.*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a raſcal art thou, then, to praiſe him ſo for running! ——A-horſeback, ye *cuckoo*;——but a-foot, he will not budge a foot. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

CU'CKOO-BUD. } *n. ſ.* [*cardaminus*, Lat.] The
CU'CKOO-FLOWER. } name of a flower.

When daizies pied, and violets blue,
And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds. *Shak. King Lear.*

CU'CKOO-SPITTLE. *n. ſ.* [*cuckoo* and *ſpittle*.]

Cuckoo-ſpittle, or woodſcare, is that ſpumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, eſpecially about the joints of lavendar and roſemary; obſervable with us about the latter end of May. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CU'CULLATE. } *adj.* [*cucullatus*, hooded,
CU'CULLATED. } Latin.]

1. Hooded; covered as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CU'CUMBER. *n. ſ.* [*cucumis*, Latin.] The name of a plant, and alſo of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower conſiſting of one ſingle leaf, bell ſhaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many ſegments; of which ſome are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large ſtyle in the middle, charged with the *farina*; others are female, or fruitful, being faſtened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleſhy fruit, for the moſt part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, incloſing many oblong ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turky cucumber. *Miller.*

How *cucumbers* along the ſurface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CUCURBITA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd; ſuch as the pumpion and melon. *Chambers.*

CU'CURBITE. *n. ſ.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical veſſel, commonly called a *body*, made of earth or glaſs, in the ſhape of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbite*. *Quincy.*

I have, for curioſity's ſake, diſtilled quickſilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glaſs head. *Boyle on Colours.*

Let common yellow ſulphur be put into a *cucurbital* glaſs, upon which pour the ſtrongeſt *aqua fortis*. *Mortimer.*

CUD. *n. ſ.* [cub, Saxon.] That food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my maſter's cattle came hither to chew their *cud* in this freſh place, I might ſee the young bull teſtify his love. *Sidney.*

You range the pathleſs wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud*. *Dryd.*

CU'DDEN. } *n. ſ.* [without etymology.] A
CU'DDY. } clown; a ſtupid ruſtick; a low dolt: a low bad word.

The ſlavering *cudden*, propp'd upon his ſtaff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryden.*

To CU'DDLE. *v. n.* [a low word, I believe, without etymology.] To lie cloſe; to ſquat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake,
Nor would ſhe ſtay, nor dares ſhe fly. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL. *n. ſ.* [*kudſe*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtick to ſtrike with, lighter than a club, ſhorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle, yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was uſed by the captains of armies, amongſt the Romans, for their *cudgels*. *Bacon.*

Do not provoke the rage of ſtones
And *cudgels* to thy hide and bones:
Tremble and vaniſh. *Hudibras.*

The aſs was quickly given to underſtand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

His ſurly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the uſe of the rod and the *cudgel*. *Locke.*

The wiſe Cornelius was convinced, that theſe, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or *cudgel*-playing. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. *To croſs the* CUDGELS, is to forbear the conteſt, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way, than it would be to contend at firſt, and then either to *croſs the cudgels*, or to be baffled in the concluſion. *L'Eſt.*

To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a ſtick.

My lord, he ſpeaks moſt vilely of you, like a foul-mouthed man as he is; and ſaid he would *cudgel* you. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

The aſs courting his maſter, juſt as the ſpaniel had done, inſtead of being ſtroked and made much

of, is only rated off and *cudgelled* for all his court-ship. *South.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was *cudgell'd* again by his wife.
Swift.

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

A good woman happened to pass by, as a company of young fellows were *cudgeling* a walnut-tree, and asked them what they did that for. *L'Estran.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. *adj.* Able to resist a stick.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel-proof*. *Hudibras.*

CU'DLE. *n. s.* A small sea-fish.

Of round fish there are britt, sprat, *cudles*, eels.
Carew.

CU'DWEED. *n. s.* [from *cud* and *weed*.] A plant. *Miller.*

CUE. *n. s.* [*queue*, a tail, French.]

1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The last word of a speech, which the player, who is to answer, catches, and regards as intimation to begin.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have spoken your speech, enter into that brake; and so every one according to his *cue*.
Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he should weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the *cue* for passion
That I have? He would drown the stage with tears.
Shakespeare.

Let him know how many servants there are, of both sexes, who expect vails; and give them their *cue* to attend you two hours, as he leaves the house.
Swift.

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands;
Both you of my inclining, and the rest:
Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party.
Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.

5. Humour; temper of mind: a low word.

CUERPO. *n. s.* [Spanish.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat or cloke, so as to discover the true shape of the *cuerpo* or body.

Expos'd in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras.*

CUFF. *n. s.* [*xuffa*, a battle; *xuffare*, to fight, Ital.]

1. A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke.

The priest let fall the book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*,
That down fell priest and book, and book and priest. *Shakespeare.*

There was no money bid for argument, unless the poet and the player went to *cuffs* in the question. *Shakespeare.*

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and she would prick him with her knitting-needle.
Arbuthnot's John Bull.

Their own sects, which now lie dormant, would be soon at *cuffs* again with each other about power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. It is used of birds that fight with their talons.

To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to scuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport.
Dryden's Juvenal.

To CUFF. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him.——
——Do, *cuff* him soundly; but never draw thy sword. *Shakespeare.*

Were not you, my friend, abused, and *cuffed*, and kicked? *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

2. To strike with the talons.

Those lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To *cuff* down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rise
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. *Otway.*

The dastard crow, that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who, safe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they cou'd,
And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food.
Dryden.

3. To strike with the wings. This seems improper.

Hov'ring about the coast, they make their moan,
And *cuff* the cliffs with pinions not their own.
Dryden's Æneid.

CUFF. *n. s.* [*coeffe*, French.] Part of the sleeve.

He railed at fops; and, instead of the common fashion, he would visit his mistress in a morning gown, band, short *cuffs*, and a peaked beard.
Arbuthnot.

CUI'NAGE. *n. s.* The making up of twine into such forms, as it is commonly framed into for carriage to other places.
Cowell.

CUI'RASS. *n. s.* [*cuiraſſe*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *coraccio*, Ital.] A breastplate.

The lance pursued the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his *cuirass*, with such fury sent,
And sign'd his bosom with a purple dint. *Dryden.*

CUIRA'SSIER. *n. s.* [from *cuirass*.] A man at arms; a soldier in armour.

The field, all iron, cast a gleaming brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight.
Milton.

The picture of St. George, wherein he is described like a *cuirassier*, or horseman completely armed, is rather a symbolical image than any proper figure. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CUISH. *n. s.* [*cuiſſe*, French.] The armour that covers the thighs.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,
His *cuishes* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like a feather'd Mercury.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

The crosset some, and some the *cuishes* mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold.
Dryden's Æneid.

But what had our author to wound Æneas with at so critical a time? And how came the *cuishes* to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour?
Dryden.

CU'LDEES. *n. s.* [*culdei*, Lat.] Monks in Scotland.

CU'LERAGE. *n. s.* The same plant with ARSE-SMART. *Ainsworth.*

CU'LINARY. *adj.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condense those vapours and exhalations, as soon as they shall at any time begin to ascend from the sun, and make them presently fall back again into him, and by that action increase his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increases the heat of a *culinary* fire. *Newton.*

To those who, by reason of their northern exposition, will be still forced to be at the expence of *culinary* fires, it will reduce the price of [illegible] manufacture. *Arbuthnot.*

To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To select from others; to pick out of many.

The best of every thing they had being *culled* out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor diseased thing not worth the keeping, that thought it good enough for the altar of God.
Hooker.

Our engines shall be bent
Against the brows of this resisting town:
Call for our chiefest men of discipline,
To *cull* the plots of best advantage. *Shak. K. John.*

Like the bee, *culling* from every flower,
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey. *Shakespeare.*

I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

Then in a moment fortune shall *cull* forth,
Out of one side, her happy minion. *Shak. K. John.*

The choicest of the British, the Roman, Saxon, and Norman laws, being *culled*, as it were, the grand charter was extracted.
Howel's Parley of Beasts.

When false flow'rs of rhetrick thou would *cull*,
Truest nature, do not labour to be dull. *Dryden.*

From his herd he *culls*,
For slaughter, four the fairest of his bulls.
Dryden's Æneid.

When the current pieces of the same denomination are of different weights, then the trader in money *cull* out the heavier, and melt them down with profit.

With humble duty, and officious haste,
I'll *cull* the farthest mead for thy repast.

The various off'rings of the world appear
From each she nicely *culls* with curious toil,
And decks the goddess with the glitt'ring spoil.

CU'LLER. *n. s.* [from *cull*.] One who picks or chooses.

CU'LLION. *n. s.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital. perhaps from *scullion*. It seems to import meanness rather than folly.] A scoundrel; a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a *cullion*.
Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

Up to the breach, you dogs; avaunt, you *cullions*.
Shakespeare.

CU'LLIONLY. *adj.* [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you; you whoreson, *cullionly*, barber-monger, draw.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

CU'LLUMBINE. *n. s.* [more properly COLUMBINE.] The flowers of the plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white.

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed,
Her neck, like to a bunch of *cullumbines*.

CU'LLY. *n. s.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon; as by sharpers, or a strumpet.

Why should you, whilst another wits
Are furnish'd with all perquisites,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our *cully* sex, and we use none?
Yet the sly *gallus* may their baffling scorn
They purchase but sophisticated wares. *Dryden.*

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I begg'd him make me over by deed as his lawful *cully*.

To CU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to trick; to delude; to impose upon.

CULMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Latin.]

Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks. *Quincy.*

There are also several sorts of grasses, both of the Cyprus and *culmiferous* kinds; some with shoulder, others with narrower leaves.
Woodward on Fossils.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some *culmiferous* plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet. *Arbuthnot.*

To CU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Lat.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands:
For sight no obstacle found here, or shade,
But all sunshine; as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

CULMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *culminate.*] The transit of a planet through the meridian.

CU'LPABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *culpable.*] Blameableness.

CU'LPABLE. *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.] Criminal.

Proceed no straiter 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,
Than from true evidence of good esteem
He be approv'd in practice *culpable*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Guilty: with *of*.

These being perhaps *culpable of* this crime, or favourers of their friends. *Spenser's State of Irel.*

Blameable; blameworthy.

The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scripture so many admirable patterns of virtues, and no one of them without somewhat noted wherein they were *culpable*; to the end that to Him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art holy. Thou only art just.* *Hooker.*

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable*; forasmuch as it was in every man's power to have prevented it. *South.*

CU'LPABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *culpable.*] Blame; guilt.

CU'LPABLY. *adv.* [from *culpable*] Blameably; criminally.

If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we should command soldiers. *Spenser.*

CU'LPRIT. *n. s.* [About this word there is great dispute. It is used by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, answers, *Culprit, God send thee a good deliverance.* It is likely that it is a corruption of *Qu'il paroit, may it so appear*; the wish of the judge being that the prisoner may be found innocent.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and strunce they proclaim;
Then first the *culprit* a fault did to his name;
And, after forms of law, was bid reply
To name the thing that woman most desir'd. *Dryd.*

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and good-breeding too far, he may invite his own cause; and, by pleading and asserting too boldly, he may displease the court. *Prior's Preface to Solomon.*

CU'LTER. *n. s.* [*culter*, Latin.] The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share. It is commonly written *coulter.*

Ill fallows lies
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Do best upon; while that the *culter* rusts
That should deracinate such savagery.
Shakespeare's Henry V.

To CU'LTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth by manuring, industry.

Those excellent seeds implanted in your birth, will, if *cultivated*, be most flourishing in production; and, as the soil is good, and no cost nor care wanting to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest harvest. *Felton on the Classicks.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but less indulgent to our faults,
And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,
Our muse would flourish. *Waller.*

To make man mild and sociable to man,
To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
Th' embellishments of life. *Addison's Cato.*

CULTIVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cultivate.*]

1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An innate light discovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter discoveries. *South.*

A foundation of good sense, and a *cultivation* of learning, are required to give a seasoning to recruitment, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

CULTIVA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *cultivate.*] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up. *Boyle.*

CU'LTURE. *n. s.* [*cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it.
2 *Esdras*, viii. 6.

These three last were lower than the ordinary wheat of itself, and the *culture* did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

The plough was not invented till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care of *culture* but yielding its increase freely, and without labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows it?—Where grows it not? If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.
Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere. *Pope.*

They rose as we return'd in the fair;
Then to the *culture* of the willing plain. *Thomson.*

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as fashionable gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that has its beauty. *Tatler.*

To CU'LTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is used by *Thomson*, but without authority.

CU'LVER. *n. s.* [*columba*, Lat. culfne, Sax.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he so done, he had been snatch'd away,
More light than *culver* in the fowler's fist. *Spenser.*

Whence, borne on lightest wing,
The sounding *culver* shoots. *Thomson's Spring.*

CU'LVERIN. *n. s.* [*coluvrine*, French.] A species of ordnance: originally a hawk.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of sixty-four pounds; a *culvarin*, sixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a *demi-culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds.
Wilkins's Math. Magick.

Here a well polish'd mall gives us the joy
To see our prince his matchless force employ:
No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball,
But 'tis already more than half the mall;
And such a fury from his arm 't has got,
As from a smoaking *culverin* 'twere shot. *Waller.*

CU'LVERKEY. *n. s.* A flower.

Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands. *Walton's Angler.*

To CU'MBER. *v. a.* [*kommeren*, *kombaren*, to disturb, Dutch.]

1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.

Say, who he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight,
In which his only excellence is plac'd?
You give him death, that intercept his haste.
Dryden's Fables.

Hardly his head the dunging pilot rears,
Clogg'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his years. *Dryden.*

The learning and mastery of a tongue, being uneasy and unpleasant enough in itself, should not be *cumbered* with any other difficulties, and done in this way of proceeding. *Locke.*

2. To crowd or load with something useless.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance.
Shakspeare's Timon.

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress.

Domestick fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy.
Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.

4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares.

Martha was *cumbered* about much serving. *Luke.*

5. To be troublesome in any place.

Perish the barbarous *cumber* of the earth! It makes the better men groan, whose ill it makes the own; it is of evil to the planet. *Crashaw.*

CU'MBER. *n. s.* [*kombar*, Dutch.] Vexation; burdensomeness; embarrassment, obstruction; hindrance; disturbance; distress.

By the occasion the wars have given, great *cumber* and danger, and daily encroachment. *Spenser.*

That fate thy help, and thereby *cumber* ease. *Spenser.*

The greatest part of the leaves will remain very deep in water, free of much change or *cumber*. *Bacon.*

CU'MBERSOME. *adj.* [from *cumber.*]

1. Troublesome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had by day, to break off so pleasing a company, were going to perform a *cumbersome* obedience. *Sidney.*

2. Burdensome; embarrassing.

I was driven on to weave the first part by accident, and to write the second by some of the hints in the first: these are the *cumbersome* preparatives of action. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long yards are *cumbersome*, and hard to be readily managed. *Newton's Opticks.*

CU'MBERSOMELY. *adv.* [from *cumbersome.*] In a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hindrance and vexation.

CU'MBERSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *cumbersome.*] Encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction.

CU'MBRANCE. *n. s.* [from *cumber.*] Burden; hindrance; impediment.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's *cumbrance*, if not snare; more apt
To slacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise.
Milton.

CU'MBROUS. *adj.* [from *cumber.*]

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.

A cloud

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him molest,
All striving to infix their feeble stings,
That from their noyance he no where can rest.
Spenser.

2. Oppressive; burdensome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much: Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Fairest and easiest, of this *cumbrous* charge. *Milton.*

They tear'd him from the ground,
And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound;
Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*

Post sion's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight. *Swift.*

3. Jumbled; obstructing each other.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire. *Milt.*

CU'MBERLY. *n.* [*conjolida.*] A medicinal part.

CU'MIN. *n. s.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.
Miller.

Rank smelling rue, and *cumin* good for those
Who by their mothers were bewitched. *Spenser.*

To CU'MULATE. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together.

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shell-fish, heaped and *cumulated*, heap upon heap amongst rocks, will scarcely conceive which way their rocks could ever live. *Woodward.*

CUMULA'TION. *n. s.* The act of heaping together. *Dict.*

CUNCTA'TION. *n. s.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness.

[illegible] that the Dutch made not their full complement of twelve months, and that eight days were [illegible] and haste in departure. *Howell.*

The [illegible] with a very [illegible] and [illegible] *Brown.*

CU'NCTATOR. *n. s.* [Lat.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard. Not in use.

Others, being unwilling to be thought [illegible] always [illegible] upon [illegible] that [illegible] they [illegible] with [illegible] *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

To CUND. *v. n.* [from *konnen*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice: a provincial or obsolete word. See CONDER.

They are dorfled by a look of their chief, who, discerning the course of the river, *cunds*, as they call it, the master of each boat. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CU'NEAL. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CU'NEATED. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM BONES. *n. s.* The fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below. *Dict.*

CU'NNER. *n. s.* [*lepas.*] A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsworth.*

CU'NNING. *adj.* [from connan, Saxon; *konnen*, Dut. to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well instructed; learned.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,
Fit to instruct her youth.—To *cunning* men
I will be very kind; and liberal
To mine own children, in good bringing up. *Shak.*

I do present you with a man of mine,
Cunning in musick and the mathematicks,
To instruct her fully in those sciences. *Shakesp.*

Wherein is he good, but to taste sack and drink it? Wherein *cunning*, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villainy? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold and in silver, and that can skill to cut and to grave. 2 *Chronicles.*

When Pedro does the lute command,
She guides the *cunning* artist's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with skill; artful.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her *cunning* web, and spread her subtile net,
Enwrapped in foul smoak, and clouds more black than jet. *Spenser.*

And there beside of marble stone was built
An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery;
On which true Christians blood was often spilt,
And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenser.*

Once put out thy light,
Thou *cunning'st* pattern of excelling nature,
I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relumine. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

3. Artfully deceitful; sly; designing; trickish; full of fetches and stratagems; subtle; crafty; subdolous.

These small wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a list of them, for nothing doth more hurt than that *cunning* men pass for wise. *Bacon.*

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it, they are resolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*

4. Acted with subtilty.

The more he protested, the more his father thought he dissembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney.*

CU'NNING. *n. s.* [cunninge, Saxon.]

1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; sleight; craft; subtilty; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not so much the poet, as even that detestable subject of his *cunning*, whereof you speak? *Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a *cunning* man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon.*

Deceit or *cunning* in a child; *cunning*, is the wisdom of a man. *Locke.*

2. Art; skill; knowledge; right-hand cunning.

CU'NNINGLY. *adv.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; slily; subtilely; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was a great conspiracy made of such as had raised and directed a brief and rumour, a little before the king fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was supposed, that many succours were *cunningly* put off and kept back. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I must meet my danger, and destroy him first,
But *cunningly* and closely. *Denham's Sophy.*

When flock is high, they come between,
Making by word hand their offers;
Then *cunningly* retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

CU'NNINGMAN. *n. s.* [*cunning* and *man.*] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

He sent him for a strong detachment
Of beadle, constable, and watchmen,
T' attack the *cunningmen*, for plunder
Committed falsely on his lumber. *Hudibras.*

CU'NNINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *cunning.*] Deceitfulness; slyness

CUP. *n. s.* [cup, Sax. *kop*, Dut. *coupe*, French.]

1. A small vessel to drink in.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand after the former manner when thou wast his butler. *Genesis.*

Ye heav'nly pow'rs, that guard
The British isles, such dire events remove
Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils
Ferment from social *cups*. *Philips.*

2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.

Which when the vile enchantress perceiv'd,
With *cup* thus charm'd imparting she deceiv'd.
Spenser.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The *cups* of their deservings. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Will't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of sack?
Shakespeare.

They that never had the taste
Of the grape's surprising juice,
To the first delicious *cup*
All their reason render up. *Waller.*

The bull, the deadly fav'rite of the sky
Must taste that *cup*, for man is born to die.
Pope's Odyssey.

3. [In the plural.] Social entertainment; merry bout.

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing *cups* freshly remember'd.
Shakespeare's Henry V.

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fireside, or in our *cups*, without care, without any great affection to either party. *Knolles.*

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking is the disease of age; but, amongst *cups*, makes fully a wonder. *Ben Jonson's Discov.*

Thence from *cups* to civil broils! *Milton.*

Amidst his *cups* with fainting shiv'ring seiz'd,
His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diseas'd,
His hand refuse to sustain the bowl.
Dryden's Persius.

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the husk of an acorn; the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its *cup*.
Woodward on Fossils.

5. CUP *and* CAN. Familiar companions. The *can* is the large vessel out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.

You boasting fell us where you din'd,
And how his lordship was so *kind*;
Swear he's a most facetious man;
That you and he are *cup and can*:
You travel with a heavy load,
And quite mistake preferment's road. *Swift.*

6. [*couper*, French, to scarify.] A glass to draw the blood in scarification.

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of *cups*, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

To CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups. This sense is obsolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd;
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!
Cup us, till the world go round.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

2. [*couper*, to cut, Fr.] To fix a glass bell or cucurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,
Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art:
Nor breathing veins nor *cupping* will prevail;
All outward remedies and inward fail. *Dryd. Fab.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be picked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing who I am, or whether I deserve to be *cupped* and scarified or no.
Spectator.

Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding, are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate.
Addison's Spectator.

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in short they cur'd. *Pope.*

CUPBE'ARER. *n. s.*

1. An officer of the king's household.

There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the summer following he was admitted in ordinary. *Wotton.*

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

This vine was said to be given to Tros, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*. *Broome.*

CU'PBOARD. *n. s.* [cup, and bord, a case or receptacle, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, *cupboards*, and desks, as walnut.
Bacon's Natural History.

Codrus had but one bed; so short, to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out:
His *cupboard's* head six earthen pitchers graced,
Beneath them was his trusty tankard placed.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Yet their wine and their victuals there commudgeon-lubbards
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift.*

To **CU'PBOARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

The belly did remain
I' th' midst o' th' body, idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

CUPI'DITY. *n. s.* [*cupiditas*, Latin.] Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

CU'POLA. *n. s.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building.

Nature seems to have designed the head as the *cupola* to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with supernumerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure.
Addison's Spectator.

CU'PPEL. *n. s.* See COPPEL.

There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.
Bacon's Natural History.

CU'PPER. *n. s.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS. *n. s.* [from *cup* and *glass*.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outwards by *cupping-glasses*, and brought to suppuration. *Wiseman.*

CU'PREOUS. *adj.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little sal armoniack, made copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle; whereby they were with the melted tallow so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn. *Boyle.*

CUR. *n. s.* [*korre*, Dutch. See CURTAL.]

1. A worthless degenerate dog.

'Tis a good dog.
—A *cur*, Sir.—
—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. *Shakesp.*

Here's an old dronging *cur* turned off to shift for himself, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had left in his master's service. *L'Estrange.*

A *cur* may bear
The name of tiger, lion, or whate'er
Denotes the noblest or the fairest beast. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye *curs*,
That like not peace nor war? *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

This knight had occasion to inquire the way to St. Anne's Lane; the person, whom he spoke to, called him a young popish *cur*, and asked him, who made Anne a saint? *Addison.*

CU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A consumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other *curable* diseases, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a cheerful spirit. *Harvey.*

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ,
But thine is *curable* by Philip's boy. *Dryden's Juv.*

CU'RABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *curable*.] Possibility to be healed.

CU'RACY. *n. s.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

CU'RATE. *n. s.* [*curator*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He spar'd no pains; for *curate* he had none,
Nor durst he trust another with his cure. *Dryden.*

2. A parish priest.

Bishops and *curates*, and all congregations.
Common Prayer.

I thought the English of *curate* had been an ecclesiastical hireling.—No such matter; the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls. *Collier on Pride.*

CU'RATESHIP. *n. s.* [from *curate*.] The same with curacy.

CU'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative.

The therapeutick or *curative* physick, we term that which restores the patient unto sanity.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'RATOR. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

The *curators* of Bedlam assure us, that some lunatick are persons of honour. *Swift.*

2. A guardian appointed by law.

A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and *curator*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CURB. *n. s.* [*courber*, to bend, French.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse.
Farrier's Dict.

The ox hath his bow, the horse his *curb*, and the falcon his bells; so man hath his desires.
Shakespeare's As you like it.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear. *Dryden.*

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition; hindrance.

The Roman state, whose course will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand *curbs*
Of more strong links asunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

We remain
In strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd,
Under th' inevitable *curb*, reserv'd
His captive multitude. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By these men, religion, that should be
The *curb*, is made the spur to tyranny. *Denham's Sophy.*

Even they, who think us under no other tie to the true interest of our country, will allow this to be an effectual *curb* upon us. *Atterbury.*

3. A curb is a hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof; that is, on that part of the hoof that is opposite to the leg of the same side. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **CURB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming steed. *Milton.*

2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and had they not governours to *curb* and keep them still in awe and obedience? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thou thou, the mother of so sweet a child,
Her fault's imagin'd lots cease to lament,
And wisely learn to *curb* thy sorrows wild. *Milton.*

In fertile and charming are such unstable imperious thing, he ought to keep down the growth of her realon, and *curb* his intellectual.
Collier on Pride.

Knowing when a muse should be indulged
In her full flight, and when she ought to be *restrained*
Roscommon.

At this the *curb'd* groan, that still had sent,
And, pausing, view'd the present in the torment.
Dryden's Fables.

Till force returns, his hand no weight can sway,
And the tir'd wrestler throws the *curbed* prey. *Dryden.*

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,
Where pinching want must *curb* thy warm desire,
And household cares repress thy genial fires. *Prior.*

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
And wisely *curb'd* proud man's pretending wit.
Pope.

3. Sometimes with *from*.

Yet you are *curb'd from* that enlargement by
The consequence of the crown. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. In the following passage it signifies, I think, as in French, *to bend*.

Though the course of the sun be *curbed* between the tropicks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams unhabitable or extremely hot. *Ray.*

CURD. *n. s.* [See CRUDLE.] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream, *curds*, and whey, as it is easily turned and dissolved.
Bacon.

This night, at least, with me forget your care;
Chestnuts, and *curds* and cream, shall be your fare.
Dryden.

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of silk?
Sporus, that mere white *curd* of ass's milk? *Pope.*

To **CURD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,
To say I am thy mother?
Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

To **CU'RDLE.** *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to shoot together; to concrete.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses, keep the milk somewhat from turning or *curdling* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

Some to the house,
The fold, and dairy, hungry bend their flight,
Sip round the pail, or taste the *curdling* cheese.
Thomson's Summer.

To **CU'RDLE.** *v. a.* To cause to coagulate; to force into concretions.

His changed powers at first themselves not felt,
Till *curdled* cold his courage 'gan t' assail. *Spenser.*

Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of milk, it burnt to the space of one hundred pulses, and the milk was *curdled*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

My

My soul is all the fame,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame;
But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins
And scarce the shadow of a man remains.
Dryden's Virgil.

Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my soul;
Ev'n now it *curdles* in my shrinking veins,
The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer.*

CU'RDY. *adj.* [from *curd.*] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagulating into a *curdy* mass with acids.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CURE. *n. f.* [*cura*, Latin.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This plague that we have made
Will give her sadness very little *cure*;
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady? *Shakespeare's King John.*

Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure*,
All these he must, and guiltless oft, endure.
Dryden's Fables.

Now we're adorn'd, and the next hour displease;
At first your *cure*, and after your disease. *Granville.*

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. Act of healing.

I do cures to-day and to-morrow. *Luke*, xiii. 32.

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

If his *cure* lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against entangling property, spinning out causes, squeezing clients, and making the laws a greater grievance than those who break them. *Coll.*

To CURE. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to recover: with *of* before the disease. Used of patients or diseases.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and therefore all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to *cure*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Here the poor lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's scorn, *of* his fond passion's *cur'd*. *Waller.*

I never knew any man *cured* of inattention. *Swift.*

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure,
From love, the sole disease thou canst not *cure*.
Pope.

2. To prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.

The beef would be found chosen, or so ill *cured*, as to think many times before it came so far as Holland. *Temple.*

CU'RELESS. *adj.* [*cure* and *less.*] Without cure; without remedy.

Bootless are plaints, and *cureless* are my wounds;
No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To *cureless* ruin. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

If, said he,
Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heaven, with patience undergo
A *cureless* ill, since fate will have it so. *Dryd. Fab.*

CU'RER. *n. f.* [from *cure.*] A healer; a physician.

He is a curer of souls, and you a *curer* of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your profession. *Shakespeare.*

The indexterity and worse success of the most famous of our consumption *curers*, do evidently demonstrate their dimness in beholding its causes.
Harvey on Consumptions.

CU'RFEW. *n. f.* [*couvre feu*, French.]

1. An evening-peal, by which the Conquerer willed that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; so that in many places, at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bedtime, it is said to ring *curfew*. *Cowell.*

You, whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice
To hear the solemn *curfew*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Oft on a plat of rising ground
I hear the far off *curfew* sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar. *Milton.*

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, *curfews*, counters, and the like, the beauty will not be so much respected, so as the compound stuff is like to pass. *Bacon.*

CURIA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *curialis*, Latin.] The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue, of a court.

The court and *curiality*. *Bacon to Villiers.*

CURIO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *curious.*]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*; in thy rags thou knowest none, but art despised for the contrary. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

3. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that *curiosity* in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Our senses, however armed or assisted, are too gross to discern the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. *Ray.*

4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment.

There hath been practised also a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south side; conceiving that the root and lower part of the stock should enjoy the freshness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the sun; but it sorted not.
Bacon's Natural History.

5. An object of curiosity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison's Freeholder.*

CU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*curiosus*, Latin.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to enquiry.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters; for more things are shewn unto thee than men understand.
Ecclus. iii. 23.

Even then to them the spirit of lyes suggests
That they were blind, because they saw not ill;
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts
A *curious* wish, which did corrupt their will. *Davies.*

If any one too *curious* should enquire
After a victory which we disdain,
Then let him know the Belgians did retire
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

Reader, if any *curious* stay
To ask my hated name,
Tell them, the grave that hides my clay
Conceals me from my shame. *Waller.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about: sometimes with *after*.

It is pity a gentleman so very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful, should not have been as curious as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history. *Woodward.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Then thus a senior of the place replies,
Well read, and *curious of* antiquities. *Dryd. n's Fab.*

4. Accurate; careful, not to mistake.

Till Aristotle had made it a matter of great sharpness and subtlety of wit to be a sound believing Christian, men were not *curious* what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hooker.*

5. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies and deliciousness; he thinks not much, and speaks not often, of meat and drink. *Taylor.*

6. Exact; nice; subtle.

Both these sorts embrace their object: at greater distance, with more variety, and with a more *curious* discrimination, than the other sense. *Holder.*

7. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous.

A vaile obscur'd the sunshine of her eyes,
The rose within herself her sweetness clos'd;
Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careless art, compos'd.
Fairfax.

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.

Understanding to devise *curious* works, to work in gold. *Exodus.*

9. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Shakesp.*

CU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *curious.*]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

He looked very *curiously* upon himself, sometimes fetching a little skip, as if he said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs, tho' never so *curiously* wrought, and artificially set, but the winding of them up, that must give motion to the watch. *South.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiously.

CURL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She apparelled herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short *curls* to cover that noble head. *Sidney.*

Just as in act he stood, in clouds enshrin'd,
Her hand she fasten'd on his hair behind,
Then backward by his yellow *curls* she drew;
To him, and him alone, confess'd in view.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plain and well polished, without those numberless waves or *curls*, which usually arise from the sand holes.
Newton's Opticks.

To CURL. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dutch; *cyrlian*, Sax. *krille*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hast thou been?—
—A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress's heart, and did the act of darkness with her. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. To writhe; to twist.

3. To dress with curls.

If the first meet the *curled* Arcite,
He'll make demand of her a kiss. *Shakespeare.*

They, up the trees
Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton's Paradise L.*

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

The vicissitude of the winds,
Who take the ruffled sea by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Sea would be porous, without the brackish air
To *curl* the waves. *Dennis's Physico-Theology.*

To CURL. *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets.

Those slender acres, boldly ventured on
By streteht hour, which with the morning dew
Curl, with the flexibleness and weight, wave into
2. To rise in undulations.

To every private person in the town
The *curling* business now turn round is known,
In parties now they struggle up and down,
As armies, unopposed, for prey divide. *Dryden.*

While smoke from village tops are seen

3. To twist itself.

Thus round her slender waist he *curl'd*,
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sovereign of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

CU'RLEW. *n. s.* [*courlieu*, Fr. *arquata*, Lat.]

1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak, of a grey colour, with red and black spots.

Among these we reckon cheyfers, curlews, and pushes. *Carew.*

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the corn-fields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France.

Dictionary.

CURMU'DGEON. *n. s.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cœur mauvais*, Fr. An unknown correspondent.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a gripe.

And when he hears a noble act,
He'll not be half-bound to believe it;
Nor shall thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou dispatch it without grudging. *Ben Jonson.*

A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

CURMU'DGEONLY. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he then killed a hog, envied the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow acquainted with his companions how he might be the charge. *L'Estrange.*

CU'RRANT. *n. s.* [*ribes*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a rose: the ovary, which arises from the centre of the flowercup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

2. A small dried grape: properly written *corinth*.

They butter'd *currants* fat with leaves of endive,
And rumps of beef with cabbage hot, fierce;
Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where incombate, shallot, and the rank garlick grow. *Pope.*

CU'RRENCY. *n. s.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand.

The *currency* of those half pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

2. General reception: as, the report had a long *currency*.

3. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.

The *currency* of time (to use such a custom) ought to be with a *constant* tenor from the beginning to the end of the term prefixed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great over-match for this estate, altogether as it is, and not to be, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsick value. *Bacon.*

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CU'RRENT. *adj.* [*currens*, Latin.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.

Shekels of silver, *current* money with the merchant. *Gen.*

That there was current money in Abraham's time, is past doubt, though it is not sure that it was stamped; for he is said to be rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange bruits are received for *current*. *Sidney.*

Because such as openly reprove supposed abuses of state are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, and their discourses plausible courses, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and [illegible] *Hooker.*

[illegible] the facts, with all possible [illegible] by, to the *current* histories of those times. *Swift.*

3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in the fear of [illegible], without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Hooker.*

About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addison.*

4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.

We are also to consider the difference between a merchant, strictly taken, and a merchant adventurer, in the *current* value of which two sorts of men have occasion for [illegible]. *Locke.*

5. Fashionable; popular.

Our brother, what a mind he bears,
The *current* folly proves our ready way,
And leaves us leisure to be [illegible]

6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.

Make them believe such things as you think fit, that are not [illegible]

No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

7. What is now passing; what is at present in its course: as, *this current year*.

CU'RRENT. *n. s.*

1. A running stream.

[illegible] with gentle murmur glide,
Thou know'st being all pollution'd with my blood,
But [illegible] could not [illegible]
He makes the [illegible] with [illegible] red. *Shakspeare.*

Thefe incombate with [illegible] to [illegible] pleasant to [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] may [illegible] and [illegible] on [illegible], [illegible] from [illegible] keep, as [illegible] they were [illegible] by a [illegible] *Bacon.*

Hear this, [illegible] no more shall dwell,
Whose [illegible] by [illegible]
The [illegible] shall [illegible]
To shine among the [illegible] and be [illegible]. *Dryden.*

Not fill'd Pomona [illegible]
While [illegible] *currents* flows. *Pope.*

2. [In navigation.] *Currents* are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly, or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the current, with or against the way of the ship. *Harris.*

3. Course; progression.

The castle of Cadmus was taken, and Thebes [illegible] by Phebidas the Lacedæmonian insidiously; which drew on a resumption of the castle, a recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war, even into the walls of Sparta. *Bacon.*

CU'RRENTLY. *adv.* [from *current*.]

1. In a constant motion.

2. Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth *currently* on your side, is, that their minds are forestalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.

4. Without ceasing.

CU'RRENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.

2. General reception.

3. Easiness of pronunciation.

When [illegible] with [illegible] yourself, and *currentness* will [illegible] the [illegible] and other [illegible] *Camden.*

CU'RRIER. *n. s.* [*corriere*, Ital.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes or other [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
To [illegible]
For [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] *Dryden.*

CU'RRISH. [illegible] churlish; [illegible]

[illegible]

To CURRY. [illegible]

1. To rub leather, by beating and rubbing it.

2. To beat; to drub; to thrash; to chastise.

A [illegible]
The [illegible]
By [illegible]
[illegible] *Hudibras.*

I [illegible] that [illegible] *Shakspeare.*

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and promote his flesh.

[illegible] the parts next [illegible] with [illegible] and to the [illegible] the [illegible] that they [illegible] [illegible] and bend to the [illegible] *Peacham.*

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a mind to matter Shallow, I should humour his men; if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

5. *To* CURRY *Favour.* To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

He judged them still over abjectly to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry favour* with infidels. *Hooker.*

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work, to *curry favour* for himself. *L'Estrange.*

CU'RRYCOMB. *n. s.* [from *curry* and *comb*.] An iron instrument used for currying or cleaning horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and so he would have *of fengil* and *fistrum*, if, instead of a *curry-comb* and cymbal, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments. *Locke.*

To CURSE. *v. a.* [cupsian, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote.
Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me. *Numbers.*
After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and *cursed* the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and to cast into the sea. *Knolles.*
Why, ver again! thou hast thou *curst* me
The impression way for Laius' death,
And the last thou meet'st be him. *Dryd. and Lee.*

2. To mitigate; to afflict; to torment.
O impious realm, and barbarous kind! expos'd
The plagues, and curse with such as those. *Id.*

To CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.
The power above hath wisely forbidden us to speak of those things which the law forbids us to do. *Addison.*

CURSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.
No curse of Egypt, nor divination, nor witchcraft, shall stand against Israel. *Id.*
I never was forsworn, yet have I heap'd curses on my head, as numerous as the sands, and prodigally paid my soul for every trifle my rage could offer me; and poured out curses with the same lavish hand as prayers. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.
Let us take the prophet at his word, and begin the curse immediately. *Addison's Cato.*

CURSED. *adj. participial adj.* [from *curse*.]

1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.
Merciful powers!
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse.
Come, lady, while heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this cursed place,
Lest we partake of the curse;
With toads which now we trace;
We must not here remain,
Take we our course amain. *Milton.*

3. Vexatious; troublesome.
The cursed jade shall be no more renew'd;
Be, as becomes a wife, obedient still,
Though grieved, yet subject to her husband's will. *Dryden.*
One day, I think, in Paradise he found,
Defended with a hedge to other,
Where wounding thorns and cursed burdock grow. *Prior.*

CURSEDLY. *adv.* [from *cursed*.] Miserably; shamefully. A low cant word.
Suppose then a nation that is *cursedly* wicked or lazy, over-run with too much politeness, and cannot get over one great genius but at the expence of another. *Pope.*

CURSEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *cursed*.] The state of being under a curse.

CURSHIP. *n. s.* [from *cur*.] Dogship; meanness, scoundrelship.
How durst he, I say, oppose thy *curtship*,
Gainst arms, authority, and worship? *Hudibras.*

CURSITOR. n. s. [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty-four in number, which have certain shires allotted to each of them, into which they make out such original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themselves. *Cowell.*

Then is the recognition and value, signed with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the *cursitor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie, and by him a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingrossed in parchment. *Bacon.*

CURSORARY. *adj.* [from *cursus*, Latin.] Cursory; hasty; careless. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.
I have but with a *cursorary* eye
O'erglanc'd the article. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

CURSORILY. *adv.* [from *cursory*.] Hastily; without care; without solicitous attention.
This power, and no other, Luther did work in us when he read cursorily the place of justification. *Barrow.*

CURSORINESS. *n. s.* [from *cursory*.] Slight attention.

CURSORY. *adj.* [from *cursorius*, Latin.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless.
The first is a cursory and superficial view, and appears like the head of another creature. *Addison.*

CURST. *adj.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.
Vex Maria, sure, thy name is curst,
Born both to pain and curse the human race. *Prior.*
Curst cow have short horn. *Proverb.*
Upon your threshold knock me, gentlemen,
Let her not hurt me: I was never curst;
I have no gift at all in shrewishness;
I am a right maid, for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me. *Shakesp. Mid. Night's Dream.*
I'll go seek the bear be gone to the gentlemen, and how much he hath eaten: they are never curst but when they are hungry. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
Her only fault, and that is fault enough,
Is, that she is intolerably curst,
And shrewd and froward, to that extent
That, were my state far worser than it is,
I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shakesp.*
When I dissuaded him from his intent,
And found him pight to do it with curst speech,
I threaten'd to discover him. *Shak. King Lear.*
And though his mind
Be never so curst, his tongue is kind. *Crashaw.*

CURSTNESS. *n. s.* [from *curst*.] Peevishness; frowardness; malignity.
Then, with what patience,
Touch with the fiercest point with sacred terms,
Now curstness grow to the matter. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
Her mouth she wimbled, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;
Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And every feature spoke aloud the curstness of a shrew. *Dryden.*

CURT. *adj.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

To CURTAIL. *v. a* [*curto*, Latin. It was anciently written *curtal*, which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut being called *curtal* dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally *to cut the tail*, and was in time written according to that notion.]

1. To cut off; to cut short; to shorten.
I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world. *Shakesp. Richard III.*
Then why should we ourselves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege? *Hudibras.*
Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable *curtailings* and quaint modernisms. *Swift.*
This general employ, and expence of their time, would as assuredly *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would shorten the opportunities of vice. *Woodward.*
Perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we must, has so miserably *curtailed* some of our words: and, in familiar writings and conversations, they often lose all but their first syllables. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. It has *of* before the thing cut off.
The count allowed the court, that Lucius his antagonist had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it of three letters; for that his name was not *Lucius*, but *Lucius*. *Addison.*

CURTAIL. *Dep. n. s.* A dog *lawed*, or mutilated according to the forest laws, whose tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in coursing. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur*.
I curtail, cur from curtail a witch; and I think it not treason but made of faith, and my troth of steel, the hair to stand me to a curtail dog, and wear me at the wheels. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errours.*

CURTAIN. *n. s.* [*cortina*, Latin.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, to admit or exclude the light, to conceal or discover any thing; to shade a bed; to darken a room.
The *curtains* ought to be kept open, so as to renew the air. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
Sol through white *curtains* shot a timorous ray,
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Pope.*
Thy hand, great Dulness! lets the *curtain* fall,
And universal darkness buries all. *Pope.*

2. *To draw the* CURTAIN. To close it, so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.
I must *draw a curtain* before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in suspense.
Once more I will draw the *curtain*, and show you Alcibiades in his glory: you may see him sitting on the throne of Athens, and giving audience to ambassadors. *Pope.*

3. To open it, so as to discern the object.
Should in the farthest East begin to draw
The shady *curtains* from Aurora's bed,
Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.
Let them sleep, let them sleep on;
Till the *curtains* of the night be gone,
And the sweet morning will be drawn. *Crashaw.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions. *Military Dict.*
The governour, not discouraged, suddenly caused timber and boards to be fixed up a *curtain* twelve foot high, at the back of his soldiers. *Knolles.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *n. s.* [from *curtain* and *lecture*.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.
What endless brawls in wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed.
Dryden's Juvenal.
She ought to exert the authority of a *curtain-lecture*, and, if she finds him of a cheeky disposition, to tame him. *Addison.*

To CURTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose or accommodate with curtains.
Now o'er one half the world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The *curtain'd* sleep. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
The wanton prince and Dido,
When with a happy storm they were surpriz'd,
And *curtain'd* with a counsel-keeping cave. *Shak.*

But, in her temple's laſt receſs incloſ'd,
On Dulneſs' lap th' anointed head repos'd:
Him cloſe ſhe curtain'd round with vapours blue,
And ſoft beſprinkled with cimmerian dew. *Pope.*

CURTATE *Diſtance. n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] The diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *curto*, to ſhorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's diſtance from the ſun and the curtate diſtance. *Chambers.*

CU'RTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.
CU'RTELAX. }

CU'RTSY. See COURTESY.

CU'RVATED. *adj.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] Bent; crooked.

CURVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CU'RVATURE. *n. ſ* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is fitteſt for the included marrow.
Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the muſcle, and *curvature* of the ofſicles, to give it a due tenſion. *Holder.*

CURVE. *adj.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not ſtraight.

Unleſs an intrinſick principle of gravity or attraction may make it deſcribe a *curve* line about the attracting body. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *n. ſ.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedneſs of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful *curve*,
With eye intenſive mark the ſpringing game.
Thomſon.

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and *curved.*
Holder.

To CURVE'T. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry holla! to thy tongue, I pr'ythee: it *curvets* unſeaſonably. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Himſelf he on an ea wig ſat,
Yet ſcarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did *curvet*,
Ere he himſelf could ſettle. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, ſurpris'd with fright,
The wounded ſteed *curvets*; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and laſh the wind.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To friſk; to be licentious.

CURVE'T. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.
2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVILI'NEAR. *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]

1. Conſiſting of a crooked line.

The impulſe continually draws the celeſtial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; ſo that it muſt be repeated every minute of time. *Cheyne.*

2. Compoſed of crooked lines.

CURVITY. *n. ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs.

The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joint, and give a greater *curvity* to the poſture of the ofſicles.
Holder on Speech.

CU'SHION. *n. ſ.* [*kuſſen*, Dutch; *couſſin*, French.] A pillow for the ſeat; a ſoft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and ſome other of my men;
I'll have them ſleep on cuſhions in my tent.
Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.

If you are learn'd,
Be not as common fools; if you are not,
Let them have *cuſhions* by you. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

But, ere they ſat, officious Baucis lays
Two *cuſhions* ſtuff'd with ſtraw, the ſeat to raiſe;
Coarſe, but the beſt ſhe had. *Dryden's Fables.*

An eaſtern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous ſentence; and ordered his hide to be ſtuffed into a *cuſhion*, and placed upon the tribunal, for the ſon to ſit on. *Swift.*

CU'SHIONED. *adj.* [from *cuſhion.*] Seated on a cuſhion; ſupported by cuſhions.

Many, who are *cuſhioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obſcurity. *Diſſertation on Parties.*

CUSP. *n. ſ.* [*cuſpis*, Latin.] A term uſed to expreſs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CU'SPATED. } *adj.* [from *cuſpis*, Lat.]
CU'SPIDATED. } A word expreſſing the leaves of a flower ending in a point.
Quincy.

CU'STARD. *n. ſ.* [*crouſtard*, Welſh.] A kind of ſweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and ſugar till the whole thickens into a maſs. It is a food much uſed in city feaſts.

He cramm'd them, till their guts did ake,
With cawdle, *cuſtard*, and plumb cake. *Hudibras.*

Now mayors and ſhrieves all huſh'd and ſatiate lay;
Yet eat, in dreams, the *cuſtard* of the day. *Pope.*

CU'STODY. *n. ſ.* [*cuſtodia*, Latin.]

1. Impriſonment; reſtraint of liberty.

The council remonſtranced unto queen Elizabeth the conſpiracies againſt her life, and therefore they adviſed her, that ſhe ſhould go leſs abroad weakly attended, but the queen anſwered, ſhe had rather be dead than put in *cuſtody.* *Bacon.*

For us enſlav'd, is *cuſtody* ſevere,
And ſtripes, and arbitrary puniſhment
Inflicted? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Care; guardianſhip; charge.

Under the *cuſtody* and charge of the ſons of Merari, ſhall be the boards of the tabernacle.
Numb. iii. 36.

We being ſtrangers here, how dar'ſt thou truſt
So great a charge from thine own *cuſtody?* *Shak.*

An offence it were, raſhly to depart out of the city committed to their *cuſtody.* *Knolles.*

There is generally but one coin ſtampt upon the occaſion, which is made a preſent to the perſon who is celebrated on it: by this means the whole fame is in his own *cuſtody.* *Addiſon.*

3. Defence; preſervation; ſecurity.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ſhips for the *cuſtody* of the narrow ſeas. *Bacon.*

CU'STOM. *n. ſ.* [*couſtume*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and deſtruction ſhall be ſo in uſe,
That mothers ſhall but ſmile when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity choak'd with *cuſtom* of fell deeds.
Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.

Cuſtom, a greater power than nature, ſeldom fails to make them worſhip. *Locke.*

2. Faſhion; common way of acting.

And the prieſt's *cuſtom* with the people was, that when any man offered ſacrifice, the prieſt's ſervant came, while the fleſh was in ſeething, with a fleſh-hook of three teeth in his hands. *1 Sam.* ii.

3. Eſtabliſhed manner.

According to the *cuſtom* of the prieſt's office, his lot was to burn incenſe when he went into the temple of the Lord. *Luke* i.

4. Practice of buying of certain perſons.

You ſay he is aſſiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *cuſtom*, but not your votes. *Addiſon.*

5. Application from buyers: as, *this trader has good* cuſtom.

6. [In law.] A law or right not written, which, being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our anceſtors, has been, and is daily, practiſed. We cannot ſay that this or that is a *cuſtom*, except we can juſtify that it hath continued ſo one hundred years; yet, becauſe that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *cuſtom*, if two or more can depoſe that they heard their fathers ſay, that it was a *cuſtom* all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers alſo ſay, that it was likewiſe a *cuſtom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of two hundred years will ſerve. *Cuſtom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular, as that which belongs to this or that county; as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordſhip, city, or town. *Cuſtom* differs from preſcription; for *cuſtom* is common to more, and preſcription is particular to this or that man: preſcription may be for a far ſhorter time than *cuſtom.* *Cowell.*

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported.

The reſidue of theſe ordinary finances be caſual or uncertain, as be the eſcheats and forfeitures the *cuſtoms*, buttlerage, and impoſts. *Bacon.*

Thoſe commodities may be diſperſed, after having paid the *cuſtoms* in England. *Temple.*

Cuſtom to ſteal is ſuch a trivial thing,
That 'tis their charter to defraud their king.
Dryden.

Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, eſpecially the *cuſtoms* on the importation of the Gallick trade. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'STOMHOUSE. *n. ſ.* The houſe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some *cuſtomhouſe* officers, birds of paſſage, and oppreſſive thirty ſquires, are the only thriving people amongſt us. *Swift.*

CU'STOMARLY. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*] Common; habitual; frequent.

CU'STOMABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtomable.*]

1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to cuſtom.

CU'STOMADLY. *adv.* [from *cuſtomable.*] According to cuſtom.

Kingdoms have *cuſtomably* been carried away by right of ſucceſſion, according to proximity of blood.
Hayward.

CU'STOMARILY. *adv.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Habitually; commonly.

To call God to witneſs truth, or a lye perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occaſion, in common diſcourſe, *cuſtomarily* without conſideration, is one of the higheſt indignities and affronts that can be offered him. *Ray.*

CU'STOMARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Frequency; commonneſs; frequent occurrence.

A vice which for its guilt may juſtify the ſhapeſt, and for its *cuſtomarineſs* the frequenteſt, invectives which can be made againſt it.
Government of the Tongue.

CU'STOMARY. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*]

1. Conformable to eſtabliſhed cuſtom; according to preſcription.

Pray you now, if it may ſtand with the tune of your voices, that I may be conſul: I have here the *cuſtomary* gown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Several ingenious perſons, whoſe aſſiſtance might be conducive to the advance of real and uſeful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *cuſtomary* beliefs. *Glanville's Sceppſis.*

2. Habitual.

We ſhould avoid the profane and irreverent uſe of God's name, by curſing, or *cuſtomary* ſwearing; and take heed of the neglect of his worſhip, or any thing belonging to it. *Tillotſon.*

3. Uſual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him
With *cuſtomary* compliment, when he,
Wafting his eyes to the contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, ſpeeds from me. *Shak.*

CU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*] Uſual; common; that to which we are accuſtomed.

No nat'ral exhalation in the ſky,
No common wind, no *cuſtomed* event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns.
Shakeſpeare's King John.

CU'STOMER. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtom.*]

1. One who frequents any place of ſale for the ſake of purchaſing.

One would think it Overdone's houſe; for here be many old *cuſtomers*. *Shakſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flattering audience, than poor tradeſmen do
To perſuade *cuſtomers* to buy their goods. *Roſcom.*

Lord Strut has beſpoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's ſhop: Don't you ſee how that old fox ſteals away your *cuſtomers*, and turns you out of your buſineſs every day? *Arbuthnot.*

Theſe papers are grown a neceſſary part in coffeehouſe furniture, and may be read by *cuſtomers* of all ranks for curioſity or amuſement. *Swift.*

I ſhewed you a piece of black and white ſtuff, juſt ſent from the dyer, which you were pleaſed to approve of, and be my *cuſtomer* for. *Swift.*

2. A common woman. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

I marry her!—What, a *cuſtomer*? Pr'ythee bear ſome charity to my wit; do not think it ſo unwholeſome. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

CU'STREL. *n. ſ.*

1. A buckler-bearer.
2. A veſſel for holding wine. *Ainſworth.*

To CUT. pret. *cut.* part. paſſ. *cut.* [probably from the French *couteau*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged inſtrument; to divide any continuity by a ſharp edge.

Ah, *cut* my lace aſunder,
That my great heart may have ſome ſcope to beat,
Or elſe I ſwoon with this dead killing news.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The ſword of juſtice *cuts* upon the knot,
And ſevers 'em for ever. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Some I have *cut* away with ſciſſars.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

2. To hew.

Thy ſervants can ſkill to *cut* timber in Lebanon.
2 *Chron.* ii.

3. To carve; to make by ſculpture.

Why ſhould a man, whoſe blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandſire *cut* in alabaſter? *Shakſp.*

The triumphal is defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall of a neighbouring building. *Addiſon.*

4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires. *Exod.* xxxix. 3.

5. To divide by paſſing through.

Before the whiſtling winds the veſſels fly,
With rapid ſwiftneſs *cut* the liquid way,
And reach Gereſtus at the point of day.
Pope's Odyſſey.

6. To pierce with any uneaſy ſenſation.

The man was *cut* to the heart with theſe conſolations. *Addiſon*

7. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from paſſion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and ſhuffle for ourſelves. *Prior.*

We ſure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourſelves both *cut* and ſhuffled them. *Prior.*

Take a freſh pack, nor is it worth our grieving,
Who *cuts* or ſhuffles with our dirty leaving.
Granville.

8. To interſect; to croſs: as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.

9. *To* CUT *down.* To fell; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia. *Knolles.*

10. *To* CUT *down.* To excel; to overpower: a low phraſe.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the fineſt orator, and deſtroys the beſt contrived argument, as ſoon as ever he gets himſelf to be heard. *Addiſon's Count Tariff.*

11. *To* CUT *off.* To ſeparate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and *cut off* his thumbs.
Jud. i. 6.

12. *To* CUT *off.* To deſtroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was firſt conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were ſtill increaſed, and the native Spaniards ſtill *cut off.*
Spenſer on Ireland.

Were I king,
I ſhould *cut off* the nobles for their lands.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

This great commander was ſuddenly *cut off* by a fatal ſtroke, given him with a ſmall contemptible inſtrument. *Howel.*

Lenæus was likewiſe *cut off* by martyrdom.
Addiſon.

Ill-fated prince! too negligent of life!
Cut off in the freſh ripening prime of manhood,
Even in the pride of life. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

13. *To* CUT *off.* To reſcind; to ſeparate; to take away.

Fetch the will hither, and we ſhall determine
How to *cut off* ſome charge in legacies.
Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar

He that *cuts off* twenty years of life,
Cuts off ſo many years of fearing death.
Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.

Preſume not on thy God, whoe'er he be:
Thee he regards not, owns not, hath *cut off*
Quite from his people. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The propoſal of a recompence from men, *cuts off* the hopes of future rewards. *Smalridge.*

14. *To* CUT *off.* To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this iſland, a wiſe man and a great warrior, handled the matter ſo, as he *cut off* their land forces from their ſhips. *Bacon.*

His party was ſo much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off.* *Clarendon.*

15. *To* CUT *off.* To put an end to; to obviate.

To *cut off* contentions, commiſſioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Hayward.*

To *cut off* all further mediation and interpoſition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuſe. *Clarendon.*

It may compoſe our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occaſions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addiſon.*

16. *To* CUT *off.* To withhold.

We are concerned to *cut off* all occaſion from thoſe who ſeek occaſion, that they may have whereof to accuſe us. *Rogers.*

17. *To* CUT *off.* To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary ſin, actually *cuts* himſelf *off* from the benefits and profeſſion of chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to deſpair,
In ſome few paſſing fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. *Pope.*

Why ſhould thoſe who wait at altars be *cut off* from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature? *Swift.*

18. *To* CUT *off.* To interrupt; to ſilence.

It is no grace to a judge to ſhew quickneſs of conceit in *cutting off* evidence or counſel too ſhort. *Bacon.*

19. *To* CUT *off.* To apoſtrophiſe; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot ſink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden.*

20. *To* CUT *out.* To ſhape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I *cut out* the purity of his. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

I, for my part, do not like images *cut out* in juniper, or other garden ſtuff: they be for children. *Bacon.*

There is a large table at Montmorancy *cut out* of the thickneſs of a vine ſtock. *Temple.*

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigiouſly about the *cutting out* the toga. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

They have a large foreſt *cut out* into walks extremely thick and gloomy. *Addiſon.*

21. *To* CUT *out.* To ſcheme; to contrive.

Having a moſt pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own foreſt, he had work enough *cut* him *out* to extinguiſh it. *Howel.*

Every man had *cut out* a place for himſelf in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treaſurers. *Addiſon.*

22. *To* CUT *out.* To adapt.

You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatiſe, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*

23. *To* CUT *out.* To debar.

I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common diſcourſe. *Pope.*

24. *To* CUT *out.* To excel; to outdo.

25. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption.

Thus much he ſpoke, and more he would have ſaid,
But the ſtern hero turn'd aſide his head,
And *cut* him *ſhort.* *Dryden's Æneid.*

Achilles *cut* him *ſhort*; and thus replied,
My worth, allow'd in words, is in effect denied.
Dryden.

26. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To abridge: as, *the ſoldiers were* cut ſhort *of their pay.*

27. *To* CUT *up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the *cutting* him *up*, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a ſenſual man. *L'Eſtrange.*

28. *To* CUT *up.* To eradicate.

Who *cut up* mallows by the buſhes, and juniper roots for their meat. *Job.*

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

To CUT. *v. n.*

1. To make way by dividing; to divide by paſſing through.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard ſubſtances, which infants, by a natural inſtinct, affect. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He ſaved the lives of thouſands by his manner of *cutting* for the ſtone. *Pope.*

3. To interfere: as, a horſe that *cuts.*

CUT. *part. adj.* Prepared for uſe: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phraſe, well ſeaſon'd and dry,
Evermore thy tongue ſupply. *Swift.*

CUT. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.]

1. The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument; the blow of an ax or ſword.

The impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge or ſharp inſtrument: diſtinguiſhed from that made by perforation with a pointed inſtrument.

A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, *cut* into the bone many ways; which *cuts* are called *ſedes*, and are reckoned among the fractures.

Wiſeman's Surgery.

A channel made by art.

This great *cut* or ditch Seſoſtris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purpoſed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. *Knolles.*

A part cut off from the reſt.

So, poſe a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned to many foot.

Mortimer's Huſbandry.

A ſmall particle; a ſhred.

It hath a number of ſhort *cuts* or ſhreddings, which may be better called wiſhes than prayers.

Hooker.

A lot made by cutting a ſtick.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopſa may draw, *cuts*, and the loſer of *cut* ſpeak firſt. *Sidney.*

A man may as reaſonably draw *cuts* for his manners, and regulate his perſuaſion by the caſt of a die. *L'Eſtrange.*

A near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and inſtead of their *cutting* their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers, and councils, they have taken another and a ſhorter *cut*. *Scuth.*

There is a ſhorter *cut*, an eaſier paſſage.

Decay of Piety.

The evidence of my ſenſe is ſimple, and immediate, and therefore I have but a ſhorter *cut* thereby to the aſſent to the truth of the things ſo evidenced.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

But the gentleman would needs ſee me part of my way, and carry me a ſhort *cut* through his own ground, which ſaved me half a mile's riding.

Swift's Examiner.

A picture cut or carved upon a ſtamp of wood or copper, and impreſſed from it.

In this form, according to his deſcription, he is ſet forth in the prints or *cuts* of many of our Cavalierins. *Brown.*

It is, I believe, uſed improperly by *Addiſon*.

Madam Dacier, from ſome old *cuts* of Trajan, fancies that the hairs or feathers of the Roman nation was not only a wizard for the face, but had paſſe-worth it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ſtamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impreſſed.

The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muſe her aid impart,
Unſkill'd in all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the ſhuffle, and the *cut*. *Swift.*

Faſhion; form; ſhape; manner of cutting into ſhape.

Their clothes are after as fair a Dutch *cut* to,
That, ſure, they've worn out Chriſtendom.

Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

His tawny beard was of the ſquare *cut*,
Both of his viſage and his hair,
In *cut* and ſtyle like a trader,
A falſe view it would beguile. *Hudibras.*

They were ſo fantaſtically apparelled as I think you never ſaw the like, nor know the very *cut* of his beard. *Stillingfleet.*

Chill renders breeches, not for their *cut* or ſtuff, but becauſe the having them is a mark of ſuch an eſtabliſhment. *Locke.*

I hire you to obſerve well the ſingularities of each nation, and make you whether you can in conſcience believe the ſleeve of it to be of the true Roman *cut*. *Addiſon.*

Sometimes an old fellow ſhall wear this or that ſort of *cut* in his clothes with great integrity.

Addiſon's Spectator.

Wilt thou buy there ſome high heads of the neweſt *cut* for my daughter?

Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

13. It ſeems anciently to have ſignified a fool or cully. To *cut* ſtill ſignifies to *cheat*, in low language.

Send her money, knight: if thou haſt her not in the end, call me *cut*. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

14. CUT *and long tail.* A proverbial expreſſion for men of all kinds. It is borrowed from dogs.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.——
Ay, that I will, come *cut and long tail*, under the degree of a ſquire. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

At quintin he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee:
Come *cut and long tail*; for there be
Six bachelors as bold as he.

Ben Jonſon's Underwood.

CUTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the ſkin.

This ſerous, nutritious maſs is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remoteſt parts of the body. *Floyer on Humours.*

Sour morſels cauſe *cutaneous* eruptions: one is apt to diſorder much on acid unripe fruit and ſuch cooling vegetables. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'TICLE. *n. ſ.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

1. The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin. This is that ſoft ſkin which riſes in a bliſter upon any burning, or the application of a bliſtering plaiſter. It ſticks cloſe to the ſurface of the true ſkin, to which it is alſo tied by the veſſels which nouriſh it, though they are ſo ſmall as not to be ſeen. When the ſcarf-ſkin is examined with a microſcope, it appears to be made up of ſeveral lays of exceeding ſmall ſcales. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and griſtle, and ligaments and membranes, and muſcles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and ſkin, and *cuticle* and nail.

Bentley's Sermons.

2. A thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

When any ſaline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, and it ſoon, the laſt concretes in regular figures which more than the particles of the ſalt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal diſtances to look and ſtir. *Natural Hiſtory.*

CUTI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſkin.

CUTH, ſignifies knowledge or ſkill. So *Cuthbert* is a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred*, a knowing counſellor; *Cuthbert*, famous for ſkill. Much of the ſame nature are Sophocles and Sophianus.

Gibſon's Camden.

CU'TLASS. *n. ſ.* [*coutelas*, French. This word is written ſometimes *cutlace*, ſometimes *cuttleax*; in *Shakeſpeare*, *curtleaxe*; and in *Pope*, *cutlaſh*.] A broad cutting ſword: the word is much in uſe among the ſeamen.

Were't not better
That I did ſuit me all points like a man?
A galiant *curtleaxe* upon my thigh,
A boar-ſpear in my hand. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkers ſlept beneath the ſun;
Of two his *cutlaſh* launch'd the ſpouting blood,
Theſe quarter'd, ſing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood.

Pope.

CU'TLER. *n. ſ.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or ſells knives.

A paultry ring
That ſhe did give, whoſe poeſy was
For all the world like *cutlers* poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shak.*

In a bye *cutler's* ſhop he bought a tenpenny knife: ſo cheap was the inſtrument of this great attempt. *Wotton.*

He choſe no other inſtrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought at a common *cutler's*.

Clarendon.

CU'TPURSE. *n. ſ.* [*cut* and *purſe*.] One who ſteals by the method of cutting purſes: a common practice when men wore their purſes at their girdles, as was once the cuſtom. A thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is neceſſary for a *cutpurſe*.

Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.

A vice of kings,
A *cutpurſe* of the empire and the rule,
That from a ſhelf the precious diadem ſtole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no blood,
Cutpurſe, nor burglary abroad? *Hudibras.*

If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurſes* and robbers, would there then be kept that buſineſs and equity in ſuch a monſtrous den of thieves? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *cut*.]

1. An agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing.

2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.

3. [*Inciſores*.] The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders, are behind, neareſt the centre of motion, becauſe there is greater ſtrength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready to cut off a morſel from any ſort of food, to be tranſmitted to the grinders.

Ray, on the Creation.

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the ſum paid upon them; and then caſts the ſame into the court to be written upon. *Cowell.*

CU'T-THROAT. *n. ſ.* [*cut* and *throat*.] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an aſſaſſin.

Will you then ſuffer theſe robbers, *cut-throats*, baſe people, gathered out of all the corners of Chriſtendom, to waſte your countries, ſpoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your ſeas? *Knolles.*

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his copy from the Parriſian maſſacre, one of the horrideſt inſtances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South.*

The ruffian robbers by no juſtice awe'd,
And unpaid *cut-throat* ſoldiers, are abroad;
Thoſe venal ſouls, who, hardened in each ill,
To ſave complaints and proſecution, kill.

Dryden's Juvenal.

CU'T-THROAT. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than *cut-throat* and abominable dealing.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

CU'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *cut*.] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and caſting them upon land, doth much good.

Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Many are propagated above ground by ſlips or *cuttings*. *Ray.*

CUTTLE. *n. f.* [*sepia.*] A fish, which when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all birds, and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth, like the *cuttle* fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink. *Ray on the Creation.*

CU'TTLE. *n. f.* [from *cuttle.*] A foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hanmer.*

Away, you cutting rascal; you filthy bung, away: by this hand I'll thrust my knife in your mould, chap, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

CY'CLE. *n. f.* [*cyclus*, Latin; κύκλος.]

1. A circle.
2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolutions begin again; a periodical space of time.

We do more commonly use these words, to assign a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period, and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

3. A method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work, in which we endeavoured to present our gardener with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How hold, and full, and wide, compose
The five apparent orbs, or *cycle* of the sphere
With what mixt motion she conducts, and takes
Each planet by his course, and how returns
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb! *Milton.*

CY'CLOID. *n. f.* [from κυκλοειδης, of κυκλος, and ειδος, shape.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLO'IDAL. *adj.* [from *cycloid.*] Relating to a cycloid; as the *cycloidal* space, is the space contained between the cycloid and its substance. *Chambers.*

CYCLOPE'DIA. *n. f.* [κύκλος and παιδεια.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CY'GNET. *n. f.* [from *cycnus*, Latin.] A young swan.

I am the *cygnet* to this pale faint swan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death.
Shakespeare's K. John.

So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save,
Keeping them prisoners underneath her wings.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Cygnets, from grey, turn white.
Bacon's Natural History.

Young *cygnets* are good meat, if fatted with oats; but, fed with weeds, they taste filthy.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

CY'LINDER. *n. f.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular. The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the *cylinder*, may be easily found. *Wilkins.*

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your *cylinder*, for vaulted turrets, and round buildings. *Peacham.*

CYLI'NDRICAL. } *adj.* [from *cylinder.*]
CYLI'NDRICK. } Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Minera ferri stalactitia, when several of the *cylindrick* striæ are contiguous, and grow together into one sheaf, is called brushiron ore.
Woodward's Natural History.

Obstructions must be most incident to such parts of the body where the circulation and the elastick fibres are both smallest, and those glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into *cylindrical* canals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CYMA'R. *n. f.* [properly written *simar.*] A slight covering; a scarf.

Her comely limbs compos'd with decent care,
Her body shaded with a slight *cymar*;
Her bosom to the view was only bare. *Dryden.*

CY'MATIUM. *n. f.* [Lat. from κυμάτιον, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two sorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice, the gola, or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

CY'MBAL. *n. f.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] A musical instrument.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fifes,
Tabors and *cymbals*, and the shouting Romans,
Make the sun dance. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If mirth should fail, I'll busy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
A sounding *cymbal* aid the lab'ring moon.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

CYNA'NTHROPY. *n. f.* [κυων ανθρωπος, and ανθρωπος.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNARCTO'MACHY. [κυων, αρκτος, μαχη.] A word coined by *Butler*, to denote bear-baiting with a dog.

That some occult design doth lie
In bloody *cynarctomachy*,
Is plain enough to him that knows
How fiunts lead brothers by the nose. *Hudibras.*

CYNEGE'TICKS. *n. f.* [κυνηγετικα.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

There are extant, in Greek, four books of *cynegetick*s, or venation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CY'NICAL. } *adj.* [κυνικος.] Having the
CY'NICK. } qualities of a dog; currish; brutal; snarling; satirical.

He doth believe that some new-fangled wit (it is his *cynical* phrase) will some time or other find out his art. *Wilkins.*

CY'NICK. *n. f.* [κυνικος.] A philosopher of the snarling or currish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a snarler; a misanthrope.

How finely doth this *cynick* rhime!—
Get you hence, sirrah; saucy fellow, hence. *Shak.*

Without these precautions the man degenerates into a *cynick*, the woman into a roquette; the man grows sullen and morose, the woman impertinent and fantastical. *Addison.*

CY'NOSURE. *n. f.* [from κυνος ουρα.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer.

Towers and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

CY'ON. See CION.

Gather *cyons* for grafts before the buds sprout.
Evelyn.

CY'PRESS-TREE. *n. f.* [*cupressus*, Latin.]

1. The *cypress* is a tall straight tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no use; its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The *cypress-tree* is always green, and never either rots or is worm-eaten. *Calmet.*

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In *cypress* chests my arras counterpanes.
Shakespeare.

He taketh the *cypress* and the oak, which he strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the forest. *Is.* xliv. 14.

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding *cypress* form'd a fragrant shade.
Pope's Odyssey.

2. Being anciently used in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poison be their drink,
Their sweetest shade a grove of *cypress* trees.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

CY'PRUS. *n. f.* [I suppose from the place where it was made; or corruptly from *cypress*, as being used in mourning.] A thin transparent black stuff.

Imwn as white as driven snow,
Cyprus black as e'er was crow.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

A *cyprus*, not a bosom,
Hides my poor heart! *Shakespeare.*

CYST. } *n. f.* [κυστις.] A bag containing some morbid matter.
CY'STIS. }

In taking it out, the *cystis* broke, and shewed itself by its matter to be a melicetis.
Wiseman's Surgery.

There may be a consumption, with a purulent spitting, when the vomica is contained in a *cyst* or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly suffocated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CY'STICK. *adj.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two sorts: the *cystick*, or that contained in the gall-bladder, a sort of repository for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

CYSTO'TOMY. *n. f.* [κυστις and τεμνω.] The act or practice of opening incysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR. *n. f.* [a Sclavonian word, written more properly *tzar.*] The title of the emperour of Russia.

CZARI'NA. *n. f.* [from *czar.*] The empress of Russia.

D.

D, Is a conſonant nearly approaching in ſound to T, but formed by a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The ſound of D in *Engliſh* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO. [Ital.] A term in muſick, which ſignifying from the head or the beginning, means that the firſt part of the tune ſhould be repeated at the concluſion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt.

A ſore ſhould never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp.*

DAB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall lump of any thing.
2. A blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft.
3. Something moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artiſt; a man expert at ſomething. This is not uſed in writing.
5. A kind of ſmall flat fiſh.

Of flat fiſh there are rays, flowks, *dabs*, plaice. *Carew.*

DA'B-CHICK. *n. ſ.* A ſmall water fowl, called likewiſe *Dobchick*, and *Dilapper*, and *Dipchick*. *Colymbus.* *Ray.*

A *dab-chick* waddles through the copſe
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To ſmear; to daub; to ſpatter; to beſprinkle; to wet.

A ſhadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

I ſcarified, and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Mean while the South, riſing with *dabbled* wings,
A ſable cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.

Neither will a ſpirit, that dwells with ſtars, *dabble* in this impurer mud. *Glanville's Apol.*

The little one complained of her legs, that ſhe could neither ſwim nor *dabble* with them. *L'Eſtr.*

But when he found the boys at play,
And ſaw them *dabbling* in their clay,
He ſtood behind a ſtall to lurk,
And mark the progreſs of their work. *Swift.*

2. To do any thing in a ſlight, ſuperficial, or ſhallow manner; to tamper.

Shakeſpeare ſhall be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them: though you, I think, have been *dabbling* here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer and the printer, and left every thing ſtanding. *Atterbury to Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dabble*.]

1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without maſtery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a ſuperficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, leſt our *dabblers* in politicks ſhould be ready to ſwear againſt him for diſaffection. *Swift.*

DACE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation: in moſt provinces called *dare*. *Leuciſcus.*] A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling a roach, but leſs.

Let me live harmleſsly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;
Where I may ſee my quill or cork down ſink
With eager bite of pearch, or bleak, or *dace*. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE. *n. ſ.* [δακτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort, like the joints of a finger; as *cāndĭdŭs.*

DAD. } *n. ſ.* [The child's way of ex-
DA'DDY. } preſſing *father*. It is remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as firſt taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *t*, or the kindred letter *d*, differently placed; as *tad*, Welſh; *αττα*, Greek; *atta*, Gothick; *tata*, Latin.] Father.

I was never ſo bethumpt with words,
Since firſt I call'd my brother's father *dad*. *Shak.*

His loving mother left him to my care;
Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could ſtare! *Gay.*

To DADE. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading ſtring.

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro. *Drayton.*

DÆ'DAL. adj. [*dædalus*, Latin.]

1. Various; variegated.
2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor ſhould be imitated.

Nor hath
The *dædal* hand of Nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

DA'FFODIL. }
DAFFODI'LLY. } *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be
DAFFODOWNDI'LLY. } corrupted from *aſphodelus.*]

This plant hath a lily-flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped, and cut into ſix ſegments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly riſes out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundiſh fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller.*

Strew me the green ground with *daffadowndillies*,
And cowſlips, and king-cups, and loved lilies. *Spenſer.*

Bid amaranthus all his beauty ſhed,
And *daffodillies* fill their cups with tears,
To ſtrew the laureat herſe where Lycid lies. *Milton.*

The daughters of the flood have ſearch'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:
The ſhort narciſſus, and the *daffo*
Pancies to pleaſe the ſight; and caſſia ſweet to ſmell. *Dryden.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [contracted from *do aſt*; that is, to *throw back*, to *throw off*.] To toſs aſide; to put away with contempt; to throw away ſlightly. Not now in uſe.

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daft* the world aſide,
And bid it paſs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

I would ſhe had beſtow'd this dotage on me: I would have *daft* all other reſpects, and made her half myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

DAG. *n. ſ.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a piſtol: ſo called from ſerving the purpoſes of a dagger, being carried ſecretly, and doing miſchief ſuddenly. It is in neither ſenſe now uſed.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DA'GGER. *n. ſ.* [*dague*, French.]

1. A ſhort ſword; a poniard.

She ran to her ſon's *dagger*, and ſtruck herſelf a mortal wound. *Stanyh.*

This ſword a *dagger* had his page,
That was but little for his age,
And therefore waited on him ſo
As dwarfs upon knight-errant do. *Hudibras.*

He ſtrikes himſelf with his *dagger*; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he ſtabs him, and breaks the *dagger* on one of his ribs. *Addiſon.*

2. [In fencing ſchools.] A blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence.
3. [With printers.] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *n. ſ.* [*dagger* and *draw.*] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at *daggersdrawing*,
And one another clapper-clawing. *Hudibras.*

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggersdrawing*, till one deſired to know the ſubject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, according to Mr. *Lye*, derived from the Daniſh; according to *Skinner*, from *bag*, ſprinkled, or *beazan*, to dip. They are probably all of the ſame root.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to beſprinkle.

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry ſing-ſong up and down. *Pope.*

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*daggle* and *tail.*] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; beſpattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleaſure are apt to be ſhocked at the ſight of ſo many *daggledtail* parſons, that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DA'ILY. *adj.* [baglic, Saxon.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven
In *daily* thanks, that gave us such a prince. *Shak.*
Ceaſe, man of woman born! to hope relief
From *daily* trouble, and continued grief. *Prior.*

DA'ILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with better ſenſe adviſe,
That of the world leaſt part to us is read;
And *daily* how through hardy enterprize
Many are diſcovered. *Fairy Queen.*
A man with whom I converſed almoſt *daily* for years together. *Dryden.*

DA'INTILY. *adv.* [from *dainty*]

1. Elegantly; delicately.

Truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not ſhew the maſks and muſkeries and triumphs of the world, half ſo ſtately and *daintily* as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciouſly; pleaſantly.

There is no region on earth ſo *daintily* watered, with ſuch great navigable rivers. *Howell's Vocal Forreſt.*

Thoſe young ſuitors had been accuſtomed to nothing but to ſkep well, and take *daintily*. *Brome's View of Exotick Poems.*

3. Nicely; ceremoniouſly; ſcrupulouſly.

4. Squeamiſhly; faſtidiouſly.

DA'INTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Delicacy; ſoftneſs.

With what could yet thy palate pleaſe?
Dainties and ſofter eaſe,
Sleeked limbs and fineſt blood? *Ben Jonſon.*

2. Elegance; nicety.

The duke exceeded in the *daintineſs* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine ſhape of his hands. *Wotton.*

3. Delicacy; deliciouſneſs.

It was more notorious for the *daintineſs* of the proviſion which he ſerved in it, than for the maſſineſs of the diſh. *Hakewill on Providence.*

4. Squeamiſhneſs; faſtidiouſneſs.

Of ſand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath diſcourſed without any *daintineſs*. *Wotton.*

5. Ceremoniouſneſs; ſcrupuloſity.

DA'INTY. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleaſing to the palate; of exquiſite taſte; delicious.

Higher concoction is required for ſweetneſs, or pleaſure of taſte, and therefore all your *dainty* plumbs are a little dry. *Bacon.*

2. Delicate; of acute ſenſibility; nice; ſqueamiſh; ſoft; luxurious; tender.

This is the floweſt, yet the *daintieſt* ſenſe;
For ev'n the ears of ſuch as have no ſkill
Perceive a diſcord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what 's good, yet find the ill.
Davies.

They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon.*

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes *dainty*,
I'll ſwear hath corns. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Therefore to horſe;
And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But ſhift away. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

4. Elegant; tenderly, languiſhingly, or effeminately beautiful.

My houſe, within the city,
Is richly furniſhed with plate and gold,
Baſons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands. *Shak.*
Why ſhould ye be ſo cruel to yourſelfs,
And to thoſe *dainty* limbs, which nature lent
For gentle uſage and ſoft delicacy? *Milton.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine: in contempt.

Your *dainty* ſpeakers have the curſe,
To plead bad cauſes down to worſe. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *n. ſ.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; ſomething of exquiſite taſte.

Be not deſirous of his *dainties*; for they are deceitful meat. *Proverbs*, xxiii. 3.

A worm breedeth in meal, of the ſhape of a large white maggot, which is given as a great *dainty* to nightingales. *Bacon.*

She then produc'd her dairy ſtore,
And unbought *dainties* of the poor. *Dryden.*
The ſhepherd ſwains, with ſure abundance bleſt,
On the fat flock and rural *dainties* feaſt. *Pope.*

2. A word of fondneſs formerly in uſe.

Why, that 's my *dainty*; I ſhall miſs thee:
But yet thou ſhalt have freedom. *Shak. Tempeſt.*
There is a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,
And ſet thee all fit. *Ben Jonſon.*

DA'IRY. *n. ſ.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk. Mr. *Lye.*]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*, and this advanced the trade of Engliſh butter. *Temple.*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

You have no more worth
Than the coarſe and country fairy,
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *Ben Jonſon.*
What ſtores my *dairies* and my folds contain!
A thouſand lambs that wander on the plain. *Dryd.*
She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her *dairy* ſtore. *Dryden.*

3. Paſturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept.

Dairies, being well houſewived, are exceeding commodious. *Bacon.*

Children, in *dairy* countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and fleſh. *Bacon.*

DA'IRYMAID. *n. ſ.* [*dairy* and *maid.*] The woman ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to manage the milk.

The pooreſt of the ſex have ſtill an itch
To know their fortunes, equal to the rich:
The *dairymaid* enquires if ſhe ſhall take
The trufty taylor, and the cook forſake. *Dryden.*
Come up quickly, or we ſhall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*. *Addiſon.*

DA'ISY. *n. ſ.* [bæzeyeage, day's eye, *Chaucer.*] A ſpring flower.

It hath a perennial root: the ſtalks are naked, and never branch out: the cup of the flower is ſcaly and ſimple, divided into many ſegments to the foot-ſtalk. The flowers are radiated; and the heads, after the petals are fallen off, reſemble obtuſe cones. *Miller.*

When *daiſies* pied, and violets blue,
And lady ſmocks all over white,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakeſpeare.*

As he paſſed, the woods put forth their bloſſoms, the earth her primroſes and *days-eyes*, to behold him. *Howel.*

Now hawthorns bloſſom, now the *daiſies* ſpring;
Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the ground.
Pope.

This will find thee picking of *daiſies*, or ſmelling to a lock of hay. *Addiſon.*

Fair-handed Spring unboſoms every grace;
The *daiſy*, primroſe, violet. *Thomſon.*

DALE. *n. ſ.* [*dalei*, Gothick; *dal*, Dutch and German.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

Long toſt with ſtorms, and beat with bitter winds,
High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,
She wand'red many a wood, and meaſur'd many a vale. *Fairy Queen.*

Before the downfall of the fairy ſtate,
This *dale*, a pleaſing region, not unbleſt,
This *dale* poſſeſs'd they, and had ſtill poſſeſs'd.
Tickell.

He ſteals along the lonely *dale*. *Thomſ. Spring.*

DA'LLIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *dally.*]

1. Interchange of careſſes; acts of fondneſs.

Look thou be true: do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein: the ſtrongeſt oaths are ſtraw
To th' fire i' th' blood. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
Nor gentle purpoſe, nor endearing ſmiles,
Wanted; nor youthful *dalliance*, as beſeems
Fair couple link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. *Milton.*
I'll head my people;
Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er:
My warlike ſpirits work now another way,
And my ſoul 's turn'd to trumpets. *Dryden.*

2. Conjugal converſation.

The giant, ſelf-diſmayed with the ſound,
Where he with his Dueſſa *dalliance* found,
In haſte came ruſhing forth from inner bow'r.
Fairy Queen.
That bower, not myſtick, where the ſapient king
Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian ſpouſe.
Milton.
Thou claim'ſt me for thy ſire,
And my fair ſon here ſhow'ſt me, the dear pledge
Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n. *Milton.*

3. Delay; procraſtination.

Both wind and tide ſtay for this gentleman;
And I, to blame, have held him here too long.—
—Good lord, you uſe this *dalliance* to excuſe
Your breach of promiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'LLIER. *n. ſ.* [from *dally.*] A trifler; a fondler.

The daily *dalliers* with pleaſant words, with ſmiling countenances, and with wagers purpoſed to be loſt before they were purpoſed to be made. *Aſcham.*

DA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [of unknown etymology.] A tuft, or clump: not in uſe.

Of barley the fineſt and greeneſt ye find,
Leave ſtanding in *dallops* till time ye do bind.
Tuſſer.

To DA'LLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuſe one's ſelf with idle play; to loſe time in trifles; to procraſtinate idly.

Take up thy maſter:
If thou ſhouldſt *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in aſſured loſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
He left his car, and laying hold
Upon his arms, with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras.*

We have trifled too long already: it is madneſs to *dally* any longer, when our ſouls are at ſtake. *Calamy's Sermons.*

One hundred thouſand pounds muſt be raiſed; for there is no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange careſſes; to play the wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation;
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtezans,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſport; to play; to frolick.

She her airie buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and ſcorns the ſun.
Shakeſpeare.

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that correction, wherein he *dallied* with them, ſhall feel a judgment worthy of God. *Wiſdom*, xii. 26.

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuſe till a proper opportunity.

He ſet down to perform ſervice, not by the hazard of one ſet battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often ſkirmiſhes. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

DAM. *n. ſ.* [from *dame*, which formerly ſignified mother. *Had Nero never been an emperour, ſhulde never his* dame *have be ſlaine. Chaucer.*]

1. The mother: used of beasts, or other animals not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling loss.
Shakespeare.

Mother, says a sick kite, let me have your prayers.—Alas, my child, says the *dam*, which of the gods shall I go to? *L'Estrange.*

Birds bring but one morsel of meat at a time, and have not fewer, it may be, than seven or eight young in the nest together, which, at the return of their *dam*, do all at once, with equal greediness, hold up their heads and gape. *Ray.*

2. A human mother, in contempt or detestation.

This brat is none of mine;
It is the issue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

DAM. *n. s.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to confine water.

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Those banks and *dams*, that like a skreen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras.*

Not with so fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid course withstood;
Bears down the *dams*, with unresisted sway,
And sweeps the cattle and the cots away. *Dryden.*

Let loose the reins to all your watry store,
Bear down the *dams*, and open every door. *Dryden.*

The inside of the *dam* must be very smooth and straight; and if it is made very sloping on each side, it is the better. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [bemman, ponebemman, Sax. *dammen*, Dutch.]

1. To confine, or shut up, water by moles or dams.

I'll have the current in this place *damm'd* up;
And here the smug and silver Trent shall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Home I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and *damm'd* up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring.
Otway.

Boggy lands are fed by springs, pent by a weight of earth, that *dams* in the water, and causes it to spread. *Mortimer.*

'Tis you must drive that trouble from your soul;
As streams, when *damm'd*, forget their ancient current,
And, wond'ring at their banks, in other channels flow. *Smith.*

2. It is used by *Shakespeare* of fire, and by *Milton* of light.

The more thou *damm'st* it up, the more it burns.
Shakesp.

Moon! if your influence be quite *damm'd* up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long levell'd rule of streaming light.
Milton.

DAMAGE. *n. s.* [*damage*, French.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.

Gross errours and absurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon.*

Such as were sent from thence did commonly do more hurt and *damage* to the English subjects than the Irish enemies, by their continual cess and extortion. *Davies.*

He repulsed the enemy very much to their *damage*. *Clarendon.*

2. Loss; mischief suffered.

His heart exults him in the harm
Already done, to have dispeopled heav'n,
My *damage* fondly deem'd! *Milton.*

3. The value of mischief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they should be allowed to keep all they have in Ireland, to pay the *damages* which had been sustained by the war. *Clarendon.*

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the same. *Bacon.*

Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the several particulars which I have related to you, I may not sue her for *damages* in a court of justice. *Addison.*

5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate. In the common law it particularly signifies a part of what the jurors be to enquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cause, they are likewise asked their consciences touching costs, which are the charges of suit, and *damages*, which contain the hindrance which the plaintiff or demandant hath suffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant. *Cowell.*

When the judge had awarded due *damages* to a person into whose field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reversed his own sentence, when he heard that the oxen which had done this mischief, were his own. *Watts.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mischief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I consider time as an immense ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much shattered and *damaged*, some quite disjointed and broken into pieces. *Addison.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE, *adj.* [from *damage*.]

1. Susceptible of hurt: as, *damageable* goods.

2. Mischievous; pernicious.

Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the purity of God, *damageable* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and most pernicious to ourselves.

DA'MASCENE. *n. s.* [*damascenus*, from *Damascus*.] A small plum; a damson, as it is now spoken.

In April follow the cherry tree in blossom, the *damascene* and plum trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruits the white commonly is meanest, as in pear plums and *damascenes*; and the choicest plum are black. *Bacon.*

DA'MASK. *n. s.* [*damasquin*, Fr. *damaschino*, Ital. from *Damascus*.]

1. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by which part, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms.

Not any weaver which his work doth toast
In diaper, *damask*, or in lyon. *Spenser.*

Wipe your shoe, for want of a cloth, with a *damask* napkin. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. It is used for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the damask rose.

And for some doale perplexed was her spirit,
Her *damask* lips, now chang'd to purest white.
Fairfax.

To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon stuffs.

2. To variegate; to diversify.

They sat recline
On the soft downy bank, *damask'd* with flowers.
Milton.

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And *damasking* the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

3. To adorn steel-work with figures: practised, I suppose, first at Damascus.

DAMASK-PLUM. See PLUM.

DAMASK-ROSE. *n. s.* The rose of Damascus; a red rose. See ROSE.

Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. *Bacon.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted pinks,
Nor, shower'd from ev'ry bush, the *damask* rose.
Thomson.

DA'MASKENING. *n. s.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire: used in enriching the blades of swords, and locks of pistols. *Chambers.*

DAME. *n. s.* [*dame*, French; *dama*, Spanish.]

1. A lady; the old title of honour to women.

The word *dame* originally signified a mistress of a family, who was a lady; and it is used still in the English law to signify a lady: but in common use, now-a-days, it represents a farmer's wife, or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in the country. *Watts's Logick.*

Bless you, fair *dame*! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am perfect.
Shakespeare.

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife.
Shakespeare.

Shut your mouth, *dame*! *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Sov'reign of creatures, universal *dame*! *Milton.*

2. It is still used in poetry for women of rank.

Hic fair'st Fame; a Laurentian *dame*
His mother: fair Marica was her name. *Dryden.*

Who would not repeat that blow,
And disrespect sight of such a *dame*
Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

3. Mistress of a low family.

They killed the poor cock; for, say they, if it were not for his waking our *dame*, she would not wake us. *L'Estrange.*

4. Woman in general.

We've willing *dames* enough, there cannot be
That villainy in you, but with so many
As will be greatness dedicate themselves. *Shakesp.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *n. s.* A plant, called also queen's gillyflower. *Miller.*

To DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state.

It is most necessary, that the church, by doctrine, and decree, do *damn* and send to hell for ever those fects and opinions. *Bacon.*

2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him.
South's Sermons.

3. To condemn.

His own impartial thought
Will *damn*, and conscience will record the fault.
Dryden.

4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode.

They *damn* themselves, nor will my muse defend
To clap with such who fools and knaves commend.
Dryden.

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryd.*

You are so good a critick, that it is the greatest happiness of the modern poets that you do not hear

hear their works; and, next, that you are not so arrant a critick as to *damn* them, like the rest, without hearing. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE. *adj.* [from *damn.*]

1. Deserving damnation; justly doomed to never-ending punishment.

It gives him occasion of labouring with greater earnestness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the snares of his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker.*

He's a creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And to transport him in the mind he is
[illegible] *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

As he detests every thought of a *damnable* nature, so he is far from closing with the new opinion of those who make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes indecently used in a low and ludicrous sense; odious; pernicious.

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shakspeare's Measure for Measure.*

DA'MNABLY. *adv.* [from *damnable.*]

1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment; so as to be excluded from mercy.

We will propose the question, whether those who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Christ *damnably*, in respect of those consequences that are drawn from them? *South's Sermons.*

2. It is indecently used in a ludicrous sense; odiously; hatefully.

The more lovers they have heaped upon them, the more *damnably* chaste they are thought. *Dennis.*

DAMNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *damn.*] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or terrified by reflection how he hath been spared from the brink of *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle.

Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

Now mount the sun,
And meditate *damnation* with a phrase:
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

DA'MNATORY. *adj.* [from *damnatorius.*] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DA'MNED. *part. adj.* [from *damn.*] Hateful; detestable; abhorred; abominable.

Not to the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more *damn'd*
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and *damned* incest.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

But, oh! what *damn'd* minutes tells he o'er,
Who doats, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves.
Shakspeare.

Dare not
To brand the spotless virtue of my prince
With ratsbanes of most base and *damn'd* contrivance. *Rowe.*

DAMNI'FIC. *adj.* [from *damnify.*] Procuring loss; mischievous.

To DA'MNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Latin.]

1. To endamage; to injure; to cause loss to any.

He, who has suffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can remit, satisfaction: the *damnified* person has the power of appropriating the goods or service of the offender, by right of self-preservation. *Locke.*

2. To hurt; to impair.

When now he saw himself so freshly rear,
As if late fight had nought him *damnified*,
He was dismay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear.
Fairy Queen.

DA'MNINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *damning.*] Tendency to procure damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent. *Hammond.*

DAMP. *adj.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear. *Dryd.*

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed.

All these and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcast and *damp*: yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some glimpse of joy. *Milton.*

DAMP. *n. s.*

1. Fog; moist air; moisture.

Night; not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesom, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompanied, with *damps* and dreadful gloom.
Milton.

A rift there was, which from the mountain's height
Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light;
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away,
A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden.*

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the sun, in the hotter seasons, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, excites those mineral exhalations in subterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: these seldom happen but in the summer-time; when, the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the *damps*. *Woodward.*

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden *damp*
Recovering, and his scatter'd spirits return'd,
To Michael thus his humble words address'd.
Milton.

His name struck every where so great a *damp*,
As Archimedes through the Roman camp. *Rofc.*

Even now, while thus I stand blest in thy presence,
A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts.
Addison.

An eternal state he knows and confesses that he has made no provision for, that he is undone for ever: a prospect enough to cast a *damp* over his sprightliest hours. *Rowe.*

This commendable resentment against me, strikes a *damp* upon that spirit in all ranks and corporations of men. *Swift.*

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moisten; to make humid.

2. To depress; to deject; to chill; to dull.

The very loss of one pleasure is enough to *damp* the relish of another. *L'Estrange.*

Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Atterbury.*

It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in such pursuits, if they could once reflect, that in such course they will be sure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Swift.*

3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate; to discourage.

A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than a hard. *Bacon.*

4. To hebetate; to abate motion; to discourage; to dull.

Usury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this clog. *Bacon.*

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton.*

DA'MPISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture.

It hath been used by some with great success, to make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks, to take away all *dampishness*. *Bacon.*

DA'MPNESS. *n. s.* [from *damp.*] Moisture; fogginess.

Nor need they fear the *dampness* of the sky
Should clog their wings, and hinder them to fly;
'Twas only water thrown, that falls too dry. *Dryden.*

By stacks they often have very great loss, by the *dampness* of the ground, which rots and spoils it. *Mortimer.*

DA'MPY. *adj.* [from *damp.*] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

The lords did dispel *dampy* thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exercises and disports. *Hayward.*

DA'MSEL. *n. s.* [*damoiselle*, French.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of distinction: now only used in verse.

Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore;
And one mad *damsel* dares dispute my pow'r. *Prior.*

2. An attendant of the better rank.

With her train of *damsels* she was gone
In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun. *Dryden.*

3. A wench; a country lass.

The clowns are whoremasters, and the *damsels* with child. *Gay.*

DA'MSON. *n. s.* [corruptly from *damascene.*] A small black plum. See DAMASCENE.

My wife desir'd some *damsons*,
And made me climb with danger of my life. *Shakesp.*

DAN. *n. s.* [from *dominus*, as now *don* in Spanish; and *donna*, Italian, from *domina.*] The old term of honour for men, as we now say *Master*. I know not that it was ever used in prose, and imagine it to have been rather of ludicrous import.

Dan Chaucer well of English undefiled. *Dryden.*

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This signor Junio's giant dwarf, *dan* Cupid. *Shak.*

Dick, if this story pleaseth thee,
Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me.
Prior's Alma.

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danser*, Fr. *dancar*, Span. as some think from *tanza*, Arabick, a dance; as *Junius*, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from θοινος.] To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments.

What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he *dances*, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses. *Shakespeare.*

To DANCE *Attendance.* *v. n.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.

Men are sooner weary to *dance attendance* at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leisure of their own magistrates. *Raleigh's Essays.*

It upbraids you,
To let your father's friend, for three long months,
Thus *dance attendance* for a word of audience.
Dryden.

To DANCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandsire lov'd thee well;
Many a time he *dane'd* thee on his knee. *Shakesp.*

That I see thee here,
Thou noble thing! more *dances* my rapt heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

In pestilences, the malignity of the infecting vapour *danceth* the principal spirits. *Bacon.*

DANCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by musick.

Our *dance* of custom, round about the oak
Herne the hunter. *Shakespeare's M. W. of Windsor.*

The honourableſt part of talk is to give the occaſion, and again to moderate and paſs to ſomewhat elſe; for then a man leads the *dance*. *Bacon.*

But you perhaps expect a modiſh feaſt,
With am'rous ſongs and wanton *dances* grac'd. *Dryd. n.*

DA'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *dance*.] One that practiſes the art of dancing.

Hear Philippi's *dancer*,
His ſword clean like a *dancer*, while I ſtrook
The lean and wrinkled Caſſius. *Shakſpeare.*

Muſicians and *dancers* take ſome time
With their moſt pleaſing labours; for great uſe
As much as time is to perfect do brings. *Denne.*

I've ever ſeen ſo far from being a good *dancer*, that he was no graceful goer. *Wotton.*

It is a uſual practice for our funambuloes, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt ſomewhat like to flying. *Wilkins.*

He, perfect *dancer!* climbs the rope,
And balances your fear and hope. *Prior.*

Nature, I thought, perform'd two main a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And, vex'd, I found that the muſician's hand
Had o'er the *dancer's* mind too great command. *Prior.*

DA'NCINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*dance* and *maſter*.] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their apes tricks by a *dancingmaſter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The legs of a *dancingmaſter*, and the fingers of a muſician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions. *Locke on Underſtanding.*

DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*dancing* and *ſchool*.] The ſchool where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the Engliſh *dancingſchools*,
And teach lavoltas high, and ſwift courantos;
Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shakſpeare.*

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancingſchool* for the inſtitution of apes of quality. *L'Eſtrange.*

DANDELI'ON. *n. ſ.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all reſpects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a ſingle naked ſtalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller.*

For cowſlips ſweet, let *dandelions* ſpread;
For Blouzelinda, bluſhſome maid, is dead! *Gay's Paſtorals.*

DA'NDIPRAT. *n. ſ.* [*dandin*, French.] A little fellow; an urchin: a word uſed ſometimes in fondneſs, ſometimes in contempt.

To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandeler*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to pleaſe and quiet him.

Then ſhall ye tuck, and ſhall be born upon her ſides, and be *dandled* upon her knees. *Isaiah.*

Thy late brethren, which, like fairy ſprights,
Oft ſkip into our chamber thoſe ſweet nights,
And, kiſs'd and *dandled* on thy father's knee,
Were bleſs'd next day to tell what they did ſee. *Donne.*

Courts are but ſuperficial ſchools
To *dandle* fools. *Bacon.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

Motion occaſions ſleep, as we find by the common uſe of rocking froward children in cradles, or *dandling* them in their nurſes arms. *Temple.*

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

Their child ſhall be advanc'd,
And be received for the emperor's heir;
And let the emperor *dandle* him for his own. *Shak.*

They have put me in a ſilk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap; I am aſhamed to be *dandled* thus, and cannot look in the glaſs without bluſhing, to ſee myſelf wheedled into ſuch a little pretty maſter. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

3. To delay; to procraſtinate; to protract by trifles: not in uſe.

Captains do not *dandle* their doings, and dally in the ſervice, as if they would not have the enemy ſubdued. *Spenſer.*

DA'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dandle*.] He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF. *n. ſ.* [often written *dendriff*, from *tan*, the itch, and *bnoſ*, ſordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; ſcurf at the roots of the hair.

DA'NEWORT. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of elder; called alſo dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. *Skinner* derives it from *damnum*, *Menage* from *arganea*, *Minſheu* from δανος, death, to which *Junius* ſeems inclined.] Riſque; hazard; peril.

They that ſail on the ſea, tell of the *danger*.
Eccluſ. xliii. 24.

Our craft is in *danger* to be ſet at nought. *Acts*, x. 27.

He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of *danger*. *Shakſpeare.*

More *danger* now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billow, and the wind. *Waller.*

To DA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's command ſtands up
For the main ſoldier; whoſe quality going on,
The ſides o' th' world in ſuch a *danger*. *Shakſpeare.*

DA'NGERLESS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without riſque; exempt from danger.

He ſhewed no leſs magnanimity in *dangerleſs* deſpiſing, than others in dangerous affecting, the multiplying of kingdoms. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUS. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city. *Ecclus.* ix.

All men counſel me to take away thy life, likely to bring forth nothing but *dangerous* and wicked effects. *Sidney.*

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the leſs *dangerous* part is left behind. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous*.] Hazardouſly; perilouſly; with danger.

But for your ſon, believe it, oh believe it,
Moſt *dangerouſly* you have with him prevail'd,
If not moſt mortal to him. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

A ſort of naughty perſons
Have practiſed *dangerouſly* againſt your ſtate,
Dealing with witches and with conjurors. *Shakſpeare.*

It is juſt with God to permit thoſe, which think they ſtand ſo ſurely, to fall moſt *dangerouſly*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Plutarch ſays, Teleſilla, a noble lady, being *dangerouſly* ſick, was adviſed to apply her mind to poetry. *Peacham.*

If it were ſo, which but to think were pride,
My conſtant love would *dangerouſly* be tried. *Dryd.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard; peril.

I ſhall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerouſneſs* of diſeaſes, by the nobleneſs of the part affected. *Boyle.*

To DA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner*: as, *hang*, *hangle*, *dangle*.]

1. To hang looſe and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yon *dangling* apricocks. *Shak.*

I'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,
Than miſs his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudibras.*

Codrus had but one bed; ſo ſhort, to boot,
That his ſhort wife's ſhort legs hung *dangling* out. *Dryden.*

With *dangling* hands he ſtrokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

But have you not with thought beheld
The ſword hang *dangling* o'er the ſhield? *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, uſeleſs, harmleſs follower.

The preſbyterians, and other fanaticks that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the preſent eſtabliſhment. *Swift.*

DA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women, officiouſly vain of little time.

A *dangler* is one of the meaneſt ſex. *Ralph.*

DANK. *adj.* [from *tunken*, Germ. *Skinner*.] Damp; humid; moiſt; wet.

He hears the maiden weeping for her
On the *dank* and dirty ground. *Shakſpeare.*

Yet ere they quit
The *dank*, and riſing on ſtiff pinions tour
The middle air. *Milton.*

Through each thicket, *dank* or dry,
Like a black miſt, low creeping, he held on
His midnight ſearch. *Milton.*

Now that the fields are *dank*, and ways are mire,
Where ſhadows darkeſt, and where trees moſt meet,
Some melancholy *dank*,
By ſtealth, tranſgreſs bank,
Where grow the willow and the oſier *dank*,
My ſliding chariot ſtays. *Milton.*

Me, in my ſtead
Picture, the ſacred wall declares t' have hung
My *dank* and dropping weeds
To the ſtern god of ſea. *Milton.*

To with the ſkins of beaſts and fowls herewith,
would keep them from growing *damp* in moiſt weather. *Grew.*

DA'NKISH. *adj.* Somewhat dank.

Thus bound me, here me there me,
And in a dark and *dankiſh* vault at home
There left me. *Shakſpeare.*

To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*.] To let fall gently into the water: a word, I believe, only uſed by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a fiſh, by *dapping* with a graſshopper. *Walton.*

DAPA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *dapatious*, Lat.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Barrow.*

DAPPER. *adj.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. It is uſually ſpoken in contempt.

And on the tawny ſands and ſhelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the *dapper* elves. *Milton.*

A pert *dapper* prink of a magpye fancied the bird would never be governed till himſelf ſhould ſit on the eggs. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'PPERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandiprat. *Ainſworth.*

DA'PPLED. *adj.* [from *apple*; as *pommele*.] Marked with various colours; variegated; ſtreaked; imbricated: it is uſed chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impoſſible to think of a tame horſe, till they have run over all beaſts that are, and then pitch on *dapple*. *Locke.*

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtreak; to vary; to diverſify with colours.

But under him a grey ſteed did he wield,
Whoſe ſides with *dappled* circles were endight. *Spenſer.*

The gentle day
Dapples the drowſy eaſt with ſpots of grey. *Shak.*

Horſes that are *dappled* turn white; and old ſquirrels turn griſly. *Bacon.*

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the ſkies,
Till the *dappled* dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*

The *dappled* pink, and bluſhing roſe,
Deck my charming Chloe's hair. *Prior.*

The

The gods, to curse Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and *dappled* Flanders mares.
Pope.

DAR. } *n. ſ.* A fiſh found in the Severn.
DART. } *Bailey. Dart* is the ſame with *Dace.*

To DARE. *v. n.* pret. *I durſt*; the preterite *I dared* belongs to the active *dare*; part. *I have dared.* [beapnan, Saxon; *deren*, Dutch.] To have courage for anything; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

Durſt thou be as bold as thy word now?—Why, Hal, thou knoweſt, as thou art but a man, I *dare*; but, as thou art a prince, I fear thee.
Shakeſpeare.

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more, is none. *Shakeſpeare.*

They are both hanged; and ſo would they be, if he *durſt* ſteal any thing adventurouſly. *Stal.*

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare* an dangerous feat. *Heywood.*

The father bore it with undaunted ſoul,
Like one who *durſt* his fury controul. *Dryden.*

Diſcreet and well weighed counſels know both to be reſolute, and to *dare*, as occaſion offers.
Dryden.

We *dare* not be too much upon ſuch a notion of diſcretion, till it be fully examined. *Watts.*

To DARE. *v. a.* pret. *I dared*, not *I durſt.* To challenge; to defy.

I never in my life
Did hear a challenge urged more modeſtly,
Unleſs a brother ſhould a brother *dare*
To gentle exerciſe and proof of arms. *Shakeſp.*

Here ſhe ſtands:
Take but poſſeſſion of her with a touch;
I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love. *Shakeſp.*

I had my duke come half ſeas over, and ſome two or three days further, come and lay at the mouth of Harriſon, *dare* him to fight. *Howel.*

Many of the arts of policy brought that city to ſhame even of ſin, and *dare* Providence to the face.
South.

All cold, but in her breaſt, I will deſpiſe;
And *dare* all ill at but that in Celia's eyes.
Roſcommon.

Then I *dare* thee to diſcover
Such a youth, and ſuch a love. *Dryden.*

Pictures, more exactly with mortal art to *dare* Immortal powers, and brave the thunderer. *Granville.*

2. DARE *larks.* To catch them by means of a looking-glaſs, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught; to amaze.

Sharpers are apt to ſet up in ſhallow water with little round nets, not much unlike that which is uſed to *dare larks*. *Carew.*

A falſe ſun *dares* to ſhun the hobby's flight.
Dryden.

DARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæſar, and commands
The empire of the ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

DARE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall fiſh, the ſame with *dace.* *Locuſtus.*

DA'REFUL. *adj.* [*dare* and *full.*] Full of defiance: not in uſe.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'RING. *adj.* [from *dare.*] Bold; adventurous; fearleſs; courageous; intrepid; brave; ſtout.

The laſt Georgick has many metaphors, but not ſo *daring* as this; for human paſſions may be more naturally aſcribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant. *Addiſon.*

The ſong too *daring*, and the theme too great.
Prior.

Grieve not, O *daring* prince, that noble heart.
Pope.

DA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *daring.*] Boldly; courageouſly; fearleſsly; impudently; outrageouſly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the preſs.
Atterbury.

Your brother, fir'd with his ſucceſs,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did preſs. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *daring.*] Boldneſs.

DARK. *adj.* [deorc, Saxon.]

1. Not light; wanting light.

Pleance, his ſon, who keeps him company,
Muſt embrace the fate of that dark hour. *Shak.*

While we converſe with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark.* *Waller.*

2. Not of a ſhowy or vivid colour.

If the plague be ſomewhat *dark*, and the plague ſpread not in the ſkin, the prieſt ſhall pronounce him clean. *Leviticus.*

In Muſcovy the generality of the people are more inclined to have *dark* coloured hair than fair. *Boyle.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary ſteps. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

4. Opake; not tranſparent: as, lead is a *dark* body.

5. Obſcure; not perſpicuous.

What may ſeem *dark* at the firſt, will afterwards be found more plain. *Hooker.*

Mean time we ſhall expreſs our *darker* purpoſe.
Shakeſpeare.

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

The age, wherein he liv'd, was *dark*; but he
Could not wiſh light, who taught the world to ſee.
Denham.

7. Gloomy; not cheerful.

All ſuch of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthuſiaſm, may find convents fitted to their humours. *Addiſon on Italy.*

DARK. *n. ſ.*

1. Darkneſs; obſcurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunneſt ſmoke of hell,
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the *dark*,
To cry, hold, hold! *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Whereas ſeeing requires light, and a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the *dark* unmoved, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

2. Obſcurity; condition of one unknown.

All he ſays of himſelf is, that he is an obſcure perſon, one, I ſuppoſe he means, that is in the *dark*. *Atterbury.*

3. Want of knowledge.

Till we ourſelves perceive by our own underſtandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obſcure: obſolete.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with ſmiles ſhe drives away.
Spenſer.

To DA'RKEN. *v. a.* [from *dark.*]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with ſurrounding foreſts then it ſtood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood.
Addiſon.

Whether the *darken'd* room to muſe invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the ſkew'r to write.
Pope.

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wiſdom, that his confidence did ſeldom *darken* his foreſight, eſpecially in things near hand. *Bacon.*

3. To ſoil; to ſully.

The luſts and paſſions of men do ſully and *darken* their minds, even by a natural influence.
Tillotſon.

To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKLING. [a participle, as it ſeems, from *darkle*, which yet I have never found; or perhaps a kind of diminutive from *dark*, as *young*, *youngling.*] Being in the dark; being without light: a word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou *darkling* leave me? do not ſo.
Shakeſpeare.

Darkling ſtands
The varying ſhore o' th' world. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and, in ſhadieſt covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's pow'r,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Has alter'd, and in brutiſh ſhapes confin'd. *Dryden.*

DA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *dark.*] In a ſituation void of light; obſcurely; blindly; gloomily; uncertainly.

For well you know, and can record alone,
What time to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryden.*

DA'RKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dark.*]

1. Abſence of light.

Darkneſs was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis.*

I go whence I ſhall not return, even to the land of *darkneſs*, and the ſhadow of death. *Job.*

2. Opakeneſs; want of tranſparency.

3. Obſcurity; want of perſpicuity; difficultneſs to the underſtanding.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedneſs.

The inſtruments of *darkneſs* tell us truths;
Win us with honeſt trifles, to betray us
In deepeſt conſequence. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. State of being intellectually clouded; ignorance; uncertainty.

All the light truth has, or can have, is from the clearneſs and validity of thoſe roots upon which it is received; to talk of any other light in the underſtanding, is to put ourſelves in the *dark*, or in the power of the prince of *darkneſs*.
Locke.

6. The empire of Satan; or the Devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkneſs*, and tranſlated us into the kingdom of his dear Son. *Coloſſians.*

DA'RKSOME. *adj.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; obſcure; not well enlightened; not luminous.

He brought him thro' a *darkſome* narrow paſs
To a broad gate. *Spenſer.*

And her fair eyes, like ſtars that dimmed were
With *darkſome* cloud, now ſhew their goodly beams.
Spenſer.

You muſt not look to have an image in anything luminous; for even a face in iron, red-hot, will not be ſeen, the light confounding the ſmall differences of lightſome and *darkſome*, which ſhew the figure. *Bacon.*

A *darkſome* cloud of locuſts, ſwarming down,
Muſt eat, and on the ground leave nothing green.
Milton.

He, hate with us to be,
Forſook the courts of everlaſting day,
And choſe with us a *darkſome* houſe of mortal clay.
Addiſon.

Miſtaken bleſſing, which old age they call,
'Tis a long, naſty, *darkſome* hoſpital. *Dryden.*

The *darkſome* pines, that o'er yon rocks reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

DA'RLING. *adj.* [beopling, Sax. diminutive of *deor.*] Favourite; dear; beloved;

loved; regarded with great kindneſs and tenderneſs.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppreſſion and injuſtice, even in his moſt favourites. *L'Eſtrange.*

Have a care leſt ſome beloved notion, or ſome *darling* ſcience, too far prevail over your mind. *Watts.*

DA'RLING. *n. ſ.* A favourite; one much beloved.

Young Ferdinand they ſuppoſe is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd *darling*. *Shakeſpeare.*

In Thame, the ſeat of *darlings*, England ſpride,
The pleaſing emblem of his reign does glide. *Hal fax.*

She became the *darling* of the princeſs. *Addiſon.*

To DARN. *v. a.* [of uncertain original.] To mend holes by imitating the texture of the ſtuff.

Will ſhe thy linen waſh, or hoſen *darn*? *Gay.*

He ſpent every day ten hours in his cloſet, in *darning* his ſtocking, which he performed to admiration. *Swift.*

DA'RNEL. *n. ſ.* [*lolium.*] A weed growing in the fields.

He was met ev'n now
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining corn. *Shakſpeare.*

Want ye corn for bread?
'Twas full of *darnel*; do you like the taſte? *Shak.*

No fruitful crop the ſickly fields return;
But oats and *darnel* choak the riſing corn. *Dryd.*

To DA'RRAIN. *v. a.* [This word is by *Junius* referred to *dare*: it ſeems to me more probably deducible from *arranger la battaille.*]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one ſide calling themſelves Pompeians, the other Cæſarians; and then *darraining* a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæſarians got the overhand. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of York,
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand. *Shak.*

2. To apply to the fight: of ſingle combatants.

Therewith they 'gan to hurtlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to *darraine*. *Spenſer.*

DART. *n. ſ.* [*dard*, French.]

1. A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand; a ſmall lance.

Here one is wounded or ſlain with a piece of a rock or flint; there another with a *dart*, arrow, or lance. *Peacham.*

O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they fling,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Any miſſile weapon.

To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offenſively.

He when his tuſks, and turns, and dares the war;
Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar. *Dryd.*

2. To throw; to emit: as, the ſun *darts* his beams on the earth.

Pan came, and aſk'd what magick cauſ'd my ſmart;
Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

To DART. *v. n.*

1. To fly as a dart.

2. To let fly with hoſtile intention.

Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou ſtruck. *Shak.*

To DASH. *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in any of its ſenſes, is very doubtful.]

1. To throw or ſtrike any thing ſuddenly againſt ſomething.

If you *daſh* a ſtone againſt a ſtone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a ſound. *Bacon.*

A man that cuts himſelf, and tears his own fleſh, and *daſhes* his head againſt the ſtones, does not act ſo unreaſonably as the wicked man. *Tillot.*

2. To break by colliſion.

They that ſtand high have many blaſts to ſhake them;
And, if they fall, they *daſh* themſelves to pieces. *Shakſpeare.*

David's throne ſhall then be like a tree,
Spreading and overſhadowing all the earth;
Or as a ſtone, that ſhall to pieces *daſh*
All monarchies beſides throughout the world. *Milton.*

3. To throw water in flaſhes.

Daſhing water on them may prove the beſt remedy. *Mortimer.*

Bidding his head, and prone to earth his brows,
With ears and cheſt that *daſh* the morning dew. *Tickel.*

4. To beſpatter; to beſprinkle.

Tim tempeſt,
Daſhing the ſummer of this peace, abodes
The ſwollen breaſt of it. *Shakſp. Henry VIII.*

5. To agitate any liquid, ſo as to make the ſurface fly off.

At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Daſh up the ſalmy waves, and ope the depths below. *Dryden.*

6. To mingle; to adulterate; to change by ſome worſe admixture.

Wine, that unmingled might exceed,
Not wine, but more unkindly made indeed. *Hudibras.*

I take care to *daſh* the character with humour, and to colour circumſtance, as may prevent all manner of application. *Addiſon.*

Several well-told truths are *daſhed* and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human invention. *Spectator*, N° 580.

7. To form or ſketch in haſte, carelefsly.

Never was *daſh'd* out, in one lucky hit,
A piece to puff a copy or a wit. *Pope.*

8. To obliterate; to blot; to croſs out.

To *daſh* over this with a pen, will correct the whole copy at once; and the ſame thing, done, may diſpleaſe you. *Pope.*

9. To confound; to make aſhamed ſuddenly; to ſurpriſe with ſhame or fear; to depreſs; to ſuppreſs.

Thy tongue
Drop'd manna, and could make the worſe appear
The better reaſon, to perplex and *daſh*
Maturſt counſels. *Milton.*

Yearly enjoin'd, ſome fay, to undergo
This annual, humbling certain number'd days,
To *daſh* their pride and joy for man ſeduc'd. *Milton.*

And now, hung'ſt thou ſhould'ſt my forward joys,
Daſh'd me with bluſhes. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

To *daſh* the vain, it is but the practice of Chriſtian compaſſion. *South.*

After they had ſufficiently glared him in his perſonal capacity, they fell upon his work to *daſh* and overthrow him in his poetical. *Swift.*

Nothing *daſhed* the countenance of the mule like the braying of the aſs, which was ſtill caſting upon his genealogy. *L'Eſtrange.*

The nymph, when nothing could Narciſſus move,
Still *daſh'd* with bluſhes for her ſlighted love. *Addiſon.*

Some ſtronger power eludes our ſickly will;
Daſhes our riſing hope with certain ill. *Prior.*

Daſhes the proud gameſter in his gilded car;
Bars the mean heart that lurks beneath a ſtar. *Pope.*

To DASH. *v. n.*

1. To fly off the ſurface by a violent motion.

If the veſſel be ſuddenly ſtopt in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *daſhes* over the ſides of the veſſel. *Cheyne.*

2. To fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe.

On each hand the guſhing waters play,
And down the rough cataract, all *daſhing*, fall. *Thomſon.*

3. To ruſh through water, ſo as to make it fly.

Doeg, tho' without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and *daſh'd* thro' thick and thin,
Thro' ſenſe and nonſenſe, never out of breath. *Dryd.*

DASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Colliſion.

By the touch ethereal ſoul'd,
The *daſh* of clouds, or rage of winds,
Or fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious ſpring. *Thomſon.*

2. Infuſion; ſomething wet mingled in a ſmall proportion.

There is nothing which one regards ſo much with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *daſh* of folly. *Addiſon.*

3. A mark in writing; a line ——, to note a pauſe, or omiſſion.

He turns a letter into characters, or notes and *daſhes*, which, ſet together, do ſignify nothing. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In modern wit, all print'd to this
Set off with num'rous breaks and *daſhes*. *Swift.*

4. Sudden ſtroke; blow; act ludicrous.

Good Lack, would he were ſome unlucky *daſh*
——Struck upon by ſome unlucky *daſh*. *Swift.*

DASH. *adv.* An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed.

Hark, how the waters fall,
And with a hollow murmur, *daſh*,
Daſh on the ſtony cavern,
The ſtony cavern falls. *Dryden.*

DA'SIARD. *n. ſ.* [abaſardiza, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron; a man infamous for fear.

The cowardly rabble of that people,
Prompted by their fearful leaders,
Have fled like *daſiards* from Cæſar's ſword,
Whose dread cut off Rome. *Addiſon.*

Who ever ſaw more ſtrength with leſs courage?
How well will Percy's fiery ſpirit and Douglas's
Daſiard arm ſhrink at their mighty names,
Tom will back, and run away in the night,
In fear the townſmen, for the ſake of fight. *Dryden.*

By heav'n thou lie, or the ſtars of cleareſt ray
Make all their vows, and all record the fraud of
darkeſt Erebus. *Addiſon.*

Curſe on them *daſiard* rabble, they ſtand ſhall
Addiſon.

To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to diſpirit.

I am worſe than all the wretches here,
And *daſtards* manly hearts with hope and fear. *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *daſtard.*] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to diſpirit; to depreſs; to terrify; to make an habitual coward.

He had ſuch things to urge againſt our marriage,
As now declin'd, would daſtardize my ſword in battle,
And *daſtardize* my courage. *Dryden.*

DA'STARDLY. *adj.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardly; mean; timorous.

Brawl and clamour is to avant a mark of a *daſtardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himſelf to that uſes it. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'STARDY. *n. ſ.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardlineſs; timorouſneſs.

DA'TARY. *n. ſ.* [*datarius.*] An officer of the chancery of Rome, through whoſe hands benefices paſs. *Dict.*

DATE. *n. ſ.* [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Lat.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.

2. The

2. The time at which any event happened.
3. The time ſtipulated when any thing ſhall be done.

His days and time are paſt,
And my reliance on his fracted *dates*
Has ſmit my credit. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

My father's promiſe ties me not to time,
And bonds without a *date*, they ſay, are void.
Dryden.

4. End; concluſion.

Who ſpare would, from fleſh receives its
And mourning goes, patient, ſubmit to fate. *Pope.*

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the deceaſing of this fate, O friend,
Our *date* to ours, or that extend? *Denham.*

Then rare,
From the corruptant heats, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'n, new earth, ages of endleſs *date*,
Founded in righteouſneſs. *Milton.*

6. [from *dactylus*.] The fruit of the date-tree.

Hold, take theſe keys, and fetch more ſpices, nurſe.
——They call for *dates* and quinces in the paſtry. *Shakeſp.*

DATE-TREE. *n. ſ.* See PALM, of which it is a ſpecies.

To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

This letter, void of evening date and year,
Both what, where, when, and how, and why appear. *Prior.*

To-day, my friend, I'll be to you the ſame you found,
This to aſſure you; that this day is dated round. *Pope.*

DA'TELESS. *adj.* [from *date*.] Without any fixed term.

The fly whose choice doth not determine
The *dateleſs* length of the decreaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'TIVE. *adj.* [*dativus*, Latin.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the caſe that ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given.
2. [In law.] Thoſe are termed *dative* executors, who are appointed ſuch by the judge's decree; as adminiſtrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe.*

To DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch; *dauber*, French.]

1. To ſmear with ſomething adheſive.

She bad for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with ſlime and with pitch. *Exodus.*

2. To paint coarſely.

Their *daubing* will but ſpoil the picture, and make it ſo unnatural as muſt want both light to ſhow it. *Ochſney.*

He's snatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over with too little reflection. *Dryden.*

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *Watts.*

3. To cover with ſomething ſpecious or groſs, ſomething that diſguiſes what it lies upon.

So ſmooth he *daub'd* his vice with ſhew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of ſuſpect. *Shakeſp.*

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or oſtentatiouſly.

Since princes will have ſuch things, it is better they ſhould be graced with elegance, than *daubed* with coſt. *Bacon.*

Let him be *daub'd* with lace, live high, and whore;
Sometimes be louſy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter groſsly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the ſentence of his conſcience; for, he may be ſure, it will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hyprocite: this ſenſe is not in uſe.

I cannot *daub* it further;
And yet I muſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'UBER. *n. ſ.* [from *daub*.]

1. One that daubs.
2. A coarſe low painter.

What they called his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almoſt all nations, and ſtill unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different ſpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, cauſe laughter. *Dryden.*

A ſign-poſt *dauber* would diſdain to paint
The one-eyed king of the elephant. *Dryden.*

The teacher to tapiſters, Thomas,
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
As fine as *daub'r* hands can make it. *Swift.*

3. A low flatterer.

DA'UBRY. *n. ſ.* [from *daub*.] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by ſpells; and ſuch *daubry*
As this is beyond our element. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'UBY. *adj.* [from *daub*.] Viſcous; glutinous; adheſive.

Not in vain th' induſtrious kind
With *dauby* wax and honey'd chinks have lin'd.
Dryden.

Some the gall'd ropes with *dauby* marling bind,
Or ſear-cloth maſts with ſtrong tarpawling coats.
Dryden.

DA'UGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*dauhtar*, Gothick; *dohter*, Sax. *dotter*, Runick; *dohter*, German; *dochter*, Dutch.]

1. The female offſpring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your *daughters*,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fall up
The meaſure of my hate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now Aurora, *daughter* of the dawn,
With roſy luſtre painted o'er the lawn. *Pope.*

2. A daughter in law, or ſon's wife.
3. A woman.

Jacob went out to ſee the *daughters* of the land.
Geneſis.

4. [In poetry.] Any deſcendant.
5. The female penitent of a confeſſor.

Are you at leiſure, holy Father, now,
Or ſhall I come to you at evening maſs?——
——My leiſure ſerves me, penſive *daughter*, now.
Shakeſpeare.

To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, French; *domitare*, Latin.] To diſcourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Lucrece, whoſe name in arms thro' Europe ring,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praiſe,
And all her dauntleſs mood makes wonder amaze,
And tumours loud, which *daunt* remoteſt kings.
Daniel.

Where the rude ax, with heaved ſtroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt. *Milton.*

Some preſence *daunt* and diſcourage us, when others raiſe us to a briſk aſſurance. *Government.*

DA'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *daunt*.] Fearleſs; not dejected; not diſcouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The *dauntleſs* ſpirit of reſolution. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dauntleſs he roſe, and to the fight return'd:
With ſhame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd.
Dryden's Virgil.

He, not by wants or woes oppreſs'd,
Stems the bold torrent with a *dauntleſs* breaſt.
Dryden.

The utmoſt weight of affliction from miniſterial power and popular hatred, were almoſt worth bearing, for the glory of ſuch a *dauntleſs* conduct as he has ſhewn under it. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dauntleſs*.] Fearleſſneſs.

DAW. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner* ſo named from his note; by *Junius* to be corrupted from *dawl*; the German *tul*, and *dol* in the Bavarian dialect, having the ſame ſignification.] The name of a bird. *Menedulu.*

I will wear my heart upon my ſleeve,
For *daws* to peck it. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That *daws*, and trees, and rocks ſhould laſt ſo long,
When we muſt in an inſtant paſs to nought. *Daniel.*

The loud *daw*, his throat diſplaying, draws
The whole aſſembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

DAWK. *n. ſ.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or inciſion, in their ſtuff.

Obſerve if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length. *Moxon.*

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an inciſion.

Should they apply that ſide of the tool the edge lies on, the ſtuff coming about of the work would, where a ſmall irregularity of ſtuff ſhould happen, jobb the edge into the ſtuff, and ſo *dawk* it. *Moxon.*

To DAWN. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed by the etymologiſts to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my ſleep this night;
But *dawning* day new comfort hath inſpir'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

As it began to *dawn*, towards the firſt day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to ſee the ſepulchre. *Matthew.*

All night I ſlept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora *dawn'd*, and Phœbus ſhin'd in vain. *Pope.*

2. To glimmer obſcurely.

A Romaniſt, from the very firſt *dawning* of any notions in his underſtanding, hath this principle conſtantly inculcated, that he muſt believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give ſome promiſes of luſtre or eminence.

When we behold ſuch dauntleſs worth appear
In *dawning* youth, and youth to void of fear.
Dryden.

Thy hand ſtrikes out ſome free deſign,
Where life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

DAWN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the firſt appearance of light and the ſun's riſe, reckoned from the time that the ſun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on ſo early rows as doves your care employ,
To ſearch the land, but give this day to joy.
Dryden.

2. Beginning; firſt riſe.

Their tender circumſtances diffuſe a *dawn* of ſerenity over the ſoul. *Pope.*

Such their boyiſh paſſion was,
As in the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence and undiſſembling truth. *Thomſon.*

DAY. *n. ſ.* [dæg, Saxon.]

1. The time between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, called the artificial day.

Why ſtand ye here all the *day*, idle? *Matthew.*

Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and *day*, ſucceſſive come and go,
Our laſting pains no intermiſſion know. *Blackmore.*

Or object new
Caſual diſcourſe draw on, which intermits
Our *day*'s work. *Milton.*

2. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the *day*,
How many *days* will finish up the year. *Shakſp.*

3. Light; ſunſhine.

Let us walk honeſtly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and drunkenneſs. *Romans.*

The weſt yet glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of *day*.
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Around the field, and nimble lightning plays,
Which oft in dreadful wreaths the *day* deforms:
'Midſt this was heard the thunder and the cries
Of well-pleas'd ghoſts, which in the form did fly. *Dryden.*

Yet are we ſole of all the univerſe
Deſpiſers of the pomps of *day*. *Prior.*

4. Any time ſpecified and diſtinguiſhed from other time; an age; the time. In this ſenſe it is generally plural.

After him reigned Charles his ſon,
The beſt man that ever ſat on throne. *Davies.*

I think, in theſe *days*, a man muſt be very cautious how he accounts any other what he really is. *Pope.*

We have, at the time of writing, but certain means of information of what they do. *Pope.*

5. Life: in this ſenſe it is commonly plural. *He never more his days broke but reſted*; that is, *in his ſeparable life.*

He is never at a loſs in his *days* for a ready anſwer. *Cotton's Compleat Gameſter.*

6. The day of conteſt; the conteſt; the battle.

His name ſtruck fear, his preſence won the *day*,
He came, he ſaw, he fought, he conquer'd. *Rymmer.*

The noble thane does bravely in the war;
The *day* almoſt itſelf profeſſes yours,
And little is to do. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, ſtriking firſt, you were to win the *day*? *Dryd.*

7. An appointed or fixed time.

Old my debtors do not keep their *day*,
Deny their hand, and then refuſe to pay,
I bear with patience all the time allotted. *Dryd.*

8. A day appointed for ſome commemoration.

The feaſt of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Criſpin Criſpianus. *Shakſp.*

9. *From day to day*; without certainty or continuance.

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and ſervice doth oblige the Spaniard but *from day to day*. *Bacon.*

To-DAY. On this day.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Pſalms.*

The part is all by death poſſeſt,
And fenc'd rate, that guards the reſt,
By going, bids us live *to-day*. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *bed*.] A bed uſed for idleneſs and luxury in the day-time.

Calling my officer about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a *daybed*, where I have left Olivia ſleeping. *Shakſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

DA'YBOOK. *n. ſ.* [from *day* and *book*.] A tradeſman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are ſet down.

DA'YBREAK. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *break*.] The dawn; the firſt appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glances of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the Eaſtern ſkies. *Dryden.*

DAYLA'BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *labour*.] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily taſks.

Doth God exact *daylabour*, light denied,
I fondly aſk? *Milton.*

Daylabour was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man that could get an eſtate with two or three ſtrokes of his pen. *South.*

DAYLA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *daylabour*.] One that works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadows flit hath threſh'd the corn
That ten *daylabourers* could not end. *Milton.*

The *daylabourers*, in a country village, have commonly but a ſmall pittance of corn wages. *Locke.*

DA'YLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *light*.] The light of the day, as oppoſed to that of the moon, or a taper.

By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to faile,
And yield his room to ſad ſucceeding night.
Fairy Queen.

Thou ſhalt buy this dear,
If ever thy bee by *daylight* ſee,
Expect no thy way. *Shakſpeare.*

Then, by *daylight* paſſing through the Turkiſh fleet, he entered the haven, to the joy of the beſieged Chriſtians. *Knolles.*

Bid the ſcene vaniſh, and unlace to bride
An iſle, ſo which by honour he acquired. *Dryden.*

Will you make a maſon plain *daylight*?
Dryden.

Though they bear in covert folded fenſes,
Which *daylight* cannot diſcover,
Yet ſeem to know with what they mean diſpoſe. *Dryden.*

If bodies ſhould be illuminated by the ſame way and means that they are viſible, there would appear nothing of them but the ſurface, and the ſhape of the body itſelf, but of ſome middle colour between both. *Newton's Opticks.*

DAYLILY. *n. ſ.* The ſame with ASPHODEL, which ſee.

DA'YMAN. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *man*.] An old word for umpire. *Skinner.* Perhaps rather, ſurety.

For the retribution,
That muſt follow this arreſt,
The ſurety of your *dayman*. *Ben Jonſon.*

DA'YSPRING. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *ſpring*.] The riſe of the day; the dawn, the firſt appearance of light.

So all are *dayſprings*, and confeſſors might,
Secret thy ſtudies, and thy converſe light.
The beam of heav'n freſh blows, pure as the firſt,
With *dayſpring* born, here leaves his track reſt. *Pope.*

DA'YSTAR. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *ſtar*.] The morning ſtar.

I muſt to make her fair, and free from waſte,
Of greateſt blood, and yet more than great:
I muſt the *dayſtar* ſhould not be more bright,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent light.
Ben Jonſon.

Sunk though he be beneath the watʼry ſhade,
So ſhines the *dayſtar* in the ocean laid,
And lifts the bluſhing virgin from her bed. *Addiſon.*

DA'YTIME. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *time*.] The time in which there is light: oppoſed to night.

In the *daytime* Fame ſitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth moſt by night, ſhe mingleth things done with things not done, and is as buſy to tell a lie as the truth. *Bacon.*

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did ſhine, and kept it under ground in the *daytime*. *Addiſon.*

DA'YWORK. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *work*.] Work impoſed by the day; daylabour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou haſt th' impoſed *daywork* done. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE. *v. a.* [*dæſes*, Saxon.] To overpower with light; to ſtrike with too ſtrong luſtre; to hinder the act of ſeeing by too much light ſuddenly introduced.

They ſmote the gliſtering armies, as they ſtand,
With quivering beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye. *Fairfax.*

Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,
Err after bliſs, and blindly miſs their way. *Dryd.*

DA'ZED. *adj.* [rather *daſed*. See DAISY.] Beſprinkled with daiſies.

Let us
Find out the prettieſt *dazied* plot we can,
And make him a grave. *Shakſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. a.* [See DAZE.]

1. To overpower with [illegible] under the action of the [illegible] luſtre.

Fear not to be repreſented in ſuch an imaginary faſhion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

How is it that ſome wits are interrupted,
That now they *dazzled* are, now clearly ſee? *Prior.*

2. To ſtrike or ſurpriſe with ſplendour.

Thoſe heavenly ſhapes
Will *dazzle* now this earthly with their blaze
Inſufferably bright. *Milton.*

The poets that have given ſhining ſubſtances or miracles, have made uſe for the moſt part of ſuch as either expreſs the weakneſs of the eye, or the ſudden ſurpriſe of the beholders. *Pope.*

And, friend! my eyes are not the eaſieſt dazzled,
To take the thought, or turn it to my uſe, but
Pope.

To DA'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to loſe the power of ſight.

Dazzle mine eyes, or do I ſee three ſuns? *Shakſpeare.*

Come, boy, and draw the curtain, the light is young,
And you muſt read when mine begins to *dazzle*. *Shakſpeare.*

An owl ſight models the eye *dazzled* at noon, becauſe much light ſtrikes it, and little comes from it; and on the contrary. *Bacon.*

Their dimmer optics cannot bear
The leaſt approach of light. *Prior.*

DE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*diaconus*, Latin.]

1. One of the loweſt of the three orders of the clergy.

Like unto thoſe of the prieſts and *deacons* concerning *divorces* and widows, are the injunctions of angels. *Bp. Sanderſon.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overſeer of the poor.

3. And alſo the maſter of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deacon*.] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } *n. ſ.* [from *deacon*.] The
DE'ACONSHIP. } office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD. *adj.* [*dead*, Saxon; *dood*, Dutch.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is *dead*:
——She ſhould have died hereafter. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

A brute or a man are another thing when they are alive, from what they are when *dead*. *Hale.*

She either from her hopeleſs lover fled,
Or with diſdainful glances ſhot him *dead*. *Dryden.*

2. With *of* before the cauſe of death.

This Indian told them, that, miſtaking their courſe, the crew, all except himſelf, were *dead of* hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops *dead*-born from the preſs,
Like the laſt gazette, or like the laſt addreſs. *Pope.*

4. Imitating death; ſenſeleſs; motionleſs.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horſe are caſt into a *dead* ſleep. *Pſalms.*

Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is uſed for procuring *dead* ſleeps. *Bacon.*

5. Unactive;

5. Unactive; motionleſs.

The tin ſold ſometimes higher, and ſometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the *dead* ſale and ſcarcity. *Carew.*

Nay, there's a time when e'en the rolling year Seems to ſtand ſtill: *dead* calms are in the ocean, When not a breath diſturbs the drouſy main. *Lee.*

They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uneaſineſs it is to do nothing at all. *Locke.*

6. Empty; vacant.

A hurried converſation carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the ſight, and it ſeemeth to the eye a ſhorter diſtance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it be by trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

Nought but a blank remains, a *dead* void ſpace, A ſtep of life, that promiſed ſuch a race. *Dryden.*

7. Uſeleſs; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay *dead* upon their hands for want of vent. *Eikon.*

Perſuade a prince that he is irreſiſtible, and he will take care not to let ſo glorious an attribute lie *dead* and uſeleſs by him. *Addiſon.*

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over Amanus, they covered with deep ſnow, they came in the *dead* winter to Aleppo. *Knolles.*

There is ſometimes unſpied ſhy cheerful in a ſort of ground which is covered with trees, that ſeem to all the ſeaſons of winter, and give a kind of the moſt gay ſituation in the midſt of that which is the moſt *dead* and melancholy. *Addiſon.*

9. Still; obſcure.

Their fight was only deferred until they might cover their enterprize by the *dead* darkneſs of the night. *Hayward.*

10. Having no reſemblance of life.

At a ſecond hearing, though I alter not the colour, I muſt touch the ſame features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the white. *Dryden.*

11. Obtuſe; dull; not ſprightly: uſed of ſounds.

We took a bell of about two inches diameter at the bottom, which was ſupported in the middle of the cavity of the receiver by a bent ſtick, in which bell was coiled up, the bell itſelf not touching it any where but where it did when put before the exhauſting of the pump. *Boyle.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is compoſed in the moſt elegant forms of ſpeech, when it is not heightened by ſolemnity of mind from the ſacred writings. *Addiſon.*

13. Taſteleſs; vapid; ſpiritleſs: uſed of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbuthnot.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy: as, *a* dead *fire.*

16. Without the power of vegetation: as, *a* dead *bough.*

17. [In theology.] The ſtate of ſpiritual death; lying under the power of ſin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in treſpaſſes and ſins. *Ephes.* ii. 1.

The DEAD. *n. ſ.* Dead men.

Jove ſaw from high, with juſt diſdain, The *dead* inſpir'd with vital life again. *Dryden.*

The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the great roads. *Addiſon.*

That the *dead* ſhall riſe and live again, is beyond the diſcovery of reaſon, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The tow'ring bard had ſung, in nobler lays, How the laſt trumpet wakes the lazy *dead.* *Smith.*

DEAD. *n. ſ.* Time in which there is remarkable ſtillneſs or gloom; as at midwinter and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harveſt in the *dead* of winter. *South.*

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all faſt aſleep. *L'Eſtrange.*

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghoſt appears Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden.*

To DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loſe force, of whatever kind.

Iron, as ſoon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* ſtraitways. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To DEAD. } *v. a.*
To DE'ADEN. }

1. To deprive of any kind of force or ſenſation.

That the ſound may be extinguiſhed or *deaded* by diſcharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon.*

It is requiſite that the tympinum be tenſe, and hard ſtretched, otherwiſe the laxneſs of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the ſound. *Holder.*

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by contramotions. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientifica.*

We will not oppoſe any thing to them that is hard and ſtubborn, but by a ſoft anſwer *deaden* their force by degrees. *Bacon's Theory.*

Our dreams are great inſtances of that activity which is natural to the human ſoul, and which is not in the power of ſleep to *deaden* or abate. *Spectator.*

Anodynes are ſuch things as relax the tenſion of the affected nervous fibre, or deſtroy the particular acrimony which cauſes the pain; or what *deadens* the reaction of the brain, by procuring ſleep. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or ſpiritleſs.

The beer and the wine, to weak within water or above, have not been ſufficiently *deaded* at the. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING. *participial adj.* [*dead* and *do.*] Deſtructive; killing; miſchievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear Lord, your *dead-doing* hand, Then let the cruel, I am your humble thrall. *Spenſer.*

They never care how many others Travel to th' without regard of mothers, Or ſiſters, or children, ſo they can Make an huge horſe *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT. *n. ſ.* [*dead* and *lift.*] Hopeleſs exigence.

And have no power at all, nor ſkill, To help, whilſt I am *dead-lift.* *Hudibras.*

DE'ADLY. *adj.* [from *dead.*]

1. Deſtructive; mortal; murderous.

Shall then on Romans fall a ſhameful doom, Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun, Did murther her. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dry mourning will deſtroy more *deadly* than Actions of wrath: hatred is a baſe paſſion; Give it no vent, and let the miſchief go. *Dryden.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidian in numbers infinite, the *deadly* enemy unto the Turks. *Knolles.*

DE'ADLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner reſembling the dead.

Like dumb ſtatues, or unbreathing ſtones, Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shak.*

Young Acaſto hears, and haſtes to Iran with haſte, And aſks of him why he look'd ſo *deadly* wan? *Dryden.*

2. Mortally.

I will bread Pharaoh's arms, and he ſhall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ezek.* xxx. 24.

3. Implacably; irreconcileably; deſtructively.

4. It is ſometimes uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, only to enforce the ſignification of a word.

Mettled ſchoolboys, ſet to cuff, Will not confeſs that they have done enough, Though *deadly* weary. *Otway.*

John had got an impreſſion, that Lewis was ſo *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himſelf alone with him. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'ADNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dead.*]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadneſs* and diſaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

2. Weakneſs of the vital powers; languor; faintneſs; inactivity of the ſpirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadneſs,* And inward languiſhing. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

3. Vapidneſs of liquors; loſs of ſpirit.

Deadneſs or flatneſs in cyder is often occaſioned by the too free admiſſion of air into the veſſels. *Mortimer.*

DE'ADNETTLE. *n. ſ.* A weed; the ſame with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. *n. ſ.* [A ſea term.] That eſtimation or conjecture which the ſeamen make of the place where a ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the courſe they have ſteered by the compaſs, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; ſo that this reckoning is without any obſervation of the ſun, moon, and ſtars, and is to be rectified as often as any good obſervation can be had.

DEAF. *adj.* [*doof,* Dutch.]

1. Wanting the ſenſe of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf.* *Shakſpeare.*

Infected minds To their *deaf* pillows will diſcharge their ſecrets. *Shakſpeare.*

The chief deſign here intended is to inſtruct, from as many *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only, by conſequence from want of hearing. *Holder.*

Heav'n may afflict our life With ſtorms of ill, a talking wife, The tender ſhall bring the kind relief, We muſt be patient, or be *deaf.* *Prior.*

Thus you may tell me young to me, While I am better near than fee: Oh, may no fortune ſhew her ſpite, To make me *deaf,* and mend my ſight. *Swift.*

2. It has *to* before the thing that ought to be heard.

Is not this *deaf* to hearing and excuſes; Nor tears nor prayers ſhall purchaſe out abuſes. *Shakſpeare.*

O, that your face, my father, ſhould be A book, where men may read ſtrange matters, but not to ſtir any! *Shakeſpeare.*

Within vain counſels them; but, alas, in vain! Fly from her kind embracing arms, *Deaf* to her tenderſt call, blind to her greateſt charms. *Rowe.*

Now, too long indulg'd, they ſweep the main; *Deaf* to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryden.*

Hope, too long with vain deluſion fed, *Deaf* to the truth of fall'n mankind, ceaſe; Gives to the call of death his glorious time. *Pope.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noiſe, I took an haſty flight: No mortal courage can ſupport the fright. *Dryden.*

4. Obſcurely heard.

Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs, But a *deaf* murmur ſounds that never ceaſe; Confus'd and chiding like the hollow roar Of tides receding from th' inſulted ſhoar. *Dryden.*

The

The reſt were ſeiz'd with ſullen diſcontent,
And a *deaf* murmur through the ſquadrons went.
Dryden.

To DEAF. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our ſailors; and if they
Know how to hear, there's none know what to ſay.
Donne.

A ſwarm of their aerial ſhapes appears,
And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deafs* his ears.
Dryden.

To DE'AFEN. *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But Sabus enters, and, exclaiming loud
For juſtice, *deafens* and diſturbs the crowd.
Dryden.

From ſhouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deafen'd and ſtunn'd with their promiſcuous cries.
Addiſon.

DE'AFLY. *adv.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Without ſenſe of ſounds.
2. Obſcurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of ſenſe of ſounds.

Thoſe who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by conſequence from their *deafneſs*. *Hooker.*

The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his requeſt, and for his *deafneſs*; for, had he been able to converſe with me, do you think I had amuſed my time ſo ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingneſs to hear.

I found ſuch a *deafneſs*, that no declaration from the biſhops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *n. ſ.* [*deel*, Dutch.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Hooker.*

2. Quantity; degree of more or leſs. It was formerly joined with different words, to limit its meaning; as, *ſome deal*, in ſome degree, to ſome amount: we now either ſay, *a great deal*, or *a deal* without an adjective; but this is commonly, if not always, ludicrous or contemptuous.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of errour more earneſt, a great *deal*, than, for the moſt part, ſound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which ſcripture yieldeth. *Hooker.*

There is, indeed, ſtore of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to ſpend time and labour in. *Hooker.*

To weep with them that weep, doth eaſe ſome *deal*;
But ſorrow flouted at is double death. *Shakeſp.*

What a *deal* of cold buſineſs doth a man miſpend the better part of life in! In ſcattering compliments, and tendering viſits. *Ben Jonſon.*

The charge ſome *deal* thee haply honour may,
That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd.
Fairfax.

Poſſibly ſome never ſo much as doubted of the ſafety of their ſpiritual eſtate; and, if ſo, they have ſo much the more reaſon, a great *deal*, to doubt of it. *South.*

The author, who knew that ſuch a deſign as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and ſophiſtry, has puzzled and perplexed his cauſe. *Addiſon.*

3. [From the verb *to deal.*] The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muſe her aid impart,
Unſkill'd in all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the ſhuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Fir-wood, or the wood of pines.

I have alſo found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would eaſily imagine, being purpoſely interpoſed betwixt my eye, placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, was not only ſomewhat tranſparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To DEAL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]

1. To diſtribute; to diſpoſe to different perſons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are caſt out to thy houſe. *Iſaiah*, lviii. 7.

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows.
Dryden.

His lifted arms around his head he throws,
And *deals* in whiſtling air his empty blows. *Dryd.*

The buſineſs of mankind, in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly. *Adoiſon.*

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,
And Rome *deals* out her bleſſings and her gold.
Tickell.

Had the great men of antiquity been poſſeſſed of the art of printing, they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick. *Addiſon.*

If you *deal* out great quantities of ſtrong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. *Harris.*

2. To ſcatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted iſſue felt,
When hiſſing through the ſkies the feather'd deaths were *dealt*. *Dryden.*

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet *deals* reſounding blows. *Gay.*

4. To diſtribute the cards.

To DEAL. *v. n.*

1. To traffick; to tranſact buſineſs; to trade.

It is generally better to *deal* by ſpeech than by letter; and by a man himſelf, than by the mediation of a third. *Bacon.*

This is to drive a wholeſale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels. *Dec. of Piety.*

They buy and ſell, they *deal* and traffick. *Swift.*

With the fond maids in palmiſtry he *deals*,
They tell the ſecret which he firſt reveals. *Prior.*

2. To act between two perſons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiſeth his own credit with both, by pretending greater intereſt than he hath in either. *Bacon.*

3. To behave well or ill in any tranſaction.

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotſon.*

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my reſt, and my ſweet ſleep's diſturbers,
Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon. *Shak.*

5. *To* DEAL *by.* To treat well or ill. This ſeems a vitious uſe.

Such an one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind, nor conducts his own underſtanding aright. *Locke.*

6. *To* DEAL *in.* To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practiſe.

Siſters are ſo diſtaſted with delays and abuſes, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal in* ſuits at firſt, is grown not only honourable, but alſo gracious. *Bacon.*

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cauſe; which is a popular way of preventing juſtice, that ſome men have *dealt in*, though without that ſucceſs which they propoſed to themſelves. *Atterbury.*

Among authors, none draw upon themſelves more diſpleaſure than thoſe who *deal in* political matters. *Addiſon.*

True logick is not that noiſy thing that *deals* all *in* diſpute, to which the former ages had debaſed it. *Watts's Logick.*

7. *To* DEAL *with.* To treat in any manner; to uſe well or ill.

Neither can the Iriſh, nor yet the Engliſh lords, think themſelves wronged, nor hardly *dealt with*, to have that which is none of their own given to them. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Who then ſhall guide
His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*
Worſe *with* his followers, than *with* him they *dealt*? *Milton.*

If a man would have his conſcience *dealt* clearly *with* him, he muſt *deal* ſeverely *with* himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

God did not only exerciſe this providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus alſo *with* other nations. *Tillotſon.*

But I will *deal* the more civilly *with* his two poems, becauſe nothing ill is to be ſpoken of the dead. *Dryden.*

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly *with* me in the matter of my own ſtyles. *Pope.*

Reflect on the merits of the cauſe, as well as of the men, who have been thus *dealt with* by their country. *Swift.*

8. *To* DEAL *with.* To contend with.

If the fates *deal* me, I ſhould know what pardon to *deal with*. *Dryden.*

Gallant men were commanded to remain in the country, to protect the people, only to be *dealt with* while they ſtaid in it. *Hayward.*

Then you to plead me, I am prepar'd to ſet
You're not to inſpect, but can fairly beat them:
I have no God to *deal with*. *Dryden.*

To DEA'LBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Latin.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dealbatio*, Latin.] The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white which were not ſo before: a word in little uſe.

All ſeed is white in vegetables, and ſuch as have preparing veſſels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *deal.*]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with theſe ſmall *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themſelves a title from their firſt adventure. *Swift.*

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honeſt *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. A perſon who deals the cards.

DE'ALING. *n. ſ.* [from *deal.*]

1. Practice; action.

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who adminiſter government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who ſitteth in heaven. *Hooker.*

What theſe are!
Whoſe own hard *dealings* teach them to ſuſpect
The thoughts of other. *Shakeſpeare.*

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's deſtiny: he muſt write a ſtory of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Raleigh.*

2. Intercourſe.

It were to be wiſhed, that men would promote the happineſs of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among thoſe who lie within their influence. *Addiſon.*

3. Meaſure of treatment; mode in which one treats another.

God's gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries neceſſary to us in the purſuit of piety. *Hammond.*

4. Traffick; buſineſs.

The doctor muſt needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years. *Swift.*

DEAMBULATION. *n. ſ.* [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DE'AMBU-

DEAMBULATORY. *adj.* [*deambulo*, Lat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *n. f.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, Fr.] From the Greek word δεκα; in English, ten; becauſe he was anciently ſet over ten canons or prebendaries at leaſt in ſome cathedral church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new (the new are thoſe which Henry VIII. upon ſuppreſſion of abbeys transformed from abbot or prior, and convent, to dean and chapter) ſo there are two means of creating theſe *deans*; for thoſe of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like biſhops, the king firſt ſending out his *congé d'elire* to the chapter, the chapter then chuſing and the biſhop confirming them, and giving his mandate to inſtal them. Thoſe of the new foundation are, by a ſhorter courſe, inſtalled by virtue of the king's letters patent, without either election or confirmation.

This word is alſo applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windſor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Eſſex. *Cowell.*

The *dean* and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches, were of great uſe in the church; they were not only to be of counſel with the biſhop for his revenue, but chiefly for government in cauſes eccleſiaſtical. Uſe your beſt means to prefer ſuch to thoſe places who are fit for that purpoſe. *Bacon.*

DE'ANERY. *n. f.* [from *dean.*]

1. The office of a dean.
   He could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal. *Clarendon.*
2. The revenue of a dean.
   Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble,
   Inſtead of the dean make the *deanery* double. *Swift.*
3. The houſe of a dean.
   Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and diſpatch it quickly. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'ANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *dean.*] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *adj.* [deop, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.
   Your brother Gloſter hates you.
   —Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me *dear*. *Shakeſpeare.*
   The *dear*, *dear* name ſhe bathes in flowing tears,
   Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addiſon's Ovid.*
   And the laſt joy was *dearer* than the reſt. *Pope.*
2. Valuable; of a high price; coſtly.
   What made directors cheat the South-ſea year?
   To feed on ven'ſon when it ſold ſo *dear*. *Pope.*
3. Scarce; not plentiful: as, *a dear year.*
4. It ſeems to be ſometimes uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for *deer*; ſad; hateful; grievous.
   What fooliſh boldneſs brought thee to their mercies,
   Whom thou in terms ſo bloody, and ſo *dear*,
   Haſt made thine enemies? *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
   Let us return,
   And ſtrain what other means is left unto us
   In our *dear* peril. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*
   Some *dear* cauſe
   Will in concealment wrap me up a-while:
   When I am known aright, you ſhall not grieve
   Lending me this acquaintance. *Shak. King Lear.*
   Would I had met my *deareſt* foe in heav'n,
   Or ever I had ſeen that day. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
   Thy other baniſh'd ſon, with his *dear* ſight
   Struck pale and bloodleſs. *Shakeſpeare's Titus Andronicus.*

DEAR. *n. f.* A word of endearment; darling.
That kiſs
I carried from thee, *dear*; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er ſince. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Go, *dear*; each minute does new danger bring,
Dryden.

See, my *dear*,
How laviſh nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*

DE'ARBOUGHT. *adj.* [*dear* and *bought.*] Purchaſed at an high price.
O fleeting joys
Of Paradiſe, *dearbought* with laſting woe. *Milton.*
Such *dearbought* bleſſings happen ev'ry day,
Becauſe we know not for what things to pray.
Dryden.
Forget not what my ranſom coſt,
Nor let my *dearbought* ſoul be loſt. *Roſcommon.*

DEARLING. *n. f.* [now written *darling.*] Favourite.
They do feed on nectar, heavenly wiſe,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the reſt
Of Venus' *dearlings*, through her bounty bleſt.
Spenſer.

DE'ARLY. *adv.* [from *dear.*]

1. With great fondneſs.
   For the unqueſtionable virtues of her perſon and mind, he loved her *dearly*. *Wotton.*
2. At an high price.
   It is rarely bought, and then alſo bought *dearly* enough with ſuch a fine. *Bacon.*
   Turnus ſhall *dearly* pay for faith forſworn;
   And corps, and ſwords, and ſhields, on Tyber born.
   Dryden.
   My father dotes, and let him ſtill dote on;
   He buys his miſtreſs *dearly* with his throne.
   Dryden.

To **DEARN.** *v. a.* [bynnan, Sax. to hide.] To mend clothes. See DARN.

DE'ARNESS. *n. f.* [from *dear.*]

1. Fondneſs; kindneſs; love.
   My brother holds you well, and in *dearneſs* of heart hath holp to effect your enſuing marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*
   The whole ſenate dedicated an altar to Friendſhip, as to a goddeſs, in reſpect of the great *dearneſs* of friendſhip between them two. *Bacon.*
   He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wiſely too, muſt profeſs all the *dearneſs* and friendſhip, with readineſs to ſerve him. *South.*
2. Scarcity; high price.
   Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is ſeen in the *dearneſs* of corn. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *adv.* [beopnn, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unſeen. Obſolete.
At laſt, as chanc'd them by a foreſt ſide
To paſs, for ſuccour from the ſcorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that *dearnly* cried
With piercing ſhrieks. *Spenſer.*

DEARTH. *n. f.* [from *dear.*]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.
   In times of *dearth*, it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furniſh us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon.*
   There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn, and every place is ſtrewed with beggars; but *dearths* are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*
2. Want; need; famine.
   Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
   By longing for that food ſo long a time. *Shakeſp.*
   Of every tree that in the garden grows,
   Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*.
   Milton.
3. Barrenneſs; ſterility.
   The French have brought on themſelves that *dearth* of plot, and narrowneſs of imagination, which may be obſerved in all their plays. *Dryden.*

To **DEARTICULATE.** *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Latin.] To diſjoint; to diſmember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *n. f.* [beaꝺ, Saxon.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure of the ſoul from the body.
   He is the mediator of the New Teſtament, that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the tranſgreſſions, they which are called might receive the promiſe of eternal inheritance. *Heb.* ix. 15.
   They ſay there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or *death*. *Shakeſpeare.*
   Death, a neceſſary end;
   Will come when it will come.
   Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.
   He muſt his acts reveal,
   From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
   To his laſt hour of unrepenting *death*. *Dryden.*
2. Mortality; deſtruction.
   How did you dare
   To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
   In riddles and affairs of *death*? *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſtate of the dead.
   In ſwiniſh ſleep
   Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death*. *Shakeſp.*
4. The manner of dying.
   Thou ſhalt die the *deaths* of them that are ſlain in the midſt of the ſeas. *Ezekiel*, xxviii. 8.
5. The image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton.
   I had rather be married to a *death*'s head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of theſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
   If I gaze now, 'tis but to ſee
   What manner *of death*'s head 'twill be,
   When it is free
   From that freſh upper ſkin,
   The gazer's joy, and ſin. *Suckling.*
6. Murder; the act of deſtroying life unlawfully.
   As in manifeſting the ſweet influence of his mercy, on the ſevere ſtroke of his juſtice; ſo in this, not to ſuffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon.*
7. Cauſe of death.
   They cried out, and ſaid, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. 2 *Kings*, iv. 40.
   He caught his *death* the laſt county-ſeſſions, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow woman. *Addiſon.*
8. Deſtroyer.
   All the endeavours Achilles uſed to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the ſubject which comprehends the battle of the laſt day. *Broome's View of Epic Poetry.*
9. [In poetry.] The inſtrument of death.
   Deaths inviſible come wing'd with fire;
   They hear a dreadful noiſe, and ſtraight expire.
   Dryden.
   Sounded at once the bow, and ſwiftly flies
   The feather'd *death*, and hiſſes thro' the ſkies.
   Dryden.
   Oft, as in airy rings they ſkim the heath,
   The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden *death*.
   Pope.
10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.
    We pray that God will keep us from all ſin and wickedneſs, from our ghoſtly enemy, and from everlaſting *death*. *Church Catechiſm.*

DE'ATH-BED. *n. f.* [*death* and *bed.*] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs.
Sweet ſoul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Thy *death-bed* is no leſſer than the land
Wherein thou lieſt in reputation ſick.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.
Theſe are ſuch things as a man ſhall remember with joy upon his *death-bed*; ſuch as ſhall chear and warm his heart, even in that laſt and bitter agony. *South's Sermons.*
Then round our *death-bed* ev'ry friend ſhould run,
And joy us of our conqueſt early won. *Dryd. Fab.*
A *death-bed* figure is certainly the moſt humbling ſight in the world. *Collier on the Value of Life.*
A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, becauſe it is the laſt thing that we can do. *Atterbury.*
Fame can never make us lie down contented on a *death-bed*. *Pope.*

DE'ATHFUL. *adj.* [*death* and *full.*] Full of ſlaughter; deſtructive; murderous.

Your cruelty was such, as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sidney.*

Time itself, under the *deathful* shade of whose wings all things wither, hath wasted that lively virtue of nature in man, and beasts, and plants. *Raleigh.*

Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds, are in that noise,
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point. *Milton.*
These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene; princes on princes roll'd. *Pope.*

DE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death.*] Immortal; never-dying; everlasting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human souls be *deathless*. *Boyle.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves that still renew;
For *deathless* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*

Faith and hope themselves shall die,
While *deathless* charity remains. *Prior.*

DE'ATHLIKE. *adj.* [*death* and *like.*] Resembling death; still; gloomy; motionless; placid; calm; peaceful; undisturbed; resembling either the horrours or the quietness of death.

Why doth thou let thy brave soul be suppress
In *deathlike* slumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Crashaw.*
A *deathlike* sleep!
A gentle wafting to immortal life! *Milton.*

On seas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A *deathlike* quiet and deep silence fell. *Waller.*

Black melancholy sits, and round her throws
A *deathlike* slumber, and a dread repose. *Pope.*

DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death* and *door.*] A near approach to death; the gates of death, θύραι ἄδου. It is now a low phrase.

I myself knew a person of great sanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant*

There was a poor young woman, that had brought herself even to *death's-door* with grief for her sick husband. *L'Estrange.*

DE'ATHSMAN. *n. s.* [*death* and *man.*] Executioner; hangman; headsman; he that executes the sentence of death.

He's dead; I'm only sorry
He had no other *deathsman*. *Shakespeare.*

As *deathsmen* you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shakespeare.*

DE'ATHWATCH. *n. s.* [*death* and *watch.*] An insect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

The solemn *deathwatch* click'd the hour she died. *Gay.*

We learn to presage approaching death in a family by ravens, and little worms, which we therefore call a *deathwatch*. *Watts.*

Misers are muckworms, silkworms beaus,
And *deathwatches* physicians. *Pope.*

To DEAURATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Latin.] To gild, or cover with gold. *Dict.*

DEAURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *deaurate.*] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *n. s.* [*debacchatio*, Latin.] A raging; a madness. *Dict.*

To DEBA'RB. *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Latin.] To deprive of his beard. *Dict.*

To DEBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, French.] To disembark. *Dict.*

To DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from any thing; to hinder.

The same hours and the same buildings are found in countries *debarred* from all commerce by impassable mountains, lakes, and deserts. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreshment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton.*

Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us of our wishes, and in crossing our most reasonable desires. *Swift.*

To DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *base.*]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and sensuality *debase* men into beasts. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

As much as you raise silver, you *debase* gold, for they are in the condition of two things put in opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the other falls. *Locke.*

2. To make mean; to sink into meanness; to make despicable; to degrade.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker.*

A man of large possessions has not leisure to consider of every slight expence, and will not *debase* himself to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*

Restraining others, yet himself not free;
Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity. *Dryd.*

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.

He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debase* his style, and betray him into a meanness of expression. *Addison.*

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to refuse those which favour the other, is so far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly *debases* it. *Locke.*

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debased* in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*

Words so *debas'd* and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*

DEBA'SEMENT. *n. s.* [from *debase.*] The act of debasing or degrading; degradation.

It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar. *Government of the Tongue.*

DEBA'SER. *n. s.* [from *debase.*] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

DEBA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *debate.*] Disputable; that which is, or may be, subject to controversy.

The French requested, that the *debatable* ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

DEBA'TE. *n. s.* [*debat*, French.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

A way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a better. *Locke.*

It is to diffuse a light over the understanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with *debate* and controversy. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A quarrel; a contest: it is not now used of hostile contest.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctified. *Shak.*

'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a state;
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise *debate*. *Dryden.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. a.* [*debattre*, French.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another. *Proverbs*, xxv. 9.

He could not *debate* any thing without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Your sev'ral suits
Have been consider'd and *debated* on. *Shakespeare.*

2. To dispute.

He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler.*

DEBA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *debate.*]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT. *n. s.* [from *debate.*] Controversy; deliberation.

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death. *Shakespeare.*

DEBA'TER. *n. s.* [from *debate.*] A disputant; a controvertist.

To DEBA'UCH. *v. a.* [*desbaucher*, French; *debacchari*, Latin.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

2. To corrupt with lewdness.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorder'd, so *debauch'd* and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. *Tillotson.*

DEBA'UCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A fit of intemperance.

He will for some time contain himself within the bounds of sobriety; till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. *Calamy.*

2. Luxury; excess; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains, the trade. *Dryden.*

DEBAUCHE'E. *n. s.* [from *desbauché*, French.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* amongst us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments. *South.*

DEBA'UCHER. *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; a corrupter.

DEBA'UCHERY. *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues; hypocrisy by sober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance. *Spratt.*

These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them. *Swift.*

DEBA'UCHMENT. *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned persons. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To

To DEBE'L. } *v. a.* [*debello*, La-
To DEBE'LLATE. } tin.] To conquer; to overcome in war: not now in use.

It doth notably set forth the constant of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debellating* of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Him long of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast
With all his army. *Milton.*

DEBELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBE'NTURE. *n. s.* [*debentur*, Lat. from *debeo*.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

You modern wits, should each man bring his claim,
Have desperate *debentures* on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. *Swift.*

DE'BILE *adj.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength; imbecile; impotent.

I have not wash'd my nose that bled,
Or foil'd some *debile* wretch, which without note
Here 's many else have done. *Shakespeare.*

To DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emasculate.

In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, they seemed as weakly to fail as their *debilitated* posterity ever after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DEBILITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *debilitatio*, Latin.] The act of weakening.

The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin. *King Charles.*

DEBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*debilitas*, Lat.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glass mine own *debility*. *Sidney.*

Aliment too vaporous or perspirable will subject it to the inconveniencies of too strong a peripiration, which are *debility*, faintness, and sometimes sudden death. *Arbuthnot.*

DEBONA'IR. *adj.* [*debonnaire*, French.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant: an obsolete word.

Crying, let be that lady *debonair*,
Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare
To battle, if thou mean her love to gain. *Spenser.*

Zephyr met her once a-maying;
Fell in her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton.*

The nature of the one is *debonair* and accostable; of the other, retired and supercilious; the one quick and sprightful, the other slow and saturnine. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

And she that was not only passing fair,
But was withal discreet and *debonair*,
Resolv'd the passive doctrine to fulfil. *Dryden.*

DEBONA'IRLY. *adv.* [from *debonair*.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT. *n. s.* [*debitum*, Latin; *dette*, Fr.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*: Well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world." *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The *debt* of ten thousand talents, which the servant owed the king, was no slight ordinary sum. *Duppa's Devotions.*

To this great lord a fee of mark is due;
But the whole *debt* not to be paid by you. *Waller.*

Swift, a thousand pounds in *debt*,
Takes horse, and in a mighty fret
Rides day and night. *Swift.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*;
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
But like a man he died. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

DE'BTED. *part.* [from *debt*. *To* DEBT is not found.] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shakesp.*

DE'BTOR. *n. s.* [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes something to another.

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise. *Rom* i. 14.

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully rest *debtor* for the first. *Shakesp.*

If he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated shoulders lay
Of *debtor*, strait his body, to the touch
Obsequious, as whilom knights were wont,
To some enchanted castle is convey'd. *Philips.*

There died my father, no man's *debtor*;
And there I'll die, nor worse, nor better. *Pope.*

The case of *debtors* in Rome, for the first four centuries, was, after the set time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's slave. *Swift.*

3. One side of an account book.

When I look upon the *debtor* side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to cast them up; but when I look upon the creditor side, I find little more than blank paper. *Addison.*

DEBULLI'TION. *n. s.* [*debullitio*, Lat.] A bubbling or seething over. *Dict.*

DECACU'MINATED. *adj.* [*decacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top cut off. *Dict.*

DECA'DE. *n. s.* [δέκα, Gr. *decas*, Latin.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of some days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers *decades* of years. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as *decades*, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the use of computations in history, chronology, and astronomy. *Holder on Time.*

All rank'd by ten; whole *decades*, when they dine,
Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine. *Pope.*

DE'CADENCY. *n. s.* [*decadence*, French.] Decay; fall. *Dict.*

DE'CAGON. *n. s.* [from δέκα, ten, and γωνία, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DE'CALOGUE. *n. s.* [δεκάλογος, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue* and other parts of sacred writ. *Hammond.*

To DECAMP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, French.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT. *n. s.* [from *decamp*.] The act of shifting the camp.

To DECA'NT. *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take *aqua fortis*, and dissolve in it ordinary coined silver, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decant* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear. *Boyle.*

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

DECANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *decant*.] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

To DECA'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Latin.] To behead.

To DECA'Y. *v. n.* [*dechoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Latin.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more *decays*. *Dryden.*

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies her love, and so my hopes *decay*. *Pope.*

To DECA'Y. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make better the fool. *Shakespeare.*

Cut off a stock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrefy, to see whether it will *decay* the rest of the stock. *Bacon.*

He was of a very small and *decayed* fortune, and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryden.*

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, are *Decay'd* and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryden.*

It is so ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul *decays* the body. *Addison.*

DECA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection; state of depravation or diminution.

What comfort to this great *decay* may come,
Shall be applied. *Shakespeare.*

She has been a fine lady, and paints and tides
Her *decays* very well. *Ben Jonson.*

And those *decays*, to speak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Dunham.*

By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in solids, motion is much more apt to be lost than got, and is always upon the *decay*. *Newton.*

Each may feel increases and *decays*,
And see now clearer and now darker days. *Pope.*

Taught, half by reason, *half* by mere *decay*,
To welcome death, and calmly pass away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think, that whatever is called old must have the *decay* of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rottenness. *Locke.*

3. Declension from prosperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee, then thou shalt relieve him. *Levit.* xxv. 35.

I am the very man
That, from your first of difference and *decay*,
Have follow'd your sad steps. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

4. The cause of decline.

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the *decay* of a whole age. *Bacon.*

DECA'YER. *n. s.* [from *decay*.] That which causes decay.

Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whorson dead body. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DECE'ASE. *n. s.* [*decessus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his children; in some, all descendeth to the eldest son. *Hooker.*

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is *deceas'd* to-night. *Shakespeare.*

You shall die
Twice now, where others, that mortality
In her fair arms holds, shall but once *decease*. *Chapman.*

His latest victories still thickest came,
As, near the centre, motion doth increase;
Till he, prest'd down by his own weighty name,
Did, like the vestal, under spoils *decease*. *Dryden.*

DECEIT. *n. s.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. *Job*, xxvii. 4.

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest love,
But from *deceit*, bred by necessity. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In law.] A subtile wily shift or device; all manner of craft, subtilty, guile, fraud, wiliness, sleightness, cunning, covin, collusion, practice, and offence, used to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. *Cowell.*

DECE'ITFUL. *adj.* [*deceit* and *full*.] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, *deceitful*. *Shakespeare.*

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune smil'd, *deceitful*, on her birth. *Thomson.*

DECE'ITFULLY. *adv.* [from *deceitful*.] Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exercise of form may be *deceitfully* dispatched of course. *Wotton.*

DECE'ITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *deceitful*.] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the *deceitfulness* of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. *Matt.* xiii. 22.

DECE'IVABLE. *adj.* [from *deceive*.]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.

Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

How would thou use me now, blind, and thereby
Deceivable, in most things as a child
Helpless? hence easily contemn'd and scorn'd,
And last neglected. *Milton.*

2. Subject to produce errour; deceitful.

It is good to consider of deformity, not as a sign, which is more *deceivable*, but as a cause which seldom faileth of the effect. *Bacon.*

He received nothing but fair promises, which proved *deceivable*. *Hayward.*

O everfailing trust
In mortal strength! and oh, what not in man
Deceivable and vain? *Milton.*

DECE'IVABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *deceivable*.] Liableness to be deceived, or to deceive.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and *deceivableness*. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DECE'IVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into errour; to impose upon.

Some have been *deceived* into an opinion, that there was a divine right of primogeniture to born estate and power. *Locke.*

2. To delude by stratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation, with *of* before the thing.

The Turkish general, *deceived of* his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off. *Knolles.*

I now believ'd
The happy day approached, nor are my hopes *deceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

4. To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gasping throats. *Dryden.*

5. To deprive by fraud or stealth.

Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine prey on the viscid juice of the body, intercommon with the spirits of the body, and so *deceive* and rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon.*

Plant fruit-trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon.*

DECE'IVER. *n. s.* [from *deceive*.] One that leads another into errour; a cheat.

Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;
Men were *deceivers* ever:
One foot in sea, and one on shore;
To one thing constant never. *Shakespeare.*

As for Perkin's dismission out of France, they interpreted it not as if he were detected for a counterfeit *deceiver*. *Bacon.*

Those voices, actions, or gestures, which men have not by any compact agreed to make the instruments of conveying their thoughts one to another, are not the proper instruments of deceiving, so as to denominate the person using them a liar or *deceiver*. *South.*

It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be so weak to foretel things near at hand, when a very few months must of necessity discover the imposture. *Swift.*

Adieu the heart-expanding bowl,
And all the kind *deceivers* of the soul. *Pope.*

DECE'MBER. *n. s.* [*december*, Latin.] The last month of the year; but named *december*, or the *tenth* month, when the year began in March.

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

What should we speak of
When we are old as you? When we shall hear
The rain and wind beat dark *December*. *Shakesp.*

DECE'MPEDAL. *adj.* [from *decempeda*, Latin.] Ten feet in length. *Dict.*

DECE'MVIRATE. *n. s.* [*decemviratus*, Latin.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth instead of consuls: their authority subsisted only two years. Any body of ten men.

DE'CENCE. } *n. s.* [*decence*, French; *de-*
DE'CENCY. } *cet*, Latin.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony: *decence* is seldom used.

Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton.*

In good works there may be goodness in the general: but *decence* and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing the good. *Spratt.*

Were the offices of religion stript of all the external *decencies* of worship, they would not make a due impression on the minds of those who assist at them. *Atterbury.*

She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought:
Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.

And must I own, she said, my secret smart,
What with more *decence* were in silence kept?
Dryden.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes. *South.*

Sentiments which raise laughter, can very seldom be admitted with any *decency* into an heroick poem. *Addison.*

3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity.

Immodest words admit of no defence;
For want of *decency* is want of sense. *Roscommon.*

DECE'NNIAL. *adj.* [from *decennium*, Latin.] What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL. } *adj.* [*decem* and *no-*
DECENNO'VARY. } *vem*, Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, constituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years; the same which we now call the golden number. *Holder.*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decennovary* progress of the epacts, to reduce the accounts of her motion and place to those of the sun. *Holder.*

DE'CENT. *adj.* [*decens*, Latin.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable.

Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be *decent*; that is, in their due place, and but moderately used. *Dryden.*

2. Grave; not gaudy; not ostentatious.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain
Flowing with majestick train,
And sable stole of Cyprus lawn
O'er the *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton.*

3. Not wanton; not immodest.

DE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *decent*.]

1. In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour; without meanness or ostentation.

They could not *decently* refuse assistance to a person, who had punished those who had injured their relation. *Bacon.*

Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth required;
What could be more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

2. Without immodesty.

Past hope of relief, two lie at first care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *deceit*.] Liableness to be deceived.

Some errours are so lodged in us, that they maintain their interest upon the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures. *Government of the Tongue.*

DECE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Liable to be deceived; open to imposture; subject to fraud.

The first and father cause of common errour, is the common infirmity of human nature; of which *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there should not need any other eviction, than the frequent errours we shall ourselves commit. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION. *n. s.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by a pavement of *deception*. *Brown.*

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived.

Reason, not impossibly, may meet
Some specious object by the foe suborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears;
As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shakespeare.*

DECE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Having the power of deceiving. *Dict.*

DECE'PTORY. *adj.* [from *deceit.*] Containing means of deceit. *Dict.*

DECE'RPT, *adj.* [*decerptus*, Lat.] Cropped; taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTIBLE. *adj.* [*decerpo*, Latin.] That may be taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTION. *n. f.* [from *decerpt.*] The act of cropping or taking off. *Dict.*

DECERTA'TION. *n. f.* [*decertatio*, Latin.] A contention; a ſtriving; a diſpute. *Dict.*

DECE'SSION. *n. f.* [*deceſſio*, Latin.] A departure; a going away. *Dict.*

To DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, French] To counteract a charm; to diſenchant.

Notwithſtanding the help of phyſick, he was ſuddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

To DECI'DE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune ſhould *decide* The important enterprize, and give the bride. *Dryden.*

2. To determine a queſtion or diſpute.

In council ſit, and oft in battle tried, Betwixt thy maſter and the world *decide*. *Granville.*

Who ſhall *decide*, when doctors diſagree, And ſoundeſt caſuiſts doubt? *Pope.*

DI'CIDENCE. *n. f.* [*decidentia*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being ſhed, or of falling off.

2. The act of falling away.

Men obſerving the *decidence* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and ſucceſſively reneweth again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DECI'DER. *n. f.* [from *decide.*]

1. One who determines cauſes.

I cannot think that a jeſter or a monkey, a dræl or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controverſy. *Watts.*

The man is no ill *decider* in common caſes of property, where party is out of the queſtion. *Swift.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*deciduus*, Latin.] Falling; not perennial; not laſting through the year.

In botany, the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous*, with the flower. *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *deciduous.*] Aptneſs to fall; quality of fading once a year. *Dict.*

DE'CIMAL. *adj.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at moſt, four and twenty *decimal* progreſſions, without confuſion. *Locke.*

To DE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *decimate.*]

1. A tithing; a ſelection of every tenth by lot or otherwiſe.

2. A ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier, in a general mutiny, for puniſhment.

By *decimation* and a tithed death, Take thou the deſtin'd tenth. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *decimation* I will ſtrictly make Of all who my Charinus did forſake; And of each legion each centurion ſhall die. *Dryden.*

To DECI'PHER. *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, Fr.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers: this is the common uſe.

Zelmane, that had the ſame character in her heart, could eaſily *decipher* it. *Sidney.*

Aſſurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor underſtood, but by the conſcience, to which the ſpirit of God has vouchſafed to *decipher* it. *South.*

2. To unfold; to unravel; to explain; as, *to* decipher *an ambiguous ſpeech.*

3. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively repreſentation of guilt and horrour on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I ſhew you the condition of a ſinner hearing himſelf denied by Chriſt. *South.*

Then were laws of neceſſity invented, that ſo every particular ſubject might find his principal pleaſure *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*

4. To ſtamp; to characteriſe; to mark.

You are both *decipher'd* For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakeſpeare.*

DECI'PHERER. *n. f.* [from *decipher.*] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECI'SION. *n. f.* [from *decide.*]

1. Determination of a difference, or of a doubt.

The time approaches, That will with due *deciſion* make us know What we ſhall ſay we have, and what we owe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pleaſure and revenge Have ears more deaf than adders to the voice Of any true *deciſion*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The number of the undertakers, the worth of ſome of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *deciſion*, are ſure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward.*

War is a direct appeal to God for the *deciſion* of ſome diſpute, which can by no other means be determined. *Atterbury.*

2. Determination of an event.

Their arms are to the laſt *deciſion* bent, And fortune labours with the doubtful event. *Dryden.*

3. It is uſed in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of ſeſſion there.

DECI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *decide.*]

1. Having the power of determining any difference; concluſive.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *deciſive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breaſt, and ſtrengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury.*

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their ſide, and an end of the controverſy between vice and virtue. *Rogers.*

2. Having the power of ſettling any event.

For on the event, *Deciſive* of this bloody day, depends The fate of kingdoms. *Philips.*

DECI'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *deciſive.*] In a concluſive manner.

DECI'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *deciſive.*] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or ſettle an event.

DECI'SORY. *adj.* [from *decide.*] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]

1. To cover; to overſpread.

Ye miſts and exhalations, that now riſe From hill or ſteaming lake, duſky or grey, In honour to the world's great Author, riſe! Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd ſky, Or wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhowers, Riſing or falling, ſtill advance his praiſe. *Milton.*

2. To dreſs; to array.

Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine. *Shak.*

Long may'ſt thou live to wail thy children's loſs, And ſee another, as I ſee thee now, *Deck'd* in thy rights, as thou art ſtall'd in mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

She ſets to work millions of ſpinning worms, That in their green ſhops weave the ſmooth-hair'd ſilk, To *deck* her ſons. *Milton.*

3. To adorn; to embelliſh.

But direful, deadly black, both leaf and blooms, Fit to adorn the dead, and *deck* the dreary tombs. *Spenſer.*

Now the dew with ſpangles *deck'd* the ground, A ſweeter ſpot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

The god ſhall to his vot'ries tell Each conſcious tear, each bluſhing grace, That *deck'd* dear Eloiſa's face. *Prior.*

DECK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ſhip.

Her keel plows hell, And *deck* knocks heaven. *Ben Jonſon.*

We have alſo raiſed our ſecond *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordnance, trying on our nether overloop. *Raleigh.*

If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what ſenſe affords, he would be of opinion that the ſhip was as ſtable as a houſe. *Glanville.*

On high-rais'd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride, Beneath whoſe ſhade our humble frigates go. *Dryden.*

At ſun-ſet to their ſhip they make return, And ſnore ſecure on *decks* till roſy morn. *Dryden's Iliad.*

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Beſides gems, many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured: the amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the ſelenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Grew.*

DE'CKER. *n. f.* [from *deck.*] A dreſſer; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer; as *a table-decker.*

To DECLA'IM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Lat.] To harangue; to ſpeak to the paſſions; to rhetoricate; to ſpeak ſet orations.

What are his miſchiefs, conſul? You *declaim* againſt his manners, and corrupt your own. *Ben Jonſon.*

The ſplendid *declamings* of novices and men of heat. *South.*

It is uſual for maſters to make their boys *declaim* on both ſides of an argument. *Swift.*

Diſplay up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praiſe of goodneſs. *Watts.*

DECLA'IMER. *n. f.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes ſpeeches with intent to move the paſſions.

Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* againſt jealouſy. *Addiſon.*

DECLAMA'TION. *n. f.* [*declamatio*, Lat.] A diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions; an harangue; a ſet ſpeech; a piece of rhetorick.

The cauſe why *declamations* prevail ſo greatly, is, for that men ſuffer themſelves to be deluded. *Hooker.*

Thou mayeſt forgive his anger, while thou makeſt uſe of the plaintiffs of his *declamations*. *Taylor.*

DECLAMA'TOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician: ſeldom uſed.

Who could, I ſay, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal? *Tatler.*

DECLA'MATORY. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This a while ſuſpended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongſt the religious men of that age. *Watts.*

2. Appealing

2. Appealing to the paſſions.
He has run himſelf into his own *declamatory* way, and almoſt forgotten that he was now ſetting up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLE. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof.
This is *declarable* from the beſt writers. *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *declare.*]
1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expreſſion; publication.
His promiſes are nothing elſe but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of men. *Hooker.*
Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is ſubject to a thouſand hazards. *South.*
There are no where ſo plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the ſons of men, as are made in the goſpel. *Tillotſon.*
2. An explanation of ſomething doubtful. Obſolete.
3. [In law.] Declaration *(declaratio)* is properly the ſhewing forth, or laying out, of an action perſonal in any ſuit, though it is uſed ſometimes for both perſonal and real actions. *Cowell.*

DECLA'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *declare.*]
1. Making declaration; explanatory.
The names of things ſhould be always taken from ſomething obſervably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.*
2. Making proclamation.
To this we may add the *vox populi*, ſo *declarative* on the ſame ſide. *Swift.*

DECLA'RATORILY. *adv.* [from *declaratory.*] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.
Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciſcus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DECLA'RATORY. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Affirmative; expreſſive; not decretory; not promiſſory, but expreſſing ſomething before promiſed or decreed. Thus, a *declaratory* law, is a new act confirming a former law.
Theſe bleſſings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleaſure and intention of God towards them, but likewiſe of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tillotſon.*

To DECLA'RE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]
1. To clear; to free from obſcurity: not in uſe.
To *declare* this a little, we muſt aſſume that the ſurfaces of ſuch bodies are exactly ſmooth. *Boyle.*
2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.
It hath been *declared* unto me of you, that there are contentions among you. *1 Cor.* i. 11.
The ſun by certain ſigns *declares*
Both when the ſouth projects a ſtormy day,
And when the clearing north will puff the clouds away. *Dryden's Virgil.*
3. To publiſh; to proclaim.
Declare his glory among the heathen.
1 Chron. xvi. 24.
4. To ſhew in open view; to ſhew an opinion in plain terms.
In Cæſar's army ſomewhat the ſoldiers would have had, yet they would not *declare* themſelves in it, but only demanded a diſcharge. *Bacon.*
We are a conſiderable body, who, upon a proper occaſion, would not fail to *declare* ourſelves. *Addiſ.*

To DECLA'RE. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim ſome reſolution or opinion, in favour or oppoſition: with *for* or *againſt*.
The internal faculties of will and underſtanding decreeing and *declaring againſt* them. *Taylor.*
God is ſaid not to have left himſelf without witneſs in the world; there being ſomething fixed in the nature of men, that will be ſure to teſtify and *declare for* him. *South's Sermons.*
Like fawning courtiers, for ſucceſs they wait;
And then come ſmiling, and *declare for* fate. *Dryden.*

DECLA'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *declare.*] Diſcovery; declaration; teſtimony.
Cryſtal will calefy into electricity; that is, into a power to attract ſtraws, or light bodies; and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declarement* of very different parts. *Brown.*

DECLA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *declare.*] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency from a greater to a leſs degree of excellence.
A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow,
Ev'n in the afternoon of her beſt days,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe *declenſion*. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*
Take the picture of a man in the greenneſs and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declenſion* of his drooping years, and you will ſcarce know it to belong to the ſame perſon. *South's Sermons.*
2. Declination; deſcent.
We may reaſonably allow as much for the *declenſion* of the land from that place to the ſea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet's Theory.*
3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.
Declenſion is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilſt it continues to ſignify the ſame thing. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

DECLI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *decline.*] Having variety of terminations: as, a *declinable* noun.

DECLINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Deſcent; change from a better to a worſe ſtate; diminution of vigour; decay.
The queen, hearing of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it ſo ill, as ſhe would never after hear of his ſuit. *Bacon.*
Two general motions all animations have, that is, their beginning and increaſe; and two more, that is, their ſtate and *declination*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.
Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime;
And ſummer, though it be leſs gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*
2. The act of bending down: as, a *declination* of the head.
3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.
Suppoſing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and ſo there will be no more concourſe than if they did perpendicularly deſcend. *Ray.*
This *declination* of atoms in their deſcent, was itſelf either neceſſary or voluntary. *Bentley.*
4. Deviation from moral rectitude.
That a peccant creature ſhould diſapprove and repent of every *declination* and violation of the rules of juſt and honeſt, this right reaſon, diſcourſing upon the ſtock of its own principles, could not but infer. *South's Sermons.*
5. Variation from a fixed point.
There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithſtanding what ſome have aſſerted. *Woodward.*
6. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the direction to north and ſouth.
7. [In aſtronomy.] The *declination* of a ſtar, we call its ſhorteſt diſtance from the equator. *Brown.*
8. [In grammar.] The declenſion or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.
9. DECLINATION *of a Plane* [in dialling] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the eaſt or weſt; or elſe between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the north or ſouth. *Harris.*

DECLINA'TOR. } *n. ſ.* [from *decline.*]
DECLI'NATORY. } An inſtrument in dialling, by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*
There are ſeveral ways to know the ſeveral planes; but the readieſt is by an inſtrument called a *declinatory*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Moxon.*

To DECLI'NE. *v. n.* [*declino*, Latin.]
1. To lean downward.
And then with kind embraces, tempting kiſſes,
And with *declining* head into his boſom,
Bid him ſhed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shakeſp.*
2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.
Neither ſhalt thou ſpeak in a cauſe to *decline* after many, to wreſt judgment. *Exodus*, xxiii. 2.
3. To ſhun; to avoid to do any thing.
4. To ſink; to be impaired; to decay. Oppoſed to improvement or exaltation.
Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father ſhould be as a ward to the ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
They 'll be by th' fire, and preſume to know
What 's done i' th' capitol; who 's like to riſe,
Who thrives, and who *declines*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sometimes nations will *decline* to low
From virtue, which is reaſon, that no wrong,
But juſtice, and ſome fatal curſe annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*
That empire muſt *decline*,
Whoſe chief ſupport and ſinews are of coin. *Waller.*
And nature, which all acts of life deſigns,
Not like all poets, in the laſt *declines*. *Denham.*
Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears;
He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryden.*
Autumnal warmth *declines*;
Ere heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun. *Dryden.*
Faith and morality are *declined* among us. *Swift.*
God, in his wiſdom, hath been pleaſed to load our *declining* years with many ſufferings, with diſeaſes, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

To DECLI'NE. *v. a.*
1. To bend downward; to bring down.
And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haſte
His weary waggon to the weſtern vale. *Spenſer.*
And leaves the ſemblance of a lover, fixt
In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomſon.*
2. To ſhun; to avoid; to refuſe; to be cautious of.
He had wiſely *declined* that argument, though in their common ſermons they gave it. *Clarendon.*
Since the muſes do invoke my pow'r,
I ſhall no more *decline* that ſacred bow'r,
Where Gloriana, their great miſtreſs, lies. *Waller.*
Though I the buſineſs did *decline*,
Yet I contriv'd the whole deſign,
And ſent them their petition. *Denham.*
If it ſhould be ſaid that minute bodies are indiſſoluble, becauſe it is their nature to be ſo, that would not be to render a reaſon of the thing propoſed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any. *Boyle.*
Could Caroline have been captivated with the glories of this world, ſhe had them all laid before her; but ſhe generouſly *declined* them, becauſe ſhe ſaw the acceptance of them was inconſiſtent with religion. *Addiſon.*

What-

Whatever they judged to be moſt agreeable or diſagreeable, they would purſue or *decline*. *Atterb.*

3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.

You *decline* muſa, and conſtrue Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with ſome Engliſh tranſlation. *Watts.*

DECLI'NE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. The ſtate of tendency to the leſs or the worſe; diminution; decay. Contrary to increaſe, improvement, or elevation.

Thy riſe of fortune did I only wed,
From its *decline* determin'd to recede. *Prior.*

Thoſe fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

DECLI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; grādual deſcent, not precipitous or perpendicular; the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers will not flow unleſs upon *declivity*, and their ſources be raiſed above the earth's ordinary ſurface, ſo that they may run upon a deſcent. *Woodward.*

I found myſelf within my depth; and the *declivity* was ſo ſmall, that I walked near a mile before I got to the ſhore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DECLI'VOUS. *adj.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Gradually deſcending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly ſinking; the contrary to acclivous; moderately ſteep.

To DECO'CT. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Latin.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any uſe; to digeſt in hot water.

Sena loſeth its windineſs by *decocting*; and ſubtile or windy ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon.*

2. To digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach.

There ſhe *decocts*, and doth the food prepare;
There ſhe diſtributes it to ev'ry vein;
There ſhe expels what ſhe may fitly ſpare. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, ſo as to draw the ſtrength or virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a conſiſtence; to ſtrengthen or invigorate by boiling: this is no proper uſe.

Can ſudden water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat? *Shak.*

DECO'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *decoct*.] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling. *Dict.*

DECO'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*decoctum*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infuſion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the groſs body that goeth into the liquor; but in *decoction*, though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or ſettleth at the bottom. *Bacon.*

The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the ſtrongeſt *decoction*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They diſtil their huſbands land
In *decoctions*; and are mann'd
With ten emptics, in their chamber
Lying for the ſpirit of amber. *Ben Jonſon.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the ſtrained liquor is called the *decoctum* of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

DECO'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *decoct*.] A ſubſtance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading.

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immoderancy thereof, deſtroyed his juſtice. *Brown.*

DECOMPO'SITE. *adj.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] Compounded a ſecond time; compounded with things already compoſite.

Decompoſites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be ſome compoſitions of them already obſerved. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decompoſitus*, Latin.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

We conſider what happens in the compoſitions and *decompoſitions* of ſaline particles. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.]

1. To compoſe of things already compounded; to compound a ſecond time; to form by a ſecond compoſition.

Nature herſelf doth in the bowels of the earth make *decompounded* bodies, as we ſee in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in ſulphur itſelf. *Boyle.*

When a word ſtands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and *decompounded*, it is not eaſy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. *Locke.*

If the violet, blue, and green be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intercepted colours be let paſs, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, *decompound* a white. *Newton.*

2. To reſolve a compound into ſimple parts. This is a ſenſe that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.

DECOMPO'UND. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compoſed of things or words already compounded; compounded a ſecond time.

The pretended ſalts and ſulphur are ſo far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menſtruum, or other additaments employed to diſguiſe it. *Boyle.*

No body ſhould uſe any compound or *decompound* of the ſubſtantial verbs. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

DE'CORAMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate*.] Ornament; embelliſhment. *Dict.*

To DE'CORATE. *v. a* [*decoro*, Lat.] To adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify.

DECORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate*.] Ornament; embelliſhment; added beauty.

The enſigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; ſuch as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can ſpare,
As only *decorations* of the war:
So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryden.*

DECORA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *decoratus*.] An adorner; an embelliſher. *Dict.*

DECO'ROUS. *adj.* [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent; ſuitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; ſeemly.

It is not ſo *decorous*, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and trifleſt things himſelf, without any inferiour or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray.*

To DECO'RTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To diveſt of the bark or huſk; to huſk; to peel; to ſtrip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well waſhed, and boil it in water. *Arbuthnot.*

DECORTICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *decorticate*.] The act of ſtripping the bark or huſk.

DECO'RUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs, contrary to levity; ſeemlineſs.

If your maſter
Would have a queen his beggar, you muſt tell him
That majeſty, to keep *decorum*, muſt
No leſs beg than a kingdom, *Shakeſpeare.*

I am far from ſuſpecting ſimplicity, which is bold to treſpaſs in points of *decorum*. *Watton.*

Beyond the fix'd and ſettled rules
Of vice and virtue in the ſchools,
The better ſort ſhall ſet before 'em
A grace, a manner, a *decorum*. *Prior.*

Gentlemen of the army ſhould be, at leaſt, obliged to external *decorum*: a profligate life and character ſhould not be a means of advancement. *Swift.*

He kept with princes due *decorum*.
Yet never ſtood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

To DECO'Y *v. a.* [from *koey* Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to entrap; to draw into a ſnare.

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* her companions into the ſnare. *L'Eſtrange.*

Decoy'd by the fantaſtic blaze,
Now loſt, and now renew'd, he ſinks abſorpt,
Rider and horſe. *Thomſon.*

DECO'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Allurement to miſchiefs; temptation.

The Devil could never have had ſuch numbers, had he not uſed ſome as *decoys* to enſnare others. *Government of the Tongue.*

Theſe exuberant productions of the earth became a continual *decoy* and ſnare: they only excited and fomented luſts. *Woodward.*

An old dram-drinker is the Devil's *decoy*. *Berkley.*

DECO'Y DUCK. *n. ſ.* A duck that lures others.

There is a ſort of ducks, called *decoy-ducks*, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniencies made for catching them. *Mortimer.*

To DECRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decreſco*, Latin.] To grow leſs; to be diminiſhed.

From the moon is the ſign of feaſts, a light that *decreaſeth* in her perfection. *Eccluſ.* xliii. 7.

Unto fifty years, as they ſaid, the heart annually increaſeth the weight of one drachm; after which, in the ſame proportion, it *decreaſeth*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

When the ſun comes to his tropicks, days increaſe and *decreaſe* but a very little for a great while together. *Newton.*

To DECRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make leſs; to diminiſh.

He did diſhonourable find
Thoſe articles, which did our ſtate *decreaſe*. *Dan.*

Nor cheriſh'd they relations poor,
That might *decreaſe* their preſent ſtore. *Prior.*

Heat increaſes the fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, balſam, and honey; and thereby *decreaſes* their reſiſtance. *Newton.*

DECRE'ASE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſtate of growing leſs; decay.

By weak'ning toil and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy *decreaſe*, and haſten to thy tomb. *Prior.*

2. The wain; the time when the viſible face of the moon grows leſs.

See in what time the ſeeds, ſet in the increaſe of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from thoſe that are ſet in the *decreaſe* of the moon. *Bacon.*

To DECRE'E. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to eſtabliſh by law; to determine; to reſolve.

They ſhall ſee the end of the wiſe, and ſhall not underſtand what God in his counſel hath *decreed* of him. *Wiſd.* iv.

Father eternal! thine is to *decree*;
Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will. *Milton.*

Had heav'n *decreed* that I ſhould life enjoy,
Heav'n had *decreed* to ſave unhappy Troy. *Dryd.*

To DECRE'E. *v. a.* To doom or aſſign by a decree.

Thou ſhalt alſo *decree* a thing, and it ſhall be eſtabliſhed. *Job.*

The king their father,
On juſt and weighty reaſons, has *decreed*
His ſceptre to the younger. *Rowe.*

DE'CRET. *n. ſ.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me, fie upon your law!
There is no force in the *decrees* of Venice. *Shak.*
There went a *decree* from Cæſar Auguſtus, that all the world ſhould be taxed. *Luke*, ii. 1.
Are we condemn'd by fate's unjuſt *decree*
No more our houſes and our homes to ſee? *Dryd.*
The Supreme Being is ſovereignly good; he rewards the juſt, and puniſhes the unjuſt: and the folly of man, and not the *decree* of heaven, is the cauſe of human calamity. *Broome.*

2. An eſtabliſhed rule.

When he made a *decree* for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder. *Job*, xxviii. 26.

3. A determination of a ſuit, or litigated cauſe.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himſelf, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council aſſembled, without being conſulted by any one thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DE'CREMENT. *n. ſ.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decreaſe; the ſtate of growing leſs; the quantity loſt by decreaſing.

Upon the tropick, and firſt deſcenſion from our ſolſtice, we are ſcarce ſenſible of declination; but declining farther, our *decrement* accelerates: we let apace, and in our laſt days precipitate into our graves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, ſuffer a continual *decrement*, and grow lower and lower. *Woodward.*

DECRE'PIT. *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Waſted and worn out with age; in the laſt ſtage of decay.

Decrepit miſer! baſe, ignoble wretch! *Shakeſp.*
Of men's lives, in this *decrepit* age of the world, many exceed fourſcore, and ſome an hundred years. *Raleigh.*
This pope is *decrepit*, and the bell goeth for him: take order that there be choſen a pope of freſh years. *Bacon.*
Decrepit ſuperſtitions, and ſuch as had their nativity in times beyond all hiſtory, are freſh in the obſervation of many heads. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
And from the north to call
Decrepit Winter. *Milton.*
What this obſerves, may in his body find
Decrepit age, but never in his mind. *Denham.*
Propp'd on his ſtaff, and ſtooping as he goes,
A painted mitre ſhades his furrow'd brows,
The god, in this *decrepit* form array'd,
The gardens enter'd, and the fruits ſurvey'd. *Pope.*
The charge of witchcraft inſpires people with a malevolence towards thoſe poor *decrepit* parts of our ſpecies, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage. *Addiſon.*

To DECRE'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Latin.] To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to paſs in a pot of ſalt, although *decrepitated*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DECREPITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *decrepitate.*] The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*

DECRE'PITNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *decrepit.*]
DECRE'PITUDE. } The laſt ſtage of decay; the laſt effects of old age.

Mother earth, in this her barrenneſs and *decrepitude* of age, can procreate ſuch ſwarms of curious inſects. *Bentley.*

DECRE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *decreſcens*, Latin.] Growing leſs; being in a ſtate of decreaſe.

DE'CRETAL. *adj.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A *decretal* epiſtle is that which the pope decrees either by himſelf, or elſe by the advice of his cardinals; and this muſt be on his being conſulted by ſome particular perſon or perſons thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DE'CRETAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

The ſecond room, whoſe walls
Were painted fair with memorable geſts
Of magiſtrates, of courts, of tribunals,
Of laws, of judgments, and of *decretals*. *Spenſer.*

2. The collection of the pope's decrees.

Traditions and *decretals* were made of equal force, and as authentical as the ſacred charter itſelf. *Heylin's Hiſt. Preſb.*

DE'CRETIST. *n. ſ.* [from *decree.*] One that ſtudies or profeſſes the knowledge of the decretal.

The *decretiſts* had their riſe and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DE'CRETORY. *adj.* [from *decree.*]

1. Judicial; definitive.

There are lenitives that friendſhip will apply, before it will be brought to the *decretory* rigours of a condemning ſentence. *South's Sermons.*

2. Critical; in which there is ſome definitive event.

The motions of the moon, ſuppoſed to be meaſured by ſeven, and the critical or *decretory* days, depend on that number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DECRI'AL. *n. ſ.* [from *decry.*] Clamorous cenſure; haſty or noiſy condemnation; concurrence in cenſuring any thing.

To DECRY' *v. a.* [*decrier*, French.] To cenſure; to blame clamorouſly; to clamour againſt.

Malice in criticks reigns ſo high,
That for ſmall errours they whole plays *decry*. *Dryden.*
Thoſe meaſures, which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally *decried* by the other. *Addiſon.*
They applied themſelves to leſſen their authority, *decried* them as hard and unneceſſary reſtraints. *Rogers.*
Quacks and impoſtors are ſtill cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and *decry* others cheats only to make more way for their own. *Swift.*

DECU'MBENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*decumbo*, Lat.]
DECU'MBINCY. } The act of lying down; the poſture of lying down.

This muſt come to paſs, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all; for ſtation is properly no reſt, but one kind of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Not conſidering the ancient manner of *decumbency*, he imputed this geſture of the beloved diſciple unto ruſticity, or an act of incivility. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DECU'MBITURE. *n. ſ.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.

2. [In aſtrology.] A ſcheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognoſticks of recovery or death are diſcovered.

If but a mile the travel out of town,
The planetary hour muſt firſt be known,
And lucky moments: if her eye but akes,
Or itches, its *decumbiture* ſhe takes. *Dryden.*

DE'CUPLE. *adj.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold; the ſame number ten times repeated.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the ſole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breaſt and the ſpine. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Suppoſing there be a thouſand ſorts of inſects in this iſland, if the ſame proportion holds between the inſects of England and of the world, as between plants domeſtick and exotick, that is, near a *decuple*, the ſpecies of inſects will amount to ten thouſand. *Ray.*

DECU'RION. *n. ſ.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten; an officer ſubordinate to the centurion.

He inſtituted *decurions* through both theſe colonies, that is, one over every ten families. *Temple.*

DECU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*decurſus*, Latin.] The act of running down.

What is decayed by that *decurſion* of waters, is ſupplied by the tenene fæces which water brings. *Hale.*

DECURTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting ſhort, or ſhortening.

To DECU'SSATE. *v. a.* [*decuſſo*, Latin.] To interſect at acute angles.

They perform by the action of a notable muſcle on each ſide, having the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decuſſating* one another longways. *Ray.*

DECUSSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *decuſſate.*] The act of croſſing; ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decuſſation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and to the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted, yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural poſture. *Ray.*

To DEDE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Latin.] To diſgrace; to bring a reproach upon. *Dict.*

DEDECORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dedecorate.*] The act of diſgracing; diſgrace. *Dict.*

DEDE'COROUS. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] Diſgraceful; reproachful; ſhameful. *Dict.*

DEDENTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Latin.] Loſs or ſhedding of the teeth.

Solon divided life into ten ſeptenaries, becauſe in every one thereof a man received ſome ſenſible mutation: in the firſt is *dedentition*, or falling of teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]

1. To devote to ſome divine power; to conſecrate and ſet apart to ſacred uſes.

A pleaſant grove
Was ſhot up high, full of the ſtately tree
That *dedicated* is to Olympick Jove,
And to his ſon Alcides. *Spenſer.*
The princes offered for *dedicating* the altar, in the day that it was anointed. *Num.* vii. 10.
Warn'd by the ſeer, to her offended name
We rais'd, and *dedicate*, this wond'rous frame. *Dryden.*

2. To appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe.

There cannot be
That vulture in you, to devour ſo many
As will to greatneſs *dedicate* themſelves. *Shakeſp.*
Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace
Salutes you all: this night he *dedicates*
To faſt content and you. *Shakeſpeare.*
He went to learn the profeſſion of a ſoldier, to which he had *dedicated* himſelf. *Clarendon.*
Bid her inſtant wed,
And quiet *dedicate* her remnant life
To the juſt duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

3. To inſcribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the lord Burghley. *Peacham.*

DE'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Conſecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Pray'rs

Pray'rs from preserved souls,
From fasting maids, whose names are *dedicate*
To nothing temporal. *Shakespeare.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus assigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly necessities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

DEDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many men's charge, that they have been so curious as to trouble bishops with placing the first stone in the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication*. *Hooker.*

Among publick solemnities there is none so glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addison.*

2. An address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full-blown Bufo, puff'd by every quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song. *Pope.*

DE'DICATOR. *n. s.* [from *dedicate*.] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*. *Pope.*

DI'DICATORY. *adj.* [from *dedicate*.] Complying a dedication; complimental; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

DEDI'TION. *n. s.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrendry.

It was not a compleat conquest, but rather a *deditio* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale.*

To DEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, through the deep and lubric ways of state and court, till he was swallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton Buck.*

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise from the foregoing.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! oh pour
The mazy-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse! while I *deduce*,
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of spring. *Thomson.*

DEDU'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *deduce*.] The thing deduced; the collection of reason; consequential proposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those *deducements* which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden.*

DEDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *deduce*.] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The general character of the new earth is paradisiacal; and the particular character, that it hath no seas and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Burnet.*

So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable to or *deducible* from these, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a space. *Locke.*

DEDU'CIVE. *adv.* [from *deduce*.] Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

To DEDU'CT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use.

Having yet, in his *deducted* spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenser.*

DEDU'CTION. *n. s.* [*deductio*, Latin.]

1. Consequential collection; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be deduced, by some kind of consequence; as by long circuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with such *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can make. *Duppa.*

That by diversity of motions we should spell out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* should be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark a ignorance. *Glanville.*

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and made such *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

All cross and distasteful humours are either expressly, or by clear consequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to *deductions* of reason. *Rogers.*

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account;
Make fair *deductions*; see to what they mount. *Pope.*

DEDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a position premised.

All knowledge of causes is *deductive*; for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects. *Glanville.*

DEDU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductive*.] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular errour passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or *deductively* contained, in this work. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEED. *n. s.* [dæd, Saxon; *daed*, Dutch.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed*. *Shak.*

The monster nought replied; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjust maintain. *Dryd.*

The same had not consented to the council and *deed*. *Luke.*

We are not secluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other side,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*;
The *deeds* themselves, tho' mute, spoke loud the doer. *Milton.*

Thousands were there, in darker fame that dwell,
Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn. *Dryd.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milton.*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the *deeds* by which he holds his estate upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction; whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;
So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

DEE'DLESS. *adj.* [from *deed*.] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue. *Shakespeare.*

Instant, he cried, your female discord end,
Ye *deedless* boasters! and the song attend. *Pope.*

To DEEM. *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed*. [*domgan*, Gothick; *doemen*, Dutch; *deman*, Saxon.]

1. To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here o'er that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies disagreed,
Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due. *Spenser.*

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

He who, to be *deem'd*
A god, leap'd fondly into Ætna flames. *Milton.*

These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;
For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryden.*

Nature, disturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her course. *Thomson.*

2. To estimate; to make estimate of: this sense is now disused.

Do me not to dy,
Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjust,
That hath, maugre her spite, thus low me laid in dust. *Spenser.*

But they that skill not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her desert aspire. *Spenser.*

DEEM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Judgment; surmise; opinion. Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart,
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakespeare.*

DEE'MSTER. *n. s.* [from *deem*.] A judge: a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP. *adj.* [dæp, Saxon.]

1. Having length downwards; descending far; profound: opposed to *shallow*.

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set *deep*, and in watry grounds more shallow. *Bacon.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is distant from the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vessel, found, in a clear sun-shine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newton.*

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice
Strikes *deeper*, grows with more pernicious root. *Shakespeare.*

For, even in that season of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Clarendon.*
Thou hast not strength for such labours to sustain: Drink, hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and scour thy brain. *Dryden.*

5. Far from the outer part.
So the false spider, when her nets are spread, *Deep* ambush'd in her silent den does lie. *Dryden.*

6. Not superficial; not obvious.
If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and close contemplation. *Locke.*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.
Who hath not heard it spoken, How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n? *Shakespeare.*
The spirit of *deep* prophecy she hath. *Shakesp.*
He's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Soak.*
He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles, and leagues,
Plausible to the world, to me worth nought. *Milt.*
I do not discover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought mentions. *Locke.*

8. Full of contrivance; politick; insidious.
When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

9. Grave; solemn.
O God! if my *deep* pray'rs cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shak. R.* III.
Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With *deeper* silence, or with more regard. *Dryden.*

10. Dark-coloured.
With *deeper* brows the grove was overspread. *Dryden.*

11. Having a great degree of stilness, or gloom, or sadness.
And the Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam. *Genesis*, ii. 21.

12. Depressed; sunk; metaphorically, low.
Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. 2 *Corinthians*, viii. 2

13. Bass; grave in sound.
The sounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air. *Bacon.*

DEEP. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The sea; the main; the abyss of waters; the ocean.
Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who sheweth his wonders in the *deep*. *Bacon.*
What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies safer in the *deep*. *Waller.*
Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
These rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. *Pope.*

2. The most solemn or still part.
There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shakespeare.*
The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shak.*
Virgin face divine
Attracts the hapless youth through storms and waves,
Alone in *deep* of night. *Philips.*

To DEEPEN. *v. a.* [from *deep*.]

1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface.
The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raise the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addison.*

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.
You must *deepen* your colours so, that the ornament may be the highest. *Peacham.*

3. To make sad or gloomy. See DEEP, *adj.*
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flower and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

DEEP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarse and loud voice.
Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* Brach. *Shakespeare.*
Behold the English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* sea. *Shakspeare.*
Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did forest walks surround. *Dryden.*
Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,
While the warm scent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train. *Gay.*

DEEP-MUSING. *adj.* [*deep* and *muse*.] Contemplative; lost in thought.
But he *deep-musing* o'er the mountains stray'd,
Through many thickets of the woodland shade. *Pope.*

DEE'PLY. *adv.* [from *deep*.]

1. To a great depth; far below the surface.
Fear is a passion that is most *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of self-preservation. *Spectator.*
Those impressions were made when the brain was more susceptive of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper season, and therefore they remain. *Watts.*

2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not carelessly; profoundly.

3. Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness.
He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. *Mark*, viii. 12.
Klockius to *deeply* hath sworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy-house, that he dares not go home. *Donne.*
Upon the deck our careful general stood,
And *deeply* mus'd on the succeeding day. *Dryden.*

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.
Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle.*

5. In a high degree.
To keep his promise with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

DEE'PNESS. *n. s.* [from *deep*.] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth.
Carzianer set forward with great toil, by reason of the *deepness* of the way, and heaviness of the great ordnance. *Knolles.*
Some fell upon stony places, and they withered, because they had no *deepness* of earth. *Matthew*, xiii. 5.

DEER. *n. s.* [beon, Saxon; *thier*, Teutonick; θήρ, Greek. That class of animals which is hunted for venison, containing many subordinate species; as the stag or red deer, the buck or fallow deer, the roebuck, and others.
You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my lodge. *Shakespeare.*
The pale that held my lovely *deer*. *Waller.*

To DEFA'CE. *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To destroy; to raze; to ruin; to disfigure.
Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly *defacing* and slandering it. *Whitgifte.*
Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,
Undoing all. *Shakespeare.*
Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond. *Shakespeare.*
Whose statues, freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye. *Dryd.*
One nobler wretch can only rise,
'Tis he whose fury shall *deface*
The stoick's image in this piece. *Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury; rasure; abolition; destruction.
But what is this image, and how is it defaced? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity, and the *defacement* sin. *Bacon.*

DEFA'CER. *n. s.* [from *deface*.] Destroyer; abolisher; violator.
That foul *defacer* of God's handywork
Thy womb let loose, to chace us to our graves. *Shakespeare.*

DEFA'ILANCE. *n. s.* [*defaillance*, French.] Failure; miscarriage: a word not in use.
The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance*. *Glanville.*

To DEFA'LCATE. *v. a.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle; *defalquer*, French.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a pension or salary. It is generally used of money.

DEFALCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *defalcate*.] Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance.
The ordinary table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*. *Addison.*

To DEFA'LK. *v. a.* [See DEFALCATE.] To cut off; to lop away.
What he *defalks* from some insipid sin, is but to make some other more gustful. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFAMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *defame*.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure; detraction.
Defamation is the uttering of contumelious language of any one, with an intent of raising an ill fame of the party; and this extends to writing, as by defamatory libels; and to deeds, as reproachful pictures, figures, and gestures. *Ayliffe.*
Be silent, and beware, if such you see;
'Tis *defamation* but to say, that's he. *Dryden.*
Many dark and intricate mortises there are to detraction and *defamation*; and many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man. *Addison.*

DEFA'MATORY. *adj.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical.
The most eminent hand is the spreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue.*
Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes, made an edict against lampoons and satires, and *defamatory* writings. *Dryden.*

To DEFA'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Lat.] To make infamous; to censure falsely in publick; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports; to libel; to calumniate; to destroy reputation by either acts or words.
I heard the *defaming* of many. *Jer.* xx. 10.
They live as if they professed christianity merely in spite, to *defame* it. *Decay of Piety.*
My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*;
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden.*

DEFA'ME. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour: not in use.
Many doughty knights he in his days
Had done to death,
And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*
On gallowtrees. *Spenser.*

DEFA'MER. *n. s.* [from *defame*.] One that injures the reputation of another; a detractor; a calumniator.

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DEFA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to tire.

The power of these men's industries, never *defatigated*, hath been great. *Dr. Maine.*

DEFATIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*defatigatio*, Latin.] Weariness; fatigue. *Dict.*

DEFAU'LT. *n. s.* [*defaut*, French.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.
2. Crime; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governors than the people's. *Haywood.*

We, that know what 'tis to fast and pray,
Are penitent for your *default* to-day. *Shakespeare.*

Let me not rashly call in doubt
Divine prediction: what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd, but thro' mine own *default*,
Whom have I to complain of but myself? *Milton.*

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other men's *defaults*. *Swift.*

3. Defect; want.

In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the subject. *Davies.*

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in *default* of real ones. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowell.*

To DEFA'ULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

DEFA'ULTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One that makes default.

DEFE'ASANCE. *n. s.* [*defaisance*, Fr.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.
2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognizance, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. *Cowell.*
3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.
4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered. Obsolete.

That hoary king, with all his train,
Being arrived where that champion stout,
After his foe's *defeasance*, did remain,
Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain. *Spenser.*

DEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [from *defaire*, Fr. to make void.] That which may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, in was never well settled. *Davies.*

DEFE'AT. *n. s.* [from *defaire*, French.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Marlb'rough's work and finish the *defeat*. *Addison.*

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.

A king, upon whose life
A damn'd *defeat* was made. *Shakespeare.*

To DEFE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow; to undo.

Defeat thy favour with usurped beard. *Shakesp.*

Ye gods, ye make the weak most strong;
Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat*. *Shakesp.*

They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the lord Mountjoy. *Bacon.*

2. To frustrate.

To his accusations
He pleaded still not guilty, and alleg'd
Many sharp reasons to *defeat* the law. *Shakespeare.*

Death,
Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,
Defeated of his seizure, many days,
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton.*

Discover'd, and *defeated* of your prey,
You skulk'd. *Dryden.*

He finds himself naturally to dread a superior Being, that can *defeat* all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

3. To abolish; to undo; to change.

DEFE'ATURE. *n. s.* [from *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance: not in use.

Grief hath chang'd me,
And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Hath written strange *defeatures* in my face. *Shak.*

To DE'FECATE. *v. a.* [*defæco*, Latin.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify; to cleanse.

I practised a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*

The blood is not sufficiently *defecated* or clarified, but remains muddy. *Harvey.*

Provide a brazen tube
Inflext; self-taught and voluntary flies
The *defecated* liquor, through the vent
Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd,
Spouts into subject vessels lovely clear. *Philips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We *defecate* the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it. *Glanville.*

DE'FECATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no absurdities to *defecate* faculties. *Glanville.*

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour. *Boyle.*

DEFECA'TION. *n. s.* [*defæcatio*, Latin.] Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish blood. *Harvey.*

DEFE'CT. *n. s.* [*defectus*, Latin.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency; the fault opposed to superfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*

Had this strange energy been less,
Defect had been as fatal as excess. *Blackmore.*

2. Failing; imperfection.

Oft 'tis seen
Our mean secures us, and our mere *defects*
Prove our commodities. *Shakespeare.*

3. A fault; mistake; errour.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in *defects* resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

You praise yourself,
By laying *defects* of judgment to me. *Shakespeare.*

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend—and every foe. *Pope.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure, without direct implication of any thing too little.

Men, through some *defect* in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs. *Locke.*

To DEFE'CT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall short of; to fail. Obsolete.

Some left themselves in attempts above humanity; yet the enquiries of most *defected* by the way, and tired within the sober circumference of knowledge. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEFECTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *defectible*.] The state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The perfection and sufficiency of Scripture have been shewn, as also the *defectibility* of that particular tradition. *Lord Digby to Sir Ken. Digby.*

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the inward *defectibility* of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DEFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *defect*.]

1. Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition. *Hale.*

DEFE'CTION. *n. s.* [*defectio*, Latin.]

1. Want; failure.
2. A falling away; apostacy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was first found in angels, and afterwards in men. *Raleigh.*

If we fall away after tasting of the good word of God, how criminal must such a *defection* be! *Atterbury.*

There is more evil owing to our original *defection* from God, and the foolish and evil dispositions that are found in fallen man. *Watts.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or state; revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm. *Davies.*

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants, but of some perverseness and *defection* in the very nation itself. *Bacon.*

DEFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Lat.

1. Wanting the just quantity.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporeal exhalement, be found a long time *defective* upon the exactest scales. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases depending upon a *defective* projectile motion of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

It will very little help to cure my ignorance that this is the best of four or five hypotheses proposed, which are all *defective*. *Locke.*

If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment it generally leaves us *defective* in another. *Addison.*

3. Faulty; vitious; blameable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. *Addison.*

DEFE'CTIVE or *deficient Nouns*. [In grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFE'CTIVE *Verb*. [in grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFE'CTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *defective*.] Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

The lowness often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveness* of some other particular makes any single part appear in perfection. *Addison.*

DEFE'NCE. *n. s.* [*defensa*, Lat.]

1. Guard; protection; security.

Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for *defence* in Judah. 2 *Chronicles*, ii. 5.

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a *defence* from heat, and a cover from the sun. *Ecclesiasticus*, xxxiv. 16.

Be thou my strong rock for an house of *defence* to save me. *Psalm* xxxi. 2.

Against all this there seems to be no *defence*, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline. *Swift.*

2. Vindication; justification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people. *Acts*, xix. 33.

The youthful prince
With scorn replied, and made this bold *defence*. *Dryden.*

3. Prohibition; this is a ſenſe merely French.

Severe *defences* may be made againſt wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Reſiſtance.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

To DEFE'NCE, *v. a.* [*defenſus*, Lat.] To defend by fortification: not in uſe.

The city itſelf be ſtrongly fortifies,
Three ſides by ſix it well *defenced* has. *Fairfax.*

DEFE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *defence.*]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whoſe chance on theſe *defenceleſs* doors may ſeize,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

My ſiſter is not ſo *defenceleſs* left
As you imagine: ſhe has a hidden ſtrength
Which you remember not. *Milton.*

Ah me! that fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my *defenceleſs* head. *Milton.*

On a ſlave diſarm'd,
Defenceleſs, and ſubmitted to my rage,
A baſe revenge is vengeance on myſelf. *Dryden.*

2. Impotent; unable to make reſiſtance.

Will ſuch a multitude of men employ
Their ſtrength againſt a weak *defenceleſs* boy? *Add.*

To DEFE'ND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin; *defendre*, French.]

1. To ſtand in defence of; to protect; to ſupport.

There aroſe, to *defend* Iſrael, Tola the ſon of Puah. *Judges.*

Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: *defend* me from them that riſe up againſt me. *Pſalm* lix. 1.

Heav'n *defend* your ſouls, that you think
I will your ſerious and great buſineſs ſcant. *Shak.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to aſſert; to maintain.

The queen on the throne, by God's aſſiſtance,
Is able to *defend* herſelf againſt all her majeſty's
enemies and allies put together. *Swift.*

3. To fortify; to ſecure.

And here th' aceſs a gloomy grove *defends*,
And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden.*

A village near it was *defended* by the river. *Clarendon.*

4. To prohibit; to forbid. [*defendre*, Fr.]

Where can you fly, in any manner, age,
That ever God *defended* marriage? *Chaucer.*

O ſons! like one of us man is become,
To know both good and evil, ſince his taſte
Of that *defended* fruit. *Milton.*

The uſe of wine is little practiſed, and in ſome places *defended* by cuſtoms or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place, or cauſe, againſt thoſe that attack it.

Let me be foremoſt to *defend* the throne,
And guard my father's glories and my own. *Pope.*

So have I ſeen two rival wits contend,
One briſkly charge, the gayly wife *defend*. *Smith.*

DEFE'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *defend.*] That may be defended.

DEFE'NDANT. *adj.* [from *defendo*, Lat.] Defenſive; fit for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*.
Shakeſpeare.

DEFE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends againſt aſſailants.

Thoſe high towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall, were alſo wore broken by Archimedes' engines. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

2. [In law.] The perſon accuſed or ſued.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellant and *defendant*. *Shak.*
Plaintiff dog, and bear *defendant*. *Hudibras.*

DEFE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*defenſor*, Latin.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

Baniſh your *defenders*, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As moſt abated captives, to ſome nation
That won you without blows. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do'ſt thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in vain,
And the *defenders* of our city ſlain? *Dryden.*

2. An aſſerter; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way ſo effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender*. *South.*

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of juſtice.

DEFE'NSATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *defence.*]

1. Guard; defence.

A very unſafe *defenſative* it is againſt the fury of the lion, and ſurely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Pliny doth place in cockbroth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If the biſhop has no other *defenſatives* but excommunication, no other power but that of the keys, he may ſurrender up his paſtoral ſtaff. *South.*

2. [In ſurgery.] A bandage, plaſter, or the like, uſed to ſecure a wound from outward violence.

DEFE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *defence.*]

1. That may be defended.

A field,
Which nothing but the ſound of Hotſpur's name
Did ſeem to make *defenſible*. *Shakeſpeare.*

They muſt make themſelves *defenſible* both againſt the natives and againſt ſtrangers. *Bacon.*

Having often heard Venice repreſented as one of the moſt *defenſible* cities in the world, I informed myſelf in what its ſtrength conſiſts. *Addiſon.*

2. Juſtifiable; right; capable of vindication.

I conceive it very *defenſible* to diſarm an adverſary, and diſable him from doing miſchief. *Collier.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*defenſif*, Fr. from *defendens*, Lat.]

1. That ſerves to defend; proper for defence; not offenſive.

He would not be perſuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to ſtand upon the beſt *defenſive* guard he could. *Sidney.*

My unpreparedneſs for war teſtifies for me that I am let on the *defenſive* part. *King Charles.*

Defenſive arms lay by, and uſeleſs here,
Where miſſy hails the neighbouring rocks do tear. *Waller.*

2. In a ſtate or poſture of defence.

What flood, recov'd,
Defenſive ſcarce, or with pale fear ſurpriz'd,
Fled tumultuous. *Milton.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive, upon juſt fears, are true *defenſives*, as well as on actual invaſions. *Bacon.*

2. State of defence.

His majeſty, not at all diſmayed, reſolved to ſtand upon the *defenſive* only. *Clarendon.*

DEFE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *defenſive.*] In a defenſive manner.

DEFE'NST. *part. paſſ.* [from *defence.*] Defended. Obſolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,
Like Troy's old town *defenſt* with Ilion's tower. *Fairfax.*

To DEFE'R. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Lat.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.

He will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name
Againſt all competition, nor will long
Endure it. *Milton.*

Inure thyſelf betimes to the love and practice of good deeds; for the longer thou *deferreſt* to be acquainted with them, the leſs every day thou wilt find thyſelf diſpoſed to them. *Atterbury.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFE'R. *v. a.*

1. To withhold; to delay.

Defer the promis'd boon, the goddeſs cries. *Pope.*

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* till a more convenient time of peace and leiſure. *Swift.*

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commiſſioners *deferred* the matter unto the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in thoſe parts. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*deference*, Fr.]

1. Regard; reſpect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of *deference* to his friend, he attempted neither. *Dryden.*

He may be convinced that he is in an error, by obſerving thoſe perſons, for whoſe wiſdom and goodneſs he has the greateſt *deference*, to be of a contrary ſentiment. *Swift.*

2. Complaiſance; condeſcenſion.

A natural roughneſs makes a man uncomplaiſant to others; ſo that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submiſſion.

Moſt of our fellow-ſubjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or by a *deference* to the judgment of thoſe who, perhaps, in their own hearts, diſapprove the opinions which they inſtruouſly ſpread among the multitude. *Addiſon.*

DE'FERENT. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Lat.] That carries up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through which ſound paſſes or other bodies *deferent*, contribute the variety and alteration of the ſound. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, now we have diſcarded that opinion, that ſpirits may be carried with the air, though air be the moſt conſiderable *deferent* of ſounds. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENTS. *n. ſ.* [In ſurgery.] Certain veſſels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers.*

DEFI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *defy*, Fr.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The fiery Tybalt, with his ſword prepar'd,
Which, as he breath'd *defiance* to my ears,
He ſwung about his head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now is it juſt to bring
A war, without a juſt *a fiance* made. *Dryden.*

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.

3. Expreſſion of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novatian hereſy was very apt to attract well-meaning ſouls, who, ſeeing it bade ſuch defiance to apoſtacy, could not ſuſpect it at all was itſelf any defection from the faith.
Decay of Piety.

Nobody will ſo openly bid *defiance* to common ſenſe, as to affirm viſible and direct contradictions. *Locke.*

DEFI'CIENCE. }
DEFI'CIENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *deficio*, Lat.]

1. Want; ſomething leſs than is neceſſary.

What is to be conſidered in this caſe, is chiefly, if there be a ſufficient fulneſs or *deficiency* of blood, for different methods are to be taken.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

There is no burden laid upon our poſterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourſelves, which has been our caſe in ſo many other ſubſidies. *Addiſon.*

2. Defect;

2. Defect; failing; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Ariſtotle, introduceth one of no leſs *deficiency* himſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thou in thyſelf art perfect, and in thee
Isno *deficience* found. *Milton.*

We find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficience*, and deplorable confeſſions of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

What great *deficience* is it, if we come ſhort of others? *Sprat.*

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with ſome ſpecks of frailty and *deficience*, ſuch as they have been deſcribed to us in hiſtory. *Dryden.*

DEFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! beſt of all things, as the will
Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand
Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left. *Milton.*

Figures are either ſimple or mixed: the ſimple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals. *Wotton.*

Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be ſtudied. *Locke.*

DEFICIENT *Numbers* [in arithmetick] are thoſe numbers, whoſe parts, added together, make leſs than the integer whoſe parts they are.

DEFI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *deffi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

Is it not then high time that the laws ſhould provide, by the moſt prudent and effectual means, to curb thoſe bold and inſolent *defiers* of Heaven? *Taylor.*

To DEFI'LE. *v. a.* [apilan, Saxon, from *ful*, foul.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make naſty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is juſtly reckoned among the greateſt prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift.*

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itſelf he ſhall not eat, to *defile* himſelf therewith. *Lev.* xxii. 8.

Neither ſhall he *defile* himſelf for his father. *Lev.* xxi. 11.

3. To corrupt chaſtity; to violate.

Every object his offence revil'd;
The huſband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd*. *Pope.*

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulneſs of good turns, *defiling* of ſouls, adultery, and ſhameleſs uncleanneſs. *Wiſd.* xiv. 26.

God requires rather that we ſhould die, than *defile* ourſelves with impieties. *Stillingfleet.*

Let not any inſtances of ſin *defile* your requeſts. *Wake.*

To DEFI'LE. *v. n.* [*deffiler*, French.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFI'LE. *n. ſ.* [*deffile*, Fr. from *file*, a line of ſoldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow paſſage; a long narrow paſs; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to uſe the military term, where the partiſans uſed to encounter. *Addiſon.*

DEFI'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *defile*.] The ſtate of being defiled; the act of defiling; naſtineſs; pollution; corruption; defedation.

Luſt,
By unchaſte looks, looſe geſtures, and foul talk,
Lets in *defilement* to the inward parts. *Milton.*

The unchaſte are provoked to ſee their vice expoſed, and the chaſte cannot take into ſuch filth without danger of *defilement*. *Spectator.*

DEFI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violater.

At the laſt tremendous day, I ſhall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler*. *Addiſon.*

DEFI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *define*.]

1. That which may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwiſe define, than by ſaying it is infinite; as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a ſubject for our narrow underſtanding. *Dryden.*

2. That which may be aſcertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the queſtion is, whether that time be *definable* or no. *Burnet's Theory.*

To DEFI'NE. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definer*, French.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumſtances.

Whoſe loſs can'ſt thou mean;
That doſt ſo well their miſeries *define*? *Sidney.*

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper ſignification, yet there are ſome words that will not be *defined*. *Locke.*

2. To circumſcribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very diſtinct and well *defined*, and the blackneſs ſeemed as intenſe as that of the central ſpot. *Newton.*

To DEFI'NE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjuſt judge is the capital remover of landmark, when he *defines* amiſs of lands and properties. *Bacon.*

DEFI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *define*.] One that explains; one that deſcribes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forſooth, is found
Incomprehenſible, infinite,
Beyond the reach of man's ſhort line:
Let your imperfect definition ſhow,
That nothing you, the weak *definers*, know. *Prior.*

DE'FINITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Lat.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Haſte to your ſeveral diſtances be repaired, and here, by your means, I bid the ſight of the goddeſs, who in a *definite* compaſs can ſet forth infinite beauty. *Sidney.*

2. Exact; preciſe.

Idiots, in this caſe of favour, would
Be wiſely *definite*. *Shakſpeare.*

In a charge of adultery, the accuſer ought to ſet forth, in the accuſatory libel, or inquiſition, which ſucceeds in the place of accuſation, ſome certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DE'FINITE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or deſined.

Special buſineſs is nothing elſe but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing elſe but a *definite* of the ſpecial. *Ayliffe.*

DE'FINITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; limitedneſs. *Dict.*

DEFINI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*definitio*, Lat. *definition*, Fr.]

1. A ſhort deſcription of a thing by its properties.

I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular conſideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words is only to be found in him. *Dryden.*

2. Deciſion; determination.

3. [In logick.] The explication of the eſſence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reaſonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and diſtinguiſhing *definition*. *Bentley.*

DEFI'NITIVE. *adj.* [*definitivus*, Latin.] Determinate; poſitive; expreſs.

Other authors write often dubiouſly, even in matters wherein is expected a ſtrict and *definitive* truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I make haſte to the caſting and comparting of the whole work, it being indeed the very *definitive* ſum of this art, to diſtribute uſefully and gracefully a well choſen plot. *Wotton.*

DEFI'NITIVELY. *adv.* [from *definitive*.] Poſitively; deciſively; expreſsly.

Definitively thus I anſwer you:
Your love deſerves my thanks; but my deſert
Unmeritable, ſhuns your high requeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bellarmine ſaith, becauſe we think that the body of Chriſt may be in many places at once, locally and viſibly; therefore we ſay and hold, that the ſame body may be circumſcriptively and *definitively* in more places at once. *Hall.*

That Methuſelah was the longeſt lived of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it *definitively* ſet down by Moſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEFI'NITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *definitive*.] Deciſiveneſs. *Dict.*

DEFLAGRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Combuſtibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have ſpent more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability*, if I may ſo ſpeak, of ſalpetre did permit us to imagine. *Boyle.*

DEFLA'GRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagro*, Latin.] Having the quality of waſting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chymical oils, ſuppoſing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the beſt ſpirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle.*

DEFLAGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deflagratio*, Lat.] A term frequently made uſe of in chymiſtry, for letting fire to ſeveral things in their preparation; as in making Æthiops with fire, with ſalprunellæ, and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reaſon why paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, ſeems to be, that the aqueous part of the ſpirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it ſo moiſt, that the flame of the ſulphureous parts of the ſame ſpirit cannot faſten on it; and therefore, when the *deflagration* is over, you ſhall always find the paper moiſt. *Boyle.*

To DEFLE'CT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] To turn aſide; to deviate from a true courſe, or right line.

At ſome parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other ſide of the Azores, and this ſide of the equator, the north point of the needle wheeleth to the weſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

For, did not ſome from a ſtraight courſe *deflect*,
They could not meet, they could no world erect. *Blackmore.*

DEFLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aſide.

Needles incline to the ſouth on the other ſide of the equator; and at the very line, or middle circle, ſtand without *deflection*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

2. A turning aſide, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ſhip from its true courſe.

DEFLE'XURE. *n. ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] A bending down; a turning aſide, or out of the way. *Dict.*

DEFLORA'TION. *n. f.* [*defloration*, Fr. from *defloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A ſelection of that which is moſt valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great meaſure, the *defloration* of the Engliſh laws, and a tranſcript of them. *Hale.*

To DEFLO'UR. *v. a.* [*defloror*, Fr.]

1. To raviſh; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the luſt of an eunuch to *deflour* a virgin, ſo is he that executeth judgment with violence. *Eccluſ.* xx. 4.

Now will I hence to ſeek my lovely mour,
And let my ſpleenful ſons this trull *deflour*. *Shak.*

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

Hew on a ſudden loſt,
Defac'd, *deflour'd*, and now to death devote! *Milton.*

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the ſweetneſs of his ſoul was *deflowred* and raviſhed from him by the flames and follies of a froward age. *Taylor.*

DEFLO'URER. *n. f.* [from *deflour.*] A raviſher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered, that thoſe *diſflourers* of innocence, though dead to all the ſentiments of virtue and honour, are not reſtrained by humanity. *Addiſon.*

DEFLU'OUS. *adj.* [*defluus*, Lat.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLU'X. *n. f.* [*defluxus*, Latin.] Downward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the *deflux* of humours, without penning them in too much. *Bacon.*

DEFLU'XION. *n. f.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] The flow of humours downwards.

We ſee that taking cold moveth looſeneſs, by contraction of the ſkin and outward parts; and ſo doth cold likewiſe cauſe rheums and *defluxions* from the head. *Bacon.*

DE'FLY. *adv.* [from *deft.*] Dexterouſly; ſkilfully. Obſolete. Properly *deftly.*

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot
To the inſtrument;
They dauncen *defly*, and ſinգen ſoote,
In their meriment. *Spenſer.*

DEFOEDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *defædus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution. This is no Engliſh word; at leaſt, to make it Engliſh, it ſhould be written *defedation.*

What native unextinguiſhable beauty muſt be impreſſed and inſtructed through the whole, which the *defedation* of ſo many parts by a bad printer, and a worſe editor, could not hinder from ſhining forth! *Bentley.*

DEFO'RCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *force.*] A withholding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

To DEFORM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Lat.]

1. To diſfigure; to make ugly; to ſpoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of all fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by diſſembling nature,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wintry blaſts
Deform the year to dreariheſs. *Thomſon.*

2. To diſhonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with duſt *deform'd* their hoary hair. *Dryden.*

DEFO'RM. *adj.* [*deformis*, Lat.] Ugly; diſfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,
That whoſo kill'd that monſter moſt *deform*,
Should have mine only daughter to his dame. *Spenſer.*

So ſpake the grieſly terror; and in ſhape,
So ſpeaking and ſo threatening, grew tenfold
More dreadful and *deform*. *Milton.*

Sight ſo *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton.*

DEFORMA'TION. *n. f.* [*deformatio*, Lat.] A defacing; a diſfiguring.

DEFO'RMED. *participial adj.* Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

DEFO'RMEDLY. *adv.* [from *deform.*] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *deformed.*] Uglineſs; a diſagreeable form.

DEFO'RMITY. *n. f.* [*deformitas*, Lat.]

1. Uglineſs; ill-favouredneſs.

I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to paſs away the time,
Unleſs to ſpy my ſhadow in the ſun,
And deſcant on mine own *deformity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Proper *deformity* ſeems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where ſits *deformity* to mock my body,
To ſhape my legs of an unequal ſize,
To diſproportion me in every part. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why ſhould not man,
Retaining ſtill divine ſimilitude
In part, from ſuch *deformities* be free,
And, for his Maker's image ſake, exempt? *Milt.*

2. Ridiculouſneſs; the quality of ſomething worthy to be laughed at, or cenſured.

In comedy there is ſomewhat more of the worſe likeneſs to be taken, becauſe it is often to produce laughter, which is occaſioned by the ſight of ſome *deformity*. *Dryden.*

3. Irregularity; inordinateneſs.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or ſtate, when *deformities* are ſuch, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming. *K. Charles.*

DEFO'RSOR. *n. f.* [from *forceur*, Fr.] One that overcomes and caſteth out by force. A law term. *Blount.*

To DEFRA'UD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Latin.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile: with *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, becauſe that the Lord is the avenger of all ſuch, as we alſo have forewarned you and teſtified. *Theſſ.* iv. 6.

My ſon, *defraud* not the poor *of* his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Eccluſ.* iv. 1.

Churches ſeem injured and *defrauded of* their right, when places, not ſanctified as they are, prevent them unneceſſarily in that preeminence and honour. *Hooker.*

There they, who brothers better claim diſown,
Expel their parents, and uſurp the throne;
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre ſold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

But now he ſaid Briſeis' heav'nly charms,
And *of* my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms. *Pope.*

There is a portion of our lives which every wiſe man may juſtly reſerve for his own particular uſe, without *defrauding* his native country. *Dryden.*

DEFRAUDA'TION. *n. f.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] Privation by fraud.

Their impoſtures are worſe than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary *defraudations*, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEFRA'UDER. *n. f.* [from *defraud.*] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow ſevere,
Defrauders juſt, and ſycophants ſincere. *Blackmore.*

To DEFRAY. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, Fr.] To bear the charges of; to diſcharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the charges belonging to the ſacrifices. 2 *Mac.* ix. 16.

It is eaſy to lay a charge upon any town; but to foreſee how the ſame may be anſwered and *defrayed*, is the chief part of good adviſement. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

It is long ſince any ſtranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care, the ſtate will *defray* you all the time you ſtay; neither ſhall you ſtay one day the leſs for that. *Bacon.*

DEFRA'YER. *n. f.* [from *defray.*] One that diſcharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *n. f.* [from *defray.*] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *adj.* [ðæpt, Sax.] Obſolete.

1. Neat; handſome; ſpruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you muſt call the watch that are their accuſers.——
——Yea, marry, that's the *deft*eſt way. *Shakeſp.*

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter ſeiz'd the gueſts to ſee
The limping god ſo *deft* at his new miniſtry. *Dryden.*

The wanton calf may ſkip with many a bound,
And my coy Lucy play *deft*eſt feats around. *Gay.*

DE'FTLY. *adv.* [from *deft.*] Obſolete.

1. Neatly; dexterouſly.

Come, high or low,
Thyſelf and office *deftly* ſhow. *Shak. Macbeth.*

2. In a ſkilful manner.

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerleſs reed,
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed. *Gay.*

DEFU'NCT. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Lat.] Dead; deceaſed.

I therefore beg it not
To pleaſe the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me *defunct*, and proper ſatisfaction. *Shakeſp.*

Here entity and quiddity,
The ſouls of *defunct* bodies, fly. *Hudibras.*

DEFU'NCT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceaſed; a dead man or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or ſleep upon the dead. *Shak.*

In many caſes, the ſearchers are able to report the opinion of the phyſician who was with the patient, as they receive the ſame from the friends of the *defunct*. *Graunt.*

DEFU'NCTION. *n. f.* [from *defunct.*] Death.

Nor did the French poſſeſs the Salique land
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After *defunction* of king Pharamond. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEFY'. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr. from *de fide decedere*, or ſome like phraſe, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or inſult.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton.*

Where ſeek retreat, now innocence is fled?
Safe in that guard, I durſt even hell *defy*;
Without it, tremble now when heav'n is nigh. *Dryden.*

Agis, the Lycian, ſtepping forth with pride,
To ſingle fight the boldeſt foe *defied*. *Dryden.*

2. To treat with contempt; to ſlight.

As many fools that ſtand in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a tricky word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Defy'. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight: this is now hardly uſed.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet ſounds; the challeng'd makes reply:
With clangour rings the field, reſounds the vaulted ſky. *Dryden.*

Defy'er. *n. f.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight: more properly *defier*.

God may revenge the affronts put upon them by ſuch impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man. *South.*

Dege'neracy. *n. f.* [from *degeneratio*, Lat.]

1. A departure from the virtue of our anceſtors.
2. A deſertion of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakneſs and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodneſs; but that grace, which the goſpel offers to us for our aſſiſtance, is ſufficient for us. *Tillotſon*

The ruin of a ſtate is generally preceded by an univerſal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our caſe at preſent. *Swift.*

3. Meanneſs.

There is a kind of ſluggiſh reſignation, as well as poorneſs and *degeneracy* of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery. *Addiſon*

To **Dege'nerate.** *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerar*, Spaniſh.]

1. To fall from the virtue of anceſtors.
2. To fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate.

When wit tranſgreſſeth decency, it *degenerates* into impudence and impiety. *Dilkinſon*

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or baſe.

Moſt of thoſe fruits that uſe to be grafted, if they be ſet of kernels or ſtones, *degenerate*. *Bacon.*

Dege'nerate. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his anceſtors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceſtors.

Thou art like enough
To fight againſt me under Percy's pay;
To dog his heels, and curt'ſy at his frowns,
To ſhow how much thou art *degenerate*. *Shakeſp.*

Yet thou haſt greater cauſe to be
Aſham'd of them, than they of thee;
Degen'rate from their ancient brood,
Since firſt the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; baſe; departing from its kind or nature.

So all ſhall turn *degen'rate*, all deprav'd;
Juſtice and temperance, truth and faith, forgot!
One man except. *Milton.*

When a man ſo far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done ſome perſon or other. *Locke.*

Dege'nerateness. *n. f.* [from *degenerate*] Degeneracy; a being grown wild, or out of kind.

Degenera'tion. *n. f.* [from *degenerate*.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſtors.
2. A falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth.
3. The thing changed from its primitive ſtate.

In plants, theſe tranſplantations are obvious; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and thoſe grains which generally ariſe among corn, as cockle, aracus, egilops, and other *degenerations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Dege'nerous. *adj.* [from *degener*, Lat.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of anceſtors.
2. Vile; baſe; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of ſome men's immoderate demands ever betray me to that *degenerous* and unmanly ſlavery, which ſhould make me ſtrengthen them by my conſent. *K. Charles.*

Shame, inſtead of piety, reſtrains them from many baſe and *degenerous* practices. *South.*

Degenerous paſſion, and for man too baſe,
It ſeats its empire in the female race;
There rages, and, to make its blow ſecure,
Puts flatt'ry on, until the aim be ſure. *Dryden.*

Dege'nerously. *adv.* [from *degenerous*.] In a degenerate manner; baſely; meanly.

How wounding a ſpectacle is it to ſee heroes, like Hercules at the diſtaff, thus *degenerouſly* employed! *Decay of Piety.*

Deglutition. *n. f.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] The act or power of ſwallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally aboliſhed, the patient may be nouriſhed by clyſters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Degrada'tion. *n. f.* [*degradation*, Fr.]

1. A deprivation of dignity; diſmiſſion from office.

The word *degradation* is commonly uſed to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree. *Ayliffe.*

2. Degeneracy; baſeneſs.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. *South.*

3. Diminution, with reſpect to ſtrength, efficacy, or value.
4. [In painting.] A term made uſe of to expreſs the leſſening and rendering confuſed the appearance of diſtant objects in a landſcape, ſo as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that diſtance from them. *Dict.*

To **Degra'de.** *v. a.* [*degrader*, Fr.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He ſhould
Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn ſwain
That doth preſume to boaſt of gentle blood. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To leſſen; to diminiſh the value of.

Nor ſhalt thou, by deſcending to aſſume
Man's nature, leſſen or *degrade* thine own. *Milton.*

All higher knowledge in her preſence falls *Degraded*. *Milton.*

3. To reduce from a higher to a lower ſtate, with reſpect to qualities: as, gold is *degraded* into ſilver.

Degrava'tion. *n. f.* [from *degravatus*, of *degravo*, Lat.] The act of making heavy. *Dict.*

Degree'. *n. f.* [*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*, Lat.]

1. Quality; rank; ſtation; place of dignity.

It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,
The which was born of noble parentage,
And ſet in higheſt ſeat of dignity. *Spenſer.*

I embrace willingly the ancient received courſe and conveniency of that diſcipline, which teacheth inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God. *Hooker.*

Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lye: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Pſalm* lxii. 9.

Well then, Celadine is your name, a knight by your *degree*, and your place the ſame. *Shakſpeare.*

Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthieſt ſhews as fairly in the maſk. *Shak.*

This noble youth to madneſs love's a theme
Of high *degree*, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*

Farmers in *degree*;
He a good huſband, a good houſewife ſhe. *Dryden.*

But is no rank, no ſtation, no *degree*,
From this contagious taint of ſorrow free? *Prior.*

2. The comparative ſtate and condition in which a thing is.

The book of Wiſdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry, making that of worſhipping petty and vile idols, more groſs than ſimply the worſhipping of the creature. *Bacon.*

As if there were *degrees* in infinite,
And Heav'n itſelf had rather want perfection
Than puniſh to exceſs. *Dryden.*

Poeſy
Admits of no *degrees*; but muſt be ſtill
Sublimely good, or deſpicably ill. *Roſcommon.*

3. A ſtep or preparation to any thing.

Her firſt *degree* was by ſetting forth her beauties, truly in nature not to be miſliked, but as much advanced to the eye, as abaſed to the judgment, by art. *Sidney.*

Which ſight the knowledge of myſelf might bring,
Which to true wiſdom is the firſt *degree*. *Daniel.*

4. Order of lineage; deſcent of family.

King Latinus, in the third *degree*,
Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden.*

5. Orders or claſſes.

The ſeveral *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to ſet before them, as in one picture, all their paſt knowledge at once. *Locke.*

6. Meaſure; proportion.

If all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will ſtun you to that *degree*, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces. *Dryd.*

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The ſpace of one degree in the heavens is accounted to anſwer to ſixty miles on earth.

In minds and manners, twins oppoſ'd we ſee;
In the ſame ſign, almoſt the ſame *degree*. *Dryden.*

To you who live in chill *degrees*,
As map informs, of fifty-three. *Dryden.*

8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* conſiſts of three figures, viz. of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; ſo three hundred and ſixty-five is a *degree*. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*
9. The diviſion of the lines upon ſeveral ſorts of mathematical inſtruments.
10. [In muſick.] The intervals of ſounds, which are uſually marked by little lines. *Diſt.*
11. [In philoſophy.] The vehemence or ſlackneſs of the hot or cold quality.

The ſecond, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more eaſily introduced than the firſt: every one is both a preparative and a ſtep to the next. *South.*

By **Degrees.** *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exerciſed in all abilities both of doing and ſuffering, and their minds acquainted *by degrees* with danger. *Sidney.*

Doth not this æthereal medium, in paſſing out of water, glaſs, cryſtal, and other compact and denſe bodies, into empty ſpaces, grow denſer and denſer *by degrees*? *Newton.*

Exulting in triumph now ſwell the bold notes;
In broken air, trembling, the wild muſick floats;
Till, *by degrees* remote and ſmall,
The ſtrains decay,
And melt away,
In a dying, dying fall.

A perſon who is addicted to play or gaming, although he took but little delight in it at firſt, *by degrees* contracts a ſtrong inclination towards it. *Spectator*, No. 447.

DEGUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deguſtatio*, Latin.] A taſting. *Dict.*

To DEHO'RT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To diſſuade; to adviſe to the contrary.

One ſeverely *dehorted* all his followers from proſtituting mathematical principles unto common apprehenſion or practice. *Wilkins.*

The apoſtles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief. *Ward.*

DEHORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Diſſuaſion; a counſelling to the contrary; advice againſt ſomething.

The author of this epiſtle, and the reſt of the apoſtles, do every where vehemently and earneſtly dehort from unbelief: did they never read their *dehortations*? *Ward on Infidelity*

DEHO'RTATORY. *adj.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Belonging to diſſuaſion.

DEHO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *dehort*.] A diſſuader; an adviſer to the contrary.

DE'ICIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only uſed in ſpeaking of the death of our bleſſed Saviour.

Explaining how Perfection ſuffer'd pain,
Almighty languiſh'd, and Eternal died;
How by her patient victor Death was ſlain,
And earth profan'd, yet bleſs'd, with *deicide*! *Prior.*

To DEJE'CT. *v. a.* [*dejecto*, Latin.]

1. To caſt down; to afflict; to grieve; to depreſs; to ſink; to diſcourage; to cruſh.

Well, I am your theme; you have the ſtart of me; I am *dejected*; ignorance itſelf is a plummet o'er me; uſe me as you will. *Shakeſpeare.*

The loweſt, moſt *dejected* thing of fortune,
Stands ſtill in eſperance; lives not in fear! *Shak.*

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope.*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look ſad.

Eneas here beheld, of form divine,
A godlike youth in glitt'ring armour ſhine,
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace,
But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face.
Dryden

DEJE'CT. *adj.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Caſt down; afflicted; low-ſpirited.

I am of ladies moſt *deject* and wretched,
That ſuck'd the honey of his muſick vows. *Shak.*

DEJE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *dejected*.] In a dejected manner; ſadly; heavily.

No man in that paſſion doth look ſtrongly, but *dejectedly*: and that repulſion from the eyes diverteth the ſpirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon.*

DEJE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dejected*.] The ſtate of being caſt down; a lowneſs of ſpirits. *Dict.*

DEJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*dejection*, French, from *dejectio*, Latin.]

1. Lowneſs of ſpirits; melancholy; depreſſion of mind.

What beſides
Of ſorrow, and *dejection*, and deſpair,
Our frailty can ſuſtain, thy tidings bring. *Milton.*

Deſerted and aſtoniſhed, he ſinks into utter *dejection*; and even hope itſelf is ſwallowed up in deſpair. *Rogers.*

2. Weakneſs; inability.

The effects of an alkaleſcent ſtate, in any great degree, are thirſt and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occaſion more than any other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. [In medicine.] Going to ſtool.

The liver ſhould continually ſeparate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the inteſtines; where there is good uſe for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but alſo to attenuate the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

DEJE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *dejecta*.] The excrement.

A diſeaſe oppoſite to ſpiſſitude is too great fluidity, the ſymptoms of which are excels of animal ſecretions; as of perſpiration, ſweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanneſs, weakneſs, and thirſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DEJERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dejero*, Latin.] A taking of a ſolemn oath. *Dict.*

DEIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deification*, Fr.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DE'IFORM. *adj.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike form.

To DE'IFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, French; from *deus* and *fio*, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to tranſfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphne, the fleet is delight, the ſhepherds love,
Renown'd on earth, and *deified* above. *Dryden.*

The ſcals of Julius Cæſar, which we know to be antique, have the ſtar of Venus over them, though they were all given after his death, as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden.*

Perſuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himſelf. *Souths.*

Half of thee
Is *deified* before thy death. *Prior.*

2. To praiſe exceſſively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again to extol and *deify* the pope, and made all that he had ſaid in praiſe of his maſter and miſtreſs ſeem temperate and paſſable. *Bacon.*

To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Latin.] To vouchſafe; to think worthy.

Deign to deſcend now lower, and relate
What may no leſs perhaps avail us known. *Milton.*

O *deign* to viſit our forſaken ſeats,
The moſſy fountains, and the green retreats. *Pope.*

To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves compoſition;
Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,
Till he diſburs'd ten thouſand dollars. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEI'GNING. *n. ſ.* [from *deign*.] A vouchſafing; a thinking worthy.

To DEI'NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Lat.] To take from the whole; to ſpoil; to diminiſh. *Dict.*

DEI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin. *Dict.*

DE'ISM. *n. ſ.* [*deiſme*, French.] The opinion of thoſe that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deiſm, or the principles of natural worſhip, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the poſterity of Noah. *Dryden.*

DE'IST. *n. ſ.* [*deiſte*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God, without any other article of faith.

In the ſecond epiſtle of St. Peter, certain *deiſts*, as they ſeem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burnet.*

DEI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *deiſt*.] Belonging to the hereſy of the deiſts.

Weakneſs does not fall only to the ſhare of chriſtian writers, but to ſome who have taken the pen in hand, to ſupport the *deiſtical* or antichriſtian ſchems of our days. *Watts.*

DE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*déité*, French, from *deitas*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and eſſence of God.

Some things he doth as God, becauſe his *deity* alone is the ſpring from which they flow; ſome things as man, becauſe they iſſue from his mere human nature; ſome things jointly as both God and man, becauſe both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Raker.*

With what arms
We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of *deity*, or empire. *Milton.*

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddeſſes.

Will you ſuffer a temple, how poorly built ſoever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed? *Sandys.*

Give the gods a thankful ſacrifice when it pleaſeth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities.

They on their former journey forward paſs,
With paſſes far paſſing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refuſed *deity*. *Spenſer.*

Hear you not what an humble ſuppliant
Lord Haſtings was to her for his delivery?
—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my Lord Chamberlain his liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

By what reaſon could the ſame *deity* be derived unto Lucentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

DELACERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *delacero*, Latin.] A tearing in pieces. *Dict.*

DELACRYMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delacrymatio*, Latin.] A falling down of the humours; the wateriſhneſs of the eyes, or a weeping much. *Dict.*

DELACTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breaſt. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED. *adj.* [from *delapſus*, Latin.] [With phyſicians.] Bearing or falling down. It is uſed in ſpeaking of the womb, and the like. *Dict.*

To DELA'TE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to convey.

Try exactly the time wherein ſound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

2. To accuſe; to inform againſt.

DELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carriage; conveyance.

In *delation* of ſounds, the incloſure of them preſerveth them, and cauſeth them to be heard further. *Bacon.*

It is certain, that the *delation* of light is in an inſtant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the ſound from the teeth to the inſtrument of hearing. *Bacon.*

2. An accuſation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuſer; an informer.

What were theſe harpies but flatterers, *delators*, and inexpleably covetous? *Sandys's Travels.*

Men have proved their own *delators*, and diſcovered their own moſt important ſecrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

No ſooner was that ſmall colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable ſpectacle of their parent's nakedneſs. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people ſaw that Moſes *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themſelves together unto Aaron. *Exod.* xxxii. 1.

Cyrus

Cyrus he found, on him his force essay'd;
For Hector was to the tenth year *delay'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To hinder; to frustrate; to keep suspended.

3. To detain, stop, or retard the course of.

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft *delay'd*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milton.*

She flies the town, and mixing with the throng of madding matrons, beats the bride along:
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*. *Dryden.*

Be mindful, goddess, of thy promise made!
Must sad Ulysses ever be *delay'd*? *Pope.*

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action.

There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull *delay*;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear *delay*. *Locke.*

2. Stay; stop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*
Pass'd on, and took th' irremeable way. *Dryden.*

DELA'YER. *n. s.* [from *delay*.] One that defers; a putter off.

DELI'CTABLE. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful.

Ev'ning now approach;
For we have also our ev'ning, and our morn;
We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton.*

He brought thee into this delicious grove,
This garden planted with the trees of God;
Delectable both to behold and taste! *Milton.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifestation thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the intellective faculty, but are suitably and easily conceptible by us, because apparent in his works; as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom, and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the wily swain beguiles;
Till that with written mouth, and spattering noise,
He tastes the bitter morsel. *Philips.*

DELE'CTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *delectable*.] Delightfulness; pleasantness.

DELI'CTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; pleasantly.

DELECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*delectatio*, Lat.] Pleasure; delight.

Out break the tears for joy and *delectation*. *Sir T. More.*

To DE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]

1. To send away.

2. To send upon an embassy.

3. To entrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon several states of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Taylor.*

As God is the universal monarch, so we have all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and can pretend no further jurisdiction over each other, than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Piety.*

Why does he wake the correspondent swoon,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light;
Commanding her, with *delegated* pow'r,
To beautify the world, and bless the night? *Prior.*

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

DE'LEGATE. *n. s.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for, or represent, another.

If after her
Any shall live, which dare true goods prefer,
Ev'ry such person is her *delegate*,
T' accomplish that which should have been her fate. *Donne.*

They must be severe exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and ministers of justice. *Taylor.*

Let the young Austrian then her tenours bear,
Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*

Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of sway,
With joyous pride the summons I'd obey. *Pope.*

DE'LEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; sent to act for, or represent, another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially. *Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES [*Court of*]. A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DELEGA'TION. *n. s.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.

2. A putting in commission.

3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL. *adj.* [*delenificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to assuage or ease pain. *Dig.*

To DELE'TE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Latin.] To blot out. *Dict.*

DELETE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterious* by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity. *Brown.*

DE'LETERY. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Latin.] Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

Nor doctor epidemick,
Though stor'd with *dele*tery med'cines,
Which whosoever took is dead since,
E'er sent so vast a colony
To both the under worlds as he. *Hudibras.*

DELE'TION. *n. s.* [*deletio*, Latin.]

1. Act of rasing or blotting out.

2. A destruction.

Indeed, if there be a total *deletion* of every person of the opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question. *Hale.*

DELF. } *n. s.* [from *delpan*, Saxon, to
DELFE. } dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, it at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.
Ray on the Creation.

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware made at *Delft*.

Thus barter humour for a piece of *delf*!
No, not for China's wide dominion. *Swift.*

DELIBA'TION. *n. s.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An essay; a taste.

To DELI'BERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A conscience, with reflective eyes,
Which freely moves and acts by reason's laws;
That can *deliberate* means, chuse, and shun
Their due consultation with the soul decides. *Blackmore.*

When love once pleads admission to our breast,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

DELI'BERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

Most *deliberately* was it done,
Not rash like his accusers. *Shakspeare Coriolanus.*

2. Slow; tedious; not sudden; gradual.

Commonly it is for virtuous counsels, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* deaths, against the stream of their sensual inclination. *Hooker.*

Echoes are some more sudden, and obey us as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused by the more nearness or distance. *Bacon.*

DELI'BERATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate*.]

1. Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; and better than any man what is not to be written, and never hazards himself so far as to fall, explode on *deliberately*; and, a grave man might as sure to put his staff before him. *Dryden.*

2. Slowly; gradually.

DELI'BERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

They would not stay the fair production of acts in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *King Charles.*

DELIBERA'TION. *n. s.* [*deliberatio*, Lat.] The act of deliberating; thought; consideration order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or choose good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty of any thing that was done. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

DELI'BERATIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Latin.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELI'BERATIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil, and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon.*

DE'LICACY. *n. s.* [*delicatesse*, French, of *delicia*, Latin.]

1. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.

On heliconian thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best. *Milton.*

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

3. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

These *delicacies*,
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flow'rs,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton.*

4. Softness; elegant or feminine beauty.

A man of goodly presence, in whom these parts making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty effeminateness. *Sidney.*

5. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryd.*

You may see into the spirit of these all, and form your pen from those general notions and *delicacy* of thoughts and happy words. *Felton.*

6. Neatness; elegance of dress.

7. Politeness of manners; contrary to grossness.

8. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons born of family, wealth, and rank, feel a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education.

9. Tenderness; scrupulousness.

Any means for promoting the interest of my country, must conquer all their reluctance to

dainty, which may make him afraid of being [illegible]. *Addiſon.*

3. Weakneſs of conſtitution.

4. Smallneſs; tenuity.

DE'LICATE, *adj.* [*delicat*, French.]

1. Nice; pleaſing to the taſte; of an agreeable flavour.

The chooſing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary diſh, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and preciſe numerical limits deſcribed. *Taylor.*

2. Dainty; deſirous of curious meats.

3. Choice; ſelect; excellent.

4. Pleaſing to the ſenſes.

5. Fine; not coarſe; conſiſting of ſmall parts.

As much blood paſſeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely delicate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Of polite manners; not groſs, or coarſe.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardſhips.

Witneſs this army, of ſuch maſs and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tender and *delicate* perſons muſt needs be oft angry, they have ſo many things to trouble them, which more robuſt natures have little ſenſe of. *Bacon.*

8. Pure; clear.

Where they moſt breed and haunt, I have obſerv'd
The air is *delicate*. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'LICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully; with ſoft elegance.

That which will diſtinguiſh his ſtyle from all other poets, is the elegance of his words, and the numerouſneſs of his verſe: there is nothing ſo delicately turned in all the Roman language. *Dryd.*

Ladies like variegated tulips ſhow,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy ſpots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope.*

2. Finely; not coarſely.

3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troubleſome to thyſelf or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy ſauces. *Taylor.*

4. Choicely.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *delicate*.] The ſtate of being delicate; tenderneſs; ſoftneſs; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to ſet the ſole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateneſs* and tenderneſs. *Deut.* xxviii. 56.

DE'LICATES. *n. ſ.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

The ſhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,
All which ſecure and ſweetly he enjoys,
Are far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fancy their appetites not only feed
On *delicates* of leaves and marſhy weed,
But that they fickle reap the rankeſt land. *Dryden.*

With abſtinence all *delicates* he ſees,
And feeds regale himſelf with toaſt and cheeſe.
King's Cookery.

DELICIÆ. *n. ſ.* pl. [*deliciæ*, Latin.] Pleaſures. This word is merely French.

Then has pour'd out his idle mind
In [illegible] and laviſh joys,
Laid his warlike weapons caſt behind,
And [illegible] in pleaſures and vain pleaſing toys.
Spenſer.

DELI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*delicieux*, French, from *delicia*, Latin.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the ſenſe or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's diſobedience Almighty God chaſed him out of Paradiſe, the faireſt and moſt *delicious* part of the earth, into ſome other the moſt barren and unpleaſant. *Woodward.*

In his laſt hours his eaſy wit diſplay;
Like the rich fruit he ſings, *delicious* in decay.
Smith.

Still on that breaſt enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poiſon from thy eye. *Pope.*

DELI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious*.] Sweetly; pleaſantly; delightfully.

How much ſhe hath glorified herſelf and lived *deliciouſly*, ſo much torment and ſorrow give her. *Rev.* xviii. 7.

DELI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleaſure; joy.

The ſweeteſt honey
Is loathſome in its own *deliciouſneſs*,
And in the taſte confounds the appetite. *Shakeſp.*

Let no man judge of himſelf, or of the bleſſings and efficacy of the ſacrament itſelf, by any ſenſible reliſh, by the guſt and *deliciouſneſs*, which he ſometimes perceives, and at other times does not perceive. *Taylor.*

DELIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up in chirurgery.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts ſo joined together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

DELI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*delice*, French, from *delector*, Latin.]

1. Joy; content; ſatisfaction.

Saul commanded his ſervants, ſaying, commune with David ſecretly, and ſay, behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his ſervants love thee. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 22.

2. That which gives delight.

Come, ſiſters, chear we up his ſprights,
And ſhew the beſt of our *delights*:
We'll charm the air to give a ſound,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakeſp.*

Titus Veſpaſian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the univerſal empire made him only more known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryden.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*;
Moſt in his thought, and ever in his ſight. *Dryd.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Latin.] To pleaſe; to content; to ſatisfy; to afford pleaſure.

The princes *delighting* their conceits with confirming their knowledge, ſeeing wherein the ſeadiſcipline differed from the land-ſervice, had pleaſing entertainment. *Sidney.*

Delight thyſelf alſo in the Lord, and he ſhall give thee the deſires of thine heart. *Pſ.* xxxvii. 4.

Poor inſects, whereof ſome are bees, *delighted* with flowers, and their ſweetneſs; others beetles, *delighted* with other kinds of viands. *Locke.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat,
Delighted, ſwill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleaſure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord, the king, *delight in* this thing?
2 *Sam.* xxiv.

Bleſſed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly in his commandments. *Pſalm* cxii. 1.

DELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full*.] Pleaſant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to ſpring in ſo immeaſurable ſort, that he did not only bar himſelf from the *delightful*, but almoſt from the neceſſary, uſe thereof. *Sidney.*

No ſpring nor ſummer, on the mountain ſeen,
Smiles with gay fruits or with *delightful* green.
Addiſon.

DELI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* Pleaſantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, increaſe and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton.*

DELI'GHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *delight*.] Pleaſure; comfort; ſatisfaction.

But our deſires tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to ſet our chief *delightfulneſs*,
Where but a baiting place is all our portion.
Sidney.

This indeed ſhews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulneſs* of the knowledge. *Tillotſon.*

DELI'GHTSOME. *adj.* [from *delight*.] Pleaſant; delightful.

The words themſelves being ſo ancient, the knitting of them ſo ſhort and intricate, and the whole periods and compaſs of his ſpeech ſo *delightſome* for the roundneſs, and ſo grave for the ſtrangeneſs. *Spenſer.*

God has furniſhed every one with the ſame means of exchanging hunger and thirſt for *delightſome* vigour. *Grew.*

DELI'GHTSOMELY. *adv.* [from *delightſome*.] Pleaſantly; in a delightful manner.

DELI'GHTSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *delightſome*.] Pleaſantneſs; delightfulneſs.

To DELI'NEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Latin.]

1. To make the firſt draught of a thing; to deſign; to ſketch.

2. To paint; to repreſent a true likeneſs in a picture.

The licentia pictoria is very large: with the ſame reaſon they may *delineate* old Neſtor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's face, and Time with Abſalom's head. *Brown.*

3. To deſcribe; to ſet forth in a lively manner.

It followeth, to *delineate* the region in which God firſt planted his delightful garden. *Raleigh.*

I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happineſs of that place and portion is. *Wake.*

DELINEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*delineatio*, Latin.] The firſt draught of a thing.

In the orthographical ſchemes, there ſhould be a true *delineation*, and the juſt dimenſions. *Mortimer.*

DELI'NIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*delinimentum*, Lat.] A mitigating, or aſſuaging. *Dict.*

DELI'NQUENCY. *n. ſ.* [*delinquentia*, Latin.] A fault; a failure in duty; a miſdeed.

They never puniſh the greateſt and moſt intolerable *delinquency* of the tumults, and their exciters. *King Charles.*

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou ſhould'ſt my *delinquencies* exquire,
And with variety of tortures tire?
Sandy's Paraphraſe of Job.

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or juriſdiction where the *delinquency* was committed by him. *Ayliffe.*

DELI'NQUENT. *n. ſ.* [from *delinquens*, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious ſtate,
That ſooner will accuſe the magiſtrate
Than the *delinquent*; and will rather grieve
The treaſon is not acted, than believe. *Ben Jonſon.*

All ruined, not by war, or any other diſaſter, but by juſtice and ſentence, as *delinquents* and criminals. *Bacon.*

He had, upon frivolous ſurmiſes, been ſent for as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon his knees. *Dryden.*

To DELIQUATE. *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Lat.] To melt: to be diſſolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate*. *Boyle.*

Such an ebullition as we see made by the mixture of some chymical liquors, as oil of vitriol and *deliquated* salt of tartar. *Cudworth.*

DELIQUA'TION. *n. s.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a dissolving.

DELI'QUIUM. n. s. [Latin. A chymical term.] A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour. *Dict.*

DELI'RAMENT. *n. s.* [*deliramentum*, Latin.] A doting or foolish fancy. *Dict.*

To DELI'RATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Latin.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. *Dict.*

DELIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*deliratio*, Latin.] Dotage; folly; madness. *Dict.*

DELI'RIOUS. *adj.* [*delirius*, Lat.] Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him said he had been for some hours *delirious*; but when I saw him he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. *Swift.*

On bed
Delirious flung, sleep from his pillow flies. *Thomson.*

DELI'RIUM. n. s. [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage.

Too great alacrity and promptness in answering, especially in persons naturally of another temper, is a sign of an approaching *delirium*; and in a feverish *delirium* there is a small inflammation of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DELITIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *delitigo*, Latin.] A striving; a chiding; a contending. *Dict.*

To DELI'VER. *v. a.* [*deliverer*, French.]

1. To set free; to release.

Thus she the captive did *deliver*;
The captive thus gave up his quiver. *Prior.*

2. To save; to rescue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. *Psalm* lxxi. 4.

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, *delivered* me. *Shakespeare.*

3. To surrender; to put into one's hands; to resign; to give up; to yield.

In any case thou shalt *deliver* him the pledge again when the sun goeth down. *Deut.* xxiv. 12.

And David said to him, canst thou bring me down to this company? And he said, swear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor *deliver* me into the hands of my master, and I will bring thee down to this company. 1. *Sam.*

They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou hast *delivered* us for a spoil, and unto captivity. *Tob.* iii. 4.

4. To give; to offer; to present.

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but *deliver* it for the breaches of the house. 2. *Kings.*

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner, when thou wast his butler. *Gen.* xl. 13.

It was no wonder that they, who at such a time could be corrupted to frame and *deliver* such a petition, would not be reformed by such an answer. *Dryden.*

5. To cast away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope.*

6. To disburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,
She is something before her time *delivered*.
Shakespeare.

Tully was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verses, and those poor ones too. *Peacham.*

7. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's expositor,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakesp.*

Tell me your highness' pleasure,
What from your grace I shall *deliver* to him. *Shak.*

I knew a clergyman who appeared to *deliver* his sermon without looking into his notes. *Swift.*

8. To exert in motion. Not in use.

Procles seemed so to overrun his age in strength, that Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or *deliver* that strength more nimbly. *Sidney.*

To DELI'VER *over. v. a.*

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

Deliver me not *over* unto the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty. *Psalm* xxvii. 12.

The constables have *delivered* her *over* to me, and she shall have whipping enough, I warrant her. *Shakespeare.*

2. To give from hand to hand; to transmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your lordship will be *delivered over* to posterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Dryden.*

To DELI'VER *up. v. a.* To surrender; to give up.

He that spared not his own son, but *delivered* him *up* for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? *Rom.* viii. 32.

Are the cities, that I got with wounds,
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? *Shakesp.*

Happy having such a son,
That would *deliver up* his greatness so
Into the hand of justice. *Shakespeare.*

DELI'VERANCE. *n. s.* [*deliverance*, Fr.]

1. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those that are bound. *Luke*, iv. 18.

O God, command *deliverances* for Jacob. *Psalm* xliv. 4.

Whate'er befalls, your life shall be my care;
One death or one *deliv'rance* we will share. *Dryd.*

2. The act of delivering a thing to another: now commonly called *delivery*.

3. The act of bringing children.

Ne'er mother
Rejoic'd *deliverance* more. *Shakespeare.*

People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. *Bacon.*

4. The act of speaking; utterance; pronunciation: now commonly *delivery*.

If seriously I may convey my thoughts
In this my light *deliverance*, I have spoke
With one that in her sex, her years profession,
Wisdom and constancy, hath amazed me more
Than I dare blame my weakness.
Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

DELI'VERER. *n. s.* [from *deliver*.]

1. A saver; a rescuer; a preserver; a releaser.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the *deliverer* came from the ape end of the world unto the other. *Bacon.*

By that seed
Is meant thy great *Deliverer*, who shall bruise
The serpent's head. *Milton.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with this glorious title of *deliverer* of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

Him their *deliverer* Europe does confess;
All tongues extol him, all religions bless. *Halifax.*

2. A relater; one that communicates something by speech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by many authors, have been believed false, only because the menstruums were not as highly rectified, or as exquisitely depurated, as those that were used by the *deliverers* of those experiments. *Boyle.*

DELI'VERY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering.

2. Release; rescue; saving.

He swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*. *Shakespeare.*

3. A surrender; act of giving up.

After the *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, she was pleased to send me. *Bacon.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his house, which was at first inexcusably, because it was so ill, or not at all, defended. *Clarendon.*

4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

We allege what the scriptures themselves do usually speak, for the saving force of the word of God; not with restraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howsoever the same shall chance to be made known. *Hooker.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*, as well as with his discourse. *Addison.*

5. Use of the limbs; activity.

Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the *delivery* more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney.*

The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the nearer limbs, and quicker *delivery*. *Wotton.*

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out. *Homily, travail.*

DELL. *n. s.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley. Obsolete.

The while, the same unhappy eye,
Whose clouted leg her hurt doth shew,
Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenser.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy *dell*, of this wild wood. *Milton.*

But, foes to sun-shine, most they seek *dells*
In *dells* and holes, conceal'd from human sight. *Prior.*

DELPH. *n. s.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Delftland.] A fine sort of earthen ware.

A supper worthy of herself;
Five nothings in five pimes of *delph*. *Swift.*

DELTOIDES. *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muscle arising from the clavicula, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

Cut off more of the *deltoide* muscle, and carry the arm backward. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DELU'DABLE. *adj.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived; that is easily imposed on; rather *deludible*.

Not will understanding omniscience, be so ready to deceive himself, as to falsify unto those whose cogitation is no ways *deludable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DELUDE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.]
1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impose on.
Sir, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'Tis neither Charles, nor yet the duke. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince. *Dryd.*
2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

DELU'DER. *n. s.* [from *delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender.
Say, flatterer, say, all fair *deluder* speak;
Answer me this, ere yet my heart does break.
Granville.
And thus the fairest *deluders* tune their song.
Pope.

To DELVE. *v. a.* [delfan, Sax. *delven*, Dutch; perhaps from δλφαξ, a hog. *Junius.*
1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.
It shall go hard,
But I will *delve* one yard below the mines,
And blow them at the moon. *Shakespear.*
Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor;
With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er.
Dryden.
The filthy swine with *delving* snout
The rooted forest undermine. *Philips.*
2. To fathom; to sift; to sound one's opinion. Figuratively.
What's his name and birth?
I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father
Was call'd Sicilius. *Shakespeare.*

DELVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit; a pitfal; a den; a cave.
He by and by
His feeble feet directed to the cry;
Which to that shady *delve* him brought at last,
Where Mammon erst did sun his treasury. *Spenser.*
Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by leadmen, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the *delves*,
For their bairns bread, wives, and selves.
B. Jonson.

DELVE *of Coals.* A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit. *Dict.*

DE'LVER. *n. s.* [from *delve*.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a spade.

DE'LUGE. *n. s.* [*déluge*, Fr. from *diluvium*, Lat.]
1. A general inundation; laying entirely under water.
The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. *Burnet's Theory.*
2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.
But if with bays and dams they strive to force
His channel to a new or narrow course,
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
First to a torrent, then a *deluge*, swells. *Denham.*
3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DELUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drown; to lay totally under water.
The restless flood the land would overflow,
By which the *deluged* earth would useless grow.
Blackmore.
Sudden the bursting waves rush in
Impetuous, all *deluged* by the foam,
The ship sinks, sounding in the vast abyss.
Philips.
2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.
As length corrupting into a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

DELU'SION. *n. s.* [*delusio*, Lat.]
1. The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood.
2. The state of one deluded.
3. A false representation; illusion; error; a chimerical thought.
Who therefore seeks in these
True wisdom, finds her not, or by *delusion*. *Milton.*
Awaking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

DELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on.
When, fir'd with passion, we attack the fair,
Delusive sighs and brittle vows we bear. *Prior.*
The happy whimsey you pursue,
Till you at length believe it true;
Caught by your own *delusive* art,
You fancy first, and then assert. *Prior.*
While the base and groveling multitude were listening to the *delusive* deities, those of a more erect aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest. *Tatler*, N° 81.
Phænomena so *delusive*, that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake. *Woodward.*

DELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *delusus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive.
This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *delusory* prejudice. *Glanville.*

DE'MAGOGUE. *n. s.* [δημαγωγὸς.] A ringleader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator.
Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*
A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South.*
Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*

DEMA'IN. DEME'AN. DEME'SNE. *n. s.* [*domaine*, French.]
1. That land which a man holds originally of himself, called *dominium* by the civilians, and opposed to *feudum*, or fee, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Phillips.*
2. Estate in land.
Having now provided
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shak.*
This earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and seigniory, though the lands of that county in *demesne* were possessed for the most part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies.*
3. Land adjoining to the mansion, kept in the lord's own hand.
Those acts for planting forest trees have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very unskilfully made. *Swift.*

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*demander*, Fr.]
1. To claim; to ask for with authority.
The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it.
Shakespeare.
2. To question; to interrogate.
And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demanded* of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered? 2 *Sam.* xi. 7.
If any friend of Cæsar's *demand* why Brutus rose against Cæsar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more.
Shakespeare.
Young one,
Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it seems,
They crave to be *demanded*. *Shakspeare.*
The oracle of Apollo being *demanded*, when the war and misery of Greece should have an end, replied, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form.
Peacham on Geometry.
3. [In law.] To prosecute in a real action.

DEMA'ND. *n. s.* [*demande*, French.]
1. A claim; a challenging; the asking of any thing with authority.
This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the *demand* by the word of the holy ones. *Dan.* iv. 17.
Giving vent, gives life and strength, to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*
2. A question; an interrogation.
3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it.
My bookseller tells me, the *demand* for those my papers increases daily. *Addison.*
4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is express demand; in law, as every entry in land-distress for rent, taking or seising of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law.
Blount.

DEMA'NDABLE *adj.* [from *demand*.] That may be demanded; requested; asked for.
All fines *demandable*, for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, have been stayed in the way to the banquet. *Bacon.*

DEMA'NDANT. *n. s.* [from *demand*.]
1. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, because he demandeth lands.
Coke.
2. A plaintiff; one that demands redress.
One of the witnesses deposed, that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whose wife had sat below the squire's lady at church, she the said wife dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted. *Spectator.*

DEMA'NDER. *n. s.* [*demandeur*, Fr.]
1. One that requires a thing with authority.
2. One that asks a question.
3. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.
They grow very fast and fat, which also betters their taste, and delivereth them to the *demander* ready use at all seasons. *Carew.*
4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.

DEME'AN. *n. s.* [from *demener*, Fr.] A mien; presence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.
At his feet, with sorrowful *demean*,
And deadly hue, an armed corse him fell. *Spenser.*

To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, Fr.]
1. To behave; to carry one's self.

Thoſe plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean* ourſelves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours juſtly, and to ourſelves ſoberly and temperately. *South.*

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demeans* himſelf towards him, he will make him happy or miſerable for ever. *Tillotſon.*

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with ſo high a nymph he might
Demean himſelf the wedding-night. *Swift.*

2. To leſſen; to debaſe; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholis is mad;
Elſe he would never ſo *demean* himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

DEME'ANOUR. *n. ſ.* [*demener*, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour.

Or ſo inſupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well ſtir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed diſdain. *Sidney.*

Angels beſt like us, when we are moſt like unto them in all parts of decent *demeanour*. *Hooker.*

His geſtures fierce
He mark'd, and mad *demeanour*, then alone,
As he ſuppoſ'd, all unobſerv'd, unſeen. *Milton.*

Thus Eve, with ſad *demeanour* meek,
Ill worthy I. *Milton.*

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifeſt from all his actions, eſpecially in his whole *demeanour* at Rhee, both at the landing, and upon the retreat. *Clarendon.*

DEMI'ANS. *n. ſ.* pl. properly *demeſnes*. An eſtate in lands; that which a man poſſeſſes in his own right.

To DEMENTATE. *v. n.* [*dementa*, Lat.] To make mad.

DEMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dementatio*, Lat.] Making mad, or frantick.

DEME'RIT. *n. ſ.* [*démérite*, Fr. from *demeritus*, of *demereor*, Latin.]

1. The oppoſite to merit; ill deſerving; what makes one worthy of blame or puniſhment.

They ſhould not be able once to ſtir, or to murmur, but it ſhould be known, and puniſhed according to their *demerit*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thou'rt by no means to me thy breath reſign,
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden.*

What ever thing is done by their induſtry or ingenuity, ſhould be theirs, unleſs forfeited by any *demerit* or offence, unto the cuſtom of the family. *Temple.*

2. Anciently the ſame with merit; deſert.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal ſiege, and my *demerits*
May ſpeak, unbonn'd to, as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To DEMI'RIT. *v. a.* [*demeriter*, Fr.] To deſerve blame or puniſhment.

DEMI'RSED. *adj.* [from *demerſus*, of *demergo*, Latin.] Plunged; drowned. *Dict.*

DEMI'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*demerſio*, Latin.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chymiſtry.] The putting any medicine in a diſſolving liquor. *Dict.*

DEME'SNE. See DEMAIN.

DEMI. *inſeparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr. *dimidium*, Lat.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only uſed in compoſition, as *demigod*; that is, half human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *cannon*.]

DEMI-CANNON *Loweſt.* A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and ſix inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is ſix inches two eighth parts. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun ſix inches four eighths diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ſhot ſix inches one ſixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight.

DEMI-CANNON *of the greateſt Size.* A gun ſix inches and ſix eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of ſix inches five eighths diameter, and thirty-ſix pounds weight. *Dict.*

What! this a ſleeve? 'tis like a *demi-cannon*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ten engines, that ſhall be of equal force either to a cannon or *demi-cannon*, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the ſame price that one of theſe will amount to. *Wilkins.*

DEMI-CULVERIN. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *culverin*.]

DEMI-CULVERIN *of the loweſt Size.* A gun four inches two eighths diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun four inches four eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI CULVERIN, *elder Sort.* A gun four inches and ſix eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eighth parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Military Dictionary.*

They continue a perpetual volley of *demi-culverins*. *Raleigh.*

The army left two *demi-culverins*, and two other good guns. *Clarendon.*

DEMI-DEVIL. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *devil*.] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus enſnar'd my ſoul and body? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

DEMI-GOD. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *god*.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whoſe eyes bade him farewel with tears, making ſimples to him as to a *demi-god*. *Sidney.*

By gods, or angels, *demi-gods*. *Milton.*

Theſe ſported *demi-gods* ſhould court,
And man grow heroes at the ſound,
Inflam'd with glory's charms. *Pope.*

Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)
A fit of vapours clouds this *demi-god*. *Pope.*

DEMI-LANCE. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *lance*.] A light lance; a ſhort ſpear; a half-pike.

On their ſteel'd heads their *demi-lances* wore
Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore. *Dryden.*

Light *demi lances* from afar they throw,
Faſten'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. *Dryden.*

DEMI-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *man*.] Half a man: a term of reproach.

We muſt adventure this battle, leſt we periſh by the complaints of this baniſhed *demi man*. *Knolles.*

DEMI-WOLF. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *wolf*.] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf: *lyciſca*.

Spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DEMI'SE. *n. ſ.* [from *demetre*, *demiſe*, Fr.] Death; deceaſe. It is ſeldom uſed but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the *demiſe* of queen Anne, the author retired. *Swift.*

To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [*demis*, *demiſe*, Fr.] To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors ſhall not have power to *demiſe* my lands to be purchaſed. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

DEMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*demiſſio*, Latin.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depreſſion.

Inexorable rigour is worſe than a looſe *demiſſion* of ſovereign authority. *L'Eſtrange.*

To DEMI'T. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Latin.] To depreſs; to hang down; to let fall.

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they preſently *demit* and let fall the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEMO'CRACY. *n. ſ.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the ſovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the ſervants, by induſtry and virtue, arrive at riches and eſteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy*. *Temple.*

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing thoſe laws; and ſhare the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

DEMOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are ſtill within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, ſo the right is partly in the people. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr. *demolior*, Lat.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to deſtroy.

I expected the ſtibnick of my book would long ſince have been *demoliſhed*, and laid even with the ground. *Whitlock.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And rent their *demoliſh'd* works to pieces round. *Dryden.*

DEMO'LISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh*.] One that throws down buildings; a deſtroyer; a layer waſte.

DEMOLI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh*.] The act of overthrowing or demoliſhing buildings; deſtruction.

Two gentlemen ſhould have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

DE'MON. *n. ſ.* [*dæmon*, Latin; δαίμων.] A ſpirit; generally an evil ſpirit; a devil.

I felt him ſtrike, and now I ſee him fly:
Curſ'd *demon!* O for ever be it ſo
Thoſe fatal darts, by which I inward bleed! *Prior.*

DEMONI'ACAL. } *adj.* [from *demon*.]
DEMO'NICK. }

1. Belonging to the devil; deviliſh.

He, all nine m'd,
Shall chaſe thee with the terror of his wrie
From thy *demoniack* holds, poſſeſſion foul. *Milton.*

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical poſſeſſion.

Demoniack phrenzy, moping melancholy,

DEMO'NIACK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One poſſeſſed by the devil; one whoſe mind is diſturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean ſpirits.

Thoſe lunaticks and *demoniacks* that were reſtored to their right mind, were ſuch as ſought unto him, and believed in him. *Bentley.*

DEMO'NIAN. *adj.* [from *demon.*] Devilish; of the nature of devils.

Demonian ſpirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water. *Milton.*

DEMONO'CRACY. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and κρατέω.] The power of the devil. *Dict.*

DEMONO'LATRY. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and λατρεία.] The worſhip of the devil. *Dict.*

DEMONO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Diſcourſe of the nature of devils. Thus king James intitled his book concerning witches.

DEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* [*demonſtrabilis*, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonſtrable* as geometry. *Glanville.*

DEMO'NSTRABLY. *adv.* [from *demonſtrable.*] In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond poſſibility of contradiction.

He ſhould have compelled his miniſters to execute the law, in caſes that *demonſtrably* concerned the publick peace. *Clarendon.*

To DEMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonſtro*, Lat.] To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty; to prove in ſuch a manner as reduces the contrary poſition to evident abſurdity.

We cannot *demonſtrate* theſe things ſo, as to ſhew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotſon.*

DEMONSTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*demonſtratio*, Lat.] The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the ſtrongeſt degree of proof; ſuch proof as not only evinces the poſition proved to be true, but ſhews the contrary poſition to be abſurd and impoſſible.

What appeareth to be true by ſtrong and invincible *demonſtration*, ſuch as wherein it is not by any way poſſible to be deceived, thereunto the mind muſt neceſſarily yield. *Hooker.*

Where the agreement or diſagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonſtration.* *Locke.*

Indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon.

Which way ſoever we turn ourſelves, we are encountered with clear evidences and ſenſible *demonſtrations* of a Deity. *Tillotſon.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVE. *adj.* [*demonſtrativus*, Latin.] Having the power of demonſtration; invincibly concluſive; certain.

An argument neceſſary and *demonſtrative*, is ſuch as, being propoſed unto any man, and underſtood, the mind cannot chooſe but inwardly yield. *Hooker.*

Having the power of expreſſing clearly and certainly.

Painting is neceſſary to all other arts, becauſe of the need which they have of *demonſtrative* figures, which often give more light to the underſtanding than the cleareſt diſcourſe. *Dryden.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *demonſtrative.*]

1. With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an aſſurance either of the good which he deſigns, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonſtratively* certain. *South.*

Firſt, I *demonſtratively* prove,
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonſtratively underſtanding the ſimplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown.*

DEMONSTRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *demonſtrate.*] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonſtrates.

DEMONSTRA'TORY. *adj.* [from *demonſtrate.*] Having the tendency to demonſtrate.

DEMU'LCENT. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; aſſuaſive.

Peaſe, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the higheſt degree; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when diſſolved by digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMU'R. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French; *dimorare*, Italian; *demorari*, Latin.]

1. To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections. See DEMURRER.

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred.* *Walton's Angler.*

2. To paſſe in uncertainty; to ſuſpend determination; to heſitate; to delay the concluſion of an affair.

Upon this rub the Engliſh ambaſſadours thought fit to *demur*, and ſo ſent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a ſudden reſolution in things wherein the devil of Delphos would *demur.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He muſt be of a very ſluggiſh or querulous humour, that ſhall *demur* upon ſetting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
And what he wiſh'd he eaſily believ'd;
But long *demurr'd*, tho' from my hand he knew
I liv'd, ſo loth he was to think it true. *Dryden.*

3. To doubt; to have ſcruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is ſomething in our compoſition that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, conſents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and reſolves, and chuſes, and rejects. *Bentley.*

To DEMU'R. *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks
Much reaſon, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milton.*

DEMU'R. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Doubt; heſitation; ſuſpenſe of opinion.

O progeny of Heav'n, empyreal thrones!
With reaſon hath deep ſilence and *demur*
Seiz'd us, though unſhmay'd. *Milton.*

Certainly the higheſt and deareſt concerns of a temporal life are infinitely leſs valuable than thoſe of an eternal; and conſequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be ſacrificed to them, whenſoever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my *demurs* but double his attacks;
At laſt he whiſpers, Do, and we go ſnacks. *Pope.*

DEMU'RE. *adj.* [*des mœurs*, French.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two moſt lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance *demure*, and modeſt grace. *Spenſer.*

Come, penſive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, ſtedfaſt, and *demure.* *Milton.*

2. Grave; affectedly modeſt: it is now generally taken in a ſenſe of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they ſhould do theirs. *Shakeſpeare.*

There be many wiſe men, that have ſecret hearts and tranſparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abaſing of your eye ſometimes. *Bacon.*

A cat lay and looked ſo *demure* as if there had been neither life nor ſoul in her. *L'Eſtrange.*

So cut, transform'd, ſat gravely and *demure*,
Till mouſe appear'd, and thought himſelf ſecure. *Dryden.*

Jove ſent and found, far in a country ſcene,
Truth, innocence, good-nature, look ſerene;
From which ingredients, firſt, the dear'rous boy
Pick'd the *demure*, the aukward, and the coy. *Sweft.*

To DEMU'RE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modeſty: not uſed.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And ſtill concluſion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEMU'RELY. *adv.* [from *demure.*]

1. With affected modeſty; ſolemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a ſober habit,
Talk with reſpect, and ſwear but now and then,
Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Eſop's damſel, turned from a cat to a woman, ſat very *demurely* at the board's end, till a mouſe ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next ſtood hypocriſy with holy leer,
Soft ſmiling, and *demurely* looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

2. In the following line it is the ſame with ſolemnly. *Warburton.*

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the ſleepers! *Shakeſpeare.*

DEMU'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *demure.*]

1. Modeſty; ſoberneſs; gravity of aſpect.

Her eyes having in them ſuch a cheerfulneſs, as nature ſeemed to ſmile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureneſs*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor ſoul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modeſty; pretended gravity.

DEMU'RRAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *demur.*] An allowance made by merchants to maſters of ſhips, for their ſtay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMU'RRER. *n. ſ.* [*demeurer*, French; i. e. *manere in aliquo loco, vel morari.*] A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action: for, in every action, the controverſy conſiſts either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the caſe plain to the judge, or ſo hard and rare, as it breedeth juſt doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is aſſured of the law; and in ſuch caſe the judge, with his aſſociates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his aſſociates, then is there ſtay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or elſe for all the juſtices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the ſerjeants can ſay of both parts, to adviſe, and ſet down as law, whatſoever they conclude arts, without farther remedy. *Cowell.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEN. *n. f.* [den, Saxon.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole which runs down perpendicularly.

They here dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth, some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, *dens*, and caves under the earth. *Hooker.*

2. The cave of a wild beast.

What, shall they seek the lion in his *den*,
And fright him there? *Shakespeare.*

The tyrant's *den*, whose use, though lost to fame,
Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;
The cavern, only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter shown. *Dryd.*

'Tis then the shapeless bear his *den* forsakes;
In woods and fields a wild destruction makes.
Dryden.

3. *Den*, the termination of a local name, may signify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon den imports both. *Gibson's Camden.*

DENA'Y. *n. f.* [a word formed between *deny* and *nay*.] Denial; refusal.

To her in haste, give her this jewel: say,
My love can give no place, bide no *denay*. *Shak.*

DENDRO'LOGY. *n. f.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural history of trees.

DENI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *deny*.] That which may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Brown.*

DENI'AL. *n. f.* [from *deny*.]

1. Negation; the contrary to affirmation.
2. Negation; the contrary to confession.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifest; no man more ready to confess, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney.*

3. Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance or concession.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*:
I must and will have Catherine to my wife. *Shak.*

The *denial* of landing, and hasty warning us away, troubled us much. *Bacon.*

He, as ev'ry fresh attempt is repell'd
With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden.*

4. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: those are the proper scenes, in which we act out confessions or *denials* of him. *South.*

DENI'ER. *n. f.* [from *deny*.]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a proposition.

By the word Virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word Virtue means only courage, or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watts.*

2. A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was so fearful when Christ looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction? *Scott.*

3. A refuser; one that refuses.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *King Charles.*

DENI'ER *n. f.* [from *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as *denier*, in two syllables.] A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a sou.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burst?
——No, not a *denier* *Shakespeare.*

To DE'NIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Lat.] To blacken; to make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own suffitus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Hartshorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all lose its whiteness. *Boyle.*

DENIGRA'TION. *n. f.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black.

These are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, answerably whereto may be the natural progress. *Brown.*

In several instances of *denigration*, the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

DENIZA'TION. *n. f.* [from *denizen*.] The act of infranchising, or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens, appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them. *Davies.*

DE'NIZEN. } *n. f.* [from *dinasddyn*, a
DE'NISON. } man of the city; or *denesydd*, free of the city, Welsh.] A freeman; one infranchised.

Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Davies.*

Thus th' Almighty Sire began: ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes,
From whence these murmurs? *Dryden.*

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow and to feed as a free *denizen* of the world. *Grew.*

He summons straight his *denizens* of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair. *Pope.*

To DE'NIZEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infranchise; to make free.

Pride, lust, covetize, being several
To these three places, yet all are in all;
Mingled thus, their issue is incestuous;
Falsehood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous. *Donne.*

DENO'MINABLE. *adj.* [*denomino*, Latin.] That may be named or denoted.

An inflammation consists of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is *denominable* from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To DENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

The commendable purpose of consecration being not of every one understood, they have been construed as though they had superstitiously meant either that those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures; or else those glorious creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places. *Hooker.*

Predestination is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And, if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our wills? *Hammond.*

DENOMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser's State of Irel.*

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such. *Dryden.*

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripatetics, Epicureans, and the like. *South.*

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that *denomination*. *Rogers.*

DENO'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *denominate*.]

1. That which gives a name; that which confers a distinct appellation.
2. That which obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable*.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year. *Locke's Answer.*

DENOMINA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *denominate*.] The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

Both the seas of one name should have one common *denominator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DENOMINATOR *of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 8 the *denominator* shews you that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, *i. e.* three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a single broken number or fraction has for its *denominator* a number consisting of an unit in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

DENOTA'TION. *n. f.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

To DENO'TE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to shew by signs; as, a quick pulse *denotes* a fever.

To DENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deut.*

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admonish, *denouncing* wrath to come
On their impenitence. *Milton.*

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd*
Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous
To less than gods. *Milton.*

The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, first *denounce* the war'ry war.
Dryden.

3. To give information against; to delate; to accuse publickly.

Archdeacons ought to *denounce* parts of the New Testament to be read by the act by inferior clergymen, and *denounce* such as are negligent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DENOU'NCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *denounce*.] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse; My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Decay of Piety.*

DENOU'NCER. *n. f.* [from *denounce*.] One that declares some menace.

Those were the last *denouncer* of my fate,
That toll the mournful knell of separation. *Dryden.*

DE'NSE. *adj.* [*densus*, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body; for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies. *Bacon.*

As the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less *dense* it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

To DENSHIRE. *v. a.* A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is, *Devonshiring* or *Denbighshiring*, because most used or first invented there. *Mortimer.*

DE'NSITY. *n. f.* [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach of parts.

What the density of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent if dissolved in menstruums, or vitrified, the opacity of those metals ariseth not from their *density* alone. *Newton.*

The air within the vessels being of a less *density*, the outward air would press their sides together; and, being of greater *density*, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DE'NTAL. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Latin.] Belonging or relating to the teeth.

In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are *dental*, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

The *dental* consonants are next, therefore let them be next; first the labial *dentals*, as also the guttural. *Holder.*

DE'NTEX. *n. f.* A small shell-fish.

Two small black and shining pieces seem, by the figure, to have been formed in the shell of a *dentex*. *Woodward.*

DENTE'LLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] Modillons.

The modillions, or *denteli*, make a noble show by graceful projections. *Spectator*, N° 415.

DENTICULA'TION. *n. f.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.] The state of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth, like those of a saw.

To unite the *denticulation* of the edges of the gill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew's Museum.*

DENTI'CULATED. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with small teeth.

DENTIFRICE. *n. f.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.] A powder made to scour the teeth.

At this grey powder a good *dentifrice*? *B. Jonson.*

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, absorb acidulous nature: most of them, so ordered and prepared, make excellent *dentifrices*. *Grew's Museum.*

DE'NTIST. *v. a.* [*dentiste*, French.] To clean the teeth renewed. Not in use.

The famous operator, Dr. Spring, who lived till the age of one hundred and *dentist* twice or thrice, casting off, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

DENTI'TION. *n. f.* [*dentitio*, Latin.] The act of breeding the teeth.

In children, the milk-teeth are

Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUDA'TION. *n. f.* [from *denudate*.] The act of stripping, or making naked.

To DENU'DE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* ourself of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*

The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DENUNCIA'TION. *n. f.* [*denunciatio*, Latin.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.

In a *denunciation* or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those *denunciations*? *Wood.*

Midst of their *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance. *Congreve.*

DENUNCIA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

To DENY'. *v. a.* [*denier*, French; *denego*, Latin.]

1. To contradict; opposed to *affirm*.
2. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. *Genesis.*

3. To refuse; not to grant.

My young boy
Hath an aspect of intercession, which
Great nature cries—*deny* not. *Shakespeare.*

Ah, charming fair, said I,
How long can you my bliss and yours *deny*?
Dryden.

4. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest you *deny* your God. *Josh.* xxiv. 27.

5. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others. *Spratt.*

When St. Paul says, If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable; he confides Christians as *denying* themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ. *Atterbury.*

To DEOBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Latin.] To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body. *Howe's Antidote against Atheism.*

Such as carry off the faeces and mucus, *deobstruct* the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DEOBSTRUENT. *n. f.* [*deobstruens*, Lat.] A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All soaps are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DEODAND. *n. f.* [*deo dandum*, Latin.] A thing given [illegible]

to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall so as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree was near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree; in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart, and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet it is forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor. *Cowell.*

To DEO'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Latin.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

DEOPPILA'TION. *n. f.* [from *deoppilate*.] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble part extracted, whereby it become effectual in deoppilation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEO'PPILATIVE. *adj.* [from *deoppilate*.] Deobstruent.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

DEOSCULA'TION. *n. f.* [*deosculatio*, Lat.] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to Sima, as vows, processions, genuflections, thurifications, and *deosculations*. *Stilling fleet.*

To DEPA'INT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, French.]

1. To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to shew by a painted resemblance.

He did unwilling worship to the saint
That on his shield *depainted* he did see. *Spenser.*

2. To describe.

Such lilies fair would I *depaint*
In roundelay, or sonnet quaint. *Gay.*

To DEPART'. *v. n.* [*depart*, French.]

1. To go away from a place: with *from* before the thing left.

When the people *departed* away, Susannah went into her garden. *Susan.* viii.

He said unto him, go in peace; so he *departed from* him a little way. 2 *Kings*, v. 19.

They *departed* quickly *from* the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word. *Mat.* xxviii.

He, which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him *depart*; his passport shall be made.
Shakespeare.

Barbarossa, appeased with presents, *departed* out of that bay. *Knolles.*

And couldst thou leave me, cruel, thus alone?
Not one kind kiss from a *departing* son!
No look, no last adieu! *Dryden.*

2. To desist from a practice.

[illegible] turned into the city of Jerusalem, he *departed* [illegible] 2 *Kings*, iii. 3.

3. To be lost; to perish.

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode still. 2 *Esd.* iii.

4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatise.

In transgressing and lying against the Lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Isaiah*, lix. 13.

5. To desist from a resolution or opinion.

His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands. *Clarendon.*

6. To die; to decease; to leave the world.

As her soul was in *departing*; for she died. *Gen.* iii. 5. 18.

Lord, now letteſt thou thy ſervant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. *Luke*, xxix.

As you wiſh Chriſtian peace to ſouls *departed*, Stand theſe poor people's friend. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEPART. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from. Not in uſe.

You 've had diſpatch in private by the conſul; You are will'd by him this evening To *depart* Rome. *Ben Jonſon.*

To DEPART. *v. a.* [*partir*, French; *partior*, Latin] To divide; to ſeparate: a chymical term.

DEPART. *n. ſ.* [*depart*, French.]

1. The act of going away: now *departure*.

I had in charge, at my *depart* from France, To marry princeſs Margaret. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Death.

When you brave father breath'd his lateſt gaſp, Tidings, as ſwiftly as the poſt could run, Were brought me of your loſs and his *depart*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

3. [With chymiſts.] An operation ſo named, becauſe the particles of ſilver are *departed* or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before melted together in the ſame maſs, and could not be ſeparated any other way. *Dict.*

The chymiſts have a liquor called water of *depart*. *Bacon.*

DEPARTER. *n. ſ.* [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by ſeparation.

DEPARTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*departement*, Fr.] Separate allotment; province or buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon: a French term.

The Roman fleets, during their command at ſea, had their ſeveral ſtations and *departments*; the moſt conſiderable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the ſecond was the African. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPARTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *depart*.]

1. A going away.

For thee, fellow,
Who needs muſt know of her *departure*, and
Doſt ſeem ſo ignorant, we 'll force it from thee
By a ſharp torture. *Shakeſpeare.*

What beſides
Of ſorrow, and dejection, and deſpair,
Our flailty can ſuſtain, thy tidings bring;
Departure from this happy place. *Milton.*

They were ſeen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but ſurvived after his *departure* out of this world. *Addiſon.*

2. Death; deceaſe; the act of leaving the preſent ſtate of exiſtence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his ſon's miſeries. *Sidney.*

3. A forſaking; an abandoning: with *from*.

The fear of the Lord, and *departure from* evil, are phraſes of like importance. *Tillotſon.*

DEPASCENT. *adj.* [*depaſcens*, Latin.] Feeding.

To DEPASTURE. *v. a.* [from *depaſco*, Latin.] To eat up; to conſume by feeding upon it.

The lions, their caſtle, and the lion's whelps, in bodies climbing upon the mountains, and *depaſturing* all the fruits round, as they have *depaſtured* the former. *Raleigh.*

To DEPAUPERATE. *v. a.* [*depauperer*, Latin.] To make poor; to impoveriſh; to conſume.

Liming does not *depauperate* the ground: will laſt long, and bear large grain. *Mortimer.*

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *depecto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy; tenacious; capable of being extended.

It may be alſo, that ſome bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil, as we ſee it evident in coloration; for a ſmall quantity of ſaffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of braſil or wine. *Bacon.*

To DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To depaint; to paint; to deſcribe in colours. A word of *Spenſer*.

The red roſe medlied with the white y fere,
In either cheek *depeinct* lively here. *Spenſer.*

To DEPE'ND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Latin.]

1. To hang from.

From the ſargen beard
Long iſicles *depend*, and crackling ſounds are heard. *Dryden.*

From gilded roofs *depending* lamps diſplay
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

There is a chain let down from Jove,
So ſtrong, that from the lower end,
They ſay, all human things *depend*. *Swift.*

The direful monſter was afar deſcried,
Two bleeding babes *depending* at her ſide. *Pope.*

2. To be in a ſtate influenced by ſome external cauſe; to live ſubject to the will of others: with *upon*.

We work by wit and not by witchcraft;
And wit *depends* on dilatory time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Never be without money, nor *depend upon* the curtely of others, which may fail at a pinch. *Bac.*

3. To be in a ſtate of dependance; to retain to others.

Be then deſir'd
Of fifty to diſquantity your train;
And the remainders, that ſhall ſtill *depend*,
To be ſuch men as may beſort your age. *Shak.*

4. To be connected with any thing, as with its cauſe, or ſomething previous.

The peace and happineſs of a ſociety *depend* on the juſtice and fidelity, the temperance and charity, of its members. *Regers.*

5. To be in ſuſpenſe; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you perſuaded to interpoſe yourſelf in any cauſe *depending*, or like to be *depending*, in any court of juſtice. *Bacon.*

The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cauſe,
And doubtful iſſue of miſconſtrued laws. *Prior.*

6. *To* DEPEND *upon*. To rely on; to truſt to; to reſt upon with confidence; to be certain of.

He reſolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon.*

But if you 're rough, and uſe him like a dog,
Depend upon it—he 'll remain inſog. *Addiſon.*

I am a ſtranger to your chevaliers, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depended upon*. *Swift.*

DEPE'NDANCE, } *n. ſ.* [from *depend*.]
DEPE'NDANCY. }

1. The ſtate of hanging down from a ſupporter.

2. Something hanging upon another.

Of a rough and coarſe deſcription, ſtuffed with [illegible] like a large chaffer, [illegible] ſeveral [illegible] dant [illegible]

3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all forms of reaſoning, the connexion and *dependancy* of ideas ſhould be followed; all things is brought to the point of which it conſiſts. [illegible]

4. State of being at the diſpoſal or under the ſovereignty of another: with *upon*.

Every moment we feel our *dependance* upon God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourſelves ſo. *Tillotſon.*

5. The things or perſons of which any man has the donation or diſpoſal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependancies* by his council, except where they have been either an over-great one in their own perſons, or an over-ſtrict combination in divers. [illegible]

The ſecond natural diviſion of power, [illegible] men who have acquired large poſſeſſions, and conſequently *dependancies*; or deſcend from anceſtors who have left them great inheritances. [illegible]

6. Reliance; truſt; confidence.

Their *dependancies* on him were [illegible] conceit.

They ſlept in peace by night,
Secure of bread, as of returning light;
And with ſuch firm *dependance* on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray. [illegible]

7. Accident; that of which the exiſtence preſuppoſes the exiſtence of ſomething elſe.

Modes I call ſuch complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the ſuppoſition of ſubſiſting by themſelves, but are conſidered as *dependancies* on, or affections of, ſubſtances; ſuch are the ideas ſignified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder.

DEPE'NDANT. *adj.* [from *depend*.]

1. Hanging down.

2. Relating to ſomething previous.

3. In the power of another.

On God, as the moſt high, all inferior [illegible] the world are *dependant*.

DEPE'NDANT. *n. ſ.* [from *depend*.] One who lives in ſubjection, or at the diſcretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindneſs appears in [illegible] the general *dependants*, as in the duke's ſervants alſo and your daughters. [illegible]

For a ſix-clerk a perſon recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid ſix thouſand pounds ready money.

His *dependants* ſhall quickly become [illegible] ſytes.

DEPE'NDENCE, } *n. ſ.* [from *depend*.]
DEPE'NDENCY. } This word, with [illegible] others of the ſame termination, [illegible] differently written with *ance* or *ancy*, or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.

1. A thing or perſon at the diſpoſal or diſcretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, and upon account of commodities, that of dominion, that we may create *dependencies*. *Collier on Pride.*

2. State of being ſubordinate, or ſubject in ſome degree to the diſcretion of another; the contrary to ſovereignty.

Let me report to him
Your ſworn *dependancy*, and you ſhall find
A diſpoſition that will ſtand in aid for kindneſs
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. [illegible]
At their coming over they, and have been [illegible]
[illegible], or ſome colony, from the kingdom [illegible]
they may acknowledge their *dependance* [illegible]
crown of England.

3. That which is not principal; that [illegible] an ſubordination.

We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its *dependencies*, which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. Concatenation; connexion; rise of consequents from premises.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense,
Such a *dependency* of thing on thing,
As ne'er I heard in madness. *Shakspeare.*

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the visible creation. *Burnet's Theory.*

6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help and assistance. *Stilling fleet.*

DEPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*dependent*, Latin. This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were *dependent*; but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails. *Peacham.*

DEPE'NDENT. *n. s.* [from *dependens*, Lat.] One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *depend.*] A dependent; one that reposes on the kindness or power of another.

What shalt thou expect,
To be *depender* on a thing that leans? *Shakespeare.*

DEPERDI'TION. *n. s.* [from *deperditus*, Latin.] Loss; destruction.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous particles. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *dephlegm.*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation, till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*; for some liquors contain also an unsuspected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*

To DEPHLE'GM. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low Lat.]
To DEPHLE'GMATE. } To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

To DEPI'CT. *v. a.* [*depingo*, *depictum*, Latin.]

1. To paint; to portray; to represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Taylor.*

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly *depicted*, every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them. *Felton.*

DEPI'LATORY. *n. s.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] An application used to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS. *adj.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped corticated and *depilous*; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*de*, *planto*, Lat.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Dict.*

DEPLE'TION. *n. s.* [*depleo*, *depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPLO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]

1. Lamentable; that which demands or causes lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon.*

The bill, of all weapons, gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.*

It will be considered in how *deplorable* a state learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.

DEPLO'RABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *deplorable.*] The state of being deplorable; misery; hopelessness. *Dict.*

DEPLO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *deplorable.*] Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly: often in a sense of contempt.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE. *adj.* [*deploratus*, Latin.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorate*, when reward goes over to the wrong side. *L'Estrange.*

DEPLORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *deplore.*] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.

But chaste Diana, who his death *deplor'd*,
With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd. *Dryden.*

If Arcite thus *deplore*
His sufferings, yet Palemon suffers more. *Dryden.*

DEPLO'RER. *n. s.* [from *deplore.*] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

DEPLUMA'TION. *n. s.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.]

1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.

2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eyebrows. *Phillips.*

To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down as a pledge or security.

2. To risque upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would *depone*
As much, as any cause I've known. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *n. s.* [from *depono*, Latin.]

1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.

2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only; as, *fateor*, I confess. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Latin.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakespeare.*

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace.
Bacon's Henry VII.

A land exhausted to the last remain,
Depopulated towns and driven plains. *Dryden.*

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
His victim. *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *depopulate.*] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste, destruction of mankind.

How didst thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy offspring, end so sad,
Depopulation! Thee another flood,
Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons. *Milton.*

Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *depopulate.*] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, French.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*. *Milton.*

Of middle age one rising, eminent
In wise *deport*, spake much of right and wrong.
Milton.

DEPORTA'TION. *n. s.* [*deportatio*, Latin.]

1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.

2. Exile in general.

An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *n. s.* [*deportement*, Fr.]

1. Conduct: management; manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island. *Wotton.*

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.

Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud *deposed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. To degrade from a throne or high station.

First, of the king: what shall of him become?
—The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose*.
Shakespeare.

May your sick fame still languish till it die;
Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpitied be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden.*

Deposed consuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him. *Tatler.*

3. To take away; to divest; to strip of: not in use.

You

You may my glory and my ſtate *depoſe*,
But not my griefs; ſtill am I king of thoſe. *Shak.*

4. To give teſtimony; to atteſt.

'Twas he that made you to *depoſe*;
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shakeſp.*

It was uſual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-ſtreet, to *depoſe* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in uſe.

According to our law,
Depoſe him in the juſtice of his cauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witneſs.

Love ſtraight ſtood up and *depoſed*, a lye could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Sidney.*

DEPO'SITARY. *n. ſ.* [*depoſitarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in truſt.

I gave you all.
—Made you my guardians, my *depoſitaries*;
But kept a reſervation, to be follow'd
With ſuch a number. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depoſitum*, Latin.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.

The eagle got leave here to *depoſite* her eggs. *L'Eſtrange*

Dryden wants a poor ſquare ſtone of ſtone, to ſhew where the aſhes of one of the greateſt poets on earth are *depoſited*. *Garth.*

When veſſels were open, and the inſects had free acceſs to the aliment within them, Redi diligently obſerved, that no other ſpecies were produced, but of ſuch as he ſaw go in and feed, and *depoſite* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrifaction. *Bentley.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or ſecurity.

3. To place at intereſt.

God commands us to return, as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulneſs, not to *depoſite* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. *Sprat.*

4. To lay aſide.

The difficulty will be to perſuade the *depoſing* of thoſe luſts, which have, by I know not what faſcination, ſo endeared themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *n. ſ.* [*depoſitum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing committed to the truſt and care of another.

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a ſecurity.

3. The ſtate of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had ſince Marſeilles, and ſadly left it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in *depoſite*. *Bacon.*

DEPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *depoſitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of giving publick teſtimony.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by thoſe circumſtances uſually conſidered in *depoſitions*, you will find them ſtrong on their ſide. *Sir K. Digby.*

A witneſs is obliged to ſwear, otherwiſe his *depoſition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The act of degrading a prince from ſovereignty.

3. [In canon law.] Depoſition properly ſignifies a ſolemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPO'SITORY. *n. ſ.* [from *depoſite*.] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depoſitary* is properly uſed of perſons, and *depoſitory* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themſelves are the *depoſitories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confuſion. *Addiſon.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*depravatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their ſeveral perfections, and are ſubject to their ſeveral *depravations*; however, few ſtates are ruined by defect in their inſtitution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. The ſtate of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackeſt ſins that human nature, in its higheſt *depravation*, is capable of committing. *South.*

3. Defamation; cenſure: a ſenſe not now in uſe.

Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme
For *depravation*, to ſquare all the ſex. *Shakeſp.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Lat.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of ſcripture, notwithſtanding the endeavours of infidels to aboliſh, and the fraudulence of hereticks to *deprave*, the ſame. *Hooker.*

Who lives that's not *depraved*, or *depraves*?
Shakeſpeare.

But from me what can proceed
But all corrupt, both mind and will *deprav'd*? *Milton.*

A taſte which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful good, and lawleſs ill does crave. *Dryden.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated ſtate.

What ſins do you mean? Our original *depravedneſs*, and proneneſs of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond.*

DEPRA'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave*.] A vitiated ſtate; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of ſight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy *Brown.*

DEPRA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave*.] A corrupter; he that cauſes depravity.

DEPRA'VITY. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave*.] Corruption; a vitiated ſtate.

To DE'PRECATE. *v. a.*

1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's juſtice in chaſtiſing, as well as clemency in ſparing, the guilty. *Grew.*

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are eaſily perſuaded to *deprecate* from themſelves. *Rogers.*

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Smalridge.*

The Italian entered them in his prayers amongſt the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecated* greater evils. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. To implore mercy of: this is not proper.

At length he ſets
Thoſe darts, whoſe points make gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his power. *Prior.*

DEPRECA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deprecatio*, Lat.]

1. Prayer againſt evil.

I, with leave of ſpeech implor'd
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied. *Milton.*

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good ſign, or a bad one; and ſo, upon this motion, they commonly uſed a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brown.*

2. Intreaty; petitioning.

3. An excuſing; a begging pardon for.

DE'PRECATIVE. } *adj.* [from *deprecate*.]
DE'PRECATORY. } That ſerves to deprecate; apologetick; tending to avert evil by ſupplication.

Biſhop Fox underſtanding that the Scottiſh king was ſtill diſcontent, being troubled that the occaſion of breaking of the truce ſhould grow from his men, ſent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottiſh king to appeaſe him. *Bacon.*

DEPRECA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*deprecator*, Lat.] One that averts evil by petition.

To DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Lat.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

2. To undervalue.

They preſumed upon that mercy, which, in all their converſations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and miſrepreſent. *Addiſon.*

As there are none more ambitious of fame, than thoſe who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for ſuch as have not ſucceeded in it to *depreciate* the works of thoſe who have. *Spectator.*

To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*depræddari*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to pillage.

2. To ſpoil; to devour.

It maketh the ſubſtance of the body more ſolid and compact, and ſo leſs apt to be conſumed and *depredated* by the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

DEPREDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*depræddatio*, Lat.]

1. A robbing; a ſpoiling.

Commiſſioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and *depredations* between the ſubjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*

The land had never been before ſo free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign. *Wotton.*

Were there not one who had ſaid, Hitherto ſhalt thou come, and no farther; we might well expect ſuch viciſſitudes, ſuch claſhing in nature, and ſuch *depredations* and changes of ſea and land. *Woodward.*

2. Voracity; waſte.

The ſpeedy *depredation* of air upon watry moiſture, and verſion of the ſame into air, appeareth in nothing more viſible than in the ſudden diſcharge or vaniſhing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glaſs, or the blade of a ſword, or any ſuch poliſhed body. *Bacon.*

DEPREDA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*depræddator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the ſhrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, if near together, one or both will die: the cauſe is, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them ſtarveth the other. *Bacon.*

We have three that collect the experiments which are in all books; theſe we call *depredatours*. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker.*

Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once *deprehended* in groſs and impious an impoſture? *Mede.*

2. To diſcover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or underſtanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do ſo great effects, are inviſible, and ſo not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *deprehend*.]

1. That may be caught.

2. That may be apprehended, or diſcovered. *Dict.*

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.*

1. Capableneſs of being caught.

2. Intelligibleneſs; eaſineſs to be underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*deprehenſio*, Lat.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.

2. A diſcovery.

To DEPRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *depreſſus*, *deprimo*, Latin.]

. To preſs or thruſt down.

. To let fall; to let down.

The ſame thing I have tried by letting a globe reſt, and raiſing or *depreſſing* the eye, or otherwiſe moving it, to make the angle of a juſt magnitude. *Newton.*

. To humble; to deject; to ſink.

Others *depreſs* their own minds, deſpond at the firſt difficulty, and conclude that the making any progreſs in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*

If we conſider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depreſs* the mind, with tranſient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wiſe for ſo great a pleaſure of life. *Add.*

Paſſion can *depreſs* or raiſe
The heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior.*

DEPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*depreſſio*, Lat.]

. The act of preſſing down.

Bricks of a rectangular form, if laid one by another in a level row between ſupporters ſuſtaining the two ends, all the pieces between will neceſſarily ſink by their own gravity; and much more, if they ſuffer any *depreſſion* by other weight above them. *Wotton.*

. The ſinking or falling in of a ſurface.

The beams of light are ſuch ſubtile bodies, that, in reſpect of them, even ſurfaces, that are ſenſibly ſmooth, are not exactly ſo: they have their own degree of roughneſs, conſiſting of little protuberances and *depreſſions*; and conſequently ſuch inequalities may ſuffice to give bodies different colours, as we ſee in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when moſt carefully poliſhed. *Boyle.*

If the bone be much depreſſed, and the fiſſure conſiderably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fiſſure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the uſe of the trepan; not doubting but a ſmall *depreſſion* of the bone will either riſe, or caſt off, by the benefit of nature. *Wiſeman.*

. The act of humbling; abaſement.

Depreſſion of the nobility may make a king more abſolute, but leſs ſafe. *Bacon.*

DEPRESSION *of an Equation* [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms by diviſion. *Dict.*

DEPRESSION *of a Star* [with aſtronomers] is the diſtance of a ſtar from the horizon below, and is meaſured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, paſſing through the ſtar, intercepted between the ſtar and the horizon. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*depreſſor*, Lat.]

He that keeps or preſſes down.

An oppreſſor.

DEPRE'SSOR. [In anatomy.] A term given to ſeveral muſcles of the body, whoſe action is to depreſs the parts to which they adhere.

DE'PRIMENT. *adj.* [from *deprimens*, of *deprimo*, Latin.] An epithet applied to one of the ſtraight muſcles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its uſe being to pull it downwards.

The exquiſite equilibration of all oppoſite and antagoniſt muſcles is effected partly by the natural poſture of the body and the eye, which is the caſe of the attollent and *depriment* muſcles. *Derham.*

DEPRIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.]

The act of depriving, or taking away from.

The ſtate of loſing.

Fools whoſe end is deſtruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVATION [in law] is when a clergyman, as a biſhop, parſon, vicar, or prebend, is deprived, or depoſed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To DEPRI'VE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing: to take it away from him: with *of*.

God hath *deprived* her *of* wiſdom, neither hath he imparted to her underſtanding. *Job*, xxxix. 17.

He lamented the loſs of an excellent ſervant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived of* him. *Clarendon.*

Now wretched Oedipus, *depriv'd of* ſight,
Led a long death in everlaſting night. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to debar from: Milton uſes it without *of*.

From his face I ſhall be hid, *depriv'd*
His bleſſed countenance. *Milton.*

The ghoſts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
Depriv'd of ſepulchres and fun'rat due. *Dryden.*

3. To releaſe; to free from.

Moſt happy he,
Whoſe leaſt delight ſufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance *of* all pains which him oppreſt. *Spenſ.*

4. To put out of an office.

A miniſter, *deprived* for inconformity, ſaid, that if they *deprived* him, it ſhould coſt an hundred men's lives. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *n. ſ.* [from *deep*, of *deep*, Dutch.]

1. Deepneſs; the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downwards.

As for men, they had building in many places higher than the *depth* of the water. *Bacon.*

We have large and deep caves of ſeveral *depths*: the deepeſt are ſunk ſix hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*

The laſt to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the *depth* of Tartarus deſcends. *Dryd.*

For tho', in nature, *depth* and height
Are equally held infinite;
In poetry the height we know,
'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*

2. Deep place; not a ſhoal.

The raiſe tides ſkim o'er the cover'd land,
And ſeamen with diſſembled *depths* betray. *Dryd.*

3. The abyſs; a gulph of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he ſet a compaſs upon the face of the *deep*. *Prov.* viii. 27.

4. The middle or height of a ſeaſon.

And in the *depth* of winter, in the night,
You plough the raging ſeas to coaſts unknown. *Denham.*

The earl of Newcaſtle, in the *depth* of winter, reſcued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarend.*

5. Abſtruſeneſs; obſcurity.

There are greater *depths* and obſcurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonſenſe, than in the moſt abſtruſe tract of ſchool divinity. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

DEPTH *of a Squadron or Battalion*, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

To DE'PTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To DEPUCELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deflour; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

DEPU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*depulſio*, Lat.] A beating or thruſting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *adj.* [from *depulſus*, Lat.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To DE'PURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr. from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanſe; to free any thing from its impurities.

Chemiſtry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in ſome meaſure to analize them, and take aſunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ. *Boyle.*

DE'PURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleanſed; freed from dregs and impurities.

2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boaſt a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmoſphere of fleſh. *Glanville.*

DEPURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*depuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſeparating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimſtone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts, and this is either uſed crude, and called *ſulphur vivum*; or is of a ſadder colour, and, after *depuration*, ſuch as we have in magdelons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What hath been hitherto diſcourſed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and conſtant uſes of reſpiration. *Boyle.*

2. The cleanſing of a wound from its matter.

To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr.]

1. To cleanſe; to free from impurities.

2. To purge; to free from ſome noxious quality.

It produced plants of ſuch imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not ſo waſh out or *depure*, but that ſome deriction hath had continuance in the vegetation any nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deputation*, Fr.]

1. The act of deputing, or ſending away with a ſpecial commiſſion.

2. Vicegerency; the poſſeſſion of any commiſſion given.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the faireſt boys, and the abſent king
In *deputation* left behind to him
Where he was perſonal in the Iriſh war. *Shak.*

He looks after things below the moon, but has aſſigned the regiment of ſublunary affairs into inferiour *deputations*. *Bacon.*

The authority of conſcience is not founded upon its vicegerency, and *deputation* unto God. *Scott.*

To DEPU'TE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion: to impower one to tranſact inſtead of another.

And Abſalom ſaid unto him, See, thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. 2 *Sam.*

And Linus thus, *deputed* by the reſt,
The heroes welcome and their thanks expreſs'd.
Roſcommon.

A biſhop, by *deputing* a prieſt or chaplain to adminiſter the ſacraments, may remove him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DE'PUTY. *n. ſ.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Lat.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a ſpecial commiſſion to govern or act inſtead of another.

He exerciſeth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He was vouched his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and vicegroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*

2. Any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another.

Preſbyters, abſent through infirmity from their churches, might be laid to preach by thoſe *deputies*, who, in their ſtead, did but read homilies. *Hooker.*

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendſhip is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exerciſe them by his friend. *Bacon.*

3. [In law.] One that exerciſes any office or other thing in another man's right, whoſe forfeiture or miſdemeanour ſhall cauſe

cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. *Phillips.*

To DEQUA'NTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] To diminish the quantity of.

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its allay, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from deop, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibson's Camden.*

To DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon, while that the culter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery. *Shakespeare.*

2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

To DERA'IGN. } *v. a.* [*disrationare*, or
To DERA'IN. } *derationare*, Lat.]

1. To prove; to justify.

When the patron of any church is disturbed to demand tithes in the next parish by a writ of *indicavit*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the avowries of the tithes being in demand: and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as to forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To disorder; to turn out of course. *Dict.*

DERA'IGNMENT. } *n. s.* [from *deraign*],
DERA'INMENT. }

1. The act of deraigning or proving.
2. A disordering or turning out of course.
3. A disengagement of profession, a departure out of religion.

In France the ancient *derogeance* is applied to the gentry, but with the French [illegible] signifies a [illegible], turning out of [illegible], disordering out of order, as *derogeance* in point of honour, and *derogeance* with a difference of their profession, which is spoken of religious men who forsook their orders and profession. *Bacon.*

DERA'Y. *n. s.* [from *deranger*, Fr. to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; disorder; noise.
2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity: not in use. *Douglas.*

To DERE. *v. a.* [derian, Sax.] To hurt. Obsolete. Some think that in the example it means *daring*.

So from immortal race he does proceed,
That mortal hands may not withstand his might;
Dred for his *dering* deeds, and bloody deed;
For all in blood and spoil is his delight. *F. Queen.*

DERELI'CTION. *n. s.* [*derelictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment.
2. The state of being forsaken.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, *derelection* in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*

DE'RELICTS. *n. s.* pl. [In law.] Goods wilfully thrown away, or relinquished, by the owner. *Dict.*

DERI'DE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

Before such presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker.*

What shall be the portion of those who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? *Tillotson.*

These sons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride
Insult my darkness, and my groans *deride*. *Pope.*

Some, that adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride* him for his religion. *Berkley.*

DERI'DER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a scoffer.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *derisers* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERI'SION. *n. s.* [*derisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the profane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men. *Rogers.*

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he converses with. *Addison.*

2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-stock.

I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jer.* xx. 7.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us. *Psalm* xliv. 13.

Unsnar'd, assaulted, overcome; led bound,
Thy foes' *derision*, captive, poor, and blind,
Into a dungeon thrust. *Milton.*

DERI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; scoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feast;
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate address'd. *Pope.*

DERI'SORY. *adj.* [*derisorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *derive*.] Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. *South.*

DERIVA'TION. *n. s.* [*derivatio*, Lat.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course.

When the water began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new water, pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Burnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice that the *derivation* of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The transmission of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation*. *Howe's Origin of Mankind.*

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary parts, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*. *Wiseman.*

5. The thing deduced or derived: not used.

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they claim to. *Glanville.*

DERI'VATIVE. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale.*

DERI'VATIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
And only that I stand for. *Shakespeare.*

The word Honestus originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from Honor, which signifies credit or honour. *Swift.*

DERI'VATIVELY. *adv.* [from *derivative*.] In a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, Fr. from *derivo*, Lat.]

1. To turn the course of water from its channel.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels. *South.*

2. To deduce; as from a root, from a cause, from a principle.

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circumvolutions, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, *derived* all diseases of human bodies, with a great deal of reason, for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

4. To receive by transmission.

This property seems rather to have been *derived* from the pretorian soldiers. *Decay of Piety.*

The censers of these wretches, who, I am sure, could *derive* no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use. *South.*

5. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Pulteney.*

6. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the publick justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies.*

7. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DERIVE. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that resists the power of Ptolemy,
Resists the pow'r of heav'n, for pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

2. To descend from.

I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he,
As well possess'd. *Shakespeare.*

DERI'VER. *n. s.* [from *derive*.] One that draws or fetches, as from the source or principle.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himself. *South.*

DEERN. *adj.* [beann, Saxon.]
1. Sad; solitary.
2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete.

DERNIER. *adj.* Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the imperial Chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscribed by the space of one or two years, as the law elsewhere prescribes in the empire; this being the *dernier* resort unto the supreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

DERO'GATE. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Lat.]
1. To do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent: distinguished from *abrogate*.

By several contrary customs and stiles used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*. *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to vilify.

DERO'GATE. *v. n.*
1. To detract; to lessen reputation: with *from*.

We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did *derogate from* them whom their industry hath made great. *Hooker.*

2. To degenerate; to act beneath one's rank, or place, or birth.

Is there no derogation in 't?
—You cannot *derogate*, my lord. *Shakespeare.*

DERO'GATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Degraded; damaged; lessened in value.

Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of increase,
And from her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DEROGA'TION. *n. s.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambassage, with good effects, to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon.*

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South.*

2. A defamation; detraction; the act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from*.

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of *derogation from* their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain. *Hooker.*

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak *to* his *derogation*; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no dispraise. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or *derogation to* their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. *Bacon.*

I say not this in *derogation to* Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise. *Dryden.*

None of these patriots will think it a *derogation* to their merit to have it said, that they received favours and advantages from their intimacy with the lord Somers. *Addison.*

DERO'GATIVE. *adj.* [*derogativus*, Latin.] Derogating; lessening the honour of: not in use.

That spirits are corporeal, seems to me a conceit *derogative to* himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of suffrations, amulets, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DERO'GATORILY. *adv.* [from *derogatory*.] In a detracting manner. *Dict.*

DERO'GATORINESS. *n. s.* [from *derogatory*.] The act of derogating. *Dict.*

DERO'GATORY. *adj.* [*derogatorius*, Lat.] Detractious; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable.

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory* unto God, and the wisdom of the creation. *Brown.*

These deputed beings are *derogatory* from the wisdom and power of the Author of Nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities. *Cheyne.*

DE'RVIS. *n. s.* [*dervis*, French.] A Turkish priest, or monk.

Even there, where Christ vouchsaf'd to teach,
Their *dervises* dare an impostor preach. *Sandys.*

The *dervis* at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying brachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince. *Spectator.*

DE'SCANT. *n. s.* [*discanto*, Italian.]
1. A song or tune composed in parts.

Nay, now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harsh a *descant*.
Shakespeare.

The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous *descant* sung. *Milton.*

2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord,
For on that ground I'll build a holy *descant*. *Shak.*

Kindness would supplant our unkind reportings, and severe *descants* upon our brethren.
Government of the Tongue.

To DE'SCANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To sing in parts.
2. To discourse at large; to make speeches: in a sense of censure or contempt.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And *descant* on mine own deformity.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

Com'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To *descant* on my strength, and give thy verdict?
Milton.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* upon his actions, because, when they are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they turn to his honour. *Addison.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*descendo*, Latin.]
1. To go downwards; to come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock.
Matthew, vii. 25.

The brook that *descend'd* out of the mount.
Deuteronomy, ix. 21.

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow.
Dryden.

Foul with stains
Of gushing torrents and *descending* rains. *Addison.*

O goddess! who, *descending* from the skies,
Vouchsaf'd thy presence to my wond'ring eyes.
Pope.

2. To come down, in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He shall *descend* into battle, and perish.
1 *Samuel*, xxvi. 10.

3. To come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as from an eminence.

For the pious sire preserve the son;
His wish'd return with happy pow'r befriend,
And on the fairors let thy wrath *descend*. *Pope.*

4. To go down: in a figurative sense.

He, with honest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*. *Milton.*

5. To make an invasion.

The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known
The Grecian fleet *descending* on the town. *Dryden.*

A foreign son upon the shore *descends*,
Whose martial fame from pole to pole extends.
Dryden.

6. To proceed as from an original; to be derived from.

Despair *descends* from a mean original; the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience.
Collier against Despair.

Will. is younger brother to a baronet, and *descended* of the ancient family of the Wimbles. *Add.*

7. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the estate, of the father ought to *descend* to the eldest son; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot *descend* unto him by inheritance. *Locke.*

The inheritance of both rule over men, and property in things, sprung from the same original, and were to *descend* by the same rules. *Locke.*

Our author provides for the *descending* and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power to posterity, by the inheritance of his heir, succeeding to his father's authority. *Locke.*

8. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they *descended* to particulars. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both *descend* the hill;
Descended Adam to the bow'r, where Eve
Lay sleeping. *Milton.*

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed as when we *descended* them, we had still a river running along with the road. *Addison.*

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, so very steep, that there would be no mounting or *descending* it, were not it made up of a loose crumbled earth. *Addison.*

DESCE'NDANT. *n. s.* [*descendant*, French; *descendens*, Latin.] The offspring of an ancestor; he that is in the line of generation, at whatever distance.

The *descendants* of Neptune were planted there. *Bacon.*

O, true *descendant* of a patriot line,
Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. *Dryden.*

He revealed his own will, and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my *descendants* before them. *Atterbury.*

DESCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*descendens*, Latin.] It seems to be established, that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]
1. Falling; sinking; coming down; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above downwards; and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant.
Ray on the Creation.

2. Proceeding from another, as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race. *Pope.*

DESCE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [from *descend*.]
1. Such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downwards.
2. Transmissible by inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries, those honorary fees and investitures were *descendible* to the eldest, and not to all the males.
Hale's Common Law of England.

DESCE'NSION.

DESCE'NSION. *n. f.* [*descensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of going downwards, falling, or sinking; descent.
2. A declension; a degradation.
   From a god to a bull! a heavy *descension*;
   It was Jove's case. From a prince to a 'prentice! a low transformation: that shall be mine. *Shakespeare.*
3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.
   Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere. *Ozanam.*

DESCE'NSIONAL. *adj.* [from *descension*.] Relating to descent.

DESCE'NT. *n. f.* [*descensus*, Latin; *descente*, French.]

1. The act of passing from a higher to a lower place.
   Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,
   Tend to the earth with such a swift *descent*? *Blackmore.*
2. Progress downwards.
   Observing such gradual and gentle *descents* downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is so also in things above. *Locke.*
3. Obliquity; inclination.
   The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*
4. Lowest place.
   From the extremest upward of thy head
   To the *descent* and dust below thy feet. *Shakespeare.*
5. Fall from a higher state; degradation.
   O foul *descent*, that I, who erst contended
   With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
   Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime
   This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*
6. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom: in allusion to the height of ships.
   At the first *descent* on shore, he was not unmured with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long boat. *Wotton.*
   The duke was general himself, and made that unfortunate *descent* upon the Isle of Rhee, which was attended with a miserable retreat, in which the flower of the army was lost. *Clarendon.*
   Arise, true judges, in your own defence,
   Controul those foplings, and declare for sense;
   For, should the fools prevail, they stop not there,
   But make their next *descent* upon the fair. *Dryden.*
7. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance.
   If the agreement and consent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its *descent* and conveyance. *Locke.*
8. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor.
   All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common *descent* from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, to whom the promise of the blessed seed was severally made. *Atterbury.*
9. Birth; extraction; process of lineage.
   I give my voice on Richard's side,
   To bar my master's heirs in true *descent*!
   God knows, I will not do it. *Shakespeare.*
   Turnus, for high *descent* and graceful mien,
   Was first, and favour'd by the Latian queen. *Dryden.*
10. Offspring; inheritors; those proceeding in the line of generation.
    The care of our *descent* perplexes us most,
    Which must be born to certain woe. *Milton.*
    From him
    His whole *descents*, who thus shall Canaan win. *Milton.*
11. A single step in the scale of genealogy; a generation.
    No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself. *Hooker.*
    Then all the sons of these five brethren reign'd,
    By due success, and all their nephews late,
    Even thrice eleven *descents* the crown retain'd,
    Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd. *F. Queen.*
12. A rank in the scale of subordination.
    How have I then with whom to hold converse,
    Save with the creatures which I made, and those
    To me inferior; infinite *descents*
    Beneath what other creatures are to thee! *Milton.*

To DESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*describo*, Latin.]

1. To delineate; to mark out; to trace; as a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle.
2. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.
   I pray thee, overname them; and as thou nam'st them, I will *describe* them; and according to my description, level at my affection. *Shakespeare.*
   He that writes well in verse will often lend his thoughts in search, through all the treasure of words that express any one idea in the same language, that so he may comport with the measures of the rhyme, or with his own most beautiful and vivid sentiments of the thing he *describes*. *Watts.*
3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions.
   Men passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book. *Jos.* xviii. 9.
4. To define in a lax manner by the promiscuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See DESCRIPTION.

DESCRI'BER. *n. f.* [from *describe*.] He that describes.
   From a plantation and colony, an island near Spain was by the Greek *describers* named Erythra. *Brown.*

DESCRI'ER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detecter.
   The glad *descrier* shall not miss
   To taste the nectar of a kiss. *Crashaw.*

DESCRI'PTION. *n. f.* [*descriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of delineating or expressing any person or thing by perceptible properties.
2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described.
   A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary *descriptions*: a robe which is too heavy, is less an ornament than a burthen. *Dryden.*
   Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng,
   I look for streams immortaliz'd in song,
   That lost in silence and oblivion lie,
   Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,
   That run for ever by the muse's skill,
   And in the smooth *description* murmur still. *Addis.*
3. A lax definition.
   The sort of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the most remarkable parts or properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a *description*; whereas the definition is called perfect, when it is composed of the essential difference, added to general nature or genus. *Watts.*
4. The qualities expressed in a description.
   I'll pay six thousand, and deface the bond,
   Before a friend of this *description*
   Shall lose a hair. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

To DESCRY'. *v. a.* [*descrier*, French.]

1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered: as, the scout *descried* the enemy, or gave notice of their approach. This sense is now obsolete, but gave occasion to those which are now in use.
2. To spy out; to examine at a distance.
   And the house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel. *Judges*, i. 23.
   Edmund, I think, is gone to *descry*
   The strength o' th' enemy. *Shakespeare.*
   Our merchants, to their great charges, set forth fleets to *descry* the seas. *Bacon.*
3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed.
   Of the king they got a sight after dinner in the gallery, and of the queen mother at her own table; in neither place *descried*, no, not by Cadiner, who had been lately ambassador in England. *Wotton.*
4. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or obscure.
   Thus digitt, into the court he took his way;
   Both through the guard, which never him *descried*,
   And through the watchmen, who him never *espied*. *Hubberd's Tale.*
   The spirit of deep prophecy she hath,
   What's past and what's to come she can *descry*. *Shakespeare.*
   That planet would, unto our eyes, *descry*
   That part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned, as the moon seems. *Raleigh.*
   And now their way to earth they had *descried*,
   To Paradise first tending. *Milton.*
   Although the motion of light be not *descried*, no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body. *Digby.*
   A tow'r so high, it seem'd to reach the skies,
   Stood on the rout, from whence we could *descry*
   All Ilium. *Dryden.*
   Once more at least look back, said he,
   Thyself in that large glass *descry*. *Pope.*

DESCRY'. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered.
   How near 's the other army?
   —Near, and on speedy foot, the main *descry*
   Stands in the hourly thought. *Shakespeare.*

To DE'SECRATE. *v. a.* [*desacro*, Latin.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.
   The founders of monasteries imprecated curses on those who should *desecrate* their donations. *Selden's Spicilegium.*

DESECRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *desecrate*.] The abolition of consecration.

DE'SERT. *n. f.* [*desertum*, Latin.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.
   Be alive again,
   And dare me to the *desert* with thy sword.
   If trembling I inhibit, then protest me
   The baby of a girl. *Shakespeare.*
   He, looking round on every side, beheld
   A pathless *desert*, dusk with horrid shades. *Milton.*

DE'SERT. *adj.* [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untilled.
   I have words
   That would be howl'd out in the *desert* air,
   Where hearing should not catch them. *Shakespeare.*
   He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness. *Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 10.
   The promises and bargains between two men in a *desert* island are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

To DESE'RT. *v. a.* [*deserter*, French; *desero*, Latin.]

1. To forsake; to fall away from; to leave meanly or treacherously; to abandon.
   I do not remember one man, who heartily wished the passing of that bill, that ever *deserted* it till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden.*
2. To leave; to quit.
   What is it that holds and keeps the orbs in their stations and intervals, against an incessant and coherent tendency to *desert* them? *Bentley.*
3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESE'RT. *n. s.* [properly *dessert*: the word is originally French,] The last course; the fruit or sweatmeats with which a feast is concluded. See DESSERT.

DESE'RT. *n. s.* [from *deserve*.]

1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.

Being of necessity a thing common, it is, through the manifold persuasions, dispositions, and occasions of men, with equal *desert* both of praise and dispraise, shunned by some, by others desired. *Hooker.*

The base o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all *deserts*, all kind of nature,
That labour on the bosom of this sphere
To propagate their states. *Shakespeare.*

Use every man after his *desert*, and who shall 'scape whipping? *Shakespeare.*

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.

All *desert* imports an equality between the good conferred, and the good deserved, or made due. *South.*

3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

More to move you,
Take my *deserts* to his, and join them both. *Shak.*

DESE'RTER. *n. s.* [from *desert*.]

1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post: commonly in an ill sense.

The members of both houses, who at first withdrew, were counted *deserters*, and ousted of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*

Straight to their ancient cells, recall'd from air,
The reconcil'd *deserters* will repair. *Dryden.*

Hosts of *deserters*, who your honour sold,
And basely broke your faith for bribes of gold. *Dryden.*

2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted.

They are the same *deserters*, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's. *Decay of Piety.*

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost necessity. *Tatler*, N° 59.

3. He that forsakes another; an abandoner.

The fair sex, if they had the *deserter* in their power, would certainly have shewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus. *Dryden.*

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

DESE'RTION. *n. s.* [from *desert*.]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

Every compliance that we are persuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one, will necessarily involve us in a *desertion* of the other. *Rogers.*

2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Christ bears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction. *South.*

DESE'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *desert*.] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

She said she lov'd,
Lov'd me *deserterless*; who with shame confest,
Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast. *Dryd.*

To DESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*deservir*, French.] To be worthy of either good or ill.

They are honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hooker.*

Some of us love you well; and even those some envy your great *deservings*, and good name. *Shak.*

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings*. *Shakespeare.*

Yet well, if here would end
The misery I *deserv'd* in, and would bear
My own deservings. *Milton.*

A mother cannot give him death: though he
Deserves it, he *deserves* it not from me. *Dryden.*

Since my Otazia's death I have not seen
A beauty so *deserving* to be queen. *Dryden.*

To DESE'RVE. *v. n.* To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural justice, one man may merit and *deserve* of another. *South.*

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,
Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Otway.*

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republick, was an admirable speaker, and very popular. *Swift.*

DESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *deserve*.] Worthily; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not sent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and base,
Deservedly made vassal. *Milton.*

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. *Addison.*

DESE'RVER. *n. s.* [from *deserve*.] A man who merits rewards. It is used, I think, only in a good sense.

Then love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
Till his deserts are pass'd. *Shakespeare.*

Heavy, with some high minds, is an overweight of obligation; or otherwise great *deservers* do, perchance, grow intolerable performers. *Wotton.*

I must in will never be wanting amongst poets, when particular rewards and parts are propos'd to the best *deservers*. *Dryden.*

DESICCANTS. *n. s.* [from *desiccate*.] Applications that dry up the flow of sores; driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by *desiccants*, and scalded. *Wiseman.*

To DESICCATE. *v. a.* [*desicco*, Latin.]

1. To dry up; to exhaust of moisture.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon.*

Seminal ferments were elevated from the sea, or some *desiccated* places thereof, by the heat of the sun. *Hale.*

2. To exhale moisture.

Where there is moisture enough, or superfluous, there wine helpeth to digest and *desiccate* the moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DESICCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *desiccate*.] The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

If the spirits issue out of the body, there followeth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption. *Bacon.*

DESI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *desiccate*.] That which has the power of drying.

To DESI'DERATE. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Latin.] To want; to miss; to desire in absence. A word scarcely used.

Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the solution of this so desirable and so much *desiderated* problem. *Cheyne.*

DESIDERATUM. [Latin.] Something which enquiry has not yet been able to settle or discover; as, the longitude is the *desideratum* of navigation. The trisection of an angle, and the quadrature of a circle, are the *desiderata* of geometry.

DESI'DIOSE. *adj.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dict.*

To DESI'GN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Latin; *dessiner*, French.]

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular purpose: with *for*.

The acts of religious worship were purposely *designed for* the acknowledgment of a Being, whom the most excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we. *Stillingfleet.*

You are not *for* obscurity *design'd*,
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

3. To devote intentionally: with *to*.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man *to* his son. *Clarendon.*

He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he was *designed to* the study of the law. *Dryd.*

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.

We are to observe whether the picture or outline be well drawn, or as more elegant artists term it, well *designed*, then, whether it be well coloured; which be the two general heads. *Wotton.*

Thus while the speed then pace, the prince *designs*
The new elected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryden.*

5. To mark out by particular tokens: little used.

'Tis not enough to make a man a subject, to convince him that there is a real power in the world; but there must be ways of *designing* and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs. *Locke.*

DESI'GN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpose.

2. A scheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lay *designs* only for riches, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life? *Tillotson.*

3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another.

A scheme formed *design* upon another man's life, put him in fear of war with him against whom he has declared such an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *design* of several Greek medals one may often see the hand of an Apelles or Protogene. *Addison.*

Thy hand strikes out some new *design*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

DESI'GNABLE. *adj.* [*designo*, Latin.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The powers of all natural agents, limited by the mover, must be confined to observe their proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant. *Digby.*

DESIGNA'TION. *n. s.* [*designatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to be often called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Appointment; direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to use that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a tinsel pretence, grounded upon the will and *designation* of Edward the Confessor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first *designation* to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution. *Locke.*

DESI'GNEDLY. *adv.* [from *design*.] Purposely; intentionally; by design or purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitously.

Use made things; that is to say, some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to. *Ray on the Creation.*

The next thing is sometimes *designedly* to put children in pain; but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. *Locke.*

DESI'GNER

Desi'gner. *n. s.* [from *design.*]

1. One that designs, intends, or purposes; a purposer.

2. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays schemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Piety.*

3. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

There is a great affinity between designing and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. *Addison.*

Desi'gning. *participial adj.* [from *design.*] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought. *Southern.*

Desi'gnless. *adj.* [from *design.*] Without intention; without design; unknowing; inadvertent.

Desi'gnlessly. *adv.* [from *designless.*] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designedly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers. *Boyle.*

Desi'gnment. *n. s.* [from *design.*]

1. A purpose and intent.

The sincerity of the Christian religion excludes fraud and falsehood from the *designments* and aims of its first promulgators. *Decay of Piety*

'Tis a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her subserve our purposes and *designments*, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

2. A scheme of hostility.

News, lords! our wars are done;
The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts. *Shakespeare.*

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate, and of the duke's *designments* against her. *Hayward.*

3. The idea, or sketch, of a work.

The scenes which represent cities and countries are not really such, but only painted on board, and canvass, but shall that excuse the ill painture or *designment* of them? *Dryden.*

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his right;
For though that some mean artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own. *Dryden.*

Desi'rable. *adj.* [from *desire.*]

1. That which is to be wished with earnestness.

Adjudged cases, collected by men of great sagacity, will improve his mind toward acquiring this *desirable* amplitude and extent of thought. *Watts.*

He cannot but confess, that it is a thing the most *desirable* to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he should send forth his light and his truth by a special revelation of this will. *Rogers.*

2. Pleasing; delightful.

She then let drop some expressions about an agate snuff-box: I immediately took the hint, and bought one; being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me *desirable* in her eyes. *Addison*

Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, seem to have something good and *desirable* in them. *Watts.*

Desi're. *n. s.* [*desir*, Fr. *desco*, Ital. *desiderium*, Lat.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of any thing, whose presence or enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the *desire*, but it takes away the performance. *Shakespeare.*

Desire is the vast extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. *Dryden.*

It is in a man's power only to observe what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding, or else to direct the sort, and call in such as he hath a *desire* or use of. *Locke.*

To **Desi're.** *v. a.* [*desirer*, French; *desiderare*, Latin.]

1. To wish; to long for; to covet.

Thou shalt not *desire* the silver or gold. *Deut.* vii. 25.

2. To express wishes; to appear to long.

Jove beheld it with a *desiring* look. *Dryden.*

3. To ask; to intreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.
—I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon;
I must away this night. *Shakespeare.*

But since you take such interest in our woe,
And Troy's disastrous end *desire* to know,
I will restrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our last and fatal night befell. *Dryden.*

4. To require; to demand. Not in use.

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments. *Spenser.*

Desi'rer. *n. s.* [from *desire.*] One that is eager of any thing; a wisher.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers*. *Shakespeare.*

Desi'rous. *adj.* [from *desire.*] Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for.

The same piety which maketh them that are in authority *desirous* to please and resemble God by justice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hooker.*

Be not *desirous* of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat. *Prov.* xxiii. 3.

Men are drowsy and *desirous* to sleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and stretch. *Bacon.*

Adam the while,
Waiting *desirous* her return, had wove
Of choicest flow'rs a garland. *Milton.*

Conjugal affection,
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Hath led me on, *desirous* to behold
Once more thy face. *Milton.*

Desi'rousness. *n. s.* [from *desirous.*] Fulness of desire; eagerness. *Dict.*

Desi'rously. *adv.* [from *desirous.*] Eagerly; with desire; with ardent wishes. *Dict.*

To **Desi'st.** *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop: with *from.*

Desist, thou art discern'd,
And toil'st in vain; nor me in vain molest. *Milt.*

There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or absurd; but will readily *desist from* it, when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Addison.*

Desi'stance. *n. s.* [from *desist.*] The act of desisting; cessation.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before: and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle.*

Desi'tive. *adj.* [*desitus*, Latin.] Ending; concludent; final.

Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort: the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Watts.*

Desk. *n. s.* [*disch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repository under it.

Tell her in the *desk*,
That 's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry,
There is a purse of ducats. *Shakespeare.*

He is drawn, leaning on a *desk*, with his bible before him. *Walton's Angler.*

I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my *desk* the heads of two essays. *Pope.*

Not the *desk* with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well japann'd, avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

De'solate. *adj.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us seek some *desolate* shade, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakespeare.*

This hero appears at first in a *desolate* island, sitting upon the side of the sea. *Broome.*

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste.

This city will be *desolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer.* xxxii.

3. Solitary; without society.

To **De'solate.** *v. a.* [*desolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to make desert.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

Thick around
Thunders the sport of those, who with the gun,
And dog impatient bounding at the shot,
Worse than the season *desolate* the fields. *Thomson.*

De'solately. *adv.* [from *desolate.*] In a desolate manner.

Desola'tion. *n. s.* [from *desolate.*]

1. Destruction of inhabitants; reduction to solitude.

What with your praises of the country, joined with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof made by those Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Without her follows to myself and thee,
Herself, the land, and many a Christian soul,
Death, *desolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakespeare.*

2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy; destitution.

That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind; and then the terribleness of the continual motion, the *desolation* of the far being from comfort, the cry and the ear having ugly images before it, doth vex the mind, even when it is best armed against it. *Sidney.*

Then your hose shall be ungartered, and every thing about you demonstrate a careless *desolation*. *Shakespeare.*

My *desolation* does begin to make
A better life. *Shakespeare.*

To complete
The scene of *desolation*, stretch'd around
The grim guards stand. *Thomson.*

3. A place wasted and forsaken.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations! *Jer.* l. 23.

Despa'ir. *n. s.* [*desespoir*, French.]

1. Hopelessness; despondence; loss of hope.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds; sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency. *Locke.*

You had either never attempted this change, let on with hope; or never discovered it, stops with *despair*. *Glanville.*

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in *despair*. 2 *Cor.* iv. 8.

Wearied, forsaken, and pursued at last,
All safety in *despair* of safety plac'd,
Courage he thence resumes, resolv'd to bear
All their assaults, since 'tis in vain to fear. *Dryden.*

Equal the flame, unequal are their care;
One lov'd with hope, one languish'd with *despair*. *Garth.*

iat which causes despair; that of ch there is no hope.

Strangely visited people,
swoln and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye;
mere *despair* of surgery, he cures;
ging a golden stamp about their necks,
on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare.*

n theology.] Lois of confidence in the rcy of God.

re not all of most evangelical virtues and es in danger of extremes? As there is, God ws, too often a defect on the one side, so there be an excess on the other: may not hope in , or godly sorrow, be perverted into presumption *ispair*? *Spratt.*

ESPA'IR. *v. n.* [*despero*, Latin.] To without hope; to despond: with *of* ore a noun.

hough thou dreweſt a sword at thy friend, yet ir not; for there may be a turning. *Eccius.* xxii. 21.

'e commend the wit of the Chineſe, who *de- of* making of gold, but are mad upon making lver. *Bacon.*

ever *despair of* God's blessings here, or of his rd hereafter; but go on as you have begun. *Wake.*

A'IRER. *n. ſ.* [from *despair.*] One hout hope.

e cheers the fearful, and commends the bold, makes *despairers* hope for good success. *Dryd.*

A'IRFUL. *adj.* [*despair* and *full.*] peleſs. Obsolete.

hat sweet but sour *despairful* care. *Sidney.*

ther cries amongſt the Iriſh savour of the hian barbariſm; as the lamentations of their ls, with *despairful* outcries. *Spenser.*

A'IRINGLY. *adv.* [from *despairing.*] a manner betokening hopeleſſneſs or pondency.

e ſpeaks severely and *despairingly* of our ſo- *Boyle.*

ESPA'TCH. *v. a.* [*depeſcher*, Fr.] o send away haſtily.

octor Theodore Coleby, a ſober man, I *diſ- ed* immediately to Utrecht, to bring the a, and learn the exact method of uſing it. *Temple.*

he good Æneas, whoſe paternal care
r' abſence could no longer bear,
atch'd Achates to the ſhips in haſte,
give a glad relation of the paſt. *Dryden.*

o ſend out of the world; to put to th.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
ity of his miſery, to *deſpatch*
knighted life. *Shakeſpeare.*

nd the company ſhall ſtone them with ſtones, *deſpatch* them with their ſwords. *Ezek.* xxiii. 47.

a combating, but two of you will fall; we reſolve we will *deſpatch* you all. *Dryden.*

eſpatch me quickly, I may death forgive; ll grow tender elſe, and wiſh to live. *Dryden.*

o perform a buſineſs quickly: as, I *patched* my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to e without ceaſing, and to *deſpatch* the journey, judgment of God now following him. 2 *Mac.* ix. 4.

ſo ſooner is one action *deſpatched*, which, by h a determination as the will, we are ſet upon, another uneaſineſs is ready to ſet us on work. *Locke.*

o conclude an affair with another.

What, are the brothers parted?
They have *deſpatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'TCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
haſty execution; ſpeedy performance.

affected [illegible] is one of the moſt dangerous ns to buſineſs that can be. *Bacon.*

You'd ſee, could you her inward motions watch,
Feigning delay, ſhe wiſhes for *deſpatch*;
Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
Then read her backward. *Granville.*

The *deſpatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the ſolicitor as the good office itſelf. *Addiſon.*

2. Conduct; management. Obſolete.

You ſhall put
This night's great buſineſs into my *deſpatch*,
Which ſhall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give ſolely ſovereign ſway and maſterdom. *Shak.*

3. Expreſs; haſty meſſenger or meſſage: as, *deſpatches* were ſent away.

DESPA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [from *deſpatch.*] Bent on haſte; intent on ſpeedy execution of buſineſs.

So ſaying, with *deſpatchful* looks in haſte
She turns, on hoſpitable thoughts intent. *Milton.*

Let one *deſpatchful* bid ſome ſwain to lead
A well fed bullock from the graſſy mead. *Pope.*

DE'SPERATE. *adj.* [*deſperatus*, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile ſhe hath deſpis'd me moſt;
Forſworn my company, and rail'd at me,
That I am *deſperate* of obtaining her. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Without care of ſafety; raſh; precipitant; fearleſs of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Engliſhman dare give me counſel,
Or be a known friend 'gainſt his highneſs' pleaſure,
Though he be grown ſo *deſperate* to be honeſt,
And live a ſubject? *Shakeſpeare.*

He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, ſuch an one we vulgarly call a *deſperate* perſon, and that ſure is a moſt damning ſin. *Hammond.*

3. Irretrievable; unſurmountable; irrecoverable.

Theſe debts may be well called *deſperate* ones; for a mad man owes them. *Shakeſpeare.*

In a part of Aſia the ſick, when their caſe comes to be thought *deſperate*, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there. *Locke.*

I am a man of *deſperate* fortunes, that is, a man whoſe friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends. *Pope to Swift.*

4. Mad; hot-brained; furious.

Were it not the part of a *deſperate* phyſician to wiſh his friend dead, rather than to apply the beſt endeavours of his ſkill for his recovery? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

5. It is ſometimes uſed in a ſenſe nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *deſp'rate* ſots and fools,
That durſt depart from Ariſtotle's rules. *Pope.*

DE'SPERATELY. *adv.* [from *deſperate.*]

1. Furiouſly; madly; without attention to ſafety or danger.

Your eldeſt daughters have foredone themſelves,
And *deſp'rately* are dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

There might be ſomewhat in it, that he would not have done, or deſired undone, when he broke forth as *deſperately* as before he had done uncivilly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. In a great degree; violently: this ſenſe is ludicrous.

She fell *deſperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in purſuit of him. *Addiſon.*

DE'SPERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deſperate.*] Madneſs; fury; precipitance.

The going on not only in terrours and amazement of conſcience, but alſo boldly, hopingly, confidently, in wilful habits of ſin, is called a *deſperateneſs* alſo; and the more bold thus, the more deſperate. *Hammond.*

DESPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deſperate.*] Hopeleſſneſs; deſpair; deſpondency.

Deſperation
Is all the policy, ſtrength, and defence,
That Rome can make againſt them. *Shakeſpeare.*

As long as we are guilty of any paſt ſin, and have no promiſe of remiſſion, whatever our future care be, this *deſperation* of ſucceſs chills all our induſtry, and we ſin on becauſe we have ſinned. *Hammond.*

DE'SPICABLE. *adj.* [*deſpicabilis*, Lat.] Contemptible; vile; mean; ſordid; worthleſs. It is applied equally to perſons or things.

Our caſe were miſerable, if that wherewith we moſt endeavour to pleaſe God were in his ſight ſo vile and *deſpicable* as men's diſdainful ſpeech would make it. *Hooker.*

Their heads as low
Bow'd down in battle, ſunk before the ſpears
Of *deſpicable* foes. *Milton.*

All th' earth he gave thee to poſſeſs and rule,
No *deſpicable* gift. *Milton.*

Not leſs ev'n in this *deſpicable* hero,
Than when my name ſhook Attick with affright,
And froze your hearts beneath your torrid zone. *Dryden.*

All the quiet that could be expected from ſuch a reign, muſt be the reſult of abſolute power on the one hand, and a *deſpicable* ſlavery on the other. *Addiſon.*

When men of rank and figure paſs away their lives in criminal purſuits and practices, they render themſelves more vile and *deſpicable* than any innocent man can be, whatever low ſtation his fortune and birth have placed him in. *Addiſon.*

DE'SPICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanneſs; vileneſs; worthleſſneſs.

We conſider the great diſproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *deſpicableneſs* of our ſervice. *Decay of Piety.*

DE'SPICABLY. *adv.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanly; ſordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy ſhore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *deſpicably* poor;
The town in ſoft ſolemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addiſon.*

DESPI'SABLE. *adj.* [from *deſpiſe.*] Contemptible; deſpicable; regarded with contempt. A word ſcarcely uſed but in low converſation.

I am obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old diſtreſſed courtier, commonly the moſt *deſpiſable* thing in the world. *Arbuthnot to Pope.*

To DESPI'SE. *v. a.* [*deſpiſer*, old French, *Skinner*; *deſpicio*, Latin.]

1. To ſcorn; to contemn; to ſlight; to diſreſpect.

For, lo, I will make thee ſmall among the heathen, and *deſpiſed* among men. *Jer.* xlix. 15.

My ſons their old unhappy ſire *deſpiſe*,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems once to ſignify *abhor*, as from the Italian *deſpettare*.

Let not your ears *deſpiſe* my tongue for ever,
Which ſhall poſſeſs them with the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakeſpeare.*

DESPI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpiſe.*] Contemner; ſcorner.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy diſtreſs,
Or elſe a rude *deſpiſer* of good manners,
That in civility thou ſeem'ſt ſo empty? *Shakeſp.*

Wiſdom is commonly, at long running, juſtified even of her *deſpiſers*. *Government of the Tongue.*

Thus the atheiſts, libertines, and *deſpiſers* of religion, uſually paſs under the name of free-thinkers. *Swift.*

DESPITE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, Fr.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; malicious neſs; ſpleen; hatred.

Thou wretch! *deſpite* o'erwhelm thee! *Shakeſpeare.*

With

With men these considerations are usually the causes of *despite*, disdain, or aversion from others; but with God they pass for reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Spratt.*

8. Defiance; undubdued opposition.

The life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and done;
Till with thy warlike sword, *despite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date. *Shak.*

My life thou shalt command, but not my shame:
The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Despite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have. *Shak.*

Know I will serve the fair in thy *despite*. *Dryd.*

I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own *despite*. *Dryden.*

Say, would the tender creature, in *despite*
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain? *Blackmore.*

Then, with rebel insolence, didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And, in *despite* ev'n of thy father's justice,
To stir the factious rabble up to arms, *Rowe.*

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.

His punishment, eternal misery,
It would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. *Milton.*

To DESPI'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to offend; to disappoint; to give uneasiness to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night; setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Raleigh.*

DESPI'TEFUL. *adj.* [*despite* and *full.*] Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate; malignant; mischievous: used both of persons and things.

I, his *despiteful* Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth.
Shakespeare.

Preserve us from the hands of our *despiteful* and deadly enemies. *King Charles.*

Mean while the heinous and *despiteful* act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, was known
In heav'n. *Milton.*

DESPI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *despiteful.*] Maliciously; malignantly.

Pray for them that *despitefully* use you and persecute you. *Matthew*, v. 44.

DESPI'TEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *despiteful.*] Malice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his patience. *Wisd.* ii. 19.

DESPI'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *despite.*] Malicious; furious. A word now out of use.

The knight of the red-cross, when him he spied
Spurring so hot with rage *despiteous*,
'Gan fairly couch his spear. *Fairy Queen.*

Turning *despiteous* torture out of door. *Shakesp.*

DESPI'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *despiteous.*] In a furious manner: not in use.

The mortal steel *despiteously* entail'd
Deep in their flesh, quite thro' the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their glambeux falls. *Spenser.*

To DESPOIL. *v. a.* [*despolio*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to deprive: with *of*.

Despoil'd of warlike arms, and known shield. *Spenser.*

You are nobly born,
Despoiled of your honour in your life. *Shakespeare.*

He waits, with hellish rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way; or send thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliss. *Milton.*

He, pale as death, *despoil'd of* his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryd.*

Ev'n now thy aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal prest,
Awaits: this day *of* all his honours gain'd
Despoils him, if thy succour opportune
Defends not the sad hour. *Philips.*

2. To divest by any accident.

These formed stones, *despoiled of* their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time moulder away. *Woodward.*

3. Simply to strip: not in use.

A groom 'gan *despoil*
Of puissant arms, and laid in easy bed. *Spenser.*

DESPOLIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *despolio*, Lat.] The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPO'ND. *v. a.* [*despondeo*, Lat.]

1. To despair; to lose hope; to become hopeless or desperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to *despond* for any miscarriages or disappointments that were not in his own power to prevent. *L'Estrange.*

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and *desponding* weakness, than first to govern ourselves by the best improvement of that reason which providence has given us for a guide; and then, when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of heaven, with trust and resignation. *L'Estrange.*

Physick is their bane:
The learned leaches in despair depart,
And shake their heads, *desponding* of their art. *Dryd.*

Others depress their own minds, *despond* at the first difficulty; and conclude, that making any progress in knowledge, farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities. *Locke.*

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy.

He considers what is the natural tendency of such a virtue, or such a vice: he is well apprized that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, some may terrify the conscience, some may allure the slothful, and some encourage the *desponding* mind. *Watts.*

DESPO'NDENCY. *n. s.* [from *despondent.*] Despair; hopelessness; desperation.

DESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [*despondens*, Latin.] Despairing; hopeless; without hope.

It is well known, both from ancient and modern experience, that the very boldest atheists, out of their debauches and company, when they chance to be surprised with solitude or sickness, are the most suspicious, timorous, and *despondent* wretches in the world. *Bentley.*

Congregated thrushes, linnets, sit
On the dead tree, a dull *despondent* flock. *Thomson.*

To DESPO'NSATE. *v. a.* [*desponsus*, Lat.] To betroth; to affiance; to unite by reciprocal promises of marriage.

DESPONSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *desponsate.*] The act of betrothing persons to each other.

DE'SPOT. *n. s.* [δεσπότης.] An absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince; as, the *despot* of Servia.

DESPO'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *despot.*] Ab-
DESPO'TICK. } solute in power; unlimited in authority; arbitrary; unaccountable.

God's universal law
Gave to the man *despotick* power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile she or lowre. *Milton.*

In all its directions of the inferior faculties, reason conveyed its suggestions with clearness, and enjoined them with power: it had the passions in perfect subjection; though its command over them was but persuasive and political, yet it had the force of coactive and *despotical*. *South.*

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill consequences of having a *despotick* prince; for notwithstanding there is vast extent of lands, and many of them better than those of the Swiss and Grisons, the common people among the latter are in a much better situation. *Addison.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the madness of the people, who were now wholly bent upon *single* and *despotick* slavery. *Swift.*

DESPO'TICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *despotical.*] Absolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM. *n. s.* [*despotisme*, Fr. from *despot.*] Absolute power.

To DESPU'MATE. *v. n.* [*despumo*, Lat.] To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

DESPUMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *despumate.*] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *squamma*, Latin.] The act of scaling foul bones. A term of chirurgery.

DESSE'RT. *n. s.* [*desserte*, French.] The last course at an entertainment; the fruit or sweetmeats set on the table after the meat.

To give thee all thy doe, thou hast the art
To make a supper with a fine *dessert*. *Dryden.*

At your *dessert* bright pewter chimes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate. *King.*

To DE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] To design for any particular end or purpose.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes. *Ray on the Creation.*

DESTINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *destinate.*] The purpose for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular destinations without losing their way. *Glanville.*

There is a great variety of apprehensions and fancies of men, in the *destination* and application of things to several ends and uses. *Hale.*

To DE'STINE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Latin.]

1. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably to any state or condition.

Wherefore cease we then?
Say they who counsel war: we are decreed,
Reserv'd, and *destin'd* to eternal woe;
Whatever doing, what can we suffer more? *Milton.*

All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the *destin'd* sacrifice. *Dryden.*

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.

Too thin blood strays into the immediately subordinate vessels, which are *destined* to carry humours secreted from the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery: used absolutely.

May heav'n around this *destin'd* head
The choicest of its curses shed. *Prior.*

4. To fix unalterably.

The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r
From the dark urn shall throw thy *destin'd* hour. *Prior.*

DE'STINY. *n. s.* [*destinée*, French.]

1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate, of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy sire or dam;
But, like a foul misshapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the *destinies* to be avoided. *Shakespeare.*

2. Fate; invincible necessity.

He said, dear daughter, rightly may'st thou
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the stream of *destiny*,
Or break the chain of strong necessity,
Which fast is tied to Jove's eternal seat? *Fairfax.*

How can hearts, not free, be tried whether they serve
Willing or no, who will but what they must
By *destiny*, and can no other chuse? *Milton.*

Had thy great *destiny* but given thee skill
To know, as well as pow'r to act, her will. *Denh.*
Chance, or forceful *destiny*,
Which forms in causes first whate'er shall be.
Dryden.

3. Doom; condition in future time.
At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his *destiny*. *Shakespeare.*

DE'STITUTE. *adj.* [*destitutus*, Latin.]
1. Forsaken; abandoned: with *of*.
To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either *destitute of* grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may endure. *Hooker.*
2. Abject; friendless.
He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*, and not despise their prayer. *Psalm* cii. 17.
3. In want of.
Take the destin'd way
To find the regions *destitute* of day. *Dryden.*
Nothing can be a greater instance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the same country, *destitute* of inhabitants. *Addison.*

DESTITU'TION. *n. s.* [from *destitute*.] Want; the state in which something is wanted: applied to persons.
That *destitution* in food and cloathing is such an impediment, as, till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care. *Hooker.*
They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in so great *destitution*, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker.*
The order of paying the debts of contract or restitution is set down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in *destitution* or want of such rules, we are to observe the necessity of the creditor, the time of the delay, and the special obligations of friendship. *Taylor.*

To DESTRO'Y. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Latin; *destruire*, French.]
1. To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.
The Lord will *destroy* this city. *Gen.* xix. 14.
2. To lay waste; to make desolate.
Solyman sent his army, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. *Knolles.*
3. To kill.
A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord *destroyed* them before them, and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead. *Deut.* ii. 21.
'Tis safer to be that which we *destroy*,
Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shak.*
The wise Providence hath placed a certain antipathy between some animals and many insects, whereby they delight in their destruction, though they use them not as food; as the peacock *destroys* snakes and adders; the weasel, mice and rats; spiders, flies; and some sorts of flies *destroy* spiders. *Hale.*
4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.
Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons *destroy* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? *Bentley.*
There will be as many sovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which *destroys* the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. *Locke.*

DESTRO'YER. *n. s.* [from *destroy*.] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer.
It is said, that Assur both founded it and ruined it; it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the *destroyer* was an Assyrian. *Raleigh.*
To be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods!
Destroyers rightly call'd, and plagues of men. *Milton.*
Yet, guiltless too, this bright *destroyer* lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound she gives. *Pope.*

DESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *destruo*, Latin.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *destructible*.] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [*destructio*, Latin.]
1. The act of destroying; subversion; demolition.
2. Murder; massacre.
'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by *destruction* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shak.*
3. The state of being destroyed; ruin; murder suffered.
If that your moody discontented souls
Do through the clouds behold this present hour,
Even for revenge mock my *destruction*. *Shakesp.*
When that which we immortal thought,
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*
4. The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator: as a consuming plague.
The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. *Psalm* xci. 6.
5. [In theology.] Eternal death.
Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*. *Matthew.*

DESTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*destructivus*, low Latin.]
1. That which destroys; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that which brings to destruction.
In ports and roads remote,
Destructive fires among whole fleets we send. *Dryden.*
One may think that the continuation of existence, with a kind of resistance to any *destructive* force, is the continuation of solidity. *Locke.*
2. With *of*.
He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions *destructive of* all politeness. *Addison.*
Both are defects equally *destructive of* true religion. *Rogers.*
3. With *to*.
In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a perishable kind, *destructive to* the strength. *Dryden.*
Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally *destructive to* that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *destructive*.] Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.
What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish?
O that men were not so *destructively* foolish! *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *destructive*.] The quality of destroying or ruining.
The vice of professors exceeds the *destructiveness* of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *destroy*.] Destroyer; consumer.
Helmont wittily calls the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. *n. s.* [*desudatio*, Lat.] A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DE'SUETUDE. *n. s.* [*desuetudo*, Lat.] Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.
By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, those countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarism and *desuetude*, from their former civility and knowledge. *Hale.*
We see in all things how *desuetude* does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are conversant. *Government of the Tongue.*

DE'SULTORY. } *adj.* [*desultorius*, Lat.]
DESULTO'RIOUS. } Roving from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical; unconstant. *Desultorious* is not in use.
'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life; nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify in effectual conversion. *L'Estrange.*
Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his *desultorious* fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and half-mangled notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new game. *Norris.*
Take my *desultory* thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marshalled according to art. *Letter on the Classicks.*

To DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Latin.] To take from any thing; to borrow.
This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter. *Hale.*
They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian and Pliny, whence they *desumed* their narrations. *Brown.*
Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse though they be *desumed* and taken from the laws of other countries. *Hale.*

To DETA'CH. *v. a.* [*detacher*, Fr.]
1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something.
The heat takes along with it a sort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it *detaches* from the uppermost stratum. *Woodward.*
The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how. *Pope.*
2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.
If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison.*

DETA'CHMENT. *n. s.* [from *detach*.] A body of troops sent out from the main army.
The czar dispatched instructions to send out *detachments* of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army. *Tatler*, No 55.
Besides materials, which are brute and blind,
Did not this work require a knowing mind,
Who for the task should fit *detachments* chuse
From all the atoms? *Blackmore.*

To DETA'IL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, Fr.] To relate particularly; to particularise; to display minutely and distinctly.
They will perceive the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them. *Cheyne.*

DETA'IL. *n. s.* [*detail*, Fr.] A minute and particular account.
I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place. *Woodward.*
I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *detail*, without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

To DETA'IN. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Lat.]
1. To keep that which belongs to another.
Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injustice and uncharitableness. *Taylor.*
2. To withhold; to keep back.
These doings sting him
So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

He

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to *detain* him from his country. *Broome.*

3. To restrain from departure.

Let us *detain* thee until we shall have made ready a kid. *Judges*, xiii. 15.

Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere,
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
The wife had been *detain'd* to keep her husband there. *Dryden.*

4. To hold in custody.

DETA'INDER. *n. s.* [from *detain.*] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETA'INER. *n. s.* [from *detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing.

Judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Taylor.*

To DETE'CT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out any crime or artifice.

There 's no true lover in the forest; else sighing every minute, and groaning every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shak.*

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal. *Milton.*

2. To discover in general.

The utmost infinite ramifications and inosculations of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be *detected* by glasses. *Ray.*

DETE'CTER. *n. s.* [from *detect.*] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh, heavens! that this treason were not; or not I the *detecter*. *Shakespeare.*

Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its *detecter*; that which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass. *Decay of Piety.*

DETE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *detect.*]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any *detection* in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity. *Shakespeare.*

This is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than in the vehement and wrathful passions. *Spratt.*

Detection of the incoherence of loose discourses was wholly owing to the syllogistical form. *Locke.*

2. Discovery of any thing hidden.

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of amber, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that concealed them. *Woodward.*

DETE'NTION. *n. s.* [from *detain.*]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.

How goes the world, that I am thus encount'red
With clam'rous claims of debt, of broken bonds,
And the *detention* of long since due debts,
Against my honour? *Shakespeare.*

2. Confinement; restraint.

This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and costipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

To DETE'R. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] To discourage by terrour; to fright from any thing.

I never yet the tragick strain assay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid. *Waller.*

Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty; yet our case is not hard, so long as we have a greater strength on our side. *Tillotson.*

Beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw or *deter* imitation, than any discourses which can be made to them. *Locke.*

The ladies may not be *deterred* from corresponding with me by this method. *Addison.*

My own face *deters* me from my glass;
And Kneller only shews what Celia was. *Prior.*

To DETE'RGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Lat.] To cleanse a sore; to purge any part from feculence or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and add or diminish your simples as you design to *deterge* or incarn. *Wiseman.*

Sea salt preserves bodies, through which it passeth, from corruption; and it *detergeth* the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

DETE'RGENT. *adj.* [from *deterge.*] That which cleanses.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*. *Arbuthnot.*

DETERIORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse.

DETE'RMENT. *n. s.* [from *deter.*] Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred. A good word, but not now used.

This will not be thought a discouragement unto spirits, which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

DETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [from *determine.*] That which may be certainly decided.

Whether all plants have seeds, were more easily *determinable*, if we could conclude concerning hart's-tongue, ferne, and some others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

About this matter, which seems so easily *determinable* by sense, accurate and sober men widely disagree. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate: not in use.

The fly-blow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Shakespeare.*

DETE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*determinatus*, Latin.]

1. Settled; definite; determined.

Demonstrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extension, yet they are more general in their use, and *determinate* in their application. *Locke.*

To make all the planets move about the sun in circular orbs, there must be given to each, by a *determinate* impulse, those present particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their distances from the sun, and to the quantity of the solar matter. *Bentley.*

2. Established; settled by rule; positive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine service, and without either choice or stint appointed by any *determinate* order. *Hooker.*

3. Decisive; conclusive.

I' th' progress of this business,
Ere a *determinate* resolution, he,
I mean the bishop, did require a respite. *Shakesp.*

4. Fixed; resolute.

Like men disused in a long peace, more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do. *Sidney.*

5. Resolved.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy. *Shakespeare.*

DETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [from *determinate.*]

1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sidney.*

In those errors they are so *determinately* settled, that they pay unto falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*

2. Certainly; unchangeably.

Think thus with yourselves, that you have not the making of things true or false; but that the truth and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or false, before you think of them. *Tillotson.*

DETERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *determinate.*]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of will or desire to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

2. The result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.

They have acquainted me with their *determination*, which is to go home, and trouble you no more. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and *determination* or decision. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and upon very nice and dangerous precipices stand their *determinations* on either side. *South.*

Consult thy judgment, affections, and inclinations, and make thy *determination* upon every particular; and be always as suspicious of thyself as possible. *Calamy.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and lenity, and to the speedy *determination* of civil and criminal causes. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DETE'RMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determinate.*]

1. That which uncontroulably directs to a certain end.

That individual action, which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and *determinative* power of a just cause. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

2. That which makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, every pious man shall be happy. *Watts.*

DETE'RMINATOR. *n. s.* [from *determinate.*] One who determines.

They have recourse unto the great *determinators* of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Lat.]

1. To fix; to settle.

Is it concluded he shall be protector?
—It is *determin'd*, not concluded yet;
But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shak.*

More particularly to *determine* the proper seasons for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an introduction to rhetorick. *Locke.*

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly *determined*, on the other side. *South.*

Milton's subject was still greater than Homer's or Virgil's: it does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison.*

Destruction hangs on every word we speak,
On every thought, till the concluding stroke
Determines all, and closes our design. *Addison.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight; so that whatsoever is invisible, either in respect of the fineness of

body itself, or the fmallneſs of the parts, or of the ſubtility of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon*

The principium individuationis is exiſtence itſelf, which *determines* a being of any ſort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the ſame kind. *Locke.*

No ſooner have they climbed that hill, which thus *determines* their view at a diſtance, but a new proſpect is opened. *Atterbury.*

4. To adjuſt; to limit; to define.

He that has ſettled in his mind *determined* ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to diſcern their differences one from another, which is really diſtinguiſhing. *Locke.*

5. To influence the choice.

You have the captives
Who were the oppoſites of this day's ſtrife;
We do require them of you, ſo to uſe them
As we ſhall find their merits and our ſafety
May equally *determine.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A man may ſuſpend the act of his choice from being *determined* for or againſt the thing propoſed, till he has examined it. *Locke.*

As ſoon as the ſtudious man's hunger and thirſt makes him uneaſy, he, whoſe will was never *determined* to any purſuit of good cheer, is, by the uneaſineſs of hunger and thirſt, preſently *determined* to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

6. To reſolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his father to ſlay David. 1 *Sam.* xx. 33.

7. To decide.

I do not aſk whether bodies ſo exiſt, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to *determine* this either way, is to beg the queſtion for or againſt a vacuum. *Locke.*

8. To put an end to; to deſtroy.

Now where is he, that will not ſtay ſo long
Till ſickneſs hath *determin'd* me? *Shakeſpeare.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. n.*

1. To conclude; to form a final concluſion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps
Of us will ſoon *determine*, or impoſe
New laws to be obſerv'd. *Milton.*

2. To ſettle opinion.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned ſhall *determine* of it. *Locke.*

3. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and, after conviction, the danger *determined* by their deaths. *Hayward.*

All pleaſure ſpringing from a gratified paſſion, as moſt of the pleaſure of ſin does, muſt needs *determine* with that paſſion. *South.*

4. To make a deciſion.

She ſoon ſhall know of us
How honourably and how kindly we
Determine for her. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To end conſequentially.

Revolutions of ſtate, many times, make way for new inſtitutions and forms; and often *determine* in either ſetting up ſome tyranny at home, or bringing in ſome conqueſt from abroad. *Temple.*

6. To reſolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cauſe why we are met
Is to *determine* of the coronation. *Shakeſpeare.*

DETERRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *terra*, Latin; *deterrer*, French.] Diſcovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raiſing of new mountains, *deterrations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

DETE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *deterge*, Latin.] The act of cleanſing a ſore.

I endeavoured *deterſion*, but the matter could not be diſcharged. *Wiſeman.*

DETE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *deterge.*] Having the power to cleanſe.

DETE'RSIVE. *n. ſ.* An application that has the power of cleanſing wounds.

We frequently ſee ſimple ulcers afflicted with ſharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful ſordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *deterſives* and lenients. *Wiſeman.*

To DETE'ST. *v. a.* [*deteſtor*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beaſt
Durſt not approach; for he was deadly made,
And all that life preſerved did *deteſt.* *Fairy Queen.*

Glory grows guilty of *deteſted* crimes,
When for fame's ſake, for praiſe, an outward part,
We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shak.*

I've liv'd in ſuch diſhonour, that the gods
Deteſt my baſeneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors ſin as ſin, and conſequently would make him *deteſt* it both in himſelf and others too. *South.*

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart *deteſts* him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

DETE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *deteſt.*] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, ſpighted, ſlain!
Moſt *deteſtable* death. *Shakeſpeare.*

He deſired him to conſider that both armies conſiſted of Chriſtians, to whom nothing is more *deteſtable* than effuſion of human blood. *Hayward.*

DETE'STABLY. *adv.* [from *deteſtable.*] Hatefully; abominably; odiouſly.

It ſtands here ſtigmatized by the apoſtle as a temper of mind rendering men ſo *deteſtably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor deſires to make them worſe. *South.*

DETESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deteſt.*]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her ſee what ſhe had done, eſpecially finding in us rather *deteſtation* than pity. *Sidney.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed with *for*; but *of* ſeems more proper.

The *deteſtation* you expreſs
For vice in all its glitt'ring dreſs. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inſpire us with a *deteſtation for* ſin, as what is of all things moſt contrary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

DETE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *deteſt.*] One that hates or abhors.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*detroner*, French; *de* and *thronus*, Latin.] To diveſt of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

DETI'NUE. *n. ſ.* [*detenue*, French.] A writ that lies againſt him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuſes to deliver them again. *Cowell.*

DETONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*detono*, Lat.] Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of ſalts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is alſo uſed for that noiſe which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence, as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, reſembling the exploſion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be caſt on the nitre, till the *detonation* occaſioned by the former be either quite or almoſt altogether ended; unleſs it change that the puffing matter do blow the coal too ſoon out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To DE'TONIZE. *v. n.* [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. A chemical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is deſtroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

To DETO'RT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To wreſt from the original import, meaning, or deſign.

They have aſſumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private ſpirit, and have *detorted* texts of ſcripture to the ſedition, diſturbance, and deſtruction of the civil government. *Dryden.*

To DETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Latin; *detracter*, French.]

1. To derogate; to take away by envy, calumny, or cenſure, any thing from the reputation of another: with *from.*

Thoſe were aſſiſtants in private, but not truſted to manage the affairs in publick; for that would *detract from* the honour of the principal ambaſſador. *Bacon.*

No envy can *detract from* this: it will ſhine in hiſtory, and, like ſwans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

2. To take away; to withdraw.

By the largeneſs of the cornices they hinder both the light within, and likewiſe *detract* much from the view of the front without. *Wotton.*

The multitude of partners does *detract* nothing from each private ſhare, nor does the publickneſs of it leſſen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

DETRA'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriouſly.

I am right glad to be thus ſatisfied, in that I yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of ſuch *detracters* with the certain knowledge of their ſlanderous untruths. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Whether we are ſo entirely ſure of their loyalty upon the preſent foot of government, as you may imagine, their *detracters* make a queſtion. *Swift.*

Away the fair *detracters* went,
And gave by turns their cenſures vent. *Swift.*

DETRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.]

Detraction, in the native importance of the word, ſignifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or leſſening a man in point of fame, rendering him leſs valued and eſteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraction.* *Ayliffe.*

I put myſelf to thy direction, and
Unſpeak mine own *detraction*; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myſelf,
For ſtrangers to my nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fame, that her high birth to raiſe
Seem'd erſt ſo laviſh and profuſe,
We may juſtly now accuſe
Of *detraction* from her praiſe. *Milton.*

If *detraction* could invite us, diſcretion ſurely would contain us from any derogatory intention. *Brown.*

To put a ſtop to the inſults and *detractions* of vain men, I reſolved to enter into the examination. *Woodward.*

To conſider an author as the ſubject of obloquy and *detraction*, we may obſerve with what pleaſure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls ſhort of himſelf. *Addiſon.*

DETRA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of deſert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly *from.*

This is not only derogatory unto the wiſdom of God, who hath propoſed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himſelf; but alſo *detractory unto* the intellect and ſenſe of man, expreſſedly diſpoſed for that inquiſition. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I uſe the expreſſions I find leſs *detractory from* a theme above our praiſe. *Boyle.*

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that juſtly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot.*

DETRA'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *detract.*] A cenſorious woman.

If any ſhall detract from a lady's character, unleſs ſhe be abſent, the ſaid *detractreſs* ſhall be forthwith ordered to the loweſt place of the room. *Addiſon.*

DE'TRIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loſs; damage; miſchief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it muſt be for one Chriſtian church to aboliſh that which all had received and held for the ſpace of many ages, and that without any *detriment* unto religion. *Hooker.*

I can repair
That *detriment*, if ſuch it be, to loſe
Self-loſt. *Milton.*

If your joint pow'r prevail, th' affairs of hell
No *detriment* need fear; go, and be ſtrong. *Milton.*

There often fall out ſo many things to be done on the ſudden, that ſome of them muſt of neceſſity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greateſt *detriment* to this whole myſtery. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night leſs than the uſual number, and they may take in the Spectator without *detriment* to their private affairs. *Addiſon.*

DETRIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *detriment.*] Miſchievous; harmful; cauſing loſs.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the donor, I remember none ſo remarkable as the titles which are beſtowed by the emperor of China: theſe are never given to any ſubject till the ſubject is dead. *Addiſon.*

Obſtinacy in prejudices, which are *detrimental* to our country, ought not to be miſtaken for virtuous reſolution and firmneſs of mind. *Addiſon.*

DETRI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away. *Dict.*

To **DETRU'DE.** *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt down; to force into a lower place.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either for ſhame they ſtill themſelves retire,
Or, tied in chains, they in cloſe priſon dwell. *Davies.*

Philoſophers are of opinion, that the ſouls of men may, for their miſcarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beaſts. *Locke.*

At thy command the vernal ſun awakes
The torpid ſap, *detruded* to the root
By wintry winds. *Thomſon.*

To **DETRU'NCATE.** *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to ſhorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *detruſio*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or forcing down.

From this *detruſion* of the waters towards the ſide, the parts towards the pole muſt be much increaſed. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

DETURBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation. *Dict.*

DEVASTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*devaſto*, Latin.] Waſte; havock; deſolation; deſtruction.

By *devaſtation* the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten moſt when famine reigns. *Garth.*

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Theſſaly in Deucalion's time, made cruel havock and *devaſtation* among them. *Woodward.*

DEUCE. *n. ſ.* [*deux*, French.]

1. Two: a word uſed in games.

You are a gentleman and a gameſter; then, I am ſure, you know how much the groſs ſum of *deuce* ace amounts to. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The devil. See **DEVUS.**

To **DEVE'LOPE.** *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To diſengage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals; to diſentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take him to *develop*, if you can,
And hew the block off, and get out the man. *Dunciad.*

DEVE'RGENCE. *n. ſ.* [*devergentia*, Lat.] Declivity; declination. *Dict.*

To **DEVE'ST.** *v. a.* [*deveſter*, French; *de* and *veſtis*, Latin.]

1. To ſtrip; to deprive of clothes.

Friends all but now,
In quarter and in terms like bride and groom
Deveſting them for bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then of his arms Androgeus he *deveſts*,
His ſword, his ſhield, he takes, and plumed creſts. *Denham.*

2. To annul; to take away any thing good.

What are thoſe breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *deveſt* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*

3. To free from any thing bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breaſt,
Which for thy ſake from paſſions I *deveſt*. *Prior.*

DEVE'X. *adj.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downwards.

DEVE'XITY. *n. ſ.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation downwards; declivity.

To **DE'VIATE.** *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Latin.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.

The reſt to ſome faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never *deviates* into ſenſe. *Dryden.*

Thus Pegaſus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope.*

What makes all phyſical and moral ill?
There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope.*

Beſides places which may *deviate* from the ſenſe of the author, it would be kind to obſerve any deficiencies in the diction. *Pope.*

2. To go aſtray; to err; to ſin; to offend.

DEVIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *deviate.*]

1. The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.

Theſe bodies conſtantly move round in the ſame tracks, without making the leaſt *deviation*. *Cheyne.*

2. Variation from eſtabliſhed rule.

Having once ſurveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may eaſily diſcover the *deviations* from it, in all the alphabets in uſe, either by defect of ſingle characters, of letters, or by confuſion of them. *Holder.*

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy perſons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour inſtantly to recover their loſt ground, that they may not bring error into habit. *Clariſſa.*

DEVI'CE. *n. ſ.* [*deviſe*, French; *deviſa*, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a ſtratagem.

This is our *device*,
That Falſtaff at that oak ſhall meet with us. *Shakeſpeare.*

He intended it as a politick *device* to liſten their intereſt, and keep them low in the world. *Atterb.*

2. A deſign; a ſcheme formed; project; ſpeculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *device*, which they ſay are better for the ſtate of the church, if they might take place; the farther we examine them, the greater cauſe we find to conclude, although we continue the ſame we are, the harm is not great. *Hooker.*

His *device* is againſt Babylon, to deſtroy it. *Jer.* li. 11.

There are many *devices* in a man's heart; nevertheleſs the counſel of the Lord ſhall ſtand. *Prov.* xix. 21.

3. The emblem on a ſhield; the enſign armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we ſhields, and their *devices* bear;
Let fraud ſupply the want of force in war. *Dryd.*

Hibernia's harp, *device* of her command,
And parent of her mirth, ſhall there be ſeen. *Prior.*

They intend to let the world ſee what party they are of, by figures and deſigns upon theſe fans; as the knights-errant uſed to diſtinguiſh themſelves by *devices* on their ſhields. *Addiſon.*

4. Invention; genius.

He's gentle; never ſchooled, and yet learned; full of noble *device*, of all ſorts enchantingly beloved. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'VIL. *n. ſ.* [diogul, Saxon; *diabolus*, Latin. It were more properly written *divel.*]

1. A fallen angel; the tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind.

Are you a man?
——Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal the *devil*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A wicked man or woman.

See thyſelf, *devil*:
Proper deformity ſeems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A ludicrous term for miſchief.

A war of profit mitigates the evil;
Put to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*. *Granville.*

4. A kind of expletive, expreſſing wonder or vexation.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare,
But wonder how the *devil* they got there! *Pope.*

5. A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial ſenſe.

The devil was well, the *devil* a monk was he. *A Proverb.*

DE'VILISH. *adj.* [from *devil.*]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; miſchievous; malicious; deſtructive.

Gynecia miſtruſted greatly Cecropia, becauſe ſhe had heard much of the *deviliſh* wickedneſs of her heart. *Sidney.*

For grief thereof, and *deviliſh* deſpight,
From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoke and brimſtone blue. *Spenſer.*

He trains his *deviliſh* engin'ry, impal'd
On ev'ry ſide with ſhadowy ſquadrons deep. *Milt.*

2. Having communication with the devil.

The ducheſs, by his ſubornation,
Upon my life began her *deviliſh* practices. *Shak.*

3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

A *deviliſh* knave! beſides, the knave is handſome, young, and hlyth: all thoſe requiſites are in him that delight. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Exceſſive: in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Thy hair and beard are of a different dye,
Short of a foot, diſtorted of an eye;
With all theſe tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honeſt, thou 'rt a *deviliſh* cheat. *Addiſ.*

DE'VILISHLY. *adv.* [from *deviliſh.*] In a manner ſuiting the devil; diabolically.

Thoſe trumpeters threatened them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and *deviliſhly* thoſe impoſtors called the cauſe of God. *South.*

DE'VILKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *devil.*] A little devil. *Clariſſa.*

DE'VIOUS. *adj.* [*devius*, Latin.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creuſa kept behind: by choice we ſtray
Through ev'ry dark and ev'ry *devious* way. *Dryd.*

In this minute *devious* subject, I have been necessitated to explain myself in more words than may seem needful. *Holder.*

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every muse,
And every blooming pleasure, wait without
To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomson.*

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude.

One *devious* step, at first setting out, frequently leads a person into a wilderness of doubt and error. *Clarissa.*

Some lower muse, perhaps, who lightly treads
The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads. *Rowe.*

4. It is used likewise of persons. Roving; idly vagrant; erring from the way.

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [*deviser*, French, as of *deviare*, to look about. *Skinner.*]

1. To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate; to strike out by thought.

Whether they, at their first coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or *devised* them among themselves, is very doubtful. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

He could by his skill draw after him the weight of five thousand bushels of grain, and *devise* those rare engines which shot small stones at hand, but great ones afar off. *Peacham.*

Ye sons of art, one curious piece *devise*,
From whose construcure motion shall arise. *Blackmore.*

2. To plan; to scheme.

Behold I frame evil against you, and *devise* a device against you. *Jer.* xviii. 11.

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* To consider; to contrive; to lay plans; to form schemes: anciently with *of*.

Her merry sit she freshly 'gan to rear,
And did *of* joy and jollity *devise*,
Herself to cherish and her guest to chear. *Fairy Queen.*

But sith now safe ye seized have the shore,
And well arrived are, high God be blest,
Let us *devise of* ease and everlasting rest. *Fairy Q.*

Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray you, a little *devise of* those evils by which that country is held in this wretched case, that it cannot, as you say, be secured. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes,
And let us two *devise* to bring him thither. *Shak.*

DEVI'SE. *n. s.* [*devise*, a will, old French.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our common law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his last will or testament in writing; and the reason is because those that now appertain only to the devisour, by this act are distributed into many parts. *Cowell.*

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable. *Locke.*

2. Contrivance. See DEVICE.

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpose, nor left his intention to be accomplished by our *devises*. *Hooker.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will. A law term.

DEVISE'E. *n. s.* He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVI'SER. *n. s.* [from *devise*.] A contriver; an inventer.

Being divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by advenient deception; for true it is, if I say they are daily mocked into errour by *devisers*. *Brown.*

The authors of useful inventions, the *devisers* of wholesome laws, as were the philosophers of ancient times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets [illegible] country. *Grew.*

DEVI'SOUR. *n. s.* He that gives by will. See DEVISE.

DE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*devitabilis*, Latin.] Possible to be avoided; avoidable.

DEVITA'TION. *n. s.* [*devitatio*, Latin.] The act of escaping or avoiding. *Dict.*

DEVO'ID. *adj.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke and found her place *devoid*,
And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen,
I sorrow'd all so much as earst I joy'd. *Fairy Q.*

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

He flung it from him, and *devoid* of dread
Upon him lightly leaped without heed. *Fairy Q.*

That the soul and angels are *devoid* of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with proper locality, is generally opinioned. *Glanvill.*

The motion of this chariot will still be easier as it ascends higher, till at length it shall become utterly *devoid* of gravity, when the least strength will be able to bestow upon it a swift motion. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

His warlike mind, his soul *devoid* of fear,
His high designing thoughts were figur'd there,
As when, by magick, ghosts are made appear. *Dryden.*

We Tyrians are not so *devoid* of sense,
Nor so remote from Phœbus' influence. *Dryden.*

DEVO'IR. *n. s.* [*devoir*, French.]

1. Service. A sense now not used.

To restore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes, he offered him then utmost *devoir* and service. *Knolles.*

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.

Gentlemen, who do not design to marry, yet pay their *devoirs* to one particular fair. *Spectator.*

Awkward and supple, each *devoir* to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a-day. *Pope.*

To DEVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Latin.]

1. To roll down.

Thro' splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze,
Now wanders wild through solitary tracts
Of lite-deserted land. *Thomson.*

2. To move from one hand to another.

Upon the duke of Ormond the king had wholly *devolved* the care and disposition of all affairs in Ireland. *Temple.*

Because they found too much confusion in such a multitude of statesmen, they *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Addison.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was *devolved* upon that family. *Swift.*

The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not considerably raise and augment them. *Woodward.*

To DEVO'LVE. *v. n.*

1. To roll down.

2. To fall in succession into new hands.

Supposing people, by wanting spiritual blessings, did lose all their right to temporal, yet that forfeiture must *devolve* only to the supreme Lord. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling down.

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration. *Woodward.*

2. Removal successive from hand to hand

The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal. *Hale.*

DEVORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *devoro*, Lat.] The act of devouring. *Dict.*

To DEVO'TE. *v. a.* [*devoveo*, *devotus*, Latin.]

1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate by vow.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or redeemed. *Lev.* xxvii. 21.

What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To stop *devoted* charitable deeds? *Shakespeare.*

They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds *devoted* to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. To addict; as to a sect, or study.

While we do admire
This virtue, and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks, I pray;
Or so *devote* to Aristotle's checks,
As Ovid be an outcast quite abjur'd. *Shakespeare.*

If persons of this make should ever *devote* themselves to science, they should be well assured of a solid and strong constitution of body. *Watts.*

3. To condemn; to resign to ill.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despight. *Decay of Piety.*

Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings insincere?
Alike *devote* to sorrow's dire extreme
The day reflection and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

4. To addict; to give up to ill.

The Romans having once debauched their senses with the pictures of other nations, they *devoted* themselves unto all wickedness. *Grew.*

5. To curse; to execrate; to doom to destruction.

I fly
These wicked tents *devoted*, lest the wrath
Impendent, raging into sudden flame,
Distinguish not. *Milton.*

To destruction sacred, and *devote*,
He with his whole posterity must die. *Milton.*

Goddess of maids, and conscious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's *devoted* issue felt,
When, hissing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were dealt. *Dryden.*

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born,
Like me to deserts and to darkness run. *Rowe.*

DEVO'TE. *adj.* For devoted.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, deflower'd, and now to death *devote*! *Milton.*

DEVO'TEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *devote*.] The state of being devoted or dedicated; consecration; addictedness.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disadvantage, reflect to her but as she was, or may again be, an obstacle to your *devotedness* to seraphick love. *Boyle.*

The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be styled natural religion; that is to say, *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will. *Grew.*

DEVOTEE'. *n. s.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION. *n. s.* [*devotion*, French; *devotio*, Latin.]

1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion; devoutness.

Mean time her warlike brother on the seas
His waving streamers to the winds displays,
And vows for his return with vain *devotion* pays. *Dryden.*

3. An act of external worship.

Religious minds are inflamed with the love of publick *devotion*. *Hooker.*

For as I passed by and beheld your *devotions*, I found an altar with this inscription, To the unknown God. *Acts*, xvii. 23.

In vain doth man the name of just expect,
If his *devotions* he to God neglect. *Denham.*

4. Prayer;

4. Prayer; expreſſion of devotion.

An aged holy man,
That day and night ſaid his *devotion*,
No other worldly buſineſs did apply. *Fairy Queen.*

Your *devotion* has its opportunity: we muſt pray always, but chiefly at certain times. *Sprat.*

5. The ſtate of the mind under a ſtrong ſenſe of dependance upon God; devoutneſs; piety.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Deſcends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes
Directed in *devotion*, to adore
And worſhip God ſupreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. *Milton.*

From thick full choir when loud hoſannas riſe,
And ſwell the pomp of dreadful ſacrifice;
Amidſt that lofty muſic let me pour
In ſecret paſſion to the ſtarry quire,
Unheard of all but him, a ſilent prayer.
Glances on the ſtarry ſphere where our cold reliques lie,
Devotion itſelf ſhall ſteal a thought from heav'n,
One beam into the duſt, and be forgiv'n. *Pope.*

Prayer may be conſidered either as an exerciſe of ſubmiſſion or private prayers at ſet times and occaſions, or as a temper of the mind, a ſtate and diſpoſition of the heart, which is rightly affected with ſuch exerciſes. *Law on Chriſt's Perfection.*

6. An act of reverence, reſpect, or ceremony.

Whether away ſo faſt?
—Unto the church to prayers, where ſhould you be,
If you ſhould go no further than the church? *Shakeſp.*

7. Strong affection; ardent love; ſuch as makes the lover the ſole property of the perſon loved.

Perhaps ſome pilgrim of good luck
To my poor reliques, ill, with pure heart's love,
Immaculate *devotion*, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter.
Shakeſpeare.

He had a particular reverence for the perſon of the king, and the moſt extraordinary *devotion* for that of the prince, as one that had the honour to be truſted with his education. *Clarendon.*

8. Earneſtneſs; ardour; eagerneſs.

He ſeeks them here with greater *devotion* than they can render it him, and leaves nothing undone that may fully diſcover him their oppoſite.
Shakſpeare.

9. Diſpoſal; power; ſtate of dependance on any one.

Attended on by many a lord, knight, and gentleman in his majeſty's *devotion*. *Carew.*

DEVO'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *devotion*.] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worſhip; religious.

Nor are the ſeaſons of them ſo apt for that *devotional* compliance and junction of hearts, which I deſire to hear in holy offices, to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at very cheap rate, by a few devout looks, with ſome *devotional* poſtures and grimaces. *South.*

DEVO'TIONALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *devotion*.] A man zealous without knowledge; ſuperſtitiouſly devout.

To DEVO'UR. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]

1. To eat up ravenouſly, as a wild beaſt or animal of prey.

We will ſay ſome evil beaſt hath *devoured* him. *Geneſis.*

We've willing dames enough: there cannot be
That vulture in you, to *devour* ſo many
As will to greatneſs dedicate themſelves,
Finding it ſo inclin'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

So looks the pent up lion o'er the wretch
That trembles under his *devouring* paws. *Shakeſp.*

2. To deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence.

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth. *Joel*, ii. 3.

How dire a tempeſt from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town *devour'd*;
It was the waſte of war. *Dryden.*

Notwithſtanding that Socrates lived in the time of this *devouring* peſtilence at Athens, he never caught the leaſt infection. *Addiſon.*

3. To ſwallow up; to annihilate.

He ſeem'd in ſwiftneſs to *devour* the way.
Shakeſpeare.

Such a pleaſure as grows freſher upon enjoyment; and though continually feſt upon, yet is never *devoured*. *South.*

Death ſtalks behind thee, and each flying hour
Does ſome looſe remnant of thy life *devour*. *Dryd.*

4. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gaping at the ſight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vaſt delight. *Dryd.*

DEVO'URER. *n. ſ.* [from *devour*.] A conſumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderneſs of tygers;
Tygers muſt prey, and Rome affords no prey
But me and mine: how happy art thou, then,
From theſe *devourers* to be baniſhed! *Shakeſpeare.*

Since thoſe leviathans are withdrawn, the leſſer *devourers* ſupply them place: fraud ſucceeds to violence. *Decay of Piety.*

Carp and tench do beſt together, all other fiſh being *devourers* of their ſpawn. *Mortimer.*

DEVO'UT. *adj.* [*devotus*, Latin.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We muſt be conſtant and *devout* in the worſhip of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour. *Rogers.*

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with fond *devout*, he thank'd the god;
And, of ſucceſs aſſur'd, return'd to his abode.
Dryden.

3. Expreſſive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient ſire deſcends with all his train;
Then with uplifted hands, and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heav'n. *Milton.*

DEVO'UTLY. *adv.* [from *devout*.] Piouſly; with ardent devotion; religiouſly.

Her grace roſe, and with modeſt paces
Came to the altar, where ſhe kneel'd; and ſaint-like
Caſt her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly*.
Shakſpeare.

One of the wiſe men having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated the place and croſs, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day,
She dreamt *devoutlier* than moſt uſe to pray. *Donne.*

Think, O my ſoul, *devoutly* think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou ſaw'ſt the wide extended deep
In all its horrors riſe! *Addiſon.*

To ſecond cauſes we ſeem to truſt, without expreſſing, ſo *devoutly* as we ought to do, our dependance on the firſt. *Atterbury.*

DEUSE. *n. ſ.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*, from *Duſius*, the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word.

'Twas the pretticſt prologue, as he wrote it;
Well, the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it.
Congreve.

DEUTERO'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [δεύτερος and γάμος.] A ſecond marriage. *Dict.*

DEUTERONO'MY. *n. ſ.* [δεύτερος νόμος.] The ſecond book of the law; the fifth book of Moſes.

DEUTERO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [δεύτερος and σκοπέω.] The ſecond intention; the meaning beyond the literal ſenſe: not in uſe.

Not attaining the *deuteroſcopy*, or ſecond intention of the words, they are fain to omit their conſequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

DEW. *n. ſ.* [beap, Saxon; *aauw*, Dutch.] The moiſture upon the ground.

Fogs which we frequently obſerve after ſun-ſetting, even in our hotteſt months, are nothing but a vapour conſiſting of water; which vapour was ſent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening: but the ſun then being above the horizon, taking it at the ſurface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmoſphere, it was not diſcernible: the ſun being now gone off, the vapour ſtagnates at and near the earth, and ſaturates the air till it is ſo thick as to be eaſily viſible thereon: and when at length the heat there is ſomewhat further ſpent, which is uſually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a *dew*, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cheriſhes, cools, and refreſhes.
Woodward.

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of ſleep,
But with his timorous dreams was ſtill awak'd.
Shakeſpeare.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, indeed,
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His *dew* falls every where. *Shakeſpeare.*

She looks as clear
As morning roſes newly waſh'd with *dew*. *Shak.*

Dews and rain are but the returns of moiſt vapours condenſed. *Bacon.*

Now ſliding ſtreams the thirſty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving *dew*. *Pope.*

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moiſten; to bedew.

A trickling ſtream of balm moſt ſovereign,
And dainty *dear*, which on the ground ſtill fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had *dewed* been with timely rain. *Fa. Queen.*

With him pour we in our country's purge
Each drop of us.
—Or ſo much as it needs
To *dew* the ſovereign flower, and drown the weeds.
Shakeſpeare.

Give me thy hand,
That I may *dew* it with my mournful tears.
Shakeſpeare.

He ceas'd; diſcerning Adam with ſuch joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been *dew'd* in tears,
Without the vent of words, which theſe he breath'd. *Milton.*

Palemon above the reſt appears
In ſable garments, *dew'd* with guſhing tears.
Dryden.

In Gallick blood again
He *dews* his reeking ſword, and ſtrows the ground
With headleſs ranks. *Philips.*

DE'WBERRY. *n. ſ.* [from *dew* and *berry*.]

Dewberries, as they ſtand here among the more delicate fruit, muſt be underſtood to mean raſpberries, which are alſo of the bramble kind.
Hanmer.

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
Shakeſpeare.

DEWBESPRE'NT. *part.* [*dew* and *beſprent*.] Sprinkled with dew.

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their ſupper on the ſavoury herb
Of knot-graſs *dewbeſprent*, and were in fold,
I ſat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-ſuckle. *Milton.*

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from *dew* and *burning*.] The meaning of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the ſparkling of dew.

He, now to prove his late renewed might,
High brandiſhing his bright *dew-burning* blade,

Upon his crested scalp so sore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made.
Fairy Queen.

DE'WDROP. *n. s.* [*dew* and *drop.*] A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise.

I must go seek some *dewdrops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear. *Shakesp.*

An host
Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, *dewdrops*, which the sun
Impearls on ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry flower. *Milton.*

Rest, sweet as *dewdrops* on the flow'ry lawns,
When the sky opens, and the morning dawns! *Tickell.*

DE'WLAP. *n. s.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew.*]

1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

Large rowles of fat about his shoulders slung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung. *Add.*

2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks against her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dew'lap* pour the ale. *Shak.*

DE'WLAPT. *adj.* [from *dewlap.*] Furnished with dewlaps.

Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flesh? *Shakespeare.*

The *dewlapt* bull now chases along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein. *Gay.*

DE'W-WORM. *n. s.* [from *dew* and *worm.*] A worm found in dew.

For the trout, the *dew worm*, which some call the lob worm, and the brandling, are the chief. *Walton.*

DE'WY. *adj.* [from *dew.*]

1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew.

From the earth a *dewy* mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
Plant of the field. *Milton.*

Where two adverse winds,
Sublim'd from *dewy* vapours in mid sky,
Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled brine
Roars stormy. *Phillips.*

2. Moist with dew; rosicd.

The joyous day 'gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her *dewy* bed
Of aged Tithone 'gan herself to rear,
With rosy cheeks, for shame as blushing red. *Spens.*

The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth sing,
And the waters murmuring,
With such consort as they keep,
Entice the *dewy* feather'd sleep. *Milton.*

His *dewy* locks distill'd
Ambrosia. *Milton.*

Besides the succour which cold Ancien yields,
The rock of Hernicus and *dewy* fields. *Dryden.*

DEXTER. *adj.* [Latin.] the right; not the left. A term used in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my father's. *Shakespeare.*

DEXTE'RITY. *n. s.* [*dexteritas*, Lat.]

1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill; skill; expertness.

2. Readiness of contrivance; quickness of expedient; skill of management.

His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himself from dangers, when they pressed him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them afar off. *Bacon.*

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dexterity*. *South.*

The same Protestants may, by their *dexterity*, render themselves the national religion, and dispel the church-revenues among their pastors. *Swift*

DE'XTEROUS. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.]

1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready: as, a *dexterous* workman.

For both their *dext'rous* hands the lance could wield. *Pope.*

2. Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients.

They confine themselves, and are *dexterous* managers enough of the wares and products of that corner with which they content themselves. *Locke.*

DE'XTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dexterous.*] Expertly; skilfully; artfully.

The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own office *dexterously*, but by acting the minister. *South.*

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And *dexterously* to throw the lucky vice. *Dryden.*

DE'XTRAL. *adj.* [*dexter*, Latin.] The right; not the left.

A scirrhous tunicle or skin, which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts, we must not conceive it diffuseth its virtue by mere irradiation, but by its veins and proper vessels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEXTRA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *dextral.*] The state of being on the right, not the left, side.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whole parts are also differenced by *dextrality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DIABE'TES. *n. s.* [διαβάλης.] A morbid copiousness of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary passages.

An increase of that secretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectic sweats and coughs, *diabetes*, and other consumptions. *Dullam's Physico-Theology.*

DIABO'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *diabolus*, La-
DIABO'LICK. } tin.] Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beasts observ'd,
Doubt might beget of *diabolick* pow'r,
Active within, beyond the sense of brute. *Milton.*

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirst of blood, and affectation of dominion by violence and oppression, is a most *diabolical* outrage upon the laws of God and Nature? *L'Estrange.*

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. *Ray.*

Damned spirits must needs be all envy, despair, and rage; and have so much of a *diabolical* nature in them, as to wish all men to share their misery. *Atterbury.*

DIACO'DIUM. *n. s.* [διακώδιον.] The syrup of poppies.

DIACO'USTICS. *n. s.* [διακουστικὰ.] The doctrine of sounds.

DI'ADEM. *n. s.* [*diadema*, Latin.]

1. A tiara; an enfign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs.

The sacred *diadem* in pieces rent,
And purple robe gored with many a wound. *Spenser.*

A list the cobblers' temples tie,
To keep the hair out of their eyes;
From whence 'tis plain the *diadem*,
That princes wear, derives from them. *Swift.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

A crown,
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights,
To him who wears the regal *diadem*. *Milton.*

Why should he ravish then that *diadem*
From your grey temples, which the hand of time
Must shortly plant on his? *Denham.*

Faction, that once made *diadems* her prey,
And stopt our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a mist before this radiant day. *Roscom.*

DI'ADEMED. *adj.* [from *diadem.*] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's shrine,
Her priestless muse forbids the good to die,
And opes the temple of eternity. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM. *n. s.* [διαδρομὴ.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendulum; whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty five degrees, are each equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

DIÆ'RESIS. *n. s.* [διαίρεσις.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as *aër.*

DIAGNO'STICK. *n. s.* [διαγινώσκω.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

I shall lay down some indisputable marks of this vice, that whenever we see the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the house:—let us hear your *diagnosticks*. *Collier on Pride.*

One of our physicians proved disappointed of his prognosticks, or rather *diagnosticks*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DIA'GONAL. *adj.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monstrosity of the badger is ill contrived, and with some disadvantage; the shortness being fixed unto the legs of one side, that might have been more properly placed upon the *diagonal* movers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All sorts of stone composed of granules, will cut and rive in any direction, as well in a perpendicular, or in a *diagonal*, as horizontally and parallel to the side of the strata. *Woodward.*

DIA'GONAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the side and *diagonal* of a square, whereof the *diagonal* is an inch long, he may have the idea also of the division of that line into a certain number of equal parts. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY. *adv.* [from *diagonal.*] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philosophers according to common acceptation, that is, respectively from one man unto another, or any constant site in each, as though that should be the right in one, which, upon contront or facing, stands athwart or *diagonally* unto the other; but were distinguished according unto their activity, and predominant locomotion, on the either side. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DI'AGRAM. *n. s.* [διάγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematicks; very specious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden.*

Why do not these persons make a *diagram* of these cogitative lines and angles, and demonstrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles? *Bentley.*

DIAGRY'DIATES. *n. s.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

All choleick humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydiates*, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rhubarb powder. *Floyer.*

DI'AL.

DI'AL. *n. ſ.* [*dial, Skinner.*] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or ſhadow ſhews the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is ſhort:
To ſpend that ſhortneſs baſely were too long,
Though life did ride upon a *dial*'s point,
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

If the motion be very ſlow, we perceive it not: we have no ſenſe of the accretive motion of plants or animals, and the fly ſhadow ſteals away upon the *dial*, and the quickeſt eye can diſcover no more than that it is gone. *Glanville.*

DIAL-PLATE. *n. ſ.* [*dial* and *plate.*] That on which hours or lines are marked.

Strada tells us that the two friends, being each of them poſſeſſed of a magnetical needle, made a kind of *dial-plate*, inſcribing it with the four and twenty letters, in the ſame manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary *dial-plate.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DI'ALECT. *n. ſ.* [διάλεκτος.]

1. The ſubdiviſion of a language; as the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.
2. Style; manner of expreſſion.

When themſelves do practiſe that whereof they write, they change their *dialect*; and thoſe words they ſhun, as if there were in them ſome ſecret ſting. *Hooker.*

3. Language; ſpeech.

In her youth
There is a prone and ſpeechleſs *dialect*,
Such as move men. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

If the conferring of kindneſs did not bind the perſon upon whom it was conferred to the return of gratitude, why, in the univerſal *dialect* of the world, are kindneſſes ſtill called obligations? *South.*

DIALE'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *dialectick.*] Logical; argumental.

Thoſe *dialectical* ſubtilties, that the ſchoolmen employ about phyſiological myſteries, more declare the wit of him that uſes them, than increaſe the knowledge of ſober lovers of truth. *Boyle.*

DIALE'CTICK. *n. ſ.* [διαλεκτικὴ.] Logick; the art of reaſoning.

DI'ALLING. *n. ſ.* [from *dial.*] The ſciatherick ſcience; the knowledge of ſhadow; the art of conſtructing dials on which the ſhadow may ſhew the hour.

DI'ALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *dial.*] A conſtructer of dials.

Some think *dialiſts*, by the geometrick conſiderations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the ſhadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. *Moxon.*

DIA'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *dialogue.*] A ſpeaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.

DI'ALOGUE. *n. ſ.* [διάλογος.] A conference; a converſation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praiſe of the owl and cuckow? *Shakeſpeare.*

Oh, the impudence of this wicked ſex! Laſcivious *dialogues* are innocent with you.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

In eaſy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praiſe;
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raiſe.
Dryden.

To DI'ALOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſcourſe with another; to converſe.

Doſt *dialogue* with thy ſhadow? *Shak. Timon.*

DIALY'SIS. *n. ſ.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which ſyllables or words are divided.

DIA'METER. *n. ſ.* [διὰ and μέτρον.] The line which, paſſing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The ſpace between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is ſeventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a groſs account, about one hundred and twenty thouſand miles. *Raleigh.*

The bay of Naples is the moſt delightful one that I ever ſaw: it lies in almoſt a round figure of about thirty miles in the *diameter*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

DIAMETRAL. *adj.* [from *diameter.*] Deſcribing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

DIA'METRALLY. *adv.* [from *diametral.*] According to the direction of a diameter; in direct oppoſition.

Chriſtian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrally* oppoſed to profaneneſs and impiety of actions. *Hammond.*

DIAMETRICAL. *adj.* [from *diameter.*]

1. Deſcribing a diameter.
2. Obſerving the direction of a diameter.

The ſin of calumny is ſet in a moſt *diametrical* oppoſition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

DIAMETRICALLY. *adv.* [from *diametrical.*] In a diametrical direction.

He perſuaded the king to conſent to what was *diametrically* againſt his conſcience and his honour, and, in truth, his ſecurity. *Clarendon.*

Thus intercepted in its paſſage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the ſtratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower ſurface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the ſaid denſe ſtratum and that which lies underneath it. *Woodw.*

DI'AMOND. *n. ſ.* [*diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Latin.]

The *diamond*, the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the pureſt water; and is eminently diſtinguiſhed from all other ſubſtances by its vivid ſplendour, and the brightneſs of its reflexions. It is extremely various in ſhape and ſize, being found in the greateſt quantity very ſmall, and the larger ones extremely ſeldom met with. The largeſt ever known is that in the poſſeſſion of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and ſeventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine thouſand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The diamond bears the force of the ſtrongeſt fires, except the concentrated ſolar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fierceſt of all fires does it no injury unleſs directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glaſs-houſe fire for many days, and if taken carefully out, and ſuffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before, but if taken haſtily out, it will ſometimes crack, and even ſplit into two or three pieces. The places where we have *diamonds* are the Eaſt Indies and the Braſils; and though they are uſually found clear and colourleſs, yet they are ſometimes ſlightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of ſome metalline particles. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for the *diamond*, the chain you promiſ'd.
Shakeſpeare.

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the *diamond*: thou haſt the right arched bent of the brow. *Shak.*

The *diamond* is preferrable and vaſtly ſuperior to all others in luſtre and beauty; as alſo in hardneſs, which renders it more durable and laſting, and therefore much more valuable, than any other ſtone. *Woodward.*

The *diamond* is by mighty monarchs worn,
Fair as the ſtar that uſhers in the morn. *Blackm.*

The lively *diamond* drinks thy pureſt rays,
Collected light, compact. *Thomſon.*

DI'APASE. *n. ſ.* [διὰ πασῶν.] A chord including all tones. The old word for *diapaſon.* See DIAPASON.

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the baſe,
Proportion'd equally by ſeven and nine;
Nine was the circle ſet in heaven's place,
All which compacted made a good *diapaſe.* *Spenſer.*

The ſweet numbers and melodious meaſures,
With which I wont the winged words to tie,
And make a tuneful *diapaſe* of pleaſures,
Now being let to run at liberty. *Spenſer.*

DIAPA'SON. *n. ſ.* [διὰ πασῶν.]

Diapaſon denotes a chord which includes all tones: it is the ſame with that we call an eighth or an octave; becauſe there are but ſeven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the ſame again with the firſt. *Harris.*

It diſcovereth the true coincidence of ſounds into *diapaſons*, which is the return of the ſame ſound. *Bacon.*

Harſh din
Broke the fair muſick that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whoſe love their motion ſway'd
In perfect *diapaſon*, whilſt they ſtood
In firſt obedience, and their ſtate of good. *Milton.*

Many a ſweet rite, many as ſweet a ſtrain,
A full mouth *diapaſon* ſwallows all. *Crashaw.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This univerſal frame began,
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compaſs of the notes it ran,
The *diapaſon* cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

DI'APER. *n. ſ.* [*diapre*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures; the fineſt ſpecies of figured linen after damaſk.

Not any damſel, which her vaunteth moſt
In ſkilful knitting of ſoft ſilken twine,
Nor any weaver, which his work doth boaſt
In *diaper*, in damaſk, or in lyne,
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare
With this ſo curious net-work to compare. *Spenſer.*

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a ſilver baſon
Full of roſe water, and beſtrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper.* *Shakeſp.*

To DI'APER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To variegate; to diverſify; to flower

For fear the ſtones her tender foot ſhould wrong
The ground he ſtrew'd with flowers all along,
And *diaper'd* like the diſcolour'd mead. *Spenſer.*

Flora uſeth to cloath our grand dame Earth with a new livery, *diapered* with various flowers, and chequered with delightful objects.
Howell's Vocal Foreſt.

2. To draw flowers upon clothes.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half, for reaſon tells you, that your fold muſt cover ſomewhat unſeen. *Peacham on Drawing.*

DIAPHANE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [from διαφανεία.] Tranſparency; pellucidneſs; power of tranſmitting light.

Becauſe the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to tranſmit the light, which, if the eye ſhould always ſtand open, would be apt to grow dry and ſhrink, and loſe their *diaphanity*; therefore are the eyelids ſo contrived as often to wink, that to them may, as it were, glaze and varniſh them over with the moiſture they contain. *Ray.*

DIAPHA'NICK. *adj.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Tranſparent; pellucid; having the power to tranſmit light.

Air is an element ſuperior, and lighter than water, through whoſe vaſt, open, ſubtile, *diaphanick*, or tranſparent body, the light, afterwards created, eaſily tranſpired. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHANOUS. *adj.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Tranſparent; clear; tranſlucent; pellucid; capable to tranſmit light.

Ariſtotle calleth light a quality inherent or cleaving to a *diaphanous* body. *Raleigh.*

When he had taken off the inſect, he found in the leaf very little and *diaphanous* eggs, exactly like to thoſe which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. *Ray.*

DIAPHORE'TICK. *adj.* [διαφορητικος.] Sudorifick; promoting a diaphoresis or perſpiration; cauſing ſweat.

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a ſudorifick, is ſomething that will provoke ſweating. *Harris.*

Diaphoretick, or promoters of perſpiration, help the organs of digeſtion, becauſe the attenuation of the aliment makes it perſpirable. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'APHRAGM. *n. ſ.* [διαφραγμα]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.
2. Any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body.

It conſiſts of a fasciculus of bodies, round, about one ſixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms*, thick ſet throughout the whole length of the body. *Wood ward on Foſſils.*

DIARRHOE'A. *n. ſ.* [διαῤῥοια] A flux of the belly, whereby a perſon frequently goes to ſtool, and is cured either by purging off the cauſe, or reſtringing the bowels. *Quincy.*

During his *diarrhœa* I healed up the fiſtula ani. *Wiſeman.*

DIARRHOE'TICK. *adj.* [from *diarrhœa*.] Promoting the flux of the belly; ſolutive; purgative.

Millet is *diarrhœtick*, cleanſing, and uſeful in diſeaſes of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'ARY. *n. ſ.* [*diarium*. Lat.] An account of the tranſactions, accidents, and obſervations of every day; a journal.

In ſea-voyages, where there is nothing to be ſeen but ſky and ſea, men make *diaries*; but, in land-travel, wherein ſo much is to be obſerved, they omit it. *Bacon.*

I go on in my intended *diary*. *Tatler.*

DIA'SIOLE. *n. ſ.* [διασολη.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long.
2. The dilation of the heart.

The ſyſtole ſeems to reſemble the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the *diaſtole* its flying out again to its natural ſtate. *Ray on the Creation.*

DIA'STYLE. [διὰ, and στῦλος, a pillar.] A ſort of edifice, where the pillars ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from one another, that three diameters of their thickneſs are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DIATE'SSERON. *n. ſ.* [of διὰ, and τεσσερα, four.] An interval in muſick, compoſed of one greater tone, one leſſer, and one greater ſemitone; its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in muſical compoſition, a perfect fourth. *Harr.*

DIATO'NICK. [of διατονος.] The ordinary ſort of muſick which proceeds by different tones, either in aſcending or deſcending. It contains only the two greater and leſſer tones, and the greater ſemi-tone. *Harris.*

DIAZE'UTICK *Tone*. [of διὰ and ζευγνυμι.] In the ancient Greek muſick, diſjoined two-fourths, one on each ſide of it; and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. Thus is, in our muſick, from A to B.

They allowed to this *diezeutick* tone, which is on La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight, being the analytical difference of the fifth and fourth. *Harris.*

DI'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from *dibble*, Dutch a ſharp point, *Skinner*; from *dabula*, *Junius*.] A ſmall ſpade; a pointed inſtrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

Through cunning, with *dibble*, rake, mattock, and ſpade,
By line and by level trim garden is made.
Tuſſer's Huſbandry.

DI'BSTONE. *n. ſ.* A little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone.

I have ſeen little girls exerciſe whole hours together, and take abundance of pains, to be expert at *dibſtones*. *Locke.*

DICA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertneſs; ſaucineſs. *Dict.*

DICE. *n. ſ.* The plural of *die*. See DIE.

It is odds a hundred to one but, caſt any particular throw, that you do not caſt that ſeven ſet of races with four cubical *dice*; becauſe there are ſo many ſeveral combinations of the faces of four dice, now, after you have caſt all the trials but one, it is ſtill as much odds as the firſt throwing time, as it was at the firſt. *Burley.*

To DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice.

I was as ſeldom given as a gentleman need to be, vitious enough; but letcherie, *dicing* above ſeven time a week. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

DI'CE-BOX. *n. ſ.* [*dice* and *box*.] The box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you lay, ſhould you ſee the ſparkler ſhaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *dice-box*? *Addiſ. Guard.*

DI'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *dice*.] A player at dice; a gameſter.

They make marriage vows
As falſe as *dicers'* oaths. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

DICH. This word ſeems corrupted from *dit* for *do it*.

Rich men fun, and I eat root:
Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus. *Shak.*

DICHO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [διχοτομια.] Diſtribution of ideas by pairs.

Some perſons have diſturbed the order of nature, and abuſed their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, ſevens, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the ſubject, conſidered together with the deſign which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

DI'CKENS. A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it ſeems, much the ſame with the *devil*; but I know not whence derived.

Where had you this pretty weathercock?——
I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my huſband had him of. *Sh. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

What a *dickens* does he mean by a trivial turn?
But hadn't you found it, Sir? *Congr. Old Bach.*

DI'CKER *of Leather*. *n. ſ.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] Ten hides. *Dict.*

To DICTATE. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Lat.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The ſpoils of elephants the roof inlay,
And ſtuds of amber darts a golden ray,
Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder *dictates* is the dome of Jove. *Pope's Od.*

Whatever is *dictated* to us by God himſelf, or by men who are divinely inſpired, muſt be believed with full aſſurance. *Watts.*

DICTATE. *n. ſ.* [*dictatum*, Lat.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; preſcription; preſcript.

Theſe right helps of art, which will ſcarce be found by thoſe who ſervilely confine themſelves to the *dictates* of others. *Locke.*

For ſo what the Grecian *dictates* ſay,
A Roman muſt not ſcorn at Sextus's hills to pray. *Prior.*

Then ſhow that force of my love prevail. *Pope's Od.*

DICTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dictate*.] The act or practice of dictating or preſcribing. *Dict.*

DICTATOR. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence and diſtreſs, and inveſted with abſolute authority.

Kind *dictators* made, when they came home,
Their vanquiſh'd foes free citizens of Rome. *Waller.*

Julius with honour tam'd Rome's foreign foes;
But patriots fell, ere the *dictator* roſe. *Prior.*

2. One inveſted with abſolute authority.

Unanimous they all commit the care
And management of this main enterprize
To him, their great *dictator*. *Milton.*

3. One whoſe credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Nor is it a ſmall power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the *dictator* of principles, and teacher of unqueſtionable truths. *Locke.*

That riches, honour, and outward ſplendour, ſhould fit up perſons for *dictators* to all the reſt of mankind, is a moſt ſhameful proſtration of the right of our underſtanding. *Watts.*

DICTATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *dictator*.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an obſervator that treats of trade and politicks in a *dictatorial* ſtile, and is ſtartled at the preſs of the author. *Watts.*

DICTA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *dictator*.]

1. The office of dictator.

This is the ſolemneſt title they can confer under the proceedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorſhip*. *Watton.*

2. Authority; inſolent confidence.

This is that perpetual *dictatorſhip* which is exerciſed by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden.*

DI'CTATURE. *n. ſ.* [*dictatura*, Lat.] The office of a dictator; dictatorſhip. *Dict.*

DI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*diction*, Fr. *dictio*, Lat.] Style; language; expreſſion.

There appears more vein of his *diction*, or expreſſion, a kind of noble poetry. *Dryd.*

DI'CTIONARY. *n. ſ.* [*dictionarium*, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Some have delivered the poſſeſſion of ſpirits, and left an account that they ſtand in awe of charms, ſpells, and conjurations, that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes and daſhes, which, ſet together, do ſignify nothing; and not only in the *dictionary* of man, but in the ſubtler vocabulary of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Is it ſuch a fault to tranſlate ſimulacra images? I ſee what a good thing it is to have a good catholick *dictionary*. *Stillingfleet.*

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a *dictionary*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words. *Watts.*

DID. of *do*. [ðiþ, Saxon.]

1. The preterite of *do*.

Thou canſt not ſay I *did* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

What *did* that greatneſs in a woman's mind?
Ill lodg'd, and weak to act what it deſign'd. *Dryd.*

2. The ſign of the preter-imperfect tenſe, or perfect.

When *did* his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not underſtand? *Dryden.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [διδασκω.] Pre-
DIDA'CTICK. } ceptive; giving precepts: as a *didactick* poem is a poem that gives rules for ſome art; as the Georgicks.

The

The means used to this purpose, are partly *didactical*, and partly protreptical; demonstrating the truth of the gospel, and then urging the professors of those truths to be stedfast in the faith, and to beware of infidelity. *Ward on Infidelity.*

DI'DAPPER. *n. f.* [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCA'LICK. *adj.* [διδασκαλικὸς.] Preceptive; didactick; giving precepts in form or art.

I found it necessary to form some story, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascalick* or heroick, I leave to be proved by critick writers. *Prior.*

To DI'DDER. *v. a.* [*didderen*, Teut. *zittern*, Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

DIDST. The second person of the preter tense of *do*. See DID.

On last and best of Scots! who didst maintain
The country's freedom from your fathers reign. *Dryd.*

DIDU'CTION. *n. f.* [*diductio*, Latin.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

He ought to shew what kind of things they are, which, though from, is full in the surface of the kidneys and ureters of the bladder, must have as fierce by one as another, in comparison of those that move to the bladder draw to as to hinder the *diductions* of it. *Bacon.*

To DIE. *v. a.* [deag, Saxon, a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to stain.

So much in her cheeks
Had entertain'd, as *died* her cheeks with pale. *Milton.*

All white, a virgin saint she fought the skies,
For marriage, though it 'tain'd not, *died* her eyes. *Dryd.*

DIE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine innocence; for that *die* is on me,
Which makes my whit'st part black. *Shakspeare's Henry* VIII.

We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful lustre, excellent *dies*, and many. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Day-break now we see emerges into light,
And flaming fires descend to dusk night:
Ev'n heav'n after receive another *die*,
When wearied animals in slumbers lie
Of midnight's noise; another, when the grey
Of morn precludes the splendor of the day. *Dryd.*

It is surprising to see the images of the mind stamped upon the aspect; to see the cheeks take the *die* of the passions, and appear in all the colours of thought. *Cotton of the Affect.*

To DIE. *v. n.* [beadian, Sax.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood; and it grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murtherer. *Sidney.*

Nor did the third his conquests long survive,
Dying ere scarce he had begun to live. *Addis. Ovid.*

Oh let me live my own, and *die* so too!
To live and *die* is all I have to do. *Denham.*

2. To perish by violence or disease.

The dart only served to confirm him in his first opinion, that it was his destiny to *die* in the ensuing combat. *Dryden.*

Talk not of life or ransom, he replies;
Patroclus dead, whoever meets me, *dies*:
In vain a single Trojan sues for grace;
But least the sons of Priam's hateful race:
Die then, my friend! what boots it to deplore?
The great, the good Patroclus is no more!
He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to *die*;
And thou, dost thou, bewail mortality? *Pope's Homer.*

3. It has *by* before an instrument of death.

Their young men shall *die by* the sword; their sons and daughters shall *die by* famine. *Jerem.*

4. *Of* before a disease.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have *died of* it, or at least have been very infirm. *Wisdom.*

5. *For* commonly before a privative, and *of* before a positive cause: these prepositions are not always truly distinguished.

At first she startles, then she stands amaz'd;
At last with terror she from thence doth fly,
And loaths the watry glass wherein she gaz'd,
And shuns it still, all *of* a thirst she *dies*. *Daniel.*

He in the loaden vineyard *dies for* thirst. *Addis.*

Hipparchus, being passionately fond of his own wife, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped into the sea *died of* his fall. *Addison.*

6. To be punished with death.

If I *die* for it, as no like is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

What is the love of our neighbour?—
—He values him as the image of God, one for whom Christ *died*. *Hammond.*

7. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of sweetest fancies your companion making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have *died*
With them they think on. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

If any sovereignty, on account of his property, had been vested in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have *died* with him. *Locke.*

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by keeping the secret *died* within his own breast. *Spect.*

8. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone. *1 Samuel.*

9. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

10. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she *dies* away,
And melts in visions of eternal day. *Pope.*

11. To vanish.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When *dying* clouds contend with growing light. *Shakspeare.*

The smaller stains and blemishes may *die* away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surround them, but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character. *Addison's Spectator.*

12. [In the style of lovers.] To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged, in love-letters, that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.*

13. To wither, as a vegetable.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and *die*, it abideth alone, but if it *die* it bringeth forth much fruit. *John.*

14. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE. *n. f.* pl. *dice*. [*dé*, Fr. *dis*, Welsh.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play.

Keep a gamester from the *dice*, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakspeare.*

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *die*. *Shakspeare's Richard* III.

He knows which way the lot and the *dice* shall fall as perfectly as if they were already cast. *South.*

2. Hazard; chance.

Ettions his cruel hand Sir Guyon staid,
Temp'ring the passion with advisement slow,
And mat'ring might on enemy dismay'd;
For th' equal *die* of war he well did know. *Fairy Q.*

So both to battle fierce arranged are;
In which his harder fortune was to fall
Under my spear: such is the *die* of war. *Fairy Q.*

Thine is th' adventure, thine the victory:
Well is th' fortune turn'd the *die* for thee. *Dryd.*

3. Any cubick body.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies*. *Watts.*

DIE. *n. f.* plur. *dies*. The stamp used in coinage.

Such a variety of *dies* made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult. *Swift.*

DI'ER. *n. f.* [from *die.*] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies clothes.

The fleece, that has been by the *dier* stain'd,
Never again its native whiteness gain'd. *Waller.*

There were some of very low rank and professions who acquired great estates: cobblers, *diers*, and shoemakers gave publick shows to the people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DI'ET. *n. f.* [*diæta*, low Latin; δίαιτα.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curiosity of *diet*, than to maintain life. *Raleigh.*

Time may come, when men
With angels may participate, and find
No inconvenient *diet*, nor too light fare. *Milton.*

No part of *diet*, in any season, is so healthful, so natural, and so agreeable to the stomach, as good and well ripened fruits. *Temple.*

Milk appears to be a proper *diet* for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not where the canals are obstructed, it being, void of all feculent quality. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons, than reguard use of physick, for those *diets* alter the body more, and trouble it less. *Bacon.*

I restrained myself to so regular a *diet*, as to eat flesh but once a-day, and little at a time, without salt or vinegar. *Temple.*

3. Allowance of provision.

To his diet, there was a continual *diet* given him by the king. *Jeremiah.*

To DI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

She *diets* him with fasting every day,
The swelling of his wounds to mitigate,
And made him pray both early and late. *Fairy Queen.*

Shew a while like fearful war,
To *diet* rank minds sick of happiness,
And purge th' obstructions which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*

He was not taken well, he had not din'd:
The veins unbak'd, our blood is cold, and then
We pout upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive, but when we've stuff'd
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls
Than in our priest-like fasts; therefore I'll watch him
Till he be *dieted* to my request. *Shakesp. Coriol.*

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness; for it is my office. *Shakespeare.*

Henceforth my early care
Shall tend thee, and the fertile burden ease;
Till, *diet*ed by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know. *Milton.*

We have lived upon expedients, of which no country has less occasion: we have *dieted* a healthy body into a consumption, by plying it with physick, instead of food. *Swift.*

2. To give food to.

I'm partly led to *diet* my revenge,
For that I do suspect the lusty Moor
Hath leapt into my seat. *Shakspeare's Othello.*

3. To board; to supply with diet.

To DI'ET. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of phyſick.

2. To eat; to feed.

I join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare faſt, that oft with gods doth *diet*. *Milton.*

DI'ET-DRINK. *n. ſ.* [*diet* and *drink*.] Medicated liquors; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The old army on will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke.*

DI'ET. *n. ſ.* [from *dies*, an appointed day, *Skinner*; from *diet*, an old German word ſignifying a multitude, *Junius*.] An aſſembly of princes or eſtates.

An emperor in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a *diet*, or aſſembly of the eſtates of many free princes, eccleſiaſtical and temporal. *Raleigh.*

DI'ETARY. *adj.* [from *diet*.] Pertaining to the rules of diet. *Dict.*

DI'ETER. *n. ſ.* [from *diet*.] One who preſcribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

He fauc'd our broth as Juno had been ſick,
And he her *dieter*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

DIETE'TICAL. } *adj.* [διαιτητικὸς.] Relat-
DIETE'TICK. } ing to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the uſe of food.

He received no other counſel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution, and ſuch as culinary preſcription might have afforded. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

This book of Cheyne's became the ſubject of converſation, and produced even treats in the *dietetical* philoſophy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments, Pref.*

To DI'FFER. *v. n.* [*differo*, Latin.]

1. To be diſtinguiſhed from; to have properties and qualities not the ſame with thoſe of another perſon or thing.

If the olive be a little wet on the top, it will make a *differing* ſound from the ſame part dry. *Bacon.*

Thy prejudices, Sypher, won't diſcern
What virtues grow from ignorance and chance,
Nor how the hero *differs* from the brute. *Addiſon.*

The ſeveral parts of the ſame animal *differ* in their qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man of judgment ſhall ſometimes hear ignorant men *differ*, and know well within himſelf that thoſe which to *differ* mean one thing, and yet they themſelves never agree. *Bacon.*

Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment ſit;
We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In things merely ſpeculative, as theſe are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to *differ* from one another in our opinions and ſentiments. *Burnet's Theory.*

There are certain meaſures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate thoſe who *differ* with you in their ſentiments. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Others *differ* with me about the truth and reality of theſe ſpeculations. *Cheyne.*

DI'FFERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*differentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being diſtinct from ſomething; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a *difference* between cuſtoms of the church doth no harm. *Hooker.*

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or *difference* from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the ſucceſſion of blood, but to the ſucceſſion of virtue. *Raleigh.*

Thus, born alike, from virtue firſt began
The *difference* that diſtinguiſh'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from deſcent of blood;
But that, which made him noble, made him good. *Dryden.*

Though it be uſeful to diſcern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to conſider every *difference* that is in things, and divide them into diſtinct claſſes under every ſuch *difference*. *Locke.*

3. The diſproportion between one thing and another, cauſed by the qualities of each.

You ſhall ſee great *difference* betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Oh the ſtrange *difference* of man and man!
To thee a woman's ſervices are due;
My fool uſurps my body. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Here might be ſeen a great *difference* between men practiſed to fight, and men accuſtomed only to ſpoil. *Hayward.*

4. Diſpute; debate; quarrel; controverſy.

What was the *difference*?

——It was a contention in publick. *Shak. Cymb.*

He is weary of his life, that hath a *difference* with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight. *Sandys.*

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there ſhould be ſuch *differences* among them about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending *differences*. *Tillotſon.*

5. Diſtinction.

Our conſtitution does not only make a *difference* between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between ſuch as are more or leſs criminal. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

6. Point in queſtion; ground of controverſy.

Are you acquainted with the *difference*
That holds this preſent queſtion in the court?
Shakeſpeare.

7. A logical diſtinction.

Some are never without a *difference*; and commonly, by amuſing men with a ſubtilty, blanch the matter. *Bacon.*

8. Evidences of diſtinction; differential marks.

Henry had the title of ſovereign, yet did not put thoſe things in execution which are the true marks and *differences* of ſovereignty. *Davies.*

9. Diſtinct kind.

This is notoriouſly known in ſome *differences* of brake or fern. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DI'FFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cauſe a difference; to make one thing not the ſame as another.

Moſt are apt to ſeek all the differences of letters in thoſe articulating motions; whereas ſeveral combinations of letters are framed by the very ſame motions of thoſe organs which are commonly obſerved, and are *differenced* by other concurrent cauſes. *Holder.*

Cities *differenceth* a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and deſolate wilderneſs. *Ray.*

We ſee nothing that *differences* the courage of Mneſtheus from that of Sergeſthus. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

DI'FFERENT. *adj.* [from *differ*.]

1. Diſtinct; not the ſame.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five *different* churches. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Of contrary qualities.

The Britons change
Sweet native home for unaccuſtom'd air,
And other climes, where *different* food and ſoil
Portend diſtempers. *Philips.*

3. Unlike; diſſimilar.

Neither the ſhape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; becauſe men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Happineſs conſiſts in things which produce pleaſure, and in the abſence of thoſe which cauſe any pain: now theſe, to *different* men, are very *different* things. *Locke.*

DIFFERE'NTIAL *Method*, is applied to the doctrine of infiniteſimals, or infinitely ſmall quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions. It conſiſts in deſcending from whole quantities to their infinitely ſmall differences, and comparing together theſe infinitely ſmall differences, of what kind ſoever they be: and from thence it takes the name of the *differential* calculus, or analyſis of infiniteſimals. *Harris.*

DI'FFERENTLY. *adv.* [from *different*.] In a different manner.

He may conſider how *differently* he is affected by the ſame thought, which preſents itſelf in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by an ordinary genius. *Addiſon.*

DI'FFERINGLY. *adv.* [from *differing*.] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a ſurface may remit the light ſo *differingly*, as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

DIFFI'CIL. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not eaſy; not obvious. Little uſed.

That that ſhould give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itſelf hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as *difficil* apprehenſion as any myſtery in nature. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Latin was not more *difficil*,
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whiſtle. *Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be perſuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficil* in granting the diſpenſation, doth uſe it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit, that he had touched none of thoſe denials which had been levied by popes in England. *Bacon.*

DIFFI'CILNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *difficil*.] Difficulty to be perſuaded; incompliance; impracticability. A word not in uſe, but proper.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter ſort of malignity turneth but to a roſtneſs, or forwardneſs, or aptneſs to oppoſe, or *difficilneſs*, or the like, but the deeper ſort, to envy and mere miſchief. *Bacon.*

DI'FFICULT. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Hard; not eaſy; not facil.

It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people. *Zachar.*

2. Troubleſome; vexatious.

3. Hard to pleaſe; peeviſh; moroſe.

DI'FFICULTLY. *adv.* [from *difficult*.] Hardly; with difficulty.

A man, who has always indulged himſelf in the full enjoyment of his ſtation, will *difficultly* be perſuaded to think any methods unjuſt that offer to continue it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

DI'FFICULTY. *n. ſ.* [from *difficult*; *difficulté*, French.]

1. Hardneſs; contrariety to eaſineſs or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourſelves to obſerve, is a work of labour and *difficulty*; a ſervice that requires our greateſt care and attention. *Rogers.*

2. That which is hard to accompliſh; that which is not eaſy.

They miſtake *difficulties* for impoſſibilities: a pernicious miſtake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are ſeldom convinced of it, till their conviction do them no good. *South.*

3. Diſtreſs; oppoſition.

Thus, by degrees, he roſe to Jove's imperial ſeat:
Thus *difficulties* prove a ſoul legitimately great. *Dryd.*

4. Perplexity

4. Perplexity in affairs; uneaſineſs of circumſtances.

They lie under ſome *difficulties* by reaſon of the emperor's diſpleaſure, who has forbidden their manufactures. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Objection; cavil.

Men ſhould conſider, that raiſing *difficulties* concerning the myſteries in religion, cannot make them more wiſe, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

To DIFFI'DE, *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin.] To diſtruſt; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear
The woman did the new ſolution hear:
The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubt, the gods. *Dryden.*

DI'FFIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diffide.*]

1. Diſtruſt; want of confidence in others.

No man almoſt thought himſelf ſecure, and men durſt ſcarce commune or talk one with another, but there was a general *diffidence* every where. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

You have brought ſcandal
To Iſrael, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propenſe enough before
To waver. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Doubt; want of confidence in ourſelves.

If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true ſenſe, be only on probable proofs, our aſſent can reach no higher than an aſſurance or *diffidence* ariſing from the more or leſs apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be ſilent always when you doubt your ſenſe,
And ſpeak, though ſure, with ſeeming *diffidence.* *Pope.*

Whatſoever atheiſts think on, or whatſoever they look on, all do adminiſter ſome reaſons for ſuſpicion and *diffidence*, leſt poſſibly they may be in the wrong, and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley.*

DI'FFIDENT. *adj.* [from *diffide.*]

1. Diſtruſtful; doubting others.

Be not *diffident*
Of wiſdom, ſhe deſerts thee not, if thou
Diſmiſs not her, when moſt thou need'ſt her nigh. *Milton.*

Pliny ſpeaks of the Seres, the ſame people with the Chineſe, as being very ſhy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Doubtful of an event, uſed of things; uncertain.

I was really ſo *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me theſe two years, juſt as you now ſee it. *Pope.*

3. Doubtful of himſelf; not confident.

I am not ſo confident of my own ſufficiency, as not willingly to admit the counſel of others; but yet I am not ſo *diffident* of myſelf, as brutiſhly to ſubmit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

Diſtreſs makes the humble heart *diffident.* *Clariſſa.*

To DIFFI'ND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two; to ſplit. *Dict.*

DIFFI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*diffiſſio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving or ſplitting. *Dict.*

DIFFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diffiare*, Latin.] The act of ſcattering with a blaſt of wind. *Dict.*

DI'FFLUENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *diffluo*, Lat.]
DI'FFLUENCY. } The quality of falling away on all ſides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to conſiſtency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a conſiſtence or determination of its *diffluency*; and amitteth not its eſſence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DI'FFLUENT. *adj.* [*diffluens*, Lat.] Flowing every way; not conſiſtent; not fixed.

DI'FFORM. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different ſtructure; diſſimilar; unlike; irregular: as, a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; ſuch as are veins, an uneven poliſh, or fortuitous poſition of the pores of glaſs. *Newton.*

DIFFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [from *difform.*] Diverſity of form; irregularity; diſſimilitude.

While they murmur againſt the preſent diſpoſure of things, they deſire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things beſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*franchiſe*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, ſo that the liquor may run every way; to pour without particular direction.

When theſe waters began to riſe at firſt, long before they could ſwell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuſe* themſelves every way. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To ſpread; to ſcatter; to diſperſe.

Wiſdom had ordain'd
Good out of evil to create; inſtead
Of ſpirits malign, a better race to bring
Into their vacant room, and thence *diffuſe*
His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. *Milton.*

No ſect wants its apoſtles to propagate and *diffuſe* it. *Decay of Piety.*

A chief renown'd in war,
Whoſe race ſhall bear aloft the Latian name,
And through the conquer'd world *diffuſe* our fame. *Dryden.*

His eyes *diffuſ'd* a venerable grace,
And charity itſelf was in his face. *Dryden's Good Parſon.*

DIFFU'SE. *adj.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]

1. Scattered; widely ſpread.
2. Copious; not conciſe.

DIFFU'SED. *participial adj.* [from *diffuſe.*] This word ſeems to have ſignified, in *Shakeſpeare*'s time, the ſame as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a ſawpit raſh at once,
With ſome *diffuſed* ſong. *Shak. M. W. of Windſ.*

He grows like ſavages,
To ſwearing and ſtern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And every thing that ſeems unnatural. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

DIFFU'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *diffuſed.*] Widely; diſperſedly; in manner of that which is ſpread every way.

DIFFU'SEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſed.*] The ſtate of being diffuſed; diſperſion.

DIFFU'SELY. *adv.* [from *diffuſe.*]

1. Widely; extenſively.
2. Copiouſly; not conciſely.

DIFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſe.*]

1. Diſperſion; the ſtate of being ſcattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impreſſions and ſignatures of their motions, the *diffuſion* of ſpecies viſible ſeemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the ſpecies inviſible of the latter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A ſheet of very well ſtreaked marbled paper did not caſt diſtinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal *diffuſion*; but threw its beams, unſtained and bright, to this and that part of the wall. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Copiouſneſs; exuberance of ſtyle.

DIFFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *diffuſe.*]

1. Having the quality of ſcattering any thing every way.

Diffuſive of themſelves, where'er they paſs
They make that warmth in others they expect:
Their valour works like bodies on a glaſs,
And does its image on their men project. *Dryd.*

2. Scattered; diſperſed; having the quality of ſuffering diffuſion.

All liquid bodies are *diffuſive*; for their parts, being in motion, have no connexion, but glide and fall off any way. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

No man is of ſo general and *diffuſive* a luſt, as to proſecute his amours all the world over. *South.*

The ſtars, no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the maſs,
And upward ſhoot, and kindle as they paſs,
And with *diffuſive* light adorn their heav'nly place. *Dryden.*

Cheriſh'd with hope, and fed with joy, it grows;
Its cheerful buds their opening bloom diſcloſe,
And round the happy ſoil *diffuſive* odour flows. *Prior.*

3. Extended.

They are not agreed among themſelves where infallibility is ſeated; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the *diffuſive* body of Chriſtians. *Tillotſon.*

DIFFU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *diffuſive.*] Widely; extenſively; every way.

DIFFU'SIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſive.*]

1. Extenſion; diſperſion; the power of diffuſing; the ſtate of being diffuſed.
2. Want of conciſeneſs; large compaſs of expreſſion.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its *diffuſiveneſs*: you have ſometimes the whole ſide of a medal over-run with it. *Addiſ. on Med.*

To DIG. *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. paſſ. *dug*, or *digged.* [dic, Saxon, a ditch; *dyger*, Daniſh, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a ſpade.

Then ſaid he unto me, Son of man, *dig* now in the wall; and when I had *digged* in the wall, I beheld a door. *Ezek.*

2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walls of Jeruſalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the mines that you have *digged*, by craft and ſubtlety, to overthrow the ſame. *Wotton.*

He built towers in the deſert, and *digged* many wells; for he had much cattle. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 10.

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade.

The walls of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as the ſide of your houſe; ſo that you cannot *dig* up your garden too often. *Temple.*

Be firſt to *dig* the ground, be firſt to burn
The branches fore. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. To pierce with a ſharp point.

A ravenous vulture in his open'd ſide
Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried;
Still for the growing liver *dig*'g'd his breaſt,
The growing liver ſtill ſupplied the feaſt. *Dryden's Æneid.*

5. To gain by digging.

It is *digged* out of even the higheſt mountains, and all parts of the earth contingently; as the pyrites. *Woodward.*

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her annual income to the crooked ſhare;
But greedy mortals, rummaging her ſtore,
Digg'd from her entrails firſt the precious ore. *Dryden's Ovid.*

To DIG. *v. n.* To work with a ſpade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it comes not; and *dig* for it more than for hid treaſures. *Job*, iii. 21.

The Italians have often *dug* into lands, deſcribed in old authors as the places where ſtatues or obeliſks ſtood, and ſeldom failed of ſucceſs. *Addiſon's Travels.*

To DIG *up. v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth.

If I *digg'd up* thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not ſtake mine ire. *Shakſpear.*

DI'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [διγαμία.] Second marriage; marriage to a ſecond wife after the death of the firſt: as *bigamy*, having two wives at once.

Dr. Champney may prove, that archbiſhop Cranmer was twice married, which is not denied: but brings nothing to prove that ſuch bigamy, *or digamy* rather, deprives a biſhop of the lawful uſe of his power of ordaining. *Eyſhop Parne.*

DI'GERENT. *adj.* [*digerens*, Latin.] That which has the power of digeſting, or cauſing digeſtion. *Dict.*

DI'GEST. *n. ſ.* [*digeſta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpoſe to make a particular *digeſt*, or recompilement to the laws of mine own nation. *Bacon.*

Laws in the *digeſt* ſhew that the Romans applied themſelves to trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To DIGE'ST. *v. a.* [*digero*, *digeſtum*, Latin.]

1. To diſtribute into various claſſes or repoſitories; to range or diſpoſe methodically.
2. To concoct in the ſtomach, ſo as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper uſe.

If baſe faults, proceeding on diſtemper,
Shall not be winked at, how ſhall we ſtretch our eye
When capital crimes chew'd, ſwallow'd, and *digeſted*,
Appear? *Shakſpeare's Henry V.*

Each then has organs to *digeſt* his food;
One to beget, and one receive, the brood. *Prior.*

3. To ſoften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghill: a chemical term.
4. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper uſe.

Choſen friends, with ſenſe refin'd,
Learning *digeſted* well. *Thomſon*

5. To reduce to any plan, ſcheme, or method.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firſtlings of thoſe broils,
Ending i' th' middle: ſtarting thence away
To what may be *digeſted* in a play. *Shakſpeare.*

6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

Juſt, let us go to dinner.
—Nay, let me prate you while I have a ſtomach.
—No prating then, let it ſerve for table-talk;
Then, howſoe'er thou ſpeak'ſt, 'mong other things
I ſhall *digeſt* it. *Shakſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The pleaſance of numbers is, that rudeneſs and barbariſm might the better taſte and *digeſt* the leſſons of civility. *Peacham.*

7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwal and Albany,
With my two daughters dowers, *digeſt* the third.
Shakſpeare.

8. [In chirurgery.] To diſpoſe a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGE'ST. *v. n.* To generate matter, as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]

1. He that digeſts or diſpoſes.
2. He that digeſts or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill *digeſters*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A ſtrong veſſel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any bony ſubſtances, ſo as to reduce them into a fluid ſtate. *Quincy.*
4. That which cauſes or ſtrengthens the concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent uſe for all illneſſes of the ſtomach, a great reſtorer of health, and a great *digeſter*. *Temple.*

DIGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *digeſt.*] That which is capable of being digeſted or concocted in the ſtomach.

Thoſe medicines that purge by ſtool are, at the firſt, not *digeſtible* by the ſtomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

DIGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]

1. The act of digeſting or concocting food in the ſtomach.

Now good *digeſtion* wait on appetite,
And health on both. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

Digeſtion is a fermentation begun, becauſe there are all the requiſites of ſuch a fermentation; heat, air, and motion: but it is not a complete fermentation, becauſe that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the ſtomach: vegetable putrefaction reſembles very much animal *digeſtion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Quantity of food cannot be determined by meaſures and weights, or any general Leſſian rule, but muſt vary with the vigour or decays of age or of health, and the uſe or diſuſe of air or of exerciſe, with the changes of appetite; and then, by what every man may find or ſuſpect of the preſent ſtrength or weakneſs of *digeſtion*. *Temple.*

Every morſel to a ſatisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired *digeſtion*. *South.*

2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digeſtion*, or maturation of ſome metals, will produce gold. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare,
Raiſe all the labour houſes of the air,
And by crude vapours in *digeſtion* there? *Blackmore.*

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodiſing; the maturation of a deſign.

The *digeſtion* of the counſels in Sweden is made in ſenate, conſiſting of forty counſellors, who are generally the greateſt men. *Temple.*

4. The act of diſpoſing a wound to generate matter.
5. The diſpoſition of a wound or ſore to generate matter.

The laſt ſtage of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by ſurgeons called *digeſtion*.
Grany's Surgery.

DIGE'STIVE. *adj.* [from *digeſt.*]

1. Having the power to cauſe digeſtion, or to ſtrengthen the ſtomach.

A chiefeſt by mean'ſtuff, or a *digeſtive* preparation, drawn from ſpecies of individuals, whoſe ſtomachs peculiarly diſſolve ſuch bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Capable by heat to ſoften and ſubdue.

The earth and ſun were in that very ſtate; the one active, piercing, and *digeſtive*, by its heat; the other paſſive, receptive, and ſtored with materials for ſuch a production. *Hale.*

3. Methodiſing; adjuſting.

To buſineſs, riper'd by *digeſtive* thought,
This future rule is into method brought. *Dryden.*

DIGE'STIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*] An application which diſpoſes a wound to generate matter.

I dreſſed it with *digeſtives*. *Wiſem. on Abſceſſes.*

DIGE'STURE. *n. ſ.* Concoction: not uſed.

Neither tie yourſelf always to eat meats of eaſy *digeſture*; ſuch as veal, ſweetbreads. *Harvey.*

DI'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a ſpade.

When we viſited mines, we have been told by diggers, that even when the ſky ſeemed clear, there would ſuddenly riſe a ſteam ſo thick, that it would put out their candles. *Boyle.*

To DI'GHT. *v. a.* [bihtan, to prepare, to regulate, Saxon.]

1. To dreſs; to deck; to bedeck; to embelliſh; to adorn. It ſeems always to ſignify the paſt; the participle paſſive is *dight*, as *dighted* in *Hudibras* is perhaps improper.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſters pale;
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar, maſſy proof;
And ſtoried windows richly *dight*,
Caſting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Juſt to the proud inſulting laſs
Attyed and *dighted* Hudibras. *Hudibras.*

2. To put on.

On his head his dreadful hat he *dight*,
Which makes him viſible to fight. *Hud. Tale.*

DI'GIT. *n. ſ.* [*digitus*, Latin.]

1. The meaſure of length containing three fourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five *digits* high, or ſomewhat more, the quickſilver will not fall, but remain ſuſpended in the tube, becauſe it cannot preſs the ſubjacent mercury with ſo great a force as doth the incumbent cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmoſphere. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon.
3. Any of the numbers expreſſed by ſingle figures; any number to ten: ſo called from counting upon the fingers.

Nor ſecond, the number of ſeven alſo, from conſiderations abſtruſe, have been extolled by moſt, but all or moſt of other *digits* have been as mythically applauded. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DI'GITATED. *adj.* [from *digitus*, Latin.] Branched out into diviſions like fingers; as a *digitated* leaf is a leaf compoſed of many ſmall leaves.

For animals manifeſtous, or ſuch as are *digitated*, or have ſeveral diſtinct members. *Grew's Coſm. Sacra.*

DIGLADIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with ſwords; any quarrel or conteſt.

After theſe terms purpoſe to attend the diſcuſſion of controverſial *digladiations* by men wherefore *Grew's Coſm. Sacra.*

DI'GNIFIED, *adj.* [from *dignify.*] Inveſted with ſome dignity. It is uſed chiefly of the clergy.

Biſhops are called *dignified* clerks, as having ſome office or duty in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DIGNIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dignify.*] Exaltation.

I grant that where a noble and ancient deſcent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that perſon. *Walton's Angler.*

To DI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Uſed chiefly of the clergy.
2. To honour; to adorn; to give luſtre to; to improve by ſome adventitious excellence, or honourable diſtinction.

Such a day,
So fought, ſo follow'd, and ſo fairly won,
Came not till now to *dignify* the times
Since Cæſar's fortunes! *Shakſpeare's Henry IV.*

Not that we think us worthy ſuch a gueſt,
But that your worth will *dignify* our feaſt.
Ben Jonſon.

No

No turbots *dignify* my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope.

DI'GNITARY. *n. ſ.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity, to ſome rank above that of a parochial prieſt.

If there be any *dignitaries*, whoſe preferments are perhaps not liable to the accuſation of ſuperfluity, they may be perſons of ſuperior merit. *Swift.*

DI'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where ſpoken ſo highly of as our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and are not in *dignity* equal to him. *Hooker.*

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aſpect.

Some men have a native *dignity*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the moſt imperious commands. *Clariſſa.*

3. Advancement; preferment; high place.

Faſter than ſpring-time ſhow'rs comes thought on thought,
And not a thought but thinks on *dignity*. *Shak.*
For thoſe of old,
And theſe late *dignities* heap'd up to them. *Shak.*

4. [Among eccleſiaſticks.] By a *dignity* we underſtand that promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Maxims; general principles: κυριαι δοξαι.

The ſciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themſelves, receive not ſatisfaction from probable reaſons, much leſs from bare aſſeverations. *Brown.*

6. [In aſtrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any ſign.

DIGNO'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dignoſco*, Latin.] Diſtinction; diſtinguiſhing mark.

That temperamental *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from ſpots in our nails, we are not averſe to concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DIGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*digreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To turn aſide out of the road.

2. To depart from the main deſign of a diſcourſe, or chief tenour of an argument.

In the purſuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digreſs* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the ſignification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate.

It ſeemeth (to *digreſs* no farther) that the Tartarians, ſpreading ſo far, cannot be the Iſraelites. *Brerewood.*

4. To go out of the right way, or common track; to tranſgreſs; to deviate: not in uſe.

I am come to keep my word,
Though in ſome part am forced to *digreſs*,
Which at more leiſure I will ſo excuſe
As you ſhall well be ſatisfied. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thy noble ſhape is but a form of wax,
Digreſſing from the valour of a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*digreſſio*, Latin.]

1. A paſſage deviating from the main tenour or deſign of a diſcourſe.

The good man thought ſo much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digreſſions* to him. *Sidney.*
He, ſhe knew, would intermix
Grateful *digreſſions*, and ſolve high diſputs
With conjugal careſſes. *Milton.*
Here ſome *digreſſion* I muſt make, t' accuſe
Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muſe. *Denham.*
To content and fill the eye of the underſtanding, the beſt authors ſprinkle their works with pleaſing *digreſſions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers. *Dryden.*

2. Deviation.

The *digreſſion* of the ſun is not equal; but, near the equinoctial interſections, it is right and greater; near the ſolſtices, more oblique and leſſer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DIJUDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial diſtinction.

DIKE. *n. ſ.* [dic, Saxon; *dyk*. Erſe.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The *dykes* are fill'd, and with a roaring ſound
The riſing rivers float the nether ground.
Dryden's Virgil.
The king of *dykes*! than whom no ſluice of mud
With deeper ſable blots the ſilver flood.
Pope's Dunciad.

2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of ſo great a deluge, and all the art and induſtry of man is not ſufficient to raiſe up *dykes* and ramparts againſt it. *Cowley.*

To DILA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to force in two.

The infant, at the accompliſhed period, ſtruggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks thoſe parts which reſtrained him before. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DILACERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.] The act of rending in two.

The greateſt ſenſation of pain is by the obſtruction of the ſmall veſſels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expoſe her thereby to be raviſhed, they met half way in a gallant kind. *Howel's Eng. Tears.*

To DILA'PIDATE. *v. n.* [*dilapido*, Latin.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DILAPIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dilapidatio*, Latin.] The incumbent's ſuffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his eccleſiaſtical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the ſame: and it likewiſe extends to his committing, or ſuffering to be committed, any wilful waſte in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
'Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and manſion-houſe belonging to the rector or vicar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DILATABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *dilatable*.] The quality of admitting extenſion.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extenſiveneſs of the gullets of ſerpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the ſtomach of an adder, whoſe neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray.*
By this continual contractability and *dilatability*, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a conſtant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

DILA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *dilate*.] Capable of extenſion.

The windpipe divides itſelf into a great number of branches called bronchia: theſe end in ſmall air bladders, *dilatable* and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admiſſion of air, and to ſubſide at the expulſion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DILATA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending into greater ſpace: oppoſed to *contraction*.

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are ſo eaſy and ſo ſubtle, that you can hardly conceive or diſtinguiſh them aright. *Holder.*

2. The ſtate of being extended; the ſtate in which the parts are at more diſtance from each other.

Joy cauſeth a cheerfulneſs and vigour in the eyes; ſinging, leaping, dancing, and ſometimes tears: all theſe are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the ſpirits into the outward parts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The image of the ſun ſhould be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other caſual inequality of the refraction. *Newton.*

To DILA'TE. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]

1. To extend; to ſpread out; to enlarge: oppoſed to *contract*.

But ye thereby much greater glory gate,
Than had ye ſorted with a prince's peer;
For now your light doth more itſelf *dilate*,
And in my darkneſs greater doth appear. *Spenſer.*
Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* ſtood,
Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd. *Milton.*
Opener of mine eyes,
Dim erſt; *dilated* ſpirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead: which for thee
Chiefly I ſought; without thee can deſpiſe. *Milt.*
Through all the air his ſounding ſtrings *dilate*
Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late. *Waller.*
Diffus'd, it riſes in a higher ſphere;
Dilates its drops, and ſoftens into air. *Prior.*
I mark the various fury of the winds;
Theſe neither ſeaſons guide, nor order binds:
They now *dilate* and now contract their force;
Various their ſpeed, but endleſs is their courſe. *Prior.*
The ſecond refraction would ſpread the rays one way as much as the firſt doth another, and ſo *dilate* the image in breadth as much as the firſt doth in length. *Newton.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffuſely and copiouſly.

But he would not endure that woful theam
For to *dilate* at large; but urged ſore,
With piercing words, and pitiful implore,
Him haſty to ariſe. *Fairy Queen.*
I obſerving,
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earneſt heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels ſhe had ſomething heard,
But not diſtinctively. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To DILA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſpeak largely and copiouſly.

It may be behoveful for princes, in matters of grace, to tranſact the ſame publickly, and by themſelves; or their miniſters to *dilate* upon it, and improve their luſtre, by any addition or eloquence of ſpeech. *Clarendon.*

DILA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *dilate*.] That which widens or extends.

The buccinators, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the *dilators* of the note, are too ſtrong in cholerick people. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'LATORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dilatory*.] The quality of being dilatory; ſlowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

DI'LATORY. *adj.* [*dilatoire*, Fr. *dilatorius*, Latin.] Tardy; ſlow; given to procraſtination; addicted to delay; ſluggiſh; loitering.

An inferior council, after former tedious ſuits in a higher court, would be but *dilatory*, and to little purpoſe. *Hayward.*
What wound did ever heal but by degrees?
Thou know'ſt we work by wit, and not by witchcraft;
And wit depends on *dilatory* time. *Shak. Othello.*
Theſe cardinals trifle with me; I abhor
This *dilatory* ſloth, and tricks of Rome.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man,
To throw herſelf away on fools and knaves. *Otway.*

A *dilatory* temper commits innumerable cruelties without deſign. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DILE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving; kindneſs.

So free is Chriſt's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief.
Boyle's Seraphic Love.

DILE'MMA. *n. ſ.* [διλημμα.]

1. An argument equally concluſive by contrary ſuppoſitions. A young rhetorician applied to an old ſophiſt to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he ſhould gain a cauſe. The maſter ſued for his reward, and the ſcholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a *dilemma*: If I gain my cauſe, I ſhall withhold your pay, becauſe the judge's award will be againſt you; if I loſe it, I may withhold it, becauſe I ſhall not yet have gained a cauſe. On the contrary, ſays the maſter, if you gain your cauſe, you muſt pay me, becauſe you are to pay me when you gain a cauſe; if you loſe it you muſt pay me, becauſe the judge will award it.

A *dilemma*, that Morton uſed to raiſe benevolence, ſome called his fork, and ſome his crotch
Bacon's Henry VII.

Hope, whoſe weak being ruin'd is
Like if it ſucceed, and if it miſs,
Whom good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of fate's *dilemma* wound.
Cowley.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

A ſtrong *dilemma* in a deſp'rate caſe!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

A dire *dilemma*; either way I'm ſped;
If foes they write, if friends they read, me dead
Pope.

DI'LIGENCE. *n. ſ.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Induſtry; aſſiduity; conſtancy in buſineſs; continuance of endeavour; unintermitted application; the contrary to idleneſs.

Do thy *diligence* to come ſhortly unto me.
2 *Tim.* iv. 9.

Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election ſure. 2 *Pet.* i. 10.

DI'LIGENT. *adj.* [*diligens*, Latin.]

1. Conſtant in application; perſevering in endeavour; aſſiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

Seeſt thou a man *diligent* in his buſineſs, he ſhall ſtand before kings. *Prov.* xxii. 29.

2. Conſtantly applied; proſecuted with activity and perſeverance; aſſiduous.

And the judges ſhall make *diligent* inquiſition.
Deut. xix.

DI'LIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *diligent*.] With aſſiduity; with heed and perſeverance; not careleſsly; not idly; not negligently.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you ſhall never be able to diſcern a number of mechanick motions. *Bacon.*

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what conſiſts the beauty of good poſtures. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

DILL. *n. ſ.* [dile, Saxon.] It hath a ſlender, fibrous, annual root; the leaves are like thoſe of fennel; the ſeeds are oval, plain, ſtreaked, and bordered.

Dill is miſed of ſeed, which is ripe in *Auguſt*.
Mortimer.

DILU'CID. *adj.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; not opaque.
2. Clear; plain; not obſcure.

To DILU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obſcurity.

I ſhall not extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*, according to the cuſtom of the ancients.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

DILUCIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dilucidatio*, Latin.] The act of making clear; explanation; expoſition.

DI'LUENT. *adj.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

DI'LUENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter.

There is no real *diluent* but water: every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To DILU'TE. *v. a.* [*diluo*, Latin.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large doſe of *diluted* tea, as ſhe was ordered by a phyſician, ſhe got to bed. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, of acrimonious to temper, or acid to ſubdue.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To make weak.

The chamber was dark, leſt the colours ſhould be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton.*

DILU'TE. *adj.* Thin; attenuated.

If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the diſtance of the images would be leſs than an inch; and if they were more intenſe and full, that diſtance would be greater *Newton.*

DILU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *dilute*.] That which makes any thing elſe thin.

Water is the only *diluter*, and the beſt diſſolvent of moſt of the ingredients of our aliment.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

DILU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dilutio*, Latin.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.

Oppoſite to *dilution* is coagulation, or thickening, which is performed by diſſipating the moſt liquid parts by heat, or by inſpiſſating ſome ſubſtances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more ſtrongly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DILU'VIAN. *adj.* [from *diluvium*, Latin.] Relating to the deluge.

Suppoſe that this *diluvian* lake ſhould riſe to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuſe itſelf equally into all countries about. *Burnet's Theory.*

DIM. *adj.* [dimme, Saxon; *dy*, Welſh; *dow*, Erſe.]

1. Not having a quick ſight: not ſeeing clearly.

For her true form how can my ſpark diſcern,
Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear? *Davies.*

2. Dull of apprehenſion.

The underſtanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light diſcover ſpiritual truths. *Rogers.*

3. Not clearly ſeen; obſcure; imperfectly diſcovered.

We might be able to aim at ſome *dim* and ſeeming conception, how matter might begin to exiſt by the power of that eternal firſt Being. *Locke.*

Something, as *dim* to our internal view,
Is thus perhaps the cauſe of all we do. *Pope.*

4. Obſtructing the act of viſion; not luminous; ſomewhat dark.

Her face right wond'rous fair did ſeem to be,
That her broad beauty's beam great brightneſs threw
Through the *dim* ſhade, that all men might it ſee.
Spenſer.

To DIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exerciſe of viſion.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,
It *dims* the dazed eyen, and daunts the ſenſes quite.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that much uſe of Venus doth *dim* the ſight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheleſs alſo *dim* ſighted. *Bacon.*

Every one declares againſt blindneſs, and yet who almoſt is not fond of that which *dims* his ſight?
Locke.

For thee I *dim* theſe eyes, and ſtuff this head,
With all ſuch reading as was never read.
Pope's Dunciad.

2. To make leſs bright; to obſcure.

A ſhip that through the ocean wide,
By conduct of ſome ſtar, doth make her way,
When as a ſtorm hath *dimm'd* her truſty guide,
Out of her courſe doth wander far aſtray. *Spenſer.*

All or us have cauſe
To wail the *dimming* of our ſhining ſtar.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

Thus while he ſpake, each paſſion *dimm'd* his face,
Thrice chang'd. *Milton.*

The principal figure in a picture is like a king among his courtiers, who *dims* all his attendants.
Dryden.

DIME'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*dimenſio*, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. It is ſeldom uſed but in the plural. The three dimenſions are length, breadth, and depth.

Ice tried
The ſound, and found the ſtrait *dimenſions* wide.
Dryden.

My gentleman was meaſuring my wall, and taking the *dimenſions* of the room. *Swift.*

DIME'NSIONLESS. *adj.* [from *dimenſion*.] Without any definite bulk.

In they paſs'd
Dimenſionleſs through heav'nly doors. *Milton.*

DIME'NSIVE. *adj.* [*dimenſus*, Lat.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

All bodies have their meaſure, and their ſpace;
But who can draw the ſoul's *dimenſive* lines?
Davies.

DIMICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] A battle; the act of fighting; conteſt.
Dict.

DIMIDIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dimidiatio*, Latin.] The act of halving: diviſion into two equal parts. *Dict.*

To DIMI'NISH. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Lat.]

1. To make leſs by abſciſſion or deſtruction of any part: the oppoſite to *increaſe*.

That we call good which is apt to cauſe or increaſe pleaſure, or *diminiſh* pain in us. *Locke.*

2. To impair; to leſſen; to degrade.

Impiouſly they thought
Thee to *diminiſh*, and from thee withdraw
The number of thy worſhippers. *Milton.*

3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to *add*.

Nothing was *diminiſhed* from the ſafety of the king by the impriſonment of the duke. *Haywood.*

Ye ſhall not add unto the word which I command you, neither ſhall you *diminiſh* aught from it. *Deut.* iv. 2.

To DIMI'NISH. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to be impaired.

What judgment I had, increaſes rather than *diminiſhes*; and thoughts, ſuch as they are, come crowding in ſo faſt upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuſe or to reject. *Dryden.*

Crete's ample fields *diminiſh* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blaſts the veſſels fly.
Pope's Odyſſey.

DIMI'NISH-

DIMI'NISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *diminish.*] In a manner tending to vilify, or leſſen.

I never heard him cenſure, or ſo much as ſpeak *diminiſhingly* of any one that was abſent. *Locke.*

DIMINU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diminutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making leſs: oppoſed to *augmentation.*

The one is not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both. *Hooker.*

2. The ſtate of growing leſs: oppoſed to *increaſe.*

The gravitating power of the ſun is tranſmitted through the vaſt bodies of the planets without any *diminution*, ſo as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the ſame force, and according to the ſame laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not ſurrounded with the body of the planet. *Newton.*

Finite and infinite ſeem to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to thoſe things which are capable of increaſe or *diminution.* *Locke.*

3. Diſcredit; loſs of dignity; degradation.

Gladly to thee
Heroick laurel'd Eugene yields the palm,
Nor thinks it *diminution* to be ranked
In military honour next.

4. Deprivation of dignity [illegible] reputation.

Make me wiſe by the [illegible] ſalvation, and I ſhall not regard [illegible] *diminution* of me.

They might [illegible] through the world [illegible] *diminution* [illegible]

5. [In architecture.] [illegible] the diameter of a column [illegible]

DIMI'NUTIVE. *adj.* [illegible] Small; little; [illegible]

The pretty [illegible]
The moſt *diminutive* of mankind,
Her young ones in her [illegible]
Shakeſpeare and Fletcher.

It is the intereſt of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be ſenſible they have yet attained it but in poor and *diminutive* meaſure. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The light of man's underſtanding is but a ſhort, *diminutive*, contracted light, and looks not beyond the preſent. *South.*

If the lad eſs ſhould once take a liking to ſuch a *diminutive* race of lovers, ſhe ſhould, in a little time, ſee mankind epitomized, and the whole ſpecies in miniature. *Addiſon.*

They know how weak and awkward many of thoſe little *diminutive* endeavours are. *Watts.*

DIMI'NUTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to expreſs littleneſs; as *lapillus*, in Latin, *a little ſtone*; *maiſonette*, in French, *a little houſe*, *manniken*, in Engliſh, *a little man.*

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called, by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Sim, while but Sim, in good repute did live;
Was then a knave, but in *diminutive.* *Cotton.*

2. A ſmall thing: a ſenſe not now in uſe.

Follow his chariot; monſter-like, be ſhewn
For poor'ſt *diminutives*, for doits! *Shakeſpeare.*

DIMI'NUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diminutive.*] In a diminutive manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diminutive.*] Smallneſs; littleneſs; pettyneſs; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DI'MISH. *adj.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim; ſomewhat obſcure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are ſomewhat *dimiſh* grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my ſight. *Swift.*

DI'MISSORY. *adj.* [*dimiſſorius*, Lat.] That by which a man is diſmiſſed to another juriſdiction.

A biſhop of another dioceſs ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, without the conſent of his own proper biſhop, and without the letters *dimiſſory.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DI'MITTY. *n. ſ.* A fine kind of fuſtian, or cloth of cotton.

I directed a trowze of fine *dimitty.* *Wiſeman.*

DI'MLY. *adv.* [from *dim.*]

1. Not with a quick ſight; not with a clear perception.

Unſpeakable! who ſitt'ſt above theſe heav'ns,
To us inviſible, or *dimly* ſeen,
In theſe thy loweſt works. *Milton.*

2. Not brightly; not luminouſly.

In the beginning of [illegible] pumping the air, the match appeared well [illegible]d, though it had almoſt filled the receiver with fumes; but by degrees it [illegible] more and more *dimly.*
Boyle's Spring of the Air.

I ſaw [illegible] ghaſtly guards from earth aſcend,
Grew [illegible] they muſt now no longer man attend;
The [illegible] about their temples *dimly* ſhone;
[illegible] would have thought the crime had been their own. *Dryden.*

DI'MNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dim.*]

Dulneſs of ſight.

[illegible] or apprehenſion; ſtupidity.

[illegible] to [illegible] of their perception,
[illegible] whole ſyſtem and code of their religion.
Decay of Piety.

[illegible] [illegible] hole, [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] imperfect vegetation
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] imperfect opacity or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], or other [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], perhaps is the common meaſure [illegible]
Grew.

[illegible] [illegible] half-round,
[illegible] triumph crown'd;
[illegible] [illegible] chin,
[illegible] [illegible] friends ſeen. *Prior.*

[illegible] *v.* [from the noun.] To [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] little inequalities.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] him, and ſuck'd him in,
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on the main. *Dryden.*
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] impreſs betray,
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *dimpling* all the way. *Pope.*

DI'MPLED. *adj.* [from *dimple.*] Set with dimples.

On each ſide her
Stood [illegible] [illegible]d boy like ſmiling Cupids.
Shakeſpeare.

DI'MPLY. *adj.* [from *dimple.*] Full of dimples; ſmiling in little inequalities.

[illegible] the ſmooth face of the *dimply* flood
The ſilver-ſlipper'd virgin lightly trod.
Warton's Iſis.

DIN. *n. ſ.* [dyn, a noiſe; dynan, to make a noiſe, Sax. *dyna*, to thunder, Iſlandick.] A loud noiſe; a violent and continued ſound.

And all the way he roared as he went,
That all the foreſt with aſtoniſhment
Thereof did tremble; and the beaſts therein
Fled faſt away from that ſo dreadful *din.*
Hubberd's Tale.

O, 'twas a *din* to fright a monſter's ear;
To make an earthquake: ſure, it was the roar
Of a whole herd of lions. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

While the cock with lively *din*
Scatters the rear of darkneſs thin;
And to the ſtack, or the barn-door,
Stoutly ſtruts his dame before. *Milton.*

Now night over heav'n
Inducing darkneſs, grateful truce impoſ'd,
And ſilence, on the odious *din* of war. *Milton.*

How, while the troubled elements around,
Earth, water, air, the ſtunning *din* reſound,
Thro' ſtreams of ſmoke and adverſe fire he rides,
While every ſhot is levell'd at his ſides. *Swift.*

Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another, are, by education, cuſtom, and the conſtant *din* of their party, ſo coupled in their minds that they always appear there together. *Locke.*

To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtun with noiſe; to haraſs with clamour.

Rather live
To bait theſe for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. *Otway's Venice Preſerved.*

2. To impreſs with violent and continued noiſe.

What ſhall we do, if his majeſty puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's half-pence? This hath been often *dinned* in my ears.
Swift.

To DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, Fr.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

Perhaps ſome merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he's ſomewhere gone to dine.
Good ſiſter, let us *dine*, and never fret. *Shakeſpeare.*

Myſelf, he, and my ſiſter,
To-day did *dine* together. *Shakeſpeare.*

He would *dine* with me the next day. *Clarendon.*

Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,
With whom old Homer makes ſuch noiſe,
The greateſt actions I can find,
Are, that they did their work and *din'd.* *Prior.*

To DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed.

Bore his reſtoring root in gen'rous wine,
And ſet beſide the door the ſickly ſtock to *dine.*
Dryden's Virgil.

DIN'TICAL. *adj.* [*dinticus*, Lat.] Whirling round; vertiginous.

Some of late have concluded, from ſpots in the ſun, which appear and diſappear again, that beſides the revolution it maketh with its orbe, it hath alſo a *dinetical* motion, and rolls upon its own poles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A ſpherical figure is moſt commodious for the *dinetical* motion, or revolution upon its own axis. *Ray.*

To DING. pret. *dung*. *v. a.* [*dringen*, Dutch.

1. To daſh with violence.

2. To impreſs with force.

To DING. *v. n.* To bluſter; to boaſt; to huff. A low word.

He huffs and *dings*, becauſe we will not ſtay the little we have left, to get him the title of a Strut. *Arbuthnot.*

DING-DONG. *n. ſ.* A word by which the ſound of bells is imitated.

Let us all ring fancy's knell;
Ding, dong bell.

DI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from ben, or [illegible] low, Sax.] A hollow between hills; a dale.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or buſhy dell of this wild wood;
And every boſky bourn from ſide to ſide
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood.

DI'NING-ROOM. *n. ſ.* [*dine* and [illegible]] The principal apartment of the houſe; the room where entertainments are made.

He went out from the *dining-room* before he was fallen into errour by the intemperance of his meat or the deluge of drink. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

DI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [*dîner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

Let me not ſtay a jot for *dinner*;
Go, get it ready. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Before *dinner* and ſupper, as often as it is convenient, or can be had, let the public prayers [illegible]

church, or some parts of them, be said publicly in the family. *Taylor.*

The jolly crew, unmindful of the past,
The quarry share, their plenteous *dinner* haste.
Dryden's Æneid.

DI'NNER-TIME. *n. s.* [*dinner* and *time*.] The time of dining.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.
Shakespeare.

Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,
Happy to catch me just at *dinner-time*. *Pope.*

DINT. *n. s.* [dynt, Saxon.]

1. A blow; a stroke.

Much daunted with that *dint*, her sense was daz'd;
Yet, kindling rage, herself she gather'd round.
Spenser.

Neither mainly hope
To be invulnerable in these bright arms,
Though temper'd heav'nly; for that mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist. *Milton.*

2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure.

He embrac'd her naked body o'er;
And, straining hard the statue, was afraid
His hands had made a *dint*, and hurt the maid.
Dryden.

3. Violence; force; power.

Now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The *dint* of pity. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

We are to wrest the whole Spanish monarchy out of the hands of the enemy; and, in order to it, to work our way into the heart of his country by *dint* of arms. *Addison.*

The dewlapt bull now chases along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein;
His well-arm'd front against his rival aims,
And by the *dint* of war his mistress claims. *Gay.*

To DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impression.

With greedy force each other both assail,
And strike so fiercely, that they do impress
Deep-*dinted* furrows in the batter'd mails:
The iron walls to ward their blows were weak and frail. *Fairy Queen.*

Leave, leave, fair bride, your solitary bone,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nurseth sadness; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding down doth *dint*. *Donne.*

Deep-*dinted* wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws.
Dryden's Æneid.

DINUMERA'TION. *n. s.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCE'SAN. *n. s.* [from *diocesis*.] A bishop, as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

As a *diocesan* you are like to outdo yourself in all other capacities, and exemplify every word of this discourse. *South.*

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others. *Tatler.*

DI'OCESS. *n. s.* [*diœcesis*; a Greek word, compounded of διὰ and οἶκος.] The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction; for this realm has two divisions, one into shires or counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into *dioceses*, in respect of jurisdiction ecclesiastical. *Cowell.*

None ought to be admitted by any bishop, but such as have dwelt and remained in his *diocess* a convenient time. *Whitgift.*

We should regard the bishop of Rome as the [illegible] of Jersey and Guernsey do him of Coutances in Normandy; that is, nothing at all, since neither French bishop's refusal to swear unto our king, those Isles were annexed to the *diocess* of Winchester. *Raleigh's Essays.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and intrusted with a large *diocess*, containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their respective elders, and those deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*

DIO'PTRICAL. } *n. s.* [διόπτομαι.] Af-
DIO'PTRICK. } fording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

Being excellently well furnished with *dioptrical* glasses, he had not been able to see the sun spotted. *Boyle.*

View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

DIO'PTRICKS. *n. s.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums; as the air, water, glasses, &c. *Harris.*

DIORTHO'SIS. *n. s.* [διορθωσις, of διορθόω, to make straight.] A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their primitive and regular shape. *Harris.*

To DIP. *v. a.* pret. *dipped*; particip. *dipped*, or *dipt*. [bippan, Saxon; *doopen*, Dutch.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor.

The person to be baptized may be *dipped* in water; and such an immersion or dipping ought to be made thrice, according to the canon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Old Corineus compass'd thrice the crew,
And *dipp'd* an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he sprinkled round, and thrice aloud
Invok'd the dead, and then dismiss'd the crowd.
Dryden's Æneid.

He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,
And from the bright meridian where he stood,
Descending, *dipp'd* his hands in lovers' blood.
Dryden's Fables.

The kindred arts shall in their praise conspire,
One *dip* the pencil, and one string the lyre. *Pope.*

Now, on fancy's easy wing convey'd,
The king descended to th' Elysian shade;
There in a dusky vale, where Lethe rolls,
Old Bavius sits to *dip* poetic souls. *Pope's Dunc.*

So fishes, rising from the main,
Can soar with moisten'd wings on high;
The moisture dried, they sink again,
And *dip* their wings again to fly. *Swift.*

2. To moisten; to wet.

And though not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. *Milton.*

3. To be engaged in any affair.

When men are once *dipt* in, what with the encouragements of sense, custom, facility, and shame of departing from what they have given themselves up to, they go on till they are stifled. *L'Estrange.*

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage.

Be careful still of the main chance, my son;
Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands.
Dryden's Persius.

To DIP. *v. n.*

1. To sink; to immerge.

We have snakes in our cups, and in our dishes; and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Estrange.*

2. To enter; to pierce.

The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side,
His bloody beak with his torn liver dyed.
Granville.

3. To enter slightly into any thing.

When I think all the repetitions are struck out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dipping* in the first volumes. *Pope.*

4. To take that which comes first; to chuse by chance.

With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou possess'd?
Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Suppose
I *dipp'd* among the worst, and Staius chose?
Dryden's Persius.

DI'PCHICK. *n. s.* [from *dip* and *chick*.] The name of a bird.

Dipchick is so named of his diving and littleness. *Carew.*

DIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [δὶς and πέταλον.] Having two flower leaves.

DI'PHTHONG. *n. s.* [διφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as, *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæsar*.

We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning *diphthongs*: all that are properly so are syllables, and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be signified by that word. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Make a *diphthong* of the second *eta* and *iota*, instead of their being two syllables, and the objection is gone. *Pope.*

DI'PLOE. *n. s.* The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLO'MA. *n. s.* [διπλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring some privilege; so called, because they used formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

DI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *dip*.] One that dips in the water.

DIPPING *Needle*. *n. s.* A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle, so that, besides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poised about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place respectively.

DI'PSAS. *n. s.* [Latin, from διψάω, to thirst.] A serpent, whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbœna dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and ellops drear,
And *dipsas*. *Milton.*

DI'PTOTE. *n. s.* [διπτωσις.] A noun consisting of two cases only. *Clark.*

DI'PTYCH. *n. s.* [*diptycha*, Lat. two leaves folded together.] A register of bishops and martyrs.

The commemoration of saints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Austin. *Stillingfleet.*

DIRE. *adj.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Women fight,
To doff their *dire* distresses. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

More by intemperance die
In meats, and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
Diseases *dire*; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear. *Milton.*

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras *dire*.
Milton.

Or what the croſs *dire*-looking plant ſuſtains,
Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites.
Milton.

Dire was the toſſing, deep the groans, deſpair
Tended the ſick. *Milton.*

Diſcord! *dire* ſiſter of the ſlaughter'd pow'r,
Small at her birth, but riſing ev'ry hour;
While ſcarce the ſkies her horrid head can bound,
She ſtalks on earth, and ſhakes the world around.
Pope.

DIRE'CT. *adj.* [*directus*, Latin.]

1. Straight; not crooked.
2. Not oblique.

The ſhips would move in one and the ſame ſurface; and conſequently muſt needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in *direct* lines, or meet in the interſection of croſs lines.
Bentley.

3. [In aſtronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreſſively through the zodiac; not retrograde.

Two geomantick figures were diſplay'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when *direct*, and one when retrograde.
Dryden's Fables.

4. Not collateral, as the grandſon ſucceeds his grandſire in a *direct* line.
5. Apparently tending to ſome end, as in a ſtraight line.

Such was as then the ſtate of the king, as it was no time by *direct* means to ſeek her. And ſuch was the ſtate of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of ſeeking her. *Sidney.*

He that does this, will be able to caſt off all that is ſuperfluous: he will ſee what is pertinent, what coherent, what is *direct* to, what ſlides by, the queſtion. *Locke.*

6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and ſincere, and plain and *direct*, not crafty and involved.
Bacon.

7. Plain; expreſs.

He no where, that I know, ſays it in *direct* words. *Locke.*

To **DIRE'CT.** *v. a.* [*dirigo*, *directum*, Latin.]

1. To aim or drive in a ſtraight line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command, *direct* their rapid flight. *Pope.*

2. To point againſt as a mark.

The ſpear flew hiſſing thro' the middle ſpace,
And pierc'd his throat, *directed* at his face.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. To regulate; to adjuſt.

It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his ſteps.
Jer. x. 23.

Wiſdom is profitable to *direct*. *Eccluſ.* x. 10.

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turns in his underſtanding; or elſe to *direct* and ſort, and call in ſuch as he deſires. *Locke.*

4. To preſcribe certain meaſure; to mark out a certain courſe.

He *directeth* it under the whole heavens, and his lightning unto the ends of the earth.
Job xxxvii. 3.

5. To order; to command: to *direct* is a ſofter term than to *command*.

DIRE'CTER. *n. ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that directs; one that preſcribes.
2. An inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

Theſe men's opinions are not the product of judgment, or the conſequence of reaſon; but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and without *direction*. *Locke.*

The *direction* of good works to a good end, is the only principle that diſtinguiſhes charity.
Sanderſon.

2. Motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body, can either move of itſelf, or of itſelf alter the *direction* of its motion.
Cheyne.

3. Order; command; preſcription.

From the counſel that St. Jerome giveth Læta, of taking heed how ſhe read the apocrypha; as alſo by the help of other learned men's judgments, delivered in like caſe, we may take *direction*.
Hooker.

Ev'n now
I put myſelf to thy *direction*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The nobles of the people digged it, by the *direction* of the law-giver. *Numb.* xxi. 18.

Men's paſſions and God's *direction* ſeldom agree.
King Charles.

General *directions* for ſcholaſtic diſputers, is, never to diſpute upon mere trifles. *Watts.*

4. Regularity; adjuſtment.

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, *direction* which thou canſt not ſee.
Pope.

DIRE'CTIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *direct*.]

1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore, generally taken, is a *directive* rule unto goodneſs of operation. *Hooker.*

A power of command there is without all queſtion, though there be ſome doubt in what faculty this command doth principally reſide, whether in the will or the underſtanding. The true reſolution is, that the *directive* command for counſel is in the underſtanding; and the applicative command, or empire, for putting in execution of what is directed, is in the will. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

On the *directive* powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies.
Grew.

2. Informing; ſhewing the way.

Nor viſited by one *directive* ray.
From cottage ſtreaming, or from airy hall.
Thomſon.

DIRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *direct*.]

1. In a ſtraight line; rectilineally.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the more *directly* it is oppoſed to them, the more it is enlightened; becauſe the light languiſhes and leſſens, the farther it removes from its proper ſource.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

There was no other place aſſigned to any of this matter, than that whereunto its own gravity bore it, which was only *directly* downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe which was juſt underneath. *Woodward.*

If the refracted ray be returned *directly* back to the point of incidence, it ſhall be refracted by the incident ray. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of conſequence.

Infidels, being clean without the church, deny *directly*, and utterly reject, the very principles of Chriſtianity, which hereticks embrace erroneouſly by miſconſtruction. *Hooker.*

No man hath hitherto been ſo impious, as plainly and *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

By aſſerting the ſcripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myſelf enemies in the papiſts *directly*, becauſe they have kept the ſcripture from us what they could.
Dryd. Pref. to Religio Laici.

His work *directly* tends to raiſe ſentiments of honour and virtue in his readers.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

No reaſon can be aſſigned, why it is beſt for the world that God Almighty hath abſolute power, which doth not *directly* prove that no mortal man ſhould have the like. *Swift.*

DIRECTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *direct*.] Straightneſs; tendency to any point by the neareſt way.

They argued from celeſtial cauſes only, the conſtant vicinity of the ſun, and the *directneſs* of his rays; never ſuſpecting that the body of the earth had ſo great an efficiency in the changes of the air.
Bentley.

DIRE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; a ſuperintendent; one that has the general management of a deſign or work.

Himſelf ſtood *director* over them, with nodding or ſtamping, ſhewing he did like or miſlike thoſe things he did not underſtand. *Sidney.*

In all affairs thou ſole *director*. *Sandys.*

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not deſign'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

3. An inſtructor; one who ſhews the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to uſe counſellors and *directors* in all their dealings of weight, as contracts, teſtaments. *Hooker.*

4. One who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience.

I am her *director* and her guide in ſpiritual affairs. *Dryden.*

5. One appointed to tranſact the affairs of a trading company.

What made *directors* cheat in ſouth-ſea year?
Pope.

6. An inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by ſliding it on a *director*, the groove of which prevents its being miſguided. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DIRE'CTORY. *n. ſ.* [from *director*.] The book which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſect in acts of worſhip.

As to the ordinance concerning the *directory*, we cannot conſent to the taking away of the book of common prayer. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Cov.*

DI'REFUL. *adj.* [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been cenſured as not analogical; all other words compounded with *full* conſiſting of a ſubſtantive and *full*; as, dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy.] Dire; dreadful; diſmal.

Point of ſpear it never pierced would,
Ne dint of *direful* ſword divide the ſubſtance could.
Fairy Queen.

But yet at laſt, whereas the *direful* fiend
She ſaw not ſtir, off ſhaking vain affright,
She nigher drew, and ſaw that joyous end;
Then God ſhe pray'd, and thank'd her faithful knight. *Fairy Queen.*

Direful hap betide that hated wretch
That makes us wretched by the death of thee.
Shakeſpeare.

The voice of God himſelf ſpeaks in the heart of men, whether they underſtand it or no; and by ſecret intimations gives the ſinner a foretaſte of that *direful* cup, which he is like to drink more deeply of hereafter. *South.*

I cure'd the *direful* author of my woes:
'Twas told again, and thence my ruin roſe.
Dryden.

Achilles' wrath, to Greeks the *direful* ſpring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddeſs! ſing. *Pope.*

DI'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dire*.] Diſmalneſs; horror; hideouſneſs.

Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DIRE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE. [This is not a contraction of the Latin *dirige*, in the popish hymn, *Dirige gressus meos*, as some pretend; but from the Teutonic *dyrke*, *laudare*, to praise and extol. Whence it is possible their *dyrke*, and our *dirge*, was a laudatory song to commemorate and applaud the dead. *Verstegan*. *Bacon* apparently derives it from *dirige*.] A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wife. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Meanwhile the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the *dirges* and obsequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obscurely buried. *Bacon.*

You from above shall hear each day
One *dirge* dispatch'd unto your clay;
These your own anthems shall become,
Your lasting epicedium. *Sandys.*

All due measures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the *dirge*, and by infection wept. *Dryden.*

DI'RIGENT. *adj.* [*dirigens*, Latin.] The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along which the line describent is carried in the generation of any figure. *Harris.*

DIRK. *n. s.* [an Erse word.] A kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers
Come forth in all their warlike geers,
The shield, the pistol, *dirk*, and dagger,
In which they daily wont to swagger. *Tickell.*

To DIRKE. *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin. Obsolete.

Thy waste bigness but cumbers the ground,
And *dirkes* the beauties of my blossoms round. *Spenser.*

DIRT. *n. s.* [*dryt*, Dutch; *dirt*, Islandick.]

1. Mud; filth; mire; any thing that sticks to the clothes or body.

They, gilding *dirt* in noble verse,
Rustick philosophy rehearse. *Denham.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours to heap together a little *dirt* that shall bury them in the end. *Wake.*

The sea rises as high as ever, though the great heaps of *dirt* it brings along with it are apt to choak up the shallows. *Addison.*

Mark by what wretched steps their glory grows;
From *dirt* and sea-weed as proud Venice rose:
In each how guilt and greatness equal ran,
And all that rais'd the hero sunk the man. *Pope.*

Is yellow *dirt* the passion of thy life?
Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife. *Pope.*

2. Meanness; sordidness.

To DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire; to make filthy; to bedaub; to soil; to pollute; to nasty.

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* those most whom he loves best. *Swift.*

DIRT-PIE. *n. s.* [*dirt* and *pie*.] Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of pastry.

Thou fattest thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of *dirt-pies*, and is but preparing [illegible] a green-sickness. *Suckling.*

DI'RTILY. *adv.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Nastily; foully; filthily.
2. Meanly; sordidly; shamefully.

Such gold as therewithal
Thin[illegible] each mineral
Are [illegible] and [illegible]ously gull'd: *Donne.*

DI'RTINESS. *n. s.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Nastiness; filthiness; foulness.
2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DI'RTY. *adj.* [from *dirt*.]

1. Foul; nasty; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in base durance, and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither by mechanic, *dirty* hands. *Shakespeare.*

2. Sullied; cloudy; not elegant.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one, and the sweet taste into an oily one. *Locke.*

3. Mean; base; despicable.

Such employments are the diseases of labour, and the rust of time, which it contracts not by lying still, but by *dirty* employment. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than mere *dirty* interests, and increase of riches without measure or end. *Temple.*

They come at length to grow sots and epicures, mean in their discourses, and *dirty* in their practices. *South.*

To DI'RTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to soil.

The lords Stuarts lived generously, and never used to *dirty* their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DIRU'PTION. *n. s.* [*diruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bursting, or breaking.
2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

DIS. An inseparable particle used in composition, implying commonly a privative or negative signification of the word to which it is joined: as, to *arm*, to *disarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*. It is borrowed from *des*, used by the French and Spaniards in this sense: as, *desnoüer*, to untie; *desterrar*, to banish: from the Latin *de*; as, *struo*, to build; *destruo*, to destroy.

DISABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *disable*.]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakness; impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of like *disability* to breed or beget faith. *Hooker.*

Many withdraw themselves out of pure faintness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion. *Raleigh.*

He that knows most of himself, knows least of his knowledge, and the exercised understanding is conscious of its *disability*. *Glanville.*

The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or *disabilities* of brutes. *Locke.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.

A suit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance; and the defendant pleads, in *disability*, that the plaintiff is a bastard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This disadvantage which the dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift.*

To DISA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able*.]

1. To deprive of force; to weaken; to disqualify for any act.

The invasion and rebellion did not only *disable* this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life. *Davies's Ireland.*

Nor so is overcome
Satan, whose fall from heaven, a deadlier bruise
Disabled not to give thee thy death's wound. *Milton.*

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him, by yielding to that enemy with whom he must strive. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. To hinder from action: used of things.

I have known a great fleet *disabled* for two months, and thereby lose great occasions by an indisposition of the admiral. *Temple.*

3. To impair; to diminish.

I have *disabled* mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance. *Shakespeare.*

4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Farewel, Monsieur Traveller; look you lisp, and wear strange suits; *disable* all the benefits of your own country. *Shakespeare.*

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
And worse than age *disable* your delights. *Dryden.*

5. To exclude, as wanting proper qualifications.

I will not *disable* any for proving a scholar, nor yet dissemble that I have seen many happily forced upon the course to which by nature they seemed much indisposed. *Wotton.*

To DISABU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuse*.] To set free from a mistake; to disentangle from a fallacy; to set right; to undeceive.

The imposture and fallacy of our senses impose not only on common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reason to *disabuse* you. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Those teeth fair Lyce must not show,
If she would bite: her lovers, though
Like birds they stoop at seeming grapes,
Are *disabus'd* when first she gapes. *Waller.*

If by simplicity you meant a general defect in those that profess angling, I hope to *disabuse* you. *Walton's Angler.*

Chaos of thought and passions, all confus'd;
Still by himself abus'd or *disabus'd*. *Pope.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *accommodation*.] The state of being unfit or unprepared.

Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DISACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accustom*.] To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

To DISACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *acknowledge*.] Not to acknowledge.

The manner of denying Christ's deity here prohibited, was, by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

DISACQUA'INTANCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *acquaintance*.] Disuse of familiarity.

Conscience, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil. *South.*

DISADVA'NTAGE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *advantage*.]

1. Loss; injury to interest: as, he sold to *disadvantage*.
2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Chaucer in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author. *Dryden.*

The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Those parts already published give reason to think, that the Iliad will appear with no *disadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand. *Swift.*

3. A state not prepared for defence.

No fort can be so strong,
No fleshly breast can armed be so sound,

But will at laſt be won with batt'ry long,
Or unawares at *diſadvantage* found. *Fairy Queen.*

To DISADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure in intereſt of any kind.

All other violences are ſo far from advancing Chriſtianity, that they extremely weaken and *diſadvantage* it. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loſs. A word not uſed.

In clearing of a man's eſtate, he may as well hurt himſelf in being too ſudden, as in letting it run on too long; for haſty ſelling is commonly as *diſadvantageable* as intereſt. *Bacon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to intereſt; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inſpect every part of an eminent man, conſider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleaſed when they have taken him in the worſt and moſt *diſadvantageous* lights. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to intereſt or profit; in a manner not favourable.

An approving nod or ſmile ſerves to drive you on, and make you diſplay yourſelves more *diſadvantageouſly.* *Government of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; miſchief; loſs.

DISADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *adventurous.*] Unhappy; unproſperous.

Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his rueful loſs,
And of my doleful *diſadventurous* death.
Fairy Queen.

To DISAFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect.*] To fill with diſcontent; to diſcontent; to make leſs faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to *diſaffect* and diſcontent his majeſty's late army. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *diſaffect.*] Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection. Uſually applied to thoſe who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worſhip to the emperor's ſtatues, which the cuſtom then was to give, they were proceeded againſt as *diſaffected* to the emperor. *Stillingfleet.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *diſaffected.*] After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſaffected.*] The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſaffect.*]

1. Diſlike; ill-will.

In making laws, princes muſt have regard to the public diſpoſitions, to the affections and *diſaffections*, of the people; and muſt not introduce a law with public ſcandal and diſpleaſure. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing diſliked by thoſe who think with the majority, is called *diſaffection.* *Swift.*

3. Diſorder; bad conſtitution: in a phyſical ſenſe.

The diſeaſe took its original merely from the *diſaffection* of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. *Wiſeman.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *affirm.*] Confutation; negation.

That kind of reaſoning which reduceth the oppoſite concluſion to ſomething that is apparently abſurd, is a demonſtration in *diſaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed. *Hale.*

To DISAFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt.*] To throw open to common purpoſes; to reduce from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common ground.

The commiſſioners of the treaſury moved the king to *diſafforeſt* ſome foreſts of his, explaining themſelves of ſuch foreſts as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houſes. *Bacon.*

How happy 's he, which hath due place aſſign'd
To his deſires; and *diſafforeſted* his mind! *Donne.*

To DISAGREE'. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the ſame.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all diſtinct ideas to *diſagree*; that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke.*

2. To differ; not to be of the ſame opinion.

Why both the bands in worſhip *diſagree*,
And ſome adore the ſtow'r, and ſome the tree.
Dryden.

3. To be in a ſtate of oppoſition: followed by *from* or *with*, before the oppoſite.

It containeth many improprieties, *diſagreeing* almoſt in all things *from* the true and proper deſcription. *Brown.*

Strange it is, that they reject the plaineſt ſenſe of ſcripture, becauſe it ſeems to *diſagree with* what they call reaſon. *Atterbury.*

DISAGREE'ABLE. *adj.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Contrary; unſuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *diſagreeable* to her ſincerity. *Broome.*

2. Unpleaſing; offenſive.

To make the ſenſe of eſteem or diſgrace ſink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or *diſagreeable* things ſhould conſtantly accompany theſe different ſtates. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſagreeable.*]

1. Unſuitableneſs; contrariety.

2. Unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved ſon, for all the dirt and foulneſs of his cloaths, the dearneſs of the perſon eaſily apologizing for the *diſagreeableneſs* of the habit. *South.*

DISAGREE'MENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Difference; diſſimilitude; diverſity; not identity; not likeneſs.

Theſe carry ſuch plain and evident notes and characters, either of *diſagreement* or affinity with one another, that the ſeveral kinds of them are eaſily diſtinguiſhed. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of ſentiments.

They ſeemed one to croſs another, as touching their ſeveral opinions about the neceſſity of ſacraments, whereas in truth their *diſagreement* is not great. *Hooker.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]

1. To deny authority to any.

When, ſaid ſhe,
Were thoſe firſt councils *diſallow'd* by me?
Or where did I at ſure tradition ſtrike,
Provided ſtill it were apoſtolic?
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

2. To conſider as unlawful; not to permit.

Their uſual kind of diſputing ſheweth, that they do not *diſallow* only theſe Romiſh ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romiſh. *Hooker.*

3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act.

It was known, that the moſt eminent of thoſe who profeſſed his own principles, publickly *diſallowed* his proceedings. *Swift.*

4. To cenſure; not to juſtify.

There is a ſecret, inward foreboding fear, that ſome evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conſcience *diſallows* him in. *South.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. n.* To refuſe permiſſion; not to grant; not to make or ſuppoſe lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow conjunctures with infidels; and yet *diſallow* that the faithful, when they are free, ſhould enter into bonds of wedlock with ſuch. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *diſallow.*] Not allowable; not to be ſuffered.

DISALLO'WANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſallow.*] Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing ſuitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refuſal and *diſallowance* of it. *South.*

To DISA'NCHOR. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ſhip from its anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]

1. To deprive of life.

2. To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs.

The preſence of a king engenders love amongſt his ſubjects and his loyal friends, as it *diſanimates* his enemies. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

He was confounded and *diſanimated* at his own preſence, and added, How can the ſervant of my lord talk with my lord? *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

DISANIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſanimate.*] Privation of life.

They cannot in reaſon retain that apprehenſion after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon *diſanimation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DISANNU'L. *v. a.* [*dis* and *annul.* This word is formed, contrarily to analogy, by thoſe who, not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative ſenſe by the needleſs uſe of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected, as ungrammatical and barbarous.] To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

The Jews ordinances for us to reſume, were to check our Lord himſelf, which hath *diſannulled* them. *Hooker.*

That gave him power of *diſannulling* of laws, and diſpoſing of men's fortunes and eſtates, and the like points of abſolute power, being in themſelves hateful and odious. *Bacon.*

To be in both worlds full,
Is more than God was, who was hungry here:
Wouldſt thou his laws of faſting *diſannul?*
Herbert.

Wilt thou my judgments *diſannul?* Defame
My equal rule, to clear thyſelf of blame? *Sandys.*

DISANNU'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſannul.*] The act of making void.

To DISAPPE'AR. *v. n.* [*diſparoître*, Fr.] To be loſt to view; to vaniſh out of ſight; to fly; to go away.

She *diſappear'd*, and left me dark! I wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore. *Milton.*

When the night and winter *diſappear*,
The purple morning, riſing with the year,
Salutes the ſpring. *Dryden.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not ſometimes refreſhed, vaniſh and *diſappear.* *Locke.*

Criticks I ſaw that others names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place;
Their own, like others, ſoon their place reſign'd,
Or *diſappear'd*, and left the firſt behind. *Pope.*

To DISAPPO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*]

1. To defeat of expectation; to balk; to hinder from ſomething expected.

The ſuperior Being can defeat all his deſigns, and *diſappoint* all his hopes. *Tillotſon.*

White.

Whilſt the champion, with redoubled might,
Strikes home the jav'lin, his retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *diſappoints* the blow.
Addiſon.

There's nothing like ſurpriſing the rogues: how will they be *diſappointed*, when they hear that thou haſt prevented their revenge!
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are offered us, but are *diſappointed* by the ſilence of men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by their praiſes.
Addiſon.

2. It has *of* before the thing loſt by diſappointment.

The Janizaries, *diſappointed* by the baſſas of the ſpoil, received of the bounty of Solyman a great largeſs.
Knolles.

DISAPPOI'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miſcarriage of expectations.

It is impoſſible for us to know what are calamities, and what are bleſſings. How many accidents have paſſed for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and proſperity of the perſons in whoſe lot they have fallen! How many *diſappointments* have, in their conſequences, ſaved a man from ruin!
Spectator.

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly conſidered the value, our *diſappointment* will be greater than our pleaſure in the fruition of them.
Addiſon's Spectator.

DISAPPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *approbation.*] Cenſure; condemnation; expreſſion of diſlike.

He was obliged to publiſh his letters, to ſhew his *diſapprobation* of the publiſhing of others.
Pope.

To DISAPPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*deſapprouver*, Fr.]

1. To diſlike; to cenſure.

I ceaſing'd much, alas! but more I lov'd;
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and *diſapprov'd*.
Prior.

Without good breeding truth is *diſapprov'd*;
That only makes ſuperior ſenſe belov'd.
Pope.

2. To reject as diſliked; not to confirm by concurrence.

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was tranſmitted hither from Holland, and was *diſapproved* of by our courts.
Swift.

DI'SARD. *n. ſ.* [ðyrſ, ðyrſ, Saxon, a fool, *Skinner*; *diſeur*, French, *Junius.*] A prattler; a boaſting talker. This word is inſerted both by *Skinner* and *Junius*; but I do not remember it.

To DISA'RM. *v. a.* [*diſarmer*, French.]

1. To ſpoil or diveſt of arms; to deprive of arms.

An order was made by both houſes, for *diſarming* all the papiſts in England.
Clarendon.

I am ſtill the ſame,
By different ways ſtill moving to one fame;
And by *diſarming* you I now do more
To ſave the town, than arming you before.
Dryd.

2. It has *of* before the arms taken away.

They would be immediately *diſarmed of* their great magazine of artillery.
Locke.

To DISARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *array.*] To undreſs any one; to diveſt of clothes.

So, as ſhe bad, the witch they *diſarray'd*.
Fairy Queen.

Now night is come, now ſoon her *diſarray*,
And in her bed her lay.
Spenſer's Epithalamium.

DISARRA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſorder; confuſion; loſs of the regular order of battle.

He returned towards the river, to prevent ſuch danger as the *diſarray*, occaſioned by the narrowneſs of the bridge, might caſt upon them.
Hayward.

Diſarray and ſhameful rout enſue,
And force is added to the fainting crew.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Undreſs.

He only does his conqueſt *diſavow*,
And thinks too little what they found too much.
Dryden.

We are reminded by the ceremony of taking an oath, that it is a part of that obedience which we learn from the goſpel, expreſsly to *diſavow* all evaſions and mental reſervations whatſoever.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

DISAVO'WAL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial.

An earneſt *diſavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear.
Clariſſa.

DISAVO'WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial.

As touching the Tridentine hiſtory, his holineſs will not preſs you to any *diſavowment* thereof.
Wotton.

To DISAU'THORISE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *authoriſe.*] To deprive of credit or authority.

The obtruſion of ſuch particular inſtances as theſe, are inſufficient to *diſauthoriſe* a note grounded upon the final intention of nature.
Wotton.

To DISBA'ND. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *band.*]

1. To diſmiſs from military ſervice; to break up an army; to diſmiſs ſoldiers from their colours.

They *diſbanded* themſelves, and returned every man to his own dwelling.
Knolles's Hiſtory.

Pythagoras bids us in our ſtation ſtand,
Till God, our general, ſhall us *diſhand*.
Denham.

I am content to lead a private life;
Diſband my army to ſecure the ſtate.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Bid him *diſband* his legions.
Addiſon's Cato.

2. To diſmiſs from ſervice.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, ſufficient to make ſuch a deluge, was created upon that occaſion; and, when the buſineſs was done, all *diſbanded* again, and annihilated.
Woodward.

To DISBA'ND. *v. n.*

1. To retire from military ſervice; to ſeparate; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of *diſbanding*, and many of our men were diſcharged.
Bacon's War with Sp.

The rang'd pow'rs
Diſband, and wand'ring each his ſeveral way
Purſues.
Milton.

The common ſoldiers, and inferior officers, ſhould be fully paid upon their *diſbanding*.
Clarend.

Were it not for ſome ſmall remainders of piety and virtue, which are yet here ſcattered among mankind, human ſociety would in a ſhort ſpace *diſband* and run into confuſion, and the earth would grow wild and become a foreſt.
Tillotſon.

2. To be diſſolved.

While rocks ſtand,
And rivers ſtir, thou canſt not ſhrink or quail;
Yea, when both rocks and all things ſhall *diſband*,
Then ſhalt thou be my rock and tower.
Herb.

To DISBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, French.] To land from a ſhip; to put on ſhore.

Together ſail'd they, fraught with all the things
To ſervice done by land that might belong,
And, when occaſion ſerv'd, *diſbarked* them.
Fairf.

The ſhip we moor on theſe obſcure abodes;
Diſbark the ſheep, an offering to the gods.
Pope's Odyſſey.

DISBELI'EF. *n. ſ.* [from *diſbelieve.*] Refuſal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *diſbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing.
Tillotſon.

To DISBELI'EVE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impoſſible his ſins ſhould be forgiven, though he ſhould be truly penitent, is a ſin, but rather of infidelity than deſpair; it being the *diſbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's.
Hammond's Pract. Catech.

Such who profeſs to *diſbelieve* a future ſtate, are not always equally ſatisfied with their own reaſoning.
Atterbury.

From

DISASSIDU'ITY. *n. ſ.* Abſence of care or attention.

The Cecilians kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little abſence or *diſaſſiduity*, he ſhould be ſubject to take cold at his back.
Wotton.

DISA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*diſaſtre*, French.]

1. The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet.

Stars ſhone with trains of fire, dews of blood fall;
Diſaſters veil'd the ſun; and the moiſt ſtar,
Upon whoſe influence Neptune's empire ſtands,
Was ſick almoſt to doomſday with eclipſe.
Shak.

2. Misfortune; grief; miſhap; miſery; calamity.

This day black omens threat the brighteſt fair,
That e'er deſerv'd a watchful ſpirit's care,
Some dire *diſaſter*, or by force or ſlight;
But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night.
Pope.

To DISA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blaſt by the ſtroke of an unfavourable ſtar.

Ah, chaſte bed of mine, ſaid ſhe, which never heretofore couldſt accuſe me of one defiled thought, how canſt thou now receive that *diſaſtered* changeling?
Sidney.

2. To afflict; to miſchief.

Theſe are the holes where eyes ſhould be, which pitifully *diſaſter* the cheeks.
Shakſpeare.

In his own fields, the ſwain
Diſaſter'd ſtands.
Thomſon.

DISA'STROUS, *adj.* [from *diſaſter.*]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate.

That ſeemeth a moſt *diſaſtrous* day to the Scots, not only in regard of this overthrow, but for that upon the ſame day they were defeated by the Engliſh at Floodenfield.
Hayward.

2. Gloomy; threatening misfortune.

The moon,
In dim eclipſe, *diſaſtrous* twilight ſheds
On half the nations.
Milton.

3. Unhappy; calamitous; miſerable; ſtruck with affliction.

Then Juno, pitying her *diſaſtrous* fate,
Sends Iris down, her pangs to mitigate.
Denham.

Immediately after his return from this very expedition, ſuch *diſaſtrous* calamities befel his family, that he burnt two of his children himſelf.
South.

Fly the purſuit of my *diſaſtrous* love;
From my unhappy neighbourhood remove.
Dryden.

DISA'STROUSLY. *adv.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] In a diſmal manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] Unluckineſs; unfortunateneſs.
Dict.

To DISAVOU'CH. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *avouch.*] To retract profeſſion; to diſown.

Thereupon they flatly *diſavouch*
To yield him more obedience or ſupport.
Daniel.

To DISAVO'W. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *avow.*] To diſown; to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in any thing, or with any perſon.

The heirs and poſterity of them which yielded the ſame, are either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny, or ſtedfaſtly *diſavow* it.
Spenſer's State of Ireland.

The Engliſh did believe his name was therein abuſed; which he manifeſted to be true, by *diſavowing* it openly afterwards.
Hayward.

To deal in perſon is good, when a man's face breedeth regard, and generally when a man will reſerve to himſelf liberty either to *diſavow* or to expound.
Bacon.

A man that acts below his rank, doth but *diſavow* fortune, and ſeemeth to be conſcious of his own want in worth, and doth but teach others to envy him.
Bacon.

From a fondness to some tenet which the doctor of favourite sentence imbibed, they brought themselves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of seeing further than other men, pretended to disbelieve it. *Rogers.*

DISBELI'EVER. *n. s.* [from *disbelieve.*] One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces hereof upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the church. *Watts.*

To DISBE'NCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bench.*] To drive from a seat.

Sir, I hope
My words *disbench'd* you not?
——No, Sir; yet oft,
When blows have made me stay, I fled from words.
Shakespeare.

To DISBRA'NCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch.*] To separate, or break off, as a branch from a tree.

She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her maternal sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Such as are newly planted, need not be *disbranched* till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed without the scar.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

To DISBU'D. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. *Dict.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden.*]

1. To ease of a burden; to unload.

The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sea.
Peacham on Drawing.

Disburden'd heav'n rejoic'd. *Milton.*

2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design, either out of lucre of gold, or for the *disburdening* of the countries surcharged with multitudes of inhabitants.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings, which are always ungraceful.
Dryden's Dufresnoy.

3. To throw off a burden.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be plunged into my life's bondage, I yet may *disburden* a passion. *Sidney.*

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me,
And let me share thy most retir'd distress.
Addison's Cato.

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. n.* To ease the mind.

To DISBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*debourser*, French.] To spend or lay out money.

Money is not *disbursed* at once, but drawn into a long length, by sending over now twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds. *Spenser.*

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,
Till he *disburs'd* ten thousand dollars. *Shakesp.*

As Alexander received great sums, he was no less generous and liberal in *disbursing* of them.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

DISBU'RSEMENT. *n. s.* [*debourssement*, Fr.]

1. Act of disbursing or laying out.

The queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursements*, is not always so ready, nor so plentiful, as it can spare so great a sum together.
Spenser's Ireland.

2. Sum spent.

DISBU'RSER. *n. s.* [from *disburse.*] One that disburses.

DISCA'L[illegible]CTED. *adj.* [*discalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEA'TION. *n. s.* [from *discalceated.*] The act of pulling off the shoes.

This custom of *discalceation* [illegible] by their manner of saluting their superiors.
Stukeley's Palæog. Britannica.

To DISCA'RD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card.*] To dismiss; to cast away.

The lizard
That feeds a long as lizards do, to whom I gave
Their welcome *discarded*, more than drowned
On the [illegible] Nile. *Sandys.*

To DISCA'RD. *v. n.* [*dis* and *card.*]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

2. To dismiss or eject from service or employment.

Their attending servants jeered at their mean condition, considering what wonders they were then to perform, yet were *discarded* by that unexacting prince, as not worthy the building. *Sprat.*

Their captains, as they list, command whom they please, and send away such as they think willing to be rid of that dangerous and hard service.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of substances, would it not be hard to charge us with *discarding* substances out of the world? *Locke.*

Justice *discards* party, friendship, kindred, and is always therefore represented as blind.
Addison's Guardian.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that she queen should be at an end of her patience, and resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

I do not conceive why a sunk *discarded* party, who neither expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery. *Swift.*

DISCA'RNATE. *adj.* [*dis*, and *caro*, flesh; *scarnato*, Ital.] Stripped of flesh.

'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a *curta supellex* of coherent notions, than a memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones. *Glanvill.*

To DISCA'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *case.*] To strip; to undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell:
I will *discase* me, and myself present. *Shak. Temp.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*discerno*, Latin.]

1. To descry; to see; to discover.

And behold among the simple ones, I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. *Prov.* vii. 7.

2. To judge; to have knowledge of by comparison.

What doth better become wisdom than to *discern* what is worthy the loving? *Sidney.*

Does any here know me? This is not Lear:
Does Lear walk thus, speak thus? Where are his eyes?
Either his notion weakens, or his *discernings*
Are lethargied. *Shakespeare.*

You should be rul'd and led
By some discretion, that *discerns* your state
Better than you yourself. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To distinguish.

To *discern* such buds as are fit to produce blossoms, from such as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter. *Bayle.*

4. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward to-day;
To-morrow vice, if she give better pay:
We are so good, or bad, just at a price;
For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or vice.
Ben Jonson.

To DISCE'RN. *v. n.*

1. To make distinction.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who not unwilling themselves to *discern* between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both. *Hayward.*

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our persuasions, dims the understanding, and makes it by degrees lose the faculty of *discerning* between truth and falsehood. *Locke.*

2. To have evidential cognizance: notan active [illegible]

It *discerneth* all forms, shapes, colours various in fashions, and the inclinations towards crimes the most secretly empowered. *Bacon.*

DISCE'RNER. *n. s.* [from *discern.*]

1. Discoverer; he that descries.

Two eyes they have not, and no *discerner* [illegible] *Hist. Jud. Virt.*

2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

He was a great admirer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours, and was very dexterous in applying them to their [illegible] *Clarendon.*

How universal *discerners* of truth they are, and easily expelled into errour, such appears the frail and [illegible] qualified intellectuals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* [from *discern*; Fr. *discernible*; perceptible; [illegible] ble; apparent.

It is indeed a fit of [illegible] bible, that there needs no help of optics to render it *discernible*, and therefore I need not further dwell on it. *Greenhill's Art of Embalming.*

All this is easily *discernible* by the [illegible] course of the understanding.

DISCE'RNIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *discernible.*] Visibleness.

DISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* [from *discernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently.

Consider what doctrines are [illegible] amongst Christians, most apt to subvert or corrupt the christian life. *Decay of Piety.*

DISCE'RNING. *part. adj.* [from *discern.*] Judicious; knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by [illegible] enthusiasts, but by critick and [illegible] heads.

DISCE'RNINGLY. *adv.* [from *discerning.*] Judiciously; rationally; acutely.

These two errours Ovid has [illegible] avoided.

DISCE'RNMENT. *n. s.* [from *discern.*] Judgment; power of distinguishing.

A letter that wants *discernment*, loves only [illegible] mires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place. *Fenton's Letters.*

To DISCE'RP. *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Lat.] To tear in pieces; to break; to destroy by separation of its parts. *Dict.*

DISCE'RPIBLE. *adj.* [from *discerp.*] Frangible; separable; liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts.

What is most dense, and least porous, will be most coherent and least *discerpible*. *Glanv. Sceps.*

Matter is moveable, this immoveable; matter *discerpible*, this insuscerpible. *Glanv.*

DISCERPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *discerptible.*] Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCE'RPTION. *n. s.* [from *discerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces, or destroying by disuniting the parts.

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*decharger*, Fr.]

1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or inconvenience.

How rich in humble poverty is he,
Who leads a quiet country life;
Discharg'd of business, void of strife! *Dryden.*

2. To unload; to disembark.

I will convey them by fair journeys, unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be *discharged*. *Bacon.*

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing so let fly. It is used of any thing [illegible] lessness sudden.

Wounding his eyes,
He did *discharge* a horrible oath. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*
Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will *discharge* their secrets.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.
Nor were those bluft'ring brethren left at large,
On seas and shores their fury to *discharge*.
Dryden's Ovid.
Some may kind heav'n a sure relief provide;
Soon may your fire *discharge* the vengeance due,
And all your wrongs the proud oppressors rue.
Pope's Odyssey.
Discharge thy shafts; this ready bosom rend.
Pope's Statius.

5. To unload a gun.

A conceit runneth abroad, that there should be a white powder, which will *discharge* a piece without noise. *Bacon.*
The gallys also did oftentimes, out of their prow, *discharge* their great pieces against the city.
Knolles's History.
We *discharged* a pistol, and had the sound returned upon us fifty-six times, though the air was foggy. *Addison on Italy.*

6. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one person can be paid but once,
And that she has *discharg'd*.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.
Now to the horrors of that uncouth place
He passage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to *discharge* his fare.
Dryden's Juvenal.
When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond sea; and those are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to *discharge* them. *Locke.*

7. To send away a creditor by payment.

If he had
The present money to *discharge* the Jew,
He would not take it. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

8. To clear a debtor.

A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays; at once
Indebted and *discharg'd*. *Milton.*

9. To set free from obligation.

If one man's fault could *discharge* another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of society. *L'Estrange.*
When they have taken a degree, and are consequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themselves fully *discharged*, they get into orders as soon as they can. *Swift.*

10. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve: with *of*.

They wanted not reasons to be *discharged of* all blame, who are confessed to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony, in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been esteemed to be small. *Hooker.*
They are imprudent enough to *discharge* themselves *of* this blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door. *Dryden.*

11. To perform; to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large
As could their hundred offices *discharge*.
Dryden's Fables.

12. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many delays; but all this *discharged* not the wonder.
Bacon's Natural History.
Trial would also be made in herbs poisonous and purgative, whose ill quality perhaps may be *discharged*, or attempered, by setting stronger poisons [illegible] purgatives by them. *Bacon.*

13. To divest of any office or employment; to dismiss from service: as, he *discharged* his steward; the soldier was *discharged*.

To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.
Discharge your pow'rs unto their several com-
Shakespeare.

When Cæsar would have *discharged* the senate, in regard of a dream of Calphurnia, this sign took him, he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till his wife had dreamed a better dream. *Bacon.*

14. To emit.

The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, and *discharged* a well-concocted matter.
Wiseman's Surgery.

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DISCHA'RGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; explosion; emission.

As the heat of all springs is owing to subterraneous fire, so wherever there are any extraordinary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented.

The hæmorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous *discharge*. *Sharp's Surg.*

3. Disruption; evanescence.

Mark the *discharge* of the little cloud upon glass or gems, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts, and last in the middle. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Dismission from an office: as, the governour solicited his *discharge*.

5. Release from an obligation or penalty.

He wains
Us, haply too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton.*

6. Absolution from a crime.

The text expresses the sound estate of the conscience, not barely by its not accusing, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause. *South.*

7. Ransom; price of ransom.

O, all my hopes defeated
To free him hence! But death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge*.
Milton.

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hospitality and protection are sacred; nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties. *L'Estrange.*

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no *discharge* in that war, neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it.
Eccl. viii. 8.

DISCHA'RGER. *n. s.* [from *discharge*.]

1. He that discharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombilation of gunpowder, a way is promised by Porta, by borax and butter, which he says will make it so go off, as scarcely to be heard by the *discharger*. *Brown.*

DISCI'NCT. *adj.* [*discinctus*, Latin.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *Dict.*

To DISCI'ND. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Latin.] To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found several concretions so soft, that we could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers. *Boyle.*

DISCIPLE. *n. s.* [*discipulus*, Latin.] A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another.

He rebuked *disciples* who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. *King Charles.*
The commemorating the death of Christ, is the professing ourselves the *disciples* of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his cross and follow him. *Hammond.*
A young *disciple* should behave himself so well, as to gain the affections and the ear of his instructor.
Watts.

To DISCI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To train; to bring up.

He did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Disciplined of the braveſt. *Shakespeare.*

2. To punish; to discipline. This word is not in use.

She, bitter penance! with an iron whip
Was wont him to *disciple* every day. *Spenser.*

DISCI'PLESHIP. *n. s.* [from *disciple*.] The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.

That to which justification is promised, is the giving up of the whole soul entirely unto Christ, undertaking *discipleship* upon Christ's terms.
Hammond's Pract. Catech.

DISCIPLI'NABLE. *adj.* [*disciplinabilis*, Latin.] Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline and learning.

DISCIPLI'NABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disciplinable*.] Capacity of instruction; qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not only perception, phantasy, and memory, common to most if not all animals, but something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *discipline*.] Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected! *Glanv. Scepsis.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *n. s.* [*disciplina*, Lat.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; one who allows no deviation from stated rules.

2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as puritans, or *disciplinarians*.
Sanderſ. Pax. Eccl.

DI'SCIPLINARY. *adj.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to discipline.

2. Relating to government.

Those canons in behalf of marriage were only *disciplinary*, grounded on prudential motives.
Bishop Ferne.

3. Relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way. *Milton.*

DI'SCIPLINE. *n. s.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

He had charge my *discipline* to frame,
And tutore nouriture to overlee. *Spenser.*
The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage warmest. *Bacon.*
They who want that sense of *discipline*, hearing, are also by consequence deprived of speech. *Holder.*
It is by the assistance of the eye and the ear especially, which are called the senses of *discipline*, that our minds are furnished with various parts of knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very apostles time till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of sound *discipline*, there never was any time safe to be followed. *Hooker.*
As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, so the precepts of *discipline* we are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe. *Hooker.*

While

While we do admire
This virtue and this moral *discipline*,
Let's be no stoicks. *Shakespeare.*

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,
Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace. *Shakesp.*
Let crooked steel invade
The lawless troops which *discipline* disclaim,
And their superfluous growth with rigour tame.
Dryden.

4. A state of subjection.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. *Rogers.*

5. Any thing taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical *disciplines*, which, in this respect, are much to be preferred. *Wilkins.*

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

A lively cobler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap.
Addison's Spectator.

7. External mortification.

The love of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting and exterior *discipline*; he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of love. *Taylor.*

To DI'SCIPLINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.

We are wise enough to begin when they are very young, and *discipline* by times those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at till they were found, upon examination, to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of Christianity. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well-*disciplined* soldiers at a distance.
Derham's Astro-Theology.

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.

4. To advance by instruction.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n
With purpose to resign them in full time
Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd*
From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit.
Milton.

To DISCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim*.] To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share in thee: a taylor made thee. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
He calls the gods to witness their offence;
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence.
Dryden's Æneid.

We find our Lord, on all occasions, *disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers.*

Very few, among those who profess themselves Christians, *disclaim* all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations, of the gospel. *Rogers.*

DISCLA'IMER. *n. s.* [from *disclaim*.]

1. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowell.*

To DISCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*disclude*, Latin; *dis* and *close*.]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
Those seeds of fire their fatal birth *disclose*.
And first few scatt'ring sparks about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. *Dryd.*
Then earth and ocean various forms *disclose*.
Dryden.

The shells being broken, struck off, and gone, the same included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Woodward.*

2. To hatch; to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or *disclosing* of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for from these things every friend will depart. *Ecclus.*

If I *disclose* my passion,
Our friendship's at an end; if I conceal it,
The world will call me false. *Addison's Cato.*

DISCLO'SER. *n. s.* [from *disclose*.] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLO'SURE. *n. s.* [from *disclose*.]

1. Discovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquisition, both for the use and *disclosure* of causes. *Bacon.*

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, she was, upon a sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind, severely handled. *Bacon.*

DISCLU'SION. *n. s.* [*disclusus*, Lat.] Emission.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the contracted shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions and *disclusions* of light, to prevent the art of the lanthorn-maker. *More.*

DISCOLORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *discolour*.]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.

2. Change of colour; stain; die.

In a depravation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISCO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Lat.] To change from the natural hue; to stain.

Many a widow's husband groveling lies,
Coldly embracing the *discolour'd* earth.
Shakesp. King John.

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt. *Temple.*

Suspicions, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd. *Dryden.*

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolour* and pervert the object. *Add. Spect.*

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to *discolour* all your ideas. *Watts.*

To DISCO'MFIT. *v. a.* [*desconfire*, Fr. *sconfiggere*, Ital. as if from *disconfigere*, Lat.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Fight against that monstrous rebel, Cade,
Whom, since, I heard to be *discomfited*. *Shakesp.*

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. *Exodus.*

He, fugitive, declin'd superior strength;
Discomfited, pursued, in the sad chase
Ten thousand ignominious fall. *Philips.*

While my gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing rebels half *discomfited* through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall improve those victories to the good of my fellow subjects. *Addison.*

DISCO'MFIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.

Fly you must: incurable *discomfit*
Reigns in the hearts of all our present party.
Shakespeare.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a *discomfit*, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies. *Milton's Agonistes.*

DISCO'MFITURE. *n. s.* [from *discomfit*.] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France,
Of loss, of slaughter, and *discomfiture*. *Shakesp.*
Behold, every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. *1 Sam.*
What a defeat and *discomfiture* is it to a man, when he comes to use this wealth, to find it all false metal! *Government of the Tongue.*
He sent his angels to fight for his people; and the *discomfiture* and slaughter of great hosts is attributed to their assistance. *Atterbury.*

DISCO'MFORT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *comfort*.] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himself did foresee, and therefore armed his church, to the end they might sustain it without *discomfort*. *Hooker.*

Discomfort guides my tongue,
And bids me speak of nothing but despair. *Shak.*

In solitude there is not only *discomfort*, but weakness also. *South.*

To DISCO'MFORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grieve; to sadden; to deject.

Her champion went away *discomforted* as much as discomfited. *Sidney.*

His funeral shall not be in our camp,
Lest it *discomfort* us. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

DISCO'MFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *discomfort*.]

1. That is melancholy and refuses comfort.

Discomfortable cousin, know'st thou not
That when the searching eye of Heav'n is hid
Behind the globe, it lights the lower world? *Shak.*

2. That causes sadness.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable*? *Sidney.*

To DISCOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend*.] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

Now you will all be wits; and he, I pray,
And you, that *discommend* it, mend the play.
Denham.

Neither do I *discommend* the lofty style in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent.
Dryden.

DISCOMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *discommend*.] Blameable; censurable; deserving blame.

Pusillanimity is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very *discommendable*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *discommendable*.] Blameableness; liableness to censure. *Dict.*

DISCOMMENDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *discommend*.] Blame; reproach; censure.

Tully assigns three motions, whereby, without any *discommendation*, a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DISCOMME'NDER. *n. s.* [from *discommend*.] One that discommends; a dispraiser.

To DISCOMMO'DE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commode*, Fr.] To put to inconvenience; to molest; to incommode.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *discommode*.] Inconvenient; troublesome; unpleasing.

So many thousand soldiers, unfit for any labour or other trade, must either send services and employments abroad, which may be dangerous; or else employ themselves here at home, which may be *discommodious*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

DISCOMMO'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommode.*] Inconvenience; diſadvantage; hurt; miſchief.

We ſpeak now of uſury, how the *diſcommodities* of it may be beſt avoided, and the commodities retained: or how, in the balance of commodities and *diſcommodities*, the qualities of uſury are to be reconciled. *Bacon.*

It is better that a ſhip ſhould be preſerved with ſome *diſcommodity* to the ſailors, than that, the ſailors being in health, the ſhip ſhould periſh. *Hayward*

To DISCOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*décompoſer*, Fr.]

1. To diſorder; to unſettle.

The debate upon the ſelf-denying ordinance had raiſed many jealouſies, and *diſcompoſed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them. *Clarendon.*

2. To ruffle; to diſorder.

Now Betty from her maſter's bed had flown,
And ſoftly ſtole to *diſcompoſe* her own. *Swift.*

3. To diſturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: ill in death it ſhows,
Your peace of mind by rage to *diſcompoſe*. *Dryden.*

4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men, who poſſeſs all the advantages of life, are in a ſtate where there are many accidents to diſorder and *diſcompoſe*, but few to pleaſe them. *Swift.*

5. To diſplace; to diſcard: not in uſe.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely ſuſpicious, he never put down or *diſcompoſed* a counſellor or near ſervant. *Bacon*

DISCOMPO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcompoſe.*] Diſorder; perturbation.

He threw himſelf upon his bed, lamenting with much paſſion, and with abundance of tears, and continued in this melancholick *diſcompoſure* of mind many days. *Clarendon.*

To DISCONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *concert.*]

1. To unſettle the mind; to diſcompoſe.

You need not provoke their ſpirits by outrages: a careleſs geſture, a word, or a look, is enough to *diſconcert* them. *Collier.*

2. To break a ſcheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement; inconſiſtency.

Lies ariſe from error and miſtake, or malice, and forgery; they conſiſt in the diſagreement and *diſconformity* betwixt the ſpeech and the conception of the mind, or the conceptions of the mind and the things themſelves, or the ſpeech and the things. *Hakewill on Providence.*

DISCONGRU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *congruity.*] Diſagreement; inconſiſtency.

There is want of capacity in the thing, to ſuſtain ſuch a duration, from the intrinſical *diſcongruity* of the one to the other. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCO'NSOLATE. *adj.* [*diſ* and *conſole.*] Void of comfort; hopeleſs; ſorrowful; melancholy.

See Diſſolves all *diſconſolate*,
With Pindarus his bondman, on this hill. *Shak.*
If patiently thy bidding they obey,
Diſmiſs them not *diſconſolate*. *Milton.*
The ladies and the knights, no ſhelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, *diſconſolate* and wan,
And through their thin array receiv'd the rain. *Dryden.*
The moon reflects the ſunbeams to us, and ſo, by illuminating the air, takes away in ſome meaſure the *diſconſolate* darkneſs of our winter nights. *Ray.*

DISCO'NSOLATELY. *adv.* [from *diſconſolate.*] In a diſconſolate manner; comfortleſsly.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſconſolate.*] The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

DISCONTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *content.*] Want of content; uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate.

I ſee your brows full of *diſcontent*,
Your hearts of ſorrows, and your eyes of tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

Not that their pleaſures caus'd her *diſcontent*,
She ſigh'd, not that they ſtay'd, but that ſhe went. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NT. *adj.* [*diſ* and *content.*] Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate; diſſatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumſpect and ſlow, diſcountenanced, and *diſcontent*; and thoſe the earl ſingled as fitteſt for his purpoſe. *Hayward.*

To DISCONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſſatisfy; to make uneaſy at the preſent ſtate.

I know a *diſcontented* gentleman,
Whoſe humble means match not his haughty ſpirit. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *diſcontented* now are only they
Whoſe crimes before did yours juſt cauſe betray. *Dryden.*

DISCONTE'NTED. *participial adj.* [from *diſcontent.*] Uneaſy; cheerleſs; malevolent.

Let us know
What will tie up your *diſcontented* ſword. *Shakeſp.*

There are, beyond compariſon, the two greateſt evils in this world; a diſeaſed body, and a *diſcontented* mind. *Tillotſon.*

The goddeſs, with a *diſcontented* air,
Seems to reject him, though ſhe grants his pray'r. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontented.*] Uneaſineſs; want of eaſe; diſſatisfaction.

A beautiful buſt of Alexander the Great caſts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *diſcontentedneſs*, in his looks. *Addiſon's Travels.*

DISCONTE'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontent.*] The ſtate of being diſcontented; uneaſineſs.

Theſe are the vices that fill them with general *diſcontentment*, as though the boſom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noiſome than any dungeon. *Hooker.*

The politick and artificial nouriſhing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the beſt antidotes againſt the poiſon of *diſcontentments*. *Bacon.*

DISCONTI'NUANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*]

1. Want of coheſion of parts; want of union of one part with another; diſruption.

The ſtillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themſelves into a ſmall thread, becauſe they will not diſcontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they caſt themſelves into round drops, which is the figure that ſaveth the body moſt from *diſcontinuance*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion.

Let us conſider whether our approaches to him are ſweet and refreſhing, and if we are uneaſy under any long *diſcontinuance* of our converſation with him. *Atterbury.*

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion, or *diſcontinuance* of proceſs. The effect of *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatſoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but muſt ſeek to recover poſſeſſion by law. The effect of *diſcontinuance* of plea is, that the inſtance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the ſuit afreſh. *Cowell.*

DISCONTINUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*] Diſruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; diſruption; ſeparation.

Upon any *diſcontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles, or by ſhaking the glaſs, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*diſcontinuer*, French.]

1. To loſe the coheſion of parts; to ſuffer ſeparation or diſruption of ſubſtance.

All bodies, ductile and tenſile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread; have in them the appetite of not *diſcontinuing* ſtrong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out, and yet ſo as not to *diſcontinue* or forſake their own body. *Bacon.*

2. To loſe an eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom or right.

Thyſelf ſhalt *diſcontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cauſe thee to ſerve thine enemies. *Jer.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. a.*

1. To leave off; to ceaſe any practice or habit.

Tweaty puny lyes I'll tell,
That men ſhall ſwear I've *diſcontinued* ſchool
Above a twelvemonth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Examine thy cuſtoms of diet, ſleep, exerciſe, apparel, and the like; and try, in any thou ſhalt judge hurtful, to *diſcontinue* it by little and little; but ſo, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. *Bacon.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptneſs to be conjoined in ſyllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one ſtop or figure to another, that they modify and diſcriminate the voice, without appearing to *diſcontinue* it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

DISCONTINU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *continuity.*] Diſunity of parts; want of coheſion.

That *diſcontinuity* of parts is the principal cauſe of the opacity of bodies, will appear by conſidering that opaque ſubſtances become tranſparent by filling their pores with any ſubſtance of equal, or almoſt equal, denſity with their parts. *Newton.*

DISCONVE'NIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *convenience.*] Incongruity; diſagreement; oppoſition of nature.

Fear ariſeth many times out of natural antipathies of nature; but, in theſe *diſconveniences* of nature, deliberation hath no place at all. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

DI'SCORD. *n. ſ.* [*diſcordia*, Latin.]

1. Diſagreement; oppoſition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.

See what a ſcourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love!
And I, for winking at your *diſcords* too,
Have loſt a brace of kinſmen. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

He is a falſe witneſs that ſpeaketh lies, and that ſoweth *diſcord* among brethren. *Proverbs.*

2. Difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of ſounds.

Take but degree away, untune that ſtring,
And hark what *diſcord* follows; each thing meets
In mere oppugnancy. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Diſcord, like that of muſic's various parts,
Diſcord that makes the harmony of hearts;

Diſcord,

Discord, that only this dispute shall bring,
Who best shall love the duke and serve the king.
Dryden.

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good. *Pope.*

3. [In music.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

It is found alone that doth immediately and incorporeally affect most; this is most manifest in music, and concords and *discords* in music: for all sounds, whether they be sharp or flat, if they be sweet, have a roundness and equality; and if they be harsh, are unequal: for a *discord* itself is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting. *Bacon.*

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh *discords* and unpleasing sharps.
Shakespeare.

How doth music amaze us, when of *discords* she maketh the sweetest harmony! *Peacham.*

To DI'SCORD. *v. n.* [*discordo*, Latin.] To disagree; not to suit with.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*

DISCO'RDANCE. } *n. s.* [from *discord.*]
DISCO'RDANCY. } Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DICO'RDANT. *adj.* [*discordans*, Latin.]

1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was unsincere;
So various, to *discordant* is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

2. Opposite; contrarious.

The *discordant* attraction of some wandering comets would certainly disorder the revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them. *Cheyne.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable.

Hither conscience is to be referred; if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consonancy, then follows the sentence of approbation; if *discordant* from it, the sentence of condemnation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCO'RDANTLY. *adv.* [from *discordant.*]

1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.

2. In disagreement with another.

Two strings of a musical instrument being struck together, making two noises that arrive at the ear at the same time as to sense, yield a sound differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both; insomuch, that if they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh and troublesome noise. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. Peevishly; in a contradictious manner.

To DISCO'VER. *v. a.* [*découvrir*, French; *dis* and *cover.*]

1. To shew; to disclose; to bring to light; to make visible.

2. To expose to view.

The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as *discovered* and open-sighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*

Go draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shakesp.*

He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death. *Job*, xii. 22.

3. To shew; not to shelter; to expose.

And now will I *discover* her lewdness. *Hosea.*
Law can *discover* sin, but not remove. *Milton.*

4. To make known; not to disguise; to reveal.

We will pass over unto those men, and we will *discover* ourselves unto them. *Isa.* xiv. 8.

Eve, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discover'd from the place of her retire. *Milton.*

5. To ken; to espy.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Acts.*

6. To find out; to obtain information.

He shall never, by any alteration in me, *discover* my knowledge of his mistake. *Pope's Letters.*

7. To detect; to find though concealed

Up he starts,
Discover'd and surpris'd, *Milton.*

Man with strength and free will arm'd
Complete, to have *discover'd* and repuls'd
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton.*

8. To find things or places not known before.

Some to *discover* islands far away. *Shakesp.*

Another part in squadrons bend their march
On bold adventure, to *discover* wide
That dismal world. *Milton.*

So of things. The Germans *discovered* printing and gunpowder.

9. To exhibit to the view.

Some high climbing hill,
Which to his eye *discovers* unaware
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,
First seen, or some renown'd metropolis
With glist'ring spires and battlements adorn'd.
Milton.

Not light, but rather darkness visible,
Serv'd only to *discover* sights of woe.
Milton.

DISCO'VERABLE. *adj.* [from *discover.*]

1. That which may be found out.

That mineral matter, which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry; or, if *discoverable*, diffused and scattered amongst the grosser matter, can never be separated.
Woodward's Natural History.

Revelation may assert two things to be joined, whose connection or agreement is not *discoverable* by reason. *Watts.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invisible situation, but in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered and absconded by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

DISCO'VERER. *n. s.* [from *discover.*]

1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.

If more be found out, they will not recompense the *discoverer's* pains, but will be surer to be cast out. *Holder.*

Places receive appellations, according to the language of the *discoverer*, from observations made upon the people. *Brown.*

The Cape of Good Hope was doubled in those early times; and the Portuguese were not the first *discoverers* of that navigation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greatest *discoverer* of judgments; she can tell you what sin it was that set such a man's house on fire.
Addison's Spectator.

2. A scout; one who is put to descry the posture or number of an enemy; speculator.

Here stand, my lords, and send *discoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shakesp.*

DISCO'VERY. *n. s.* [from *discover.*]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Of all who since have us'd the open sea,
Than the bold English none more fame have won;
Beyond the year, and out of heaven's highway,
They make *discoveries* where they see no sun.
Dryden.

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

What, must I hold a candle to my shame?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.
Why 'tis an office of *discovery*, love,
And I should be obscur'd. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *discoveries* of the next. *South.*

It would be necessary to say something of the state to which the war hath reduced us; such a *discovery* ought to be made as late as possible.
Swift.

To DISCOU'NSEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counsel.*] To dissuade; to give contrary advice. Obsolete.

But him that palmer from that vanity
With temperate advice *discounselled*. *Spenser.*

DI'SCOUNT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *count.*] The sum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood, at a large *discount*, and sell them as well as he could. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
My prayers and penance shall *discount* for these,
And beg of heav'n to charge the bill on me.
Dryden.

The farmers, spitefully combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes in kind;
And Parvisol *discounts* arrears
By bills for taxes and repairs. *Swift.*

To DISCOU'NTENANCE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance.*]

1. To discourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to *discountenance* any man who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon.*

The truly upright judge will always countenance right, and *discountenance* wrong. *Atterbury.*

2. To abash; to put to shame.

Wisdom, in discourse with her,
Loses *discountenanc'd*, and like folly shews. *Milton.*

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, tho' first
To offend; *discountenanc'd* both and discompos'd.
Milton.

How would one look from his majestic brow,
Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,
Discountenance her despis'd! *Milton.*

DISCOU'NTENANCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little *discountenance* upon those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable soever, were still attended with very apparent *discountenance*. *Clarendon.*

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *discountenance* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world. *Rogers.*

DISCOU'NTENANCER. *n. s.* [from *discountenance.*] One that discourages by cold treatment; one that depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal and murmurs against the king, and his government, raised him for a great taxer of his people, and *discountenancer* of his nobility. *Bacon.*

To DISCOURAGE. *v. a.* [*décourager*; Fr. *dis* and *courage.*]

1. To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to dastardize.

I might neither encourage the rebels insolence, nor *discourage* the protestants loyalty and patience.
King Charles.

The apoſtle with great zeal *diſcourages* too unreaſonable a preſumption. *Rogers.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with *from* before the thing.

Wherefore *diſcourage* ye the heart of the children of Iſrael *from* going over into the land? *Numbers.*

3. It is irregularly uſed by *Temple* with *to* before the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health, unleſs you deſtroy them yourſelf, or *diſcourage* them *to* ſtay with you, by uſing them ill. *Temple.*

DISCOU'RAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*] One that impreſſes diffidence and terrour.

Moſt men in years, as they are generally *diſcouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which, being paſt bearing themſelves, will ſuffer no young plants to flouriſh beneath them. *Pope.*

DISCOU'RAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*]

1. The act of deterring, or depreſſing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters from any thing: with *from.*

Amongſt other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meaneſt *diſcouragements*, that they are ſo generally derided by common opinion. *Wilkins.*

The books read at ſchools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue, and *diſcouragements from* vice. *Swift.*

3. The cauſe of depreſſion, or fear: with *to*, leſs properly.

To things we would have them learn, the great and only *diſcouragement* is, that they are called to them. *Locke.*

DISCOU'RSE. *n. ſ.* [*diſcours*, French; *diſcurſus*, Latin.]

1. The act of the underſtanding, by which it paſſes from premiſes to conſequences.

By reaſon of that original weakneſs in the inſtruments, without which the underſtanding part is not able to work, would by *diſcourſe* to work, the very conceit of painfulneſs is a bridle to ſtay us. *Hooker.*

Sure he that made us with ſuch large *diſcourſe*, Looking before and after, gave us not That capability and godlike reaſon Toruſt in us unus'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

The act of the mind which connects propoſitions, and deduceth concluſions from them, the ſchools call *diſcourſe*; and we ſhall not miſcall it, if we name it reaſon. *Glanville.*

2. Converſation; mutual intercourſe of language; talk.

He waxeth wiſer than himſelf, more by an hour's *diſcourſe*, than by a day's meditation. *Bacon.*

In thy *diſcourſe*, if thou deſire to pleaſe, All ſuch is courteous, uſeful, new, or witty; Uſefulneſs comes by labour, wit by eaſe, Courteſy grows in court, news in the city. *Herbert.*

The vanquiſh'd party with the victors join'd, Nor wanted ſweet *diſcourſe*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Effuſion of language; ſpeech.

Topical and ſuperficial arguments, of which there is ſtore to be found on both ſides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *diſcourſe*, ſerve only to amuſe the underſtanding and entertain company. *Locke.*

4. A treatiſe; a diſſertation either written or uttered.

The *diſcourſe* here is about ideas, which, he ſays, are real things, and ſeen in God. *Locke.*

Plutarch, in his *diſcourſe* upon garrulity, commends the ſilence of the companions of Ulyſſes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To converſe; to talk; to relate.

How were they handled, being priſoners? *Diſcourſe*, I pray thee, on this turret's top. *Shakeſp.*

Of various things *diſcourſing* as he paſs'd, Anchiſes hither bends. *Dryden.*

2. To treat upon in a ſolemn or ſet manner.

The general maxims we are *diſcourſing* of are not known to children, ideots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke.*

3. To reaſon; to paſs from premiſes to conſequences.

And yet the pow'rs of her *diſcourſing* thoughts, From the collection is a diverſe thing. *Davies.*

Brutes do want that quick *diſcourſing* power. *Davies.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of; to talk over; to diſcuſs.

Go with us into the abbey here, And let us there at large *diſcourſe* our fortunes. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISCOU'RSER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourſe.*]

1. A ſpeaker; an haranguer.

The tract of every thing Would by a good *diſcourſer* loſe ſome life, Which action's ſelf was tongue to. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A writer on any ſubject; a diſſertator.

Philologers and critical *diſcourſers*, who look beyond the obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations. *Brown.*

But it ſeems to me, that ſuch *diſcourſers* of reaſon upon ſhort views, and a very moderate compaſs of thought. *Swift.*

DISCOU'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *diſcourſe.*]

1. Paſſing by intermediate ſteps from premiſes to conſequences.

The ſoul Reaſon receives, and reaſon is her being, *Diſcurſive*, or intuitive; diſcourſe Is oft'eſt yours, the latter is moſt ours. *Milton.*

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

The epic is every where interlaced with dialogue, or *diſcurſive* ſcenes. *Dryden on Dramatic Poeſy.*

DISCOU'RTEOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *courteous.*] Uncivil; uncomplaiſant; defective in good manners.

He reſolved to unhorſe the firſt *diſcourteous* knight he ſhould meet. *Motteux's Don Quixote.*

DISCOU'RTESY. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *courteſy.*] Incivility; rudeneſs; act of diſreſpect.

As if chearfulneſs had been tediouſneſs, and good entertainment had been turned to *diſcourteſy*, he would ever get himſelf alone. *Sidney.*

Be calm in arguing; for fierceneſs makes Error a fault, and truth *diſcourteſy*. *Herbert.*

He made me viſits, maundering as if I had done him a *diſcourteſy*. *Wiſeman.*

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *diſcourteous.*] Uncivilly; rudely.

DI'SCOUS. *adj.* [from *diſcus*, Lat.] Broad; flat; wide. Uſed by botaniſts to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of ſome flowers, ſuch as the flos ſolis, *&c.* *Quincy.*

DISCRE'DIT, *n. ſ.* [*décrediter*, French.] Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; diſgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I been the finder-out of this ſecret, it would not have relliſhed among my other *diſcredits*. *Shak.*

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *diſcr dit* of a plantation. *Bacon.*

That they may quit their morals without any *diſcredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to ſeveral ſtale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils. *South.*

'Tis the duty of every chriſtian to be concerned for the reputation or *diſcredit* his life may bring on his profeſſion. *Rogers.*

Alas, the ſmall *diſcredit* of a bribe Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the ſcribe. *Pope.*

To DISCRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*décrediter*, Fr.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not truſted.

He had framed to himſelf many deceiving promiſes of life, which I have *diſcredited* to him, and now is he reſolved to die. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To diſgrace; to bring reproach upon; to ſhame; to make leſs reputable or honourable.

You had left unſeen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been bleſt withal, would have *diſcredited* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

He is commended that makes a faving voyage, and leaſt *diſcredits* his travels, who returns the ſame man he went. *Wotton.*

He, like a privileg'd ſpy, whom nothing can *Diſcredit*, libels now 'gainſt each great man. *Donne.*

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *diſcredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining ſpirit of religion. *Rogers.*

Without care our beſt actions will loſe much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *diſcredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*

3. To diſtruſt; not to credit; not to hold certain.

DISCRE'ET. *adj.* [*diſcret*, French.]

1. Prudent; circumſpect; cautious; ſober; not raſh; not precipitant; not careleſs; not hardily adventurous.

Honeſt, *diſcreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. *Whitgift.*

Leſs fearful than *diſcreet*, You love the fundamental part of ſtate, More than you doubt the charge of 't. *Shakeſp.*

To elder years to be *diſcreet* and grave, Then to old age maturity the gave. *Dryden.*

It is the *diſcreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the grave, who guides the converſation, and gives meaſures to ſociety. *Addiſon's Spect.*

2. Modeſt; not forward. Not well authoriſed.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by love, Alas! not favour'd leſs, be ſtill as now *Diſcreet*. *Thomſon.*

DISCRE'ETLY. *adv.* [from *diſcreet.*] Prudently; cautiouſly; circumſpectly.

Poets loſe half the praiſe they ſhould have got, Could it be known what they *diſcreetly* blot. *Waller.*

The labour of obedience, loyalty, and ſubjection, is no more but for a man honeſtly and *diſcreetly* to ſit ſtill. *South.*

Profit ſprings from huſks *diſcreetly* us'd. *Philips.*

The dulleſt brain, if gently ſtir'd, Perhaps may waken to a humming bird; The moſt recluſe, *diſcreetly* open'd, find Congenial object in the cockle kind. *Pope's Dun.*

DISCRE'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcreet.*] The quality of being diſcreet; diſcretion.

DI'SCREPANCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſcrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety; diſagreement.

Diverſity of education, and *diſcrepancy* of thoſe principles wherewith men are at firſt imbued, and wherein all our after reaſonings are founded. *Lord Digby to K. Digby.*

DI'SCREPANT. *adj.* [*diſcrepans*, Latin.] Different; diſagreeing; contrary.

To DISCRE'TE. *v. a.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.] To ſeparate; to diſcontinue.

As for its diaphaneity, it enjoyeth that moſt eminently; as having its earthly and ſalinous parts ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left impurous, and not *diſcreted* by atomical terminations. *Brown.*

DISCRE'TE. *adj.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.]

1. Diſtinct; disjoined; not continuous.

Diſcrete quantity, or different individuals, are meaſured by number, without any breaking continuity; that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Disjunctive; as, *I reſign my life, but not my honour*, is a *diſcrete* propoſition.

3. *Diſcrete Proportion* is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the ſame; but there is not the ſame proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcretio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf; ſkill; wiſe management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wiſdom and *diſcretion* which were to rule. *Hooker.*

A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof which have years and *diſcretion* to uſe it. *Hooker.*

It is not good that children ſhould know any wickedneſs: old folks have *diſcretion*, and know the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

All this was order'd by the good *diſcretion*
Of the right reverend cardinal of York.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

The pleaſure of commanding our paſſions is to be preferred before any ſenſual pleaſure; becauſe it is the pleaſure of wiſdom and *diſcretion*. *Tillotſon.*

But care in poetry muſt ſtill be had,
It aſks *diſcretion* ev'n in running mad. *Pope.*

There is no talent ſo uſeful towards riſing in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than *diſcretion*, a ſpecies of lower prudence. *Swift.*

2. Liberty of acting at pleaſure; uncontrolled and unconditional power: as, he ſurrenders at *diſcretion*; that is, without ſtipulation.

DISCRE'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *diſcretion*.] Left at large; unlimited; unreſtrained.

A deacon may have a diſpenſation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age; and it is *diſcretionary* in the biſhop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The major being a perſon of conſummate experience, was inveſted with a *diſcretionary* power. *Tatler.*

DISCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.]

1. [In logick.] *Diſcretive* propoſitions are ſuch wherein various, and ſeemingly oppoſite, judgments are made, whoſe variety or diſtinction is noted by the particles *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c. as, *travellers may change their climate*, but *not their temper*; *Job was patient*, though *his grief was great*. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] *Diſcretive* diſtinctions are ſuch as imply oppoſition; as, *not a man*, but *a beaſt*.

DISCRI'MINABLE. *adj.* [from *diſcriminate*.] Diſtinguiſhable by outward marks or tokens. *Dict.*

To DISCRI'MINATE. *v. a.* [*diſcrimino*, Latin.]

1. To mark with notes of difference; to diſtinguiſh by certain tokens from another.

Oyſters, and cockles, and muſcles, which move not, have no *diſcriminate* ſex. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

There are three ſorts of it differing in fineneſs from each other, and *diſcriminated* by the natives by three peculiar names. *Boyle.*

The right hand is *diſcriminated* from the left by a natural, neceſſary, and never to be confounded diſtinction. *South.*

Although the features of his countenance be no reaſon of obedience, yet they may ſerve to *diſcriminate* him from any other perſon, whom ſhe is not to obey. *Stillingfleet.*

There may be ways of *diſcriminating* the voice; as by acuteneſs and gravity, the ſeveral degrees of riſing and falling from one tone or note to another. *Holder.*

2. To ſelect or ſeparate from others.

You owe little leſs for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *diſcriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miſeries. *Boyle.*

DISCRI'MINATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcriminate*.] Diſtinctneſs; marked difference. *Dict.*

DISCRIMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcriminatio*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things.

There is a reverence to be ſhewed them on the account of their *diſcrimination* from other places, and ſeparation for ſacred uſes. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The act of diſtinguiſhing one from another; diſtinction; difference put.

A ſatire ſhould expoſe nothing but what is corrigible; and make a due *diſcrimination* between thoſe that are, and thoſe who are not, the proper objects of it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

By that prudent *diſcrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges thoſe whom he has diſtinguiſhed as objects of mercy. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. The marks of diſtinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any publick *diſcriminations* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

Letters ariſe from the firſt original *diſcriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and obſerve the differences of vocal ſounds. *Holder.*

DISCRI'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *diſcriminate*.]

1. That which makes the mark of diſtinction; characteriſtical.

The only ſtanding teſt, and *diſcriminative* characteriſtick of any metal or mineral, muſt be ſought for in the conſtituent matter of it. *Woodw.*

2. That which obſerves diſtinction.

Diſcriminative Providence knew before the nature and courſe of all things. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

DISCRI'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *diſcrimen*, Latin.] Dangerous; hazardous. Not uſual.

Any kind of ſpitting of blood imports a very *diſcriminous* ſtate, unleſs it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a plethory. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DISCU'BITORY. *adj.* [*diſcubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the poſture of leaning.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreſhed themſelves with a repaſt; and ſo that cuſtom, by degrees, changed their cubiculary beds into *diſcubitory*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DISCU'MBENCY. *n. ſ.* [*diſcumbens*, Lat.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans uſed the cuſtom of *diſcumbency* at meals, which was upon their left ſide; for ſo their right hand was free and ready for all ſervice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DISCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *cumber*.] To diſengage from any troubleſome weight; to diſengage from impediment.

His limbs *diſcumber'd* of the clinging veſt,
He binds the ſacred cincture round his breaſt.
Pope's Odyſſey.

To DISCU'RE. *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, French.] To diſcover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to *Spenſer*.

I will, if pleaſe you it *diſcure*, aſſay
To eaſe you of that ill. *Fairy Queen.*

DISCU'RSIVE. *adj.* [*diſcurſif*, French, from *diſcurro*, Latin.]

1. Moving here and there; roving; deſultory.

Some noiſes help ſleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention; and whatſoever moveth attention, without too much labour, ſtilleth the natural and *diſcurſive* motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences; argumentative. This is ſometimes, perhaps not improperly, written *diſcourſive*.

There is a ſanctity of ſoul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greateſt pretences to *diſcurſive* demonſtration. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

There hath been much diſpute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *diſcurſive* faculty, which ſome call reaſon. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCU'RSIVELY. *adv.* [from *diſcurſive*.] By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we do *diſcurſively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. *Hale.*

DISCU'RSORY. *adj.* [*diſcurſor*, Latin.] Argumental; rational.

DI'SCUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient ſports.

From Elatreus' ſtrong arm the *diſcus* flies,
And ſings with unmatch'd force along the ſkies.
Pope's Odyſſey.

To DISCU'SS. *v. a.* [*diſcutio*, *diſcuſſum*, Latin.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by diſquiſition.

We are to *diſcuſs* only thoſe general exceptions which have been taken. *Hooker.*

His uſage was to commit the *diſcuſſing* of cauſes privately to certain perſons learned in the laws. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This knotty point ſhould you and I *diſcuſs*,
Or tell a tale? *Pope.*

2. To diſperſe: commonly applied to a humour or ſwelling.

Many arts were uſed to *diſcuſs* the beginnings of new affection. *Wotton.*

3. To break to pieces.

Conſider the threefold effect of Jupiter's fulſur, to burn, *diſcuſs*, and terebrate. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DISCU'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcuſs*.] He that diſcuſſes; an examiner.

DISCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcuſs*.]

1. Diſquiſition; examination; ventilation of a queſtion.

Truth cannot be found without ſome labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a conſiderable time upon the ſurvey and *diſcuſſion* of each particular. *South.*

Various *diſcuſſions* tear our heated brain:
Opinions often turn; ſtill doubts remain;
And who indulges thought, increaſes pain. *Prior.*

2. [In ſurgery.] *Diſcuſſion* or reſolution is nothing elſe but breathing out the humours by inſenſible tranſpiration. *Wiſeman.*

DISCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *diſcuſs*.] Having the power to diſcuſs or diſperſe any noxious matter.

DISCU'RIENT. *n. ſ.* [*diſcutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours in the blood. It ſometimes means the ſame as carminative. *Quincy.*

The ſwellings ariſing from theſe require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *diſcutients*. *Wiſeman.*

To DISDA'IN. *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, French.] To ſcorn; to conſider as unworthy of one's character.

Thus

There is nothing so great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing so small, which I will *disdain* to do for you. *Sidney.*

They do *disdain* us much beyond our thoughts, Which makes me sweat with wrath. *Shakespeare.*

What fate and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I *disdain* and spurn. *Shak.*

Tell him, Cato
Disdains a life which he has power to offer. *Addis.*

Disda'in. *n. s.* [*sdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *disdain* and want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred. *Ecclus.*

But against you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my soul is mov'd with just *disdain*! *Pope's Odyssey.*

Disda'infeul. *adj.* [*disdain* and *full.*] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward, than three thousand volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of wit. *Hooker.*

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it,
Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shakespeare.*

Seek through this grove;
A sweet Athenian lady is in love
With a *disdainful* youth: anoint his eyes;
But do it when the next thing he espies
Shall be the lady. *Shakespeare.*

But those I can accuse, I can forgive:
By any *disdainful* silence let them live. *Dryden.*

The *disdainful* soul came rushing through the wound. *Dryden.*

Disda'infully. *adv.* [from *disdainful.*] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,
Or else *disdainfully*, which shall shake him more. *Shakespeare.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look *disdainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures esteem from any one. *South.*

Disda'infulness. *n. s.* [from *disdainful.*] Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdainfulness*,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her. *Sidney.*

A proud *disdainfulness* of other men. *Aicham.*

Disea'se. *n. s.* [*dis* and *ease.*] Distemper; malady; sickness; morbid state.

What's the *disease* he means?
—'Tis call'd the evil. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

And Asa, in the thirty and ninth year of his reign, was diseased in his feet, and his *disease* was exceeding great; and in his *disease* he sought not the Lord, but to the physicians. *Chron.*

It is idle to propose remedies before we are satisfied of the *disease*, or to be in pain till we are convinced of the danger.

Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.

Intemperance
In meats and drinks, which in the earth shall bring
Diseases dire. *Milton.*

Then wasteful forth
Walks the dire pow'r of pestilent *disease*. *Thomson's Summer.*

To Disea'se. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with disease; to torment with pain or sickness; to make morbid; to affect.

We are all *diseased*,
And with our surfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourselves into a burning fever. *Shak.*

Elect ones yet wear silk, drink wine, lie soft,
Hug their *diseased* perfumes, and have forgot
That ancient orison was. *Shakespeare.*

Let her alone, lady; as she is now, she will but *disease* our better mirth. *Shakespeare.*

He was *diseased* in his feet. 2 *Kings.*

A lazar-house it seem'd, wherein were laid
Numbers of all *diseas'd*, all maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture. *Milton.*

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy.

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degrees of darkness does not at all *disease* them. *Locke.*

Disea'sedness. *n. s.* [from *diseased.*] Sickness; morbidness; the state of being diseased.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*.

Burnet's Theory.

Dise'dged. *adj.* [*dis* and *edge.*] Blunted; obtunded; dulled.

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be *disedg'd* by her
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

To Disembark. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark.*] To carry to land.

I must unto the road, to *disembark*
Some necessaries. *Shakesp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

To Disembark. *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

There *disembarking* on the green sea-side,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope's Od.*

To Disembi'tter. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To sweeten; to free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony: an unusual word.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions.

Addison's Freeholder.

Disembo'died. *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied.*] Divested of the body.

To Disembo'gue. *v. a.* [*disemboucher*, old French. *Skinner.*] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.

Rivers
In ample oceans *disemogu'd*, or lost. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Rolling down, the deep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves.
Addison.

To Disembo'gue. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.

By eminences placed up and down the globe, the rivers make innumerable turnings and windings, and at last *disembogue* in several mouths into the sea. *Cheyne.*

Disembo'welled. *participial adj.* [*dis* and *embowel.*] Taken from out the bowels.

So her *disembowell'd* web
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies. *Philips.*

To Disembro'il. *v. a.* [*debouiller*, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confusion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driv'n,
And grosser air sunk from etherial heav'n;
Thus *disembroil'd*, they take their proper place.
Dryden.

The system of his politicks is *disembroiled*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece.

Addison's Whig Examiner.

To Disena'ble. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable.*] To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness; to weaken.

Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more insufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *disenabled* me. *Dryden.*

To Disenchan't. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enchant.*] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Alas! let your own brain *disenchant* you. *Sidney.*

Muse, stoop thy *disenchanted* wing to truth.
Denham.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Rids all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.
Dryden.

To Disencu'mber. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber.*]

1. To discharge from encumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments; to disburthen; to exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disencumber* and set it free, to scour off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations. *Spratt.*

The *disencumber'd* soul
Flew off, and left behind the clouds and starry pole.
Dryden.

Dreams look like the amusements of the soul, when she is *disencumber'd* of her machine; her sports and recreations, when she has laid her charge asleep. *Spectator.*

2. To free from obstruction of any kind.

Dim night had *disencumber'd* heav'n. *Milton.*

The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, *disencumbered* building in the inside, that I have ever seen.

Addison on Italy.

Disencu'mbrance. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Freedom from encumbrance and obstruction.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance*. *Spectator.*

To Disenga'ge. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage.*]

1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *disengage* themselves and descend. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils he did us *disengage*;
Found nobler object for our martial rage. *Waller.*

In the next paragraph, I found my author pretty well *disengaged* from quotations. *Atterbury.*

3. To withdraw, applied to the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind.

It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits. *Atterbury.*

The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation; fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature. *Rogers.*

4. To free from any powerful detention.

When our mind's eyes are *disengag'd* and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*

5. To release from an obligation.

To Disenga'ge. *v. n.* To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees. *Collier on Thought.*

Disenga'ged. *participial adj.* [from *disengage.*]

1. Disjoined; disentangled.
2. Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.
3. Released from obligation.

Disenga'gedness. *n. s.* [from *disengage.*] The quality of being disengaged; vacuity

cuity of attention; freedom from any preſſing buſineſs; diſjunction.

DISENGA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſengage*]

1. Releaſe from any engagement, or obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entangle*.]

1. To unfold or looſe the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.

Though in concretions particles ſo entangle one another, that they cannot in a ſhort time clear themſelves, yet they do inceſſantly ſtrive to *diſentangle* themſelves, and get away. *Boyle.*

2. To ſet free from impediments; to diſembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.

Till they could find ſome expedient to explicate and *diſentangle* themſelves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards ſupplying their armies. *Clarendon.*

The welfare of their ſouls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *diſentangle* them from a temptation. *South.*

3. To diſengage; to ſeparate.

Neither can God himſelf be otherwiſe underſtood by us than as a mind free and *diſentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Stillingfleet.*

To DISENTE'RRE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enterrer*, French.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

Though the blindneſs of ſome fanaticks have ſtaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been ſo injurious unto worms as to *diſinterre* the bodies of the deceaſed, yet had they therein no deſign upon the ſoul. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DISENTHRA'L. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthral*.] To ſet free; to reſtore to liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery.

But God my ſoul ſhall *diſenthral*;
For I upon his name will call. *Sandys.*

If religion were falſe, had men would ſet the utmoſt force of their reaſon on work to diſcover that falſity, and thereby *diſenthral* themſelves. *South.*

To DISENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrone*.] To depoſe from ſovereignty; to dethrone.

Either to *diſenthrone* the king of heav'n
We war, if war be beſt; or to regain
Our own right loſt. *Milton.*

To DISENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entrance*.] To awaken from a trance, or deep ſleep.

Ralpho, by this time *diſentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himſelf advanc'd. *Hudibras.*

To DISESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *eſpouſe*.] To ſeparate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage
Of Turnus, for Lavinia *diſeſpous'd*. *Milton.*

DISESTE'EM. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *eſteem*.] Slight regard; a diſregard more moderate than contempt.

When any one, by miſcarriage, falls into *diſeſteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt. *Locke.*

To DISESTE'EM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard ſlightly; to conſider with a ſlight degree of contempt.

Should Mars ſee 't,
That horrid hurries of war, or ſhe that betters him, Minerva, never ſo incenſed, they could not *diſeſteem*. *Chapman.*

But if this ſacred gift you *diſeſteem*,
Then cruel plagues ſhall fall on Priam's ſtate. *Denham.*

I would not be thought to *diſeſteem* or diſſuade the ſtudy of nature. *Locke.*

DISESTIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *eſtimatio*, Lat.] Diſreſpect; diſeſteem. *Dict.*

DISFA'VOUR. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *favour*.]

1. Diſcountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aſpect; unfavourable circumſtance.
2. A ſtate of ungraciouſneſs or unacceptableneſs; a ſtate in which one is not favoured.

While free from ſacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his ſacrilege he was in *diſfavour* with both. *Spelman.*

3. Want of beauty. *Dict.*

To DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſcountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindneſs.

Might not thoſe of higher rank, and nearer acceſs to her majeſty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *diſfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

DISFA'VOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfavour*.] Diſcountenancer; not a favourer.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *diſfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had ſucceeded. *Bacon.*

DISFIGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfigure*.]

1. The act of diſfiguring.
2. The ſtate of being diſfigured.
3. Deformity.

To DISFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure*.] To change any thing to a worſe form; to deform; to mangle.

You are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *diſfigure* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *diſfigured*. *Shakeſp.*

Abject is their puniſhment,
Diſfiguring not God's likeneſs, but their own,
Or, if his likeneſs, by themſelves defac'd. *Milton.*

Uriel, on the Aſſyrian mount,
Saw him *diſfigur'd*, more than could befal
Spirit of happy ſort. *Milton.*

A noſe flatter, or a mouth wider, could have conſiſted, as well as the reſt of his figure, with ſuch a ſoul and ſuch parts as made him, *diſfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church. *Locke.*

Nor would his ſlaughter'd army now have lain
On Aſſick's ſands, *diſfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addiſon's Cato.*

His long abſence, and travels which had *diſfigured* him, made him altogether unknown. *Broome on Epic Poetry.*

DISFI'GUREMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfigure*.] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worſe.

The *diſfigurement* that travel or ſickneſs has beſtowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the iſle. *Suckling.*

And they, ſo perfect is their miſery,
Not once perceive their ſoul *diſfigurement*. *Milton's Comus.*

To DISFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt*.] To reduce land from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchiſe*.] To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfranchiſe*.] The act of depriving of privileges. *Dict.*

To DISFU'RNISH. *v. a* [*dis* and *furniſh*.] To deprive; to unfurniſh; to ſtrip.

My riches are theſe? or habiliments,
Of which, if you ſhould here *diſfurniſh* me,
You take the ſum and ſubſtance that I have. *Shak.*

He durſt not *diſfurniſh* that country either of ſo great a commander, or of the wonted garriſons. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

To DISGA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garniſh*.]

1. To ſtrip of ornaments. *Dict.*
2. To take guns from a fortreſs.

To DISGLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify*.] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

So Dagon ſhall be magnified, and God,
Beſides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Diſglorified, blaſphem'd, and had in ſcorn. *Milton.*

To DISGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.]

1. To diſcharge by the mouth; to ſpew out; to vomit.

So, ſo, thou common dog, didſt thou *diſgorge*
Thy glutton boſom of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldſt eat thy dead vomit up. *Shakeſpeare.*

From the diſtant ſhore they loudly laught,
To ſee his heaving breaſt *diſgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*

2. To pour out with violence.

All th' embolled ſores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot haſt caught,
Wouldſt thou *diſgorge* into the general world? *Shakeſpeare.*

The deep drawing barks do there *diſgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shakeſpeare.*

They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *diſgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful ſtreams. *Milton.*

Countries much annoyed with earthquakes, have volcanoes; and theſe are conſtantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they *diſgorging* that fire which was the cauſe of the diſaſter. *Derham.*

DISGRA'CE. *n. ſ.* [*diſgrace*, Fr.]

1. State of being out of favour.
2. State of ignominy; diſhonour; ſtate of ſhame.

Like a dull actor, now
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *diſgrace*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Poetry, however cenſured, is not fallen from the higheſt ſtage of honour to the loweſt ſtair of *diſgrace*. *Peacham.*

3. Act of unkindneſs. Obſolete.

To ſuch bondage he was for ſo many courſes tied by her, whoſe *diſgraces* to him were graced by her excellence. *Sidney.*

4. Cauſe of ſhame.

And is it not a foul *diſgrace*,
To loſe the boldſprit of thy face? *Baynard.*

And he whoſe affluence diſdain'd a place,
Brib'd by a title, makes it a *diſgrace*. *Brown.*

To DISGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to diſhonour, as an agent.

We may not ſo much any one ſpecial kind admire her, that we *diſgrace* her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored. *Hooker.*

Men's paſſions will carry them far in miſrepreſenting an opinion which they have a mind to *diſgrace*. *Burnet.*

2. To bring to ſhame, as a cauſe: as, *his ignorance* diſgraced *him*.
3. To put out of favour: as, *the miniſter was* diſgraced.

DISGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* [*diſgrace* and *full*.] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful; procuring ſhame.

Maſters muſt correct their ſervants with gentleneſs, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding and *diſgraceful* language, but with ſuch only as may expreſs and reprove the fault, and amend the perſon. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To retire behind their chariots, was as little *disgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. *Pope.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *disgraceful.*] In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully, to be the common talk
Of the whole city. — *Ben Jonson's Cataline.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *disgraceful.*] Ignominy.

DISGRA'CER. *n. s.* [from *disgrace.*] One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy.

I have given good advice to those infamous *disgracers* of the sex and calling. — *Swift.*

DISGRA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unpleasing.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eye. *Shakesp.*

To DISGUI'SE. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, Fr. *dis* and *guise.*]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.

How might we *disguise* him?

——Alas! I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Disguis'd he came, but those his children dear
Their parent soon discern'd through his disguise.
Milton.

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false shew: as, he *disguised* his anger.

3. To disfigure; to change the form.

They saw the facts, which too well they knew,
Though then *disgur'd* in death, and smear'd all o'er
With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore.
Dryden's Æneid.

More dutcous at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd *disguis'd*. *Milton.*

Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a *disguised* view. *Pope.*

4. To deform by liquor: a low term.

I have just left the right worshipful, and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons: the whole magistracy was pretty well *disguised* before I gave them the slip. *Spectator.*

DISGUI'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it.

They generally act in a *disguise* themselves, and therefore mistake all outward show and appearances for hypocrisy in others. *Addison.*

Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes.
But never penetrate through this *disguise*.
Dryden's Fables.

2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.

Hence guilty joys, distastes, surmises,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguises*. *Pope.*

3. Disorder by drink.

You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antickt us. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

DISGUI'SEMENT. *n. s.* [From *disguise.*] Dress of concealment.

Under that *disguisement* I should find opportunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart. *Sidney.*

The marquis thought best to dismask his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a secret view of the forwardness of his majesty's fleet: this did somewhat handsomely heal the *disguisement*. *Wotton.*

DISGUI'SER. *n. s.* [from *disguise.*]

1. One that puts on a *disguise*.

I hope he is grown more disengaged from his intentness on his own affairs, which is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dexterous *disguiser*. *Swift.*

2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures.

Death's a great *disguiser*. *Shakespeare.*

DISGU'ST. *n. s.* [*degout*, French.]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.

2. Ill humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

The manner of doing is of more consequence than the thing done, and upon that depends the satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received. *Locke.*

Thence dark *disgust* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. *Thomson.*

To DISGU'ST. *v. a.* [*degouter*, Fr. *disgusto*, Latin.]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.

2. To strike with dislike; to offend. It is variously constructed with *at* or *with*.

If a man were *disgusted* at marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend. *Atterbury.*

Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted with* the wonder which the microscope has discovered. *Watts.*

3. To produce aversion: with *from*.

What *disgusts* me *from* having to do with ordinary jobbers, is, that they have no conscience. *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL. *adj.* [*disgust* and *full.*] Nauseous; that which causes aversion.

I have finished the most *disgustful* task that ever I undertook. *Swift.*

DISH. *n. s.* [bisc, Sax. *dysc*, Erse; *discus*, Latin.]

1. A broad wide vessel, in which food is served up at the table.

Or these he murders one; he boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*. *Dryden.*

I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a *dish* at one end; but it was not this end, on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison.*

2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple-*dish*;
Or do his grey hairs any violence? *Milton.*

A ladle for our silver *dish*
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would bestow upon your worship. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms and foster'd with cold *dishes*,
With scraps o' th' court; it is no contract, none.
Shakespeare.

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite,
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *dish*
More than another, that a pheasant is. *Suckling.*

The earth would have been deprived of a most excellent and wholesome fare, and very many delicious *dishes* that we have the use and benefit of. *Woodward.*

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly, to those *dishes* which are a feast to others. *Locke.*

4. A kind of measure among the tinners.

They measure block-tin by the *dish*, which containeth a gallon. *Carew.*

To DISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve in a dish; to send up to table.

For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

DISH-CLOUT. *n. s.* [*dish* and *clout.*] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's he wears next his heart for a favour. *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

Send them up to their masters with a *dish-clout* pinned at their tails. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DISH-WASHER. *n. s.* [*dish* and *washer.*] The name of a bird: *mergus.*

DISHABI'LLE. *adj.* [*deshabillé*, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed.

Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabille*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

DISHABI'LLE. *n. s.* Undress; loose dress.

A woman, who would preserve a lover's respect to her person, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *dishabille*. *Clarissa.*

To DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* [This word I have found only in *Shakespeare.*] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.

But for our approach those sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of time
Had been *dishabited*, and wide havock made.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

DISHA'RMONY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *harmony.*] Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*] To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.

To *dishearten* with fearful sentences, as though salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not to be consonant with Christian charity. *Hooker.*

Be not *disheartened* then, nor cloud those looks
That wont to be more cheerful and serene. *Milton.*

Yet neither thus *disheartened* nor dismayed,
The time prepared I waited. *Milton.*

It is a consideration that might *dishearten* those who are engaged against the common adversaries, that they promise themselves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends. *Sprat.*

Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it; and that the greatness of any good and happiness ought in reason to *dishearten* men from the pursuit of it. *Tillotson.*

A true christian fervour is more than the alliances of our potent friends, or even the fears of our *disheartened* enemies. *Atterbury.*

DISHE'RISON. *n. s.* [*dis* and *heriyan.*] The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary succession; to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage such good old English words as have been long time out of use, almost *disherited*. *Spenser.*

Not how the Dryads and the woodland train,
Disherited, ran howling o'er the plain. *Dryd. Fab.*

To DISHE'VEL. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, French.] To spread the hair disorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not often used but in the passive participle.

A gentle lad, all alone
With garments rent and hair *dishevelled*,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan.
Spenser.

After followed great numbers of women weeping with *dishevelled* hair, scratching their faces, and tearing themselves, after the manner of the country. *Knolles.*

A troop of Trojans mix'd with them appear,
And mourning matrons with *dishevell'd* hair.
Dryden's Æneid.

The flames, involv'd in smoke
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her *dishevell'd* hair and rich attire.
Dryden's Æneid.

You

You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,
Saw his arm lock'd in her *dishevell'd* hair. *Smith.*

DI'SHING. *adj.* [from *dish.*] Concave: a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing*, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outwards. *Mortimer.*

DISHO'NEST. *adj.* [*dis* and *honest.*]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent.

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor lame to execute. It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a false or *dishonest* sentence. *South.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right and wrong, honest and *dishonest*, are defined only by laws, and not by nature. *Locke.*

2. Unchaste; lewd.

To-morrow will we be married.—I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

3. Disgraced; dishonoured.

Dishonest with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears. *Dryden.*

4. Disgraceful; ignominious. These two senses are scarcely English, being borrowed from the Latin idiom.

She saw her sons with purple death expire,
Her facile comforts involv'd in rolling fire;
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*

DISHO'NESTLY. *adv.* [from *dishonest.*]

1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly.

I protest he had the chain of me,
Though most *dishonestly* he doth deny it. *Shakespeare.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

A wise daughter shall bring an inheritance to her husband, but she that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness. *Ecclus.* xxii. 4.

DISHO'NESTY. *n. s.* [from *dishonest.*]

1. Want of probity; faithlessness; violation of trust.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public *dishonesty* must be to their disadvantage. *Swift.*

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! I suspect without cause, mistress, do I?—Heaven be my witness you do, if you suspect me in any *dishonesty*. *Shakespeare.*

DISHO'NOUR. *n. s.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousies be your *dishonours*,
But mine own safeties. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the *dishonours* of the grave, and vouchsafed him, in that despicable condition, the glorious title of his friend. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

Take him for your husband and your lord;
'Tis no *dishonour* to confer your grace
On one descended from a royal race. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dishonour* of her; by my life
She never knew harm-doing. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII

To DISHO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy.

It is no vicious blot, murther, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or *dishonour'd* step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakespeare.*

This no more *dishonours* you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would put you to your fortune. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

A woman that honoureth her husband, shall be judged wise of all: but she that *dishonoureth* him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all. *Eccl.* xxvi. 26.

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make those virtues appear in us which really we have not, as to avoid those imperfections which may *dishonour* us. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity.

One glimpse of glory to my issue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands;
His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands. *Dryden's Iliad.*

DISHO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [from *dishonour.*]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

He did *dishonourable* find
Those articles which did our state decrease. *Dan.*

2. Being in a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches? and he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty? *Ecclus.* x. 31.

DISHO'NOURER. *n. s.* [from *dishonour.*]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to ensnare an irreligious
Dishonourer of Dagon. *Milton.*

2. A violator of chastity.

To DISHO'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To strip of horns.

We'll *dishorn* the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor. *Shakespeare.*

DISHU'MOUR. *n. s.* [*dis* and *humour.*] Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *dishumour*, are also criminal. *Spectator.*

DISIMPRO'VEMENT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration; the contrary to improvement.

The final issue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and *disimprovement* of the earth. *Norris.*

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations, for thirty years past, have been real *disimprovements*. *Swift.*

To DISINCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incarcerate.*] To set at liberty; to free from prison.

The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *disincline.*] Want of affection; slight; dislike; ill will not heightened to aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex, for whom he does ever after all the respect possible. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To DISINCLI'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to *disincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they began every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *disingenuous.*] Meanness of artifice; unfairness.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work. *Clarendon.*

DISINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *disingenuous* to accuse our age
Of idleness, who all our pow'rs engage
In the same studies, the same course to hold,
Nor think our reason for new arts too old. *Denham.*

It was a *disingenuous* way of proceeding, to oppose a judgment of charity concerning the character, to a judgment of reason concerning the nature of actions. *Stirling just.*

There cannot be any thing so *disingenuous* and misbecoming any rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason, and the conviction of clear arguments. *Locke.*

DISINGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *disingenuous.*] In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *disingenuous.*] Mean subtility; unfairness; low craft.

I might press them with the unreasonableness, the *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHE'RISON. *n. s.* [*dis* and *inherit.*]

1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *disinherison* of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent, and even oppose, such *disinherisons*. *Clarend.*

2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right.

In respect of the effects and evil consequences, the adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into a family, and *disinherisons* of great injuries to the lawful children. *Taylor.*

To DISINHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then just with us to *disinherit*
The unborn nephews for the father's fault? *Davies.*

Unmuffle, ye faint stars; and thou, fair moon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And *disinherit* chaos that reigns here
In double night of darkness, and of slander. *Milton.*

Posterity stands curs'd: fair patrimony
That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able
To waste it all myself, and leave ye none;
So *disinherited*, how would ye bless
Me, now your curse! *Milton.*

Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity by one single prevarication! *South.*

To DISINTE'R. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inter.*] To unbury; to take as out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*. *Addison.*

DISI'NTERESSED. *n. s.* [*dis*, and *interesse*, French. It is written *disinterested* by those who derive it immediately from *interest*, and I think more properly.] Without regard to private advantage; not biassed by particular views; impartial.

Not that tradition's parts are useless here,
When general, old, *disinterested*, and clear. *Dryden.*

DI'SINTERESSMENT. *n. s.* [*dis*, and *interessement*, French.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. This word, like *charges* in the same sentence, is merely Gallick.

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom

kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinteressment*. *Prior's Postscript.*

DISI'NTEREST. *n. f.* [*dis* and *interest.*]

1. What is contrary to one's with or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great *disinterest* to Rome. *Glanville.*

2. Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

DISI'NTERESTED. *adj.* [from *disinterest.*]

1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

As *disinterested* as you appear to the world, no man is more in the power of that prevailing favourite passion than yourself. *Swift.*

2. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISI'NTERESTEDLY. *adv.* [from *disinterested.*] In a disinterested manner.

DISI'NTERESTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *disinterested.*] Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. *Brown.*

To DISI'NTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate.*] To disentangle. *Dict.*

To DISINVI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation. *Dict.*

To DISJOI'N. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr. *dis* and *join.*] To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

Never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy father's praise *disjoin*. *Milton.*

Left different degree
Disjoin us, and I then too late renounce
Deity for thee, when fate will not permit. *Milton.*

Happier for me, that all our hours assigned
Together we had liv'd; ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*. *Dryden.*

Never let us lay down our arms against France, till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

To DISJOI'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint.*]

1. To put out of joint.

Be all their liganients at once unbound,
And their *disjointed* bones to powder ground. *Sandys.*

Yet what could swords or poison, racks or flame,
But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame?
More fatal Henry's words; they murder'd Emma's fame. *Prior.*

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement.

Mould'ring arches, and *disjointed* columns. *Irene.*

3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate.

Rotation must disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear;
And if no power that motion should controul,
It must *disjoint* and dissipate the whole. *Blackmore.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a palace or a ship, view the separate and *disjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of those excellent and useful inventions. *Watts.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sidney.*

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy;
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed*. *Smith.*

To DISJOI'NT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Let both worlds *disjoint*, and all things suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shak. Macbeth.*

DISJOI'NT. *participle.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided. We now write *disjointed.*

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak supposal of our worth,
Thinks by our late dear brother's death
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DISJUDICA'TION. *n. f.* [*dijudicatio*, Lat.] Judgment; determination: perhaps only mistaken for *dijudication.*

The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudications* we make of colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

DISJU'NCT. *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] Disjoined; separate.

DISJU'NCTION. *n. f.* [from *disjunctio*, Lat.] Disunion; separation; parting.

You may
Enjoy your mistress now, from whom you see
There's no *disjunction* to be made, but by
Your ruin. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

There is a great analogy between the body natural and politic, in which the ecclesiastical or spiritual part justly supplies the part of the soul; and the violent separation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and dissolution, as the *disjunction* of the body and the soul in the natural. *South.*

DISJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew.*

2. That which marks separation or opposition: as, *I love him*, or *fear him.*

There are such words as *disjunctive* conjunctions. *Watts.*

3. [In logick.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles: as, *It is either day or night*; *The weather is either shiny or rainy*; *Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of *disjunctives* depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true: but the two first are not strictly true; because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining. *Watts's Logick.*

A *disjunctive* syllogism is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*: as, *the earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis. *Watts's Logick.*

DISJU'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *disjunctive.*] Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united. *Causes of the Decay of Piety.*

DISK. *n. f.* [*discus*, Lat.]

1. The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye.

The *disk* of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's *disk*. *Newton.*

Mercury's *disk*
Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,
Lost in the near effulgence. *Thomson.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a *disk* or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer sight of the object. *Grew.*

In areas varied with mosaic art,
Some whirl the *disk*, and some the javelin dart. *Pope.*

DISKI'NDNESS. *n. f.* [*dis* and *kindness.*]

1. Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause, that it does it a real service. *Woodward.*

DISLI'KE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Dislinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness.

He then them took, and tempering goodly well
Their contrary *dislikes* with loved means,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenser.*

Your *dislikes*, to whom I would be pleasing,
Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual *dislike* to sin. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

Our likings or *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy, than upon reason. *L'Estrange.*

Sorrow would have been as silent as thought, as severe as philosophy. It would have rested in inward senses, tacit *dislikes*. *South.*

The jealous man is not angry if you *dislike* another; but if you find those faults which are in his own character, you discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself. *Addison.*

2. Discord; dissension; disagreement. This sense is not now in use.

This said Aletes, and a murmur rose
That shew'd *dislike* among the christian peers. *Fairfax.*

To DISLI'KE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To disapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill will or disgust.

What most he should *dislike*, seems pleasant to him;
What like, offensive. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Ye *dislike*, and so undo
The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

Whosoever *dislikes* the digression, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple.*

DISLI'KEFUL. *adj.* [*dislike* and *full.*] Disaffected; malign: not in use.

I think it best, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *dislikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Spenser's Ireland.*

To DISLI'KEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *liken.*] To make unlike. Unusual.

Muffle your face,
Dismantle you; and, as you can, *disliken*
The truth of your own seeming. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

DISLI'KENESS. *n. f.* [*dis* and *likeness.*] Dissimilitude; not resemblance; unlikeness.

That which is not designed to represent any thing but itself, can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it; and such, excepting those of substances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke.*

DISLI'KER. *n. f.* [from *dislike.*] A disapprover; one that is not pleased.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleasing a majority, so great that the *dislikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd. *Swift.*

To DISLI'MB. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb.*] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. *Dict.*

To DISLI'MN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn.*] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To DI'SLO-

To DI'SLOCATE. *v. a.* [*dis*, and *locus*, Lat.]

1. To put out of the proper place.

After ſome time the ſtrata on all ſides of the globe were *diſlocated*, and their ſituation varied, being elevated in ſome places, and depreſſed in others. *Woodward.*

2. To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Were't my fitneſs
To let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to *diſlocate* and tear
Thy fleſh and bones. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

DISLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſlocate*.]

1. The act of ſhifting the places of things.

2. The ſtate of being diſplaced.

The poſture of rocks, often leaning or proſtrate, ſhews that they had ſome *diſlocation* from their natural ſite. *Burnet.*

3. A luxation; a violent preſſure of a bone out of the ſocket, or correſpondent part; a joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and ſo cauſe a *diſlocation*, or a ſtrain. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To DISLO'DGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.]

1. To remove from a place.

The ſhell-fiſh which are reſident in the depths live and die there, and are never *diſlodged* or removed by ſtorms, nor caſt upon the ſhores; which the littorales uſually are. *Woodward.*

2. To remove from an habitation.

Theſe ſenſes loſt, behold a new defeat,
The ſoul *diſlodging* from another ſeat.
Dryden's Juvenal.

3. To drive an enemy from a ſtation.

My ſword can perfect what it has begun,
And from your walls *diſlodge* that haughty ſon.
Dryden.

4. To remove an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevail'd;
The Volſcians are *diſlodg'd*, and Marcus gone.
Shakeſpeare.

To DISLO'DGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place.

Soon as midnight brought on the duſky hour,
Friendlieſt to ſleep, and ſilence, he reſolv'd
With all his legions to *diſlodge*. *Milton.*

DISLOY'AL. *adj.* [*deſloyal*, French; *dis* and *loyal*.]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithleſs; falſe to a ſovereign; diſobedient.

Foul diſtruſt, and breach
Diſloyal; on the part of man, revolt
And diſobedience. *Milton.*

2. Diſhoneſt; perfidious. Obſolete.

Such things, in a falſe *diſloyal* knave,
Are tricks of cuſtom; but, in a man that's juſt,
They're cold dilations working from the heart,
That paſſion cannot rule. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

3. Not true to the marriage bed.

The lady is *diſloyal*.
——*Diſloyal!* The word is too good to paint out her wickedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
Diſloyal town!
Speak, didſt not thou
Forſake thy faith, and break the nuptial vow?
Dryden.

4. Falſe in love; not conſtant. The three latter ſenſes are now obſolete.

DISLO'YALLY. *adv.* [from *diſloyal*.] Not faithfully; treacherouſly; diſobediently.

DISLO'YALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſloyal*.]

1. Want of fidelity to the ſovereign.

Let the truth of that religion I profeſs be repreſented to judgment, not in the diſguiſes of levity, ſchiſm, hereſy, novelty, and *diſloyalty*. *K. Charles.*

2. Want of fidelity in love. A ſenſe now obſolete.

There ſhall appear ſuch ſeeming truths of Hero's *diſloyalty*, that jealouſy ſhall be called aſſurance. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'SMAL. *adj.* [*dies malus*, Latin, an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

The thane of Cawder 'gan a *diſmal* conflict. *Shak.*
He hears
On all ſides from innumerable tongues
A *diſmal* univerſal hiſs. *Milton.*
Nor yet in horrid ſhade or *diſmal* den,
Nor nocent yet; but on the graſſy herb
Fearleſs, unfear'd, he ſlept. *Milton.*
The *diſmal* ſituation waſte and wild,
A dungeon horrible! *Milton.*
Such a variety of *diſmal* accidents muſt have broken the ſpirits of any man. *Clarendon.*
On the one hand ſet the moſt glittering temptations to diſcord, and on the other view the *diſmal* effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*
Dreadful gleams,
Diſmal ſcreams. *Pope.*

DI'SMALLY. *adv.* [from *diſmal*.] Horribly; ſorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DI'SMALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſmal*.] Horrour; ſorrow.

To DISMA'NTLE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]

1. To deprive of a dreſs; to ſtrip; to denude.

He that makes his prince deſpiſed and undervalued, and beats him out of his ſubjects hearts, may eaſily ſtrip him of his other garriſons, having already diſpoſſeſſed him of his ſtrongeſt, by *diſmantling* him of his honour, and ſeizing his reputation. *South.*

2. To looſe; to throw off a dreſs; to throw open.

This is moſt ſtrange!
That ſhe, who ev'n but now was your beſt object,
Deareſt and beſt, ſhould in this trice of time
Commit a thing ſo monſtrous, to *diſmantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To ſtrip a town of its outworks.

It is not ſufficient to poſſeſs our own fort, without the *diſmantling* and demoliſhing of our enemies. *Hakewill.*

4. To break down any thing external.

His eyeballs, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His noſe *diſmantled* in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undiſtinguiſh'd wound. *Dryden.*

To DISMA'SK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *maſk*.] To diveſt of a maſk; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies maſk'd are roſes in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds; are roſes blown,
Diſmaſk'd, their damaſk ſweet commixture ſhewn.
Shakeſpeare.
The marquis thought beſt to *diſmaſk* his beard; and told him that he was going covertly. *Wotton.*

To DISMA'Y. *v. a.* [*deſmayar*, Spaniſh.] To terrify; to diſcourage; to affright; to depreſs; to deject.

Their mighty ſtrokes their habergeons *diſmay'd*.
Spenſer.
Enemies would not be ſo troubleſome to the weſtern coaſts, nor that country itſelf would be ſo often *diſmayed* with alarms as they have of late years been. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be *diſmayed*. *Deut.*
Nothing can make him remiſs in the practice of his duty; no proſpect of intereſt can allure him, no fear of danger *diſmay* him. *Atterbury.*

DISMA'Y. *n. ſ.* [*deſmayo*, Spaniſh.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; deſertion of mind; fear impreſſed.

All ſate mute,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each
In other's countenance read his own *diſmay*. *Milt.*
This then, not minded in *diſmay*, yet now
Aſſures me that the bitterneſs of death
Is paſt. *Milton.*

DISMA'YEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſmay*.] Dejection of courage; diſpiritedneſs.

The valianteſt feels inward *diſmayedneſs*, and yet the fearfulleſt is aſhamed fully to ſhew it. *Sidney.*

DI'SME. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe.

Since the firſt ſwordwasdrawnabout this queſtion,
Ev'ry ſcithe ſoul 'mongſt many thouſand *diſmes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.
The pope began to exerciſe his new rapines by a compliance with king Edward, in granting him two years *diſme* from the clergy. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To DISME'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.] To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand;
And in their rage, I having hold of both,
They whirl aſunder, and *diſmember* me. *Shakeſp.*
O, that we then could come by Cæſar's ſpirit,
And not *diſmember* Cæſar! but, alas!
Cæſar muſt bleed for it. *Shakeſpeare.*
A ſtate can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable criſis, than when ſome prince lies hovering, like a vulture, to devour or *diſmember* its dying carcaſs. *Swift.*
Fowls obſcene *diſmember'd* his remains,
And dogs had torn him on the naked plains.
Pope's Odyſſey.
Thoſe who contemplate only the fragments or pieces of ſcience diſperſed in ſhort unconnected diſcourſes, can never ſurvey an entire body of truth, but muſt always view it as deformed and *diſmembered*. *Watts.*

To DISMI'SS. *v. a.* [*dimiſſus*, Latin.]

1. To ſend away.

We commit thee thither,
Until his army be *diſmiſs'd* from him.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.
He *diſmiſſed* the aſſembly. *Acts*, xix. 41.

2. To give leave of departure.

If our young Iülus be no more,
Diſmiſs our navy from your friendly ſhore.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. To diſcard; to diveſt of an office.

DISMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *dimiſſio*, Lat.]

1. Diſpatch; act of ſending away.

So poiſ'd, ſo gently ſhe deſcends from high,
It ſeems a ſoft *diſmiſſion* from the ſky. *Dryden.*

2. An honourable diſcharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'ſt them, or remit'ſt
To life obſcure, which were a fair *diſmiſſion*;
But throw'ſt them lower than thou didſt exalt them high. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any poſt or place.

You muſt not ſtay here longer; your *diſmiſſion*
Is come from Cæſar. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To DISMO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *diſmortgaged* the crown demeſnes, and left behind a maſs of gold. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To DISMO'UNT. *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]

1. To throw off an horſe.

From this flying ſteed unrein'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Dismounted, on th' Aleian field I fall. *Milton.*

2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.

3. To throw a cannon from its carriage.

The Turkes artillery, planted againſt that tower, was by the Chriſtian cannoneers *diſmounted* with ſhot from the tower, and many of the gunners ſlain. *Knolles.*

To DISMO'UNT. *v. n.*

1. To alight from an horſe.

When he came within ſight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry, *dismount*, and implore upon their knees a bleſſing. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. To descend from any elevation.

To DISNA'TURALIZE. *v. a. dis* and *naturalize.*] To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNA'TURED. *adj.* [*dis* and *nature.*] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness; devoid of natural affection. Unusual.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her.
Shakspeare's King Lear.

DISOBE'DIENCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *obedience.*]

1. Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiours.

Th' offence is holy that she hath committed;
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of *disobedience*, or unduteous title. *Shakespeare.*

Of man's first *disobedience*, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, sing heav'nly muse.
Milton.

Murder, adultery, or *disobedience* to parents, have a general notion antecedently to laws.
Stillingfleet.

This is not *disobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis disclaiming the sovereignty of Christ, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority. *Rogers.*

2. Incompliance.

If planetary orbs the sun obey,
Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway;
Why in a whirling eddy of her own
Around the globe terrestrial should she run?
This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.
Blackmore.

DISOBE'DIENT. *adj.* [*dis* and *obedient.*] Not observant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands, or prohibition.

The man of God was *disobedient* unto the word of the Lord. 1 *Kings*, xiii. 26

To DISOBE'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To break commands, or transgress prohibitions.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*. *Sidney.*

He's loth to *disobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forsake this pleasant land. *Denham.*

DISOBLIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] Offence; cause of disgust.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it. *Clarendon.*

There can be no malice, and consequently no crime or *disobligation*. *L'Estrange.*

To DISOBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expressed.

Ashley had been removed from that charge, and was thereby so much *disobliged*, that he quitted the king's party. *Clarendon.*

Those, though in highest place, who slight and *disoblige* their friends, shall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none when they shall most need them. *South.*

It is in the power of more particular persons in this kingdom, than in any other, to distress the government; when they are *disobliged*.
Addison's Freeholder.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*.
Addison's Guardian.

We love and esteem our clergy, and are apt to lay some weight upon their opinion, and would not willingly *disoblige* them.
Swift concerning the Sacramental Test.

If a woman suffers her lover to see she is loth to *disoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher.
Clarissa.

DISOBLI'GING. *participial adj.* [from *disoblige.*] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive.

Peremptoriness can befit no form of understandings: it renders wise men *disobliging* and troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible.
Government of the Tongue.

DISOBLI'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *disobliging.*] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *disobliging.*] Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

DISO'RBED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *disorb'd*. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

DISO'RDER. *n. s.* [*dis* and *order*; *desordre*, French.]

1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; unmethodical distribution.

When I read an author of genius without method, I fancy myself in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, tiffing among one another in the greatest confusion and *disorder*. *Spectator.*

2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.

A greater favour this *disorder* brought
Unto her servants, than their awful thought
Durst entertain, when thus compell'd they prest
The yielding marble of her snowy breast. *Waller.*

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution.

There reigned in all men blood, manslaughter, disquieting of good men, forgetfulness of good turns, and *disorder* in marriages. *Wisd.* xiv. 26.

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; distemper. It is used commonly for a slight disease.

Pleasure and pain are only different constitutions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by *disorder* in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. *Locke.*

6. Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions.

To DISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order.*]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb; to ruffle; to confuse.

Eve,
Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And tresses all *disorder'd*, at his feet
Fell humble. *Milton.*

Yon *disorder'd* heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise.
Dryden.

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, *disordered* the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make sick; to disturb the body: as, my dinner *disordered* me.

3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.

4. To turn out of holy orders; to depose; to strip of ecclesiastical vestments.

Let him be stript, and *disordered*; I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

DISO'RDERED. *adj.* [from *disorder.*] Disorderly; irregular; vitious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so *disorder'd*, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DISO'RDEREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disordered.*] Irregularity; want of order; confusion.

By that *disorderedness* of the soldiers, a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. *Knolles.*

DISO'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *disorder.*]

1. Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.

Those obsolete laws of Henry I. were but *disorderly*, confused, and general things; rather cases and shells of administration, than institutions.
Hale.

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and *disorderly* people. *Bacon.*

His thoughts, which are the pictures and results of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those *disorderly* motions of our spirits.
Dryden.

A *disorderly* multitude contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit under the conduct of one in the fulness of his health and strength. *Addison.*

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vitious.

He reproved them for their *disorderly* assemblies against the peaceable people of the realm.
Howard.

DISO'RDERLY. *adv.* [from *disorder.*]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

Naked savage, fighting *disorderly* with stone, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and absolutely be said to war. *Raleigh.*

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you.
2 Thess.

DISO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

These not *disordinate*, yet useless fustes
The punishment of dissolute days. *Mist. of Justice.*

DISO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *disordinate.*] Inordinately; vitiously.

DISO'RIENTATED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orient.*] Turned from the east; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place. *Harris.*

To DISO'WN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]

1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To abnegate; to renounce.

When an author has publickly *disowned* a spurious piece, they have disputed his name with him.
Swift.

To DISPA'ND. *v. a.* [*dispando*, Latin.] To display; to spread abroad. *Dict.*

DISPA'NSION. *n. s.* [from *dispansus*, Lat.] The act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPA'RAGE. *v. a.* [from *dispar*, Latin.]

1. To marry any one to another of inferiour condition.

2. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferiour in excellence.

3. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.

4. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Ahaz, his sottish conqueror, he drew
God's altar to *disparage* and displace,
For one of Syrian mode. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Thou durſt not thus *diſparage* glorious arms,
Which greateſt heroes have in battle worn,
Their ornament and ſafety. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

They will defy
That which they love moſt tenderly;
Quarrel with mine'd pies, and *diſparage*
Their beſt and deareſt friend, plum-porridge,
Hudibras.

5. To bring reproach upon; to be the cauſe of diſgrace.

How ſhall frail pen, with fear *diſparaged*,
Conceive ſuch ſovereign glory and great bountihed?
Spenſer.

His religion ſat eaſily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of thoſe forbidding appearances which ſometimes *diſparage* the actions of men ſincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

DISPA'RAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſparage.*]

1. Injurious union or compariſon with ſomething of inferiour excellence.

They take it for a *diſparagement* to ſort themſelves with any other than the enemies of the publick peace. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or againſt decency. *Cowell.*

You wingfully do require Mopſa to be given in *diſparagement*, as to wed her father's ſervant. *Sidney.*

She was much affectionate to her own kindred, which did not greatly pleaſe the lords of the king's ſide, who counted her blood a *diſparagement* to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon.*

3. Reproach; diſgrace; indignity.

Gentle knight,
That doth aggrieve his hand up ear,
In honour of my cauſe, and doubly,
And great *diſparagement* makes to his former might. *Spenſer.*

In a commonwealth, much *diſparagement* is occaſioned, when able perſons, attached by a familiarity, are diſtained with faction. *Wotton.*

The next *diſparagement* to this ſhy, that it cannot endure. *Glanville.*

Reaſon is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no *diſparagement* to that, that it is not a ſun. *South.*

Rely upon your beauty: 'twere a *diſparagement* of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms.
Southern's Innocent Adultery.

4. It has *to* before the perſon or thing diſparaged.

The *to* our age, when not to pleaſure bent,
This ſeems an honour, not *diſparagement*. *Denham.*

The play was never intended for the ſtage; nor, without *diſparagement* to the author, could have ſucceeded. *Dryden.*

DISPA'RAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſparage.*] One that diſgraces; one that treats with indignity; one that contrives an unequal match.

DI'SPARATES. *n. ſ.* [*diſparata*, Latin.] Things ſo unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the reſt of Job's familiars, the greateſt *diſparity* was but in years. *Hooker.*

Among unequals, what ſociety
Can ſort, what harmony or true delight?
Which muſt be mutual, in proportion due
Giv'n and receiv'd; but in *diſparity*,
The one intenſe, the other ſtill remiſs,
Cannot well ſuit with either, but ſoon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There was as great a *diſparity* between the practical dictates of the underſtanding, then and now, as there is between empire and advice, counſel and command. *South.*

Men ought not to aſſociate and join themſelves together in the ſame office, under a *diſparity* of condition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Some members muſt preſide, and others obey; and a *diſparity* in the outward condition is neceſſary to keep ſeveral orders in mutual dependence on each other. *Rogers.*

2. Diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.

To DISPA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*]

1. To throw open a park.

You have fed upon my ſignories,
Diſpark'd my parks, and fell'd my foreſt woods,
Shakeſpeare.

2. To ſet at large; to releaſe from enclofure.

They were ſuppoſ'd
By narrow wits to be incloſ'd;
Till his free muſe threw down the pale,
And did at once *diſpark* them all. *Waller.*

To DISPA'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *departir*, French; *diſpertior*, Latin.] To divide in two; to ſeparate; to break; to burſt; to rive.

The gate nor wood, nor of enduring braſs,
But of more worthy ſubſtance framed was;
Doubly *diſparted*, it did lock and cloſe,
That when it locked none might through it paſs.
Spenſer.

On either ſide
Diſparted chaos overbuilt exclaim'd;
And with rebounding ſurge the bars aſſail'd,
That ſcorn'd his indignation. *Milton.*

The reſt to ſeveral places,
Diſparted, and between ſpun out the air. *Milton.*

Diſparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful ſway,
And dreaded both, when neither would obey. *Prior.*

The pilgrim oft
At dead of night, 'mid his oriſon, hears,
Aghaſt, the voice of time *diſparting* tow'rs. *Dict.*

DISPA'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *paſſion.*] Freedom from mental perturbation; exemption from paſſion.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *diſpaſſion*, is called by the Sceptick indifturbance, by the Moliniſts quietiſm, by common men peace of conſcience. *Temple.*

DISPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [from *dis* and *paſſionate.*] Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate: it was ſometimes written *diſpaſſionated*.

You have, as all *diſpaſſionated* men may judge, fulfilled the poet's definition of madneſs.
Dr. Blame.

Wiſe and *diſpaſſionate* men thought he had been proceeded with very juſtly. *Clarend n.*

To DISPE'L. *v. a.* [*diſpello*, Latin.] To drive by ſcattering; to diſſipate.

If the night
Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Diſperſe it, as now light *diſpels* the dark. *Milton.*

When the ſpirit brings light into our minds, it *diſpels* darkneſs: we ſee it, as we do that of the ſun at noon, and need not the twilight of reaſon to ſhew it. *Locke.*

DISPE'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſpence*, French.] Expence; coſt; charge; profuſion.

It was a vault ybuilt for great *diſpence*,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whoſe long ſpunnel thence
The ſmoke forth threw. *Fairy Queen.*

To DISPE'ND. *v. a.* [*diſpendo*, Latin.] To ſpend; to conſume; to expend.

Of their commodities they were now ſcarce able to *diſperd* the third part.
Spenſer's State of Ireland.

DISPE'NSARY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] The place where medicines are diſpenſed.

To thee the low'd *diſpenſary* I reſign. *Garth.*

DISPENSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſatio*, Latin.]

1. Diſtribution; the act of dealing out any thing.

This perpetual circulation is conſtantly promoted by a *diſpenſation* of water promiſcuouſly and indifferently to all parts of the earth.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; diſtribution of good and evil.

God delights in the miniſtries of his own choice; and the methods of grace, in the œconomy of heaven, and the *diſpenſations* of eternal happineſs.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *diſpenſations* to each private man. *Rogers.*

Do thou, my ſoul, the deſtin'd period wait,
When God ſhall ſolve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal *diſpenſations* clear,
And make all wiſe and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

3. An exemption from ſome law; a permiſſion to do ſomething forbidden; an allowance to omit ſomething commanded.

A *diſpenſation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

DISPENSA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a diſtributer.

As her majeſty hath made them *diſpenſators* of her favour towards their people, ſo it behoveth them to ſhew themſelves equal diſtributers of the ſame.
Bacon.

DISPE'NSATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed; in the Greek, a *Pharmacopeia*.

The deſcription of the ointment is found in the chymical *diſpenſatory*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A whole *diſpenſatory* was little enough to meet with, and ſuffice to all their wants. *Hammond.*

Our materia medica is large enough; and, to look into our *diſpenſatories*, one would think no diſeaſe incurable. *Baker.*

To DISPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*deſpenſer*, Fr.]

1. To deal out; to diſtribute.

Thoſe now, that were *diſpenſ'd*
The burden of many ages, on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge. *Milton.*

Thoſe to whom Chriſt has committed the *diſpenſing* of his goſpel. *Decay of Piety.*

At length the muſes ſtand reſtor'd again,
While you *diſpenſe* the laws, and guide the ſtate.
Dryden.

To them but earth-born life they did *diſpenſe*;
To us, for mutual aid, celeſtial ſenſe. *Tate's Juv.*

2. To make up a medicine.

To DISPENSE *with.* To excuſe; to grant diſpenſation for; to allow: before things.

To ſave a brother's life,
Nature *diſpenſes with* the deed. *Shakeſpeare.*

How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by *diſpenſing with* oaths, abſolving ſubjects from allegiance, and curſing, or threatening to curſe, as long as their curſes were regarded, the popes have not wrought innumerable miſchiefs. *Raleigh.*

Rules of words may be *diſpenſed with*. *Watts.*

4. *To* DISPENSE *with*: before perſons. To ſet free from an obligation. This conſtruction ſeems ungrammatical.

I could not *diſpenſe with* myſelf from making a voyage to Capreæ. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. *To* DISPENSE *with.* To obtain a diſpenſation from; to come to agreement with. This ſtructure is irregular, unleſs it be here ſuppoſed to mean, as it may, to diſcount; to pay an equivalent.

Haſt

Haſt thou not ſworn allegiance unto me?
Canſt thou *diſpenſe with* heav'n for ſuch an oath?
Shakeſpear.

DISPE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpenſation; exemption: not in uſe.
Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *diſpenſes*, pardons, bulls,
The ſport of winds. *Milton.*

DISPE'NSER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe*.] One that diſpenſes; one that deals out any thing; a diſtributer.
The miniſters of that houſehold are the *diſpenſers* of that faith. *Sprat.*
Thoſe who ſtand before earthly princes, who are the *diſpenſers* of their favours, and conveyors of their will to others, challenge high honours. *Attert.*

To DISPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of people.
The Iriſh, baniſhed into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, ſeeing their lands ſo *diſpeopled* and weakened, came down into the plains. *Spenſer.*
Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *diſpeople*, but deſtroy. *Bacon.*
His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have *diſpeopled* heav'n. *Milton.*
Kings, furious and ſevere,
Who claim'd the ſkies, *diſpeopled* air and floods,
The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods. *Pope.*

DISPE'OPLER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpeople*.] A depopulator; a waſter.
Not drain I ponds the golden carp to take;
Nor trowle for pikes, *diſpeoplers* of the lake. *Gay.*

To DISPE'RGE. *v. a.* [*diſpergo*, Lat.] To ſprinkle; to ſcatter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*diſperſus*, Lat.]
1. To ſcatter; to drive to different parts.
And I ſcattered them among the heathen, and they were *diſperſed* through the countries. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 19.
2. To diſſipate.
Soldiers, *diſperſe* yourſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*
If the night
Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Diſperſe it, as now light diſpels the dark. *Milton.*
3. To deal about; to diſtribute.
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade ſick, nor any obſtruction to continue in the gate vein which *diſperſeth* that blood. *Bacon.*

DISPE'RSEDLY. *adv.* [from *diſperſed*.] In a diſperſed manner; ſeparately.
The exquiſite wits of ſome few, peradventure, are able, *diſperſedly* here and there, to find now a word, and then a ſentence, which may be more probably ſuſpected, than eaſily cleared, of errour. *Hooker.*
Thoſe minerals are either found in grains, *diſperſedly* intermixed with the corpuſcles of earth, or ſand, or elſe amaſſed into balls or nodules. *Woodw.*

DISPE'RSEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſed*.] The ſtate of being diſperſed; diſperſion.

DISPE'RSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſe*.] Thinneſs; ſcatteredneſs.
The torrid parts of Africk are by Piſo reſembled to a libbard's ſkin, the diſtance of whoſe ſpots repreſent the *diſperſeneſs* of habitations or towns in Africk. *Brerewood on Languages.*

DISPE'RSER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſe*.] A ſcatterer; a ſpreader.
Thoſe who are pleaſed with defamatory libels, ſo far as to approve the authors and *diſperſers* of them, are as guilty as if they had compoſed them. *Spectator.*

DISPE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of ſcattering or ſpreading.
2. The ſtate of being ſcattered.
Noah began from thence his *diſperſion*. *Raleigh.*
After ſo many *diſperſions*, and ſo many diviſions, three of us may yet be gathered together. *Pope.*

To DISPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpirit*.]
1. To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to fright; to ſtrike with fear.
Certain it is, that the poor man appeared ſo *diſpirited*, that he ſpoke but few words after he came upon the ſcaffold. *Clarendon.*
The providence of God ſtrikes not in with them, but daſhes, and even *diſpirits*, all their endeavours, and makes their deſigns heartleſs and ineffectual. *South.*
Steady to my principles, and not *diſpirited* with my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties. *Dryden.*
Amidſt all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himſelf but a poor, weak, *diſpirited* mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption. *Rogers.*
2. To exhauſt the ſpirits; to oppreſs the conſtitution of the body.
He has *diſpirited* himſelf by a debauch, and drank away his good humour. *Collier.*

DISPI'RITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpirit*.] Want of vigour; want of vivacity. *Dict.*

To DISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place*.]
1. To put out of place; to place in another ſituation: as, the cheſſmen are *diſplaced*.
2. To put out of any ſtate, condition, office, truſt, or dignity.
To *diſplace* any who are in, upon diſpleaſure, is by all means to be avoided, unleſs there be a manifeſt cauſe for it. *Bacon.*
Abdal, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Muſt be *diſplac'd*, and thou ſhalt ſtrait ſucceed him *Denham.*
A religion, eſtabliſhed by God himſelf, ſhould not be *diſplaced* by any thing, under a demonſtration of that divine power that firſt introduced it. *South.*
One then may be *diſplac'd*, and one may reign;
And want of merit render birthright vain. *Dryden.*
3. To diſorder.
You have *diſplac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting
With moſt admir'd diſorder. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPLA'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [*diſplacentia*, Lat.]
1. Incivility; diſobligation.
2. Diſguſt; any thing unpleaſing.
The *diſplacencies* that he receives, by the conſequences of his exceſs, far outweigh all that is grateful in it. *Decay of Piety.*

To DISPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant*.]
1. To remove a plant.
2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their reſidence.
All thoſe countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Iriſh deſarts, had been planted with Engliſh, were ſhortly *diſplanted* and loſt. *Spenſer.*
I may juſtly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms: I like a plantation in a pure ſoil; that is, where people are not *diſplanted*. *Bacon.*

DISPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dis* and *plantatio*.]
1. The removal of a plant.
2. The ejection of a people.
The Edenites were garriſoned to reſiſt the Aſſyrians, whoſe *diſplantation* Senacherib vaunted of. *Raleigh.*

To DISPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*diſployer*, Fr.]
1. To ſpread wide.
The northern wind his wings did broad *diſplay*
At his command, and reared him up light. *Fairy Queen.*
There he him found all careleſsly *diſplay'd*,
In ſecret ſhadow from the ſunny ray,
On a ſweet bed of lilies ſoftly laid. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To exhibit to the ſight or mind.
You ſpeak not like yourſelf, who ever yet
Have ſtood to charity, and *diſplay'd* th' effects
Of diſpoſition gentle. *Shakeſpeare.*
How heav'n's alternate beauty can't *diſplay*,
The bluſh of morning, and the milky way. *Dryd.*
The works of nature, and the words of revelation, *diſplay* truth to mankind in characters ſo viſible, that thoſe, who are not quite blind, may read. *Locke.*
The ſtorm the dark Lycæan groves *diſplay'd*,
And firſt to light expos'd the ſacred ſhade.
Pope's Statius.
Say how this inſtrument of love began;
And in immortal ſtrains *diſplay* the fan. *Gay.*
3. To carve; to cut up.
He carves, *diſplays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*
4. To talk without reſtraint.
The very fellow which of late
Diſplay'd ſo ſaucily againſt your highneſs. *Shak.*
5. To ſet oſtentatiouſly to view.
They are all couched in a pit, with obſcured lights; which, at the very inſtant of our meeting, they will at once *diſplay* to the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPLA'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view.
Our ennobled underſtandings take the wings of the morning to viſit the world above us, and have a glorious *diſplay* of the higheſt form of created excellencies. *Glanvill.*
We can with the greateſt coldneſs behold the ſtupendous *diſplays* of omnipotence, and be in tranſports at the puny eſſays of human ſkill. *Spectator.*

DISPLEA'SANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe*.] Anger; diſcontent. Obſolete.
Cordell ſaid, ſhe lov'd him as behov'd;
Whoſe ſimple anſwer, wanting colours fair
To paint it forth, him to *diſpleaſance* mov'd.
Fairy Queen.

DISPLEA'SANT. *adj.* [from *diſpleaſe*.] Unpleaſing; offenſive; unpleaſant.
What to one is a moſt grateful odour, to another is noxious and *diſpleaſant*; and it were a miſery to ſome to lie ſtretched on a bed of roſes. *Glan. Scep.*

To DISPLE'ASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *pleaſe*.] To offend; to make angry.
God was *diſpleaſed* with this thing. 1 *Chron.* xxi. 7.

To DISPLE'ASE. *v. n.* To diſguſt; to raiſe averſion.
Foul ſights do rather *diſpleaſe*, in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, thoſe foul ſights do not much offend. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*
Your extreme fondneſs was perhaps as *diſpleaſing* to God before, as now your extreme affliction. *Temple.*
Sweet and ſtinking commonly ſerve our turn for theſe ideas, which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleaſing or *diſpleaſing*; though the ſmell of a roſe and violet, both ſweet, are certainly very diſtinct ideas. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſing*.] Offenſiveneſs; quality of offending.
It is a miſtake to think that men cannot change the *diſpleaſingneſs* or indifferency, that is in actions, into pleaſure and deſire, if they will do but what is in their power. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe*.]
1. Uneaſineſs; pain received.
When good is propoſed, its abſence carries *diſpleaſure* or pain with it. *Locke.*
2. Offence; pain given.
Now ſhall I be more blameleſs than the Philiſtines, though I do them a *diſpleaſure*. *Judges.*
3. Anger; indignation.
True repentance may be wrought in the hearts of ſuch as fear God, and yet incur his *diſpleaſure*, the deſerved effect whereof is eternal death. *Hooker.*
He ſhould beware that he did not provoke Solyman's heavy *diſpleaſure* againſt him. *Knolles.*
Undoubtedly

Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn
From his *displeasure*. *Milton.*

Though the reciprocalness of the injury ought to allay the *displeasure* at it, yet men so much more consider what they suffer than what they do.
Decay of Piety.

On me alone thy just *displeasure* lay;
But take thy judgments from this mourning land.
Dryden.

You've shewn how much you my content design;
Yet, ah! would heav'n's *displeasure* pass like mine!
Dryden.

Nothing is in itself so pernicious to communities of learned men, as the *displeasure* of their prince.
Addison's Freeholder.

4. State of disgrace; state of being discountenanced; disfavour.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peach. on Music.*

To DISPLE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To displease; not to gain favour; not to win affection. A word not elegant, nor now in use.

When the way of pleasuring or *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great. *Bacon.*

To DISPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*displodo*, Lat.] To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence.

Second rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton.*

DISPLO'SION. *n. s.* [from *displosus*, Lat.] The act of disploding; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence.

DISPO'RT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *sport*.] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

She list not hear, but her *disports* pursued;
And ever bade him stay, till time the tide renew'd.
Spenser.

His *disports* were ingenuous and manlike, whereby he always learned somewhat. *Haywo. on Ed. VI.*

She hush'd, heard the sound
Of rustling leaves; but minded not, as us'd
To such *disport* before her through the field. *Milt.*

To DISPO'RT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert.

He oft on, but attended with weak guard,
Comes hunting this way to *disport* himself. *Shak.*

To DISPO'RT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton.

Fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, rung odours, from the spicy shrub
Disporting. *Milton.*

Loose to the wind their airy garments flew;
The glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL. *n. s.* [from *dispose*.]

1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation; dispensation; distribution.

Tax not divine *disposal*; wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded. *Milt.*

2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his *disposal*? *Atterbury.*

3. Government; management; conduct.

We shall get more true and clear knowledge by one rule, than by taking up principles, and thereby putting our minds into the *disposals* of others. *Locke.*

4. Establishment in a new state; dismission into new hands.

I am called off from public dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life.
Tatler, N° 75.

To DISPO'SE, *v. a.* [*disposer*, Fr. *dispono*, Lat.]

1. To employ to various purposes; to diffuse.

Thus, whilst she did her various pow'r *dispose*,
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes.
Prior.

2. To give; to place; to bestow.

Yet see, when noble benefits shall prove
Not well *dispos'd*, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare.*

Of what you gathered, as most your own, you have *disposed* much in works of public piety. *Spratt.*

3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.

Endure, and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryd.*

4. To adapt; to form for any purpose.

These when the knights beheld, they 'gan *dispose*
Themselves to court, and each a damsel chose.
Spenser.

But if thee list unto the court to throng,
And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
Then must thou thee *dispose* another way.
Hubberd's Tale.

5. To frame the mind; to give a propension; to incline: with *to*.

Suspicions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon.*

The memory of what they had suffered, by being without it, easily *disposed* them to do this. *Clarend.*

He knew the seat of Paradise;
And, as he was *dispos'd*, could prove it
Below the moon, or else above it. *Hudibras.*

This *disposes* men to believe what it teaches, to follow what it advises. *Temple.*

A man might do this now if he were maliciously *disposed*, and had a mind to bring matters to extremity. *Dryden.*

Although the frequency of prayer and fasting may be of no efficacy to *dispose* God to be more gracious, yet it is of great use to *dispose* us to be more objects of his grace. *Smalridge.*

If mere moralists find themselves *disposed* to pride, lust, intemperance, or avarice, they do not think their morality concerned to check them. *Swift.*

6. To make fit: with *for*.

This may *dispose* me, perhaps, for the reception of truth; but helps me not to it. *Locke.*

7. To regulate; to adjust.

Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose
The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*.
Dryden's Fables.

8. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use.

All men are naturally in a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and *dispose of* their possessions and persons, as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature. *Locke.*

Dispose of the meat with the butler, or any other crony. *Swift.*

9. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To put into the hands of another.

As she is mine, I may *dispose of* her;
Which shall be either to this gentleman,
Or to her death. *Shakespeare.*

I have *disposed of* her to a man of business, who will let her see, that to be well dressed, in good humour, and chearful in her family, are the arts and sciences of female life. *Tatler.*

10. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To give away by authority.

A rural judge *dispos'd of* beauty's prize. *Waller.*

11. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To direct.

The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *disposing thereof* is of the Lord. *Proverbs.*

12. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To conduct; to behave.

They must receive instructions how to *dispose of* themselves when they come, which must be in the nature of laws unto them. *Bacon to Villiers.*

13. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To place in any condition.

For the remaining doubt,
What to resolve, and how *dispose of* me,
Be warn'd to cast that useless care aside.
Dryden's Fables.

14. *To* DISPOSE *of*. To put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *disposed of*, if it was found.
Burnet.

To DISPO'SE. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. Obsolete.

When she saw you did suspect
She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar, and that your rage
Would not be purg'd, she sent word she was dead.
Shakespeare.

DISPO'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Power; management; disposal: with *at* or *to*.

All that is mine I leave *at* thy *dispose*;
My goods, my lands, my reputation. *Shakesp.*

It shall be my task
To render thee the Parthian *at dispose*. *Milton.*

Of all your goodness leave *to* our *dispose*,
Our liberty's the only gift we chuse.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

2. Distribution; act of government; dispensation.

All is best, though oft we doubt
What th' unsearchable *dispose*
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milt. Agon.*

3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. Obsolete.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
To be suspected; fram'd to make women false.
Shakespeare's Othello.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. Obsolete.

He carries on the stream of his *dispose*
Without observance or respect of any,
In will peculiar. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cressida.*

DISPO'SER. *n. s.* [from *dispose*.]

1. Distributor; dispenser; bestower.

The magistrate is both the beggar and the *disposer* of what is got by begging.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

2. Governor; regulator; director.

I think myself obliged, whatever my private apprehensions may be of the success, to do my duty, and leave events to their *disposers*. *Boyle.*

All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the absolute *disposer* of all things. *South.*

Would I had been *disposer* of thy stars,
Thou shouldst have had thy wish, and died in wars.
Dryden.

3. One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases.

But brandish'd high, in an ill omen'd hour,
To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy justest fear,
The master sword, *disposer* of thy pow'r. *Prior.*

DISPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [from *dispositio*, Lat.]

1. Order; method; distribution.

Touching musical harmony, whether by instrument or voice, it being of high and low, in due proportionable *disposition*, such notwithstanding is the force thereof, and so very pleasing effects it hath, in that very part of man which is most divine, that some have been the eby induced to think, that the soul itself is by nature is, or hath in it, harmony. *Hooker.*

Under this head of invention is placed the *disposition* of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Preface.*

I ask whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly ſeen, in this ſimple and natural *diſpoſition*, than in the perplexed repetitions and jumble of five or ſix ſyllogiſms? *Locke.*

2. Natural fitneſs; quality.

Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *diſpoſition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

3. Tendency to any act or ſtate.

This argueth a great *diſpoſition* to putrefaction in the ſoil and air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Diſpoſition is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occaſion to break into action. *Locke.*

Bleeding is to be uſed or omitted according to the ſymptoms which affect the brain: it relieves in any inflammatory *diſpoſition* of the coat of the nerve. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Temper of mind.

I have ſuffered more for their ſakes, more than the villanous inconſtancy of man's *diſpoſition* is able to bear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Leſſer had been
The thwartings of your *diſpoſition*, if
You had not ſhew'd them how you were diſpos'd,
Ere they lack'd power to croſs you.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

5. Affection of kindneſs or ill-will.

I take myſelf to be as well informed as moſt men in the *diſpoſitions* of each people towards the other. *Swift.*

6. Predominant inclination.

As they pinch one another by the *diſpoſition*, he cries out, no more. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The love we bear to our friends is generally cauſed by our finding the ſame *diſpoſition* in them which we feel in ourſelves. *Pope.*

7. Aſſortment; adjuſtment of external circumſtances: not uſed.

I crave fit *diſpoſition* for my wife,
Due reference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

DISPO'SITIVE. *adj.* [from *diſpoſe.*] That which implies diſpoſal of any property; decretive.

The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unleſs it be in ſentences wherein *diſpoſitive* and enacting terms are made uſe of. *Ayliffe's Par.*

DISPO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *diſpoſitive.*]

1. In a diſpoſitive manner.

2. Reſpecting individuals; diſtributively.

That axiom in philoſophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be ſubſtantially true, concerning the form and matter, is alſo *diſpoſitively* verified in the efficient or producer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DISPO'SITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*] The lord of that ſign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled.

To DISPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *poſſeſs.*]

1. To put out of poſſeſſion; to deprive; to diſſeize.

The blow from Saddle forced him to fly;
Elſe might it needs down to his manly breaſt
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence *diſpoſſeſt.* *Fairy Queen.*

Thou ſhalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a woodcock, leſt thou *diſpoſſeſs* the ſoul of thy grandame. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Let us ſit upon the ground, and tell
How ſome have been depoſ'd, ſome ſlain in war,
Some haunted by the ghoſts they *diſpoſſeſs'd.*
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

I will chuſe
Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world,
And *diſpoſſeſs* her all. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

In thee I hope; thy ſuccours I invoke,
To win the crown whence I am *diſpoſſeſs'd*;
For like renown waiteth on the ſtroke,
To quit the wrong'd, or raiſe th' oppreſs'd.
Fairfax.

The children went to Gilead, and took it, and *diſpoſſeſſed* the Amorite which was in it.
Numb. xxxii. 39.

This inacceſſible high ſtrength, the ſeat
Of Deity ſupreme, us *diſpoſſeſs'd*,
He truſted to have ſeiz'd. *Milton.*

Reſtleſs Amata lay
Fir'd with diſdain for Turnus *diſpoſſeſt*,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan gueſt.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. It is generally uſed with *of* before the thing taken away.

Charles reſolved, with a puiſſant army, to paſs over, and to *diſpoſſeſs* the pirate *of* Tunis.
Knolles's Hiſtory.

No pow'r ſhall *diſpoſſeſs*
My thoughts *of* that expected happineſs. *Denham.*

O faireſt of all creatures, laſt and beſt
Of what heav'n made, how art thou *diſpoſſeſs'd*
Of all thy native glories! *Dryd. State of Innocence.*

Nothing can create more trouble to a man than to endeavour to *diſpoſſeſs* him *of* this conceit.
Tillotſon.

3. Formerly with *from.*

They arrogate dominion undeſerv'd
Over their brethren, and quite *diſpoſſeſs*
Concord and law of nature *from* the earth. *Milt.*

It will be found a work of no ſmall difficulty to *diſpoſſeſs* and throw out a vice *from* that heart, where long poſſeſſion begins to plead preſcription.
South.

DISPO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]

1. Diſpoſal; government; power; management.

In his *diſpoſure* is the orb of earth,
The throne of kings, and all of human birth. *Sand.*

They quietly ſurrendered both it and themſelves to his *diſpoſure.* *Sandys's Journey.*

Whilſt they murmur againſt the preſent *diſpoſure* of things, they do tacitly deſire in them a diſformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things beſt.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. State; poſture.

They remained in a kind of warlike *diſpoſure*, or perhaps little better. *Wotton.*

DISPRA'ISE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *praiſe.*] Blame; cenſure; diſhonour.

If I can do it
By aught that I can ſpeak in his *diſpraiſe*,
She ſhall not long continue love to him. *Shakeſp.*

To me reproach
Rather belongs, diſtruſt, and all *diſpraiſe.* *Milton.*

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breaſts; no weakneſs; no contempt,
Diſpraiſe, or blame. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

I need not raiſe
Trophies to thee from other men's *diſpraiſe.* *Denh.*

Looks fright not men: the general has ſeen Moors
With as bad faces; no *diſpraiſe* to Bertran's. *Dryd.*

If any writer ſhall do this paper ſo much honour as to inſcribe the title of it to others, the whole praiſe or *diſpraiſe* of ſuch a performance will belong to ſome other author. *Addiſon.*

My faults will not be hid, and it is no *diſpraiſe* to me that they will not: the clearneſs of one's mind is never better proved than in diſcovering its own faults. *Pope.*

To DISPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to cenſure; to condemn.

In praiſing Anthony, I 've *diſprais'd* Cæſar.
Shakeſpeare.

No abuſe, Ned, in the world; honeſt Ned, none: I *diſpraiſed* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

The criticks, while they like my wares, may *diſpraiſe* my writing. *Spectator.*

DISPRA'ISER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] A cenſurer; one who blames. *Dict.*

DISPRA'ISIBLE. *adj.* [from *diſpraiſe*] Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

DISPRAI'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] With blame; with cenſure.

Michael Caſſio!
That came a wooing with you; many a time,
When I have ſpoke of you *diſpraiſingly*,
Hath ta'en your part. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To DISPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpread.*] To ſpread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *dis* has the ſame force as in Latin compoſition, and means, different ways; in different directions. This word is poetical.

As morning ſun her beams *diſpreaden* clear,
And in her face fair truth and mercy doth appear.
Spenſer.

Over him, art, ſtriving to compare
With nature, did an arbour green *diſpread*,
Framed of wanton ivy, flowing fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did ſpread
His pricking arms, entrail'd with roſes red. *Spenſer.*

Above, below, around, with art *diſpread*,
The ſure incloſure folds the genial bed.
Pope's Odyſſey.

DISPRO'FIT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *profit.*] Loſs; damage; detriment. *Dict.*

DISPRO'OF. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; conviction of errour or falſehood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at ſomewhat towards the *diſproof* of mine. *Atterbury.*

I need not offer any thing farther in ſupport of one, or in *diſproof* of the other. *Rogers.*

To DISPRO'PERTY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *property.*] To diſpoſſeſs of any property. *Dict.*

DISPROPO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *proportion.*] Unſuitableneſs in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the ſame thing, to another; want of ſymmetry; diſparity.

Not to affect many propoſed matches
Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,
Whereto we ſee in all things nature tends:
Foh! one may ſmell, in ſuch, a will moſt rank,
Foul *diſproportion*, thoughts unnatural.
Shakeſpeare's Othello.

Reaſoning, I oft admire
How nature, wiſe and frugal, could commit
Such *diſproportions*; with ſuperfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater, ſo many fold, to this one uſe. *Milton.*

Perhaps, from greatneſs, ſtate and pride,
Thus ſurpriſed, ſhe may fall:
Sleep does *diſproportion* hide,
And, death reſembling, equals all. *Waller.*

For their ſtrength,
The *diſproportion* is ſo great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal conſequence. *Denham's Sophy.*

What did the liquid to th' aſſembly call,
To give their aid to form the pond'rous ball?
Firſt tell us, why did any come? next, why
In ſuch a *diſproportion* to the dry?
Blackmore's Creation.

That we are deſigned for a more exalted happineſs than can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from their vaſt *diſproportion* to the deſires and capacities of our ſoul. *Rogers.*

To DISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To miſmatch; to join things unſuitable in quantity or form; to join unfitly.

There ſits deformity to mock my body,
To ſhape my legs of an unequal ſize,
To *diſproportion* me in every part. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſtance and men's fears have ſo enlarged the truth, and ſo *diſproportioned* every thing, that we have made the little troop of diſcontents a gallant army, and already meaſured by the evening ſhadow. *Suckling.*

Muſick craveth your acquaintance: many are of ſuch *diſproportioned* ſpirits, that they avoid her company. *Peacham.*

We on earth, with undiſcording voice,
May rightly anſwer that melodious noiſe;
As once we did, till *diſproportion'd* ſin
Jarr'd againſt nature's chime. *Milton.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *diſproportion.*] Unſuitable in form or quantity; not duly regulated in regard to ſomething elſe.

Doubts and fears are the ſharpeſt paſſions: through theſe falſe opticks all that you ſee is like the evening ſhadows, *diſproportionable* to the truth, and ſtrangely longer than the true ſubſtance. *Suckling.*

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the *diſproportionable* differences of ſeaſon. *Brown.*

We are apt to ſet too great a value on temporal bleſſings, and have too low and *diſproportionable* eſteem of ſpiritual. *Smalridge.*

There is no wine of ſo ſtrong a body as to bear ſuch a *diſproportionable* quantity of water as ſixty parts. *Broome.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſproportionable.*] Unſuitableneſs to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *diſproportion.*] Unſuitably; not ſymmetrically.

We have no reaſon to think much to ſacrifice to God our deareſt intereſts in this world, if we conſider how *diſproportionably* great the reward of our ſufferings ſhall be in another. *Tillotſon.*

DISPROPO'RTIONAL. *adj.* [from *diſproportion.*] Diſproportionable; unſymmetrical; unſuitable in quantity or form to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *diſproportional.*] Unſuitably with reſpect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE. *adj.* [from *diſproportion.*] Unſymmetrical; unſuitable to ſomething elſe either in bulk, form, or value.

None of our members are crooked or diſtorted, or *diſproportionate* to the reſt, either in exceſs or defect. *Ray.*

It is plain that men have agreed to a *diſproportionate* and unequal poſſeſſion of the earth. *Locke.*

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *diſproportionate.*] Unſuitably; unſymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſproportionate.*] Unſuitableneſs in bulk, form, or value.

To DISPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*]

1. To confute an aſſertion; to convict of errour or falſehood.

This expoſition they plainly *diſprove*, and ſhew by manifeſt reaſon, that of David the words of David could not poſſibly be meant. *Hooker.*

This Weſtmoreland maintains,
And Warwick ſhall *diſprove* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

The traitor's odious name
I firſt return, and then *diſprove* thy claim.
Dryden's Fables.

It is eaſier to affirm than to *diſprove*. *Holder.*

That falſe ſuppoſition I advanced in order to *diſprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine. *Atterbury.*

We ſee the ſame aſſertions produced again, without notice of what hath been ſaid to *diſprove* them. *Swift.*

2. To convict a practice of errour.

They behold thoſe things *diſproved*, diſannulled, and rejected, which uſe had made in a manner natural. *Hooker.*

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in ſome ſuch is not hitherto as yet *diſproved*, although papiſts were unto us as heathens were unto Iſrael. *Hooker.*

3. To diſapprove; to diſallow.

Some things are good, yet in ſo mean a degree of goodneſs, that men are only not *diſproved*, not diſallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

DISPRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſprove.*]

1. One that diſproves or confutes.

2. One that blames; a cenſurer: if the following paſſage be not ill printed for *diſapprover*.

The ſingle example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within ſo ſhort time, by moſt of the ſame commenders and *diſprovers*, would require no ſlight memorial. *Wotton.*

DISPU'NISHABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *puniſhable.*] Without penal reſtraint.

No leaſes of any part of the ſaid lands ſhall ever be made, other than leaſes for years not exceeding thirty-one, in poſſeſſion, and not in reverſion or remainder, and not *diſpuniſhable* of waſte. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

To DISPU'RSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purſe.*] To pay; to diſburſe. It is not certain that the following paſſage ſhould not be written *diſburſe*.

Many a pound of my own proper ſtore,
Becauſe I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *diſpurſed* to the garriſons,
And never aſk'd for reſtitution. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

DISPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*]

1. Liable to conteſt; controvertible; that for which ſomething may be alleged on oppoſite ſides.

If they are not in themſelves *diſputable*, why are they ſo much diſputed? *South.*

2. Lawful to be conteſted.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *diſputable* by every ſubject. *Swift.*

DI'SPUTANT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpute*; *diſputans*, Latin.] A controvertiſt; an arguer; a reaſoner.

Notwithſtanding theſe learned *diſputants*, it was to the unſcholaſtick ſtateſman that the world owed their peace, defence, and liberties. *Locke.*

Our *diſputants* put me in mind of the ſkuttle fiſh, that, when he is unable to extricate himſelf, blackens all the water about him till he becomes inviſible. *Spectator.*

DI'SPUTANT. *adj.* Diſputing; engaged in controverſy. Not in uſe.

Thou there waſt found
Among the graveſt rabbies, *diſputant*
On points and queſtions fitting Moſes' chair. *Milt.*

DISPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſputatio*, Latin.]

1. The ſkill of controverſy; argumentation.

Conſider what the learning of *diſputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themſelves or others, whoſe buſineſs is only the vain oſtentation of ſounds. *Locke.*

2. Controverſy; argumental conteſt.

Well do I find, by the wiſe knitting together of your anſwer, that any *diſputation* I can uſe is as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney.*

Till ſome admirable or unuſual accident happens, as it hath in ſome, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *diſputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevaileth little. *Hooker.*

DISPUTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*] Inclined to diſpute; cavilling.

A man muſt be of a very *diſputatious* temper, that enters into ſtate controverſies with any of the fair ſex. *Addiſon.*

DISPU'TATIVE. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*] Diſpoſed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not ſo eaſily be perverted, as to raiſe a cavilling, *diſputative*, and ſceptical temper in the minds of youth. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. n.* [*diſputo*, Latin.] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, thoſe of the ſword are more ſo, and fighting is a worſe expedient than *diſputing*. *Decay of Piety.*

The atheiſt can pretend no obligation of conſcience, why he ſhould *diſpute* againſt religion. *Tillotſon.*

Did not Paul and Barnabas *diſpute* with vehemence about a very little point of conveniency? *Atterbury.*

To DISPU'TE. *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *diſputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to diſpute any longer, but to obey. *Hooker.*

So *diſpute* the prize,
As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

One ſays the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the quart, and ſwears he'll *diſpute* that with him. *Tatler.*

2. To queſtion; to reaſon about.

Now I am ſent, and am not to *diſpute*
My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

3. To diſcuſs; to think on: a ſenſe not in uſe.

Diſpute it like a man.
——I ſhall do ſo;
But I muſt alſo feel it as a man. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

DISPU'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conteſt; controverſy; argumental contention.

The queſtion being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypotheſis which is the very thing in *diſpute*. *Locke.*

The earth is now placed ſo conveniently, that plants thrive and flouriſh in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *diſpute*. *Bentley.*

DISPU'TELESS. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*] Undiſputed; uncontrovertible. *Diſt.*

DISPU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpute.*] A controvertiſt; one given to argument and oppoſition.

Both were vehement *diſputers* againſt the doctrines of idolatry. *Stillingfleet.*

Theſe concluſions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *diſputers* themſelves, till with labour they had ſtifled their convictions. *Rogers.*

DISQUALIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *diſqualify.*] That which diſqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a ſufficient *diſqualification* of a wife, that, ſpeaking of her huſband, ſhe ſaid, God forgive him. *Spectator.*

To DISQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*]

1. To make unfit; to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment.

Such perſons as ſhall confer benefices on unworthy and *diſqualified* perſons, after a notice or correction given, ſhall for that turn be deprived of the power of preſenting unto ſuch benefices. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. It has commonly *for* before the objective noun.

I know no employment for which piety *diſqualifies*. *Swift.*

My common illneſs *diſqualifies* me for all converſation; I mean my deafneſs. *Swift.*

3. To deprive of a right or claim by ſome poſitive reſtriction; to diſable; to except from any grant. *Swift* has *from*.

The church of England is the only body of Chriſtians which *diſqualifies* thoſe, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from ſharing in the civil power, farther than as tenators.

Swift on the Sacramental Teſt.

To DISQUA'NTITY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *quantity*.] To leſſen; to diminiſh. Not uſed.

Be entreated
Of fifty to *diſquantity* your train;
And the remainders, that ſhall ſtill depend,
To be ſuch men as may befort your age. *Shakeſp.*

DISQUI'ET. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *quiet*.] Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; want of tranquillity; vexation; diſturbance; anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *diſquiet* of thought, may be ſaid to be happy.

L'Eſtrange.

If we give way to our paſſions, we do but gratify ourſelves for the preſent, in order to our future *diſquiet*. *Tillotſon.*

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *diſquiets* of hearing you are out of order.

Swift.

DISQUI'ET. *adj.* Unquiet; uneaſy; reſtleſs.

I pray you, huſband, be not *diſquiet*;
The meat was well if you were ſo content.

Shakeſpeare.

To DISQUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſturb; to make uneaſy; to haraſs; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Roman him *diſquieted*. *Fairy Queen.*

Why art thou ſo vexed, O my ſoul? and why art thou ſo *diſquieted* within me? *Pſalm.*

By anger and impatience the mind is *diſquieted*, and is not able eaſily to compoſe itſelf to prayer.

Duppa.

Thou, happy creature, art ſecure
From all the torments we endure;
Deſpair, ambition, jealouſy,
Loſt friends, nor love, *diſquiets* thee. *Roſcom.*

DISQUI'ETER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſquiet*.] A diſturber; a haraſſer.

DISQUI'ETLY. *adv.* [from *diſquiet*.] Without reſt; anxiouſly; uneaſily; without calmneſs.

Treachery, and all ruinous diſorders, follow us *diſquietly* to our graves. *Shakeſpear's King Lear.*

He reſted *diſquietly* that night, but in the morning I found him calm. *Wiſeman.*

DISQUI'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſquiet*.] Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; anxiety; diſturbance.

All otherwiſe, ſaid he, I riches rede,
And deem theam root of all *diſquietneſs*. *Fairy Q.*

Arius won to himſelf both followers and great defenders; whereupon much *diſquietneſs* enſued.

Hooker.

DISQUI'ETUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſquiet*.] Uneaſineſs; anxiety; diſturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happineſs attends a great character, and to a multitude of *diſquietudes* the deſire of it ſubjects an ambitious mind. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

'Tis the beſt preſervative from all thoſe temporal fears and *diſquietudes*, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the lives, of men. *Rogers.*

DISQUISI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſquiſitio*, Latin.] Examination; diſputative enquiry.

God hath reſerved many things to his own diſquiſition, whoſe determinations we cannot hope from fleſh: but with reverence muſt ſuſpend unto that great day, whoſe juſtice ſhall either condemn our curioſity, or reſolve our *diſquiſitions*. *Brown.*

'Tis indeed the proper place for this *diſquiſition* concerning the antediluvian earth.

Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

The royal ſociety had a good effect, as it turned many of the greateſt geniuſes of that age to the *diſquiſitions* of natural knowledge. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

The nature of animal diet may be diſcovered by taſte, and other ſenſible qualities, and ſome general rules, without particular *diſquiſition* upon every kind. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *rank*.] To degrade from his rank. *Dict.*

DISREGA'RD, *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *regard*.] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

To DISREGA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſlight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to ſtrangers, to enemies, thoſe whom nature is too apt to make us deſpiſe, *diſregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. *Spratt.*

Thoſe faſts which God hath *diſregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. *Smalridge.*

Studious of good, man *diſregarded* fame,
And uſeful knowledge was his eldeſt aim. *Blackm.*

DISREGA'RDFUL. *adj.* [*diſregard* and *full*.] Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY. *adv.* [from *diſregardful*.] Negligently; contemptuouſly.

DISRE'LISH. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *reliſh*.]

1. Bad taſte; nauſeouſneſs.

Oft they aſſay'd,
Hunger and thirſt conſtraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefulleſt *diſreliſh*, writh'd their jaws
With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*

2. Diſlike of the palate; ſqueamiſhneſs.

Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are ſhewn not to be uſeful to health, becauſe of an indifferency or *diſreliſh* to them. *Locke.*

To DISRE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make nauſeous; to infect with an unpleaſant taſte.

Fumes of taſte to pleaſe
True appetite, and not *diſ liſh* thirſt
Of nectarous draughts between, from milky ſtream.

Milton.

The ſame anxiety and ſolicitude that embittered the purſuit, *diſreliſhes* the fruition itſelf. *Rogers.*

2. To want a taſte of; to diſlike.

The world is become too buſy for me: every body is ſo concerned for the publick, that all private enjoyments are loſt, or *diſreliſhed*. *Pope.*

DISREPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *reputation*.]

1. Diſgrace; diſhonour.

I will tell you what was the courſe in the happy days of queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *diſreputation* to follow. *Bacon.*

2. Loſs of reputation; ignominy.

The king fearing leſt that the bad ſucceſs might diſcourage his people, and bring *diſreputation* to himſelf, forbad any report to be made. *Hayward.*

Gluttony is not of ſo great *diſreputation* amongſt men as drunkenneſs. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

DISREPU'TE. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *repute*.] Ill character; diſhonour; want of reputation.

How ſtudiouſly did they caſt a ſlur upon the king's perſon, and bring his governing principles under a *diſrepute*. *South.*

DISRESPE'CT. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *reſpect*.] Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; an act approaching to rudeneſs.

Any *diſreſpect* to acts of ſtate, or to the perſons of ſtateſmen, was in no time more penal. *Clarend.*

Ariſtotle wrote a methodical diſcourſe concerning theſe arts, chuſing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *diſreſpects* of ignorant perſons. *Wilkins.*

What is more uſual to warriours than impatience of bearing the leaſt affront or *diſreſpect*? *Pope.*

DISRESPE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*diſreſpect* and *full*.] Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY. *adv.* [from *diſreſpectful*.] Irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our poſterity will think ſo *diſreſpectfully* of their great grandmothers, as that they made themſelves monſtrous to appear amiable.

Addiſon's Spectator.

To DISRO'BE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *robe*.] To undreſs; to uncover; to ſtrip.

Thus when they had the witch *diſrobed* quite,
And all her filthy feature open ſhown,
They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown. *Spenſer.*

Kill the villain ſtraight,
Diſrobe him of the matchleſs monument,
Thy father's triumph o'er the ſavages.

Shakeſpeare's King John.

Theſe two great peers were *diſrobed* of their glory, the one by judgment, the other by violence.

Wotton.

Who will be prevailed with to *diſrobe* himſelf at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himſelf out ſtark naked in queſt afreſh of new notions? *Locke.*

DISRU'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*diſruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking aſunder.

This ſecures them from *diſruption*, which they would be in danger of, upon a ſudden ſtretch or contortion. *Ray.*

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

The agent which effected this *diſruption*, and diſlocation of the ſtrata, was ſeated within the earth. *Woodward.*

If raging winds invade the atmoſphere,
Their force its cautious texture cannot tear,
Nor make *diſruption* in the threads of air. *Blackm.*

DISSATISFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *ſatisfaction*.] The ſtate of being diſſatisfied; diſcontent; want of ſomething to complete the wiſh.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *diſſatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one, wiſhes for his old again. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ambitious man has little happineſs, but is ſubject to much uneaſineſs and *diſſatisfaction*.

Addiſon's Spectator.

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquiſition, by varying the object: the ſame *diſſatisfaction* purſues us through the circle of created goods. *Rogers.*

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſatisfactory*.] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *diſſatisfy*.] That which is unable to give content.

To DISSA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſatisfy*.]

1. To diſcontent; to diſpleaſe.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of deſire; and, ſince they are not big enough to ſatisfy, they ſhould not be big enough to *diſſatisfy*. *Collier.*

2. To fail to pleaſe; to offend by the want of ſomething requiſite.

I ſtill retain ſome of my notions, after your lordſhip's having appeared *diſſatisfied* with them.

Locke.

To DISSE'CT. *v. a.* [*diſſeco*, Latin.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is uſed chiefly of anatomical enquiries, made by ſeparation of the parts of animal bodies.

No maſk, no trick, no ſavour, no reſerve;
Diſſect your mind, examine every nerve. *Roſcom.*

Following life in creatures we *diſſect*,
We loſe it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have *diſſected* for a ſample. *Atterb.*

DISSE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſeparating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *diſſection*, found her juſt like other hens. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſhall enter upon the *diſſection* of a coquet's heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy. *Addiſon.*

2. Nice examination.

Such ſtrict enquiries into nature, ſo true and ſo perfect a *diſſection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville.*

To DISSE'IZE. *v. a.* [*diſſeiſer*, French.] To diſpoſſeſs; to deprive. It is commonly uſed of a legal act.

He ſo *diſſeized* of his griping groſs,
The knight his thrillant ſpear again aſſay'd
In his braſs-plated body to emboſs. *Fairy Queen.*

If a prince ſhould give a man, beſides his ancient patrimony which his family had been *diſſeized* of, an additional eſtate, never before in the poſſeſſion of his anceſtors, he could not be ſaid to re-eſtabliſh lineal ſucceſſion. *Locke.*

DISSE'ISIN. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſeiſir*, French.] An unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal right. *Cowell.*

DISSE'IZOR. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſeize.*] He that diſpoſſeſſes another.

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*diſſimulo*, Latin; *ſemblance*, *diſſemblance*, and probably *diſſembler*, in old French.]

1. To hide under falſe appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

She anſwered, that her ſoul was God's; and though her body, as ſhe could not change, ſo ſhe would not *diſſemble* it. *Hayward.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true ſignification.

Your ſon Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and ſhe loveth him,
Or both *diſſemble* deeply their affections. *Shakeſp.*

In vain on the *diſſembled* mother's tongue
Had counſel, art and ſly perſuaſion hung;
And real care in vain, and native love,
In the true parent's panting breaſt had ſtrove. *Prior.*

To DISSE'MBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play the hypocrite; to uſe falſe proteſtations; to wheedle.

Ye *diſſembled* in your hearts when ye ſent me unto the Lord your God, ſaying, Pray for us. *Jeremiah*, xlii. 20.

I would *diſſemble* with my nature, where
My fortune, and my friends, at ſtake, requir'd
I ſhould do ſo in honour. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thy function too with vanity o'er our arts,
And ſanctity *diſſembling*. *Rowe's Amb. Stepm.*

2. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it for fraudulent; unperforming.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by *diſſembling* nature,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

DISSE'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſemble.*] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true diſpoſition.

Thou doſt wrong me, thou *diſſembler*, thou.
Shakeſpeare.

The French king, in the buſineſs of peace, was the greater *diſſembler* of the two. *Bac. Henry* VII.

Such an one, whoſe virtue forbiddeth him to be baſe and a *diſſembler*, ſhall evermore hang under the wheel. *Raleigh.*

The queen, with rage inflam'd,
Thus greets him: I now *diſſembler*, wouldſt thou fly
Out of my arms by ſtealth? *Denham.*

Men will truſt no farther than they judge a perſon for ſincerity fit to be truſted: a diſcovered *diſſembler* can achieve nothing great and conſiderable. *South.*

DISSE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *diſſemble.*] With diſſimulation; hypocritically.

They might all have been either *diſſemblingly* ſpoken, or falſely reported of the equity of the barbarous king. *Knolles.*

To DISSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*diſſemino*, Lat.] To ſcatter as ſeed; to ſow; to ſpread every way.

Ill uſes are made of it many times in ſtirring up ſeditions, rebellions, in *diſſeminating* of hereſies, and infuſing of prejudices. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There is a nearly uniform and conſtant fire or heat *diſſeminated* throughout the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

The Jews are indeed *diſſeminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

By firmneſs of mind, and freedom of ſpeech, the goſpel was *diſſeminated* at firſt, and muſt ſtill be maintained. *Atterbury.*

DISSEMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſeminatio*, Latin.] The act of ſcattering like ſeed; the act of ſowing or ſpreading.

Though now at the greateſt diſtance from the beginning of errour, yet we are almoſt loſt in its *diſſemination*, whoſe ways are boundleſs, and confeſs no circumſcription. *Brown.*

DISSEMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*diſſeminator*, Lat.] He that ſcatters; a ſcatterer; a ſower; a ſpreader.

Men, vehemently thirſting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the *diſſeminators* of novel doctrines. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſenſio*, Latin.] Diſagreement; ſtrife; diſcord; contention; difference; quarrel; breach of union.

Friend now, faſt ſworn,
Whoſe hours, whoſe bed, whoſe meal, whoſe exerciſe,
Are ſtill together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,
On a *diſſenſion* of a doit, break out
To bitterneſt enmity. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,
That no *diſſenſion* hinder government. *Shakeſpeare.*

He appeaſed the *diſſenſion* then ariſing about religion. *Knolles.*

Grown
In wealth and multitude, factious they grow;
But firſt among the prieſts *diſſenſion* ſprings. *Milt.*

Debates, *diſſenſions*, uproars are thy joy;
Provok'd without offence, and practis'd to deſtroy.
Dryden.

DISSE'NSIOUS. *adj.* [from *diſſenſion.*] Diſpoſed to diſcord; quarrelſome; factious; contentious.

Either in religion they have a *diſſenſious* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head.
Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.

Who are they that complain unto the king
That I am ſtern? They love his grace but lightly,
That fill his ears with ſuch *diſſenſious* rumours.
Shakeſpeare.

You *diſſenſious* rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourſelves ſcabs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To DISSE'NT. *v. n.* [*diſſentio*, Latin.]

1. To diſagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.

Let me not be any occaſion to defraud the publick of what is beſt, by any moroſe or perverſe *diſſentings*. *King Charles.*

What cruelty of heathens has not been matched by the inhumanity of *diſſenting* Chriſtians?
Decay of Piety.

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men *diſſent* from us, who are as good and wiſe as ourſelves. *Addiſon.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

We ſee a general agreement in the ſecret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to ſhun, as hurtful, whatever *diſſenteth* from it, but that moſt which doth fartheſt *diſſent*. *Hooker.*

3. To differ from the eſtabliſhed church.

How will *diſſenting* brethren reliſh?
What will malignants ſay? *Hudibras.*

DISSE'NT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.

In propoſitions, where though the proofs in view are of moſt moment, yet there are grounds to ſuſpect that there is proof as conſiderable to be produced on the contrary ſide; there ſuſpenſe or *diſſent* are voluntary actions. *Locke.*

What could be the reaſon of this general *diſſent* from the notion of the reſurrection, ſeeing that almoſt all of them did believe the immortality of the ſoul? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Contrariety of nature; oppoſite quality. Not in uſe.

The *diſſents* of the menſtrual or ſtrong waters may hinder the incorporation, as well as the *diſſent* of the metals. Therefore where the menſtrua are the ſame, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the *diſſent* is in the metals. *Bacon.*

DISSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [from *diſſent.*] Diſagreeable; inconſiſtent; contrary.

DISSE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſent.*]

1. One that diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement, from an opinion.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with *diſſenters* in that; but differ only in aſſigning of reaſons. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reaſons, refuſes the communion of the Engliſh church.

DISSERTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſertatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe; a diſquiſition; a treatiſe.

Plutarch, in his *diſſertation* upon the Poets, quotes an inſtance of Homer's judgment in cloſing a ludicrous ſcene with decency and inſtruction.
Broome on the Odyſſey.

To DISSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *ſerve.*] To do injury to; to miſchief; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the leaſt ſervice, he took the firſt opportunity to *diſſerve* him, and engaged againſt him from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Deſires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or *diſſerve* our intereſts in another.
Rogers.

DISSE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*diſ* and *ſervice.*] Injury; miſchief; ill turn.

We ſhall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any *diſſervice* unto relaters who have well deſerved. *Brown.*

Great ſickneſſes make a ſenſible alteration, but ſmaller miſpoſitions do a proportionable *diſſervice*. *Collier.*

DISSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [from *diſſervice.*] Injurious; miſchievous; hurtful.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſerviceable.*] Injury; harm; hurt; miſchief; damage.

All action being for ſome end, and not the end itſelf, its aptneſs to be commanded or forbidden muſt be founded upon its ſerviceableneſs or *diſſerviceableneſs* to ſome end. *Norris.*

To DISSE'TTLE. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *ſettle.*] To unſettle; to unfix.

To DISSE'VER. *v. a.* [*diſ* and *ſever.* In this word the particle *diſ* makes no change in the ſignification, and therefore the word, though ſupported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to ſunder; to ſeparate; to diſunite.

Shortly had the ſtorm ſo *diſſevered* the company, which the day before had tarried together,

that

that moſt of them never met again, but were ſwallowed up. *Sidney.*

The *diſſevering* of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions. *Raleigh.*

All downright ſins *diſſever* the violence of outrageous winds, and level the mountainous billows. *Raleigh.*

Diſſever your united ſtrengths,
And part your mingled colours once again. *Shak.*

The meeting points the ſacred hair *diſſever*
From the fair head, for ever and for ever. *Pope.*

DI'SSIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſſideo*, Latin.] Diſcord; diſagreement. *Dict.*

DISSI'LIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of ſtarting aſunder.

DISSI'LIENT. *adj.* [*diſſiliens*, Lat.] Starting aſunder; burſting in two.

DISSILI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of burſting in two; the act of ſtarting different ways.

The air having much room to receive motion, the *diſſiliton* of that air was great. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

DISSI'MILAR. *adj.* [*dis* and *ſimilar.*] Unlike; heterogeneous.

Simple oil is reduced into *diſſimilar* parts, and yields a ſweet oil, very differing from fallet oil. *Boyl.*

The light, whoſe rays are all alike refrangible, I call ſimple, homogeneal, and ſimilar; and that, whoſe rays are ſome more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and *diſſimilar.* *Newton.*

If the fluid be ſuppoſed to conſiſt of heterogeneous particles, we cannot conceive how thoſe *diſſimilar* parts can have a like ſituation. *Bentley.*

DISSIMILA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſimilar.*] Unlikeneſs; diſſimilitude.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life, whenever the attractions of ſenſe ceaſe, the acquired principles of *diſſimilarity* muſt repel theſe beings from their centre: ſo that the principle of reunion, being ſet free by death, muſt drive theſe beings towards God their centre; and the principle of *diſſimilarity*, forcing him to repel them with infinite violence from him, muſt make them infinitely miſerable. *Cheyne.*

DISSIMI'LITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*diſſimilitudo*, Latin.] Unlikeneſs; want of reſemblance.

Thereupon grew marvellous *diſſimilitudes*, and by reaſon thereof jealouſies, heartburnings, jars, and diſcords. *Hooker.*

We doubt whether the Lord, in different circumſtances, did frame his people unto any utter *diſſimilitude*, either with Egyptians, or any other nation. *Hooker.*

The *diſſimilitude* between the Divinity and image, ſhews that images are not a ſuitable means whereby to worſhip God. *Stillingfleet.*

As humane ſociety is founded in the ſimilitude of ſome things, ſo it is promoted by ſome certain *diſſimilitudes.* *Grew.*

Women are curious obſervers of the likeneſs of children to parents, that they may, upon finding *diſſimilitude*, have the pleaſure of hinting unchaſtity. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

DISSIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſimulatio*, Latin.] The act of diſſembling; hypocriſy; fallacious appearance; falſe pretenſions.

Diſſimulation is but a faint kind of policy; for it aſketh a ſtrong wit, and a ſtrong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it. *Bacon.*

He added not; and Satan, bowing low
His grey *diſſimulation*, diſappear'd
Into thin air diffus'd. *Milton.*

Diſſimulation may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind; in which ſenſe we commonly ſay, that it is prudence to diſſemble injuries. *South.*

DI'SSIPABLE. *adj.* [from *diſſipate.*] Eaſily ſcattered; liable to diſperſion.

The ſeeds of thoſe plants is very *diſſipable*, which under the earth is contained and held in; but when it cometh to the air it exhaleth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The parts of plants are very tender, as conſiſting of corpuſcles which are extremely ſmall and light, and therefore the more eaſily *diſſipable.* *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To DI'SSIPATE. *v. a.* [*diſſipatus*, Lat.]

1. To ſcatter every way; to diſperſe.

The heat at length grows ſo great, that it again *diſſipates* and bears off thoſe corpuſcles which it brought. *Woodward.*

It is covered with ſkin and hair, to quench and *diſſipate* the force of any ſtroke, and retard the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

The circling mountains eddy in,
From the bare wild, the *diſſipated* ſtorm. *Thomſon.*

2. To ſcatter the attention.

This bravery to his paſſions produced a life irregular and *diſſipated.* *Savage's Life.*

3. To ſpend a fortune.

The wherry that contains
Of *diſſipated* wealth the poor remains. *London.*

DISSIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of diſperſion.

The effects of heat are moſt advanced when it worketh upon a body without loſs or *diſſipation* of the matter. *Bacon.*

Abraham was contemporary with Paleg, in whoſe time the famous *diſſipation* of mankind, and diſtinction of languages, happened. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. The ſtate of being diſperſed.

Now
Foul *diſſipation* follow'd, and forc'd rout. *Milton.*

Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually ſteaming out of the earth be preſerved, its *diſſipation* prevented, and the cold kept off by ſome building, this alone is ordinarily ſufficient to raiſe up the nitre. *Woodward.*

3. Scattered attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by ſnatches, and been prevented from finiſhing them by a thouſand avocations and *diſſipations.* *Swift.*

To DISSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*diſſocio*, Latin.] To ſeparate; to diſunite; to part.

In the *diſſociating* action, even of the gentleſt fire, upon a concrete, there perhaps vaniſh ſome active and fugitive particles, whoſe preſence was requiſite to contain the concrete under ſuch a determinate form. *Boyle.*

DISSO'LVABLE. *adj.* [from *diſſolve.*] Capable of diſſolution; liable to be melted.

Such things as are not *diſſolvable* by the moiſture of the tongue, act not upon the taſte. *Newton.*

DI'SSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*diſſolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of ſeparation; having one part ſeparable from another by heat or moiſture.

Nodules, repoſed in cliffs amongſt the earth, being hard and not ſo *diſſoluble*, are left behind. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

DISSOLUBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſoluble.*] Liableneſs to ſuffer a diſunion of parts by heat or moiſture; capacity of being diſſolved.

Bodies ſeem to have an intrinſick principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *diſſolubility* of their parts, and the coalition of ſeveral particles endued with contrary and deſtructive qualities each to other. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*diſſolvo*, Latin.]

1. To deſtroy the form of any thing by diſuniting the parts with heat or moiſture; to melt; to liquefy.

I have heard of anchovies *diſſolved* in ſauce. *Dryden.*

The whole terreſtrial globe was taken all to pieces, and *diſſolved*, at the deluge. *Woodward.*

2. To break; to diſunite in any manner.

Seeing then that all theſe things ſhall be *diſſolved*, what manner of perſons ought ye to be? *2 Pet.* iii. 11.

3. To looſe; to break the ties of any thing.

Down fell the duke, his joints *diſſolv'd* aſunder,
Blind with the light, and ſtricken dead with wonder. *Fairfax.*

Witneſs theſe ancient empires of the earth,
In height of all their flowing wealth *diſſolv'd.* *Milton.*

The commons live, by no diviſions rent;
But the great monarch's death *diſſolves* the government. *Dryden.*

4. To ſeparate perſons united: as, to *diſſolve* a league.

She and I, long ſince contracted,
Are now ſo ſure that nothing can *diſſolve* us. *Shak.*

5. To break up aſſemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are aſſembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and *diſſolved*, but each houſe may adjourn itſelf. *Bacon to Villiers.*

6. To ſolve; to clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou canſt make interpretations and *diſſolve* doubts. *Dan.* v. 16.

7. To break an enchantment.

Highly it concerns his glory now
To fruſtrate and *diſſolve* the magick ſpells. *Milton.*

8. To be relaxed by pleaſure.

Angels *diſſolv'd* in hallelujahs die. *Dryden.*

To DISSO'LVE *v. n.*

1. To be melted; to be liquefied.

All putrefaction, if it *diſſolve* not in rarefaction, will in the end riſe into plants or living creatures bred of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

As wax *diſſolves*, as ice begins to run
And trickle into drops before the ſun,
So melts the youth, and languiſhes away. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. To ſink away; to fall to nothing.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in,
For I am almoſt ready to *diſſolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To melt away in pleaſures.

DISSO'LVENT. *adj.* [from *diſſolve.*] Having the power of diſſolving or melting.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food, moiſtened with the ſpittle, is firſt chewed, then ſwallowed into the ſtomach, where, being mingled with *diſſolvent* juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle. *Ray.*

DISSO'LVENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which has the power of diſuniting the parts of any thing.

Spittle is a great *diſſolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the ſtomach, being ſwallowed conſtantly. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſolve.*] That which has the power of diſſolving.

Fire, and the more ſubtle *diſſolvers*, putrefaction, by dividing the particles of ſubſtances, turn them black. *Arbuthnot.*

Hot mineral waters are the beſt *diſſolvers* of phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVIBLE. *adj.* [from *diſſolve.* It is commonly written *diſſolvable*, but leſs properly.] Liable to periſh by diſſolution.

Man, that is even upon the intrinſick conſtitution of his nature *diſſolvible*, muſt, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

DI'SSOLUTE. *adj.* [*diſſolutus*, Latin. Looſe; wanton; unreſtrained; diſſolved in pleaſures; luxurious; debauched

A giant huge and tall,
Who him diſarmed, *diſſolute*, diſmay'd,
Unawares ſurpris'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Such ſtand in narrow lanes,
And beat our watch, and rob our paſſengers;
While he, young, wanton, and effeminate boy,
Takes up the point of honour, to ſupport
So *diſſolute* a crew. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

A man of little gravity, or abſtinence in pleaſures; yea, ſometimes almoſt *diſſolute*. *Hayward.*

They cool'd in zeal,
Thenceforth ſhall practiſe how to live ſecure,
Worldly, or *diſſolute*, on what their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton.*

The true ſpirit of religion baniſhes indeed all levity of behaviour, all vicious and *diſſolute* mirth; but, in exchange, fills the mind with a perpetual ſerenity. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The beauty of religion the moſt *diſſolute* are forced to acknowledge. *Rogers.*

DI'SSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *diſſolute*.] Looſely; in debauchery; without reſtraint.

Whereas men have lived *diſſolutely* and unrighteouſly, thou haſt tormented them with their own abominations. *Wiſdom.*

DI'SSOLUTENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſolute*.] Looſeneſs; laxity of manners; debauchery.

If we look into the common management, we ſhall have reaſon to wonder, in the great *Diſſoluteneſs* of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footſteps at all left of virtue. *Locke.*

DISSOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moiſture.
2. The ſtate of being liquefied.
3. The ſtate of melting away; liquefaction.

I am as ſubject to heat as butter; a man of continual *diſſolution* and thaw. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. Deſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities ſerved not for the *diſſolution* of the compound, but the variety of the compoſure. *South.*

5. The ſubſtance formed by diſſolving any body.

Weigh iron and aqua-fortis ſeverally; then diſſolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *diſſolution*. *Bacon.*

6. Death; the reſolution of the body into its conſtituent elements.

The life of man is always either increaſing towards ripeneſs and perfection, or declining and decreaſing towards rottenneſs and *diſſolution*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

We expected
Immediate *diſſolution*, which we thought
Was meant by death that day. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

7. Deſtruction.

He determined to make a preſent *diſſolution* of the world. *Hooker.*

He thence ſhall come,
When this world's *diſſolution* ſhall be ripe. *Milton.*

Would they have mankind lay aſide all care of proviſions by agriculture or commerce, becauſe poſſibly the *diſſolution* of the world may happen the next moment? *Bentley.*

8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of thoſe ſtrange unexpected *diſſolutions* of the great monarchies and governments of the world. *South.*

9. The act of breaking up an aſſembly.
10. Looſeneſs of manners; laxity; remiſſneſs; diſſipation.

A longing after ſenſual pleaſures is a *diſſolution* of the ſpirit of a man, and makes it looſe, ſoft, and wandering, unapt for noble or ſpiritual employments. *Bp. Taylor.*

Fame makes the mind looſe and gayiſh, ſcatters the ſpirits, and leaves a kind of *diſſolution* upon all the faculties. *South.*

An univerſal *diſſolution* of manners began to prevail, and a profeſſed diſregard to all fixed principles. *Atterbury.*

DI'SSONANCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſſonans*, Lat. *diſſonance*, Fr.] A mixture of harſh, unpleaſing, unharmonious ſounds; unſuitableneſs of one ſound to another.

Still govern thou my ſong,
But drive far off the barbarous *diſſonance*
Of Bacchus and his revellers. *Milton.*

The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide with confidence on the harmony or *diſſonance* of the numbers of theſe times. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

DI'SSONANT. *adj.* [*diſſonans*, Lat.]

1. Harſh; unharmonious.

Due were the ſtrain, and *diſſonant*, to ſing
The cruel raptures of the ſavage kind. *Thomſon.*

2. Incongruous; diſagreeing: with *from*.

What can be more *diſſonant from* reaſon and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, ſhould ſhew himſelf unkind and inhuman? *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. With *to*: leſs properly.

When conſcience reports any thing *diſſonant to* truth, it obliges no more than the falſehood reported by it. *South.*

To DISSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*diſſuadeo*, Lat.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reaſon or importunity from any thing.

We ſubmit to Cæſar, promiſing
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *diſſuaded* by our wicked queen. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. To repreſent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worſe;
War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *diſſuades*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Not diffident of thee, do I *diſſuade*
Thy abſence from my ſight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I'd fain deny this wiſh, which thou haſt made;
Or, what I can't deny, would fain *diſſuade*.
Addiſon's Ovid.

DISSUA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſuade*.] He that diſſuades.

DISSUA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*diſſuaſio*, Lat.] Urgency of reaſon or importunity againſt any thing; dehortation.

Endeavour to preſerve yourſelf from relapſe by ſuch *diſſuaſions* from love, as its votaries call invectives againſt it. *Boyle.*

DISSUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *diſſuade*.] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpoſe.

DISSUA'SIVE. *n. ſ.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpoſe or purſuit.

The meanneſs, or the ſin, will ſcarce be *diſſuaſives* to thoſe who have reconciled themſelves to both. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DISSU'NDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſunder*. This is a barbarous word. See DISSEVER.] To ſunder; to ſeparate.

But when her draught the ſea and earth *diſſundered*,
The troubled bottoms turn'd up, and ſhe thunder'd.
Chapman.

DISSY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [διςυλλαβος.] A word of two ſyllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to obſerve any farther rule in the feet of his verſe, but that they be *diſſyllables*; whether ſpondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF. *n. ſ.* [διςταφ, Saxon.]

1. The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpinning.

In ſum, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,
Who Neptune's web on dangers *diſtaff* ſpins,
With greater pow'r than ſhe did make them wend
Each way, as ſhe that age's praiſe did bend. *Sidney.*

Weave thou to end this web which I begin,
I will the *diſtaff* hold, come thou and ſpin. *Fanſ.*

Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot, with the band;
And Malkin, with her *diſtaff* in her hand. *Dryd.*

2. It is uſed as an emblem of the female ſex. So the French ſay, The crown of France never falls to the *diſtaff*.

In my civil government ſome ſay the croſier, ſome ſay the *diſtaff*, was too buſy.
Howel's England's Tears.

See my royal maſter murder'd,
His crown uſurp'd, a *diſtaff* in the throne. *Dryd.*

DISTAFF-THISTLE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of thiſtle.

To DISTA'IN, *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſtain*.]

1. To ſtain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor ceas'd his arrows, till the ſhady plain
Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood *diſtain*.
Dryden's Virgil.

Place on their heads that crown *diſtain'd* with gore,
Which thoſe dire hands from my ſlain father tore.
Pope.

2. To blot; to ſully with infamy.

He underſtood,
That lady, whom I had to me aſſign'd,
Had both *diſtain'd* her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which ſhe to me did bind.
Fairy Queen.

The worthineſs of praiſe *diſtains* his worth,
If he that 's prais'd himſelf brings the praiſe forth.
Shakeſpeare.

Some theologicians defile places erected for religion, by defending oppreſſions, *diſtaining* their profeſſions by publiſhing odious untruths upon report of others. *Sir J. Hayward.*

DI'STANCE. *n. ſ.* [*diſtance*, Fr. *diſtantia*, Latin.]

1. *Diſtance* is ſpace conſidered barely in length between any two beings, without conſidering any thing elſe between them.
Locke.

It is very cheap, notwithſtanding the great *diſtance* between the vineyards and the towns that ſell the wine. *Addiſon on Italy.*

As he lived but a few miles *diſtance* from her father's houſe, he had frequent opportunities of ſeeing her. *Addiſon.*

2. Remoteneſs in place.

Cæſar is ſtill diſpoſ'd to give us terms,
And waits at *diſtance* till he hears from Cato. *Add.*

Theſe dwell at ſuch convenient *diſtance*,
That each may give his friend aſſiſtance. *Prior.*

3. The ſpace kept between two antagoniſts in fencing.

We come to ſee fight; to ſee thy paſs, thy ſtock, thy reverſe, thy *diſtance*.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

4. Contrariety; oppoſition.

Banquo was your enemy,
So is he mine; and in ſuch bloody *diſtance*,
That every minute of his being thruſt
Againſt my near'ſt of life. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. A ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run.

This was the horſe that ran the whole field out of *diſtance*, and won the race. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Space of time.

You muſt do it by *diſtance* of time. 2 *Eſdr.* v. 47.

I help

I help my preface by a prescript, to tell that there is ten years *distance* between one and the other. *Prior.*

7. Remoteness in time either past or future.

We have as much assurance of these things, as things future and at a *distance* are capable of. *Tillotson.*

To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a *distance*, we must be able to know things future. *Swalridge.*

8. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no *distance* between them. *Locke.*

9. Respect; distant behaviour.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due.
Dryden.

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Atterbury.*

If a man makes me keep my *distance*, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time. *Swift.*

10. Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.

On the part of heav'n,
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste,
Anger, and just rebuke, and judgment giv'n.
Milton.

To DI'STANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relievo to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence *distances* the object. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance; to conquer in a race with great superiority.

Each daring lover, with adventrous pace,
Pursued his wishes in the dang'rous race;
Like the swift hind the bounding damsel flies,
Strains to the goal; the *distance'd* lover dies. *Gay.*

DI'STANT. *adj.* [*distans*, Latin.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

This heav'n which we behold
Distant so high. *Milton.*

Light,
Though *distant* from the worlds between. *Milton.*

The wond'rous rock the Parian marble shone,
And seem'd to *distant* sight of solid stone. *Pope.*

Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries *distant* from our own.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

The senses will discover things near us with sufficient exactness, and things *distant* also, so far as they relate to our necessary use. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Remote in time either past or future.

3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten years, ten miles, *distant*.

4. Reserved; shy.

5. Remote in nature; not allied.

What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men, that own christianity, to a practice so widely *distant* from it? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

6. Not obvious; not plain.

It was one of the first distinctions of a well-bred man to express every thing obscene in modest terms and *distant* phrases; while the clown clothed those ideas in plain homely terms that are the most obvious and natural. *Addison's Spectator.*

DISTA'STE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *taste*.]

1. Nauseousness of the palate; disrelish; dislike.

The reason of the *distaste* of satiety, and the pleasure in novelty in meats and drinks.
Bacon's Natural History.

2. Uneasiness.

Even without many fears and *distastes*, [illegible] not without comforts and hopes.
Bacon's Essays.

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

Julius Cæsar was by exclamation termed king, to try how the people would take it: the people shewed great murmur and *distaste* at it.
Bacon's Apophthegms.

The king having tasted of the envy of the people, for his imprisonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to heap up any more *distaste* of that kind by the imprisonment of De la Pole also.
Bacon's Henry VII.

On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*,
Anger, and just rebuke, *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
With fierce *distaste* pursu'd,
To their own districts drive the sister crowd.
Pope's Odyssy.

To DISTA'STE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness; or disrelish.

Dang'rous conceits are in their nature poisons,
Which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*,
But, with a little act upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of sulphur. *Shakesp. Othello.*

2. To dislike; to loath.

I'd have it come to question;
If he *distaste* it, let him to my sister.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

I am unwilling to believe that he does it with a design to play tricks, and by slow degrees to make others *distaste* them. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. To offend; to disgust.

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them. *Davies.*

4. To vex; to exasperate; to sour.

The whistling of the winds is better musick to contented minds, than the opera to the spleenful, ambitious, discased, *distasted*, and pittacked fools.
Pope.

DISTA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*distaste* and *full*.]

1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.

What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and *distasteful*. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

The visitation, though somewhat *distasteful* to the Irish lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people. *Davies.*

None but a fool *distaste-ful* truth will tell;
So it be new and please, 'tis full as well. *Dryden.*

Distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, are forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

3. Malignant; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

The ground might be the *distasteful* occasion of the Christian from the Jew. *Brown.*

DISTE'MPER. *n. s.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease; a malady; the peccant predominance of some humour; properly a slight illness; indisposition.

They heighten *distempers* to diseases. *Suckling.*

It argues sickness and *distemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing. *South.*

3. Want of due temperature.

It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropick, were of a *distemper* uninhabitable.
Raleigh's History.

4. Bad constitution of the mind; predominance of any passion or appetite.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
At capital crimes? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

5. Want of due balance between contraries.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries. *Bacon.*

6. Ill humour; depravity of inclination.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament. *King Charles.*

7. Tumultuous disorder.

Still as you are the cause, renew the two,
Finds no *distemper* while 'tis cherish'd by you.
Waller.

8. Disorder; uneasiness.

There is a sickness,
Which puts some of us in *distemper*; but
I cannot name the disease, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

To DISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. To disease.

Vanquish'd, as I am, I bring
So much the more glory to thy sword,
So much the more disgrace to my foe,
Whose valour plucks dishonour on my head,
By *distempering* me that conquered me. *Shakespeare's Rape of Lucrece.*

2. To disorder.

Madness,
Being kin of hunger and *distempering* draughts,
Upon malicious bravery, dost thou come
To fracture guilt? *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He *distempered* himself one night with long and hard study. *Boyle's History of Fluids.*

3. To disturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.

Thou see'st me much *distemper'd* in my mind;
Pull'd back, and then push'd forward to be kind.
Dryden.

4. To deprive of temper or moderation.

Distemper'd zeal, sedition, canker'd hate,
No more shall vex the church and tear the state.
Dryden.

They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distempered* by interest, passion, or partiality.
Addison's Freeholder.

5. To make disaffected, or malignant.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight.
Shakespeare.

DISTE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate*.]

Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun. *Raleigh's History.*

DISTE'MPERATURE. *n. s.* [from *distemperate*.]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities.

Through this *distemperature* we see
The seasons alter; hoary-headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shakesp.*

They were consumed by the discommodities of the country, and the *distemperature* of the air.
Abbot.

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.

3. Perturbation of the mind.

Thy earliness doth me assure
Thou art upreared by some *distemperature*. *Shak.*

4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity.

At your birth
Our grandame earth, with this *distemperature*,
In passion shook. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Tell how the world fell into this disease,
And how to great *distemperature* did grow. *Daniel.*

To DISTE'ND. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Latin.]

To stretch out in breadth.

Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, as well as irregular forms; and the contrary fault, of low *distended* fronts, is as unseemly. *Wotton.*

Thus all day long the full *distended* clouds
Indulge their genial stores. *Thomson.*

DISTE'NT.

DISTE'NT. part. adj. [*distentus*, Latin.] Spread. Not used.

Some others were new driven and distent
Into great ingots and to wedges square;
Some in round plates withouten moniment. *Spenser.*

DISTE'NT. n. s. [from *distend*.] The space through which any thing is spread; breadth. Not much in use.

These frames are the gracefullest, when keeping precisely the same height, they yet be distended one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *distent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their strength. *Wotton.*

DISTE'NTION. n. s. [*distentio*, Latin.]

1. The act of stretching; state of things stretched.

Wind and *distention* of the bowels are signs of a bad digestion in the stomach; for in those animals, when there is no digestion at all, the *distention* is in the greatest extremity. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing distended.

3. The act of separating one part from another; divarication.

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To DISTHRO'NIZE. v. a. [*dis* and *throne*.] To dethrone; to depose from sovereignty. Not used.

By his death he it recovered;
But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized*. *Fairy Queen.*

DI'STICH. n. s. [*distichon*, Lat.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses.

The French compare anagrams, by themselves, to gems; but when they are cast into a *distich*, or epigram, to gems enchased in enamelled gold. *Camden's Remains.*

The bard, whose *distich* all commend,
In power, a servant; out of power, a friend. *Pope.*

To DISTI'L. v. n. [*distillo*, Lat.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops.

In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain;
Soft show'rs *distill'd*, and suns grew warm, in vain. *Pope.*

Crystal drops from min'ral roofs *distil*. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently and silently.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the gulph of Persia. *Raleigh's History.*

3. To use a still; to practise the act of distillation.

Have I not been
Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To DISTI'L. v. a.

1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.

They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distil* upon man abundantly. *Job.*

The dew, which on the tender grass
The evening had *distill'd*,
To pure rose-water turned was,
The shades with sweets that fill'd. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

From his fair head
Perfumes *distil* their sweets. *Prior.*

The roof is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to extract, separate, or purify by fire: as, *distilled* spirits.

There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it comes to ground:
And that, *distill'd* by magick slights,
Shall raise up artificial sprights. *Shak. Macb.*

3. To draw by distillation [illegible]

[illegible]

4. To dissolve or melt.

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distill'd*,
And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

DISTILLA'TION. n. s. [*distillatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.

2. The act of pouring out in drops.

3. That which falls in drops.

4. The act of distilling by fire.

Water by frequent *distillations* changes into fixed earth. [illegible]

The serum of the blood, by a strong *distillation*, affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, [illegible] black oil, and an earth. [illegible]

5. The substance drawn by the still.

I suffered the pangs of three several deaths [illegible] stopt in like a strong *distillation* [illegible]

DISTI'LLATORY. adj. [from *distil*.] Belonging to distillation; used in distilling.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, ingredients of a more subtle nature, which, being extremely little, and not visible, may escape at the junctures of the *distillatory* vessels. *Boyle.*

DISTI'LLER. n. s. [from *distil*.]

1. One who practises the art or trade of distilling.

I sent for spirit of salt to a very eminent *distiller* of it. *Boyle.*

2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTI'LMENT. n. s. [from *distil*.] That which is drawn by distillation; that which drops. A word formerly used, but now obsolete.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *distilment*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

DISTI'NCT. adj. [*distinctus*, Lat.]

1. Different; not the same in number or in kind.

Bellarmin saith, if it be idolatry to give the same worship to an image which is due to God; Vasquez saith, it is idolatry to give *distinct* worship: therefore, if a man would [illegible] idolatry, he must give none at all. *Stillingfleet.*

Fatherhood and property are *distinct* titles, and began presently, upon Adam's death, to be in *distinct* persons. *Locke.*

2. Different; separate; being apart, not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, should afterwards be *distinct*. *Clarendon.*

Men have immortal spirits capable of a pleasure [illegible] *distinct* from the pleasure of our bodies. *Tillotson.*

3. Clear; unconfused.

[illegible] high,
[illegible] thence *distinct*
[illegible] *Milton.*

4. Spotted; variegated.

[illegible]
[illegible]
Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes. *Milton.*

5. Marked out; specified.

Dominion hold
Over all living things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created; [illegible]
Is yet *distinct* by name. *Milton.*

DISTI'NCTION. n. s. [*distinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of discerning one as preferable to the other.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakesp.*

2. Note of difference.

3. Honourable note of superiority.

4. That by which one differs from another.

[illegible] *distinction* [illegible]

5. Difference regarded; [illegible]

[illegible]

6. Separation of complex notions.

[illegible]

7. Division into different parts.

[illegible]

8. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same.

The division of those things by speech, which by nature are divided, is the method of all [illegible] *distinction* [illegible] *Hooker.*

[illegible] cannot be handled without [illegible] *distinctions*. *Bacon's Holy War.*

This will puzzle all your logick and *distinctions* to answer it. *Denham's Sophy.*

From this *distinction* of real and apparent good, some distinguish happiness into two sorts, real and imaginary. *Norris.*

9. Discernment; judgment.

DISTI'NCTIVE. adj. [from *distinct*.]

1. That which marks distinction or difference.

For from the natal hour *distinctive* names,
One common right the great and lowly claims. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Brown.*

DISTI'NCTIVELY. adv. [from *distinctive*.] Particularly; not confusedly.

I did all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not *distinctively*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

DISTI'NCTLY. adv. [from *distinct*.]

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four, or five words *distinctly*, it is requisite that the body repercussing be a good distance off. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

On its sides it was bounded pretty *distinctly*, but on its ends very confusedly and indistinctly. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could first *distinctly* view,
Was tall straight trees, which on the waters flew. *Dryden.*

After the light of the sun was a little wearing off my eyes, I could see all the parts of it *distinctly* by a glimmering reflexion that played upon them from the surface of the water. *Addison.*

DISTI'NCTNESS. n. s. [from *distinct*.]

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.

The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness*, of vision. *Ray on Creat.*

2. Such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed.

To DISTINGUISH. v. a. [*distinguo*, Lat.]

1. To note the diversity of things.

Rightly to *diſtinguiſh*, is, by conceit of the mind, to ſever things different in nature, and to diſcern wherein they differ. *Hooker.*

2. To ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour or preference.

They *diſtinguiſh* my poems from thoſe of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. *Dryd.*

Let us revolve that roll with ſtifled eye,
Where, ſafe from time, *diſtinguiſh'd* actions lie. *Pr.*

3. To divide by proper notes of diverſity.

Moſes *diſtinguiſhes* the cauſes of the flood into thoſe that belong to the heavens, and thoſe that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyſs. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

So long
As he could make me, with his eye or ear,
Diſtinguiſh him from others, he did keep
The deck. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

We have not yet been ſeen in any houſe,
Nor can we be *diſtinguiſh'd*, by our faces,
For man or maſter. *Shakeſp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

By our reaſon we are enabled to *diſtinguiſh* good from evil, as well as truth from falſehood. *Watts's Logick.*

5. To diſcern critically; to judge.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit;
Nor more can you *diſtinguiſh* of a man,
Than of his outward ſhow. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

6. To conſtitute difference; to ſpecificate; to make different from another.

St. Paul's Epiſtles contain nothing but points of Chriſtian inſtruction, amongſt which he ſeldom fails to enlarge on the great and *diſtinguiſhing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. n.* To make diſtinction; to find or ſhew the difference.

He would warily *diſtinguiſh* between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom. *Child's Diſcourſe on Trade.*

The readers muſt learn by all means to *diſtinguiſh* between proverbs, and thoſe polite ſpeeches which beautify converſation. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]

1. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed; capable of being known, or made known, by notes of diverſity.

Impenitent, they left a race behind
Like to themſelves, *diſtinguiſhable* in ſcarce
From Gentiles, but by circumciſion vain. *Milton.*

The acting of the ſoul, as it relates to perception and deciſion, to choice and purſuit, or averſion, is *diſtinguiſhable* to us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I ſhall diſtribute duty into its principal and eminent parts, *diſtinguiſhable* as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Being diſſolved in aqueous juices, it is by the eye *diſtinguiſhable* from the ſolvent body. *Boyle.*

A ſimple idea being in itſelf uncompounded, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *diſtinguiſhable* into different ideas. *Locke.*

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters ſhould ſeek me by the merit of ſomething *diſtinguiſhable*, inſtead of my ſeeking them. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHED. *participial adj.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*] Eminent; tranſcendent; extraordinary.

For ſins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be ſeven times hotter, and burn with a *diſtinguiſhed* fury. *Rogers.*

Never on man did heav'nly favour ſhine
With rays ſo ſtrong, *diſtinguiſh'd*, and divine.
Pope's Odyſſey.

DISTI'NGUISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]

1. A judicious obſerver; one that accurately diſceras one thing from another.

If writers be juſt to the memory of Charles II. they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *diſtinguiſher* of their talents. *Dryden.*

2. He that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity.

Let us admire the wiſdom of God in this *diſtinguiſher* of times, and viſible deity, the ſun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *diſtinguiſhing.*] With diſtinction; with ſome mark of eminent preference.

Some call me a Tory, becauſe the heads of that party have been *diſtinguiſhingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

DISTI'NGUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*] Diſtinction; obſervation of difference.

To make corrections upon the ſearchers reports, I conſidered whether any credit at all were to be given to th it *diſtinguiſhments*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To DISTO'RT. *v. a.* [*diſtortus*, Lat.]

1. To writhe; to twiſt; to deform by irregular motions.

I ſee her taſte each nauſeous draught,
And ſo obligingly am caught;
I view the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare *diſtort* my face for ſhame. *Swift.*

Now mortal pangs *diſtort* his lovely form. *Sm th.*

2. To put out of the true direction or poſture.

With fear and pain
Diſtorted, all my nether ſhape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton.*

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *diſtort* the underſtandings of men. *Tillotſon.*

3. To wreſt from the true meaning.

Something muſt be *diſtorted* beſide the intent of the divine inditer. *Peacham on Poetry.*

DISTO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered.

By his *diſtortions* he reveals his pain;
He by his tears and by his ſighs complains. *Prior.*

In England we ſee people lulled aſleep with ſolid and elaborate diſcourſes of piety, who would be warmed and tranſported out of themſelves by the bellowings and *diſtortions* of enthuſiaſm. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To DISTRA'CT. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *diſtracted*; anciently *diſtraught*; and ſometimes *diſtract.* [*diſtractus*, Latin.]

1. To pull different ways at once.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but, being *diſtracted*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. To ſeparate; to divide.

By ſea, by ſea.
—Moſt worthy ſir, you therein threw away
The abſolute ſoldierſhip you have by land;
Diſtract your army, which doth moſt conſiſt
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. To turn from a ſingle direction towards various points.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the obſerver, he hopes to *diſtract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary conſiderations; to perplex; to confound; to haraſs.

While I ſuffer thy terrors I am *diſtracted*. *Pſalms.*

Come, couſin, canſt thou quake, and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and ſtop again,
As if thou were *diſtraught* and mad with terror?
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

It would burſt forth; but I recover breath,
And ſenſe *diſtract* to know well what I utter.
Milton's Agoniſtes.

He poſſeſſes a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent paſſions, or *diſtracted* with immoderate cares. *Ray.*

If our ſenſe of hearing were a thouſand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noiſe *diſtract* us! We ſhould, in the quieteſt retirement, be leſs able to ſleep or meditate than in the middle of a ſea-fight. *Locke.*

5. To make mad: properly, by an unſettled and vagrant fancy; but, popularly, to make mad in whatever mode.

Wherefore throng you hither?—
—To fetch my poor *diſtracted* huſband hence:
Let us come in, that we may bind him faſt,
And bear him home for his recovery.
Shakeſpeare's Comedy of Errours.

Better I were *diſtract*,
So ſhould my thoughts be ſever'd from my griefs,
And woes, by wrong imagination, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

She was unable in ſtrength of mind to bear the grief of his diſeaſe, and fell *diſtracted* of her wits. *Bacon.*

You ſhall find a *diſtracted* man fancy himſelf a king, and with a right inference require ſuitable attendance, reſpect, and obedience. *Locke.*

DISTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *diſtract.*] Madly; frantickly.

Methought her eyes had roſe'd her tongue;
For ſhe did ſpeak in ſtarts *diſtractedly*.
Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.

DISTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtract.*] The ſtate of being diſtracted; madneſs.

DISTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtractio*, Latin.]

1. Tendency to different parts; ſeparation.

While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in ſuch *diſtractions*, as
Beguil'd all ſpies. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Confuſion; ſtate in which the attention is called different ways.

Never was known a night of ſuch *diſtraction*,
Noiſe ſo confus'd and dreadful, joſtling crowd,
That run and knew not whither. *Dryd. Span. Fr.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquility, ſince, during the late *diſtractions*, he has done ſo much for the advantage of our trade? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. Perturbation of mind; violence of ſome painful paſſion.

The iraſcible paſſions follow the temper of the heart; the concupiſcible *diſtractions*, the craſis of the liver. *Brown.*

The *diſtraction* of the children, who ſaw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardeſt heart. *Tatler.*

4. Madneſs; frantickneſs; loſs of the wits; vagrancy of the mind.

Madam, this is a mere *diſtraction*:
You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shakeſpeare.*

So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears,
And furies how'r in his diſtemper'd ears;
Oreſtes ſo, with like *diſtraction* toſt,
Is made to fly his mother's angry ghoſt. *Waller.*

Communicate all thoſe who labour under a ſettled *diſtraction*, and who are ſhut out from all the pleaſures and advantages of human commerce. *Atterbury.*

5. Diſturbance; diſcord; difference of ſentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confuſion and *diſtraction* which the king's forces were too much inclined to. *Clar.*

DISTRA'CTIVE, *adj.* [from *diſtract.*] Cauſing perplexity.

Oft grown unmindful through *diſtractive* cares,
I've ſtretch'd my arms, and touch'd him unawares.
Dryden.

To DISTRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *diſtringo*, Latin.]

1. To ſeize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Hero's

Here's Beauford, that regards not God nor king,
Hath here *diſtrain'd* the Tower to his uſe. *Shak.*

2. To rend; to tear: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To DISTRA'IN. *v. n.* To make ſeizure.

The earl anſwered, I will not lend money to my ſuperior, upon whom I cannot *diſtrain* for the debt. *Camden's Remains.*

Blood, his rent to have regain'd,
Upon the Britiſh diadem *diſtrain'd*. *Marvel.*

DISTRA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] He that ſeizes.

DISTRA'INT. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] Seizure. *Dict.*

DISTRA'UGHT. *part. adj.* [from *diſtract.*] Diſtracted.

He had been a good military man in his days, but was then *diſtraught* of his wits. *Camd. Rem.*

DISTRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*deſtreſſe*, French.]

1. The act of making a legal ſeizure.

He would firſt demand his debt; and, if he were not paid, he would ſtraight go and take a *diſtreſs* of goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value. *Spenſer.*

Quoth ſhe, ſome ſay the ſoul's ſecure
Againſt *diſtreſs* and forfeiture. *Hudibras.*

2. A compulſion in real actions, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refuſed. *Cowell.*

3. The thing ſeized by law.

4. Calamity; miſery; misfortune.

There can I ſit alone, unſeen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my *diſtreſſes*, and record my woes. *Shakeſp.*

There ſhall be ſigns in the ſun, and in the moon, and in the ſtars; and upon earth *diſtreſs* of nations, with perplexity, the ſea and the waves roaring. *Luke*, xxi. 25.

People in affliction or *diſtreſs* cannot be hated by generous minds. *Clariſſa.*

To DISTRE'SS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To proſecute by law to a ſeizure.

2. To haraſs; to make miſerable; to cruſh with calamity.

Diſtreſs not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle. *Deut.* ii. 9

I am *diſtreſſed* for thee, my brother Jonathan. 2 *Sam.* i. 26.

DISTRE'SSFUL. *adj.* [*diſtreſs* and *full.*]

1. Miſerable; full of trouble; full of miſery.

I often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did ſpeak of ſome *diſtreſsful* ſtroke
That my youth ſuffer'd. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

The ewes ſtill folded, with diſtended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleeting in *diſtreſsful* cries.
Pope's Odyſſey.

Diſtreſsful and deſolating events, which have attended the miſtakes of politicians, ſhould be preſent in their minds. *Watts.*

2. Attended with poverty.

He, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,
Gets him to reſt, cramm'd with *diſtreſsful* bread.
Shakeſpeare.

To DISTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*diſtribuo*, Lat.] To divide amongſt more than two; to deal out; to diſpenſate.

The king ſent over a great ſtore of gentlemen and warlike people, amongſt whom he *diſtributed* the land. *Spenſer.*

The ſpoil got on the Antiates
Was not *diſtributed*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

She did *diſtribute* her goods to all them that were neareſt of kindred. *Judith*, xvi. 24.

DISTRI'BUTER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtribute.*] One who deals out any thing; a diſpenſer.

There were judges and *diſtributers* of juſtice appointed for the ſeveral parts of his dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Of that peculiar matter out of which the bodies of vegetables and of animals are formed, water is the common vehicle and *diſtributer* to the parts of thoſe bodies. *Woodward.*

DISTRIBU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtributio*, Lat.]

1. The act of diſtributing or dealing out to others; diſpenſation.

Of great riches there is no real uſe, except it be in the *diſtribution*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Providence has made an equal *diſtribution* of natural gifts, whereof each creature ſeverally has a ſhare. *L'Eſtrange.*

Every man in a great ſtation would imitate the queen in the *diſtribution* of offices in his diſpoſal. *Swift.*

2. Act of giving in charity.

Let us govern our charitable *diſtributions* by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns. *Atterbury.*

3. [In logick.] As an integral whole is diſtinguiſhed into its ſeveral parts by diviſion; ſo the word *diſtribution* is moſt properly uſed, when we diſtinguiſh a univerſal whole into its ſeveral kinds of ſpecies. *Watts.*

DISTRI'BUTIVE. *adj.* [from *diſtribute.*]

1. That which is employed in aſſigning to others their portions; as, *diſtributive* juſtice, that which allots to each his ſentence or claim.

If juſtice will take all, and nothing give,
Juſtice methinks is not *diſtributive*. *Dryden.*

Obſerve the *diſtributive* juſtice of the authors, which is conſtantly applied to the puniſhment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly oppoſite to the rules of their beſt critics. *Swift.*

2. That which aſſigns the various ſpecies of a general term.

DISTRI'BUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diſtributive.*]

1. By diſtribution.

2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all ſin collectively, in ſuch ſort that no part thereof ſhall be found inherent in us; yet, *diſtributively* at the leaſt, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themſelves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

3. In a manner that expreſſes ſingly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An univerſal term is ſometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together; and ſometimes *diſtributively*, meaning each of them ſingle and alone. *Watts's Logick.*

DI'STRICT. *n. ſ.* [*diſtrictus*, Latin.]

1. The circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appearance. *Cowell.*

2. Circuit of authority; province.

His governors, who formed themſelves upon the example of their grand monarque, practiſed all the arts of deſpotick government in their reſpective *diſtricts*. *Addiſon.*

With ſtern diſtaſte avow'd,
To their own *diſtricts* drive the ſuitor crowd.
Pope's Odyſſey.

3. Region; country; territory.

Thoſe *diſtricts* which between the tropicks lie,
The ſcorching beams, directly darted, fry. *Blackm.*

DISTRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*diſtrictus*, Latin.] Sudden diſplay. A word little uſed.

A ſmile plays with a ſurprizing agreeableneſs in the eye, breaks out with the brighteſt *diſtriction*, and ſits like a glory upon the countenance. *Collier on the Aſpect.*

To DISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *truſt.*] To regard with diffidence; to diffide in; not to truſt.

He ſheweth himſelf unto ſuch as do not *diſtruſt* him. *Wiſdom.*

DISTRU'ST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſcredit; loſs of credit; loſs of confidence.

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *diſtruſt*, and all diſpraiſe. *Milton.*

2. Suſpicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I ſpent my blood,
To have my faith no better underſtood:
Your ſoul's above the baſeneſs of *diſtruſt*;
Nothing but love could make you ſo unjuſt. *Dryd.*

DISTRU'STFUL. *adj.* [*diſtruſt* and *full.*]

1. Apt to diſtruſt; ſuſpicious.

Generals often harbour *diſtruſtful* thoughts in their breaſts. *Bryle's Seraphick Love.*

2. Not confident; diffident.

The great corruptors of diſcourſe have not been ſo *diſtruſtful* of themſelves. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

3. Diffident of himſelf; modeſt; timorous.

Diſtruſtful ſenſe with modeſt caution ſpeaks;
But ſtarting nonſenſe in full volleys breaks. *Pope.*

DISTRU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *diſtruſtful.*] In a diſtruſtful manner.

DISTRU'STFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtruſtful.*] The ſtate of being diſtruſtful; want of confidence.

To DISTU'RB. *v. a.* [*diſturbo*, low Lat.]

1. To perplex; to diſquiet; to deprive of tranquillity.

He that has his own troubles, and the happineſs of his neighbours, to *diſturb* him, his work enough. *Collier on Envy.*

His youth with wants and hardſhips muſt engage;
Plots and rebellions muſt *diſturb* his age. *Prior.*

2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.

3. To interrupt; to hinder: as, care *diſturbs* ſtudy.

4. To turn off from any direction: with *from*. This is not uſual.

It oft-times may ſucceed, ſo as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and *diſturb*
His inmoſt counſels *from* their deſtin'd aim. *Milt.*

DISTU'RB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Confuſion; tumultuary emotion.

Inſtant without *diſturb* they took alarm,
And onward move embattled *Milton.*

DISTU'RBANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]

1. Perplexity; interruption of a ſettled ſtate.

The denomination of money concerns trade, and the alteration of that neceſſarily brings *diſturbance* to it. *Locke.*

2. Confuſion; diſorder of thoughts.

They can ſurvey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *diſturbance*. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Tumult; violation of peace.

This miſchief had not then befall'n,
And more that ſhall befal: innumerable
Diſturbances on earth through female ſnares. *Milt.*

DISTU'RBER. *n. ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]

1. A violater of peace; he that cauſes tumults and publick diſorders.

He ſtands in the ſight both of God and men moſt juſtly blameable, as a needleſs *diſturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of diſſenſion. *Hooker.*

Men that make an inſult upon ſociety, ought to be humbled, as *diſturbers* of the publick tranquillity. *Addiſon.*

Ye great *diſturbers*, who in endleſs noiſe,
In blood and horror, ſeek unnatural joys;
For what is all this buſtle, but to ſhun
Thoſe thoughts with which you dare not be alone?
Granville.

2. He that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*.
Shakespeare.

To DISTU'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn.*] To turn off; to turn aside. Not in use.

He glad was to *disturn* that furious stream
Of war on us, that else had swallow'd them. *Dan.*

DISVALUA'TION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *valuation.*] Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should have marched into the heart of his countries? *Bacon.*

To DISVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value.*] To undervalue; to set a low price upon.

Her reputation was *disvalued*
In levity. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

The very same pride which prompts a man to vaunt and oversalue what he is, does as forcibly incline him to contemn and *disvalue* what he has.
Government of the Tongue.

To DISVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To uncover. *Dict.*

DISU'NION. *n. f.* [*dis* and *union.*]

1. Separation; disjunction.

Rest is most opposite to motion, the immediate cause of *disunion*. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Disunion of the corporeal principles, and the vital, causeth death. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

Let not peace be made before the *disunion* of France and Spain. *Addison's State of the War.*

The strength of it will join itself to France, and grow the closer to it by its *disunion* from the rest.
Addison on the War.

2. Breach of concord.

To DISUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite.*]

1. To separate; to divide.

The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To part friends or allies.

To DISUNI'TE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To fall asunder; to become separate.

While every particular member of the publick provides solely for itself, the several joints of the body politick do separate and *disunite*, and so become unable to support the whole. *South.*

DISU'NITY. *n. f.* [*dis* and *unity.*] A state of actual separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads. *More.*

DISU'SAGE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *usage.*] The gradual cessation of use or custom.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time. *Hooker.*

DISU'SE. *n. f.* [*dis* and *use.*]

1. Cessation of use; desuetude; want of practice.

The *disuse* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy against these. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Cessation of custom.

That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years.
Arbuthnot.

To DISU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *use.*]

1. To cease to make use of.

'Tis law, though custom now divert the course:
As nature's institute is yet in force,
Uncancell'd, though *disus'd*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Priam in arms *disus'd* invests his limbs decay'd.
Dryden.

2. To disaccustom: with *from* or *to*; more properly *from*.

[illegible] me *from* the queasy pain
Of [illegible]'d and loving. *Donne.*

He shall his troops for fighting fields prepare,
Disus'd to toils and triumphs of the war.
Dryden's Æneid.

To DISVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To destroy the credit of; to contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* another. *Shakespeare.*

DISWI'TTED. *adj.* [*dis* and *wit.*] Deprived of the wits; mad; distracted. A word not in use.

She ran away alone;
Which when they heard, there was not one
But hasted after to be gone,
As she had been *diswitted*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

DIT. *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. Obsolete.

No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing;
No song but did contain a lovely *dit*. *Fairy Queen.*

DITA'TION. *n. f.* [*ditatus*, Latin.] The act of enriching.

Those eastern worshippers intended rather homage than *ditation*; the blessed virgin comes in the form of poverty. *Hall's Contemplations.*

DITCH. *n. f.* [dic, Saxon; *dik*, Erse.]

1. A trench cut in the ground, usually between fields.

Some asked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his *ditches*.
Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

Sudden the *ditches* swell, the meadows swim.
Thomson.

2. Any long narrow receptacle of water: used sometimes of a small river in contempt.

In the great plagues there were seen, in divers *ditches* and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long. *Bacon.*

3. The moat with which a fortress is surrounded.

The *ditches*, such as they were, were altogether dry, and easy to be passed over. *Knolles.*

4. Ditch is used, in composition, of any thing worthless, or thrown away into ditches.

Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats cowdung for sallets, swallows the old rat, and the *ditch*-dog. *Shakespeare.*

To DITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a ditch.

I have employed my time, besides *ditching*, in finishing my travels. *Swift.*

DITCH-DELIVERED. *adj.* [*ditch* and *deliver.*] Brought forth in a ditch.

Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

DI'TCHER. *n. f.* [from *ditch.*] One who digs ditches.

You merit new employments daily,
Our thatcher, *ditcher*, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

DITHYRA'MBICK. *n. f.* [*dithyrambus*, Latin.]

1. A song in honour of Bacchus; in which anciently, and now among the Italians, the distraction of ebriety is imitated.

2. Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.

DITHYRA'MBICK. *adj.* Wild; enthusiastick.

Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous *dithyrambick* tide. *Cowley.*

DITTA'NDER. *n. f.* The same with pepperwort.

DI'TTANY. *n. f.* [*dictamnus*, Latin.]

Dittany hath been renowned, for many ages, upon the account of its sovereign qualities in medicines. It is generally brought over dry from the Levant.
Miller.

Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats eat it when they are shot with darts.
More's Antidote against Atheism.

DI'TTIED. *adj.* [from *ditty.*] Sung; adapted to musick.

He, with his soft pipe, and smooth *ditted* song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar. *Milton.*

DI'TTY. *n. f.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song.

Although we lay altogether aside the consideration of *ditty* or matter, the very harmony of sounds being framed in due sort, and carried from the ear to the spiritual faculties of our souls, is, by a native puissance and efficacy, greatly available to bring to a perfect temper whatsoever is there troubled.
Hooker.

Being young, I framed to the harp
Many an English *ditty* lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament. *Sidney.*

Strike the melodious harp, shrill timbrels ring,
And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing. *Sandys.*

His annual wound in Lebanon, allur'd
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate,
In am'rous *ditties*, all a summer's day. *Milton.*

Mean while the rural *ditties* were not mute,
Temper'd to th' oaten flute;
Rough satyrs danc'd. *Milton.*

They will be sighing and singing under thy inexorable windows lamentable *ditties*, and call thee cruel. *Dryden.*

DIVA'N. *n. f.* [an Arabick or Turkish word.]

1. The council of the Oriental princes.

2. Any council assembled: used commonly in a sense of dislike.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark *divan*, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton.*

Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire *divan*.
Pope's Odyssey.

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Latin.] To be parted into two; to become bifid.

The partitions are strained across one of them *divaricates* into two, and another into several small ones. *Woodward.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two.

A slender pipe is produced forward towards the throat, whereinto it is at last inserted, and is there *divaricated*, after the same manner as the spermatick vessels. *Grew.*

DIVARICA'TION. *n. f.* [*divaricatio*, Lat.]

1. Partition into two.

Dogs, running before their masters, will stop at a *divarication* of the way, till they see which hand their masters will take. *Ray.*

2. Division of opinions.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To DIVE. *v. n.* [dippan, Saxon.]

1. To sink voluntarily under water.

I am not yet informed, whether when a diver *diveth*, having his eyes open, and swimmeth upon his back, he sees things in the air greater or less.
Bacon's Natural History.

Around our pole the spiry dragon glides,
And, like a winding stream, the bears divides.
The less and greater; who, by fate's decree,
Abhor to *dive* beneath the southern sea.
Dryden's Virgil.

That the air in the blood-vessels of live bodies has a communication with the outward air, I think, seems plain, from the experiments of human creatures being able to bear air of much greater density in *diving*, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually. *Arbuthnot.*

To

2. To go under water in search of any thing.

Crocodiles defend those pearls which lie in the lakes: the poor Indians are eaten up by them, when they *dive* for the pearl. *Raleigh's History.*

The knave deserves it, when he tempts the main,
Where fools, like knights for kings, or *divers* for gain.
Pope.

3. To go deep into any question, doctrine, or science.

The wits that *div'd* most deep, and soar'd most high,
Seeking man's pow'rs, have found his weakness such. *Davies.*

He performs all this out of his own fund, without *diving* into the arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

Whensoever we would proceed beyond those simple ideas, and *dive* farther into the nature of things, we fall presently into darkness and obscurity. *Locke.*

You swim a-top, and on the surface strive;
But to the depth of nature never *dive*. *Blackmore.*

You should have *div'd* into my inmost thoughts. *Phillips.*

4. To immerge into any business or condition.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *div'd* into the world's deceit,
Nor can distinguish. *Shakspeare's Richard III.*

5. To depart from observation; to sink.

Dive, thoughts, down to my soul. *Shakspeare.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.

Then Brutus, Rome's first martyr, I must name;
The Curtii brave, *dar'd* the gulph of fame. *Denham.*

To DIVELL. *v. a.* [*divello*, Latin.] To pull; to separate; to sever.

They begin to separate; and may be easily *divelled* or parted asunder. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DI'VER. *n. s.* [from *dive*.]

1. One that sinks voluntarily under water.

Perseverance gains the *diver's* prize. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. One that goes under water in search of treasure.

It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fishers for pearls, that there are many kinds of shell-fish which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, screened from our sight. *Woodward.*

3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study.

He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no superficial and floating artificer; but a *diver* into causes, and into the mysteries of proportion. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To DIVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point.

Homogeneal rays, which flow from several points of any object, and fall perpendicularly on any reflecting surface, shall afterwards *diverge* from so many points. *Newton.*

DIVE'RGENT. *adj.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS. *adj.* [*diversus*, Latin.] Several; sundry; more than one. It is now grown out of use.

We have *divers* examples in the church of such as, by fear, being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, repented, and kept still the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old: then they cast them, and new ones come about seven years; but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty and forty. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Divers letters were shot into the city with arrows, wherein Solyman's councils were revealed. *Knolles.*

Divers friends thought it strange, that a white dry body should acquire a rich colour upon the effusion of spring-water. *Boyle on Colours.*

DI'VERSE. *adj.* [*diversus*, Latin.]

1. Different from another.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. *Dan. vii. 3.*

2. Different from itself; various; multiform; diffused.

Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did she yet ever favour any man so much as to be wholly his. *Ben Jonson.*

3. In different directions. It is little used but in the last sense.

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly
Her fatty fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverse, detesting contact. *Phillips.*

To seize his papers, Curl, was next thy care;
His papers light fly *diverse* tost in air.
Pope's Dunciad.

DIVERSIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *diversify*.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or manners of *diversification*, should generate differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms; multiformity.

4. Change; alteration.

This, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*diversifier*, Fr.]

1. To make different from another; to distinguish; to discriminate.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another. *Locke.*

Male souls are *diversified* with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations. *Addison's Spectator.*

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate.

The country being *diversified* between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more darksome, it is a pleasant picture. *Sidney.*

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter, which may be much *diversified*. *Bacon.*

DIVE'RSION. *n. s.* [from *divert*.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its course.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I have ranked this *diversion* of Christian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fortunes, honour, friends,
Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diversion* seems to be something lighter than *amusement*, and less forcible than *pleasure*.

You for those ends whole days in council sit,
And the *diversions* of your youth forget. *Waller.*

In the book of games and *diversions*, the reader's mind may be supposed to be relaxed. *Addison's Spectator.*

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversions* to readers. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVE'RSITY. *n. s.* [*diversité*, French; from *diversitas*, Latin.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety. *Hooker.*

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and, not resting in a bare *diversity*, rise into a contrariety. *South.*

The most common *diversity* of human constitutions arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and tension. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Variety.

The *diversity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cause dissension in churches. *Hooker.*

Society cannot subsist without a *diversity* of stations; and if God should grant every one a middle station, he would defeat the very scheme of happiness proposed in it. *Rogers.*

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Considering any thing as existing at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diversity*. *Locke.*

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his blooming beds display,
Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope.*

DI'VERSLY. *adv.* [from *diverse*.]

1. In different ways; differently; variously.

The lack we all have, as well of ghostly as of earthly favours, is in each kind easily known, but the gifts of God are so *diversly* bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive: what all stand in need of seldom lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Both of them do *diversly* work, as they have their medium *diversly* disposed. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Whether the king did permit it to save his purse, or to communicate the envy of a business displeasing to his people, was *diversly* interpreted. *Bacon.*

Leicester bewrayed a desire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was *diversly* interpreted by such as thought that great artizan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection. *Wotton.*

The universal matter, which Moses comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers *diversly* understood. *Raleigh's History.*

William's arm
Could nought avail, however fam'd in war;
Nor armies leagu'd, that *diversly* assay'd
To curb his power. *Phillips.*

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail;
Reason the card, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

To DIVE'RT. *v. a.* [*divertir*, Latin.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course.

I rather will subject me to the malice
Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother. *Shakspeare.*

Knots,

Knots, by the conflux of the meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and *divert* his grain,
Tortive and errant, from his course of growth.
Shakespeare.

He finds no reason to have his rent abated, because a greater part of it is *diverted* from his landlord. *Locke.*

They *diverted* raillery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule.
Addison's Freeholder.

Nothing more is requisite for producing all the variety of colours, and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes; the least of which may make violet, the weakest and darkest of the colours, and be more easily *diverted* by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lurid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted*. *Newton.*

2. To draw forces to a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and *diverted* their power some other way. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how simple, to these cates compar'd,
Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve!
Milton's Paradise Regained.

They avoid pleasure, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort. *Addison on Italy.*

Maro's muse, not wholly bent
On what is gainful, sometimes she *diverts*
From solid counsel. *Phillips.*

4. To please; to exhilarate. See DIVERSION.

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or instruct the kingdom by his papers. *Swift.*

5. To subvert; to destroy; in *Shakespeare*, unless it belong to the first sense.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states. *Shakesp.*

DIVE'RTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a *diverter* of sadness. *Walton.*

To DIVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*divertir*, Fr. *diverto*, Latin.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. A word now little used.

Let orators instruct, let them *divertise*, and let them move us; this is what is properly meant by the word *lati*. *Dryden.*

DIVE'RTISEMENT. *n. s.* [*divertissement*, French.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. A word now not much in use.

How fond soever men are of bad *divertisement*, it will prove mirth which ends in heaviness.
Government of the Tongue.

DIVE'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amusive; exhilarating. A word not fully authorized.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature, so they are innocent, from conversation.
Rogers.

To DIVE'ST. *v. a.* [*devestir*, French. The English word is therefore more properly written *devest*. See DEVEST.] To strip; to make naked; to denude.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *divests*;
His sword, his shield, he takes, and plumed crests.
Denham.

Let us *divest* the gay phantom of temporal happiness of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have dressed it up. *Rogers.*

DIVE'STURE. *n. s.* [from *divest*.] The act of putting up.

The *divesture* of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and avocating duties which are here requisite to be performed. *Boyle's Scraphick Love.*

DIVI'DABLE. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Separate; different; parted. A word not in use.

How could communities maintain
Peaceful commerce from *dividable* shores?
Shakespeare.

DIVI'DANT. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Different; separate. A word not in use.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*, touch with several fortunes.
Shakespeare.

To DIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.

Divide the living child into two, and give half to the one, and half to the other. 1 *Kings.*

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both *divide* the crown;
He rais'd a mortal to the skies,
She drew an angel down. *Dryd. St. Cecil.*

They were *divided* into little independent societies, speaking different languages. *Locke.*

2. To separate; to keep apart, by standing as a partition between.

Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it *divide* the waters from the waters. *Genesis.*

You must go
Where seas, and winds, and deserts will *divide* you.
Dryden.

3. To disunite by discord.

Ther. shall five in one house be *divided*. *Luke.*

4. To deal out; to give in shares.

Then in the midst a tearing groan did break
The name of Anthony: it was *divided*
Between her heart and lips. *Shakespeare.*

Divide the prey into two parts; between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle; and between all the congregation. *Numb.*

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth by families. *Locke.*

To DIVI'DE. *v. n.*

1. To part; to sunder.

2. To break friendship.

Love cools, friendship falls off,
Brothers *divide*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DI'VIDEND. *n. s.* [from *divide*.]

1. A share; the part allotted in division.

Each person shall adapt to himself his peculiar share, like other *dividends*. *Decay of Piety.*

If on such petty merits you confer
So vast a prize, let each his portion share:
Make a just *dividend*; and, if not all,
The greater part to Diomede will fall.
Dryden's Fables.

2. [In arithmetick.] *Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided.
Cocker's Arithmetick.

DIVI'DER. *n. s.* [from *divide*.]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body; so it joined itself to some new parts of the medium, or divided body, and did in like manner forsake others. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. A distributor; he who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? *Luke.*

3. A disuniter; the person or cause that breaks concord.

Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath, by a strange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. *Swift.*

4. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVI'DUAL. *adj.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others.

She shines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds,
With thousand thousand stars! *Milton.*

DIVINA'TION. *n. s.* [*divinatio*, Latin.]

1. *Divination* is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beasts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations*. *Hooker.*

Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any *divination* against Israel.
Numbers.

His countenance did implant an awe,
And naturally all souls to his did bow;
As wands of *divination* downward draw,
And point to beds where sov'reign gold doth grow.
Drayton.

The excellency of the soul is seen by its power of divining in dreams: that several such *divinations* have been made, none can question who believes the holy writings. *Addison.*

2. Conjectural presage or prediction.

Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a sweet disgrace.
Shakesp. Henry IV.

DIVI'NE. *adj.* [*divinus*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

Her line
Was heroe-make, half human, half *divine*.
Dryden.

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unnecessary, because the necessity of a *divine* light is magnified. *Hooker.*

Instructed, you'd explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore. *Blackmore.*

3. Excellent in a supreme degree. In this sense it may admit of comparison.

The *divinest* and the richest mind,
Both by art's purchase and by nature's dower,
That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd.
Davies.

4. Presageful; divining; prescient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
Misgave him; he the fault'ring measure felt.
Milton.

DIVI'NE. *n. s.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

Claudio must die to-morrow; let him be furnished with *divines*, and have all charitable preparation. *Shakespeare.*

Give Martius leave to proceed in his discourse; for he spoke like a *divine* in armour.
Bacon's Holy War.

A *divine* has nothing to say to the wisest congregation, which he may not express in a manner to be understood by the meanest among them.
Swift.

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

Th' eternal cause in their immortal lines
Was taught, and poets were the first *divines*.
Denham.

To DIVI'NE. *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To foretel; to foreknow; to preſage.

Why doſt thou ſay king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'ſt thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfal? *Shakeſpeare.*

To DIVI'NE. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognoſtication.

Then is Cæſar and he knit together.——If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not prophecy ſo. *Shakeſpeare.*

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Mic.* iii. 11.

2. To feel preſages.

If ſecret powers
Suggeſt but truth to my *divining* thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country's bliſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To conjecture; to gueſs.

The beſt of commentators can but gueſs at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly. *Dryd. Juvenal, Dedication.*

He took it with a bow, and ſoon *divin'd*
The ſeeming toy was not for nought deſign'd. *Dryden.*

In charge of torment would be eaſe:
Could you *divine* what lovers bear,
Even you, Prometheus, would confeſs
There is no vulture like deſpair. *Granville.*

DIVI'NELY. *adv.* [from *divine.*]

1. By the agency or influence of God.

Faith, as we uſe the word, called commonly divine faith, has to do with no propoſitions but thoſe which are ſuppoſed to be *divinely* inſpired. *Locke.*

This topick was very fitly and *divinely* made uſe of by our apoſtle, in his conference with philoſophers, and the inquiſitive people of Athens. *Bentley.*

2. Excellently; in the ſupreme degree.

The Greeks moſt *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expreſſing both beauty and goodneſs. *Hooker.*

She fair, *divinely* fair! fit love for gods. *Milton.*

Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!
Inſult'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge. *Creech's Juvenal.*

3. In a manner noting a deity.

His golden horns appear'd,
That on the forehead ſhone *divinely* bright,
And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light. *Addiſ.*

DIVI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *divine.*]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.

Is it then impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the *divineneſs* of this book from that which is humane? *Grew.*

2. Excellence in the ſupreme degree.

By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon: behold *divineneſs*
No elder than a boy. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

DIVI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *To divine.*]

1. One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means.

This dodger of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me, called me Dionie, and ſwore I was aſſured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me. *Shakſpeare's Comedy of Errours.*

Expelled his oracles, and common temples of deluſion, the devil runs into corners, exerciſing meaner trumperies, and acting his deceits in witches, magicians, *diviners*, and ſuch inferior ſeducers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Conjecturer; gueſſer.

If he himſelf be conſcious of nothing he then thought on, he muſt be a notable *diviner* of thoughts, that can aſſure him that he was thinking. *Locke.*

DIVI'NERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diviner.*] A propheteſs; a woman profeſſing divination.

The mad *divinereſs* had plainly writ,
A time ſhould come, but many ages yet,
In which ſiniſter deſtinies ordain,
A dame ſhould drown with all her father's train. *Dryden.*

DIVI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*divinité*, French; from *divinitas*, Latin.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead.

As with new wine intoxicated both,
They ſwim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to ſcorn the earth. *Milton.*

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stilling fleet.*

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cauſe of cauſes.

'Tis the *Divinity* that ſtirs within us,
'Tis Heav'n itſelf that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addiſon.*

3. Falſe god.

Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Iſrael's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,
Beaſtly *divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

4. Celeſtial being.

God doubtleſs can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and eaſy methods than employing theſe ſubſervient *divinities*. *Cheyne.*

5. The ſcience of divine things; theology.

Hear him but reaſon in *divinity*,
And, all admiring, with an inward wiſh
You would deſire the king were made a prelate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Truſt not my age,
My reverence, calling, nor *divinity*,
If this ſweet lady lie not guiltleſs here
Under ſome biting error. *Shakeſpeare.*

Among hard words I number thoſe which are peculiar to *divinity*, as it is a ſcience. *Swift.*

6. Something ſupernatural.

They ſay there is *divinity* in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*diviſibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; diſcerptible; ſeparable.

When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing elſe but extenſion and bulk, which is impenetrable, or *diviſible* and paſſive. *Bentley's Sermons.*

DIVISIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*diviſibilité*, Fr.] The quality of admitting diviſion or ſeparation of parts.

The moſt palpable abſurdities will preſs the aſſerters of infinite *diviſibility*. *Glanville's Sceptſ.*

This will eaſily appear to any one, who will let his thoughts lose in the vaſt expanſion of ſpace, or *diviſibility* of matter. *Locke.*

DIVI'SIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *diviſible.*] Diviſibility.

Naturaliſts diſagree about the origin of motion, and the indefinite *diviſibleneſs* of matter. *Boyle.*

DIVI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*diviſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.

2. The ſtate of being divided.

Thou madeſt the ſpirit of the firmament, and commandedſt it to put aſunder, and to make a *diviſion* betwixt the waters. 2 *Eſdr.* vi. 41.

3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

4. The part which is ſeparated from the reſt by dividing.

If we look into communities and *diviſions* of men, we obſerve that the diſcreet man, not the witty, guides the converſation. *Addiſon's Spect.*

5. Diſunion; diſcord; difference.

There was a *diviſion* among the people, becauſe of him. *John*, vii. 43.

As to our *diviſions* with the Romaniſts, were our differences the product of heat, they would, like ſmall clefts in the ground, want but a cool ſeaſon to cement them. *Decay of Piety.*

6. Parts into which a diſcourſe is diſtributed.

In the *diviſions* I have made, I have endeavoured, the beſt I could, to govern myſelf by the diverſity of matter. *Locke.*

Expreſs the heads of your *diviſions* in as few and clear words as you can, otherwiſe I never can be able to retain them. *Swift.*

7. Space between the notes of muſick, or parts of a muſical compoſure; juſt time.

Thy tongue
Makes Welſh as ſweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen in a ſummer's bower,
With ravithing *diviſion*, to her lute.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

Our tongue will run *diviſions* in a tune, not miſſing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elſewhere. *Glanville.*

8. Diſtinction.

I will put a *diviſion* between my people and thy people. *Exodus.*

9. [In arithmetick.] The ſeparation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts aſſigned. *Cocker.*

10. Subdiviſion; diſtinction of the general into ſpecies.

Abound
In the *diviſion* of each ſeveral crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

DIVI'SOR. *n. ſ.* [*diviſor*, Latin.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided; the number which ſheweth how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.

DIVO'RCE. *n. ſ.* [*divorce*, French; from *divortium*, Latin.]

1. The legal ſeparation of huſband and wife.

Divorce is a lawful ſeparation of huſband and wife, made before a competent judge, on due cognizance had of the cauſe, and ſufficient proof made thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To reſtore the king,
He counſels a *divorce*, a loſs of her,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never loſt her luſtre.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

He had in his eye the *divorce* which had paſſed betwixt the emperor and Scribonia.
Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.

2. Separation; diſunion.

Such motions may occaſion a farther alienation of mind, and *divorce* of affections, in her, from my religion. *K. Charles.*

Theſe things, to be a baſtard, and to be born out of lawful wedlock, are convertible the one with the other; and 'tis hard to make *divorce* between thoſe things that are ſo near in nature to each other, as being convertible terms.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

3. The ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved.

4. The cauſe of any penal ſeparation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end;
And, as the long *divorce* of ſteel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one ſweet ſacrifice,
And lift my ſoul to heav'n. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To DIVO'RCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other.

2. To force aſunder; to ſeparate by violence.

Were it conſonant unto reaſon to *divorce* theſe two ſentences, the former of which doth ſhew how the latter is reſtrained, and, not marking the former, to conclude by the latter of them? *Hooker.*

The continent and the iſland were continued together, within men's remembrance, by a drawbridge; but are now *divorced* by the downfallen cliffs. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

So feam'd her mouthful soul not easily forc'd,
Or from so fair, so sweet a seat *divorc'd*. *Waller.*

3. To separate from another.

If thou wert not glad,
I would *divorce* me from thy mother's tomb,
Sepulchring an adulteress. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

If so be it were possible, that all other ornaments of mind might be had in their full perfection, nevertheless the mind that should possess them, *divorced* from piety, could be but a spectacle of commiseration. *Hooker.*

4. To take away; to put away.

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your master wed me to: nothing but death
Shall ever *divorce* my dignities. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Aerial pastures the lungs with gentle force
Constant embrace by turns, by turns *divorce*. *Blackmore.*

DIVO'RCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *divorce*.] Divorce; separation of marriage.

Write her a bill of *divorcement*, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house. *Deut.* xxiv. 1.

DIVO'RCER. *n. s.* [from *divorce*.] The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond's Cypr. Grove.*

DIURE'TICK. *adj.* [διουρητικὸς.] Having the power to provoke urine.

*Diuretick*s are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of emollient vegetables, that relax the *urinary* passages: such as relax ought to be tried before such as force and stimulate. Those emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

Graceful as John, she moderates the reins,
And whistles sweet her *diuretick* strains. *Young.*

DIURNAL. *adj.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the day.

We observe in a day, which is a short year, the greatest heat about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, which is the *diurnal* solstice, and the same is evident from the thermometer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Think, ere this *diurnal* star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment. *Milton.*

2. Constituting the day.

Why does he order the *diurnal* hours
To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours? *Prior.*

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

The prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither roll'd
Diurnal. *Milton.*

The *diurnal* and annual revolution of the sun have been, from the beginning of nature, constant, regular, and universally observable by all mankind. *Locke.*

DIU'RNAL. *n. s.* [*diurnal*, Fr.] A journal; a day-book.

DIU'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries, we shall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick. *Tatler.*

DIUTU'RNITY. *n. s.* [*diuturnitas*, Lat.] Length of duration.

Such a coming, as it might be said that that generation should not pass till it was fulfilled, they needed not suppose of such *diuturnity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DIVU'LGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.]

1. To publish; to make publick; to reveal to the world.

Men are better contented to have their commendations suppressed, than the contrary much *divulged*. *Hooker.*

I will pluck the veil of modesty from the so seeming mistress Page, and *divulge* Page himself for a secure and wilful Actæon. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

These answers, in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself *divulg'd*, the land believ'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

You are deprived of the right over your own sentiments, of the privilege of every human creature, to *divulge* or conceal them. *Pope.*

The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the dead, have been ransacked to publish private letters, and *divulge* to all mankind the most secret sentiments of friendship. *Pope.*

2. To proclaim; to declare by a publick act.

This is true glory and renown, when God,
Looking on th' earth, with approbation marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heav'n
To all his angels, who with true applause
Recount his praises. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

DIVU'LGER. *n. s.* [from *divulge*.] A publisher; one that exposes to publick view.

I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the *divulger*. *King Charles.*

DIVU'LSION. *n. s.* [*divulsio*, Lat.] The act of plucking away.

Aristotle, in his Ethicks, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the *divulsion* of his testicles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To DI'ZEN. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted from *dight*.] To dress; to deck; to rig out. A low word.

Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen;
For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Swift.*

DI'ZZARD. *n. s.* [from *dizzy*.] A blockhead; a fool. *Dict.*

DI'ZZINESS. *n. s.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddiness; whirl in the head.

Fixed seriousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth an aching and *dizziness* in sounder heads. *Glanville.*

DI'ZZY. *adj.* [dyrr, dyrrig, Saxon.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the sensation of turning round.

All on a sudden miserable pain
Surpris'd thee, dim thine eyes, and *dizzy* swam
In darkness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Causing giddiness.

How fearful
And *dizzy* 'tis to cast one's eyes so low! *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

3. Giddy; thoughtless.

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain?
Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
Longer than thou can'st feed them on thy cost? *Milton*

To DI'ZZY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful spout,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomede. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*

To divide him inventorially, would *dizzy* the arithmetick of memory. *Shakespeare.*

To DO. *v. a.* Thou *dost*, he *doth* or *does*; preter. *did*; part. pass. *done*. [don, Sax. *doen*, Dutch.]

1. To practise or act any thing good or bad.

Thou hast *done* evil above all that were before thee. *1 Kings.*

Flee evil, and *do* good. *Psalms.*

2. To perform; to achieve.

They help, who hurt so small;
And he hath nothing *done*, that *doth* not all. *Daniel.*

Learn to live well, that thou mayst die so too;
To live and die is all we have to *do*. *Denham.*

What is the reason a man's arm won't smile and frown, and *do* all the intellectual postures of the countenance? *Collier.*

3. To execute; to discharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair message to his kingly ears?
Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

Pindarus is come
To *do* you salutation from his master,
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

The jury prayed of the senate a guard, that they might *do* their consciences. *Bacon.*

4. To cause. This structure is obsolete.

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye. *Spenser.*

Nought can quench mine inly flaming fide,
Nor sea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire,
Nothing but death can *do* me to respire. *Fairy Q.*

5. To transact.

The thing was not *done* in a corner.
Acts, xxvi. 26.

6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou hast, Sebastian, *done* good feature shame.
Shakspeare.

If there be any good thing to be *done*,
That may to thee *do* ease, and grace to me,
Speak to me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

'Tis true, I did so; nor was it in vain:
She *did* me right, and satisfied my vengeance.
Rowe.

You *do* her too much honour: she hath neither sense nor taste, if she dares to refuse you. *Swift.*

7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort: commonly in the form of a passionate interrogation.

What will ye *do* in the end thereof? *Jer.* v. 31.

8. To perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

I know what God will *do* for me. *Sam.* xxii. 3.

Acts of mercy *done* to the poor, shall be accepted and rewarded as *done* to our Saviour himself. *Atterbury.*

9. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me.
2 Tim. iv. 9.

10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing; to have business; to deal.

I have been deterred by an indisposition from having much to *do* with steams of so dangerous a nature. *Boyle.*

What had I to *do* with kings and courts?
My humble lot had cast me far beneath them.
Rowe.

11. To gain; to effect by influence.

It is much that a jest with a sad brow will *do* with a fellow that never had the ache in his shoulders. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

His queen, notwithstanding she had presented him with divers children, and with a crown also, though he would not acknowledge it, could *do* no thing with him. *Bacon.*

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his
Head;
And whilst we breathe take him to *do* him dead.
Shakespeare.

13. To finish; to end.

As for this mercy,
Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia,
The battle *done*, and they within our power,
Shall never see his pardon. *Shakespeare.*

Go to the reading of some part of the New Testament, not carelessly, or in haste, as if you had a mind to have *done*; but attentively, as to be able to give some account of what you have read. *Duppa.*

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was *done*,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run.
Dryden.

14. To...

14. To conclude; to settle.
They *did* their work and din'd. *Prior.*
When all is *done*, there is no man can serve his own interest better than by serving God. *Tillotson.*

15. To put.
Why, Warwick, who should *do* the duke to death? *Shakespeare.*
The lord Aubrey Vere
Was *done* to death. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

16. The phrase, *what to* DO *with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.
Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* themselves, or how to enjoy themselves for one hour. *Tillotson.*

To Do. *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.
Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. *2 Kings.*
As every prince should govern as he would desire to be governed, so every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be *done* by. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude. This is only in the compound preterite.
You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover something new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confused notion of the place. *Spectator.*

3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about; to desist from notice or practice: only in the compound preterite.
No men would make use of disunited parties to destroy one body, unless they were sure to master them when they had *done with* them. *Stillingfleet.*
I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have answered some objections. *Dryden.*
We have not yet *done with* assenting to propositions at first hearing, and understanding their terms. *Locke.*
Having *done with* such amusements, we give up what we cannot disown. *Pope.*

4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health.
Good woman, how *dost* thou?
—— The better that it pleases your good worship to ask. *Shakespeare.*

5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose.
Come, it no matter, we shall *do* without him. *Hayward.*
You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and if that won't *do*, challenge the crown. *Colier on Duelling.*

6. To deal with.
No man, who hath to *do* with the king, will think himself safe, unless you be his good angel, and guide him. *Bacon.*

7. *To Do* is used for any verb, to save the repetition of the word: as, *I shall come, but if I* do *not, go away*; that is, *if I* come *not.*
Thus painters Cupids paint, thus poets *do*
A naked god, blind, young, with arrows too. *Sidney.*
If any thing in the world deserve our serious study and consideration, those principles of religion *do*. *Tillotson.*
Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does* so, prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arbuthnot.*

8. *Do* is a word of vehement command; or earnest request: as, *help me*, do; *make haste*, do.
If thou hast lost thy land, *do* not also lose thy constancy; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet *do* not die impatiently. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*
—Loose me.—I will free thee.
—*Do*, and I'll be thy slave. *Dryden's King Arth.*

9. *To Do* is put before verbs sometimes expletively: as, *I* do *love*, or *I love*; *I* did *love*, or *I loved.*
The Turks *do* acknowledge God the Father, creator of heaven and earth, being the first Person in the Trinity, though they deny the rest. *Bacon's Holy War.*
This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden's Æneid.*
Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope.*

10. Sometimes emphatically; as, *I* do *hate him, but will not wrong him.*
Perdition catch my soul
But I *do* love thee; and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

11. Sometimes by way of opposition: as, *I* did *love him, but scorn him now.*

To Doat. *v. n.* See *To* Dote.

DO'CIBLE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught.
The asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles is commonly set before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tenderest and most *docible* age. *Milton.*

DO'CIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *docible.*] Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn.
I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general. *Walton's Angler.*

DO'CILE. *adj.* [*docilis*, Latin.]

1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.
Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and, being *docile* and tractable, are very useful. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. With *to* before the thing taught.
Soon *docile to* the secret acts of ill,
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill. *Prior.*

DOCI'LITY. *n. s.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Lat.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.
All the perfection they allowed his understanding was aptness and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous. *South.*
What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for use? the *docility* of an elephant, and the infinitude of a camel for travelling in deserts? *Grew.*

DOCK. *n. s.* [bocca, Saxon.] A plant; a weed.
The species are seventeen, ten of which grow wild, several of them being used in medicine; and the fruit called the oriental burdock, is said to be the true rhubarb. *Miller.*
Nothing teems
But hateful *docks*, rough thistles, keckles, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shak. Henry V.*
My love for gentle Dermot faster grows
Than yon tall *dock* that rises to thy nose:
Cut down the *dock*, 'twill sprout again, but know,
Love rooted out again will never grow. *Swift.*

DOCK. *n. s.*

1. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

2. The solid part of the tail.
The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bontius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula *Grew's Museum*

DOCK. *n. s.* [as some imagine, of δοχεῖον.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.
The boatswain and mariner may bring religion to what *dock* they please. *Howel.*
There are *docks* for their gallies and masts of war, as well as work-houses for all land and naval preparations. *Addison.*

To Dock. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing short.
One or two stood constant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and spread a huge invisible net between the prince and subject, through which nothing of value could pass. *Swift's Examiner.*

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

4. To lay the ship in a dock.

DO'CKET. *n. s.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing. *Dict.*

DO'CTOR. *n. s.* [*doctor*, Latin.]

1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick. In some universities they have doctors of musick. In its original import, it means a man so well versed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.
No woman had it, but a civil *doctor*,
Who did refuse three thousand ducats of me,
And begg'd the ring. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Then stood there up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of laws. *Acts*, v. 34.

2. A man skilled in any profession.
Then subtle *doctors* scriptures made their pride,
Casuists, like cocks, struck out each other's eyes. *Denham.*
Each proselyte would vote his *doctor* best,
With absolute exclusion to the rest. *Dryden.*

3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases.
By med'cine life may be prolong'd, yet death
Will seize the *doctor* too. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
How does your patient, *doctor*?
—Not so sick, my lord,
As she is troubled with thick coming fancies. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Children will not take those medicines from the *doctor*'s hand, which they will from a nurse or mother. *Government of the Tongue.*
To 'pothecaries let the learn'd prescribe,
That men may die without a double bribe;
Let them, but under their inferiors, kill,
When *doctors* first have sign'd the bloody bill. *Dryden.*
He that can cure by recreation, and make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a *doctor* at it in good earnest. *Collier.*
In truth, nine parts in ten of those who recovered, owed their lives to the strength of nature and a good constitution, while such a one happened to be the *doctor*. *Swift.*

4. Any able or learned man.
The simplest person, that can but apprehend and speak sense, is as much judge of it as the greatest *doctor* in the school. *Digby of Bodies.*

To Do'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physick; to cure; to treat with medicines. A low word.

DO'CTORAL. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DO'CTORALLY. *adv.* [from *doctoral.*] In manner of a doctor.
The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease *doctorally* at their departure. *Hakewill.*

DO'CTORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *doctor.*] The rank of a doctor.
From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorship and the *doctorship*. *Clarendon.*

DOCTRI'NAL. *adj.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught.

The verse naturally affords us the *doctrinal* proposition, which shall be our subject. *South.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwise serveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker.*

What special property or quality is that, which, being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls, and leaveth all other *doctrinal* means besides destitute of vital efficacy? *Hooker.*

DOCTRI'NAL. *n. s.* Something that is part of doctrine.

Not such as assent to every word in scripture, can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ. *South.*

DOCTRI'NALLY. *adv.* [from *doctrine*.] In the form of doctrine; positively; as necessary to be held.

Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning these points. *Ray.*

DO'CTRINE. *n. s.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. The principles or positions of any sect or master; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and *doctrine*, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not, either at one time or other? *Hooker.*

Ye are the sons of clergy, who bring all their *doctrines* fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them. *Atterbury.*

That great principle in natural philosophy is the *doctrine* of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

2. The act of teaching.

He said unto them in his *doctrine*. *Mark*, iv. 2.

DO'CUMENT. *n. s.* [*documentum*, Latin.]

1. Precept; instruction; direction.

It is a most necessary instruction and *document* for them, that as her majesty made them dispensators of her favour, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributors. *Bacon.*

Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time. *Watts.*

2. Precept, in an ill sense; a precept insolently authoritative, magisterially dogmatical, solemnly trifling.

Gentle insinuations pierce, as oil is the most penetrating of all liquors; but in magisterial *documents* men think themselves attacked, and stand upon their guard. *Government of the Tongue.*

It is not unnecessary to digest the *documents* of cracking authors into several classes.

Harvey on Consumptions.

DODDER. *n. s.* [*touteren*, to shoot up, Dutch. *Skinner.*]

Dodder is a singular plant: when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about them. It has no leaves, but consists of capillaments or stalks, brownish with a cast of red, which run to great lengths. They have tubercles, which fix them fast down to the plant, and by means of which they absorb the juices destined for its nourishment. *Hill.*

DO'DDERED. *adj.* [from *dodder*.] Overgrown with dodder; covered with superfluous plants.

Near the hearth a laurel grew,
Doddered with age, whose boughs encompass round
The household gods, and shade the holy ground.
Dryden's Æneid.

The peasants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and firs, and *dodder'd* oaks to find.
Dryden's Fables.

DODE'CAGON. *n. s.* [δώδεκα, and γωνία.] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECATEMO'RION. *n. s.* [δωδεκατημόριον.] The twelfth part.

'Tis *dodecatemorion* thus describ'd:
Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains,
Let twelve exhaust, that not one part remains;
It follows streight, that every twelfth confines
Two whole and one half portion of the signs.
Creech.

To DODGE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *dog*; to shift, and play sly tricks, like a dog.]

1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation; to play mean tricks; to use low shifts.

If in good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to higgle and *dodge* in the amends.

Hale's Contemplation.

The consideration should make men grow weary of *dodging* and shewing tricks with God. *South.*

2. To shift place as another approaches.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
Milton.

3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she *dodged* with me above thirty years. *Addison.*

The chaffering with dissenters, and *dodging* about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar; by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

4. The word in all its senses is low and vulgar.

DO'DKIN. *n. s.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitkin or little doit; a contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a *dodkin*.
Lily's Grammar construed.

DO'DMAN. *n. s.* The name of a fish.

Fish that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the craw-fish, the hodmandod or *dodman*, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

DOE. *n. s.* [ba, Saxon; *daa*, Danish; *dama*, Latin.] A she deer; the female of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while,
While, like a *doe*, I go to find my fawn,
And give it food. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
Bucks have horns, *does* none. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*
The fearful *doe*
And flying stag amidst the greyhounds go.
Dryden's Virgil.

DOE. *n. s.* [from *To do*.] A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform.

No sooner he does peep into
The world, but he has done his *doe*. *Hudibras.*

DO'ER. *n. s.* [from *To do*.]

1. One that does any thing good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou injustice art,
That tort'rest both the *doer* and the suffer. *Daniel.*

It may be indeed a public crime, or a national mischief; yet it is but a private act, and the *doer* of it may chance to pay his head for his presumption. *South.*

2. Actor; agent.

Sith thus far we open the things that have been done, let not the principal *doers* themselves be forgotten. *Hooker.*

3. Performer.

One judgeth the prize to the best *doer*, of which they are no less glad than great princes are of triumphs. *Sidney.*

4. An active, or busy, or valiant person.

Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate;
Talkers are no good *doers*: be assur'd,
We go to use our hands, and not our tongues.
Shakespeare.

They are great speakers but small *doers*; greater in shew than in deed. *Knolles's History.*

5. One that habitually performs or practises.

Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only.
Common Prayer.

In this we shew ourselves weak, and unapt to be *doers* of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wisdom. *Hooker.*

DOES. The third person from *do*, for *doth*.

Though lending to foreigners, upon use, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between those countries, yet it *does* alter the exchange between those countries. *Locke.*

To DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do off*.]

1. To put off dress.

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace,
To crush our old limbs in ungentle steel.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Doff those links. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Had *doff'd* her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to sympathize. *Milton.*

That judge is hot, and *doffs* his gown.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Alcides *doffs* the lion's tawny hide. *Rowe.*

2. To strip; to devest of any thing.

Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear
Thy blood-revolving breast doth move?
Heav'n's king, who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love.
Crashaw.

3. To put away; to get rid of.

Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, and make women fight,
To *doff* their dire distresses. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

4. To shift off; to delay; to refer to another time; to put off.

Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device, Iago; and rather keep'st from me all conveniency, than suppliest me with the least advantage of hope.
Shakespeare's Othello.

Away, I will not have to do with you.—
—Canst thou so *doff* me? *Shakesp. Much Ado.*

5. This word is in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rusticks; yet it is a pure and commodious word.

DOG. *n. s.* [*dogghe*, Dutch; *canis*, Lat.]

1. A domestic animal remarkably various in his species; comprising the mastiff, the spaniel, the bulldog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger sort are used as a guard; the less for sports.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion:
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters,
As knowing nought, like *dogs*, but following.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

Why should we not think a watch and pistol as distinct species one from another, as a horse and a *dog*? *Locke.*

The clamour roars of men, and boys, and *dogs*.
Thomson.

2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the canicular days, or dog days.

Among the southern constellations, two there are who bear the name of the *dog*; the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon, or Anticanus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It parts the twins and crab, the *dog* divides,
And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides. *Creech.*

3. A reproachful name for a man.
I never heard a paſſion ſo confus'd,
So ſtrange, outrageous, and ſo variable,
As the *dog* Jew did utter in the ſtreets. *Shakeſp.*
Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers.
Phil. iii. 2.

4. *To give or ſend to the* DOGS; to throw away. *To go to the* DOGS; to be ruined, deſtroyed, or devoured.
Hadwhole Colepeper ſwealth beenhops and hogs,
Could he himſelf have ſent it to the *dogs*? *Pope.*

5. It is uſed as the term for the male of ſeveral ſpecies: as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.
If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two *dog* apes. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſame ill taſte of ſenſe will ſerve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and ſheer the ſwine. *Dryd.*

6. *Dog* is a particle added to any thing, to mark meanneſs, or degeneracy, or worthleſſneſs: as, *dog* roſe

To DOG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt, as a dog, inſidiouſly and indefatigably
I have *dogg'd* him like his murtherer. *Shakeſp.*
I, his deſpiteful Juno, ſent him forth
From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger *dog* the heels of worth.
Shakeſpeare.
Some *dogging* ſin,
Afflictions ſorted. *Herbert.*
I fear the dreadful events that *dog* them both,
Leſt ſome ill greeting touch attempt the perſon
Of our renowned ſiſter. *Milton.*
Theſe ſpiritual joys are *dogged* by no ſad ſequels. *Glanville.*
I have been purſued, *dogged*, and way laid through ſeveral nations, and even now ſcarce think myſelf ſecure *Pope.*
Hate *dogs* their riſe, and inſult mocks their fall.
Vanity of Human Wiſhes.

DOG FISHER. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *fiſher*.] A kind of fiſh
The *dog fiſher* is good againſt the falling ſickneſs. *Walton.*

DOG-TEETH. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *teeth*.] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.
The beſt inſtruments for dividing of herbs are inciſor-teeth, for cracking of hard ſubſtances, as bones and nuts, grinders, or mill teeth, for dividing of fleſh, ſharp pointed or *dog teeth*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

DOG-TRICK *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *trick*.] An ill turn; ſurly or brutal treatment.
Learn better manners, or I ſhall ſerve you a *dog trick*, I'll make you know your rider.
Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.

DO'GBANE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *bane*.] A plant *Miller.*

DOGBERRY-TREE. A kind of cherry.

DO'GBOLT. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *bolt*.] Of this word I know not the meaning, unleſs it be, that when meal or flower is ſifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarſer part is called *dogbolt*, or ſlower for *dogs*.
His only ſolace was, that now
His *dogbolt* fortune was ſo low,
That either it muſt quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mend. *Hudibras.*

DO'GBRIAR. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *briar*.] The briar that bears the hip; the cynoſbaton.

DOGCHE'AP. *adj.* [*dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap as dogs meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.
Good ſtore of harlots, ſay you, and *dogcheap*?
Dryden.

DO'GDAYS. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *days*.] The days in which the dogſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun, vulgarly reputed unwholeſome.
Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to ſit in the ſun, in the brighteſt *dogdays*, and remain without warmth. *Clarendon.*

DO'GDRAW. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *draw*.] A manifeſt deprehenſion of an offender againſt veniſon in the foreſt, when he is found drawing after a deer by the ſcent of a hound which he leads in his hand. *Cowell.*

DOGE. *n. ſ.* [*doge*, Italian] The title of the chief magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa.
Doria has a ſtatue at the entrance of the *doge*'s palace, with the title of deliverer of the common wealth. *Addiſon.*

DO'GFISH. *n. ſ.* [from *dog* and *fiſh*.] Another name for a ſhark.
It is part of the jaw of a ſhark, or *dogfiſh*.
Woodward.

DO'GFLY. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *fly*.] A voracious biting fly.
Thump-buckler Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of braſs he headlong ran;
Theſe vile words uſhering his blows, Thou *dogfly*, what's the cauſe
Thou makeſt gods fight thus? *Chapman's Iliad.*

DO'GGED. *adj.* [from *dog*] Sullen; ſour; moroſe; ill-humoured; gloomy.
Your uncle muſt not know but you are dead?
I'll fill theſe *dogged* ſpies with falſe reports.
Shakeſpeare's King John.
Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whoſe over weening arm I have pluck'd back,
By falſe accuſe doth level at my life.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.
Few miles on horſeback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd *doggal*. *Hudibras.*

DO'GGEDLY. *adv.* [from *dogged*.] Sullenly; gloomily; ſourly; moroſely.

DO'GGEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dogged*.] Gloom of mind; ſullenneſs; moroſeneſs.

DO'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *dog*, for its meanneſs. *Skinner.*] A ſmall ſhip with one maſt.

DO'GGEREL. *adj.* [from *dog*] Looſed from the meaſures or rules of regular poetry; vile; deſpicable; mean: uſed of verſes.
Thus haſten Og and Doeg to rehearſe,
Two fools that crutch their feeble ſenſe on verſe,
Who by my muſe to all ſucceeding times
Shall live, in ſpite of their own *dogg'rel* rhymes.
Dryden.
Your wit burleſque may one ſtep higher climb,
And in his ſphere may judge all *dogg'rel* rhyme.
Dryden.
It is a diſpute among the criticks, whether burleſque poetry runs beſt in heroick verſe, like that of the Diſpenſary, or in *doggrel*, like that of Hudibras. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DO'GGEREL. *n. ſ.* Mean, deſpicable, worthleſs verſes.
The hand and head were never loſt of thoſe
Who deal in *dogg'rel*, or who pin'd in proſe.
Dryden's Juvenal.
The vileſt *dogg'rel* Grubſtreet ſends
Will paſs for yours with foes and friends. *Swift.*

DO'GGISH. *adj.* [from *dog*.] Churliſh; brutal.

DO'GHEARTED. *adj.* [*dog* and *heart*.] Cruel; pitileſs; malicious.
His unkindneſs,
That ſtript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To his *doghearted* daughters. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

DO'GHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *hole*] A mean hole; a mean habitation.
France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot, to the wars. *Shakeſpeare.*
But, could you be content to bid adieu
To the dear playhouſe, and the players too,
Sweet country ſeats are purchas'd every where,
With lands and gardens, at leſs price than here
You hire a darkſome *doghole* by the year.
Dryden's Juvenal.
Reverſe your ornaments, and hang them all
On ſome patch'd *dogbole* ek'd with ends of wall.
Pope.

DO'GKENNEL. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *kennel*.] A little hut or houſe for dogs.
A certain nobleman, beginning with a *dogkennel*, never lived to finiſh the palace he had contrived.
Dryden.
I am deſired to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that ſhall want a pack. *Tatler.*

DO'GLOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *louſe*.] An inſect that harbours on dogs.

DO'GMA. n. ſ. [Latin.]
1. Eſtabliſhed principle; doctrinal notion.
Our poet was a ſtoick philoſopher, and all his moral ſentences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that ſect. *Dryden.*
2. [In canon law] *Dogma* is that determination which conſiſts in, and has a relation to, ſome caſuiſtical point of doctrine, or ſome doctrinal part of the chriſtian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DOGMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *dogma*.] Au-
DOGMA'TICK. } thoritative; magiſterial; poſitive; in the manner of a philoſopher laying down the firſt principles of a ſect.
The dim and bounded intellect of man ſeldom proſperouſly adventures to be *dogmatical* about things that approach to infinite, whether in vaſtneſs or littleneſs. *Boyle.*
I laid by my natural diffidence and ſcepticiſm for a while, to take up that *dogmatical* way, which is ſo much his character. *Dryden.*
Learning gives us a diſcovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and *dogmatical* in our determinations. *Collier on Pride.*
Criticks write in a poſitive *dogmatick* way, without either language, genius, or imagination.
Spectator.
One of theſe authors is indeed ſo grave, ſententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him.

DOGMA'TICALLY. *adv* [from *dogmatical*] Magiſterially; poſitively.
I ſhall not preſume to interpoſe *dogmatically* in a controverſy, which I look never to ſee decided.
Swift.

DOGMA'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dogmatical*.] The quality of being dogmatical; magiſterialneſs; mock authority.

DO'GMATIST. *n. ſ.* [*dogmatiſte*, Fr.] A magiſterial teacher; a poſitive aſſerter; a bold advancer of principles.
I could deſcribe the vanity of bold opinion, which the *dogmatiſts* themſelves demonſtrate in all the controverſies they are engaged in.
Glanville's Scepſis.
A *dogmatiſt* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody perſecutor.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

To DO'GMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma*.] To aſſert poſitively; to advance without diſtruſt; to teach magiſterially.
Theſe, with the pride of *dogmatizing* ſchools,
Impoſe on nature arbitrary rules,
Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,
And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way.
Blackmore.

Dogmati'zer. *n. f.* [from *dogmatize.*] An aſſerter; a magiſterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.

Such opinions, being not entered into the confeſſions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on Papiſts or Proteſtants, but on particular *dogmatizers* of both parties. *Hammond.*

Do'grose. *n. f.* [*dog* and *roſe.*] The flower of the hip.

Of the rough or hairy excreſcence, thoſe on the briar, or *dog roſe*, are a good inſtance. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Do'gsleep. *n. f.* [*dog* and *ſleep.*] Pretended ſleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowſy huſband, who raiſed an eſtate by ſnoring; but then he is repreſented to have ſlept what the common people call *dogſleep*. *Addiſon.*

Do'gsmeat. *n. f.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuſe; vile ſtuff; offal like the fleſh ſold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; theſe are but *dogſmeat* to 'em. *Dryden.*

Do'gstar. *n. f.* [*dog* and *ſtar*; *canicula*, Lat.] The ſtar which gives the name to the dogdays.

All ſhun the raging *dogſtar*'s ſultry heat,
And from the half-unpeopled town retreat. *Add.*

Do'gstooth. *n. f.* [from *dog* and *tooth.*] A plant. *Miller.*

Do'gtrot. *n. f.* [*dog* and *trot.*] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

This ſaid, they both advanc'd, and rode
A *dogtrot* through the bawling crowd. *Hudibras.*

Dogwe'ary. *adj.* [*dog* and *weary.*] Tired as a dog; exceſſively weary.

Oh, maſter, maſter, I have watch'd ſo long,
That I'm *dogweary*. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Do'gwood. *n. f.* A ſpecies of cornelian cherry.

Doi'ly. *n. f.* A ſpecies of woollen ſtuff; ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from the name of the firſt maker.

We ſhould be as weary of one ſet of acquaintance, though never ſo good, as we are of one ſuit, though never ſo fine: a fool, and a *doily* ſtuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Do'ings. *n. f.* [from *To do.* This word has hardly any ſingular.]

1. Things done; events; tranſactions.

I have but kill'd a fly.—
—But how if that fly had a father and mother?
How would he hang his ſlender gilded wings,
And buz lamented *doings* in the air! *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Feats; actions: good or bad.

The next degree was to mark all Zelmane's *doings*, ſpeeches, and faſhions, and to take them unto herſelf, as a pattern of worthy proceeding. *Sidney.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor perſon, yet will be
The chronicles of my *doing*, let me ſay
'Tis but the face of place, and the rough brake
That virtue muſt go through. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

At length a reverend ſire among them came,
And of their *doings* great diſlike declar'd,
And teſtified againſt their ways. *Milton.*

3. Behaviour; conduct.

Never the earth on his round ſhoulders bare
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her *doings* better could compare
Mirth with reſpect, few words with curtely. *Sidney.*

4. Conduct; diſpenſation.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade into the *doings* of the Moſt High. *Hooker.*

5. Stir; buſtle; tumult.

Shall [illegible] then, in the mean while, no *doings*? *Hooker.*

6. Feſtivity; merriment: as, jolly *doings.*

7. This word is now only uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, or in low mean language.

After ſuch miraculous *doings*, we are not yet in a condition of bringing France to our terms. *Swift.*

Doit. *n. f.* [*duyt*, Dutch; *doyght*, Erſe.] A ſmall piece of money.

When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to ſee a dead Indian. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

In Anna's wars a ſoldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earn'd a little purſe of gold;
Tir'd with a tedious march, one luckleſs night
He ſlept, poor dog! and loſt it to a *doit*. *Pope.*

DOLE. *n. f.* [from *deal*; bælan, Saxon.]

1. The act of diſtribution or dealing.

It was your preſurmiſe,
That in the *dole* of blows your ſon might drop. *Shakeſpeare.*

The perſonal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches: there is a cuſtody of them, or a power of *dole* and donative of them, or a fame of them, but no ſolid uſe to the owner. *Bacon.*

At her general *dole*,
Each receives his ancient ſoul. *Cleaveland.*

2. Any thing dealt out or diſtributed.

Now, my maſters, happy man be his *dole*, ſay I; every man to his buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let us, that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and happy man be's *dole*. *Hudibras.*

3. Proviſions or money diſtributed in charity.

They had ſuch firm dependence on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray;
So ſure the *dole*, ſo ready at their call,
They ſtood prepar'd to ſee the manna fall. *Dryd.*

Clients of old were feaſted; now a poor
Divided *dole* is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is ſoon diſpatch'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. Blows dealt out.

What if his eye-ſight, for to Iſrael's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle reſtor'd,
He now be dealing *dole* among his foes,
And over heaps of ſlaughter'd walk his way? *Milton.*

5. [from *dolor.*] Grief; ſorrow; miſery. Obſolete.

Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their father, making ſuch pitiful *dole* over them, that all beholders take his part with weeping. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Our ſometime ſiſter, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal ſcale weighing delight and *dole*,
Taken to wife. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

They might hope to change
Torment with eaſe, and ſooneſt recompenſe
Dole with delight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To **Dole.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to diſtribute. *Dict.*

Dole. *n. f.* Void ſpace left in tillage. *Dict.*

Do'leful. *adj.* [*dole* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; diſmal; expreſſing grief; querulous.

She earneſtly intreated to know the cauſe thereof, that either ſhe might comfort or accompany her *doleful* humour. *Sidney.*

For none but you, or who of you it learns,
Can rightfully aread ſo *doleful* lay. *Spenſer.*

With reſtleſs face, and *doleful* whine, they only ply with ſenſeleſs harangues of conſcience againſt carnal ordinances. *South.*

Juſt then the hero caſt a *doleful* cry,
And in thoſe ardent flames began to fry:
The blind contagion rag'd within his veins. *Dryd.*

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief; ſorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* ſire cry'd to me, tarry, ſon,
When firſt he ſpy'd my love. *Sidney.*

3. Diſmal; impreſſing ſorrow; dolorifick.

It watereth the heart to the end it may fructify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; ſerveth as a moſt approved remedy againſt all *doleful* and heavy accidents, which befal men in this preſent life. *Hooker.*

No light, but rather darkneſs viſible,
Serv'd only to diſcover ſights of woe,
Regions of ſorrow, *doleful* ſhades, where peace
And reſt can never dwell! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Happy the mortal man, who now at laſt
Has through this *doleful* vale of miſ'ry paſt;
Who to his deſtin'd ſtage has carried on
The tedious load, and laid his burden down. *Prior.*

Do'lefully. *adv.* [from *doleful.*] In a doleful manner; ſorrowfully; diſmally; querulouſly.

Do'lefulness. *n. f.* [from *doleful.*]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.

2. Querulouſneſs.

3. Diſmalneſs.

Do'lesome. *adj.* [from *dole.*] Melancholy; gloomy; diſmal; ſorrowful; doleful.

Hell-ward bending o'er the beach deſcry
The *doleſome* paſſage to th' infernal ſky. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Do'lesomely. *adv.* [from *doleſome.*] In a doleſome manner.

Do'lesomeness. *n. f.* [from *doleſome.*] Gloom; melancholy; diſmalneſs.

Doll. *n. f.*

1. A contraction of Dorothy.

Doll Tearſheet. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A little girl's puppet or baby.

Do'llar. *n. f.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two ſhillings and ſixpence to four and ſixpence.

If diſburs'd
Ten thouſand *dollars* for our general uſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Dolori'fick. *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Latin.] That which cauſes grief or pain.

The pain returned, diſſipating that vapour which obſtructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free paſſage again. *Ray.*

This, by the ſoftneſs and rarity of the fluid, is inſenſible, and not *dolorifick*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Do'lorous. *adj.* [from *dolor*, Latin.]

1 Sorrowful; doleful; diſmal; gloomy; impreſſing ſorrow.

We are taught, by his example, that the preſence of *dolorous* and dreadful objects, even in minds moſt perfect, may, as clouds, overcaſt all ſeaſonable joy. *Hooker.*

You take me in too *dolorous* a ſenſe:
I ſpake t' you for your comfort. *Shakeſpeare.*

Through many a dark and dreary vale
They paſs'd, and many a region *dolorous*,
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and ſhades of death. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Talk not of ruling in this *dol'rous* gloom,
Nor think vain words, he cried, can eaſe my doom. *Pope.*

2. Painful.

Their diſpatch is quick, and leſs *dolorous* than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Do'lour. *n. f.* [*dolor*, Latin.]

1. Grief; ſorrow.

I 've words too few to take my leave of you,
When the tongue's office ſhould be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart. *Shak.*

2. Lamentation; complaint.

Never troubling him either with aſking queſtions, or finding fault with his melancholy; but rather ſitting to his *dolour* dolorous diſcourſes of their own and other folks misfortune. *Sidney.*

3. Pain;

3. Pain; pang.
A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth avert the *dolours* of death. *Bacon.*

DO'LPHIN. *n. ſ.* [*delphin*, Latin; though the dolphin is ſuppoſed to be not the ſame fiſh.] The name of a fiſh.
His delights
Were *dolphin* like; they ſhew'd his back above
The element they liv'd in. *Shakeſpeare.*
Draw boys riding upon goats, eagles, and *dolphins*. *Peacham.*

DOLT. *n. ſ.* [*dolt*, Teutonick.] A heavy ſtupid fellow; a blockhead; a thick-ſcull; a loggerhead.
Let *dolts* in haſte ſome altar fair erect
To thoſe high pow'rs, which idly ſit above. *Sidn.*
Thou haſt not half that power to do me harm,
As I have to be hurt: oh gull, oh *dolt*,
As ignorant as dirt! *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
Like men condemn'd to thunder-bolts,
Who, ere the blow, become mere *dolts*;
They neither have the hearts to ſtay,
Nor wit enough to run away. *Hudibras.*
Wood's adult rate copper,
Which, as he ſcatter'd, we, like *dolts*,
Miſtook at firſt for thunder-bolts. *Swift.*

DO'LTISH. *adj.* [from *dolt*.] Stupid; mean; dull; blockiſh.
Dametas, the moſt arrant *doltiſh* clown that ever was without the privilege of a bauble. *Sidney.*

DO'MABLE. *adj.* [*domabilis*, Latin.] Tameable. *Dict.*

DOMA'IN. *n. ſ.* [*domaine*, French, from *dominium*, Latin.]
1. Dominion; empire.
Rome's great emperor, whoſe wide domain
Had ample territory, wealth, and pow'r. *Milton.*
Our troubles in his progreſs. *Thomſon.*
2. Poſſeſſion; eſtate.
A Latin held, with ſtrong plains,
And a large portion of the king's demains.
Dryden's Æneid.
3. The land about a manſion houſe occupied by the lord.

DOME. *n. ſ.* [*dome*, French, from *domus*, Latin.]
1. A building; a houſe; a fabrick.
Beſt be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rear'd.
Though lightning ſtrike the *dome* again,
The man who built it ſhall be prais'd. *Prior.*
Stranger! whoe'er thou art, ſecurely reſt
Aſſianc'd in my faith, a friendly gueſt;
Approach the *dome*, the ſocial banquet ſhare.
Pope's Odyſſey.
2. A hemiſpherical arch; a cupola.

DOME'STICAL. } *adj.* [*domeſticus*, Lat.]
DOME'STICK. }
1. Belonging to the houſe; not relating to things publick.
The neceſſities of man had at the firſt no other helps and ſupplies than *domeſtical*; ſuch as that which the prophet implieth, ſaying, Can a mother forget her child? *Hooker.*
The practical knowledge of the *domeſtick* duties is the principal glory of a woman. *Clariſſa.*
2. Private; done at home; not open.
In this their *domeſtical* celebration of the Paſſover, they divided ſupper into two courſes.
Hooker.
Beholding thus, O happy as a queen!
We cry; but ſhift the gaudy, flatt'ring ſcene,
View her at home in her *domeſtick* light,
For thither ſhe muſt come, at leaſt at night.
Granville.
3. Inhabiting the houſe; not wild.
The faithful prudent huſband is an honeſt, tractable, and *domeſtick* animal. *Addiſon's Spect.*
4. Not foreign; inteſtine.
Domeſtical evils, for that we think we can maſter them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, till it be too late to recall them.
Hooker, Dedication.
Equality of two *domeſtick* pow'rs
Breeds ſcrupulous faction. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*
Combine together 'gainſt the enemy;
For theſe *domeſtick* and particular broils
Are not the queſtion here. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Such they were, who might preſume t' have done
Much for the king and honour of the ſtate;
Having the chiefeſt actions undergone,
Both foreign and *domeſtical*, of late. *Daniel.*
Next to the ſin of thoſe who began that rebellion, theirs muſt needs be, who hindered the ſpeedy ſuppreſſing of it, by *domeſtick* diſſentions. *K. Charles.*

To DOME'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *domeſtick*.] To make domeſtick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clariſſa.*

DOME'STICK. *n. ſ.* One kept in the ſame houſe.
A ſervant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purpoſes: he lives as a kind of foreigner under the ſame roof; a *domeſtick*, and yet a ſtranger too. *South.*

To DO'MIFY. *v. a.* [*domifico*, Latin.] To tame. *Dict.*

DO'MINANT. *adj.* [*dominant*, French; *dominans*, Latin.] Predominant; preſiding; aſcendant.

To DO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the reſt.
I thus conclude my theme,
The *dominating* humour makes the dream. *Dryd.*

DOMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dominatio*, Latin.]
1. Power; dominion.
Thou and thine uſurp
The *domination*, royalties, and rights
Of this oppreſſed boy. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*
2. Tyranny; inſolent authority.
Maximinus maded with the Goths in the product of his own eſtate in Thracia, the place of his nativity, whither he retired, to withdraw from the unjuſt *domination* of Opilius Macrinus.
Arbuthnot on Coins.
3. One highly exalted in power: uſed of angelick beings.
He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the powers therein,
By thee created, and by thee threw down
Th' aſpiring *dominations*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, pow'rs!
Milton.

DO'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *dominate*.] Imperious; inſolent. *Dict.*

DOMINA'TOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] The preſiding or predominant power or influence.
Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this northweſt part of the world, which maketh the people impatient of ſervitude, lovers of liberty, martial, and courageous. *Camden's Remains.*

To DOMINE'ER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Latin.] To rule with inſolence; to ſwell; to bluſter; to act without controul.
Go to the feaſt, revel, and *domineer*,
Carouſe full meaſure. *Shakeſp. Tam. of the Shrew.*
The voice of conſcience now is low and weak, chaſtiſing the paſſions, as old Eli did his luſtful *domineering* ſons. *South.*
Both would their little ends ſecure;
He ſighs for freedom, ſhe for pow'r;
His wiſhes tend abroad to roam,
And hers to *domineer* at home. *Prior.*

DOMI'NICAL. *adj.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.] That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.
The cycle of the moon ſerves to ſhew the *dominical* and that of the ſun the *dominical* letter, throughout all their variations. *Holder on Time.*

DOMI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*dominium*, Latin.]
1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.
They on the earth
Dominion exerciſe, and in the air,
Chiefly on man. *Milton.*
He gave us only over beaſt, fiſh, fowl,
Dominion abſolute; that right we hold
By his donation: but man over man
He made not lord. *Milton.*
Bleſt uſe of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!
And like his bounty whence dominion ſprings.
Tickell.
2. Power; right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable.
He could not have private *dominion* over that, which was under the private *dominion* of another.
Locke.
3. Territory; region; diſtrict: conſidered as ſubject.
The donations of biſhopricks the kings of England did ever retain in all their *dominions*, when the pope's uſurped authority was at the higheſt.
Davies on Ireland.
4. Predominance; aſcendant.
Objects placed foremoſt ought to be more finiſhed than thoſe caſt behind, and to have *dominion* over things confuſed and tranſient. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
5. An order of angels.
By him were all things created, viſible and inviſible, whether they be thrones or *dominions*, or principalities or powers. *Col.* i. 16.

DON. *n. ſ.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spaniſh title for a gentleman; as, *Don* Quixote. It is with us uſed ludicrouſly.
To the great *dons* of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To damn all others, and cry up their own. *Dryd.*

DO'NSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *don*.] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.
I'm none of thoſe,
Your boſom-friends, as you ſuppoſe;
But Ralph himſelf, your truſty ſquire,
Wh' has dragg'd your *donſhip* out o' th' mire.
Hudibras.

To DON. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on; to inveſt with; the contrary to *doff*. Obſolete.
The purple morning left her crimſon bed,
And *dorn'd* her robes of pure vermilion hue.
Fairfax.
Her helm the virgin *donn'd*. *Fairfax.*
What! ſhould I *don* this robe, and trouble you!
Shakeſpeare.

DO'NARY. *n. ſ.* [*donarium*, Latin.] A thing given to ſacred uſes.

DONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*donatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of giving any thing; the act of beſtowing.
He gave us only over beaſt, fiſh, fowl,
Dominion abſolute; that right we hold
By his *donation*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
After *donation* there is an abſolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given: which being ſo alienated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money. *South.*
2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.
Howſoever the letter of that *donation* may be unregarded by men, yet the ſenſe thereof is ſo imprinted in their hearts, as if every one laid claim to himſelf unto that which was conferred upon all.
Raleigh's Eſſays.
The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n,
Permitted rather, and by thee uſurp'd;
Other *donation* none thou canſt produce. *Milton.*

DO'NATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*donatif*, Fr. from *donatus*, Latin.]

1. A gift; a largeſs; a preſent; a dole of money diſtributed.

The Roman emperor's cuſtom was, at certain ſolemn times, to beſtow on his ſoldiers a *donative*, which *donative* they received wearing garlands upon their heads. *Hooker.*

They were entertained with publick ſhews and *donatives*, to make them more eaſily digeſt their loſt liberty. *Dryden.*

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either preſentation to the ordinary, or inſtitution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. *Cowell.*

Never did ſteeple carry double truer;
His is the *donative*, and mine the cure. *Cleaveland.*

DONE. *part. paſſ.* of the verb *To do.*

Another like fair tree eke grew thereby,
Whereof whoſo did eat, eftſoons did know
Both good and evil: O mournful memory!
That tree, through one man's fault, hath *done* us all to dye. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

DONE. *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded: when a wager is offered, he that accepts it ſays *done.*

Done: the wager? *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

One thing, ſweet-heart, I will aſk;
Take me for a new-faſhion'd maſk,
—*Done:* but my bargain ſhall be this,
I'll throw my maſk off when I kiſs. *Cleaveland.*

'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by conſent, was to be the judge. *L'Eſtrange.*

DO'NJON. *n. ſ.* [now corrupted to *dungeon*, from *dominionum*, low Latin, according to *Menage*.] The higheſt and ſtrongeſt tower of the caſtle, in which priſoners were kept; as in *Chaucer*. It is now uſed of ſubterraneous priſons.

The grete toure, that was ſo thicke and ſtrong,
Which of the caſtle was the chief *dongeon*,
Wherein the knightes were in priſon,
Was evin joyuant to the garden-wall,
Ther as this Emely had her playeing. *Chaucer.*

DO'NOR. *n. ſ.* [from *dono*, Latin.] A giver; a beſtower; one who gives any thing.

Letters thick beſiege the *donor's* gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to conſider how often good deſigns are fruſtrated and perverted to purpoſes, which, could the *donors* themſelves have foreſeen, they would have been very loth to promote. *Atterbury.*

DOO'DLE. *n. ſ.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little: faineant.*] A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM. *v. a.* [beman, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou didſt not *doom*
So ſtrictly, but much more to pity incline. *Milton.*

2. To condemn to any puniſhment; to ſentence.

He may be *doom'd* to chains, to ſhame, to death,
While proud Hippolitus ſhall mount his throne. *Smith.*

Juſtly th' impartial fates conſpire,
Dooming that ſon to be the fire
Of ſuch another ſon. *Granville.*

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his aſſeſſors, hears;
[illegible] his urn the blended balls he rowls,
[illegible] the juſt, and *dooms* the guilty ſouls. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. [illegible] and judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death,
And ſhall that tongue give pardon to a ſlave? *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To deſtine; to command by uncontrollable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their ſupreme command,
Have *doom'd* our ſhips to ſeek the Latian land. *Dryden's Æneid.*

I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
Deſtin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign. *Granville.*

DOOM. *n. ſ.* [bom, Saxon; *doem*, Latin.]

1. Judicial ſentence; judgment.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highneſs' *doom* of life or death. *Shakeſpeare.*

To Satan, firſt in ſin, his *doom* applied,
Though in myſterious terms, judg'd as then beſt. *Milton.*

And now, without redemption, all mankind
Muſt have been loſt, adjudg'd to death and hell
By *doom* ſevere. *Milton.*

In the great day, wherein the ſecrets of all hearts ſhall be laid open, no one ſhall be made to anſwer for what he knows nothing of; but ſhall receive his *doom*, his conſcience accuſing or excuſing him. *Locke.*

2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windſor Caſtle, elves, within and out:
Strew good luck, ouphes, on every ſacred room,
That it may ſtand till the perpetual *doom*. *Shak.*

3. Condemnation; judicial ſentence.

Revoke thy *doom*,
Or whilſt I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou doſt evil. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. Determination declared.

If friend or foe, let him be gently us'd.
—Revoke that *doom* of mercy, for 'tis Clifford. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The ſtate to which one is deſtined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely houſehold taſk, ſhall be her *doom*. *Dryden's Iliad.*

6. Ruin; deſtruction.

From the ſame foes, at laſt, both felt their *doom*;
And the ſame age ſaw learning fall, and Rome. *Pope.*

DOO'MSDAY. *n. ſ.* [*doom* and *day.*]

1. The day of final and univerſal judgment; the laſt, the great day.

Men, wives, and children ſtare, cry out, and run,
As it were *doomſday*. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

They may ſerve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomſday*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Our ſouls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
Till *doomſday* wander in the ſhades of night:
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in ſunſhine may appear. *Dryden.*

2. The day of ſentence or condemnation.

All-ſouls day is my body's *doomſday*. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

DOOMSDAY-BOOK. *n. ſ.* [*doomſday* and *book.*] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered.

The Danes alſo brought in a reckoning of money by ores, *per oras*, which is mentioned in *doomſday-book*. *Camden.*

DOOR. *n. ſ.* [bon, bupe, Saxon; *dorris*, Erſe.]

1. The gate of a houſe; that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is uſed of houſes, and *gates* of cities or publick buildings; except in the licence of poetry.

All the caſtle quaked from the ground,
And every *door* of free-will open flew. *Fairy Queen.*

In the ſide, a *door*
Contriv'd; and of proviſions laid in large,
For man and beaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To the ſame end men ſev'ral paths may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*

For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a houſe without a *door* to conduct you in. *Dryden.*

2. In familiar language, a houſe; often in the plural, *doors.*

Lay one piece of fleſh or fiſh in the open air, and another of the ſame kind and bigneſs within *doors*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm, and ſo go naked; whether his houſe be ſtorm, and live without *doors*. *Decay of Piety.*

Martin's office is now the ſecond *door* in the ſtreet, where he will ſee Parſel. *Arbuthnot.*

Lambs, though they are bred within *doors*, and never ſaw the actions of their own ſpecies, puſh at thoſe who approach them with their foreheads. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The ſultan entered again the peaſant's houſe, and turned the owner out of *doors*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of graſs appear;
And buds, that yet the blaſt of Eurus fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the year. *Dryden.*

4. Paſſage; avenue; means of approach.

The indiſpenſable neceſſity of ſincere obedience, ſhuts the *door* againſt all temptations to carnal ſecurity. *Hammond.*

5. *Out of* DOOR, *or* DOORS. No more to be found; quite gone; faſtly ſent away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harſh voice and ſupercilious brow,
To ſervile duties, thou would'ſt fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are *out of door*. *Dryden's Perſius.*

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother. *Locke.*

6. *At the* DOOR *of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts if I have failed, the fault lies wholly *at my door*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

7. *Next* DOOR *to.* Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A ſeditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpuniſhed is but *next door* to a tumult. *L'Eſtrange.*

DO'ORCASE. *n. ſ.* [*door* and *caſe.*] The frame in which the door is incloſed.

The making of frame for *door caſes*, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces. *Moxon.*

DO'ORKEEPER. *n. ſ.* [*door* and *keeper.*] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a houſe.

He that hath given the following aſſiſtances to thee, deſires to be even a *doorkeeper* in God's houſe, and to be a ſervant to the meaneſt of God's ſervants. *Taylor's Preface.*

DO'QUET. *n. ſ.* A paper containing a warrant.

Before the inſtitution of this office, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchaſed without an oath. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

DO'RMANT. *adj.* [*dormant*, French.]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can inſure his anger is *dormant*; or, ſhould he ſeem to rouſe, 'tis well laſhing him, and he will ſleep like a top. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

With this radius he is ſaid to ſtrike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, till it ſwims within his reach. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. In a ſleeping poſture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant*. *Brown.*

3. Private; not publick.

There were other *dormant* muſters of ſoldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readineſs, but not drawn together. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. Concealed.

4. Concealed; not divulged.
It would be prudent to reſerve theſe privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occaſions. *Swift.*

5. Leaning; not perpendicular.
Old *dormant* windows muſt confeſs
Her beams: their glimmering ſpectacles,
Struck with the ſplendor of her face,
Do th' office of a burning-glaſs. *Cleaveland.*

DO'RMITORY. *n. ſ.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.]
1. A place to ſleep in: uſed commonly for a room with many beds.
Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and thoſe that have windows on one ſide for *dormitories*. *Mortimer.*
Naked mourns the *dormitory* wall,
And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall.
Pope's Dunciad.

2. A burial place.
The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cæmeteria*, and in Engliſh *dormitories*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DO'RMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*dormio*, to ſleep, and *mouſe*.] A ſmall animal which paſſes a large part of the winter in ſleep.
Come, we all ſleep, and are mere *dormice* flies,
A little leſs than dead: more dulneſs hangs
On us than on the moon. *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*
After they have lain a little while, they grow as drowſy as *dormice*, unleſs they are rouſed. *Collier on Thought.*

DORN. *n. ſ.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fiſh; perhaps the ſame as the thornback.
The coaſt is ſtored both with ſhell-fiſh, as ſcallops and ſheath-fiſh; and flat, as turbets, *dorns*, and holybut. *Carew.*

DO'RNICK. *n. ſ.* [of *Dornick* in *Flanders*, where firſt made.] A ſpecies of linen cloth uſed in Scotland for the table.

To DORR. *v. a.* [*ror*, ſtupid, Teutonick.] To deafen or ſtupify with noiſe. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

DORR. *n. ſ.* [ſo named probably from the noiſe which he makes.] A kind of flying inſect, remarkable for flying with a loud noiſe.
Some inſects fly with four wings, as all the vaginipennous, or ſheath-winged, as beetles and *dorrs*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The *dorr* or hedge-chafer's chief marks are theſe: his head is ſmall, like that of the common beetle: this, and his eyes, black: his ſhoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, alſo black; but juſt under the wing-ſhells ſpotted with white. His wing-ſhells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light cheſtnut: his breaſt, eſpecially, covered with a downy hair. *Grew's Muſeum.*

DO'RSEL. } *n. ſ.* [from *dorſum*, the back.]
DO'RSER. } A pannier; a baſket or bag, one of which hangs on either ſide a beaſt of burthen, for the reception of things of ſmall bulk. It is corruptly ſpoken, and perhaps written, *doſſel*.

DORSI'FEROUS. } *adj.* [*dorſum* and *fero*,
DORSI'PAROUS. } or *pario*, Latin.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is uſed of plants that have the ſeeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly uſed of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.

DO'RTURE. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *dormiture*; *dormitura*, Latin; *dortoir*, French.] A dormitory; a place to ſleep in.
He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he ſhewed us along the one ſide ſeventeen cells, very neat. *Bacon.*

DOSE. *n. ſ.* [*δοσις*.]
1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*
The too vig'rous *doſe* too fiercely wrought,
And added fury to the ſtrength it brought.
Dryden's Virgil.
In a vehement pain of the head he preſcribed the juice of the chaplia in warm water, without mentioning the *doſe*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any thing nauſeous.
If you can tell an ignoramus in power and place that he has a wit and underſtanding above all the world, I dare undertake that, as fulſome a *doſe* as you give him, he ſhall readily take it down. *South.*

3. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. Ludicrouſly.
No ſooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his doe;
Married his punctual *doſe* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. *Hudibras.*

4. Quantity.
We pity or laugh at thoſe fatuous extravagants, while yet ourſelves have a conſiderable *doſe* of what makes them ſo. *Granville.*

5. It is often uſed of the utmoſt quantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can ſwallow. He has his *doſe*; that is, he can carry off no more.

To DOSE. *v. a.*
1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe.
Plants ſeldom uſed in medicine, being eſteemed poiſonous, if corrected, and exactly *doſed*, may prove powerful medicines. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. To give phyſick, or any thing nauſeous, to any man: in a ludicrous ſenſe.

DO'SSIL. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *dorſel*, ſomething laid upon the part.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint to be laid on a ſore.
Her complaints put me upon dreſſing with ſuch medicaments as baſilicon, with præcipitate, upon a *doſſil*. *Wiſeman.*

DOST. [the ſecond perſon of *do*.]
Why then *doſt* treat me with rebukes, inſtead
Of kind condoling cares, and friendly ſorrow?
Addiſon's Cato.

DOT. *n. ſ.* [This is derived by *Skinner*, from *dotter*, German, *the white of an egg*; and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has now no ſuch ſignification, and ſeems rather corrupted from *jot*, a point.] A ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT. *v. a.* To mark with ſpecks.

To DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or ſpots.

DO'TAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *dote*.]
1. Loſs of underſtanding; imbecility of mind; deliriouſneſs.
The ſoul in all hath one intelligence;
Though too much moiſture in an infant's brain,
And too much drineſs in an old man's ſenſe,
Cannot the prints of outward things retain:
Then doth the ſoul want work, and idle ſit;
And this we childiſhneſs and *dotage* call. *Davies.*
I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts
As joyful as our hearts:
Our ſenſes tell us, if we pleaſe not them,
Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream. *Suckling.*

2. Exceſſive fondneſs.
If on your head my fury does not turn,
Thank that fond *dotage* which ſo much you ſcorn.
Dryden.

DO'TAL. *adj.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; conſtituting her portion; compriſed in her portion.
Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town poſſeſt,
My people thin, my wretched country waſte,
An injur'd prince, and on a ſhaking throne,
Or ſilk my patron's ſubjects, or my own;
Garth's Ovid.

DO'TARD. *n. ſ.* [from *dote*.] A man whoſe age has impaired his intellects; a man in his ſecond childhood, called in ſome provinces a *twichild*.
Dotard, ſaid he, let be thy deep adviſe,
Seems that through many years thy wits thee faile,
And that weak old lieth left thee nothing wiſe,
Elſe never ſhould thy judgment be ſo frail.
Fairy Queen.
The fickly *dotard* wants a wife,
To draw off his laſt dregs of life. *Prior.*

DOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Dict.*

To DO'TE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, French.]
1. To have the intellect impaired by age or paſſion; to be delirious.
Unleſs the fear of death make me *dote*,
I ſee my ſon. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*
A ſword is upon the liars, and they ſhall *dote*: a ſword is upon her mighty men, and they ſhall be diſmayed. *Jer.* l. 36.
Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd in your lonely cell:
Go, be the temple and the gods your care;
Permit to men the thought of peace and war.
Dryden's Æneid.
When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grow chargeable to a pariſh, ſhe is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To be in love to extremity.
He was ſtricken with great affection towards me, which ſince is grown to ſuch a *doting* love, that I was fain to get this place ſometimes to retire in freely. *Sidney.*
I have long loved her, and beſtowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* obſervance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DOTE *upon*. To regard with exceſſive fondneſs; to love to exceſs.
All their prayers and love
Were ſet on Hereford, whom they *doted* on,
And bleſs'd, and grac'd. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,
Becauſe thou ſeeſt me *dote* upon my love.
Shakeſpeare.
All the beauties of the court beſides
Are mad in love, and *dote* upon your perſon.
Denham.
Mark thoſe who *dote* on arbitrary power,
And you ſhall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.*
Would you ſo *dote* upon your firſt deſire,
As not to entertain a nobler fire?
Dryden's Indian Emperor.
We *dote* upon this preſent world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctancy, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compaſs of this life. *Burnet.*
O death all eloquent! you only prove
What duſt we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love.
Prior.

DO'TED. *adj.* [from the verb.] Stupid. Not uſed.
His ſenſeleſs ſpeech and *doted* ignorance
The prince had marked well. *Spenſer.*

DO'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *dote*.]
1. One whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years; a dotard.

What

What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass? *Burton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt,
It mourns that painting and usurping hair
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect;
And therefore is she born to make black fair.
Shakespeare.

Our *doters* upon red and white are incessantly perplexed by the incertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty. *Boyle.*

DO'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *doting*.] Fondly; by excessive fondness.

That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betray'd,
Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid!
Dryden's Juvenal.

DO'TTARD. *n. s.* This word seems to signify a tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in church-yards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dottards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

DO'TTEREL. *n. s.* [from *dote*.] The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.

We see how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and in catching of *dotterels*, we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon.*

DOUBLE. *adj.* [*double*, French; *duplex*, Latin; *duple*, Erse.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs.

All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect. *Ecclus.* xlii. 24.

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. It is sometimes used with *to*, and sometimes without.

Great honours are great burthens; but on whom
They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads:
His cares must still be *double to* his joys,
In any dignity. *Ben Jonson's Catoline.*

This sum of forty thousand pounds is almost *double to* what is sufficient.
Swift's Drapier's Letters.

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel.

It is a curiosity also to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flowers, by neglecting, and not removing, prove single.
Bacon's Natural History.

I met a reverend, fat, old gouty friar,
With a paunch swoln so high, his *double* chin
Might rest upon't. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

4. Twofold; of two kinds.

Thus cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold,
And *double* death did wretched man invade,
By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd.
Dryden's Ovid.

No star appears to lend his friendly light;
Darkness and tempest make a *double* night.
Dryden.

5. Two in number.

And if one power did not both see and hear,
Our sights and sounds would always *double* be.
Davies.

6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two. Not used.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As *double* as the duke's. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

7. Deceitful; acting two parts, one open, the other in secret.

I' th' presence
He would say untruths, and be ever *double*
Both in his words and meaning.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Fifty thousand could keep rank, that were not of *double* heart. 1 *Chron.* xii. 33.

DOUBLE-PLEA. *n. s.* [*duplex placitum*, Latin.] Is that in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff. *Cowell.*

DOUBLE QUARREL, is a complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferiour ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop directs his letters, under the authentical seal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonish the said ordinary within nine days to do the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to appear before him or his official; and lastly to intimate to the said ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the justice required. And this seems to be termed a *double-quarrel*, because it is most commonly made against both the judge, and him at whose petition justice is delayed. *Cowell.*

DOUBLE. *adj.* Twice over.

I am not so old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetick; for then I was *double* their age, which now I am not. *Swift.*

DOUBLE is much used in composition, generally for *doubly*, two ways; as, *double-edged*, having an edge on each side: or for twice the number or quantity; as, *double-died*, twice died.

DOUBLE-BITING. *adj.* [*double* and *bite*.] Biting or cutting on either side.

But most their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rising muscles and his brawn commend;
His *double-biting* ax, and brawny spear,
Each asking a gigantick force to rear.
Dryden's Fables.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED. *adj.* [*double* and *buttoned*.] Having two rows of buttons.

Others you see, when all the town's afloat,
Wrapt in th' embraces of a kersey coat,
Or *double-button'd* frieze. *Gay's Trivia.*

DOUBLE-DEALER. *n. s.* [*double* and *dealer*.] A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time; one who says one thing and thinks another.

Double-dealers may pass muster for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

DOUBLE-DEALING. *n. s.* [*double* and *dealing*.] Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning; the action of one thing with the profession of another.

Thou shalt not be the worse for me; there's gold.—
—But that it would be *double-dealing*, Sir, I would you could make it another.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation: this last union was necessary for the goodness of Ulysses; for, without that, his dissimulation might have degenerated into wickedness and *double-dealing*. *Broome's View of Epick Poetry.*

To DOUBLE-DIE. *v. a.* [*double* and *die*.] To die twice over.

Yes, I'll to the royal host,
Where first the mysteries of our love were acted,
And *double-die* it with imperial crimson.
Dryden and Lee.

DOUBLE-FOUNTED. *adj.* [*double* and *fount*.] Having two sources.

Here the *double-founted* stream
Jordan, true limit eastward. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-HANDED. *adj.* [*double* and *hand*.] Having two hands.

All things being *double-handed*, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

DOUBLE HEADED. *adj.* [*double* and *head*.] Having the flowers growing one to another.

The double rich scarlet nonsuch is a large *double-headed* flower, of the richest scarlet colour.
Mortimer.

To DOUBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* [*double* and *lock*.] To shoot the lock twice; to fasten with double security.

He immediately *double-locked* his door, and sat down carefully to reading and comparing both my orders. *Tatler.*

DOUBLE-MINDED. *adj.* [from *double* and *mind*.] Unsettled; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways.
James.

DOUBLE-SHINING. *adj.* [*double* and *shine*.] Shining with double lustre.

He was
Among the rest that there did take delight
To see the sports of *double-shining* day. *Sandys.*

DOUBLE-TONGUED. *adj.* [*double* and *tongue*.] Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

The deacons must be grave, not *double-tongued*, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre.
1 *Tim.*

For much she fear'd the Tyrians *double tongued*,
And knew the town to Juno's care belong'd.
Dryden's Virgil.

To DO'UBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity.

Rumour doth *double* voice and echo
The numbers of the fear'd. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond;
Double six thousand, and then treble that. *Shak.*

Our foes too proud the weaker to assail,
Or *doubles* his dishonour if he fail. *Dryden.*

This power of repeating or *doubling* any idea we have of any distance, and adding it to the former, as often as we will, without being ever able to come to any stop or stint, is that which gives us the idea of immensity. *Locke.*

This was only the value of the silver: there was besides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will just *double* the sum.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. To contain twice the quantity.

Thus reinforc'd against the adverse fleet,
Still *doubling* ours, brave Rupert leads the way.
Dryden.

3. To repeat; to add.

He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon
In mortal battle *doubling* blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their falchions to and fro.
Dryden.

4. To

4. To add one to another in the same order or parallel.
Thou shalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle. *Exodus.*

5. To fold.
He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And *doubled* down the useful places. *Prior.*

6. To pass round a headland.
Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that proud city. *Knolles.*
Now we have the Cape of Good Hope in sight, the trade-wind is our own, if we can but *double* it. *Dryden.*

To DO'UBLE. *v. n.*

1. To increase to twice the quantity.
'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *double*. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play.
I throw Egypt's by, and offer in the stead,
Offer— the crown on Berenice's head:
I am resolv'd to *double* till I win.
Dryden's Tyrannic Love.

3. To turn back, or wind in running.
Under the line the sun crosseth the line, and maketh two summers and two winters; but in the skirts of the torrid zone it *doubleth* and goeth back again, and so maketh one long summer.
Bacon's Natural History.
Who knows which way she points?
Doubling and turning like an hunted hare
Find out the meaning of her mind who can. *Dryd.*
So keen thy hunters, and thy scent so strong,
Thy turns and *doublings* cannot save thee long.
Swift.

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.

DO'UBLE. *n. s.*

1. Twice the quantity or number.
If the thief be found, let him pay *double*. *Exod.*
In all the four great years of mortality above mentioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times. *Graunt's Mortality.*

2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common strength.
Here's a pot of good *double*, neighbour: drink, and fear not your man. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

3. A turn used to escape pursuit.
Man is frail,
Convulsions rack his nerves, and cares his breast;
His flying life is chas'd by ravening pains,
Through all his *doubles*, in the winding veins.
Blackmore.

4. A trick; a shift; an artifice.
These men are too well acquainted with the chase, to be flung off by any false steps or *doubles*. *Addison.*

DO'UBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *double*.] The state of being double.
If you think well to carry this as you may, the *doubleness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Shakespeare.*

DO'UBLER. *n. s.* [from *double*.] He that doubles any thing.

DO'UBLET. *n. s* [from *double*.]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat: so called from being double for warmth, or because it makes the dress double.
What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his *doublet* and hose, and leaves off his wit! *Shak.*
His *doublet* was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword yet cudgel proof. *Hudibras.*
It is common enough to see a countryman in the *doublet* and breeches of his great grandfather. *Addison on Italy.*
They do but mimick ancient wits at best,
As apes our grandsires, in their *doublets* dress'd. *Pope.*

2. Two; a pair.
Those *doublets* on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail first. *Grew's Museum.*

DOUBLO'N. n. s. [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DO'UBLY. *adv.* [from *double*.] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.
Young Hollis, on a mule by Mars begot,
Born, Cæsar like, to write and act great deeds,
Impatient to revenge his fatal shot,
His right hand *doubly* to his left succeeds. *Dryd.*
Haply at night he does with horror shun
A widow'd daughter, or a dying son:
His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow sees,
And *doubly* feels his want in theirs increase. *Prior.*

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*douter*, French; *dubito*, Latin.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty.
Even in matters divine, concerning some things we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment, inclining neither to one side or other; as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels. *Hooker.*
Let no man, while he lives here in the world, *doubt* whether there is any hell or no, and thereupon live so, as if absolutely there were none. *South.*
I *doubt* not to make it appear to be a monstrous folly to deride holy things. *Tillotson.*
Can we conclude upon Luther's instability, because in a single notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some *doubtings*? *Atterb.*

2. To question any event, fearing the worst.
Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be sure they do. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Admitting motion, this I urge to shew
Invalid, that which thee to *doubt* it mov'd. *Milt.*

3. Sometimes with *of* in both the foregoing senses.
Solyman said he had hitherto made war against divers nations, and always had the victory, *wherefore* he *doubted* not now also. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,
To try your love, and make you *doubt of* mine? *Dryden.*

4. To fear; to be apprehensive of ill.
I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind,
For the late slight his honour suffer'd there. *Otway.*
If there were no fault in the title, I *doubt* there are too many in the body of the work. *Baker on Learning.*
This is enough for a project, without any name; I *doubt* more than will be reduced into practice. *Swift.*

5. To suspect; to have suspicion.
The king did all his courage bend
Against those four which now before him were,
Doubting nor who behind him doth attend. *Daniel.*

6. To hesitate; to be in suspense; to waver undetermined.
What fear we then, why *doubt* we to incense
His utmost ire? *Milton.*
At first the tender blades of grass appear,
And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to clothe the year. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. a.*

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain.

2. To think endangered.
He from the terror of this arm so late
Doubted his empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To fear; to suspect.
He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions which we have to make entrance of strangers, which at that time was frequent, *doubting* novelties and commixture of manners. *Bacon.*
If they turn not back perverse;
But that I *doubt*. *Milton.*
You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the fundamental part of state,
More than you *doubt* the change of it, prefer
A noble life before a long. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

4. To distrust; to hold suspected.
To teach vain wits a science little known,
T' admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own. *Pope.*

DOUBT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion.
Could any difficulty have been proposed, the resolution would have been as early as the proposal; it could not have had time to settle into *doubt*. *South.*
Those who have examined it, are thereby got past *doubt* in all the doctrines they profess. *Locke.*

2. Question; point unsettled.
Hippocrates commends the flesh of the wild fowl above the tame; and no *doubt* but the animal is more or less healthy, according to the air it lives in. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
'Tis past a *doubt*,
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution.
Our *doubts* are traitors,
And make us lose, by fearing to attempt,
The good we oft might win. *Shakespeare.*

4. Uncertainty of condition.
And thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have no assurance of thy life. *Deut.*
I'm bound in
To saucy *doubts* and fears. *Shakespeare.*

5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill.
I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice; for I stand in *doubt* of you. *Gal.* iv. 20.

6. Difficulty objected.
To every *doubt* your answer is the same,
It so fell out, and so by chance it came. *Blackmore.*

DO'UBTER. *n. s.* [from *doubt*.] One who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

DO'UBTFUL. *adj.* [*doubt* and *full*]

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion.
Methinks I should know you, and know this man,
Yet I am *doubtful*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Thus they their *doubtful* consultations ended. *Milton.*

2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; as, a *doubtful* expression.

3. That about which there is doubt, that which is not yet determined or decided; obscure; questionable; uncertain.
In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter *doubtful* with that which is out of doubt; for as in capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; so much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands. *Bacon.*
In *doubtful* cases, reason still determines for the safer side; especially if the case be not only *doubtful*, but also highly concerning, and the venture be a soul, and an eternity. *South.*
Themestes first, 'tis *doubtful* whether his'd,
Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryd.*

4. Hazardous; of uncertain event.
We have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight,
What heav'n's high Lord had power to fulfil. *Milton.*
New counsels to debate
What *doubtful* may ensue. *Milton.*

5. Not secure; not without suspicion.
Our manner is always to call a *doubtful* and a more suspicious eye towards that, over which we know we have least power. *Hooker, Dedication.*

6. Not confident; not without fear.
With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution,
I come, still dreading thy displeasure, Samson. *Milt.*
This was at first resolved
If we were wise, against so great a foe
Contending, and so *doubtful* what might fall. *Milt.*

7. Partaking different qualities.

Looks
Downcast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd
Some glimpse of joy, which on his count'nance cast
Like *doubtful* hue. *Milton.*

DO'UBTFULLY. *adv.* [from *doubtful.*]
1. Dubiously; irresolutely.
2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.
Knowing how *doubtfully* all allegories may be construed, and this book of mine being a continual allegory, I have thought good to discover the general intention. *Spenser.*
Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare
Her alter'd mind, and alienated care. *Dryden.*

DO'UBTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *doubtful.*]
1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.
Though *doubtfulness* or uncertainty seems to be a medium between certain truth and certain falsehood in our minds, yet there is no such medium in things themselves. *Watts.*
2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.
In arguing, the opponent uses as comprehensive and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his adversary in the *doubtfulness* of his expressions: and therefore the answerer, on his side, makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can. *Locke.*
Most of his philosophy is in broken sentences, delivered with much *doubtfulness.* *Baker on Learn.*
3. Hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

DO'UBTINGLY. *adv.* [from *doubt.*] In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.
Whatsoever a man imagineth *doubtingly*, or with fear, must needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all; for a man repeateth that oftener that he feareth, than the contrary. *Bacon's N. Hist.*

DO'UBTLESS. *adj.* [from *doubt.*] Free from fear; void of apprehension of danger.
Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shakespeare's King John.*
I am *doubtless*, I can purge
Myself of many I am charg'd withal. *Shak. H. IV.*

DO'UBTLESS. *adv.* Without doubt; without question; unquestionably.
Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Sh.*
All their desires, deserts, or expectations the Conqueror had no other means to satisfy, but by the estates of such as had appeared open enemies to him, and *doubtless* many innocent persons suffered in this kind. *Hale's Common Law.*
Doubtless many men are finally lost, who yet have no men's sins to answer for but their own. *South.*
Mountains have been *doubtless* much higher than they are at present: the rains have washed away the soil, that has left the veins of stones shooting out of them. *Woodward.*
Doubtless, oh guest! great laud and praise were mine,
If, after social rites and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Od.*

DOUCE'T. *n. s.* [*doucet*, French.] A custard. This word I find only in *Skinner*, and in *Ainsworth.*

DO'UCKER. *n. s.* [*colymbus*; from *To douck*, corrupted from *To duck.*] A bird that dips in the water.
The colymbi, or *douckers*, or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers so slippery that water cannot moisten them. *Ray.*

DOVE. *n. s.* [*palumbus*; *duve*, old Teutonick; *taub*, *daub*, German.]
1. A wild pigeon.
Sweet as new *dove* trooping with crows,
As [illegible] her fellows flows.
Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.
Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the *dove?* *Pope.*
Not half so swift the trembling *doves* can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky;
Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the skies he drives the trembling *doves.* *Pope.*
2. A pigeon.
I have here a dish of *doves*, that I will bestow upon your worship. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

DO'VECOT. *n. s.* [*dove* and *cot.*] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.
Like an eagle in a *dovecot*, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli;
Alone I did it. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

DO'VEHOUSE. *n. s.* [*dove* and *house.*] A house for pigeons.
The hawk sets up for protector, and makes his work in the *dovehouse.* *L'Estrange.*
But still the *dovehouse* obstinately flood. *Dryd.*

DO'VETAIL. *n. s.* [*dove* and *tail.*] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.

DOUGH. *n. s.* [bah, Sax. *deegh*, Dutch.]
1. The paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.
When the gods moulded up the paste of man,
Some of their *dough* was left upon their hands,
For want of souls, and so they made Egyptians. *Dry.*
You that from pliant paste would fabricks raise,
Expecting thence to gain immortal praise,
Your knuckles try, and let your sinews know
Their power to kneed, and give the form to *dough.* *King.*
2. *My cake is* DOUGH. My affair has miscarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity.
My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast. *Shak.*

DOUGHBA'KED. *adj.* [*dough* and *baked.*] Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.
For when, through tasteless flat humility,
In *doughbak'd* men some harmlessness we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

DO'UGHTY. *adj.* [dohtiz, Saxon; *deught*, virtue, Dutch.]
1. Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. Used of men and things.
Such restless passion did all night torment
The flatt'ning courage of that fairy knight,
Devising how that *doughty* tournament
With greatest honour he achieven might. *F. Qu.*
2. It is now seldom used but ironically, or in burlesque.
If this *doughty* historian hath any honour or conscience left, he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingfleet.*
She smil'd to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

DO'UGHY. *adj.* [from *dough.*] Unsound; soft; unhardened.
Your son was misled with a snipt taffata fellow there, whose villanous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. *Shakespeare.*

To DOUSE. *v. a.* [*Duse*; but probably it is a cant word formed from the sound.] To put over head suddenly in the water.

To DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water.
It is no jesting, trivial matter,
To swing t' th' air, or *douse* in water. *Hudibras.*

DO'WAGER. *n. s.* [*douairiere*, French.]
1. A widow with a jointure.
She lingers my desires,
Like to a stepdame or a *dowager*,
Long wintering on a young man's revenue. *Shak.*
Widows have a greater interest in property than either maids or wives; so that it is as unnatural for a *dowager* as a freeholder to be an enemy to our constitution. *Addison.*
2. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands.
Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princess *dowager*,
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.

DO'WDY. *n. s.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.
Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench; Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipsy, Helen and Hero, hildings and harlots. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*
The bedlam train of lovers use
T' inhance the value, and the faults excuse;
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we see
They dote on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*

DO'WDY. *adj.* Awkward.
No housewifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confess'd the shrew. *Gay.*

DO'WER. } *n. s.* [*douaire*, French.]
DO'WERY. }
1. That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage.
His wife brought in *dower* Cilicia's crown,
And in herself a greater *dower* alone. *Dryden.*
His only daughter in a stranger's power;
For very want, he could not pay a *dower*. *Pope.*
Rich, though depriv'd of all her little store,
For who can seize fair virtue's better *dower?* *Melmoth.*
2. That which the widow possesses.
His patrimonial territories of Flanders were in *dower* to his mother-in-law. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
3. The gifts of a husband for a wife.
Ask me never so much *dowery* and gift, and I will give according as you shall say unto me; but give me the damsel to wife. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.
4. Endowment; gift.
What spreading virtue, what a sparkling fire,
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dower*,
Dost thou withdraw this dying flesh to spare! *Daniel.*

DO'WERED. *adj.* [from *dower.*] Portioned; supplied with a portion.
Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Unfriended, new adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DO'WERLESS. *adj.* [from *dower.*] Wanting a fortune; unportioned.
Thy *dowerless* daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France.
Shakespeare.

DO'WLAS. *n. s.* A coarse kind of linen.
Dowlas, filthy *dowlas*, I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made boulters of them. *Shakespeare.*

DOWN. *n. s.* [*duun*, Danish.]
1. Soft feathers.
Virtue is the roughest way;
But proves at night a bed of *down*. *Wotton.*
Leave, leave, fair bride! your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nurseth sadness: and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint.
Donne.
We tumble on our *down*, and court the blessing
Of a short minute's slumber. *Denham's Sophy.*
A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to the use of *down* beds. *Locke.*
2. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.
Thou bottom of my thoughts! *down* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon thy breast
To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

3. Soft

3. Soft wool, or tender hair.

I love my husband still;
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the first *down*, began to shade his face. *Dryd.*

On thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *down*, and promise man.
Prior.

4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, we weth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thistles, fly to and fro in the air.
Bacon's Natural History.

Like scatter'd *down*, by howling furus blown
By rapid whirlwinds from his mansion thrown.
Sandys.

DOWN. *n. s.* [dun, Saxon; *dune*, Erse, a hill.] A large open plain; properly a flat on the top of an hill.

On the *downs* we see, near Wilton fair,
A barb'rous race from greedy greyhound go. *Sidney.*

Lord of such riches which the ule renowns;
Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his *down's*. *Sandys.*

Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich those *downs* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought. *Milt.*

Hills afford pleasant prospects; as they must needs acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Sussex. *Ray.*

How Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless *downs*.
Gay.

To compass this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a *down*. *Pope.*

DOWN. *prep.* [abuna, Saxon.]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down* a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

A man falling down a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, because he cannot stop that motion if he would. *Locke.*

2. Towards the mouth of a river.

Manomet put his chief substance into certain boats, to be conveyed *down* the river, as purposing to fly. *Knolles.*

DOWN. *adv.* Not up.

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower situation.

When they hit, none on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but *down* they fell
By thousands. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Down sinks the giant with a thund'ring sound,
His pond'rous limbs oppress the trembling ground.
Dryden.

2. Tending towards the ground.

3. From former to latter times: as, this has been the practice *down* from the conquest.

4. Out of sight; below the horizon.

How goes the night, boy?

—The moon is *down*; I have not heard the clock,
And she goes *down* at twelve. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

5. To a total subjection: used of men and things.

What remains of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled *down*, with the addition of fresh water, to a fap drat. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

6. Into disgrace; into declining reputation.

He shar'd our dividend o' th' crown,
We had to painfully preach'd *down*;
And fore'd us, though against the grain,
T' have calls to preach it up again. *Hudibras.*

It has been still preached up, but acted *down*; and dealt with as the eagle in the fable did with the oyster, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might dash it in pieces. *South.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who had written himself *down*. *Addison.*

7. [answering to *up*.] Here and there.

Let them wander *up* and *down* for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied. *Psalm* lix. 15.

DOWN. *interj.*

1. An exhortation to destruction or demolition.

Go, some pull down the Savoy; others to the inns of court: *down* with them all. *Shakespeare.*

If there be ten, shrink not, but *down* with them. *Shakespeare.*

But now they cry, *down* with the palace, fire it,
Pull out th' usurping queen. *Dryden.*

2. A contemptuous threat.

Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither.
Shakespeare.

DOWN. [*To go.*] To be digested; to be received.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he should eat. *Locke.*

I know not how absurd this may seem to the masters of demonstration; and probably it will hardly *down* with any body, at first hearing. *Locke.*

To DOWN. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to subdue; to suppress; to conquer.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts that would not willing die.
Sidney.

DO'WNCAST. *adj.* [*down* and *cast*.] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languishing borrowed of her eyes the *downcast* look of modesty. *Sidney.*

My wily nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;
'Tis love, said she; and then my *downcast* eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprize.
Dryden.

Thy *downcast* looks, and thy disorder'd thoughts,
Tell me thy fate: I ask not the success
My cause has found. *Addison's Cato.*

DO'WNFAL. *n. s.* [from *down* and *fall*.]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his *downfal*? *Shakespeare's Richard* II.

We have seen some, by the ways by which they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter *downfal*. *South.*

2. A sudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each *downfal* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream. *Dryd.*

3. Destruction of fabricks.

Not more aghast the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the *downfal* in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die
Dryden.

DO'WNFALLEN. *participial adj.* [*down* and *fall*.] Ruined; fallen.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the farther side. *Car. Surv. of Cornw.*

DO'WNGYRED. *adj.* [*down* and *gyred*.] Let down in circular wrinkles.

Lord Hamlet, with his stockings loose,
Ungarter'd, and *downgyred* to his ancles. *Shakesp.*

DO'WNHILL. *n. s.* [*down* and *hill*.] Declivity; descent.

Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace;
And though 'tis *downhill* all, but creeps along the race. *Dryden.*

DO'WNHILL. *adj.* Declivous; descending.

And the first steps a *downhill* greensward yields.
Congreve.

DO'WNLOOKED. *adj.* [*down* and *look*.] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; sullen; melancholy,

Jealousy, suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawney dress'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist. *Dryd.*

DOWNLY'ING. *adj.* [*down* and *lie*.] About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNRI'GHT. *adv.* [*down* and *right*.]

1. Straight or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's slain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft *downright*. *Hudibras.*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

Elves, away!
We shall chide *downright* if I longer stay. *Shak.*

3. Completely; without stopping short.

This paper put Mrs. Ball in such a passion, that she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

DOWNRI'GHT. *adj.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a *downright* advice, which may be mistaken as spoken magisterially. *Bacon.*

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *L'Estrange.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have *downright* money; but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a present of plate. *Spectator.*

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artless.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom, than a foolish and affected eloquence.
Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

3. Unceremonious; honestly surly.

When it came to the count to speak, old Fast so stared him in the face, after his plain *downright* way, that the count was struck dumb.
Addison's Count Tariff.

4. Plain; without palliation.

The idolatry was direct and *downright* in the people, whose credulity is illimitable.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Religion seems not in danger from *downright* atheism, since rational men must reject that for want of proof. *Rogers.*

DO'WNSITTING. *n. s.* [*down* and *sit*.] Rest; repose; the act of sitting down, or going to rest.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine uprising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off.
Psalm cxxxix. 2.

DO'WNWARD. } *adv.* [dunepeapb, Sax.]
DO'WNWARDS. }

1. Towards the centre.

As you lift up the glasses, the drop will ascend flower and flower, and at length rest, being carried *downward* by its weight as much as upward, by the attraction. *Newton.*

2. From a higher situation to a lower.

Look *downward* on that globe, whose hither side,
With light from hence, shines. *Milton.*

Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleasant prospects to them that look *downwards* from them upon the subjacent countries.
Ray on the Creation.

What would this man? Now upward will he soar,
And, little less than angel, would be more:
Now, looking *downwards*, just as griev'd appears
To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears. *Pope.*

3. In a course of successive or lineal descent.

A ring the count does wear,
That *downward* hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents. *Shak.*

DO'WNWARD. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending towards the centre; tending to the ground.

With *downward* force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending.
When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
She lights the *downward* heaven, and rises there. *Dryden.*

3. Depressed; dejected.
At the lowest of my *downward* thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying still doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

DO'WNY. *adj.* [from *down.*]

1. Covered with down or nap.
By his gates of breath
There lies a *downy* feather, which stirs not:
Did he suspire, that light and weightless down
Perforce must move. *Shakespeare.*
There be plants that have prickles, yet have *downy* or velvet rind upon their leaves, as stock-gilly-flowers and coltsfoot; which down or nap consisteth of a subtile spirit, in a soft substance. *Bacon's Natural History.*
In her hand she held
A bough of fairest fruit, that *downy* smil'd,
New gather'd, and ambrosial smell diffus'd. *Milt.*

2. Made of down or soft feathers.
A side breeze from westward waits their sails to fill,
And rests in those high beds his *downy* wings. *Dryden.*
Belinda still her *downy* pillow prest,
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest. *Pope.*

3. Soft; tender; soothing.
Banquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this *downy* sleep, death's counterfeit,
And look on death itself. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The night's companion kindly cheating them
Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
Of sorrow with a soft and *downy* hand,
Sealing all breasts in a lethean band. *Crashaw.*

DO'WRE. } *n. s.* [*douaire*, Fr. It ought to
DO'WRY. } be written *dower.*]

1. A portion given with a wife. See DOWER.
I could marry this wench for this *dowre*. *Sidn.*
And ask no other *dowry* but such another jest. *Shakespeare.*
The king must die, that I may make you great,
And give a crown in *dowry* with my love. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
Tethys all her waves in *dowry* gives. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. A reward paid for a wife.
Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
And for a *dowre* a hundred foreskins pay. *Cowley.*

3. A gift; a fortune given.

DOXO'LOGY. *n. s.* [δόξα and λόγος.] A form of giving glory to God.
David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and *doxologies*, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from avenging myself with my own hand. *South.*
Little did Athanasius imagine, that ever it would have been received in the Christian church, to conclude their books with a *doxology* to God and the blessed virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

DO'XY. *n. s.* A whore; a loose wench.
When daffodils begin to pure,
With heigh! the *doxy* over the dale. *Shakesp.*

To DOZE. *v. n.* [dwæs, Saxon; *dues*, Dutch]

1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.
There was no sleeping under his roof: if he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobler waked him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To live in a state of drousiness; to be half asleep.
It has happened to young men of the greatest wit to waste their spirits with anxiety and pain, to far, as to *doze* upon their work with too much eagerness of doing well. *Dryden.*
How to the banks, where bards departed *doze*,
They led him soft. *Pope's Dunciad.*
Chiefless armies *doz'd* out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

To DOZE. *v. a.* To stupify; to dull.
He was now much decayed in his parts, and with immoderate drinking *dozed* in his understanding. *Clarendon.*
Two satyrs on the ground,
Stretch'd at his ease, their fire Silenus found
Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load. *Dryden.*

DO'ZEN. *n. s.* [*douzaine*, French.] The number of twelve. It is seldom used but on light occasions.
We cannot lodge and board a *dozen* or fourteen gentlewomen, but we keep a bawdyhouse straight. *Shakespeare.*
That the Indian figs bear such huge leaves, or delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have travelled a *dozen* miles together under them. *Raleigh.*
By putting twelve units together, we have the complex idea of a *dozen*. *Locke.*
The number of dissenters was something under a *dozen* with them. *Swift.*

DO'ZINESS. *n. s.* [from *dozy.*] Sleepiness; drousiness. Little used.
A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a *doziness* in his head, or a want of appetite. *Locke.*

DO'ZY. *adj.* [from *doze.*] Sleepy; drousy; sluggish.
The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head to raise. *Dryden.*

DRAB. *n. s.* [þnabbe, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a strumpet.
That I, the son of a dear father murder'd,
Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a cursing like a very *drab*! *Shak. Huml.*
If your worship will take order for the *drabs* and the knaves, you need not fear the bawds. *Shakesp.*
Babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a *drab*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Curs'd be the wretch so venal, and so vain,
Paltry and proud as *drabs* in Drury-lane. *Pope.*

DRACHM. *n. s.* [*drachma*, Latin.]

1. An old Roman coin.
See here these movers, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd *drachm*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACU'NCULUS. n. s. [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and flesh.

DRAD. *adj.* [for *dread*, or the part. passive of *To dread.*] Terrible; formidable; dreaded.
Th' utmost sand-breach they shortly fetch,
Whilst the *drad* danger does behind remain. *Fairy Queen.*

DRAFF. *n. s.* [þpoꝛ, dirty, Saxon; *draf*, Dutch, the sediment of ale.]

1. Refuse; lees; dregs: properly something fluid.
You would think I had a hundred and fifty tatter'd prodigals lately come from swinekeeping, from eating *draff* and husks. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
'Twere simple fury, still thyself to waste
On such as have no taste;
To offer them a surfeit of pure bread
Whose appetite is dead!
No, give them grains their fill;
Husks, *draff*, to drink and swill. *Ben Jonson.*
I call'd and I drew them thither,
My hell-hounds to lick up the *draff* and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
Till vermin, or the *draff* of servile food,
Consume me. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Refuse; sweepings. Perhaps improper.
Younger brothers but the *draff* of nature. *Dryd.*

DRA'FFY. *adj.* [from *draff.*] Worthless; dreggy.

DRAFT. *adj.* [corrupt for *draught.*] Employed to draw.
Ulysses and old Nestor yoke you like *draft* oxen, and make you plough up the wair. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

To DRAG, *v. a.* [þpazan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.
Such his aspect, when, foil'd with bloody dust,
Dragg'd by the cords which through his feet were thrust, *Denham.*
While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be silent; and this chancing to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will *drag* it as long as I am able. *Swift.*

2. To draw any thing burthensome, any thing from which one cannot disengage one's self.
'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,
Loath'd by the gods, have *dragg'd* a ling'ring life. *Dryd. n.*
Can I, who lov'd so well,
To part with all my bliss to save my lover,
Oh! can I *drag* a wretched life without him? *Smith.*

3. To draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.
He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a shew of me. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.
They shall surprise
The serpent, prince of air, and *drag* in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded leave. *Milton.*
The constable was no sooner espied but he was reproached with disdainful words, beaten and *dragged* in so barbarous a manner, that he hardly escaped with his life. *Clarendon.*

5. To pull roughly and forcibly.
To fall, that's justice;
But then, to *drag* him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wish. *Dryd.*
In my fatal cause your sword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes *dragg'd* you down. *Dryden.*

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.
From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of fourling lashes, and of *dragging* chains. *Dryd.*
A door is said to *drag*, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

DRAG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.
Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks. *Dryden.*
The creatures are but instruments in God's hand: the returning our acknowledgments to them is just the same absurdity with theirs who burnt incense to the *drag*, and sacrificed to the net. *Rogers.*

2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.
You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a *drag* hook, or otherwise. *Walton.*

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.
The *drag* is made somewhat like a low car: it is used for the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

To DRA'GGLE.

To DRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *drag.*] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

You'll see a *draggled* damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her filthy traffick bear.
Gay's Trivia.

He wore the same gown five years, without *draggling* or tearing. *Swift.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

His *draggling* tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt. *Hudibras.*

DRA'GNET. *n. f.* [*drag* and *net.*] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

Dragnets were made to fish within the deep,
And casting nets did rivers bottoms sweep.
May's Virgil

Some fishermen, that had been out with a *dragnet*, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at last. *L'Estrange.*

One of our late great poets is sunk in his reputation, because he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way, but swept, like a *dragnet*, great and small. *Dryden.*

Whatsoever old Time, with his huge *dragnet*, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be shells or shellfish, jewels or pebbles, sticks or straws, seaweeds or mud, these are the ancients, these are the fathers. *Watts.*

DRA'GON. *n. f.* [*draco*, Latin; *dragon*, French.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages.

I go alone,
Like to a lonely *dragon*, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen.
Shakespeare.

Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night! that dawning
May bear the raven's eye. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

And you, ye *dragons!* of the scaly race,
Who in glittering gold and shining armours grace;
In other nations fatal as are you found,
Their guardian genii and protectors own'd. *Rowe.*

On every volume there a *dragon* rides;
Here, from our first embrace, a stream he glides. *Pope.*

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON. *n. f.* [*draconculus*, Latin.] A plant.

DRA'GONET. *n. f.* [from *dragon.*] A little dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest
Of many *dragonets*, his fruitful seed. *Fairy Queen.*

DRA'GONFLY. *n. f.* [*dragon* and *fly*: *libella.*] A fierce stinging fly.

The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dragonflies* may have likewise some corrosive quality.
Bacon's Natural History.

DRA'GONISH. *adj.* [from *dragon.*] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike. An arbitrary word.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's *dragonish*;
A vapour sometimes like a bear or lion. *Shakesp.*

DRA'GONLIKE. *adj.* [*dragon* and *like.*] Furious; fiery.

He fights *dragonlike*, and does achieve
As soon as draw his sword. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *n. f.* [*dragon* and *blood.*] So called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

Dragonsblood is a resin, so named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production. *Hill.*

Take *dragonsblood*, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with *aqua vitæ*, and strain them together. *Peacham.*

DRA'GONSHEAD. *n. f.* A plant.

DRA'GONTREE. *n. f.* A species of palm.

DRAGO'ON. *n. f.* [from *dragon*, German, to carry.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

Two regiments of *dragoons* suffered much in the late action. *Tatler.*

To DRAGO'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

In politicks I hear you're stanch,
Directly bent against the French;
Deny to have your free-born foe
Dragoon'd into a wooden shoe. *Prior.*

To DRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw off gradually.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed mois. *Bacon.*

In times of dearth it *drained* much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Whilst a foreign war devoured our strength, and *drained* our treasures, luxury and expences increased at home. *Atterbury.*

The last emperor *drained* the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France. *Swift.*

2. To empty, by drawing gradually away what it contains.

Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main.
Roscommon.

The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*. *Dryd.*

While cruel Nero only *drains*
The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins,
By study worn, and slack with age,
How dull, how thoughtless is his rage! *Prior.*

Had the world lasted from all eternity, these comets must have been *drained* of all their fluids.
Cheyne.

3. To make quite dry.

When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles, but do not *drain* them. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*

DRAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.

If your *drains* be deep, that you fear cattle falling into them, cover them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Why should I tell of ponds and *drains*,
What carps we met with for our pains? *Swift.*

DRAKE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck should hide her eggs from the *drake*, who will suck them if he finds them.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. [from *draco*, dragon, Latin.] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger. *Clarendon*

DRAM. *n. f.* [from *drachm*; *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the balance kept the same depth in the water. *Bacon.*

2. A small quantity, in a kind of proverbial sense.

One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can dispense;
A *dram* of sweet is worth a pound of sour.
Fairy Queen.

No *dram* of judgment with thy force is join'd;
Thy body is of profit, and my mind. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirit as is usually drank at once.

I could do this, and that with no rash potion,
But with a lingering *dram*, that should not work
Maliciously like poison. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Every *dram* of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, raiseth your character. *Swift.*

4. Spirits; distilled liquors.

A second fee, by meeker manners known,
And modest as the maid that sips alone;
From the strong fate of *drams* if thou get free,
Another Durfy, Ward! shall sing in thee. *Pope.*

To DRAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] In low language, to drink drams; to drink distilled spirits.

DRA'MA. *n. f.* [δρᾶμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama*; furnishing himself also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. *Dryden.*

DRAMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *drama.*] Re-
DRAMA'TICK. } presented by action; not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that, in the great *dramatick* poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing a God. *Berkley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dramatick.*] Representatively; by representation.

Ignorance and errors are severally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly simply. *Dryden.*

DRA'MATIST. *n. f.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatick compositions.

The whole theatre resounds with the praises of the great *dramatist*, and the wonderful art and power of the composition. *Burnet's Theory.*

DRANK. [the preterite of *drink.*]

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, French; *drapus*, low Latin.]

1. To make cloth.

It was rare to set prices by statute; and that act did not prescribe prices, but stinted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon.*

2. To jeer, or satirize. [*drapper*, French.] It is used in this sense by the innovator *Temple*, whom nobody has imitated.

DRA'PER. *n. f.* [from *drape.*] One who sells cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a *draper's* shop be variously folded, it will appear of differing colours. *Boyle on Col.*

The *draper* and mercer may measure her.
Howel.

DRA'PERY. *n. f.* [*drapperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth; woollen manufacture.

He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm.
Bacon's Henry VII.

The reverend clergy should set us an example, by contenting themselves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Irish drapery. *Swift.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The Bulls and Frogs had served the lord Strutt with *drapery* ware for many years.
Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

3. The dress of a picture or statue.

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their descriptions and comparisons, as painters in their *draperies* and ornaments. *Prior.*

DRA'PET. *n. f.* [from *drape.*] Cloth; coverlet. Not in use.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,

And

And ready dight with *draperis* festival,
Against the viands should be ministred.
Fairy Queen.

DRA'STICK. *adj.* [δραστικος.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious.

It is used of a medicine that works with speed, as jalap, scammony, and the stronger purges.
Quincy.

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive*.] *Drove* is more used.

He *drave* them beyond Amon's flood,
And their old bounds mark'd deep in their own blood.
Cowley.

The foe rush'd furious as he pants for breath,
And through his navel *drave* the pointed death.
Pope's Iliad.

DRAUGH. *n. s.* [corruptly written for *draff*.] Refuse; swill. See DRAFF.

We do not act, that often jest and laugh:
'Tis old, but true, still swine eat all the *draugh*.
Shakespeare

DRAUGHT. *n. s.* [from *draw*.]

1. The act of drinking.

They slung up one of their hogsheads, and I drank it off at a *draught*; which I might well do, for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had once continued about nine days without drink; and he might have continued longer, if, by distempering himself one night with hard study, he had not had some inclination to take a small *draught*. *Boyle.*

Fill high the goblets with the sparkling blood,
And with deep *draughts* invoke our common god.
Dryden.

Long *draughts* of sleep his monstrous limbs entranc'd;
He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave.
Dryden's Æneas.

I have cured some very desperate coughs by a *draught* every morning of spring water, with a handful of sage boiled in it. *Temple.*

Every *draught*, to him that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a provision for rheum and diseases. *South.*

3. Liquor drank for pleasure.

Were it a *draught* for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer. *Milton.*

Number'd ills, that lie unseen
In the pernicious *draught*: the word obscene,
Or harsh, which, once slander'd, must ever fly
Irrevocable, the too prompt reply. *Prior.*

Delicious wines th' attending herald brought;
The gold gave lustre to the purple *draught*.
Pope's Odyssey.

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greatest improvement. *Temple.*

The most occasion that farmers have, is for *draught* horses. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. The quality of being drawn.

The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest *draught*. *Mortimer.*

6. Representation by picture.

Her pencil drew whate'er her soul design'd,
And oft the happy *draught* surpass'd the image in her mind. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; sketch; outline.

A good inclination is but the first rude *draught* of virtue, but the finishing strokes are from the will. *South.*

I have, in a short *draught*, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his foot-steps, in man we have the *draught* of his hand: in him were united all the scattered perfections of the creature. *South.*

9. The act of sweeping with a net.

Upon the *draught* of a pond, not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Hale.*

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought him a very great *draught*. *L'Estrange.*

11. The act of shooting with the bow.

Godfrey of Boulloign, at one *draught* of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three fleetless birds called allerions. *Camden's Remains.*

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design; perhaps sudden attack.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you. *Spenser. Ireland.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a *draught* of forces would lessen the number of those that might otherwise be employed. *Addison.*

14. A sink; a drain.

Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the *draught*. *Matt.* xv. 17.

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her *draught*, and warlike in her length.
Dryden

With a small vessel one may keep within a mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over shoals, where a vessel of any *draught* would strike. *Ellis's Voyage.*

16. [In the plural, *draughts*.] A kind of play resembling chess.

DRA'UGHHOUSE. *n. s.* [*draught* and *house*.] A house in which filth is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draught-house*. 2 *Kings.*

To DRAW. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. pass. *drawn*. [dpazan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.

Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will *draw* it into the river. 2 *Sam.*

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.

He could not *draw* the dagger out of his belly. *Judges*, ii. 22.

The arrow is now *drawn* to the head. *Attach.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag.

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment-seats? *James*, ii. 6.

4. To raise out of a deep place.

They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. *Jer.* xxxviii. 13.

Draw the water for the siege. *Nah.* iii. 14.

5. To suck.

He hath *drawn* thee dry. *Ecclus.* xiii. 7.

There was no war, no dearth, no stop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had sucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to *draw* less. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

6. To attract; to call towards itself.

We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; so as it seemeth salt *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* salt. *Bacon.*

Majesty in an eclipse, like the sun, *draws* eyes that would not have looked towards it if it had shined out. *Suckling.*

He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of most, and the reverence of many, towards him. *Clarendon.*

7. To draw as a magnet does.

She had all magnetic force alone,
To *draw* and fasten sundred parts in one. *Donne.*

Draw out with credulous desire, and lead
At will the manliest, resolutest breast,
As the magnetic hardest iron *draws*. *Milton.*

All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part. *Dryd.*

8. To inhale.

Thus I call'd, and stray'd I know not whither,
From where I first *drew* air, and first beheld
This happy light *Milton. Paradise Lost.*

While near the Lucrine lake, consum'd to death,
I *draw* the sultry air, and gasp for breath,
You taste the cooling breeze. *Addison on Italy.*

Why *drew* Marseilles' good bishop pure, breath,
When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death
Pope.

9. To take from any thing containing or holding.

They *drew* out the staves of the ark. 2 *Chron.*

10. To take off the spit or broacher.

The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which *drawn* and serv'd, their hunger they appease.
Dryden.

11. To take from a cask.

The wine of life is *drawn*, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

12. To pull a sword from the sheath.

We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And *draw* no swords but what are sanctified. *Shak.*

I will *draw* my sword, my hand shall destroy them. *Exodus.*

He proceeded so far in his insolence, as to *draw* out his sword with an intent to kill him. *Hayward.*

In all your wars good fortune blew before you,
Till in my fatal cause your sword was *drawn*,
The weight of my misfortune dragg'd you down.
Dryden.

13. To let out any liquid.

Some blood *drawn* on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without *drawing* one drop of blood. *Wiseman. Surg.*

14. To take bread out of the oven.

The joiner puts boards into ovens after the batch is *drawn*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

15. To uncloſe or ſlide back curtains.

Go, *draw* aside the curtains, and discover
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shakesp.*

Alarm'd, and with piercing heart he came,
And *drew* the curtains, and expos'd the dame. *Dryden.*

Shouts, cries, and groans must pierce my ears,
and then
A flash of lightning *draws* the guilty scene,
And shows new arms and wounds, and dying men.
Dryden.

16. To close or spread curtains.

Philoclea intreated Pamela to open her grief, who, *drawing* the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak. *Sid.*

17. To extract.

Herbs *draw* a weak juice, and have a soft stalk. *Bacon.*

Spirits, by distillations, may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices, which shall flame and fume of themselves. *Glanvill.*

18. To procure as an agent cause.

When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to *draw* on himself death. *Locke.*

19. To produce, or bring, as an efficient cause.

When the fountain of mankind
Did *draw* corruption, and God's curse, by sin,
This was a charge that all his heirs did bind,
And all his offspring grew corrupt therein. *Sir J. Da.*

Religion will requite all the honour we can do it, by the blessings it will *draw* down upon us. *Tillotson.*

Our voluntary actions are the precedent causes of good and evil, which they *draw* after them, and bring upon us. *Locke.*

What

What would a man value land ready cultivated, and well ſtocked, where he had no hopes of commerce with other parts of the world, to *draw* money to him by the ſale of the product? *Locke.*

Thoſe elucidations have given riſe or increaſe to his doubts, and *drawn* obſcurity upon places of ſcripture. *Locke.*

His ſword ne'er fell but on the guilty head;
Oppreſſion, tyranny, and pow'r uſurp'd,
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon 'em. *Addiſ.*

20. To convey ſecretly or gradually.

The liers in wait *draw* themſelves along. *Judg.* xx. 37.

In proceſs of time, and as their people increaſed, they *drew* themſelves more weſterly towards the Red Sea. *Raleigh.*

21. To protract; to lengthen; to ſpin.

How much her grace is alter'd on the ſudden!
How long her face is *drawn!* how pale ſhe looks,
And of an earthly cold! *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Hear himſelf repine
At Fate's unequal laws; and at the clue
Which mercileſs in length the midmoſt ſiſter *drew.*
Dryden's Juvenal.

If we ſhall meet again with more delight,
Then *draw* my life in length; let me ſuſtain,
In hopes of his embrace, the worſt of pain. *Dr. Æn.*

In ſome ſimilies, men *draw* their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance.
Felton on the Claſſicks.

22. To utter lingeringly.

The brand, amid the flaming fuel thrown,
Or *drew*, or ſeem'd to *draw*, a dying groan.
Dryden's Fables.

23. To derive; to have from ſome original cauſe or donor.

Shall freeborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to ſervile ſhame,
Who from conſent and cuſtom *draw*
The ſame right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them *drew* the rudiments of ſcience. *Temple.*

24. To deduce as from poſtulates.

From the events and revolutions of theſe governments, are *drawn* the uſual inſtructions of prince and ſtatesmen. *Temple.*

25. To imply; to produce as a conſequential inference.

What ſhews the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that *draw* in the concluſion, or propoſition inferred? *Locke.*

26. To allure; to entice.

I'll raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As by the ſtrength of their illuſion
Shall *draw* him on to his confuſion. *Shak. Mac.*

We have *drawn* them from the city. *Joſ.* viii. 6.

Draw me not away with the wicked. *Pſalm* xxviii. 3.

Having the art, by empty promiſes and threats, to *draw* others to his purpoſe. *Hayward.*

The Spaniards, that were in the town, had ſo good memories of their loſſes in their former ſallies, as the confidence of an army, which came for their deliverance, could not *draw* them forth again. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

27. To lead as a motive.

Your way is ſhorter;
My purpoſes do *draw* me much about. *Shakeſp.*

Æneas wond'ring ſtood, then aſk'd the cauſe
Which to the ſtream the crowding people draws.
Dryden.

28. To perſuade to follow.

I *drew* this gallant head of war,
And call'd theſe fiery ſpirits from the world
To outlook conqueſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, ſtones, and floods;
Since nought ſo ſtockiſh, hard, and full of rage,
But muſick, for the time, doth change his nature.
Shakeſpeare.

29. To induce; to perſuade.

The Engliſh lords did ally themſelves with the Iriſh, and *drew* them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be foſtered by them. *Davies.*

Their beauty or unbecomingneſs are of more force to *draw* or deter their imitation than diſcourſes. *Locke.*

30. To win; to gain: a metaphor from gaming.

This ſeems a fair deſerving, and muſt *draw* me
That which my father loſes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

31. To receive; to take up: as, to *draw* money from the funds.

For thy three thouſand ducats here is ſix.
—If every ducat in ſix thouſand ducats
Were in ſix parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond. *Sha.*

32. To extort; to force.

So ſad an object, and ſo well expreſs'd,
Drew ſighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breaſt. *Dryden.*

Can you e'er forget
The fond embraces, and repeated bleſſings,
Which you *drew* from him in your laſt farewel?
Addiſon.

33. To wreſt; to diſtort.

I wiſh that both you and others would ceaſe from *drawing* the ſcriptures to your fantaſies and affections. *Whitgifte.*

34. To compoſe; to form in writing: uſed of formulary or juridical writings.

In the mean time I will *draw* a bill of properties, ſuch as our play wants. *Shakeſpeare.*

Clerk, *draw* a deed of gift. *Shakeſpeare.*

The report is not unartfully *drawn*, in the ſpirit of a pleader, who can find the moſt plauſible topicks. *Swift.*

Shall Ward *draw* contracts with a ſtateſman's ſkill? *Pope.*

35. To withdraw from judicial notice.

Go, waſh thy face, and *draw* thy actions come,
thou muſt not be in this humour with me. *Shak.*

36. To eviſcerate; to embowel.

In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe,
And from your eels their ſlimy ſubſtance wipe. *King.*

37. To convey a criminal to execution on a ſledge.

38. *To* DRAW *in.* To apply to any purpoſe by diſtortion or violence.

A diſpute, where every little ſtraw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be *drawn in* any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with oſtentation. *Locke.*

39. To repreſent by picture, or in fancy.

I do arm myſelf
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideouſly on me,
Than I have *drawn* it in my fantaſy. *Shak. H.* IV.

With his other hand, thus o'er his brow,
He falls to ſuch peruſal of my face,
As he would *draw* it. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Draw the whole world expecting who ſhould reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main. *Waller.*

From the ſoft aſſaults of love
Poets and painters never are ſecure;
Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's paſſions move,
Or thou *draw* beauty, and not feel its pow'r? *Prior.*

40. To form a repreſentative image.

The emperor one day took up a pencil, which fell from the hand of Titian, who was then *drawing* his picture; and, upon the compliment which Titian made him on that occaſion, he ſaid, Titian deſerves to be ſerved by Cæſar. *Dryden*

41. *To* DRAW *in.* To contract; to pull back.

Now, ſporting muſe, *draw in* the flowing reins;
Leave the clear ſtreams awhile for ſunny plains. *Gay.*

42. *To* DRAW *in.* To inveigle; to entice.

Have they invented tones to win
The women, and make them *draw in*
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male? *Hudibras.*

It was the proſtitute faith of faithleſs miſcreants that *drew* them *in*, and deceived them. *South.*

43. *To* DRAW *off.* To extract by diſtillation.

Authors, who have thus *drawn off* the ſpirits of their thoughts, ſhould lie ſtill for ſome time, till their minds have gathered freſh ſtrength, and by reading, reflection, and converſation, laid in a new ſtock of elegancies, ſentiments, and images of nature. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

44. To drain out by a vent.

Stop your veſſel, and have a little vent-hole ſtopped with a ſpill, which never allow to be pulled out till you *draw off* a great quantity. *Mort. Huſb.*

45. *To* DRAW *off.* To withdraw; to abſtract.

It *draws* men's minds *off* from the bitterneſs of party. *Addiſon.*

46. *To* DRAW *on.* To occaſion; to invite.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *drawes on*, or his practices procured, he levied a ſubſidy. *Hayward.*

47. *To* DRAW *on.* To cauſe; to bring by degrees.

The examination of the ſubtile matter would *draw on* the conſideration of the nice controverſies that perplex philoſophers. *Boyle on Fluids.*

48. *To* DRAW *over.* To raiſe in a ſtill.

I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it eſſential oil of wormwood, *drawn over* with water in a limbeck. *Boyle on Colours.*

49. *To* DRAW *over.* To perſuade to revolt; to induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his intereſts by money, the *drawn over* by fear. *Addiſon on the War.*

One of diſſenting ſentiments would have *drawn* Luther *over* to his party. *Atterbury.*

50. *To* DRAW *out.* To protract; to lengthen.

He muſt not only die the death,
But thy unkindneſs ſhall his death *draw out*
To linger'ring ſufferance. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

51. *To* DRAW *out.* To beat out, as is done to hot iron.

Bacon a piece of iron out, or, as workmen call it, *draw it out*, till it comes to its breadth. *Moxon.*

Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Period has ſtretched in half a one. *Addiſon.*

52. *To* DRAW *out* To extract; to pump out by inſinuation.

Philoclea found her, and, to *draw out* more, ſaid ſhe, I have often wondered how ſuch excellencies could be. *Sidney.*

53. *To* DRAW *out.* To induce by motive.

Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining diverſe things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have caſt out, muſt needs argue that we do not well, and as we can ſhew that they have done ill. What needed this writer to *draw out* from us an accuſation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

54. *To* DRAW *out.* To call to action; to detach for ſervice; to range.

Draw out a file, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will ſell their death.
Dryden.

Next of his men and ſhips he makes review,
Draws out the beſt and ableſt of the crew. *Dr. Æn.*

55. To range in battle.

Let him deſire his ſuperior officer, that, the next time he is *drawn* out, the challenger may be poſted near him. *Collier.*

56. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in order of battle.

So Muley-Zeydan found us
Drawn up in battle, to receive the charge. *Dryden.*

57. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in writing; to compoſe in a formulary manner.

To make a ſketch, or a more perfect model of a pic-

a picture, is, in the language of poets, to *draw* up the scenery of a play. *Dryden*

A paper is to be *drawn up*, and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen. *Swift.*

To DRAW. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of a beast of draught.

An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *drawn* in the yoke. *Deut.* xxi. 3.

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd, May *draw* with you. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To act as a weight.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To contract; to shrink.

I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or draw into less room. *Bacon's Natural History*

4. To advance; to move; to make progression any way.

You were, Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda: Oh, omnipotent love! how near the god *drew* to the complexion of a goose. *Shakespeare.*

Draw ye near hither all the chief of the people. 1 *Sam*

He ended; and th' archangel soon *drew* nigh, Not in his shape celestial, but as man Clad to meet man. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scots *drew* a little back to a more convenient post for their residence. *Clarendon*

Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of *drawing* upward to the sun. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

Now nearer to the Stygian lake they *draw*, Whom from the shore the surly boatman saw, Observ'd their passage through the shady wood, And mark'd their near approaches to the flood. *Dry.*

And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws* nigh, In all the pride of blooming youth I die. *Add. Ovid.*

5. To draw together; to be collected; to come together.

They muster there, and round the centre swarm, And *draw* together in a globose form. *Blackmore.*

6. To draw a sword.

For his sake
Did I expose myself, pure; for his love
Drew to defend him, when he was beset. *Shakesp.*

7. To practise the art of delineation.

So much insight into perspective, and skill in *drawing*, as will enable him to represent tolerably on paper any thing he sees, should be got. *Locke.*

8. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.

He has *drawn* a black, and smiles. *Dryden.*

9. To make a sore run by attraction.

10. *To* DRAW *off*. To retire; to retreat.

When the engagement proves unluckly, the way is to *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. *Collier.*

11. *To* DRAW *on*. To advance; to approach.

The fatal day *draws* on, when I must fall. *Dryd.*

12. *To* DRAW *up*. To form troops into regular order.

The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side, *drew up* in a large field opposite to the bridge. *Clarendon.*

13. *To* DRAW retains, through all its varieties of use, some shade of its original meaning, *to pull*. It expresses an action, gradual or continuous, and leisurely. Thus we *forge* a sword by blows, but we *draw* it by a continued line. We *pour* liquor quick, but we *draw* it in a continued stream. We *force* compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence. We *write* a letter with whatever haste, but we *draw* a bill with slow scrupulosity.

DRAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.

2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WBACK. *n. s.* [*draw* and *back*.] Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason.

In poundage and *drawbacks* I lose half my rent; Whatever they give me, I must be content. *Swift.*

DRA'WBRIDGE. *n. s.* [*draw* and *bridge*.] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

Half the buildings were raised on the continent, and the other half on an island, continued together by a *drawbridge*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

DRA'WER. *n. s.* [from *draw*.]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.

From the hewer of thy wood unto the *drawer* of thy water. *Deut.* xxix. 11.

2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask.

Stand in some bye room, while I question my puny *drawer* to what end he gave me the sugar. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Let the *drawers* be ready with wine and fresh glasses;
Let the waters have eyes, though their tongues must be tied. *Ben Jonson's Tavern Acad.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes the *drawers* abroad, and his footmen at home, know he is not to be provoked. *Tatler.*

3. That which has the power of attraction.

Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a great *drawer*. *Swift.*

4. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.

There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whose faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehension, as a worm, shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet, hath of the senses or understanding of a man. *Locke.*

We will suppose the China dishes taken off, and a *drawer* of medals supplying their room. *Addison on Medals.*

5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dress.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their children, by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old. *Locke.*

DRA'WING. *n. s.* [from *draw*.] Delineation; representation.

They random *drawings* from your sheets shall take, And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope.*

DRA'WINGROOM. *n. s.* [from *draw* and *room*.]

1. The room in which company assembles at court.

What you heard of the words spoken of you in the *drawingroom* was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits. *Pope.*

2. The company assembled there.

DRAWN. [participle from *draw*.]

An army was *drawn* together of near six thousand horse. *Clarendon.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour *drawn*, must put the shaft below.
Dryden's Fables.

1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble. *Addison.*

2. With a sword drawn.

What, art thou *drawn* among those heartless hinds? *Shakespeare.*

3. Open; put aside, or unclosed.

A curtain *drawn* presented to our view
A town besieg'd. *Dryden's Tyrannic Love.*

4. Eviscerated.

There is no more faith in thee than in a stonedprune; no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox. *Shakespeare.*

5. Induced as from some motive.

The Irish will better be *drawn* to the English, than the English to the Irish government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As this friendship was *drawn* on either by fear on both sides, so it was not like to be more durable than was the fear. *Hayward.*

DRA'WWELL. *n. s.* [*draw* and *well*.] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The first concern, tending to a water, was a *drawwell*: the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a hand-rope, for as much water as they could easily pull up. *Grew.*

To DRAWL. *v. n.* [from *draw*.] To utter any thing in a slow, driveling way.

Then mount the clerk, and in one lazy tone
Through the long, heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope.*

DRAY. } *n. s.* [bpaȝ, Sax.] The
DRA'YCART. } car on which beer is carried.

Let him be brought into the field of thief on upon his *draycart*, and I send most humbly to see a triumphant chariot. *Spenser.*

When *drays* bound high, the wondering flood stands still,
Where bubbling yest is blown by gath'ring wind. *Gay.*

DRA'YHORSE. *n. s.* [*dray* and *horse*.] A horse which draws a dray.

This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the *drayhorse*. *Tatler.*

DRA'YMAN. *n. s.* [*dray* and *man*.] One that attends a dray or cart.

A brace of *draymen* bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee. *Shakesp.*

Have not clerks, *draymen*, and mechanicks governed as well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern? *South.*

DRA'YPLOUGH. *n. s.* [*dray* and *plough*.] A plough of a particular kind.

The *drayplough* is the best plough in winter for miry clays. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

DRA'ZEL. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *drossel*, the scum or dross of human nature; or from *drosselle*, French, a whore.] A low, mean, worthless wretch.

As the devil uses witches,
To be their cully for a space,
That, when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassal. *Hudibras.*

DREAD. *n. s.* [bnaþ, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright; horrour either felt or impressed.

Think'st thou that duty shall have *dread* to speak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

Let not thy *dread* make me afraid. *Job.*

Was ever any wicked man flee from the stings of a guilty conscience, from the secret *dread* of divine displeasure, and of the vengeance of another world? *Tillotson.*

If our fears can be awakened with the *dread* of evil, he has armed his laws with the terrour of eternal misery. *Rogers.*

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth. *Gen.* ix. 2.

3. The person or thing feared; the cause of fear.

Let him be your *dread*. *Isaiah.*

To thee, of all our good the sacred spring;
To thee, our dearest *dread*; to thee, our softer king. *Prior.*

DREAD. *adj.* [bnæd, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful.

That

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the ſentence of *dread* baniſhment
On yond' proud man, ſhould take it off again
With words of ſooth! *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*
It cannot be, but thou haſt murther'd him:
So ſhould a murtherer look, ſo *dread*, ſo grim.
Shakeſpeare.
To be expos'd againſt the warring winds;
To ſtand againſt the deep *dread* bolted thunder.
Shakeſpeare.
Terrour ſeiz'd the rebel hoſt,
When, coming towards them, ſo *dread* they ſaw
The bottom of the mountains upward turn'd. *Milt.*

2. Awful; venerable in the higheſt degree.
Thou, attended gloriouſly from heav'n,
Shalt in the ſky appear, and from thee ſend
The ſummoning archangels to proclaim
Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
From this deſcent
Celeſtial virtues riſing, will appear
More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall.
Milton.
This ſeems to be the meaning of that controverted phraſe, *dread majeſty*. Some of the old acts of parliament are ſaid in the preface to be *metuendiſſimi regis*, our *dread* ſovereign's.

To DREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fear in an exceſſive degree.
You may deſpiſe that which terrifies others, and which yet all, even thoſe who moſt *dread* it, muſt in a little time encounter. *Wake.*

To DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear.
Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut.* i. 8.

DRE'ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *dread*.] One that lives in fear.
I have ſuſpended much of my pity towards the great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift.*

DRE'ADFUL. *adj.* [*dread* and *full*.]

1. Terrible; frightful; formidable.
The right inexhibition which reſounds
Yet *dreadful* in mine ear. *Milton.*
The ſtill night,
Accompanied with damps and *dreadful* gloom.
Milton.
Thy love, ſtill arm'd with fate,
Is *dreadful* as thy hate. *Granville.*

2. Awful; venerable.
How *dreadful* is this place! *Geneſis.*

DRE'ADFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribleneſs; frightfulneſs.
It may juſtly ſerve for matter of extreme terrour to the wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulneſs* of the day in which they ſhall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they are to be tried. *Hakewill on Providence.*

DRE'ADFULLY. *adv.* [from *dreadful*.] Terribly; frightfully.
Not ſharp revenge, nor hell itſelf, can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth *dreadfully* accuſe,
Condemns the wretch, and ſtill the charge renews.
Dryden.

DRE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from *dread*.] Fearleſs; unaffrighted; intrepid; unſhaken; undaunted; free from terrour.
Dreadleſs, ſaid he, that ſhall I ſoon declare;
It was complain'd, that thou hadſt done great tort
Unto an aged woman. *Fairy Queen.*
All night the *dreadleſs* angel, unpurſued,
Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way.
Milton.

DRE'ADLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dreadleſs*.] Fearleſſneſs; intrepidity; undauntedneſs.
Zelmane, to whom danger then was a cauſe of *dreadleſſneſs*, all the compoſition of her elements being nothing but fiery, with ſwiftneſs of deſire croſſed him. *Sidney.*

DREAM. *n. ſ.* [*droom*, Dutch. This word is derived by *Meric Caſaubon*, with more ingenuity than truth, from δρᾶμα τὸ βίου, *the comedy of life*; dreams being, as plays are, a repreſentation of ſomething which does not really happen. This conceit *Junius* has enlarged by quoting an epigram:

Σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος· ἡμῖν παίγνιον ἢ μᾶλλον παίζειν,
Τὴν σπουδὴν μεταθεὶς, ἢ φίλε τὰς ὄψεις.
Anthol.]

1. A phantaſm of ſleep; the thoughts of a ſleeping man.
We eat our meat in fear, and ſleep
In the affliction of thoſe terrible *dreams*
That ſhake us nightly. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
In *dreams* they fearful precipices tread;
Or, ſhipwreck'd, labour to ſome diſtant ſhore.
Dryden.
Glorious *dreams* ſtand ready to reſtore
The pleaſing ſhapes of all you ſaw before. *Dryden.*

2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundleſs ſuſpicion.
Let him keep
A hundred knights; yea, that on ev'ry *dream*,
Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, diſlike,
He may enguard his dotage. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

To DREAM. *v. n.* preter. *dreamed*, or *dreamt*, [from the noun.]

1. To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep.
Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilſt the outward ſenſes are ſtopped, not ſuggeſted by any external objects, or known occaſion, nor under the rule or conduct of the underſtanding. *Locke.*
I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and boundleſs plain. *Tatler.*

2. It has *of* before the noun.
I have long *dream'd of* ſuch a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do deſpiſe my dream. *Shak.*
I have nightly ſince
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyſelf and me:
We have been down together in my ſleep,
Unbuckling helms, fiſting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shak. Coriol.*

3. To think; to imagine.
Theſe boys know little they are ſons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive. *Shak.*
He never *dreamed* of the deluge, nor thought that firſt orb more than a tranſient cruſt.
Burnet's Theory.
He little *dream'd* how nigh he was to care,
Till treach'rous fortune caught him in the ſnare.
Dryden.

4. To think idly.
Thiſe *dream* on in a conſtant courſe of reading, but not digeſting. *Locke.*
I began to *dream* of nothing leſs than the immortality of my work. *Smith.*

5. To be ſluggiſh; to idle.
Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a noble day? *Dryden.*

To DREAM. *v. a.* To ſee in a dream.
The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolemy. *Dryd.*
At length in ſleep their bodies they compoſe,
And *dreamt* the future fight, and early roſe. *Dryd.*

DRE'AMER. *n. ſ.* [from *dream*.]

1. One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his ſleep.
The viſion ſaid, and vaniſh'd from his ſight;
The *dreamer* wak'n'd in a mortal fright. *Dryden.*
If our *dreamer* pleaſes to try whether the glowing heat of a glaſs furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowſy man's fancy, by putting his head into it, he may perhaps be wakened into a certainty. *Locke.*

2. An idle fanciful man; a viſionary.
Sometime he angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
Of *dreamer* Merlin, and his prophecies. *Shakeſp.*

3. A mope; a man loſt in wild imagination; a *reveur*.
The man of ſenſe his meat devours,
But only ſmells the peel and flow'rs;
And he muſt be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the ſtreamer. *Prior.*

4. A ſluggard: an idler.

DRE'AMLESS. *adj.* [from *dream*.] Without dreams.
The ſavages of Mount Atlas, in Barbary, were reported to be both nameleſs and *dreamleſs*.
Camden's Remains.

DREAR. *n. ſ.* Dread; terrour.
The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful meſſenger;
The hoarſe night raven, trump of doleful *drear*.
Spenſer.

DREAR. *adj.* [δρεοπὸς, Saxon, dreary.] Mournful; diſmal; ſorrowful.
In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying ſound
Affrights the flamens at their ſervice quaint.
Milton.

DRE'ARIHEAD. *n. ſ.* [from *dreary*.] Horrour; diſmalneſs: a word now no longer in uſe.
That ſhortly from the ſhape of womanhed,
Such as ſhe was when Pallas ſhe attempted,
She grew to hideous ſhape of *drearihead*,
Pined with grief of folly late repented. *Spenſer.*

DRE'ARIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *dreary*.]

1. Sorrow; diſmalneſs; melancholy.
I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreariment*. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

2. Horrour; dread; terrour. This word is now obſolete.
Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal ſins is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly feud,
Inroll'd in flames and ſmouldring *dreariment*.
Fairy Queen.

DRE'ARY. *adj.* [δρεοπὸς, Saxon.]

1. Sorrowful; diſtreſsful.
The meſſenger of death, the ghaſtly owl,
With *dreary* ſhrieks did alſo yell;
And hungry wolves continually did howl
At her abhorred face, ſo horrid and ſo foul.
Fairy Queen.

2. Gloomy; diſmal; horrid.
Obſcure they went through *dreary* ſhades, that led
Along the vaſt dominions of the dead. *Dryden.*
Towns, foreſts, herds, and men promiſcuous drown'd,
With one great death deform the *dreary* ground.
Prior.

3. This word is ſcarcely uſed but in poetical diction.

DREDGE. *n. ſ.* [*To dretch*, in *Chaucer*, is to delay; perhaps a net ſo often ſtopped may be called from this.] A kind of net.
For oyſters they have a peculiar *dredge*; a thick, ſtrong net, faſtened to three ſpills of iron, and drawn at the boat's ſtern, gathering whatſoever it meeteth lying in the bottom. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.
The oyſters *dredged* in the Lyne find a welcome acceptance. *Carew.*

DRE'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *dredge*.] One who fiſhes with a dredge.

DRE'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dreggy*.] Fulneſs of dregs or lees; foulneſs; muddineſs; feculence.

DRE'GGISH. *adj.* [from *dregs*.] Foul with lees; feculent.
To give a ſtrong taſte to this *dreggiſh* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops,

whereby ſmall beer is rendered equal in miſchief to ſtrong. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DRE'GGY. *adj.* [from *dregs.*] Containing dregs; conſiſting of dregs; muddy; feculent.

Theſe num'rous veins, ſuch is the curious frame,
Receive the pure inſinuating ſtream;
But no corrupt or *dreggy* parts admit,
To form the blood or feed the limbs unfit.
Blackmore.

Ripe grapes being moderately preſſed, their juice may, without much *dreggy* matter, be ſqueezed out. *Boyle.*

DREGS. *n. ſ.* [bpeꝛꝛen, Saxon; *dreggian*, Iſlandick.]

1. The ſediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the feculence.

Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the *dregs* we could ſome other blame. *Davies.*

They often tread deſtruction's horrid path,
And drink the *dregs* of the revenger's wrath. *Sandys.*

We from the *dregs* of life think to receive
What the firſt ſprightly running could not give.
Dryden.

Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the *dregs* and ſqueezings of the brain.
Pope.

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.

The king by this journey purged a little the *dregs* and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affections towards him. *Bacon.*

3. Droſs; ſweepings; refuſe.

Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fates deſign'd
Than we, the *dregs* and rubbiſh of mankind. *Dryd.*

What confidence we muſt be under whether God will regard our ſacrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but the *dregs* and refuſe of life, the days of loathing and ſatiety, and the years in which we have no pleaſure. *Rogers.*

To DREIN. *v. n.* [See DRAIN.] To empty. The ſame with *drain*: ſpelt differently perhaps by chance.

She is the ſluice of her lady's ſecrets: 'tis but ſetting her mill a going, and I can *drein* her of them all. *Congreve.*

'Tis *drein'd* and emptied of its poiſon now;
A cordial draught. *Southern.*

To DRENCH *v. a.* [bpencan, Saxon.]

1. To waſh; to ſoak; to ſteep.

Our garments being, as they were *drenched* in the ſea, hold notwithſtanding their freſhneſs and gloſſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To-day deep thoughts learn with me to *drench*
In mirth, that after no repenting draws. *Milton.*

Now dam the ditches, and the floods reſtrain;
Their moiſture has already *drench'd* the plain.
Dryden.

2. To ſaturate with drink or moiſture: in an ill ſenſe.

In ſwiniſh ſleep
Their *drenched* natures lie, as in a death.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred *drench'd*
Our ſwords in native blood. *Philips.*

3. To phyſick by violence.

If any of your cattle are infected, ſpeedily let both ſick and well blood, and *drench* them.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

DRENCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a ſwill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.

Let ſuch bethink them, if the ſleepy *drench*
Of that forgetful lake benumb not ſtill,
That in our proper motion we aſcend. *Milton.*

2. Phyſick for a brute.

A *drench* is a potion or liquid prepared for a ſick horſe, and compoſed of ſeveral drugs in a liquid form. *Farrier's Dict.*

Harry, ſays ſhe, how many haſt thou killed to-day? Give my roan horſe a *drench*, ſays he; and anſwers, fourteen, an hour after. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

A *drench* of wine has with ſucceſs been us'd,
And through a horn the gen'rous juice infus'd.
Dryden.

3. Phyſick that muſt be given by violence.

Their counſels are more like a *drench* that muſt be poured down, than a draught which muſt be leiſurely drank if I liked it. *King Charles.*

4. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *drench.*]

1. One that dips or ſteeps any thing.

2. One that gives phyſick by force. *Dict.*

DRENT. *participle.* Probably corrupted from *drenched*, to make a proverbial rhyme to *brent*, or *burnt.*

What flames, quoth he, when I the preſent ſee
In danger rather to be *drent* than brent? *Fairy Q.*

To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dreſſer*, French.]

1. To clothe; to inveſt with clothes.

The firſt requeſt
He made, was, like his brothers to be *dreſs'd*;
And, as his birth requir'd, above the reſt. *Dryd.*

2. To clothe pompouſly or elegantly. It is uſed with *up* and *out* to enforce it.

Look upon pleaſures not upon that ſide that is next the ſun, or where they look beauteouſly; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they ſmile and ſmile, and *dreſs* themſelves *up* in tinſel, and glaſs gems, and counterfeit imagery. *Taylor.*

Few admir'd the native red and white,
Till poets *dreſs'd* them *up* to charm the ſight.
Dryden.

Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels, when *dreſſed out*, the value of three hundred twenty-two thouſand nine hundred and ſixteen pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To adorn; to deck; to embelliſh; to furniſh.

Where was a fine room in the middle of the houſe, handſomely *dreſſed up*, for the commiſſioners to ſit in. *Clarendon.*

Skill is uſed in *dreſſing up* power with all the ſplendour abſoluteneſs can add to it. *Locke.*

The mind loſes its natural reliſh of real truth, and is reconciled inſenſibly to any thing that can be *dreſſed up* into any faint appearance of it. *Locke.*

4. To cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my ſickneſs another chirurgeon *dreſſed* her. *Wiſeman.*

5. To curry; to rub; a term of the ſtable.

Our infirmities are ſo many, that we are forced to *dreſs* and tend horſes and aſſes, that they may help our needs. *Taylor.*

Three hundred horſes, in high ſtables fed,
Stood ready, ſhining all, and ſmoothly *dreſs'd.*
Dryden's Æneid.

6. To break or teach a horſe: a term of horſemanſhip.

A ſteed
Well mouth'd well manag'd, which himſelf did *dreſs*;
His aid in war, his ornament in peace. *Dryden.*

7. To rectify; to adjuſt.

Adam! well may we labour ſtill to *dreſs*
This garden; ſtill to tend plant, herb, and flow'r.
Milton.

Well muſt the ground be digg'd, and better *dreſs'd*,
New ſoil to make, and meliorate the reſt. *Dryd.*

8. To prepare for any purpoſe.

In Orkney they *dreſs* their feathers with roots of tormentil, inſtead of bark. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

9. To trim; to fit any thing for ready uſe.

When he *dreſſeth* the lamps he ſhall burn incenſe. *Exod. xxv.*

When you *dreſs* your young hops, cut away roots or ſprigs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

10. To prepare victuals for the table.

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dreſs*
For his lewd grandſire ſome delicious meſs,
In feeding high his tutor will ſurpaſs,
An heir apparent of the gourmand race. *Dryden.*

DRESS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit.

Dreſſes laughed at in our forefathers wardrobes or pictures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity they are brought about, we think becoming. *Government of the Tongue*

A robe obſcene was o'er his ſhoulders thrown,
A *dreſs* by fates and furies worn alone.
Pope's Statius.

2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony.

Full *dreſs* creates dignity, augments conſciouſneſs, and keeps at diſtance an encroacher. *Clariſſa.*

3. The ſkill of adjuſting dreſs.

The men of pleaſure, *dreſs*, and gallantry. *Pope.*

DRE'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *dreſs.*]

1. One employed in putting on the clothes and adorning the perſon of another.

She hurries all her hand-maids to the taſk;
Her head alone will twenty *dreſſers* aſk.
Dryden's Juvenal.

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjuſting any thing.

Said he unto the *dreſſer* of his vineyard, Behold, theſe three years I come ſeeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none. *Luke.*

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreſt or prepared for the table.

'Tis burnt, and ſo is all the meat:
What dogs are theſe! Where is the raſcal cook?
How dar'ſt you, villains! bring it from the *dreſſer*,
And ſerve it thus to me that love it not? *Shak.*

A maple *dreſſer* in her hall ſhe had,
On which full many a ſlender meal ſhe made.
Dryden.

When you take down diſhes, tip a cover upon the *dreſſer*. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DRE'SSING. *n. ſ.* [from *dreſs.*] The application made to a ſore.

The ſecond day after we took off the *dreſſings*, and found an eſchar made by the caſtic ſtick.
Wiſeman on Surgery.

DRE'SSING-ROOM. *n. ſ.* [*dreſs* and *room.*] The room in which clothes are put on.

Latin books might be read every day in his *dreſſing room*, if it were carefully ſcarched. *Swift.*

DREST. *part.* [from *dreſs.*]

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *reſt*
His bending horns, and kindly clap'd his breaſt.
Addiſon.

To DRIB. *v. a.* [contracted from *dribble.*] To crop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word.

Merchants gains come ſhort of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains *dribs* a part.
Dryden.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. n.* [This word ſeems to have come from *drop* by ſucceſſive alterations, ſuch as are uſual in living languages: *drop*, *drip*, *dripple*, *dribble*, from thence *driveL* and *driveller*. *Drip* may indeed be the original word, from the Daniſh *dryppe.*]

1. To fall in drops.

Semilunar proceſſes on the ſurface owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that paſſed over it.
Woodward on Foſſils.

A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary ſuppreſſion of urine, may be cauſed by the ſtone's ſhutting up the orifice of the bladder.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To fall weakly and ſlowly.

Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
Can pierce a complete heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſlaver as a child or idiot.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of ſoup, and *dribble* it all the way up ſtairs.
Swift's Rules to Servants.

DRI'BLET. *n. ſ.* [from *dribble.*] A ſmall ſum; odd money in a ſum.

Twelve long years of exile borne,
Twice twelve we number'd ſince his bleſt return;
So ſtrictly wert thou juſt to pay,
Even to the *dribblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture; a deſiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of daiſy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*]

1. Force impellent; impulſe; overbearing influence.

A man being under the *drift* of any paſſion, will ſtill follow the impulſe of it till ſomething interpoſe, and, by a ſtronger impulſe, turn him another way. *South.*

2. Violence; courſe.

The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful *drift.* *Fairy Queen.*

3. Any thing driven at random.

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters ſwam,
An uſeleſs *drift*, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, firſt a floating trough became,
And ſo its ſome riv'let paſſage did begin. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing driven or born along in a body.

The ready racers ſtand;
Swift as on wings of wind upborne they fly,
And *drifts* of riſing duſt involve the ſky.
Pope's Odyſſey.

5. A ſtorm; a ſhower.

Our thunder from the ſouth
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town.
Shakeſpeare.

6. A heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind: as, a *ſnowdrift*, a deep body of ſnow.

7. Tendency or aim of action.

The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to diſcern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reaſon of his works. *Hooker.*

Then *drift* comes known, and they diſcover'd ſar;
For ſome, of many, will be falſe of courſe. *Daniel.*

8. Scope of a diſcourſe.

The main *drift* of his book being to prove, that what is true is impoſſible to be falſe, he oppoſes nobody. *Tillotſon.*

The *drift* of the pamphlet is to ſtir up our compaſſion towards the rebels. *Addiſon.*

This, by the ſtile, the manner, and the *drift*,
I was thought could be the work of none but Swift. *Swift.*

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Snow, no larger than ſo many grains of ſand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. To throw together on heaps. Not authoriſed.

He wanders on
From hill to dale, ſtill more and more aſtray,
Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps.
Thomſon.

To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch; *δριλλαν*, Sax. from *δυιgh*, through.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to ſet the blunt end of the ſhank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole.
Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My body through and through he *drill'd*,
And Whacum by my ſide lay kill'd. *Hudibras.*

Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes.
Blackmore.

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bow in their right hand; but, when they turn ſmall work, they hold the drill-bow in their left hand. *Moxon.*

4. To delay; to put off: in low phraſe; corrupted, I believe, from *dræzeled.*

She has bubbled him out of his youth: ſhe *drilled* him on to five-and-fifty, and ſhe will drop him in his old age. *Addiſon.*

5. To draw from ſtep to ſtep. A low phraſe.

When by ſuch inſinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdneſs to another, by the ſame arts they corrupt and ſqueeze him. *South.*

6. To drain; to draw ſlowly. This ſenſe wants better authority.

Drill'd through the ſandy ſtratum every way,
The waters with the ſandy ſtratum riſe. *Thomſon.*

7. To form to arms; to teach the military exerciſe. An old cant word.

The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
Ready to charge them in the field. *Hudibras.*

DRILL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An inſtrument with which holes are bored. It is a point preſſed hard againſt the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and ſtring.

The way of tempering ſteel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical inſtruments, we have taught artificers. *Boyle.*

Drills are uſed for the making ſuch holes as punches will not ſerve for; as a piece of work that hath already its ſhape, and muſt have an hole made in it. *Moxon.*

2. An ape; a baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal ſpecifick conſtitution between a changeling and a *drill*, when they agree in ſhape and want of reaſon? *Locke.*

3. A ſmall dribbling brook. This I have found no where elſe, and ſuſpect it ſhould be *rill.*

Springs through the pleaſant meadows pour their *drills*,
Which ſnake-like glide between the bordering hills. *Sandys.*

To DRINK. *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. paſſ. *drunk*, or *drunken.* [ðpincan, Saxon.]

1. To ſwallow liquors; to quench thirſt.

Here, between the armies,
Let 's *drink* together friendly, and embrace.
Shakeſpeare.

She ſaid, *drink*, and I will give thy camels drink alſo; ſo I *drank*, and ſhe made the camels *drink* alſo. *Gen.* xxiv. 46.

He *drank* of the wine. *Gen.* ix. 21.

When delight is the only end, and reſts in itſelf, and dwells there long, then eating and *drinking* is not a ſerving of God, but an inordinate action.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

2. To feaſt; to be entertained with liquors.

We came to fight you.——For my part, I am ſorry it is turned to a *drinking.*
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

3. To drink to exceſs; to be an habitual drunkard. A colloquial phraſe.

4. *To* DRINK *to.* To ſalute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking firſt.

I take your princely word for thoſe redreſſes.
—I gave it you, and will maintain my word;
And thereupon I *drink unto* your grace. *Shakeſp.*

5. *To* DRINK *to.* To wiſh well to in the act of taking the cup.

Give me ſome wine; fill full:
I *drink to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miſs.
Shakeſpeare.

I'll *drink to* maſter Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRINK. *v. a.*

1. To ſwallow: applied to liquids.

He had eaten no bread, nor *drunk* any water, three days and three nights. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 12.

We have *drunken* our water for money.
Lam. v. 4.

2. To ſuck up; to abſorb.

Set rows of roſemary with flow'ring tops,
And let the purple violets *drink* the ſhow'rs.
Dryden.

Bruſh not thy ſweeping ſkirt too near the ſtand,
Thy heedleſs ſleeve will *drink* the coſtly diſh.
Gay.

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to ſee.

My ears have yet not *drunk* a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the ſound.
Shakeſpeare.

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll *drink* the words you ſend,
Though ink be made of gall. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Phemius! let acts of gods, and heroes old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will *drink* with ſilent joy.
Pope.

I *drink* delicious poiſon from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To act upon by drinking.

Come, we have a hot venſon paſty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we ſhall *drink* down all unkindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

He will drown his health and his ſtrength in his belly; and, after all his *drunken* trophies, at length *drink* down himſelf too. *South.*

5. To make drunk.

Benhadad was *drinking* himſelf *drunk* in the pavilions. 1 *Kings.*

6. It is uſed with the intenſive particles *off*, *up*, and *in*. *Off*, to note a ſingle act of drinking.

One man gives another a cup of poiſon, a thing as terrible as death; but at the ſame time he tells him that it is a cordial, and ſo he *drinks* it *off*, and dies. *South.*

7. *Up*, to note that the whole is *drunk.*

Alexander, after he had *drank up* a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another
Arbuthnot on Coins.

8. *In*, to enforce the ſenſe: uſually of inanimate things.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinketh in* water. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DRINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be ſwallowed: oppoſed to *meat.*

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, ſtrong above compare,
Whoſe *drink* was only from the liquid brook!
Milton.

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and ſleepy *drinks.*
Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.

The juices of fruits are either watery or oily: I reckon among the watery all the fruits out of which *drink* is expreſſed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear. *Bacon.*

O madneſs, to think uſe of ſtrongeſt wines,
And ſtrongeſt *drinks*, our chief ſupport of health!
Milton.

Theſe, when th' allotted orb of time 's complete,
Are more commended than the labour'd *drink.*
Philips.

Amongſt *drinks*, auſtere wines are apt to occaſion foul eruptions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DRINK-MONEY. *n. ſ.* [*drink* and *money*.] Money given to buy liquor.

Peg's ſervants were always aſking for *drink-money*. *Arbuthnot.*

DRI'NKABLE. *adj.* [from *drink*.] Potable; ſuch as may be drank.

DRI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *drink*.] One that drinks to exceſs; a drunkard.

It were good for thoſe that have moiſt brains, and are great *drinkers*, to take fume of lignum, aloes, roſemary, and frankincenſe, about the full of the moon. *Bacon.*

The *drinker* and debauched perſon is the object of ſcorn and contempt. *South.*

The urine of hard *drinkers* affords a liquor extremely ſe'id, but no inflammable ſpirits: what is inflammable ſtays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplectick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippen*. Dutch.]

1. To fall in drops.
2. To have drops falling from it.

The ſoil, with fatt'ning moiſture fill'd,
Is cloath'd with grass, and fruitful to be till'd;
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which *dripping* rocks, not rowling ſtreams, ſupply. *Dryden.*

The fineſt ſparks, and cleaneſt beaux,
Drip from the ſhoulders to the toes. *Priar.*

To DRIP. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seem like the lofty barn of ſome rich ſwain,
Which from the thatch *drips* faſt a ſhow'r of rain. *Swift.*

2. To drop fat in roaſting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he *drips*, be his ſauce. *Walton's Angler.*

His offer'd entrails ſhall his crime reproach,
And *drip* their fatneſs from the hazle broach. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DRIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.

Water may be procured for neceſſary occaſions from the heavens, by preſerving the *drips* of the houſes. *Mortimer.*

DRI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *drip*.] The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat.

Shews all her ſecrets of houſekeeping;
For candles how ſhe trucks her *dripping*. *Swift.*

DRI'PPINGPAN. *n. ſ.* [*drip* and *pan*.] The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw ſmoaking coals into the *drippingpan*. *Swift.*

DRI'PPLE, *adj.* [from *drip*.] This word is uſed ſomewhere by *Fairfax* for weak, or rare; *dripple ſhot*.

To DRIVE. *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. paſſ. *driven*, or *drove*. [*dreiban*, Gothick; *bnipan*, Saxon; *dryven*, Dutch.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence: as, the hammer *drives* the nail.
2. To force along by impetuous preſſure.

He builds a bridge, who never *drove* a pile. *Pope.*

On helmets helmets thong,
Shield preſs'd on ſhield, and man *drove* man along. *Pope.*

3. To expel by force from any place: with *from*.

Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a generous rage reſents his wounds. *Dryden's Virgil.*

His ignominious ſlight the victors boaſt,
Beaux baniſh beaux, and ſwordknots ſwordknots *drive*. *Pope.*

4. To ſend by force to any place: with *to*.

Time *drives* the flocks from field *to* fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Shakeſp.*

Fate has *driven* 'em all
Into the net. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

5. To chaſe; to hunt.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn
Earl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chaſe.*

6. To force or urge in any direction.

He, ſtood and meaſured the earth: he beheld, and *drove* aſunder the nations. *Hab. iii. 6.*

7. To impel to greater ſpeed.
8. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot wheels, that they *drove* them heavily. *Ex. xiv. 25.*

9. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.

I here find a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring hill, and *drive* 'em to the ſhore. *Addiſon.*

10. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

We come not with deſign of waſteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the ſwains away. *Dryd.*

11. To force; to compel.

For the metre ſake, ſome words in him ſometime be *driven* awry, which require ſtraighter placing in plain proſe. *Aſcham.*

12. To hurry on inconſiderately.

Moſt miſerable if ſuch unſkilfulneſs make them *drive* on their time by the periods of ſin and death. *Taylor.*

He, *driven* to diſmount, threatened, if I did not the like, to do as much for my horſe as fortune had done for his. *Sidney.*

The Romans did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguiſhed, till they had *driven* one of their conſuls to depart the city, againſt whom they found not in the world what to object, ſaving only that his name was Tarquin. *Hooker.*

He was *driven* by the neceſſities of times, more than led by his own diſpoſition, to rigour. *K. Cha.*

13. To diſtreſs; to ſtraighten.

This kind of ſpeech is in the manner of deſperate men far *driven*. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

14. To urge by violence, not kindneſs.

He taught the goſpel rather than the law,
And forc'd himſelf to *drive*, but lov'd to draw. *Dryden.*

15. To impel by influence of paſſion.

I *drave* my ſuitor from his mad humour of love to a living humour of madneſs. *Shak. As you like it.*

Diſcontents *drave* men into ſlidings. *K. Charles.*

Lord Cottington, being maſter of temper, and of the moſt profound diſſimulation, knew too well how to lead him into a miſtake, and then *drive* him into choler. *Clarendon.*

It is better to marry than to burn, ſays St. Paul; where we may ſee what *drives* men into a conjugal life: a little burning puſhes us more powerfully than greater pleaſures in proſpect. *Locke.*

16. To urge; to preſs to a concluſion.

The experiment of wood that ſhineth in the dark, we have diligently *driven* and purſued; the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the moſt durable, and hath leaſt apparent motion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities *driven* up and reſolved into their moſt ſimple principles. *Digby on Bodies.*

To *drive* the argument farther, let us inquire into the obvious deſigns of this divine architect. *Cheyne's Philoſ. Principles.*

The deſign of theſe orators was to *drive* ſome particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal. *Swift.*

17. To carry on; to keep in motion.

As a farmer cannot huſband his ground ſo well, if he ſit at a great rent; ſo the merchant cannot *drive* his trade ſo well, if he ſit at great uſury. *Bacon.*

The bees have common cities of their own,
And common ſort; beneath one law they live,
And with one common ſtock their traffick *drive*. *Dryden.*

Your Paſimond a lawleſs bargain *drove*,
The parent could not ſell the daughter's love. *Dry.*

The trade of life cannot be *driven* without partners. *Collier.*

18. To purify by motion: ſo we ſay to *drive* feathers.

His thrice *driven* bed of down. *Shakeſp.*

The one 's in the plot, let him be never ſo innocent; and the other is as white as the *driven* ſnow, let him be never ſo criminal. *L'Eſtrange.*

19. *To* DRIVE *out*. To expel.

Tumults and their exciters *drave* myſelf and many of both houſes out of their places. *K. Charles.*

As ſoon as they heard the name of Rotcetes, they forthwith *drave out* their governour, and received the Turks into the town. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

To DRIVE. *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but, being diſtracted, *driveth* that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Love, fixt to one, ſtill ſafe at anchor rides,
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;
But loſing once that hold, to the wide ocean born,
It *drives* away at will, to every wave a ſcorn. *Dryd.*

Nor with the riſing ſtorm would vainly ſtrive,
But left the helm, and let the veſſel *drive*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To ruſh with violence.

Fierce Boreas *drove* againſt his flying ſails,
And rent the ſheets. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Near as he draws, thick harbingers of ſmoke
With gloomy pillars cover all the place;
Whoſe little intervals of night are broke
By ſparks that *drive* againſt his ſcorch'd face. *Dryd.*

Then with ſo ſwift an ebb the flood *drove* backward,
It ſlipt from underneath the ſcaly herd. *Dryden's All for Love.*

The bees *drive* out upon each other's backs,
T'imboſs their hives in cluſters. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

While thus he ſtood,
Perithous' dart *drove* on, and nail'd him to the wood. *Dryden.*

As a ſhip, which winds and waves aſſail,
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
Th' impetious tempeſt, and th' impetuous ſeas. *Dryden.*

The wolves ſcampered away, however, as hard as they could *drive*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* ſand,
The moving ſquadrons blacken all the ſtrand. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. To paſs in a carriage.

There is a litter ready; lay him in 't,
And *drive* tow'rd Dover. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Thy flaming chariot-wheels, that ſhook
Heav'n's everlaſting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou *drov'ſt* of warring angels diſarray'd. *Milton.*

4. To tend to; to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign.

Authors *drive* at theſe, as the higheſt elegancies, which are but the frigidities of wit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We cannot widely miſtake his diſcourſe, when we have found out the point he *drives* at. *Locke.*

They look no further before them than the next line; whence it will inevitably follow, that they can *drive* to no certain point, but ramble from one ſubject to another. *Dryden.*

We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been *driving* at. *Addiſon on the War.*

5. To aim; to ſtrike at with fury.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

At

At Auxur's ſhield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both ſhield and arm to ground together go.
Dryden's Æneid.

6. To *drive*, in all its ſenſes, whether active or neuter, may be obſerved to retain a ſenſe compounded of violence and progreſſion.

To DRI'VEL. *v. n.* [from *drip*, *dripple*, *dribble*, drivel.]

1. To ſlaver; to let the ſpittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

I met with this Chremes, a *driveling* old fellow, lean, ſhaking both of head and hands, already half earth, and yet then moſt greedy of earth. *Sidney.*

No man could ſpit from him, but would be forced to *drivel* like ſome paralytic, or a fool. *Grew.*

2. To be weak or fooliſh; to dote.

This *driveling* love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

I hate to ſee a brave bold fellow ſotted,
Made four and ſenſeleſs, turn'd to whey, by love;
A *driveling* hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden.*

DRI'VEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moiſture ſhed from the mouth.

Beſides th' eternal *drivel*, that ſupplies
The dropping beard, from noſtrils, mouth, and eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A fool; an idiot; a driveller. This ſenſe is now out of uſe.

What fool am I, to mingle that *drivel*'s ſpeeches among my noble thoughts! *Sidney.*

Millions of years this old *drivel* Cupid lives,
While ſtill more wretch, more wicked, he doth prove. *Sidney.*

DRI'VELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *drivel.*] A fool; an idiot; a ſlaverer.

I have heard the arranteſt *drivellers* commended for their ſhrewdneſs, even by men of tolerable judgment. *Swift.*

DRI'VEN. Participle of *drive*.

They were *driven* forth from among men. *Job*, xxx. 5.

DRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*]

1. The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence.

2. One who drives beaſts.

He from the many-peopled city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the *driver*'s cries. *Sandys.*

The *driver* runs up to him immediately, and beats him almoſt to death. *L'Eſtrange.*

The multitude or common rout, like a drove of ſheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noiſe or cry which their *driver* ſhall accuſtom them to. *South.*

3. One who drives a carriage.

Not the fierce *driver* with more fury lends
The ſounding laſh, and, ere the ſtroke deſcends,
Low to the wheels his pliant body bends. *Dryd. Virg.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. a.* [*driſelen*, German, to ſhed dew.] To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops, as winter rains.

When the ſun ſets, the air doth *drizzle* dew. *Sh.*

Though now this face of mine be hid
In ſap-conſuming winter's *drizzled* ſnow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakeſp.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in ſhort ſlow drops.

And *drizzling* drops, that often do redound,
The firmeſt flint doth in continuance wear. *Spenſer.*

Her heart did melt in great compaſſion,
And *drizzling* tears did ſhed for pure affection.
Fairy Queen.

This day will pour down,
If I conjecture aught, no *drizzling* ſhow'r,
But ſattling ſtorm of arrows barb'd with fire. *Milt.*

The neighbouring mountains, by reaſon of their height, are more expoſed to the dews and *drizzling* rains than any of the adjacent parts. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

DRI'ZZLY. *adj.* [from *drizzle.*] Shedding ſmall rain.

This during winter's *drizzly* reign be done,
Till the new ram receives th' exalted ſun.
Dryden's Virgil.

DROIL. *n. ſ.* [by *Junius* underſtood a contraction of *drivel.*] A drone; a ſluggard.

To DROIL. *v. n.* To work ſluggiſhly and ſlowly; to plod.

Let ſuch vile vaſſals, born to baſe vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil*,
Which have no wit to live withouten toyle. *Spenſer.*

Deſuetude does contract and narrow our faculties, ſo that we can apprehend only thoſe things in which we are converſant: the *drolling* peaſant ſcarce thinks there is any world beyond the neighbouring markets. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL. *n. ſ.* [*droler*, French.]

1. One whoſe buſineſs is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks; a jeſter; a buffoon; a jackpudding.

As he was running home in all haſte, a *droll* takes him up by the way. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why, how now, Andrew? cries his brother *droll*;
To-day's conceit, methinks, is ſomething dull. *Prior.*

Democritus, dear *droll*! reviſit earth,
And with our follies glut thy heighten'd mirth. *Prior.*

2. A farce; ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth.

Some as juſtly fame extols,
For lofty lines in Smithfield *Drolls*. *Swift.*

To DROLL. *v. n.* [*drôle*, Fr.] To jeſt; to play the buffoon.

Such auguſt deſigns as inſpire your inquiries, uſed to be decided by *drolling* fantaſticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themſelves ridiculous. *Glanville.*

Men that will not be reaſoned into their ſenſes, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let virtuoſos inſult and deſpiſe on, yet they never ſhall be able to *droll* away nature. *Scott.*

DRO'LLERY. *n. ſ.* [from *droll.*] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They harg between heaven and hell, borrow the chriſtians faith, and the atheiſts *drollery* upon it. *Government of the Tongue.*

DRO'MEDARY. *n. ſ.* [*dromedare*, Ital.]

A ſort of camel ſo called from its ſwiftneſs, becauſe it is ſaid to travel a hundred miles a-day. *Dromedaries* are ſmaller than common camels, ſlenderer, and more nimble; and are of two kinds: one larger, with two ſmall bunches, covered with hair, on its back; the other leſſer, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel: both are capable of great fatigue. Their hair is ſoft and ſhorn: they have no fangs and foreteeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered with a fleſhy ſkin; and they are about ſeven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of their heads. See CAMEL. *Calmet.*

Straw for the horſes and *dromedaries* brought they unto the place. 1 *Kings.*

Mules, after theſe camels and *dromedaries*,
And waggons fraught with utenſils of war. *Milton.*

DRONE. *n. ſ.* [bnoen, Saxon.]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the reſt.

The lad-eyed juſtice, with his ſurly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning *drone*. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Luxurious kings are to their people loſt;
They live, like *drones*, upon the publick coſt.
Dryden's Aureng-zebe.

All, with united force, combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. A ſluggard; an idler.

He ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat: *drones* hive not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sit idle on the houſhold hearth,
A burd'nous *drone*, to viſitants a gaze. *Milton.*

It is my misfortune to be married to a *drone*, who lives upon what I get, without bringing any thing into the common ſtock. *Addiſon.*

3. The hum, or inſtrument of humming.

Here while his canting *drone-pipe* ſcann'd
The myſtic figures of her hand,
He tipples palmeſtry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

To DRONE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in idleneſs; to dream.

What have I loſt by my forefathers fault!
Why was not I the twentieth by deſcent
From a long reſtive race of *droning* kings? *Dryd.*

2. To give a heavy dull tone.

Melſoil and honeyſuckles pound,
With theſe alluring ſavours ſtrew the ground,
And mix with tinkling braſs the cymbal's *droning* ſound. *Dryden.*

DRO'NISH. *adj.* [from *drone.*] Idle; ſluggiſh; dreaming; lazy; indolent; unactive.

The *droniſh* monks, the ſcorn and ſhame of manhood,
Rouſe and prepare once more to take poſſeſſion,
To neſtle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*

To DROOP. *v. n.* [*droef*, ſorrow, Dutch.]

1. To languiſh with ſorrow.

Conceiving the diſhonour of his mother,
He ſtraight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply;
Faſten'd and fix'd the ſhame on't in himſelf. *Shak.*

I *droop*, with ſtruggling ſpent;
My thoughts are on my ſorrows bent. *Sandys.*

2. To faint; to grow weak; to be diſpirited.

I find my zenith doth depend upon
A moſt auſpicious ſtar; whoſe influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after *droop*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Good things of day begin to *droop* and drowſie,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouſe.
Shakeſpeare.

When by impulſe from heav'n Tyrtæus ſung,
In *drooping* ſoldiers a new courage ſprung. *Rejcom.*

Can flow'rs but *droop* in abſence of the ſun,
Which wak'd their ſweets? and mine, alas! is gone. *Dryden.*

Time ſeems not now beneath his years to ſtoop,
Nor do his wings with ſickly feathers *droop*. *Dryd.*

When factious rage to cruel exile drove
The queen of beauty and the court of love,
The mules *droop'd* with their forſaken arts. *Dryd.*

I'll animate the ſoldiers *drooping* courage
With love of freedom and contempt of life.
Addiſon's Cato.

I ſaw him ten days before he died, and obſerved he began very much to *droop* and languiſh. *Swift.*

3. To ſink; to lean downwards: commonly by weakneſs or grief.

I never from thy ſide henceforth muſt ſtray,
Where'er our day's work lies; though new enjoin'd
Laborious, till day *droop*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

His head, though gay,
Carnation, purple, azure, or ſpeck'd with gold,
Hung *drooping*, unſuſtain'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

On her heav'd boſom hung her *drooping* head,
Which with a ſigh ſhe rais'd, and thus ſhe ſaid.
Pope.

DROP. *n. ſ.* [bnoppa, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moiſture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream.

Meet we the med'cine of our country's weal,
And with him pour we, in our country's purge,
Each *drop* of us. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Whereas Ariſtotle tells us, that if a *drop* of wine be put into ten thouſand meaſures of water, the wine,

wine, being overpowered by so vast a quantity of water, will be turned into it, he speaks very ... probably. *Locke.*

Admiring in the gloomy shade,
Those little *drops* of light. *Waller.*

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,
I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood
To have one *drop* of his. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The *drops* to thee, Brillante, we consign;
And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine. *Pope.*

DROP SERENE. *n. s.* [*gutta serena*, Lat.] A disease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour.

So black a *gutta serena* hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To DROP. *v. a.* [dropian, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or single globules.

His ears shall *drop* down dew. *Deut.* xxxiii. 28.

2. To let fall from a higher place.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,
And *drop* their anchors on the meads below. *Dryd.*

One only hag remain'd:
Propp'd on her trusty staff, not half upright,
And *dropp'd* an awkward court'sy to the knight.
Dryden.

St. John himself will scarce forbear
To bite his pen and *drop* a tear. *Swift.*

3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession.

Though I could
With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not *drop*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Those who have assumed visible shapes for a season, can hardly be reckoned among the order of compounded beings, because they *drop* their bodies, and divest themselves of those visible shapes.
Watts's Logick.

4. To utter slightly or casually.

Drop not thy word against the house of Israel.
Amos.

5. To insert indirectly, or by way of digression.

St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to *drop* in the great and distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

6. To intermit; to cease.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we ought to *drop* our hopes, or rather never entertain them.
Collier on Despair.

After having given this judgment in its favour, they suddenly *drop* the pursuit. *Sharp's Surgery.*

7. To quit a master.

I have beat the hoof till I have worn out these shoes in your service, and not one penny left me to buy more; so that you must even excuse me if I *drop* you here. *L'Estrange.*

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther association.

She drilled him on to five-and-fifty, and will *drop* him in his old age, if she can find her account in another. *Addison.*

They have no sooner fetched themselves up to the fashion of the polite world, but the town has *dropped* them. *Addison.*

Mention either of the kings of Spain or Poland, and he talks notably; but if you go out of the Gazette, you *drop* him. *Addison.*

9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by such records as would preserve the traditionary account of him to after-ages; and rectify it, if, by passing through several generations, it might *drop* any part that was material. *Addison.*

Opinions, like fashions, always descend from those of quality to the middle sort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are *dropped* and vanish.
Swift.

10. To [illegible]; to speckle; to variegate with [illegible] *Maris stellatus corpora* guttis.

Or sporting, with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats, *dropp'd* with gold. *Milton.*

To DROP. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or single globules.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It *droppeth* as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.

The heavens *dropped* at the presence of God.
Psalm lxvii. 8.

While cumber'd with my *dropping* cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhospitable coast.
Dryden's Æneid.

Beneath a rock he sigh'd alone;
And cold Lycæus wept from every *dropping* stone.
Dryden.

3. To fall; to come from a higher place.

Philosophers conjecture that you *dropped* from the moon, or one of the stars. *Gulliver's Travels.*

In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the sun, this comet must at last *drop* into the sun's body. *Cheyne.*

4. To fall spontaneously.

So mayst thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou *drop*
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not hastily pluck'd. *Milton.*

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly.

It was your present case,
That in the dole of blows your son might *drop*.
Shakesp. Lear.

6. To die.

Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another *dropping* round us.
Digby to Pope.

7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing: a familiar phrase.

Virgil's friends thought fit to let *drop* this incident of Helen. *Addison's Travels.*

I heard of threats occasioned by my verses: I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropped*. *Pope.*

8. To come unexpectedly.

Either you come not here, or, as you grace
Some old acquaintance, *drop* into the place,
Careless and qualmish, with a yawning face.
Dryden.

He could never make any figure in company, but by giving disturbance at his entry: and therefore takes care to *drop* in when he thinks you are just seated. *Spectator*, No 448.

9. To fall short of a mark.

Often it *drops* or overshoots by the disproportions of distance or application. *Collier.*

DRO'PPING. *n. s.* [from *drop*.]

1. That which falls in drops.

Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barrelling the *droppings* and the snuff
Of wasting candles. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

Strain out the last dull *droppings* of your sense,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope.*

DRO'PLET. *n. s.* A little drop.

Thou abhorr'dst in us our human griefs,
Scorn'd our brine's flow, and those our *droplets*, which
From niggard nature fall. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

DRO'PSTONE. *n. s.* [*drop* and *stone*.] Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodw.*

DRO'PWORT. *n. s.* [*drop* and *wort*.] A plant of various species.

DRO'PSICAL. *adj.* [from *dropsy*.] Diseased with a dropsy; hydropical; tending to a dropsy.

The diet of nephritick and *dropsical* persons ought to be such as is opposite to, and subdueth, the alkalescent nature of the salts in the serum of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DRO'PSIED. *adj.* [from *dropsy*.] Diseased with a dropsy.

Where great addition swells, and virtue none,
It is a *dropsied* honour: good alone
Is good. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

DROPSY. *n. s.* [*hydrops*, Latin; whence anciently *hydropisy*, thence *dropisy*, *dropsy*.] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone of the solids, whereby digestion is weakened, and all the parts stuffed. *Quincy.*

An anasarca, a species of *dropsy*, is an extravasation of water lodged in the cells of the membrana adiposa. *Sharp.*

DROSS. *n. s.* [dpoꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The recrement or despumation of metals.

Some scumm'd the *dross* that from the metal came,
Some stirr'd the molten ore with ladles great,
And every one did swink, and every one did sweat.
Spenser.

Should the mixture of a little *dross* constrain the church to deprive herself of so much gold, rather than learn how, by art and judgment, to make separation of the one from the other? *Hooker.*

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal.

An emperor, but under a cruse of *dross*, after cleansing, has appeared with all his other fresh and beautiful. *Addison.*

3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; any thing remaining after the removal of the better part; dregs; feculence; corruption.

Fair proud, now tell me why should fair be proud,
Sith all world's glory is but *dross* unclean;
And in the shade of death itself shall shroud,
However now thereof ye little weet? *Spenser.*

That most divine light only shineth on those minds which are purged from all worldly *dross* and human uncleanness. *Raleigh.*

All treasures and all gain esteem as *dross*,
And dignities and pow'rs, all but the highest. *Milt.*

Such precepts exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the *dross* and filth of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

DRO'SSINESS. *n. s.* [from *drossy*.] Foulness; feculence; rust.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly *drossiness*, and softens us for the impression of God's stamp. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY. *adj.* [from *dross*.]

1. Full of scorious or recrementitious parts; full of dross.

So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine. *Daniel.*

For, by the fire, they emit not only many *drossy* and scorious parts, but whatsoever they had received either from earth or loadstone.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

2. Worthless; foul; feculent.

Your intention hold,
As fire these *drossy* rhymes to purify,
Or as elixir to change them into gold. *Donne.*

DRO'TCHEL. *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *dretchel*. *To dretch*, in *Chaucer*, is to *idle*, to *delay*. *Droch*, in Frisick, is *delay*.] An idle wench; a sluggard. In Scottish it is still used.

DROVE. *n. s.* [from *drive*.]

1. A body or number of cattle: generally used of oxen or black cattle.

They brought to their stations many *droves* of cattle; and within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand muttons. *Hayward.*

A Spaniard is unacquainted with our northern *droves*. *Brown.*

2. A number of sheep driven. To an *herd* of oxen we regularly oppose, not a *drove*, but a *flock*, of sheep.

A *drove* of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed

managed by any noise or cry which the drivers shall accustom them to. *South.*

3. Any collection of animals.

The sounds and seas, with all their finny *drove*,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move.
Milton.

4. A crowd; a tumult.

But if to fame alone thou dost pretend,
The mitre will his empty palace lend,
Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated brass,
Where *droves*, as at a city-gate may pass.
Dryden's Juvenal.

DRO'VEN. *part.* from *drive*. Not now used.

This is fought indeed;
Had we so done at first, we had *droven* them home
With clouts about their heads. *Shakespeare.*

DRO'VER. *n. s.* [from *drove*.] One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

The prince hath got your hero.
——I wish him joy of her.
—Why, that's spoken like an honest *drover*; so they fell bullocks. *Shak. Much ado about Nothing.*

The *drovers*, who his fellow *drover* meets
In narrow passages of winding streets. *Dryd. Juv.*

DROUGHT. *n. s.* [þruxoðe, Saxon.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.

O earth! I will befriend thee more with rain
That youthful April shall with all his showers:
In summer's *drought* I'll drop upon thee still. *Shak.*

Great *droughts* in summer, lasting till the end of August, some gentle showers upon them, and then some dry weather, portend a pestilent summer the year following. *Bacon.*

To south the Persian bay,
And inaccessible th' Arabian *drought*. *Milton.*

As torrents in the *drought* of summer fail,
So perish'd man from death shall never rise. *Sandys.*

They were so trained in natural philosophy, that they foretold earthquakes and storms, great *droughts*, and great plagues. *Temple.*

In a *drought*, the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain. *Dryd.*

Upon a shower, after a *drought*, earthworms and land snails innumerable come out of their lurking-places. *Ray.*

2. Thirst; want of drink.

His carcase, pin'd with hunger and with *drought*.
Milton.

One, whose *drought*
Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream,
Whose liquid murmur heard new thirst excites.
Milton.

DROU'GHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *droughty*.] The state of wanting rain.

DROU'GHTY. *adj.* [from *drought*.]

1. Wanting rain; sultry.

That a camel, so patient of long thirst, should be bred in such *droughty* and parched countries, where it is of such eminent use for travelling over those dry and sandy deserts where no water is to be had, must be acknowledged an act of providence and design. *Ray on Creation.*

2. Thirsty; dry with thirst.

If the former years
Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must
With tasteless water wash thy *droughty* throat.
Philips.

To DROWN. *v. a.* [from *drunden*, below, German, *Skinner*; from þruncman, Sax. Mr. *Lye*.]

1. To suffocate in water.

They would soon *drown* those that refused to swim down the popular stream. *King Charles.*

When of God's image only eight he found
Snatch'd from the watry grave, and sav'd from nations *drown'd*. *Prior.*

2. To overwhelm in water.

Or so much as it needs
To dew the sovereign flow'r, and *drown* the weeds.
Shakespeare.

Galleys might be *drowned* in the harbour with the great ordnance, before they could be rigged.
Knolles's History.

3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.

Betwixt the prince and parliament we stand,
The barriers of the state on either hand:
May neither overflow, for then they *drown* the land. *Dryden.*

4. To immerge; to lose in any thing.

Most men being in sensual pleasures *drown'd*,
It seems their souls but in their senses are. *Davies.*

5. To lose in something that overpowers or covers.

Who cometh next will not follow that course, however good, which his predecessors held, for doubt to have his doings *drowned* in another man's praise. *Spenser on Ireland.*

That the brightness of the sun doth *drown* our discerning of the lesser lights, is a popular errour.
Wotton.

My private voice is *drown'd* amid the senate.
Addison.

Some aged man who lives this act to see,
And who in former times remember'd me,
May say, the son, in fortitude and fame,
Outgoes the mark, and *drowns* his father's name.
Dryden.

To DROWN. *v. n.* To be suffocated in the waters.

There be, that keep them out of fire, and yet was never burned; that beware of water, and yet was never nigh *drowning*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Methought what pain it was to *drown*!
What dreadful noise of waters in my ears! *Shak.*

To DROWSE. *v. a.* [*drooſen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep.

There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seiz'd
My *drowsed* senses uncontroll'd. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

To DROWSE. *v. n.*

1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep.

All their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus; and more wakeful than to *drowse*,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

2. To look heavy; not cheerful.

They rather *drowse'd*, and hung their eyelids down.
Slept in his face, and render'd such aspect
As cloudy men use to their adversaries.
Shakesp. Henry VI.

DRO'WSILY. *adv.* [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to sleep.

The air swarms thick with wand'ring deities,
Which *drowsingly* like humming beetles rise.
Dryden.

2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

We satisfy our understanding with the first things, and, thereby satiated, slothfully and *drowsily* sit down. *Raleigh.*

DRO'WSINESS. *n. s.* [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.

What a strange *drowsiness* possesses them! *Shak.*

In deep of night, when *drowsiness*
Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I
To the celestial syren's harmony. *Milton.*

What succour can I hope the muse will send,
Whose *drowsiness* hath wrong'd the muse's friend?
Cowley.

He passes his whole life in a dozed condition, between sleeping and waking, with a kind of *drowsiness* and confusion upon his senses. *South.*

He that from his childhood has made rising betimes familiar to him, will not waste the best part of his life in *drowsiness*, and lying a-bed. *Locke.*

A sensation of *drowsiness*, oppression, and lassitude, are signs of a plentiful meal in young people.
Arbuthnot.

2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

It falleth out well, to shake off your *drowsiness*; for it seemed to be the trumpet of a war.
Bacon's Holy War.

DRO'WSIHED. *n. s.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. Obsolete.

The royal virgin shook off *drowsihed*;
And rising forth out of her baser boure,
Look'd for her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

DRO'WSY. *adj.* [from *drowse*.]

1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick.

Drowsy am I, and yet can scarcely sleep. *Sidney.*

Men are *drowsy*, and desirous to sleep, before the fit of an ague, and do use to yawn and stretch.
Bacon's Natural History.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raise up their *drowsy* heads. *Cleaveland.*

Drunken at last, and *drowsy*, they depart
Each to his house. *Dryden.*

2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows yplight,
Upstole from *drowsy* couch. *Fairy Queen.*

While thus the rested, on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade,
And purling streams that through the meadow stray'd,
In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Add.*

3. Stupid; dull.

Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have been capable of. *Atterbury.*

To DRUB. *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Danish.] To thresh; to beat; to bang; to thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A word of contempt.

He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though *drubb'd*, can lose no honour by't. *Hudib.*

The little thief had been soundly *drubbed* with a good honest cudgel. *L'Estrange.*

Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had been less than weight, I should have been *drubbed*. *Locke.*

DRUB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow.

The blows and *drubs* I have receiv'd
Have bruis'd my body, and bereav'd
My limbs of strength. *Hudibras.*

By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers, they have exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and confusions. *Addison.*

To DRUDGE. *v. n.* [þreccan, to vex, Saxon; *dreghen*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard; to slave.

And to crack'd fiddle, and hoarse tabour,
In merriment, did *drudge* and labour. *Hudibras*

The poor sleep little: we must learn to watch
Our labours late, and early every morning,
Midst winter frosts, then, clad and fed with sparing,
Rise to our toils, and *drudge* away the day. *Otway.*

Advantages obtained by industry, directed by philosophy, can never be expected from *drudging* ignorance. *Glanville.*

Soon he came to court,
Proffering for hire his service at the gate,
To *drudge*, draw water, and to run or wait. *Dryd.*

I made no such bargain with you, to live always *drudging*. *Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*

What is an age, in dull renown *drudg'd* o'er!
One little single hour of love is more. *Granville.*

DRUDGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour; a slave; one doomed to servile occupation.

To conclude, this *drudge* or the devil, this diviner, laid claim to me. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errors.*

He sits above and laughs the while
At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute
Whate'er his wrath shall bid. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Art thou our slave,
Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*,
And dar'st thou, at our sending and command,
Dispute thy coming? *Milton's Agonistes.*

He

He is content to be their *drudge*,
And on their errands gladly trudge. *Hudibras.*
The hard master makes men serve him for nought, who rewards his *drudges* and slaves with nothing but shame, and sorrow, and misery.
Tillotson.

DRU'DGER. *n. f.* [from *drudge.*]
1. A mean labourer.
2. The drudging-box; the box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat.
Dict.

DRU'DGERY. *n. f.* [from *drudge.*] Mean labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable work; servile occupation.
My old dame will be undone for one to do her husbandry and her *drudgery*. *Shakespeare.*
Were there not instruments for *drudgery* as well as offices of *drudgery*? Were there not people to receive orders, as well as others to give and authorize them? *L'Estrange.*
You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*,
Which they impose. *Southern's Oroonoko.*
To thee that *drudgery* of pow'r I give;
Cares be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live.
Dryden.
Paradise was a place of bliss, as well as immortality, without *drudgery*, and without sorrow.
Locke.
Even *Drudgery* himself,
As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews
The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson's Summer.*
It is now handled by every dirty wench, and condemned to do her *drudgery*.
Swift's Meditations on a Broomstick.

DRU'DGINGBOX. *n. f.* [*drudging* and *box.*] The box out of which flower is sprinkled upon roast meat.
But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,
Not by the *drudgingbox* to be recall'd.
King's Cookery.

DRU'DGINGLY. *adv.* [from *drudging.*] Laboriously; toilsomely.
He does now all the meanest and triflingest things himself *drudgingly*, without making use of any inferiour or subordinate minister.
Ray on the Creation.

DRUG. *n. f.* [*drogue*, French.]
1. An ingredient used in physick; a medicinal simple.
A fleet descried
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy *drugs*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Judicious physick's noble art to gain,
He *drugs* and plants explor'd, alas! in vain.
Smith.
Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inspiring bowl,
Temper'd with *drugs* of sov'reign use, t'assuage
The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage.
Pope's Odyssey.
In the names of *drugs* and plants, the mistake in a word may endanger life.
Baker's Reflections on Learning.
2. It is used sometimes for poison.
Mortal *drugs* I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them. *Shakespeare.*
And yet no doubts the poor man's draught controll;
He dreads no poison in his homely bowl:
Then fear the deadly *drug*, when gems divine
Enchase the cup, and sparkle in the wine. *Dryd.*
3. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaser can be found.
Each noble vice
Shall bear a price,
And virtue shall a *drug* become:
An empty name,
Was all her fame,
But now she shall be dumb. *Dryden's Albion.*

4. A drudge. This seems the meaning here.
He from his first swath proceeded
Thro' sweet degrees that this brief world affords,
To such as may the passive *drugs* of it
Freely command. *Shakespeare.*

To DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To season with ingredients, commonly medicinal.
The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snores.—I've *drugg'd* their possets,
That death and nature do contend about them.
Shakespeare.
2. To tincture with something offensive.
Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; *drugg'd* as oft
With hatefulest disrelish, writh'd their jaws
With foot and cinders fill'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

DRU'GGET. *n. f.* A slight kind of woollen stuff.
In *druggets* dress'd, of thirteen pence a-yard,
See Philip's son amidst his Persian guard. *Swift.*

DRU'GGIST. *n. f.* [from *drug.*] One who sells physical drugs.
Common nitre we bought at the *druggist's*. *Boyle.*

DRU'GSTER. *n. f.* [from *drug.*] One who sells physical simples.
Common oil of turpentine I bought at the *druggster's*. *Boyle.*
They set the clergy below their apothecaries, the physician of the soul below the *druggsters* of the body. *Atterbury.*

DRUM. *n. f.* [*tromme*, Danish; *drumme*, Erse.]
1. An instrument of military musick, consisting of vellum strained over a broad hoop on each side, and beaten with sticks.
Let's march without the noise of threatening *drums*. *Shakespeare.*
In *drums*, the closeness round about, that preserveth the sound from dispersing, maketh the noise come forth at the drum-hole far more loud and strong than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air. *Bacon.*
Tears trickling down their breasts bedew the ground,
And *drums* and trumpets mix their mournful sound.
Dryden.
Now no more the *drum*
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor shrill
Affrights the wives, and chills the virgin's blood.
Philips.
2. The tympanum of the ear, or the membrane which perceives the vibration of the air.

To DRUM. *v. n.*
1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.
2. To beat with a pulsatory motion.
Now, heart,
Set ope thy sluices, send the vigorous blood
Through every active limb for my relief;
Then take thy rest within the quiet cell,
For thou shalt *drum* no more. *Dryden.*

To DRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To drone; to be sluggish. *Hanmer.*
Take up these cloaths here quickly: where's the cowlstaff? Look, how you *drumble*! carry them to the laundress in Datchet Mead.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

DRU'MFISH. *n. f.* The name of a fish.
The under-jaw of the *drumfish* from Virginia.
Woodward.

DRUMMA'JOR. *n. f.* [*drum* and *major.*] The chief drummer of a regiment.
Such company may chance to spoil the swearing,
And the *drummajor's* oaths, of bulk unruly,
May dwindle to a feeble— *Cleaveland.*

DRU'MMAKER. *n. f.* [*drum* and *maker.*] He who deals in drums.
The *drummaker* uses it, and the cabinetmaker.
Mortimer.

DRU'MMER. *n. f.* [from *drum.*] He whose office it is to beat the drum.
Drummer, strike up, and let us march away.
Shakespeare.
Here rows of *drummers* stand in martial file,
And with their vellum-thunder shake the pile.
Gay.

DRU'MSTICK. *n. f.* [*drum* and *stick.*] The stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK. *adj.* [from *drink.*]
1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.
This was the morn when issuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they stood prepar'd
Of seeming arms to make a short essay;
Then hasten to be *drunk*, the business of the day.
Dryden.
We generally conclude that man *drunk*, who takes pains to be thought sober. *Spectator.*
2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.
I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood.
Deut.

DRU'NKARD. *n. f.* [from *drunk.*] One given to excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.
Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. I've seen *drunkards*
Do more than this in sport. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
My bowels cannot hide her woes,
But, like a *drunkard*, I must vomit them. *Shak.*
God will not take the *drunkard's* excuse, that he has so long accustomed himself to intemperate drinking, that now he cannot leave it off. *Scott.*

DRU'NKEN. *adj.* [from *drink.*]
1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.
O monstrous beast! how like a swine he lies!
Sirs, I will practise on this *drunken* man.
Shakespeare.
Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round: they imagine that things come upon them; they see not well things afar off; those things that they see near hand, they see out of their place, and sometimes they see things double.
Bacon.
2. Given to habitual ebriety.
3. Saturated with moisture.
Then let the earth be *drunken* with our blood.
Shakespeare.
4. Done in a state of inebriation.
When your carters, or your waiting vassals,
Have done a *drunken* slaughter, and defac'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You straight are on your knees for pardon, pardon.
Shakespeare.
We should for honour take
The *drunken* quarrels of a rake. *Swift.*

DRU'NKENLY. *adv.* [from *drunken.*] In a drunken manner.
My blood already, like the pelican,
Hast thou tapt out, and *drunkenly* carous'd.
Shakespeare.

DRU'NKENNESS. *n. f.* [from *drunken.*]
1. Intoxication with strong liquor.
Every going off from our natural and common temper, and our usual severity of behaviour, is a degree of *drunkenness*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
2. Habitual ebriety.
The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenness*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts on the Mind.*
3. Intoxication or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties.
Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controllable by reason. *Spenser.*

DRY. *adj.* [þpuz, Saxon]
1. Arid; not wet; not moist.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a diſtaſteful ſound from the ſame pipe *dry*. *Bacon.*

When God ſaid,
Be gather'd now, ye waters under heav'n,
Into one place, and let *dry* land appear! *Milton.*
Of boiled clements the ſpirit,
From clear to cloudy thin, from hot to cold,
And *dry* to moiſt. *Thomſon.*

2. Not rainy.

A *dry* March and a *dry* May portend a wholeſome ſummer, if there be a ſhower or April between. *Bacon.*

The weather, we agreed, was too *dry* for the ſeaſon. *Addiſon.*

3. Not ſucculent: not juicy.

I will wear him in my heart's core, ay, in my heart of heart, as I do this ſword, unleſs hard uſage and contempt ſhall throw me from it like a *dry* nut or an ill-favoured thing. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Now with the ſecond evening comes a too forward ſpring:
Cut off the head, and let the ſtalk go. *Dryden.*

5. Thirſty; athirſt.

So *dry* he was for ſway. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Your ſteeds a hilly chapter near their hips,
With which, in often interrupted ſleep,
Their reeking blood compels them to irrigate
Their *dry* furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

6. Jejune; barren; plain; unembelliſhed, without paſſion; without flowers.

We ſhould take care that our ſtile in writing be neither *dry* nor empty, we ſhould look again to be not overrun or wanton with luxuriant deſcriptions, or affected ſimilies. *Roſcommon.*

It remains to treat concerning ornaments with or without the tabrick, a piece not ſo *dry* as the naked conſtitution of proportions and meaſures, hoping therein ſomewhat to refreſh both the underſtanding and fancy. *Wotton's Architecture.*

That the ſcholar may learn, as an exerciſe *dry* and crude, ſo will he diſcover ſufficient ignorant. *Glanville.*

Here's the name, with little or nothing in it. *Pope.*

An univerſal and diſcriminating work upon *dry* and barren ſubjects, upon others. *Addiſon.*

To clear up this theſis, I was willing to have ſome inſtances with which the reader is more. *Boyle's Style.*

Theſe epiſtles will become *dry*, and more ſcholaſtick, for want of ornament. *Pope.*

7. Hard; ſevere. [*Drier* anciently to *endure*; *dree*, Scottiſh.]

Of two noblemen, the one was given to feaſt, but kept ever royal cheer in his houſe; the other would aſk of thoſe that had been at his table, was there never a ſtout or *dry* blow given? *Bacon.*

I rather hop'd I ſhould no more
Hear from you o' th' gallanting ſcore;
Or hard *dry* baſtings uſ'd to prove
The readieſt remedies of love;
Next a *dry* diet. *Hudibras.*

To DRY. *v. a.*

1. To free from moiſture; to arefy; to exſiccate.

The meat was well, if you were ſo contented.
—I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and *dried* away. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heat *dryeth* bodies that do eaſily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, and clay; and ſo doth time arefy. *Bacon.*

Herbs and flowers, if they be *dried* in the ſhade, or *dried* in the hot ſun a ſmall time, keep beſt. *Bacon.*

The running ſtreams are deep:
So, they have caught the father of the flock,
Who *dries* his fleece upon the neighbouring rock. *Dryden.*

2. To exhale moiſture.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one
Within her ſoul: at laſt 'twas rage alone;
Which, burning upwards in ſucceſſion, *dries*
The tears that flood conſidering in her eyes. *Dryden.*

3. To wipe away moiſture.

Then with her veil the wound ſhe wipes and *dries*. *Denham.*

See, at your bleſt returning,
Rage diſappears;
The widow'd iſle in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden's Albion.*

4. To ſcorch with thirſt.

Their honourable men are famiſhed, and their multitude *dried* up with thirſt. *Iſaiah*, v. 13.

5. To drain; to exhauſt.

Raſh I ſpence, in an evil hour,
Dried an immeaſurable bowl, and thought
T' exhauſt his ſubtle by intemperate draught,
Impatient: him death's iron ſleep oppreſt. *Philips.*

6. *To* DRY *up*. To deprive totally of moiſture; to take all moiſture away.

The waters of the ſea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and *dried up* by the ſun. *Woodward.*

To DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to loſe moiſture; to be drained of its moiſture.

DRY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great *dryer* and opener, eſpecially by perſpiration. *Temple.*

DRY'EYED. *adj.* [*dry* and *eye*.] Without tears; without weeping.

Who ſhall decree what heart of rock could long
Dryeyed behold? Adam could not, but wept. *Milton.*

DRY'LY. *adv.* [from *dry*.]

1. Without moiſture.

2. Coldly, frigidly; without affection.

The archbiſhop, ſo ſoon as himſelf began to ſpeak, the king had been uſed by his counſel, and ſeem to ignorant the king's meaning. *Hiſt. of H. VII.*

Wouldſt thou to honour and preferments climb?
Bow lowly in miſchief, dare ſome mighty crime.
Who ſhunneſt not, death, or diſhonour deſerves.
For virtue is but *dryly* praiſ'd, and ſtarves. *Dryden, Juvenal.*

3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embelliſhment.

Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,
Write juſt as inclination or as cuſtom lead. *Pope.*

DRY'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dry*.]

1. Want of moiſture; ſiccity.

The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly ſcorched and torrified by the ſun, by *dryneſs* of the ſoil, from want and defect of water. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Such was the diſcord which did firſt diſperſe
Form, order, beauty, through the univerſe;
While *dryneſs* moiſture, coldneſs heat reſiſts,
All that we have, and that we are, ſubſiſts. *Dunham.*

The marrow ſupplies an oil for the lunction of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preſerving them from *dryneſs* and rigidity, and keeping them ſupple and flexible. *Ray on the Creation.*

Is the ſea ever likely to be evaporated by the ſun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then muſt we fancy this impoſſible *dryneſs*, and then, upon that fictitious account, calumniate nature? *Bentley.*

2. Want of ſucculence.

If he fill'd
His vacancy with his voluptuouſneſs,
Full ſurfeits, and the *dryneſs* of his bones,
Call on him for't. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleop.*

The difference of muſcular fleſh depends upon the hardneſs, tenderneſs, moiſture, or *dryneſs* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Want of embelliſhment; want of pathos; jejuneneſs; barrenneſs.

Their new flowers and ſweetneſs do as much corrupt as others *dryneſs* and ſqualor, if they chuſe not carefully. *Ben Jonſon.*

Be faithful where the author excels, not paraphraſe where penury of fancy or *dryneſs* of expreſſion aſk it. *Garth.*

4. Want of ſenſibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.

It may be, that by this *dryneſs* of ſpirit, God intends to make us the more fervent and recollected in our direct and ſolemn devotions, by the perceiving of our weakneſs. *Taylor.*

DRY'NURSE. *n. ſ.* [*dry* and *nurſe*.]

1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt.

As Rome, by a wolf or a goat,
So he was *dry-nurſed* by a bear. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. One who takes care of another: with ſome contempt of the perſon taken care of.

Mrs. Quickly is his nurſe, or his *dry-nurſe*, or his cook, or his laundry, his waſher, and his wringer. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRY'NURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed without the breaſt.

As Rome, by a wolf or a goat,
So he was *dry-nurſed* by a bear. *Ben Jonſon.*

DRY'SHOD. *adj.* [*dry* and *ſhod*.] Without wet feet; without treading above the ſhoes in the water.

He had embarked us in ſuch diſadvantage, as we could not return *dryſhod*. *Sandys.*

Dryſhod to paſs, the pairs the floods in two;
And ere huge mountains from their natives rent
She would command themſelves to creep away. *Fairy Queen.*

Has honour fountain then ſuch'd back the ſtream?
He has, a ſhouting boy, *dryſhod* paſt,
And gather'd all the ſpoils the ſtood on. *Dryden.*

DU'AL. *adj.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expreſſing the number two.

Modern languages have only one variation, as to the Latin and Greek, and Hebrew, who have alſo to ſignify two, and another to ſignify more than two; under the variation to the plural be of the *dual* number, and under the other of the plural. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To DUB, *v. a.* [*dubban*, to ſtrike, Saxon; *adouber*, to arm, Britiſh; *dubba*, Iſlandick, to dub a knight. *Skinner.* It is ſometimes written figuratively to *ſtrike*, knights being made by a blow with the ſword.]

1. To make a man a knight.

Knight, knight, good mother! Baſiliſco like.
What! I am *dubb'd*, I have it on my ſhoulder. *Shakeſpeare.*

The robes which the king was then allowed to each knight, when he was *dubbed*, of green, or burnet, as they ſpake in that age, appeareth upon record. *Camden's Remains.*

The king ſtood up under his cloth of ſtate, took the ſword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward on Ed. VI.*

2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.

The jealous o'erworn widow and herſelf,
Since that our brother *dubb'd* them gentlewomen,
Are mighty goſſips in this monarchy. *Sh. Rich. III.*

He
Gave thee no inſtance why thou ſhouldſt do treaſon,
Unleſs to *dub* thee with the name of traitor. *Shak.*

Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting *dubs* a hart. *Cleaveland.*

A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the reaſon of his *dubbing* was meritorious. *Collier on Pride.*

O poet! thou hadſt been diſcreet,
Hanging the monarch's hat ſo high,
If thou hadſt *dubb'd* thy ſtar a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

These demoniacks let me *dub*
With the name of legion club. *Swift.*
A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth,
Venus shall give him form, and Anchises birth. *Pope.*

DUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.

As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*. *Hudibras.*

DUBIO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *dubious*.] A thing doubtful. A word not used.

Men often swallow *dubiosities* for certainties, falsities for possibilities, and things impossible for possible. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DU'BIOUS. *adj.* [*dubius*, Latin.]

1. Doubting; not settled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.

No quick reply to *dubious* questions make. *Denham.*

We also call it a *dubious* or doubtful proposition, when there are no arguments on either side *Watts's Logick.*

3. Not plain; not clear.

Satan with less toil, and now with ease,
Wafts on the calmer wave, by *dubious* light. *Milton.*

4. Having the event uncertain.

He utmost pow'r with adverse pow'r oppos'd,
In *dubious* battle, on the plains of heav'n. *Milton.*

DU'BIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainly; without any determination.

Authors write often *dubiously*, even in matters wherein is expected a third definitive truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Almanack-makers wander in general, and talk *dubiously*, and leave to the reader the business of interpreting. *Swift.*

DU'BIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *dubious*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

She speaks with *dubiousness*, not with the certainty of a goddess. *Broome.*

DU'BITABLE. *adj.* [*dubito*, Lat.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITA'TION. *n. f.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond all *dubitation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Dubitation may be called a negative perception; that is, when I perceive that what I see is not what I would see. *Grew.*

DU'CAL. *adj.* [from *duke*.] Pertaining to a duke: as, a *ducal* coronet.

DU'CAT. *n. f.* [from *duke*.] A coin struck by dukes: in silver, valued at about four shillings and six pence; in gold, at nine shillings and six pence.

I cannot instantly raise up the gross
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakespeare.*

There was one that died in debt: it was reported, where his creditors were, that he was dead: one said, he hath carried five hundred *ducats* of mine into the other world. *Bacon.*

DUCK. *n. f.* [*anas*; *ducken*, to dip, Dut.]

1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.

The *ducks*, that heard the proclamation cried,
And fear'd a prosecution might betide,
Full twenty miles from town their voyage take,
Obscure in rushes of the liquid lake. *Dryden.*

Grubs, if you find your land rub, set to, turn *ducks* into it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A word of endearment, or fondness.

Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a? *Shak. Winter's Tal.*

3. A declination of the head; so called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Back, shepherds, back; enough your play
Till next sunshine holyday;
Here be without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes, and such court guise
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton.*

4. A stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to strike it and rebound.

Neither cross and pile, nor *ducks* and drakes, are quite so ancient as handy-dandy. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dive under water as a duck.

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he fiercely leapt;
And deep himself he *ducked* in the same,
That in the lake his lofty crest was steept. *Fairy Queen.*

Let the laboring bark climb hills of seas
Olympus high, and *duck* again as low
As hell's from heaven. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Then am wickedly devout;
In Tiber *ducking* thrice by break of day. *Dryden.*

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As some raw youth in country bred,
When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will *duck* his head aside, will start,
And feel a trembling at his heart. *Swift.*

3. To bow low; to cringe. In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeisance, is still used.

I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy. *Shak.*

The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakspeare's Timon.*

To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.

DU'CKER. *n. f.* [from *duck*.]

1. A diver.
2. A cringer. *Dict.*

DU'CKINGSTOOL. *n. f.* [*duck* and *stool*.] A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

She in the *duckingstool* should take her seat,
Dress'd like herself in a great chair of state. *Dorset.*

Reclaim the obstinately opprobrious and virulent women, and make the *ducking stool* more useful. *Addison's Freeholder.*

DUCKIE'GGED. *adj.* [*duck* and *leg*.] Short legged.

Duckiegg'd, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must use on tiptoes for a kiss. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

DU'CKLING. *n. f.* [from *duck*.] A young duck; the brood of the duck.

Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ev'ry morn
Amid the *ducklings* let her scatter corn. *Gay's Pastorals.*

DU'CKMEAT. *n. f.* [*duck* and *meat*; *lens palustris*.] A common plant growing in standing waters.

To DUCKO'Y. *v. a.* [mistaken for *decoy*: the decoy being commonly practised upon *ducks*, produced the errour.] To entice to a snare.

This fish hath a slender membranous string, which he projects and draws in at pleasure, as a serpent doth his tongue: with this he *duckoys* little fishes, and preys upon them. *Grew.*

DUCKOO'Y. *n. f.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring.

Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs, to lead captive silly women, and make them the *duckoys* to their whole family. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'CKSFOOT. *n. f.* Black snakeroot, or Mayapple.

DU'CKWEED. *n. f.* [*duck* and *weed*.] The same with duckmeat.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon.*

DUCT. *n. f.* [*ductus*, Lat.]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by fastening all our actions by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the stars, or necessity of those irony chains which we are born under. *Hammond.*

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted: a term chiefly used by anatomists.

A *duct* from each of those cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one common *duct* to the tip of it. *Addison's Spectator.*

It was observed that the chyle, in the thoracick *duct*, retained the original taste of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DU'CTILE. *adj.* [*ductilis*, Lat.]

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human sight:
One touch it fears; but, would you to behold?
The *ductile* rind and leaves of ruddy gold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.

All bodies *ductil* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread, have the appetite of not discontinuing strong. *Bacon.*

Gold, as it is the purest, so it is the most *ductil* of all metals. *Locke.*

3. Tractable; obsequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts instils
Of true nobility; forms them *ductil* minds
To human virtues. *Prior.*

Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon *Addison's Freeholder.*

DU'CTILENESS. *n. f.* [from *ductile*.] Flexibility; ductility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductileness*, the application,
The wholesomeness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free. *Donne.*

DUCTI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *ductile*.]

1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for saffron is also yellow, and lead is *ductile*. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

DU'DGEON. *n. f.* [*dolch*, German.]

1. A small dagger.

It was a serviceable *dudgeon*,
Either for thrusting or for drudging. *Hudibras.*

2. Malice; sullenness; malignity; ill will.

Civil *dudgeon* first grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why. *Hudibras.*

The cuckoo took this a little in *dudgeon*. *L'Estrange.*

DUE. *adj.* The participle passive of *owe*. [*dû*, French.]

1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand in consequence of a compact, or for any other reason.

There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded. There is likewise *due* to the public a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appeareth cunning, gross neglect, or slight information. *Bacon.*

Mirth and cheerfulneſs are but the *due* reward of innocency of life. *Mede's Divine Dialogues.*

A preſent bleſſing upon our faith is neither originally *due* from God's juſtice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

There is a reſpect *due* to mankind, which ſhould incline even the wiſeſt of men to follow innocent cuſtoms. *Watts.*

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in perſons at eaſe, an high eſteem of, a *due* ſenſe of the ſources of ſolid ſatisfactions. *Atterbury.*

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might ſee him come towards me beating the meaſure in *due* time, as no dancer can obſerve better in dance. *Sidney.*

And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner ſavoury fruits. *Milton.*

4. Conſequent to; occaſioned or effected by. Proper, but not uſual.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to ſome ſpecial ſolution made by the vinous ſpirit, which they ſeem to imbibe. *Boyle.*

DUE. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly, duly. The courſe is *due* eaſt, or *due* weſt.

Like the Pontick ſea,
Whoſe icy current, and compulſive courſe,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps *due* on
To the Propontic and the Helleſpont.
Shakſpeare's Othello.

DUE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be juſtly claimed.

For *due* homage to the imperial crown,
Which, as I am informed from the place of the dead,
Deriveth all its rights. *Spenſer.*

The Duke of Dunois,
Whoſe valour plucks dread bridle from the hand of Talbot,
Doth look for entertainment. *Shakſpeare's Henry VI.*

Let me have
Your company at the marriage, and duly waited for,
Which muſt be anſwered. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Make the proclamation, and not ſpoken by you,
For *due* of honour wrongs the doer. *Dryden.*

Nor is it unlike by conſequence, that the ſeeds of ſuch a diſtaſte of power were ſown in *due* time. *Temple.*

2. Right; juſt title.

The laſt of this internal pair by *due*,
And title ſovereign of heaven's all-powerful king,
Shall end. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done.

Be friend
To me, my vow'd prieſts, till out of hand
All the *dues* done, and none left out. *Milton.*

They pay the dead his annual *dues*. *Dryden.*

4. Cuſtom; tribute; exactions; legal or cuſtomary perquiſites.

In ſpight of the exorbitant *dues* that are paid at moſt other ports, the deſervedly retains the name of free. *Addiſon.*

To DUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay as due; perhaps for *endue*. It is perhaps only in this ſingle paſſage.

This is the laſt glory of their praiſe,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal. *Shakſpeare.*

DU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a ſingle fight.

In many arraies, if the matter ſhould be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory ſhould go on the one ſide; and yet, if it be tried by the groſs, go on the other ſide. *Bacon.*

Dream not of your fight
As of a *duel*, or the leaſt wounds
Of head or heel. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I was I that wrong'd you; you my hits have fought;
No *duel* ever was more juſtly fought. *Waller.*

To DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a ſingle combat.

He muſt at length, poor man! *duel* daily at home, when here he might ſo fathionably and gentrelly have been *duelled* or ſtaved into another world. *Swift.*

The challenging and fighting with a man is called *duelling*. *Locke.*

To DU'EL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with ſingly.

Who ſingle
Duell'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Hima'ſ the ſtrength of mighty hoſts withſtood,
To ſave himſelf as oft a covered ſtand,
At one ſpear's length. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

DU'ELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *duel*.] A ſingle combatant.

They perhaps begin as ſingle *duellers*, but then they ſoon get their troops about them.
Decay of Piety.

DU'ELLIER. *n. ſ.* [from *duel*.]

1. A ſingle combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the caſe will fall out no worſe than when two *duelliſts* enter the field, where the worſted party hath his ſword again, without further hurt. *Suckling.*

Hence both let poets, ere allow'd to write,
But with a like *duelliſt* ſtore they fight. *Dryden.*

2. One who profeſſes to ſtudy the rules of honour.

His bought arms hung not like'd, for his firſt day
Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away;
And hath no honour loſt, nor *duelliſt* by. *B. Jonſ.*

DUE'LLO. n. ſ. [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling.

The gentleman will, for his honour's ſake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Shakſpeare.*

DUE'NNA. n. ſ. [Spaniſh.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the ſcene of my paſſion increaſe as the fortune advanced, till on the month of July I could no longer contain. I bribed her *duenna*, was admitted to the high, low bar undreſſed, and the wonder diſplayed. *Arbuthnot & Pope.*

DUG. *n. ſ.* [*dogge*, to give ſuck, Iſlandick.]

1. A pap; a nipple; a teat: ſpoken of beaſts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.

Of her there bred
A thouſand young ones, which ſhe daily fed,
Sucking upon her poiſonous *dugs*, each one
Of ſundry ſhape, yet all ill-favoured. *Fairy Queen.*

They are fed and nouriſhed with one milk of a ſtrange *dug*. *Addiſon's Hiſtory.*

Then ſhine the goat, whoſe brutiſh *dug* ſuppli'd
The infant Jove, and nurſ'd the growing pride.
Creech.

2. It ſeems to have been uſed formerly of the breaſt, without reproach.

It was a faithleſs ſquire that was the ſource
Of all my ſorrow, and of theſe ſad tears;
With whom, from tender *dug* or common nourſe
At once I was up brought. *Fairy Queen.*

A mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shak.*

DUG. *preter.* and *part. paſſ.* of *dig*.

They had often found medals, and pipes of lead, as they *dug* among the rubbiſh. *Addiſon on Italy.*

DUKE. *n. ſ.* [*dux*, French; *dux*, Latin.] One of the higheſt order of nobility in England, in rank a nobleman next to the royal family.

The *duke* of Cornwall, and Regan his dutcheſs, will be here with him this night.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

Aumarle, Surrey, and Exeter, muſt loſe
The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,
And whatſoever profits thereby riſe.
Daniel's Civil Wars.

DU'KEDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *duke*.]

1. The ſeigniory or poſſeſſions of a duke.

He had other to maintain
Where he himſelf was loſt; Proſpero his *dukedom*
In a poor iſle. *Shakſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The cardinal never reſigned his miſtreſs but in proſpect of giving an heir to the *dukedom* of Tuſcany. *Addiſon.*

2. The title or quality of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED. *adj.* [*dull* and *brain*.] Stupid; doltiſh; fooliſh.

His arm of mine hath chaſtiſ'd
The petty rebel, *dullbrain'd* Buckingham. *Shakeſp.*

DU'LCET. *adj.* [*dulcis*, Lat.]

1. Sweet to the taſte; luſcious.

From ſweet kernels preſs'd,
She tempers *dulcet* creams, nor theſe to hold
Wants the fit veſſel's pure. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious.

I ſat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering ſuch *dulcet* and harmonious breath,
That the rude ſea grew civil at her ſong. *Shakſpeare.*

A fabrick huge
Roſe like an exhalation, with the ſound
Of *dulcet* ſymphonies, and voices ſweet. *Milton.*

DULCIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dulcify*.] The act of ſweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony.

In colcothar, the exacteſt calcination, followed by an exquiſite *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth: for after the ſalt of vitriol, if the calcination have been too ſtrong, is drawn out of the colcothar, the reſidue is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical virtues. *Boyle.*

To DU'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, Fr.] To ſweeten; to ſet free from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony of any kind.

A decoction of wild gourd, or coloquinthis, though ſomewhat qualified, will not from every hand be *dulcified* into aliment, by an addition of flour or meal. *Bacon.*

I *dulcified* him with a pleaſant, diet in a *dulcified* tincture of vitriol. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Spirit of wine *dulcified* ſpirit of ſalt; nitre or vitriol have other bad effects. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DU'LCIMER. *n. ſ.* [*dolcemelle*, *Skinner*.] A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wires with little ſticks.

Ye hear the ſound of the corner, flute, hoys, ſackbut, pſaltery, *cabinet*, and all kinds of muſick. *Dan. iii. 5.*

To DU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.]

1. To ſweeten.

The acidity and *dulcorating* of fruits, the common ſweet ſtrong above all other dung. *Bacon.*

2. To make leſs acrimonious.

Turbith mingled, as we uſe to fold in the ſhops, is a rough medicine; but, being ſomewhat *dulcorated*, doth procureth vomiting, and then ſalivation.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

DULCORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dulcorate*.] The act of ſweetening.

Malt gathereth a ſweetneſs to the taſte, which appeareth in the wort: the *dulcoration* whereof is worth, to be tried to the full; for that *dulcoration* importeth a degree to nouriſhment: and the making of hing, inanimate bodies vegetal, may be an experiment of great profit. *Bacon.*

DU'LLHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*dull* and *head*.] A blockhead; a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid; a dolt.

Theſe people be fools and *dullhead* to all goodneſs; but fubtle, cunning, and bold at any miſchief. *Ayſcham.*

DU'LIA. *n. ſ.* [δουλεια.] An inferiour kind of adoration.

Paleotus saith, that the same worship which is given to the prototype may be given to the image, but with the different degrees of latria and *dulia*. *Stillingfleet.*

DULL. *adj.* [*dwl*, Welsh; *dole*, Saxon; *dul*, mad, Dutch.]

1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive; indocile; slow of understanding.

Such is their evil hap to play upon *dull* spirited men. *Hooker.*

He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may complain of good breeding, or comes of a very *dull* kindred. *Shakespeare.*

Sensation is that perception, in some kind of beasts, in far more humble than the sense; so that the foot is but a *dull* thing in comparison of it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Every man, even the *dullest*, is thinking more than the most eloquent can teach him how to utter. *Dryden.*

2. Blunt; obtuse.

Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I,
Thy scythe is *dull*, whet it, for shame. *Herbert.*

3. Untoady; awkward.

Gyneca a great while stood still, with a kind of *dull* amazement, looking stedfastly upon her. *Sidney.*

O help thou my weak wit, and sharpen my *dull* tongue. *Fairy Queen.*

Memory is so necessary to all conditions of life, that we are not to fear it should grow *dull* for want of exercise, if exercise would make it stronger. *Locke.*

4. Hebetated; not quick.

This people's heart is waxed grofs, and their ears are *dull* of hearing. *Matt.* xiii. 15.

The princes of Germany had but a *dull* fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension; now that fear is sharpened and pointed. *Bacon.*

5. Sad; melancholy.

6. Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion.

Thereforth the waters waxed *dull* and slow,
And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble grow. *Spenser.*

7. Grois; cloggy; vile.

She excels each mortal thing
Upon the *dull* earth dwelling *Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

8. Not exhilarating; not delightful: as, *to make dictionaries is* dull *work.*

9. Not bright: as, *the mirrour, is* dull, *the fire is* dull.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull*-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

10. Drowsy; sleepy.

To DULL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To stupify; to infatuate.

So was the *dulled* with all, that we could come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the hearers of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

Those drugs she has
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile.
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

2. To blunt; to obtund.

Borrowing *dulls* the edge of industry. *Shakesp.*

This entrance of the battle lift where the courage of the Spaniard, though it *dulled* their swords. *Bacon.*

3. To sadden; to make melancholy.

4. To hebetate; to weaken.

Now forc'd to overflow with bootless tears,
The troublous humour did *dull* their dainty ears.
Spenser.

Nothing hath more *dulled* the wits, or taken away the will of children from learning, than care in making of Latins. *Ascham.*

5. To stamp; to clog.

Prayers were short, and not drawn out with a sudden quickness, lest that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or *dulled* through continuance. *Hooker.*

In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth any natural action; and, on the other side, weakeneth and *dulleth* any violent impression: and even so is it of minds. *Bacon.*

6. To make heavy, or slow of motion.

Usury *dulls* and damps all industries, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for the slug. *Bac.*

7. To fully brightness.

The breath *dulls* the mirrour. *Bacon.*

DU'LLARD. *n. s.* [from *dull.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a stupid fellow; a dunce.

What! mak'st thou me a *dullard* in this act?
Wilt thou not speak to me? *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Thou must make a *dullard* of the world,
If they not thank the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and potential spurs
To make thee seek it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DU'LLY. *adv.* [from *dull.*]

1. Stupidly; doltishly.

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance *dully*, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Slowly; sluggishly.

The air, if it be moist, doth in a degree quench the flame, and howsoever maketh it burn more *dully*. *Bacon.*

3. Not vigorously; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.

Not that I think those pantomimes,
Who vary action with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art
Than those who *dully* act one part. *Hudibras.*

DU'LNESS. *n. s.* [from *dull.*]

1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indocility; slowness of apprehension.

Not in the *dulness* of the scholastic extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher. *South.*

Shadwel alone my perfect image bear,
Mature in *dulness* from his tender years. *Dryden.*

2. Want of quick perception.

Nature, by a continual use of any thing, groweth to a satiety and *dulness* either of appetite or working. *Bacon.*

3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Here create more questions,
Thou art inclin'd to sleep. 'Tis a good *dulness*,
And give it way. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

4. Sluggishness of motion.

5. Dimness; want of lustre.

6. Bluntness; want of edge.

DU'LY. *adv.* [from *due.*]

1. Properly; fitly; in the due manner.

Ever since they firmly have retained
And *duly* well observed his behaest. *Spenser.*

My prayers
Are not words *duly* hallowed, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet prayers and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

In the body, when the principal parts, as the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferiour smaller vessels act orderly and *duly*, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South.*

If attention be *duly* engaged to those reflections, they cannot fail of influence. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly; exactly.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* went his family and wife. *Pope.*

DUMB. *adj.* [דום, he was silent; *dumbs*, Gothick: bumbe, Saxon; *dum*, Danish; *dom*, Dutch, dull.]

1. Mute; incapable of speech.

It hath pleased himself sometime to unloose the very tongues even of *dumb* creatures, and to teach them to plead in their own defence, lest the cruelty of man should persist to afflict them. *Hooker.*

They spake not a word;
But like *dumb* statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Some positive terms signify a negative idea: blind implies a privation of sight, *dumb* a denial of speech. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Deprived of speech.

They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck *dumb*, they all admir'd the godlike man. *Dryden.*

3. Mute; not using words.

He is a proper man's picture, but, alas! who can converse with a *dumb* show? *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

His gentle *dumb* expression turn'd at length
The eye of love to mark his play. *Milton.*

Her humble gestures made the request plain,
Dumb eloquence persuading more than tongue. *Sylvester.*

For he who covets gain in such excess
Does by *dumb* signs himself as much express,
As if in words at length he show'd his mind. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, repent, languish, despair, and die in *dumb* show. *Addison.*

4. Silent; refusing to speak.

The good old lord withstood
Th' intended treason, and was *dumb* to blood;
Till urg'd with endless clamour, and pursuit
Of Ithacus, he stood to be put mute. *Dryd. Æn.*

DU'MBLY. *adv.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; silently; without words.

DU'MBNESS, *n. s.* [from *dumb.*]

1. Incapacity to speak.

2. Omission of speech; muteness.

There was speech in their *dumbness*, language in their very gesture: they looked as they had heard of a world ransomed, or one destroyed. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

To th' *dumbness* of the gesture
One might interpret. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*

3. Refusal to speak; silence.

Thieves, said she, and then my *dumbness* accuse,
And guilty *dumbness* witness'd my forfeit. *Dryd.*

To DU'MFOUND. *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confuse; to strike dumb. A low phrase.

They had like to have *dumfounded* the justice, but his clerk came in to his assistance. *Spectator.*

DUMP. *n. s.* [from *dom*, stupid, Dutch.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness.

Sing no more ditties, sing no mo
Of *dumps* so dull and heavy;
The fraud of men was ever so,
Since summer first was leafy. *Sh. Much Ado.*

Visit by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet consort; to their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*: the night's dead silence
Will well become such sweet complaining grievance. *Shakespeare.*

Funerals with stately pomp
March slowly on in solemn *dump*. *Hudibras.*

The prince who fought on bloody stumps,
By future bards bewail'd in doleful *dumps*.
Gay's Pastorals.

2. Absence of mind; reverie. *Locke* uses *dumps* singularly.

This shame *dumps* cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company. *Locke.*

DU'MPISH. *adj.* [from *dump.*] Sad, melancholy; sorrowful.

Now year, forth looking out of Janus' gate,
Doth seem to promise hope of new delight;
And bidding th' old adieu, his parted date
Bids all old thoughts to die in *dumpish* spight. *Spenser.*

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpish*, and foul life; but chearful, lively, and pleasant. *Herbert.*

DU'MPLING. *n. s.* [from *dump*, heaviness.] A sort of pudding.

Pudding and *dumpling* burn to pot. *Dryden.*

DUN. *adj.* [dun, Saxon.]

1. A colour partaking of brown and black.

We are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is shot of pure, but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a pale or dun or sullet brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Dark; gloomy.

Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunnest* smoke of hell. *Shak.*
He then surveyed
Hell and the gulph between, and spied thereo
Confusion on the soul of heaven and this nether
[illegible] *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To DUN. *v. a.* [Dunian, Saxon, to clamour.] To demand a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Borrow of the Jew, and thou borrow of thy belly: they will scarce sit to thee again. I shall be *dunned* to purpose. *Bacon.*

Wise men, that are *dunned* by their parents, seldom pay. What is it to be in debt to a man that is not in debt to himself? *Dryd. Juv.*

I must [illegible] the world
And [illegible] *Swift.*

DUN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

[illegible] gives no more tedious flow,
[illegible], and sleepy poets, drive,
[illegible] hated by gods and men,
[illegible] second. *Philips.*

[illegible] be pulled by the sleeve by a [illegible]—Sir, remember my debt. *Arbuthnot & Pope's Mart.*

DUNCE. *n. s.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dun*, Dutch, stupid.] A dullard; a dolt; a thickskull; a stupid, indocile animal.

[illegible] is but to [illegible] all wild
[illegible] flood grow. [illegible]
[illegible] to give a *dunce* to understand a truth [illegible], would be utterly opposite [illegible] Golden *Spectator.*

[illegible] with ardours [illegible],
who [illegible] enough to give rule to a new world. *Swift.*

DUNG. *n. s.* [dung, Saxon.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

[illegible] dung, the excrements are the prime [illegible] fattening of ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Trade, the [illegible] way to be the perforation of the body of the tree in several places one through other, and the filling of the hole with *dung* mixed with the medicine; and the watering of those turfs or *dung* with liquor of an infusion of the medicine in damped water, once in three or four days. *Ray's Natural History.*

For [illegible] so he hath put grass and wool
From goats or lambs, but better fleece
By depth's *dung* clean by [illegible] or sun. *Dunn*

He [illegible] and think like me,
And all [illegible] eyes to see.
Such lord [illegible] from contumelious spring,
So [illegible] tulips raised from *dung*. *Swift.*

To DUNG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with dung.

It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds when the west wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon, doth greatly help. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carried compost forth to *dung* the ground. *Dryden.*

DU'NGEON. *n. s.* [from *donjon*, the tower in which prisoners were kept, whence all prisons eminently strong were in time called *dungeons*.] A close prison: generally spoke of a prison dark or subterraneous.

Then up he took the slumbered senseless corse,
And, [illegible] he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought with hasty force,
And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorse. *Spenser.*

We know not that the king of heav'n hath doom'd
This place our *dungeon*; not our safe retreat
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Now from the north
Of Norumbeque, and the Samoed shore,
Rushing their brave *dungeons* arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, come forth the gust and flaw. *Milton.*

By imagination, a man in a *dungeon* is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes, more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature. *Addison.*

DU'NGFORK. *n. s.* [*dung* and *fork*.] A fork to toss out dung from stables.

Dungforks and paddles are common every where. *Mortimer.*

DU'NGHILL. *n. s.* [*dung* and *hill*.]

1. An heap or accumulation of dung.

I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for the which he allows me as much as I can pick up, I am allowed by my fellows to be as much beloved as he. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Two cocks fought a duel for the mastery of a *dunghill*. *L'Estrange.*

Never enter into a league of friendship with an ingrateful person; that is, plant not thy friendship upon a *dunghill*: it is too noble a plant for so base a soil. *South.*

The *dunghill* having raised a huge mushroom of short duration, is now spread to enrich other men's land. *Swift.*

2. Any mean or vile abode.

Perhaps a thousand other worlds, that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the sky,
Are lighted by his beams, and finely nurse,
Of which our earthly *dunghill* is the worst. *Dryd.*

3. Any situation of meanness.

The poor he raiseth from the dust,
And from the *dunghill* lifts the just. *Sandys.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Out, *dunghill*! dar'st thou brave a nobleman? *Shakspeare.*

DU'NGHILL. *adj.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile; worthless.

His *dunghill* thoughts, which do themselves enure
To dirt, droils, no higher date aspire. *Spenser on Love.*

DU'NGY. *adj.* [from *dung*.] Full of dung; mean; vile; base; low; odious; worthless.

We need no grave to bury heneſty:
There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

DU'NGYARD. *n. s.* [*dung* and *yard*.] The place of the dunghil.

Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard*. *Mortimer.*

DU'NNER. *n. s.* [from *dun*.] One employed in soliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Spectator.*

DUODE'CUPLE. *adj.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Consisting of twelves.

Cuspidius, a learned Polander, endeavours to establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews, by comparing some passages of scripture together. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DUPE. *n. s.* [*dupe*, French; from *duppe*, a foolish bird, easily caught.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked. A modern word hardly established.

An usurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaser in trust for some single tyrant. *Swift.*

First have to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same. *Dunciad.*

To DUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quite;
Faithless through piety, and *duped* through wit. *Pope.*

DU'PLE. *adj.* [*duplus*, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

To DU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*duplico*, Latin.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity.

And some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a single object to our understempered sentiments. *Glanville.*

2. To fold together.

DU'PLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Duplicate proportion is the proportion of squares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as the square is to the square of the second: so in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 to the square of 4. *Philips from's Padua.*

It has been found, that the attraction is almost reciprocally in a *duplicate* proportion of the distance of the middle of the drop from the circumference of the glass, and reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the spreading of the drop, and its touching each glass in a larger surface; and again reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the attractions growing stronger within the same quantity of attracting surface. *Mountaine's Optick.*

DU'PLICATE. *n. s.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural history of bodies, than the subjecting them to the eye; to which end I have received *duplicates* of the most considerable. *Woodward.*

DUPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *duplicate*.]

1. The act of doubling.

What great pains have been taken concerning the *duplication* of a circle, and the *duplication* of a cube, and some other mathematical problems. *Hale's Origination of Mankind.*

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritonæum is a strong membrane, every where double, in the *duplicature* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid. *Wiseman's Surg.*

DU'PLICATURE. *n. s.* [from *duplicate*.] A fold; any thing doubled.

The lymphæductes, either macerated or obstructed, exonerate themselves into the [illegible], or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

DUPLI'CITY. *n. s.* [*duplicis*, Latin.]

1. Doubleness; the number of two.

This *duplicity* would cause to place one head at both extremities, and had been some tolerable to have set three or four at one. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Do not affect *duplicities* nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts, in your division of things. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Deceit; doubleness of heart or of tongue.

DURABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of lasting; continuance; endurance.

Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength, or *durability* of being. *Hooker.*

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability*. *Raleigh's History.*

DURABLE. *adj.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and stones, and therefore strong and *durable*. *Raleigh's History.*

With

With pins of adamant,
And chains, they made all fast; too fast they made,
And *durable*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The glories of her majesty's reign ought to be recorded in words more *durable* than brass, and such as our posterity may read a thousand years hence. *Swift.*

2. Having successive existence.

Time, though in eternity, applied
To motion, measures all things *durable*
By present, past, and future. *Milton.*

DU'RABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *durable*.] Power of lasting; continuance.

The different constitution and *durableness* of the strata whereof they consist, are more or less. *Woodward.*

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may by the *durableness* of the metal that supports it. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

DU'RABLY. *adv.* [from *durable*.] In a lasting manner.

Time indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments engraven in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's memories. *Sidney.*

DU'RANCE. *n. f.* [from *durefſe*, law French.]

1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailor; a prison.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base *durance* and contagious prison!
Haul'd thither by most mechanick dirty hands. *Shakespeare.*

A poor, innocent, forlorn stranger, languishing in *durance*, upon the false accusations of a lying, insolent, whorish woman. *South.*

There 's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* there abide,
In dungeons scarce three inches wide. *Hudib.*

Notwithstanding the warning and example before me, I commit myself to lasting *durance*. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

2. Endurance; continuance; duration. A doubtful word.

Sick nature it that instant tremuled round,
And mother earth figh'd as she felt the wound:
Of how short *durance* was this new made state;
How far more mighty than heav'n's love, hell's hate! *Dryden.*

DURA'TION. *n. f.* [*duratio*, Latin.]

1. A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get, not from the permanent parts of space, but from the fleeting and perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.*

2. Power of continuance.

Duration is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them. *Rogers.*

3. Length of continuance.

Aristotle, by greatness of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its *duration*; that it should have a due length in it. *Addison's Spectator.*

To DURE. *v. n.* [*duro*, Latin.] To last; to continue; to endure.

The delights and pleasures of the world are most pleasing while they *dure*. *Raleigh's History.*

DU'REFUL. *adj.* [from *endure* and *full*.] Lasting; of long continuance; durable. Not in use.

The *dureful* oak, whose sap is not yet dried,
Is long ere it conceive the kindling fire;
But when it once doth burn, it doth divide
Great heat, and makes his flames to heav'n aspire. *Spenser.*

DU'RELESS. *adj.* [from *dure*.] Without continuance; fading; transitory; short. Not in use.

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the false and *dureleſs* pleasures of this stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God. *Raleigh's History.*

DURESSE. n. f. [French; hardship, severity.]

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement.

2. [In law.] A plea used, by way of exception, by him who, being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, beating, &c. hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint. This the law holds as invalid, and supposes to be constrained. *Cowell.*

DU'RING. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from *dure*; as, *during life*; *durante vita*, life *continuing*; *during my pleasure*, my pleasure continuing the same.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing lasts.

If *during* his childhood he be constantly and rigorously kept from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, forbearance grows into a habit. *Locke.*

DU'RITY. *n. f.* [*dureté*, French; *durus*, Latin.] Hardness; firmness.

Ancients did burn fragment of marble, which in time became marble again, at least of indissoluble *duriy*, as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and *purity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DURST. The preterite of *dare*.

The Christian *durſt* have no images of the Deity, because they would rather die than debase themselves with such impieties. *Stillingfleet.*

DUSK. *adj.* [*donker*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness. See DUSKY.

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured.

The hills, to their supply,
Vapour and exhalation, *dusk* and moist,
Sent up amain. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

DUSK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity.

I will wait on you in the *dusk* of the evening, with my show upon my back. *Spectator.*

2. Darkness of colour; tendency to blackness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

To DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make duskish. *Dict.*

To DUSK, *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness; to have lustre diminished. *Dict.*

DU'SKILY. *adv.* [from *dusky*.] With a tendency to darkness or blackness.

DU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *dusk*.]

1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in *duskish* smoke, and brimstone blue. *Spenser.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured.

Sight is not contented with sudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore rather a *duskish* tincture than an absolute black. *Wotton's Architecture.*

DU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *duskish*.] Cloudily; darkly.

The sawdust burned fair, till part of the candle consumed: the dust gathering about the snuff, made the snuff to burn *duskishly*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DU'SKY. *adj.* [from *dusk*; *donker*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not luminous.

Here lies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort. *Shak.*

There fierce winds o'er *dusky* valleys blow,
Whose every puff beats empty shades away. *Dryden.*

Through the plains of one continual day,
Six shining months pursue their even way,
And six succeeding urge their *dusky* flight,
Obscur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night. *Pope.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright.

They did plot
The means that *dusky* Dis my daughter got. *Shakespeare.*

It is not green, but of a *dusky* brown colour. *Bacon.*

When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the skies,
And the pale crescent mounts by nights their eyes. *Dryden.*

The surface is of a *dusky* yellow colour. *Woodward.*

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a strong and full white; such as that of paper; but some *dusky* obscure one, to imitate that arising from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black; that is, ashy, or dun, or sullied brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded

While he continues in life, the *dusky* intervals of horrour, this double prospect of immortality, will frequently occur to his fancy. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Umbriel, a *dusky*, melancholy spirit,
As ever sullied the fair face of light,
Down to the central earth, his proper scene,
Repair'd to search the gloomy cave of spleen. *Pope.*

DUST. *n. f.* [bust, Saxon; *duist*, Dutch.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

The rest
Should have ascended to the roof of heaven,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Dust helpeth the fruitfulness of trees, not much as they call *dust* upon them; their powdering, when a flower cometh, maketh a coring to the tree, being earth and water finely laid on. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.

The sceptre, learning, physick, must
All follow this, and come to *dust*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Thou
Out of the ground wast taken, know thy birth;
For *dust* thou art, and shalt to *dust* return. *Milt.*

3. A mean and dejected state.

God raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*, to set them among princes. 1 *Sam.* ii. 8.

To DUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from dust.

2. To sprinkle with dust.

DU'STMAN. *n. f.* [*dust* and *man*.] One whose employment is to carry away the dust.

The *dustman*'s cart offends thy clothes and eyes,
When through the street a cloud of ashes flies. *Gay.*

DU'STY. *adj.* [from *dust*.]

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.

All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusty* death. *Shakespeare.*

Arms and the *dusty* fields I less admire,
And soften strangely in some new desire. *Dryden.*

2. Covered

2. Covered or scattered with dust.

Even Drudgery himself,
As at the car he sweats, or *dusty* hews
The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson's Summer.*

DU'TCHESS. *n. f.* [*duchesse*, French.]

1. The lady of a duke.

The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his *dutchess*, will be here. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

The duke was to command the army, and the *dutchess*, by the favour she possessed, to be near her majesty. *Swift.*

The gen'rous god who wit and gold refines,
And opens spirits as he ripens mines,
Kept dross for *duchesses*, the world shall know it,
To you gave sense, good humour, and a poet.
Pope.

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DU'TCHY. *n. f.* [*duché*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign.

Different states bordering on it; the kingdom of France, the *dutchy* of Savoy, and the canton of Berne. *Addison on Italy.*

France might have swallowed up his whole *dutchy*. *Swift.*

DU'TCHY-COURT. *n. f.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court. *Cowell.*

DU'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *duty*.]

1. Obedient, obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority.

Great Agamemnon's dire *duteous* ire expires,
And every pulse forgets its former fierceness.
Dryden.

A stout commander, with a manly mind;
A duteous subject, and a father kind,
In fair domestic peace, and foreign hate renown'd.
Dryden.

What mighty heats will vindicate wrongs to strive,
To bring her subject to the certain hive;
And thence the herald seeks again to pass
Duteous, and hark'ning to the sounding brass?
Prior.

2. Obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes: with *to*.

I know thee well, a serviceable villain!
As duteous to the vices of thy mistress,
As badness would desire. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Every beast, more *duteous* at her call,
Than at Circe's call the herd disguis'd. *Milton.*

3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another. This sense is not now used.

With mine own tongue deny my sacred right,
With mine own breath release all *duteous* rites.
Shakespeare.

DU'TIFUL. *adj.* [*duty* and *full*.]

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiours; reverent.

She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the most *dutiful* son that I have ever known or heard of. *Swift to Pope.*

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting. *Sidney.*

DU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obediently; submissively.

2. Reverently; respectfully.

His daughter Philoclea he found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and Mise curiously watching her. *Sidney.*

He with joyful, nimble wings,
Flew *dutifully* back again,
And made an humble chaplet for the king. *Swift.*

DU'TIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *dutiful*.]

1. Obedience; submission to just authority.

Piety, or *dutifulness* to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Reverence; respect.

It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great sinner.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

DU'TY. *n. f.* [from *due*.]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do. *Luke*, xvii. 10.

The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve. *Locke.*

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. In this sense it has a plural.

Good my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I
Return those *duties* back, as are right fit;
Obey you, love you, and most honour you.
Shakspeare.

All our *duty* is set down in our prayers, because in all our *duty* we beg the Divine assistance, and remember that you are bound to do all those *actions* for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine assistance. *Taylor's Devotion.*

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governours, or superiours; loyalty, piety to parents.

Think'st thou that *duty* shall have dread to speak,
When power to flatt'ry bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater; it being not probable, that those should have sense of *duty* to him that had none to God. *Decay of Piety.*

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both attone,
Did *duty* to their lady as became. *Fairy Queen.*

5. The business of a soldier on guard.

The regiment did *duty* there punctually.
Clarendon.

Otho, as often as Galba supped with him, used to give every soldier upon *duty* an aureus.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

6. The business of war; service.

The night came and severed them, all parties being tired with the *duty* of the day. *Clarendon.*

See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains
With which their master, love, rewards their pains!
For seven long years, on *duty* every day,
Lo! their obedience, and their monarch's pay!
Dryden.

7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

All the wines make their way through several *duties* and taxes, before they reach the port.
Addison.

Such shekels as they now shew, were the old ones in which *duty* was to be paid by their law.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

DWARF. *n. f.* [dpeorg, Saxon; *dwerg*, Dutch.]

1. A man below the common size of men.

Get you gone, you *dwarf*!
You minimus, of hind'ring knot-grass made.
Shakespeare.

Such *dwarfs* were some kind of apes. *Brown.*

They, but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest *dwarfs*, in narrow room
Throng numberless. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

In a delicate plantation of trees, all well grown, fair, and smooth, one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision. *L'Estr.*

Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for *dwarf* trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion stout,
Eftsoones dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the *dwarf* awhile his needless spear he gave.
Spenser.

4. It is used often by botanists in composition; as, *dwarf*-elder, *dwarf*-honeysuckle.

To DWARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to lessen; to make little.

It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will *dwarf* it, and make it spread.
Bacon's Natural History.

The whole sex is in a manner *dwarfed*, and shrunk into a race of beauties, that seems almost another species. *Addison.*

DWA'RFISH. *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk; low; small; little; petty; despicable.

Then *dwarfish* pages were
As cherubins, all gilt. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

And are you grown so high in his esteem,
Because I am so *dwarfish* and so low? *Shakespeare.*

This unheard sauciness, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories.
Shakespeare's King John.

A thicket close beside the grove there stood,
With briars and brambles choak'd, and *dwarfish* wood. *Dryden.*

We should have lost oaks and cedars, and the other tall and lofty sons of the forest, and have found nothing but *dwarfish* furze, and creeping moss, and despicable mushrooms. *Bentley.*

DWA'RFISHLY. *adv.* [from *dwarfish*.] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *dwarfish*.] Minuteness of stature; littleness.

'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the *dwarfishness* of its infantile stature, and that the intellectual world is such a microcosm.
Cowley's Skeptis.

To DWAULE. *v. a.* [dpelian, Saxon, to wander; *dwalen*, Dutch.] To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by *Junius*.

To DWELL. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*dwalla*, old Teutonick, is *stay*, *delay*; *dwelen*, Islandick, to stay, to stand still.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation.

If thy brother that *dwelleth* by thee be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant. *Lev.* xxv. 39.

He shall *dwell* alone, without the camp shall his habitation be. *Lev.* xiii. 46.

John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, in the parish wherein I was born, *dwelt* and had possessions. *Peacham.*

Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown? Here *dwell* no frowns, nor anger, from these pipes Sorrow flies far. *Milton.*

2. To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham sojourned in the land of promise as in a strange country, *dwelling* in tabernacles.
Heb. xi. 9.

3. To be in any state or condition.

'Tis safest to be that which we dest'ny,
Than by destruction *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

4. To

4. To be suspended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondness.

He in great passion all this while did *dwell*
More busying his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell.
Spenser.

Tu' attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents. *Smith's Phædr. and Hippol.*
Such was that face, on which I *dwelt* with joy,
Ere Greece assembled flemin'd the tides to Troy?
Pope.

5. To continue long speaking.

He preach'd the joys of heav'n, and pains of hell,
And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal,
But on eternal mercy lov'd to *dwell*.
Dryden's Good Parson.

We have *dwelt* pretty long on the considerations of space and duration. *Locke.*

Those who defend our negotiators, *dwell* upon their zeal and patience. *Swift.*

To DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit. Not used.

I saw and heard; for we sometimes
Who *dwell* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

DWE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *dwell.*] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a *dweller*; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce their *dweller* not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Their cries soon waken all the *dwellers* near;
Now murmuring noises rise in every street. *Dryd.*

DWE'LLING. *n. s.* [from *dwell.*]

1. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

His *dwelling* is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Rauran mossy hore. *Fairy Queen.*

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons, and a desolation for ever. *Jer.* xlix. 33.

If he have several *dwellings*, let him sort them so, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God will deign
To visit oft the *dwellings* of just men,
Delighted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

All *dwellings* else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore! *Milton's Paradise Lost*

The living few, and frequent funerals, then
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place;
And now those few, who are return'd again,
Thy searching judgments to their *dwellings* trace.
Dryden.

The force of fire ascended first on high,
And took its *dwelling* in the vaulted sky.
Dryden's Ovid.

2. State of life; mode of living.

My *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field.
Daniel.

DWE'LLINGHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *dwell* and *house.*] The house at which one lives.

A parson ought always to be resident at the place of his *dwelling-house*, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DWE'LLINGPLACE. *n. s.* [*dwell* and *place.*] The place of residence.

People do often change their *dwelling-places*, and some must die, whilst others come do grow up into strength. *Spenser.*

To DWI'NDLE. *v. n.* [ƿinan, Saxon.]

1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little.

Thy *dwindled* legs seem crawling to the grave.
Dryden.

Proper names, when familiarized in English, *dwindle* to monosyllables; whereas in other languages they receive a softer turn, by the addition of a new syllable. *Addison.*

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to nights,
Their period finish'd ere 'tis well begun. *Young.*

2. To degenerate; to sink.

'Tis now *dwindled* down to light frothy stuff.
Norris.

If there have been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath *dwindled* from nobler animals to puny mice and insects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

He found the expected council was *dwindling* into a conventicle, a packed assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers.
Atterbury.

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble.

Weary sev'nnights nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine.
Shakspeare's Macbeth.

We see, that some small part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loses its strength and nourishment, and *dwindles* away. *Locke.*

Physicians, with their milky cheer,
The love-sick maid and *dwindling* beau repair.
Gay.

4. To fall away; to be diminished; to moulder off.

Under Gideon, there were only five hundred so found and three hundred more left, the rest were *dwindled* away. *Clarendon.*

DYE. See DIE.

DY'ING. The participle of *die.*

1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.

2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY. *n. s.* [δυναστεία] Government; sovereignty.

Some assert him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian dynasties, before the flood, even 1000 years before the creation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Greece was divided into several *dynasties*, which our author has enumerated under their several petty princes. *Pope.*

DY'SCRASY. *n. s.* [δυσκρασία.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature, when some humour or quality abounds in the body. *Dict.*

In the maladies of the blood, we must vomit off the peccant humours, or purge off the morbific ferments. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DYSE'NTERY. *n. s.* [*dysenterie*, French, from δυσεντερία.] A looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood
Dict.

From an unusual inconstancy of the weather, and perpetual change of the south into east and west, proceed epidemic *dysenteries*, *catarrhs*, &c.

DYSPE'PSY. *n. s.* [δυσπεψία.] A difficulty of digestion, or bad fermentation in the stomach or guts. *Dict.*

DY'SPHONY. *n. s.* [δυσφωνία.] A difficulty in speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs. *Dict.*

DYSPNŒ'A. *n. s.* [δύσπνοια.] A difficulty of breathing; straitness of breath

DY'SURY. *n. s.* [δυσουρία.] A difficulty in making urine.

It doth end in a dysentery, pains of the lower bowels, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, continual pissing, or a hot *dysury*, difficulty of making water. *Harvey.*

E

E, Has two ſounds; long, as *ſēne*, and ſhort, as *men*. *E* is the moſt frequent vowel in the Engliſh language; for it not only is uſed like the reſt in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as, *cĭn*, *cīne*; *mŏn*, *mōne*; *gr p*, *grīpe*; *glĭd*, *glide*; *brĕd*, *brēde*; *ch n*, *chine*; *swŏp*, *swōpe*; *thŏn*, *thine*; *nŏd*, *node*; *tŭn*, *tūne*; *plŭm*, *plūme*. Yet it ſometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as *gŏne*, *knowlĕdge*, *ĭdge*, *grāve*. Anciently almoſt every word ended with *e*, as for *can*, *canne*; for *year*, *yeare*; for *great*, *greate*; for *need*, *neede*; for *flock*, *flocke*. It is probable that this *e* final had at firſt a ſoft ſound, like the female *e* of the French; and that afterwards it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verſe required, 'till at laſt it became univerſally ſilent.

Ea has the ſound of *e* long: the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the appoſition of *e* to the end of the word; as *men*, *mēan*; *ſel*, *ſeal*; *met*, *mēat*; *net*, *nēat*.

EACH. *pron.* [elc, Saxon; *elch*, Dutch; *ilk*, Scottiſh.

1. Either of two.

Though your orbs of different greatneſs be,
Yet both are for *each* other's uſe diſpoſ'd;
His to incloſe, and your's to be incloſ'd. *Dryden.*

2. Every one of any number. This ſenſe is rare, except in poetry.

Th' invention all admir'd, and each how he
To be the inventer miſs'd. *Milton.*

Let *each*
His adamantine coat gird well, and *each*
Fit well his helm *Milton.*

By hunger, that *each* other creature tames,
Thou art not to be harm'd, therefore not mov'd;
Thy temperance invincible beſides.
Milton's Par. Reg.

Wiſe Plato ſaid, the world with men was ſtor'd,
That ſuccour *each* to other might afford. *Denham.*

To EACH the correſpondent word is *other*, whether it be uſed of two, or of a greater number.

'Tis ſaid they eat *each other*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Let *each* eſteem *other* better than themſelves.
Phil. ii. 3.

Lovelieſt of women! heaven is in thy ſoul;
Beauty and virtue ſhine for ever round thee,
Bright'ning *each other!* Thou art all divine.
Addiſon's Cato.

EAD. [*æd. ed.*] in the compound, and *eadig* in the ſimple names, denotes happineſs, or bleſſedneſs. Thus *Eadward* is a happy preſerver; *Eadulph*, happy aſſiſtance; *Eadgar*, happy power; *Eadwin*, happy conqueror; which *Macarius Eupclemus*, *Fauſta*, *Fortunatus*, *Felicianus*, &c. do in ſome meaſure reſemble. *Ead* may alſo in ſome caſes be derived from the Saxon *eath*, which ſignifies eaſy, gentle, mild. *Gib. Camden.*

EA'GER. *adj.* [eazor, Saxon; *aigre*, French.]

1. Struck with deſire; ardently wiſhing; keenly deſirous; vehement in deſire; hotly longing.

Of action *eager*, and intent of thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger ſought.
Dryden's Ovid.

Eager to read the reſt, Achates came. *Dryden's Æn.*

With joy the ambitious youth his mother heard,
And, *eager*, for the journey, ſoon prepar'd;
He longs the world beneath him to ſurvey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day. *Dryden.*

Love inflam'd, and *eager* on his bliſs,
Smother'd her words. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes with *of*, ſometimes with *for*, ſometimes with *on* or *after* before the thing ſought.

3. Hot of diſpoſition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.

Apt as well to quicken the ſpirits as to allay that which is too *eager*. *Hooker.*

Nor do the *eager* clamours of diſputants yield more relief to eclipſed truth, than did the ſounding braſs of old to the labouring moon.
Glanville's Sceptis.

Imperfect zeal is hot and *eager*, without knowledge. *Spratt.*

Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

A man, charged with a crime of which he thinks himſelf innocent, is apt to be too *eager* in his own defence. *Dryden.*

4. Quick; buſy; eaſily put in action.

His Numidian genius
Is well diſpos'd to miſchief, were he prompt
And *eager on* it; but he muſt be ſpurr'd. *Addiſ. Cato.*

5. Sharp; ſower; acid.

With a ſudden vigour it doth poſſet
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk,
The thin and wholeſome blood. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

6. Keen; ſevere; biting.

The air bites ſhrewdly; it is very cold.
—It is a nipping and an *eager* air. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The fleſh ſhrinketh, but the bone reſiſteth, whereby the cold becometh more *eager*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artificers.

Gold will be ſometimes ſo *eager*, as artiſts call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glaſs itſelf. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY. *adv.* [from *eager.*]

1. With great ardour of deſire; with impetuoſity of inclination.

To the holy war how faſt and *eagerly* did men go, when the prieſt perſuaded them that whoſoever died in that expedition was a martyr? *South*

How *eagerly* he flew, when Europe's fate
Did for the ſeed of future actions wait. *Stepney.*

2. Ardently; hotly.

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having ſome advantage on Octavius,
Took it too *eagerly*; his ſoldiers fell to ſpoil,
Whilſt we by Anthony were all incloſ'd. *Shakeſp.*

3. Keenly; ſharply.

Abundance of rain froze ſo *eagerly* as it fell, that it ſeemed the depth of winter had of a ſudden been come in. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

EA'GERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eager.*]

1. Keenneſs of deſire; ardour of inclination.

She knew her diſtance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerneſs* with her reſtraint. *Shakeſp.*

Have you not ſeen, when whiſtled from the fiſt,
Some faulcon ſtoop'd at what her eye deſign'd,
And, with her *eagerneſs*, the quarry miſs'd. *Dryden.*

The *eagerneſs* and ſtrong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hindrance to it. *Locke.*

Detraction and obloquy are received with as much *eagerneſs* as wit and humour.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

Juba lives to catch
That dear embrace, and to return it too,
With mutual warmth and *eagerneſs* of love.
Addiſon's Cato.

His continued application to publick affairs diverts him from thoſe pleaſures which are purſued with *eagerneſs* by princes who have not the publick ſo much at heart. *Addiſon.*

The things of this world, with whatever *eagerneſs* they engage our purſuit, leave us ſtill empty and unſatisfied with their fruition. *Rogers.*

2. Impetuoſity; vehemence; violence.

It finds them in the *eagerneſs* and height of their devotion; they are ſpeechleſs for the time that it continues, and proſtrate and dead when it departs.
Dryden.

I'll kill thee with ſuch *eagerneſs* of haſte,
As fiends, let looſe, would lay all nature waſte.
Dryden.

EA'GLE. *n. ſ.* [*aigle*, French; *aquila*, Latin; *ealler*, Erſe.]

1. A bird of prey, which, as it is reported, renews its age when it grows old. It is alſo ſaid not to drink at all, like other birds with ſharp claws. It is given out, that when an eagle ſees its young ſo well grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers over their neſt, and excites them to imitate it, and take their flight; and when it ſees them weary, or fearful, it takes them upon its back. Eagles are ſaid to be extremely ſharp-ſighted, and, when they take flight, ſpring perpendicularly upward, with their eyes ſteadily fixed upon the ſun. *Calmet.*

Draw forth the monſters of the abyſs profound,
Or fetch th' aerial *eagle* to the ground. *Pope.*

2. The ſtandard of the ancient *Romans*.

Arts ſtill followed where Rome's *eagles* flew. *Pope.*

EA'GLE-EYED. *adj.* [from *eagle* and *eyed.*] Sharp-ſighted as an eagle.

As he was quick and perſpicacious, ſo was he inwardly *eagle-eyed*, and verſed in the humours of his ſubjects. *Howel.*

Ev'ry one is *eagle-eyed* to ſee
Another's faults and his deformity. *Dryden.*

EA'GLESPEED. *n. ſ.* [*eagle* and *ſpeed.*] Swiftneſs like that of an eagle.

Abrupt, with *eaglefpeed* ſhe cut the ſky,
Inſtant inviſible to mortal eye. *Pope*

EA'GLESTONE. *n. ſ.* A ſtone ſaid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their neſts, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's neſt from thunder. *Calmet.*

The *eaglestone* contains, in a cavity within it, a ſmall looſe ſtone, which rattles when it is ſhaken; and every foſſil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. The analogy between a ſtone, thus containing another within it, or, as the fanciful writers expreſs it, pregnant with another, and a woman big with child, led people to imagine that

it muſt have great virtues and effects in accelerating or retarding delivery; ſo that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it promotes delivery. On ſuch idle and imaginary virtues was raiſed all the credit which this famous fotiſh poſſeſſed for ſo many ages.
Hill's Materia Medica

If you ſtop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a flat noiſe or rattle; and ſo doth the artificer, of *eagle ſtone*, which hath a little ſtone within it. *Bacon*

EA'GLET. *n. ſ.* [from *eagle*.] A young eagle.

This treaſon of his ſons did the king expreſs in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three *eaglets* tyring on her breaſt, and the fourth pecking at one of her eyes. *Davies*

EA'GRE. *n. ſ.* [*agre*, in Runick, is the *ocean*; *eggia*, in Iſlandick, is *to agitate, to incite*.] A tide ſwelling above another tide, obſervable in the river Severn.

For as an *eagre* rides in triumph o'er the tide,
The tyrant paſſions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,
And flaſh'd upon the ſoul with equal force. *Dryden.*

EA'LDERMAN. *n. ſ.* [ealdorman, Saxon.] The name of a Saxon magiſtrate; alderman.

EAME. *n. ſ.* [eam, Saxon; *oom*, Dutch.] Uncle: a word ſtill uſed in the wilder parts of Staffordſhire.

Daughter, ſays ſhe, fly, fly; behold thy dame
Foreſhows the treaſon of thy wretched *eame!*
Fairfax.

EAR. *n. ſ.* [eare, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.

What fire is in my *ears*? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd! *Shakeſp. Much Ado.*

His *ears* are open unto their cry. *Pſ.* xxxiv. 15

Valſalva diſcovered ſome paſſages into the region of the *ear* drum; of mighty uſe, among others, to make diſcharges of bruiſes.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology

2. That part of the ear that ſtands prominent.

You have heard of the news abroad: I mean, the whiſper'd ones; for they are yet but *ear* kiſſing arguments. *Shakeſpeare.*

His maſter ſhall bore his *ear* through with an awl. *Exod.*

3. Power of judging of harmony; the ſenſe of hearing.

She has a delicate *ear*, and her voice is muſick
Richardſon

4. The head; or the perſon: in familiar language.

Their warlike force was ſore weakened, the city beaten down about their *ears*, and moſt of them wounded. *Knolles.*

Better paſs over an affront from one ſcoundrel, than draw the whole herd about a man's *ears*.
L'Eſtrange.

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling about our *ears*.
Burnet's Theory.

5. The higheſt part of a man; the top.

A cavalier was up to the *ears* in love with a very fine lady. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

Ariſtippus was earneſt ſuitor to Dionyſius for ſome grant, who would give no *ear* to his ſuit; Ariſtippus fell at his feet, and then Dionyſius granted it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

They being told there was ſmall hope of eaſe,
Were willing at the firſt to give an *ear*
To any thing that ſounded liberty *Ben Jonſon.*

If on a pillory, or near a throne,
He gain his prince's *ear*, or loſe his own. *Pope.*

7. Diſpoſition to like or diſlike what is heard; judgment; opinion; taſte.

He laid his ſenſe cloſer, and in fewer words, according to the ſtyle and *ear* of thoſe times. *Denham.*

8. Any prominences from a larger body, raiſed for the ſake of holding it.

There are ſome veſſels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot ſtir them: but are ſoon removed, if you take them by the *ears*.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

A quilted night cap with one *ear*
Congr. Way of the World.

A pot without an *ear*. *Swift.*

9. The ſpike of corn; that part which contains the ſeeds.

He delivereth to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an *ear* of wheat, which they ever after wear. *Bacon.*

The lewes on trees not mowe,
Nor bearded *ears* in fields, nor ſands upon the ſhore
Dryden

From ſeveral grains he had eighty ſtalks, with very large *ears*, full of large corn.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

10. *To be by the* EARS. } To fight,
To fall together by the EARS. } to ſcuffle;
To go together by the EARS. } to quarrel. [In Dutch *oorlogen*.] A familiar phraſe,

Poor naked men belaboured one another with ſhagged ſticks, or dully *fell together by the ears* at fiſty-cuffs. *More.*

Fools *go together by the ears*, to have knaves run away with the ſtakes. *L'Eſtrange.*

All Aſia now was *by the ears*,
And gods beat up for volunteers. *Prior*

11. *To ſet by the* EARS. To make ſtrife, to quarrel: in low language,

A mean raſcal *ſets others together by the ears* without fighting himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

She uſed to carry tales from one to another, 'till ſhe had *ſet* the neighbourhood together *by the ears*.
Arbuthnot.

It is uſual to *ſet* theſe poor animals *by the ears*
Addiſon.

EA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *ear*.] Without any ears.

Earleſs on high ſtood unabaſh'd Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the ſcourge below. *Pope.*

EA'RRING. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *ring*.] Jewels ſet in a ring and worn at the ears; ornaments of a woman's ear.

With gold and ſilver they increaſe his ſtore,
And gave the precious *earrings* which they wore.
Sandys

A lady beſtowed *earrings* upon a favourite lamprey. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'RSHOT. *n. ſ.* Reach of the ear; ſpace within which words may be heard.

Gomez, ſtand you out of *earſhot*.—I have ſomething to ſay to your wife in private.
Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.

EA'RWAX. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *waxe*.] The cerumen or exuſtation which ſmears the inſide of the ear.

The ear being toſtand open, becauſe there was ſome danger that inſects might creep in therein; therefore hath nature lorticated or plaiſtered over the ſides of the hole with *earwax*, to entangle inſects
Ray on the Creation

EA'RWIG. *n. ſ.* [eare and pigga, *a grub*, Saxon.

1. A ſheath-winged inſect, imagined to creep into the ear.

Himſelf he on an *earwig* ſet;
Yet ſcarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Earwigs and ſnails ſeldom infect timber.
Mortimer's Huſb.

Doll never flies to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Becauſe ſhe heard a ſudden drum,
Or found an *earwig* in a plum. *Swift.*

2. By way of reproach, a whiſperer; a prying informer.

EA'RWITNESS. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *witneſs*.] One who atteſts, or can atteſt any thing as heard by himſelf.

All preſent were made *earwitneſſes*, even of each particular branch of a common indictment. *Hooker.*

The hiſtories of mankind, written by eye or *earwitneſſes*, are built upon this principle *Watts's Logick.*

To EAR. *v. a.* [*aro* Lat.] To plow; to till. Obſolete

He that *ears* my land ſpares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop
Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the ſea ſerve them, which they *ear* and wound
With keels of every kind. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

A rough valley, which is neither *eared* nor ſown.
Deuter.

Five years, in the which there ſhall neither be *earing* nor harveſt. *Gen.* xiv. 6.

The field of love, with plough of virtue *ear'd*
Fairfax.

To EAR. *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To ſhoot into ears.

EA'RED. *adj.* [from *ear*.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

The covert of the thrice *ear'd* held
Saw ſtately Ceres to her paſſion yield. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

EARL. *n. ſ.* [eorl, Saxon; *earyl*, Erſe.] A title of nobility, anciently the higheſt of this nation, now the third.

Thanes and kinſmen,
Hence forth be *earls*, the firſt that ever Scotland
In this dignity did ſtand *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

EARL-MARSHAL. *n. ſ.* [*earl* and *marſhal*.] He that has chief care of military ſolemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great *earl-marſhal* orders their array. *Dryden.*

EA'RLDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *earl*.] The ſeigniory of an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulſter, and by her having all the *earldom* of Ulſter, carefully went about redreſſing evils. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

When I am king, claim thou of me
The *earldom* of Hereford. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

EA'RLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *early*.] Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe: as, *earlineſs* in the morning, the act of riſing ſoon with reſpect to the ſun; *earlineſs* of growth, the act of growing up ſoon in compariſon with other things of the ſame kind.

The next morning we, having ſtriven with the ſun's *earlineſs*, were beyond the proſpect of the higheſt turrets. *Sidney.*

The goodneſs of the crop is great gain, if the goodneſs anſwer the *earlineſs* of coming up. *Bacon.*

EA'RLY. *adj.* [æp, Saxon, before.] Soon with reſpect to ſomething elſe: as, in the morning, with reſpect to the ſun; in time, with reſpect to creation; in the ſeaſon, in compariſon with other products.

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meeteſt for death: the weakeſt kind of fruit
Drops *earlieſt* to the ground, and ſo let me. *Shakeſp.*

It is a curioſity to have ſeveral fruits upon one tree; and the more when ſome of them come *early*, and ſome come late. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

God made all the world, that he might be worſhipped in ſome parts of the world; and therefore, in the firſt and moſt *early* times of the church, what care did he manifeſt to have ſuch places erected to his honour! *South.*

The nymphs, forſaking ev'ry cave and ſpring,
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring. *Pope.*

Sickneſs is *early* old age: it teaches us diffidence in our earthly ſtate, and inſpires us with thoughts of a future. *Pope.*

Oh

Oh soul of honour!
Oh *early* heroe! *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus*

EA'RLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes.

Early before the morn, with crimson ray,
The windows of bright heav'n opened had. *Spenser.*
None in more languages can show
Those arts, which you so *early* know. *Waller.*
The princess makes her illue like herself, by instilling *early* into their minds religion, virtue, and honour. *Addison.*

To EARN. *v. a.* [earnian, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.

Those that have joined with their honour great perils, are less subject to envy; for men think that they *earn* their honours hardly. *Bacon's Essays.*
Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*. *Milton.*
I to the evil turn
My obvious breast; arming to overcome
By suffering, and *earn* rest from labour won. *Milton.*
Men may discern
From what consummate virtue I have chose
This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,
To *earn* salvation for the sons of men. *Milton.*
Since they all beg, it were better for the state to keep them, even although they *earned* nothing.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality
This is the great expence of the poor, that takes up almost all their *earnings*. *Locke.*
The poems gained the plagiary wealth, while the author hardly *earned* his bread by repeating them.
Pope on Homer.
After toiling twenty days,
To *earn* a stock of price and praise,
Thy labour's grown the critick's prey. *Swift.*

2. To obtain, as a consequence of action.

I can't say whore;
It does abhor me, now I speak the word:
To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*,
Nor the world's mass of vanity could make me.
Shakespeare.

EA'RNEST. *adj* [eopnerr, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

He which prayeth in due sort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear, and he which heareth, the more *earnest* to pray for the time which we bestow, as well in the one as the other. *Hooker.*

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

Oh that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd, imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude
Now risn, to work them further woe or shame.
Milton.
They are never more *earnest* to disturb us, than when they see us most *earnest* in this duty. *Duppa.*

3. Serious; important. Some say in *earnest*, not in *jest*.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet this the length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof. *Hooker.*

EA'RNEST. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest; reality, not a feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*. *Sid.*
I told you Klaius was the hapless wight,
Who *earnest* found what they accounted play. *Sidney.*
Therewith she laugh'd, and did her *earnest* end in jest. *Fairy Queen.*
That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in *earnest*, what I begg'd in jest. *Shakes.*
Nor can I think that God, Creator wise!
Though threat'ning, will in *earnest* so destroy
Us, his prime creatures. *Milton.*
But the main business and *earnest* of the world is money, dominion and power. *L'Estrange.*
We shall die in *earnest*, and it will not become us to live in jest. *Government of the Tongue.*
Sempronius, you have acted like yourself;
One would have thought you had been half in *earnest*. *Addison.*

2. [*Ernitz, penge*, Danish; *arres*, French.] Pledge; handsel; first fruits; token of something of the same kind in futurity.

The apostles term it the handsel or *earnest* of that which is to come. *Hooker.*
Which leader shall the doubtful victory bless,
And give an *earnest* of the war's success. *Waller.*
It may be looked upon as a pledge and *earnest* of quiet and tranquillity. *Smalridge.*
The mercies received, great as they are, were *earnests* and pledges of greater. *Atterbury.*

3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

You have conspir'd against our person,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers
Receiv'd the golden *earnest* of our death. *Shakesp.*
Pay back the *earnest* penny received from Satan, and fling away his sin. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'RNESTLY. *adv.* [from *earnest*]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately; intensely.

When *earnestly* they seek
Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail. *Mil.*
Shame is a banishment of him from the good opinion of the world, which every man most *earnestly* desires. *South.*
Earnestly invoke the goodness and power of an all-merciful and almighty God. *Smalridge.*

2. Eagerly; desirously.

Why to *earnestly* seek you to put up that letter?
Shakespeare.
My soul, more *earnestly* release'd,
Will outstrip her's, as bullets flown before,
A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more.
Donne.

EA'RNESTNESS. *n. s.* [from *earnest*.]

1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence; impetuosity.

Often with a solemn *earnestness*,
More than, indeed belong'd to such a trifle,
He begg'd of me to steal it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Audacity and confidence doth in business so great effects, as a man may doubt, that, besides the very daring and *earnestness*, and persisting and importunity, there should be some secret binding, and stooping of other men's spirits to such persons.
Bacon's Natural History.
Marcus is overwarm; his fond complaints
Have so much *earnestness* and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper.
Addison's Cato.

2. Solemnity; zeal; seriousness.

There never was a charge maintained with such a shew of gravity and *earnestness*, which had a slighter foundation to support it. *Atterbury.*

3. Solitude; care; intenseness.

With overthrowing, and *earnestness* of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden.*

EARSH. *n. s.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. Not now in use.

Fines oft are good on barren *earshes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade
May's Virg.

EARTH. *n. s.* [eopr, Saxon.]

1. The element distinct from air, fire, or water; soil; terrene matter.

The smiling god is seen; while water, earth,
And air attest his bounty *Thomson.*

2. The terraqueous globe; the world.

Nought so vile that on the *earth* doth live,
But to the *earth* some special good doth give. *Shakes.*
This solid globe we live upon is called the *earth*; which word, taken in a more limited sense, signifies such parts of this globe as are capable, being exposed to the air, to give rooting and nourishment to plants, so that they may stand and grow in it.
Locke.

3. Different modification of terrene matter. In this sense it has a plural.

The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas.
Hill's Mat. Medica.
Earths are opake, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water; not disposed to burn, flame, or take fire. *Woodward.*

4. This world opposed to other scenes of existence.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' *earth*,
And yet are on't? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
They can judge fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which heav'n
Will not have *earth* to know. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

5. The inhabitants of the earth.

The whole *earth* was of one language. *Gen. xi. 1.*

6. Country; distinct region.

In ten set battles have we driven back
Those heathen Saxons, and regain'd our *earth*,
As *earth* recovers from the ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

7. The act of turning up the ground in tillage. [from *ear*, to plow.]

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths*, at the least, ere ye sow it bestow.
Tusser.

To EARTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth.

The fox is *earthed*; but I shall send my two terriers in after him. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. To cover with earth.

Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those ranunculas which the frost may have uncovered
Evelyn's Calendar.

To EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground.

Hence foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abhor'd the day,
And hungry churls entomb'd the mightly prey. *Tickel.*

EA'RTHBOARD. *n. s.* [*earth* and *board*.] The board of the plow that shakes off the earth.

The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square *earthboard*, so as to turn up a great furrow *Mortimer.*

EA'RTHBORN. *adj.* [*earth* and *born*.]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous.

The wounds I make but few new enemies;
Which from their blood, like *earthborn* brethren rise. *Dryden.*
The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who slew the *earthborn* race and measures right
To heav'n's great inhabitants! *Prior.*
Earthborn Lycon shall ascend the throne. *Smith.*

EA'RTHBOUND. *adj.* [*earth* and *bound*.] Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

Who can implete the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his *earthbound* root? *Shakespeare's Macb.*

EA'RTHEN. *adj.* [from *earth*.] Made of earth, made of clay.

About his shelves
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakespeare.*
As a rustick was digging the ground by Padua, he found an urn, or *earthen* pot, in which there was another urn, and in this lesser a lamp clearly burning *Wilkins.*
The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in the boats made of *earthen* ware.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

EA'RTHFLAX. *n. s.* [*earth* and *flax*] A kind of fibrous fossil.

Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, *earthflax*, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHINESS. *n. s.* The quality of containing earth; grossness.

EA'RTHING. *n. s.* [from *earth*.] An inhabitant.

habitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature.

To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent. *Drummond.*

EA'RTHLY. *adj.* [from *earth*]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid.

But I remember now
I'm in this *earthly* world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good, sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

When faith and love, which parted from thee never,
Had ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didst resign this *earthly* load
Of death, call'd life. *Milton.*

2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have as well of ghostly as of *earthly* favours, is in each kind easily known. *Hooker.*

You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,
To keep your *earthly* audit. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

It must be our solemn business and endeavour, at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts from *earthly* towards divine objects. *Atterbury.*

3. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and bad.
Spenser.

Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,
An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart. *Pope.*

4. Any thing in the world; a female hyperbole.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old-age away,
Who would not scorn what housewife's cares produce?
Or who would learn one *earthly* thing of use? *Pope.*

EA'RTHNUT. *n. s.* [*earth* and *nut*.] A pignut; a root in shape and size like a nut.

When there are *earthnuts* in several patches, though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the stalks be dead, the swine will by their scent root only where they grow. *Ray.*

EA'RTHQUAKE. *n. s.* [*earth* and *quake*.] Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

This subterranean heat or fire being in any part of the earth stopt, by some accidental glut or obstruction in the passages through which it used to ascend, and being preternaturally assembled in greater quantity into one place, causes a great rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions; and making the like effort upon the earth, expanded upon the face of the abyss, occasions that agitation and concussion which we call an *earthquake*
Woodward's Natural History.

These tumults were like an *earthquake*, shaking the very foundations of all, than which nothing in the world hath more of horrour. *King Charles.*

Was it his youth, his valour, or success,
These might perhaps be found in other men:
'Twas that respect, that awful homage paid me;
That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,
And with a silent *earthquake* shook his soul. *Dryden.*

The country, by reason of its vast caverns and subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn by *earthquakes*, so that the whole face of it is quite changed. *Addison on Italy.*

EA'RTHSHAKING. *adj.* [*earth* and *shake*.] Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

By the *earthshaking* Neptune's mace,
And Tethys grave majestick pace. *Milton.*

Now scarce withdrawn the fierce *earthshaking* pow'r,
Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the fav'ring hour;
Back to their caves she bade the winds to fly,
And hush'd the blust'ring brethren of the sky. *Pope.*

EA'RTHWORM. *n. s.* [*earth* and *worm*.]

1. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in snow commonly, like *earthworms*, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewise put forth plants. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Upon a shower, after a drought, *earthworms* and landsnails innumerable come out of their lurking places. *Ray.*

2. A mean sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease;
I won't for refuge fly. *Norris.*

EA'RTHY. *adj.* [from *earth*.]

1. Consisting of earth.

Long may'st thou live in Richard's seat to sit,
And soon lie Richard in an *earthy* pit! *Shakesp.*

Lamps are inflamed by the admission of new air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in fat *earthy* vapours of divers sorts. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

All water, especially that of rain, is stored with matter, light in comparison of the common *earthy* matter. *Woodward.*

2. Composed or partaking of earth; terrene.

To survey his dead and *earthy* image,
What were it but to make my sorrow greater.
Shakespeare.

Him lord pronounc'd, he, O indignity!
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their *earthy* charge. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial.

Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other Gods or form more fair. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to earth.

Mine is the shipwreck, in a watry sign;
And in an *earthy*, the dark dungeon thine. *Dryden.*

5. Not mental; gross; not refined.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak;
Lay open to my *earthy* gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words deceit. *Shakesp.*

Nor is my flame
So *earthy*, as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Denham's Sophy.*

EASE. *n. s.* [*aise*, French.]

1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity; not solicitude.

We should not find her half so brave and bold
To lead it to the wars and to the seas;
To make it suffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, rest with *ease*.
Davies.

The priest on skins of off'ring takes his *ease*.
And nightly visions in his slumber sees. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral state between pain and pleasure.

That which we call *ease* is only an indolency, or a freedom from pain. *L'Estrange*

Is it a small crime to wound himself by anguish of heart, to deprive himself of all the pleasures, or *eases*, or enjoyments of life? *Temple.*

3. Rest after labour; intermission of labour.

Give yourselves *ease* from the fatigue of waiting.
Swift.

4. Facility; not difficulty.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with *ease*, if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state;
If not, no labour can the tree constrain,
And strength of stubborn arms and steel are vain.
Dryden.

5. Unconstraint; freedom from harshness, formality, forced behaviour, or conceits.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance;
As those move easiest who have learn'd to dance.
Pope.

6. *At* EASE. In a state of undisturbed leisure; without pain; without anxiety.

Lucan content with praise, may lie *at ease*,
In costly grotts and marble palaces. *Dryden's Juv.*

Men of parts and penetration were not idly to dispute *at* their *ease*, but were to act according to the result of their debates. *Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every thing: knowledge and science in general is the business only of those who are *at ease* and leisure. *Locke.*

To EASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain.

Help and *ease* children the best you can; but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

2. To assuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Thy father made our yoke grievous, now therefore *ease* thou somewhat the grievous servitude.
2 *Chron.*

Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy grief;
It shall be *ease'd*, if France can yield relief. *Shakesp.*

As it with sports my sufferings I could *ease*. *Dryd.*

Though he speaks of such medicines as procure sleep, and *ease* pain, he doth not determine their doses. *Arbuthnot.*

Will he for sacrifice our sorrows *ease*?
And can our tears reverse his firm decrees? *Prior.*

3. To relieve from labour, or any thing that offends: with *of* before the thing.

If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,
A song will help the boating storm to bear;
And that thou may'st not be too late abroad
Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders *of* thy load. *Dryd.*

I will *ease* me of mine adversaries. *Isaiah*, i. 24.

No body feels pain that he wishes not to be *eased of*, with a desire equal to that pain, and inseparable from it *Locke.*

EA'SEFUL. *adj.* [*ease* and *full*.] Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest.

I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed.
Shakesp. Henry VI.

EA'SEMENT. *n. s.* [from *ease*.]

1. Assistance; support; relief from expences.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*. *Swift.*

2. [In law.] A service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like. *Cowel.*

EA'SILY. *adv.* [from *easy*.]

1. Without difficulty.

Sounds move swiftly, and at great distance; but they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is *easily* stopped. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

She ask'd the reason of his woe;
She ask'd, but with an air and mien
That made it *easily* foreseen
She fear'd too much to know. *Prior.*

2. Without pain; without disturbance; in tranquillity.

Is it not to bid defiance to all mankind to condemn their universal opinions and designs, if, instead of passing your life as well and *easily*, you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you can?
Temple.

3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can *easily* resign to others the praise of your illustrious family. *Dryden's Ded. to State of Inno.*

Not soon provok'd, she *easily* forgives;
And much she suffers, as she much believes. *Prior.*

EA'SINESS. *n. s.* [from *easy*.]

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid
With half the *easiness* that they are rais'd.
Ben Jonson.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to some power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which yet may be easy to the same person, when assisted with a greater strength. *Tillotson.*

The seeming *easiness* of Pindarick verse has made it spread; but it has not been considered. *Dryden.*

You left a conquest more than half atchiev'd,
And for whose *easiness* I almost griev'd. *Dryden.*

This plea, under a colour of friendship to religion, invites men to it by the *easiness* of the terms it offers. *Rogers.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not opposition; not reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might happily put them in hope, that time would breed the like *easiness* of condescending further unto them.
Hooker.

Since

Since the cuſtom of *eaſineſs* to alter and change laws is ſo evil, no doubt but to bear a tolerable ſore is better than to venture on a dangerous remedy. *Hooker.*

Give to him, and he ſhall but laugh at your *eaſineſs*; ſave his life, but, when you have done, look to your own. *South.*

The ſafeſt way to ſecure honeſty, is to lay the foundation of it early in liberality, and an *eaſineſs* to part with to others whatever they have or like themſelves. *Locke.*

3. Freedom from conſtraint; not effort; not formality.

Abſtruſe and myſtick thoughts you muſt expreſs
With painful care, but ſeeming *eaſineſs*,
For truth ſhines brighteſt through the plaineſt dreſs. *Roſcommon.*

4. Reſt; tranquillity; eaſe; freedom from pain.

I think the reaſon I have aſſigned hath a great intereſt in that reſt and *eaſineſs* we enjoy when aſleep. *Ray.*

EAST. *n. ſ.* [eopt, Saxon; *heas*, Erſe.]

1. The quarter where the ſun riſes: oppoſite to the *Weſt*.

They counting forwards towards the *Eaſt*, did allow 180 degrees to the Portugals eaſtward. *Abbot.*

2. The regions in the eaſtern parts of the world.

I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt
For the whole ſpace that's in the tyrant's graſp,
And the rich *Eaſt* to boot. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The gorgeous *Eaſt*, with richeſt hand,
Pours on her kings barbarick, pearl and gold. *Milt.*

EA'STER. *n. ſ.* [eaſtre, Saxon; *ooſter*, [Dutch.] The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurreſtion.

Did thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing his new doublet before *Eaſter*?

Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

Victor's unbrother-like heat towards the Eaſtern churches, in the controverſy about *Eaſter*, fomented that difference into a ſchiſm. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'STERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *Eaſt*.]

1. A native of ſome country eaſtward to another

He oft in battle vanquiſhed
Thoſe ſpoiltul, rich, and ſwarming *Eaſterlings*. *Spenſer.*

2. A ſpecies of waterfowl.

EA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *Eaſt*.]

1. Coming from the parts toward the Eaſt.

When the *eaſterly* winds or breezes are kept off by ſome high mountains from the vallies, whereby the air, wanting motion, doth become exceeding unhealthful. *Raleigh.*

2. Lying towards the Eaſt.

Theſe give us a view of the moſt *eaſteriy*, ſouthern ly, and weſterly parts of England.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

3. Looking towards the Eaſt.

Water he chuſes clear, light, without taſte or ſmell, drawn from ſprings with an *eaſterly* expoſition. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'STERN. *adj.* [from *Eaſt*.]

1. Dwelling or found in the Eaſt; oriental.

Like *eaſtern* kings a lazy ſtate they keep. *Pope.*

Eaſtern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their boſom ſlaves. *Thomſon.*

2. Lying or being towards the Eaſt.

The *eaſtern* end of the iſle riſes up in precipices. *Addiſon*

3. Going towards the Eaſt.

A ſhip at ſea has no certain method in either her *eaſtern* or weſtern voyages, or even in her leſs diſtant ſailing from the coaſts, to know her longitude, or how much ſhe is gone eaſtward or weſtward, as can eaſily be known in any clear day or night how much he is gone northward or ſouthward. *Addiſon.*

4. Looking towards the Eaſt.

Th' angel caught
Our ling'ring parents, and to th' *eaſtern* gate
Led them direct. *Milton.*

EA'STWARD. *adv.* [*Eaſt* and *toward*.] Towards the Eaſt.

The moon, which performs its motion ſwifter than the ſun, gets *eaſtward* out of his rays, and appears when the ſun is ſet. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

What ſhall we do, or where direct our flight?
Eaſtward, as far as I could caſt my ſight,
From op'ning heav'ns, I ſaw deſcending light. *Dryden.*

EA'SY. *adj.* [from *eaſe*.]

1. Not difficult.

The ſervice of God, in the ſolemn aſſembly of ſaints, is a work, though *eaſy*, yet withal very weighty, and of great reſpect. *Hooker.*

How much is it in every one's power to make reſolutions to himſelf, ſuch as he may keep, is *eaſy* for every one to try. *Locke.*

2. Not cauſing difficulty.

The whole iſland was probably cut into ſeveral *eaſy* aſcents, and planted with variety of places. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Quiet; at reſt; not haraſſed; unmoleſted; ſecure; not anxious.

Thoſe that are *eaſy* in their condition, or their minds, refuſe often to enter upon publick charges or employment. *Temple.*

Keep your thoughts *eaſy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke.*

A marriage of love is pleaſant, a marriage of intereſt *eaſy*, and a marriage where both meet happy. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

When men are *eaſy* in their circumſtances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addiſ. Freeh.*

A man ſhould direct all his ſtudies and endeavours at making himſelf *eaſy* now, and happy hereafter. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

We plainly feel whether at this inſtant we are *eaſy* or uneaſy, happy or miſerable. *Smalridge.*

4. Free from pain.

Bold adventure to diſcover wide
That dimal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them *eaſier* habitation. *Milton.*

Pleaſure has been the buſ'neſs of my life,
And every change of fortune *eaſy* to me,
Becauſe I ſtill was eaſy to myſelf. *Dryden.*

5. Complying; unreſiſting; credulous.

Baited with reaſons not unplauſible,
Win me into the *eaſy* hearted man,
And hug him into ſnares. *Milton.*

With ſuch deceits he gain'd their *eaſy* hearts,
Too prone to credit his perfidious arts. *Dryden's Æn.*

The kindeſt father I have ever found him,
Eaſy and good, and bounteous to my wiſhes.
Addiſon's Cato.

6. Ready; not unwilling.

Pity and he are one,
So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and *eaſy* to forgive. *Dryden.*

7. Free from want of more.

They ſhould be allowed each of them ſuch a rent as would make them *eaſy*. *Swift.*

8. Not conſtrained; not ſtiff.

Thoſe move *eaſieſt* that have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

Praiſe the *eaſy* vigour of a line,
Where Denham's ſtength, and Waller's ſweetneſs join. *Pope.*

To EAT. *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten*. [etan, Saxon; *itan*, Gothick; *eich*, Erſe.]

1. To devour with the mouth.

Locuſts ſhall *eat* the reſidue of that which is eſcaped from the hail, and ſhall *eat* every tree which groweth. *Exod.* i. 5.

Other ſtates cannot be accuſed for not ſtaying for the firſt blow, or for not accepting Polyphemus's courteſy, to be the laſt that ſhall be *eaten* up. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Even wormwood, *eat* with bread, will not bite, becauſe it is mixed with a great quantity of ſpittle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To conſume; to corrode.

Thou beſt of gold art worſt of gold;
Others leſs fine in carrat is more precious,
Preſerving life in med'cine potable:
But thou, moſt fine, moſt honour'd, moſt renown'd,
Haſt *eat* thy bearer up. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

They entail a ſecret curſe upon their eſtates, which does either inſenſibly waſte and conſume it, or *eat* out the heart and comfort of it. *Tillotſon.*

Eating cares,
Lydian airs. *Milton.*

There ariſes a neceſſity of keeping the ſurface even, either by preſſure or *eating* medicines, that the eminence of the fleſh may not reſiſt the fibres of the ſkin in their tendency to cover the wound. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. To ſwallow back; to retract. This is only uſed of a man's word.

They cannot hold, but burſt out thoſe words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Credit were not to be loſt
B' a brave knight errant of the poſt,
That *eats*, perfidiouſly, his word,
And ſwears his eats through a two inch board, *Hudibras.*

To EAT. *v. n.*

1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. 2 *Sam.* ix. 13.

And when the ſcribes and phariſees ſaw him *eat* with publicans and ſinners, they ſaid unto his diſciples, How is it that he *eateth* with publicans and ſinners! *Matt.* ii. 16.

2. To take food.

He that will not *eat* till he has a demonſtration that it will nourith him, he that will not ſtir till he infallibly knows the buſineſs he goes about will ſucceed, will have little elſe to do but ſit ſtill and periſh *Locke.*

3. To be maintained in food.

The righteous *eateth* to the ſatisfying of his ſoul, but the belly of the wicked ſhall want. *Prov.* xiii. 25.

Thou art paſt the tyrant's ſtroke;
Care no more to cloath and *eat*. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

But, thanks to my indulgent ſtars, I *eat*,
Since I have found the ſecret to be great. *Prior.*

4. To make way by corroſion.

The plague of ſin has even altered his nature, and *eaten* into his very eſſentials. *South.*

A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor ſtate. *Addiſon's Italy.*

EA'TABLE. *adj.* [from *eat*.] That may be eaten.

EA'TABLE. *n. ſ.* Any thing that may be eaten.

If you all ſorts of perſons would engage,
Suit well your *eatables* to ev'ry age.
King's Art of Cookery.

EA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *eat*.]

1. One that eats any thing.

The Caribees and the Cannibals, almoſt all, are *eaters* of man's fleſh. *Abbot's Deſcrip of the World.*

A knave, a raſcal, an *eater* of broken meats. *Shak.*

If the taſte of this fruit maketh the *eaters* like gods, why remaineſt thou a beaſt?
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

As if the lotus grew only here, the virtue of whole fruit is to cauſe in the *eaters* an oblivion of all other ſoils. *Howel.*

2. A corroſive.

EATH. *adj.* [eaꝺ, Saxon.] Eaſy; not difficult. An old word.

Where eaſe abounds, it's *eath* to do amiſs.
Fairy Queen.

What works not beauty, man's relenting mind
Is *eath* to move with plaints and ſhews of woe.
Fairfax.

The way was ſtraight and *eath*. *Fairfax.*

EATH. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eaſily. An old word.

Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full *eath* may wander wide.
Hubb. Tale.

EA'TINGHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*eate* and *houſe*.] A houſe

house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

An hungry traveller stept into an *eating house* for his dinner. *L'Estrange.*

EAVES. *n. s.* [eȝeȝe, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

Every night he comes
With musick of all sorts, and songs compos'd
To her unworthiness. it nothing steads us
To chide him from our *eaves*; for he perfists,
As if his life lay on't.
Shakesp. All's well that ends well.

His tears run down his beard, like Winter drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

If in the beginning of Winter the drops of the *eaves* of houses come more slowly down than they use, it portendeth a hard and frosty Winter. *Bacon*

Usher'd with a shower still,
When the gust hath blown his fill,
Finding on the rustling leaves,
With minute drops from off the *eaves*. *Milton.*

The icicles hang down from the *eaves* of houses.
Woodward

To EA'VESDROP. *v. a.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrase, to listen under windows.

EA'VESDROPPER, *n. s.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] A listener under windows; an insidious listener.

Under our tents I'll play the *eaves dropper*.
To hear if any mean do shrink from me. *Shakesp.*

EBB, *n. s.* [ebba, epplob, Saxon; *ebbe*, Dutch.]

1. The reflux of the tide towards the sea: opposed to *flow*.

The clear sun on his wide watʼry glass
Gaz'd hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made them flowing shrink
From standing lake to tripping *ebb*, that stole
With soft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton.*

Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the loaden vessels into port;
Then with a gentle *ebb* retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main
Addison on Italy.

2. Decline; decay; waste.

You have finished all the war, and brought all things to that low *ebb* which you speak of.
Spenser on Ireland.

This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual *ebb* and falling stream, but never floweth again.
Raleigh's History.

Thus all the treasure of our flowing years
Our *ebb* of life for ever takes away. *Roscommon*

The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest *ebb*, and perhaps sculpture was also declining. *Dryden.*

Near my apartment let him prisoner be,
That I his hourly *ebbs* of life may see. *Dryd.*

What is it he aspires to?
Is it not this? To shed the flow remains,
His last poor *ebb* of blood in your defence.
Addison's Cato.

To EBB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flow back towards the sea: opposed to *flow*.

Though my tide of blood
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity till now,
Now it doth turn and *ebb* back to the sea. *Shakesp.*

From thence the tide of fortune left their shower,
And *ebb'd* much faster than it *flow'd* before.
Dryden's Æn.

2. To decline; to decay; to waste.

Well, I am standing water:
——I'll teach you how to flow.
——Do so: to *ebb*
Hereditary sloth instructs me. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

But oh, he *ebbs*! the smiling waves decay!
For ever lovely stream, for ever stay! *Halifax*

E'BEN, E'BON, E'BONY. } *n. s.* [*ebenus*, Latin.] A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood, which admits a fine gloss.

If the wood be very hard, as *ebony*, or lignum vitæ, they are to turn; they use not the same tools they do for soft woods. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

Oft by the winds extinct the signal lies,
Ere night has half roll'd round her *ebon* throne. *Guy.*

EBRI'ETY, *n. s.* [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EBRI'LLADE. n. s. [French.] A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIO'SITY. *n. s.* [*ebriositas*, Latin.] Habitual drunkenness.

That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor ebriety in their intended perversion. *Brown.*

EBULLI'TION, *n. s.* [*ebullo*. Lat.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.

2. Any intestine motion.

The dissolution of gold and silver disagree; so that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkness, and in the end, a precipitation of a black powder.
Bacon

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noise and emication; as also a cruse and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid occasioned by the struggling of particles of different properties. *Quincy.*

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, 'till they get between its outmost particles and the main mass of the metal? *Newton.*

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this *ebullition*, for if sal ammoniack, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue. *Arbuth. not on Aliments.*

ECCE'NTRICAL. } *adj.* [*eccentricus*, Lat.]
ECCE'NTRICK. }

1. Deviating from the centre.

2. Not having the same centre with another circle: such circles were supposed by the Ptolemaick philosophy.

Astronomers, to solve the phænomena, framed to their concent *eccentricks* and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of orbs. *Bacon*

Thither his course he bends
Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
By centrick or *eccentrick*, hard to tell. *Milton.*

They build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances: they gird the sphere
With centrick, and *eccentrick*, scribbl'd o'er,
Cycle, and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton*

Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *eccentrick*?
Newton's Opticks.

3. Not terminating in the same point; not directed by the same principle.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which must needs be often *eccentrick* to the ends of his master.
Bacon's Essays.

Irregular; anomalous; deviating from stated and constant methods.

This motion, like others of the times, seem *eccentrick* and irregular. *King Charles*

A character of an *eccentrick* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, because it is not wholly exempted from its frailties. *Dryden.*

Then from whate'er we can to sense produce,
Common and plain, or wond'rous and abstruse,
From nature's constant or *eccentrick* laws,
The thoughtful soul this gen'ral inference draws.
That an effect must presuppose a cause. *Prior.*

ECCENTRI'CITY. *n. s.* [from *eccentrick.*]

1. Deviation from a centre.

2. The state of having a different centre from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal
Brown.

By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to move unequally *Hooker.*

3. Excursion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favourites abroad, met no good news.
Wotton.

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the distance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptick orbit. *Harris.*

ECCHY'MOSIS. *n. s.* [ἐκχυμωσις.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood. *Quincy.*

Ecchymosis may be defined an extravasation of the blood in order the skin, the skin remaining whole. *Wiseman.*

Laxations are accompanied with tumour and *ecchymosis*. *Wiseman.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL. } *adj.* [*ecclesiasticus*,
ECCLESIA'STICK. } Lat.] Relating to the church; not civil.

Is discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil? If an *ecclesiastical*, it must belong to the duty of the minister. *Hooker.*

Clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons are liberal of those which they find in *ecclesiastical* writers. *Swift.*

A church of England man has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick* government. *Swift.*

ECCLESIA'STICK *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A person dedicated to the ministries of religion.

The ambition of the *ecclesiasticks* destroyed the purity of the church. *Prior's Hist.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS. *n. s.* [ἐκ and κόπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, so as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the intestines.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by such means as are *ecoprotick*.
Harvey on the Plague.

ECHINA'TE. } *adj.* [from *echinus*, Latin.]
ECHINA'TED. } Bristled like an hedgehog; set with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrites in shape approaches the *echinated* crystalline balls. *Woodward on Fossils.*

E'CHINUS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. A hedgehog.

2. A shell fish set with prickles.

3. [With botanists.] The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant.

4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chesnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedge-hog.

This ornament is used by modern architects in cornishes of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs.
Harris.

ECHO. *n. s.* [ἠχω; Lat.]

1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph,

nymph, who pined into a ſound for love of Narciſſus,

The pleaſant myrtle may teach th' unfortunate *Echo*
In theſe woods to reſound the renowned name of a goddeſs. *Sidney.*

2. The return or repercuſſion of any ſound.

The ſound, filling great ſpaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial *echoes*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt*

3. The ſound returned.

Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying ſhrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double huntſman were heard at once. *Shakeſp.*
Wilt thou hunt?
Thy hounds ſhall make the welkin anſwer them,
And fetch ſhrill *echoes* from their hollow earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs!
With other *echo* late I taught your ſhades
To anſwer, and reſound far other ſong! *Milton*
To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I ſing;
The woods ſhall anſwer, and the *echo* ring. *Pope*
'Tis not enough no harſhneſs gives offence;
The ſound muſt ſeem an *echo* to the ſenſe. *Pope*

To ECHO. *v. n.*

1. To reſound; to give the repercuſſion of a voice.

At the parting
All the church *echo'd*. *Shakeſ. Taming of the Shrew.*
Through rocks and caves the name of Delia beats,
Delia each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds. *Pope*

2. To be ſounded back.

Hark, how the ſtund diſturbs imperious Rome!
Shrinks her proud baſe, and trembling from dome to dome!
Her tyrant princes hear the *echoing* noiſe,
And, A Brun, dread thy wrath and awful voice. *Ben Jonſon.*

To ECHO. *v. a.* To ſend back a voice, to return what has been uttered.

Our ſcparates do but *echo* the ſame note. *Decay of Piety*
With peals of ſhouts the Tyrians fill the ſong,
Theſe peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng. *Dryden's Æn.*
One great death deforms the dreary ground,
The *echo'd* woes from diſtant rocks rebound. *Prior.*

ECLAIRCISSEMENT. n. ſ. [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expoſtulation.

The *eclairciſſement* ended in the diſcovery of the informer. *Clarendon*

ECLAT. n. ſ. [French.] Splendour; ſhow. Luſtre. Not Engliſh.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, ſurpriſe, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

ECLE'CTICK. *adj.* [ἐκλεκτικὸς] Selecting, chuſing at will.

Cicero was of the *eclectick* ſect, and choſe out of each ſuch portions as came neareſt truth. *Watts on the Mind*

ECLE'GMA. *n. ſ.* [ἔκ and λείχω.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with ſyrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice ſtick. *Quincy.*

ECLIPSE. *n. ſ.* [ἔκλειψις.]

1. An obſcuration of the luminaries of heaven; the ſun is eclipſed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interpoſition of the earth. The word originally ſignifies departure from the place, to which *Milton* alludes,

Sips of yew,
Silver'd in the moon's *eclipſe*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*
Planets, planet-ſtruck, real *eclipſe*
Then ſuffer'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*
So though the ſun victorious be,
And from a dark *eclipſe* ſet free,
The influence, which we fondly fear,
Afflicts our thoughts the following year. *Waller.*

An *eclipſe* of the moon is when the atmoſphere of the earth, between the ſun and the moon, hinders the light of the ſun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the ſun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total *eclipſe*; if from a part only, it is a partial one *Locke.*

2. Darkneſs; obſcuration.

All the poſterity of our firſt parents ſuffered a perpetual *eclipſe* of ſpiritual life. *Raleigh's Hiſt*

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our ſcatterings and *eclipſes*. *King Charles.*

To ECLIPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary.

Let the *eclipſed* moon her throne reſign. *Sandys.*
Now if the earth were ſhut the darken'd moon
Would ſeem to all *eclipſ'd* as well as one. *Creech.*

2. To extinguiſh; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair ſon,
Born to *eclipſe* thy life this afternoon.
Shakſp. Henry VI.

3. To cloud; to obſcure.

They had ſeen tokens of more than common greatneſs, howſoever now *eclipſed* with fortune. *Sidney*

Praiſe him to his father:
—Let the prince's ſtory.
Seem to *eclipſe*, and caſt a cloud on his. *Denham's Sophy*

Let other muſes write his proſp'rous fate,
Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings reſtor'd;
But mine ſhall ſing of his *eclipſ'd* eſtate,
Which, like the ſun's more wonders does afford. *Dryden.*

He deſcended from his Father, and *eclipſed* the glory of his divine Majeſty with a veil of fleſh. *Calamy's Sermons*

4. To diſgrace.

She told the king, that her huſband was *eclipſed* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majeſty had ſhewed towards him. *Clarendon*

Another now hath to himſelf engroſs'd
All pow'r, and us *eclipſ'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt*

ECLI'PTICK. *n. ſ.* [ἐκλειπτικὸς.] A great circle of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°. 30′. which is the ſun's greateſt declination. This is by ſome called *via ſolis*, or the way of the ſun, becauſe the ſun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. This line is drawn on the globe: but in the new aſtronomy the *Ecliptick* is that path among the fixed ſtars, which the earth appears to deſcribe to an eye placed in the ſun, as in its annual motion it runs round the ſun from Weſt to Eaſt. If you ſuppoſe this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve ſigns. *Harris.*

All ſtars that have their diſtance from the *Ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progreſſion of time, have declination ſouthward, and move beyond the equinoctial. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

The terraqueous globe had the ſame ſite and poſition, in reſpect of the ſun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the *Ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at preſent. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*

You muſt conceive an imaginary plane, which paſſing through the centre of the ſun and the earth, extends itſelf on all ſides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *Ecliptick*, and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation. *Bentley.*

ECLI'PTICK. *adj.* Deſcribed by the ecliptick line.

The earth's rotation makes the night and day;
The ſun revolving through th' *Ecliptick* way,
Erects the various ſeaſons of the year. *Blackmore.*

E'CLOGUE. *n. ſ.* [ἐκλογὴ.] A paſtoral poem, ſo called becauſe *Virgil* called his paſtorals eclogues.

What exclaiming praiſes Baſilius gave this *eclogue* any man may gueſs, that knows love is better than ſpectacles to make every thing ſeem great. *Sidney.*

It is not ſufficient that the ſentences be bitter, the whole *eclogue* ſhould be ſo too. *Pope.*

ECO'NOMY *n. ſ.* [οἰκονομία.] This word is often written, from its derivation, *œconomy*; but œ being no diphthong in Engliſh, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a houſehold.

By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a ſervant, while he is in his minority; ſo a ſervant ſhould differ nothing from a child in the ſubſtantial part. *Taylor.*

2. Diſtribution of expence.

Particular ſums are not laid out to the greateſt advantage in his *economy*; but are ſometimes ſuffered to run waſte, while he is only careful of the main. *Dryden.*

3. Frugality; diſcretion of expence; laudable parſimony.

I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and eaſe. *Swift to Bolingb.*

4. Diſpoſition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wiſe ways of *economy* that God could uſe to unite a rational creature, oblige mankind to that courſe of living which is moſt agreeable to our nature. *Hamm.*

5. The diſpoſition or arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as in Plautus, we ſee the œconomy and diſpoſition of poems better obſerved than in Terence. *Ben Jonſon.*

If this *economy* muſt be obſerved in the minuteſt parts of an epick poem, what ſoul, though ſent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and ſciences, can be ſufficient to inform the body of ſo great a work? *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

6. Syſtem of matter; diſtribution of every thing active or paſſive to its proper place.

Theſe the ſtreamers aid,
That by a conſtant ſeparation made,
They may a due *economy* maintain;
Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain. *Blackmore.*

ECONO'MICK.
ECONO'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *economy*.]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of an houſehold.

How quick'ning power in every living part,
Doth as a nurſe, or as a mother ſerve;
And doth employ her *economick* art,
And buſy care, her houſhold to preſerve. *Davies.*

In *economical* affairs, having propoſed the government of a family, we conſider the proper means to effect it. *Watts.*

2. Frugal.

Some are ſo plainly *economical*, as even to deſire that the ſeat be well watered, and well ſwelled. *Wotton's Architect.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS. *n. ſ.* [ἔκ and φράσσω.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin, ſo as to promote their diſcharge. *Quincy.*

Procure the blood a free courſe, ventilation, and tranſpiration, by ſuitable purges and *ecphracticks* medicines. *Harvey.*

ECSTASY. *n. ſ.* [ἔκστασις.]

1. Any paſſion by which the thoughts are abſorbed, and in which the mind is for a time loſt.

Follow them ſwiftly,

And

And hinder them from what this *ecſtaſy*
May now provoke them to. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

'T may be
No longer joy there, but an *ecſtaſy*. *Suckling.*

Whether what we call *ecſtaſy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined, *Locke.*

2. Exceſſive joy; rapture.

O love, be moderate! allay thy *ecſtaſy*! *Shakeſp.*

The religious pleaſure of a well-diſpoſed mind moves gently, and therefore conſtantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecſtaſy*; but is like the pleaſure of health, ſtill and ſober. *South.*

Each delighted, and delighting, gives
The pleaſing *ecſtaſy* which each receives. *Prior.*

A pleaſure, which no language can expreſs;
An *ecſtaſy*, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

3. Enthuſiaſm; exceſſive elevation and abſorption of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me ſing;
Which when I did, he on the tender graſs
Would ſit, and harken even to *ecſtaſy*. *Milton.*

4. Exceſſive grief or anxiety. This is not now uſed.

Sighs and groans, and ſhrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent ſorrow ſeems
A modern *ecſtaſy*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Better be with the dead,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In reſtleſs *ecſtaſy*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. Madneſs; diſtraction. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Now ſee that noble and moſt ſovereign reaſon,
Like ſweet bells jangled out of tune, and harſh,
That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown youth,
Blaſted with *ecſtaſy*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

E'CSTASIED. *adj.* [from *ecſtaſy*.] Raviſhed; filled with enthuſiaſm.

Theſe are as common to the inanimate things as to the moſt *ecſtaſied* ſoul upon earth. *Norris.*

ECSTA'TICAL. } *adj.* [ἐκστατικὸς.]
ECSTA'TICK. }

1. Raviſhed; rapturous; elevated beyond the uſual bounds of nature.

There doth my ſoul in holy viſion ſit,
In penſive trance, and anguiſh, and *ecſtatick* fit. *Milton.*

When one of them, after an *ecſtatical* manner, fell down before an angel, he was ſeverely rebuked, and bidden to worſhip God. *Stillingfleet.*

In trance *ecſtatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds deſcend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

2. Raiſed to the higheſt degree of joy.

To gain Peſcennius one employs his ſchemes;
One graſps a Cecrops in *ecſtatick* dreams. *Pope.*

3. Tending to external objects. This ſenſe is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

I find in me a great deal of *ecſtatical* love, which continually carries me out to good without myſelf. *Norris.*

E'CTYPE. *n. ſ.* [ἔκτυπος.] A copy.

The complex ideas of ſubſtances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate. *Locke.*

E'CURIE. *n. ſ.* [French; *equus*, Lat.] A place covered for the lodging or houſing of horſes.

EDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*edax*, Lat.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

EDA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*edacitas*, Lat.] Voracity; ravenouſneſs; greedineſs; rapacity.

The wolf is a beaſt of great *edacity* and digeſtion; it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels. *Bacon.*

To E'DDER. *v. a.* [probably from *edge*.] To bind or interweave a fence. Not in uſe.

To add ſtrength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the ſtakes with ſome ſmall long poles on each ſide. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

E'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Such fence-wood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. Not in uſe.

In lopping and felling, ſave *edder* and ſtake,
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make. *Tuſſer.*

E'DDY. *n. ſ.* [eb, *backward, again*, and ea, *water*, Saxon.]

1. The water that by ſome reperculſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream.

My praiſes are as a bulruſh upon a ſtream; if they ſink not, 'tis becauſe they are borne up by the ſtrength of the current, which ſupports their lightneſs; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they firſt began. *Dryden.*

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wild waves maſter'd him, and ſuck'd him in,
And ſmiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian waſtes extend,
Sudden, th' impetuous hurricanes deſcend,
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play,
Tear up the ſands, and ſweep whole plains away. *Addiſon's Cato.*

E'DDY. *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.

And chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd around,
And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground. *Dryd. Virg.*

EDEMATO'SE. *adj.* [ἐδίσημα.] Swelling; full of humours; commonly written *oedematous*.

A ſeroſity obſtructing the glands may be watery, *edematoſe*, and ſchirrous, according to the viſcoſity of the humour, *Arbuthnot*

EDE'NTATED. *adj.* [*edentatus*, Lat.] Deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

EDGE. *n. ſ.* [ecge, Saxon.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Seize upon Fife; give to the *edge* o' th' ſword
His wife, his babes. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He that will a good *edge* win,
Muſt forge thick, and grind thin.
The *edge* of war, like an ill-ſheathed knife,
No more ſhall cut his maſter. *Proverb.*

'Tis ſlander,
Whoſe *edge* is ſharper than the ſword. *Shakeſp.*

Shakeſp. Cymbeline.

2. A narrow part riſing from a broader.

Some harrow them ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. Brink; margin; extremity.

The rays which paſs very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body. *Newton's Opticks*

We have, for many years, walked upon the *edge* of a precipice, while nothing but the ſlender thread of human life has held us from ſinking into endleſs miſery. *Rogers*

Yes, the laſt pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth ſtands trembling on the *edge* of law. *Pope.*

4. Sharpneſs of mind; proper diſpoſition for action or operation; intenſeneſs of deſire.

Give him a further *edge*,
And drive his purpoſe into theſe delights. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had ſet an *edge* upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each invented, all enjoy'd. *Creech's Manil.*

Silence and ſolitude ſet an *edge* upon the genius, and cauſe a greater application. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

5. Keenneſs; acrimony of temper.

Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce theſe bloody days again. *Shakeſp. Rich* III.

6. *To ſet teeth on* EDGE. To cauſe a tingling uneaſineſs in the teeth.

A harſh grating tune *ſetteth the teeth on edge*. *Bacon.*

To EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſharpen; to enable to cut.

There ſat ſhe rolling her alluring eyes,
To *edge* her champion's ſword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*

2. To furniſh with an edge.

I eſpy'd along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a ſhining caſe;
So wond'rous hard, and ſo ſecure of wound,
It made my ſword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound. *Dryden.*

3. To border with any thing; to fringe.

Their long deſcending train,
With rubies *edg'd*, and ſapphires, ſwept the plain. *Dryden.*

I rid over hanging hills, whoſe tops were *edged* with groves, and whoſe feet were watered with winding rivers. *Pope.*

4. To exaſperate; to embitter.

By ſuch reaſonings the ſimple were blinded, and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*

He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his deſperation. *Wotton's Life of D. of Bucks.*

5. To put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up cloſe to one another. *Locke.*

To EDGE. *v. n.* [perhaps from eb, backward, Saxon.] To move forward againſt any power; going cloſe upon a wind, as if upon its ſkirts or border, and ſo ſailing ſlow.

I muſt *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make ſlow way. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

E'DGED. *participial adj.* [from *edge*.] Sharp, not blunt.

We find that ſubtile or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones. *Digby on Bodies.*

E'DGING. *n. ſ.* [from *edge*.]

1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And border'd with a roſy *edging* round *Dryden.*

A woman branches out into a long diſſertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addiſon's Spect.*

2. A narrow lace.

E'DGELESS. *adj.* [from *edge*.] Blunt; obtuſe; unable to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgeleſs* ſword; deſpair and die. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

They are *edgeleſs* weapons it hath to encounter. *Dec. of P.*

E'DGETOOL. *n. ſ.* [*edge* and *tool*.] A tool made ſharp to cut.

There muſt be no playing with things ſacred, nor jeſting with *edgetools*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nurſes from their children keep *edgetools*. *Dorſet.*

I ſhall exerciſe upon ſteel, and its ſeveral ſorts; and what ſort is fitteſt for *edgetools*, which for ſprings. *Moxon.*

E'DGEWISE. *adv.* [*edge* and *wiſe*.] With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat ſide be objected to the ſtream, it would be ſoon turned *edgewiſe* by the force of it. *Ray.*

E'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *edo*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.

Some fleſh is not *edible*, as horſes and dogs. *Bacon.*

Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and induſtry. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Some of the fungous kind, gathered for *edible* muſhrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing. *Arbuthnot.*

The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior.*

E'DICT. *n. ſ.* [*edictum*, Lat.] A proclamation or command or prohibition: a law promulgated.

When

When an abſolute monarch commanded his ſubjects that which ſeemeth good in his own diſcretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law? *Hooker.*

The great King of kings,
Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou ſhalt do no murder; will you then
Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's? *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law? *Dryd.*

The miniſters are always preaching, and the governours putting out *edicts*, againſt gaming and fine cloaths. *Addiſon.*

EDIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ædificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holineſs.

Our bleſſed Saviour told us, that we muſt account for every idle word, not meaning that every word not deſigned for *edification*, or leſs prudent, ſhall be reckoned for a ſin. *Taylor.*

2. Improvement; inſtruction.

Out of theſe magazines I ſhall ſupply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

E'DIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*ædificium*, Lat.] A fabrick; a building; a ſtructure.

My love was like a fair houſe built on another man's ground; ſo that I have loſt my *edifice* by miſtaking the place where I erected it. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

God built
So ſpacious, and his line ſtretch'd out ſo far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton.*

The *edifice*, where all were met to ſee him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd *Milton.*

As Tuſcan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raiſed in Tuſcany. *Addiſon on Italy.*

He muſt be an idiot that cannot diſcern more ſtrokes of workmanſhip in the ſtructure of an animal than in the moſt elegant *edifice*. *Bentley.*

EDIFI'ER, *n. ſ.* [from *edify*.] One that improves or inſtructs another.

To EDIFY'. *v. a.* [*edifico*, Lat.]

1. To build.

There was a holy chapel *edify'd*,
Wherein the hermit wont to lay
His holy things each morn and eventide. *Spenſer.*

Men have *edify'd*
A lofty temple, and perfum'd an altar to thy name. *Chapm.*

2. To inſtruct; to improve.

He who ſpeaketh no more than *edifieth*, is underſervedly reprehended for much ſpeaking. *Hooker.*

Men are *edified*, when either their underſtanding is taught ſomewhat whereof, in ſuch actions, it behoveth all men to conſider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection ſuitable thereunto. *Hooker.*

Life is no life, without the bleſſing of a friendly and an *edifying* converſation. *L'Eſtrange.*

He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more,
Becauſe he ſhew'd, by proof, 'twas eaſy to be poor. *Dryden.*

3. To teach; to perſuade. This is now either obſolete or ludicrous.

You ſhall hardly *edify* me, that thoſe nations might not, by the law of nature, have been ſubdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Baron's Holy War.*

E'DILE, *n. ſ.* [*ædilis*, Latin] The title of a magiſtrate in old Rome, whoſe office ſeems in ſome particulars to have reſembled that of our juſtices of peace.

The *edile*, ho! let him be apprehended. *Shakeſp.*

EDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*editio*, Latin.]

1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.

This Engliſh *edition* is not ſo properly a tranſlation, as a new compoſition upon the ſame ground. *Burnet.*

2. Republication; generally with ſome reviſal or correcting.

Theſe are of the ſecond *edition*. *Shakeſp.*

The buſineſs of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the ſoul, and to ſet forth nature in a ſecond and a fairer *edition*. *South.*

I cannot go ſo far as he who publiſhed the laſt *edition* of him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The Code, compoſed haſtily, was forced to undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a ſecond *edition*. *Baker.*

E'DITOR. *n. ſ.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publiſher; he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication.

When a different reading gives us a different ſenſe, or a new elegance in an author; the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it. *Addiſ. Spect.*

This nonſenſe got into all the editions by a miſtake of the ſtage *editors*. *Pope's Notes on Shakeſp.*

To E'DUCATE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up; to inſtruct youth.

Their young ſucceſſion all their cares employ,
They breed, they brood, inſtruct and *educate*,
And make proviſion for the future ſtate. *Dryd. Virg.*

Education is worſe, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents: if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worſt *educated* mortal ſince the creation. *Swift on Modern Education.*

EDUCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *educate*.] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.

Education and inſtruction are the means, the one by uſe, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reaſon hold; the better and the ſooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. *Hooker.*

All nations have agreed in the neceſſity of a ſtrict *education*, which conſiſted in the obſervance of moral duties. *Swift.*

To EDU'CE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To bring out; to extract; to produce from a ſtate of occultation.

That the world was *educed* out of the power of ſpace, give that as a reaſon of its original; in this language, to grow rich, were to *educe* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glanville.*

This matter muſt have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educe* it thence. *Woodw.*

Th' eternal art *educes* good from ill,
Grafts on this paſſion our beſt principle. *Pope.*

EDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *educe*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To ſweeten. A chymical term.

EDULCORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of ſweetening.

To EEK. *v. a.* [eacan, ecan, ican, Sax. *eak*, Scott. *eck*, Erſe.]

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

2. To ſupply any deficiency. See EKE.

Hence endleſs penance for our fault I pay;
But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new,
Thou biddeſt me to *eke*. *Fairy Queen.*

EEL. *n. ſ.* [œl, Saxon; *aal*, German.] A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Becauſe his painted ſkin contents the eye? *Shakeſp.*

The Cockney put the *eels* i' th' paſty alive.
Shakeſpeare.

E'EN. *adv.* Contracted from *even*. See EVEN.

Says the ſatyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the ſame mouth, I have *e'en* done with you. *L'Eſtrange.*

EFF. *n. ſ.* Commonly written EFT. A ſmall lizard.

EFFABLE. *adj.* [*effabilis*, Latin.] Expreſſive; utterable. *Dict.*

To EFFA'CE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]

1. To deſtroy any thing painted, or carved.

2. To make no more legible or viſible; to blot out; to ſtrike out.

Characters on duſt, the firſt breath of wind *effaces*. *Locke.*

It was ordered, that his name ſhould be *effaced* out of all publick regiſters. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Time, I ſaid, may happily *efface*
That cruel image of the king's diſgrace. *Prior.*

Otway fail'd to poliſh or refine,
And fluent Shakeſpeare ſcarce *effac'd* a line. *Pope.*

3. To deſtroy; to wear away.

Not our admiſſion ſhall your realm diſgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*. *Dryd. Æn.*

EFFE'CT, *n. ſ.* [*effectus*, Latin.]

1. That which is produced by an operating cauſe.

You may ſee by her example, in herſelf wiſe, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cauſe of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. *Sidney.*

Effect is the ſubſtance produced, or ſimple idea introduced into any ſubject, by the exerting of power. *Locke.*

We ſee the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themſelves poor as ſoon as this vice got footing among them. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Conſequence; event.

No man, in *effect*, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, eie he is aware, ſome geſture, or voice, or faſhion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To ſay of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to ſay that the author of it is a man. *Addiſon.*

3. Purpoſe; meaning; general intent.

They ſpake to her to that *effect*. 2 *Chron.*

4. Conſequence intended; ſucceſs; advantage.

Chriſt is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal.* v. 4.

He ſhould depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he ſhould not be poſſeſſed of, before he deſerved it. *Clarendon.*

The inſtitution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguiſhed crimes, nor leſſened the numbers of criminals. *Temple.*

5. Completion; perfection.

Not ſo worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or neceſſity, like Ulyſſes and Æneas, as by one's own choice and working. *Sidney.*

Semblant art ſhall carve the fair *effect*,
And full atchievement of thy great deſigns. *Prior.*

6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In ſhew, a marvellous indifferently compoſed ſenate eccleſiaſtical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man ſhould, as the ſpirit and ſoul of the reſidue, do all in all. *Hooker.*

State and wealth, the buſineſs and the crowd,
Seems at this diſtance but a darker cloud;
And is to him, who rightly things eſteems,
No other in *effect* than what it ſeems. *Denham.*

7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

What form of prayer
Can ſerve my turn? Forgive me my foul murther;
That cannot be, ſince I am ſtill poſſeſt
Of thoſe *effects* for which I did the murther,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addiſon's Spect.*

To EFFE'CT. [*v. a.* [*efficio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to paſs; to attempt with ſucceſs; to atchieve; to accompliſh as an agent.

Being conſul, I doubt not t' *effect*
All that you wiſh. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. To produce as a cauſe.

The change made of that ſyrup into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar. *Boyle on Colours.*

EFFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable; ſenſible.

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effect* hit upon the strictest experiment. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

EFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *effect*.]

1. Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual: with *of*.

They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon.*

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament, be *effective* of any spiritual blessings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else. *Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and stiles but suitableness, that makes them acceptable and *effective*. *Glanville.*

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whosoever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; useful: as, *effective* men in an army.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

EFFE'CTLESS. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

I'll chop off my hands;
In bootless prayer have they been held up,
And they have serv'd me to *effectless* use. *Shakesp.*

EFFE'CTOR. *n. s.* [*effector*, Latin.]

1. He that produces any effect; performer.

2. Maker; Creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it. *Derham.*

EFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*effectual*, French.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of scripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the first foundation, as to add degrees of further perfection, in the fear of God *Hooker.*

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing. *Philem.* 6

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. A sense not in use.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*. *Shakesp.*

EFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *effectual*.] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

Sometime the sight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compose and recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a sermon. *South.*

A subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient *effectually* to carry it on. *Woodw.*

To EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*effectuer*, French.] To bring to pass; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom discovering what he was, he found him a fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sidney.*

EFFE'MINACY. *n. s.* [from *effeminate*.]

1. Admission of the qualities of a woman, softness; unmanly delicacy; mean submission.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yok'd
Her bond slave: O indignity, O blot
To honour and religion! *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. Lascivious[illegible]ness; loose pleasure.

[illegible] is quite shut from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and *effeminacy* are prevented. *Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE. *adj.* [*effeminatus*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious: of persons.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honour. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling the practice of a woman; womanish: of things.

After the slaughter of so many peers,
Shall we at last conclude *effeminate* peace? *Shakesp.*

From man's *effeminate* slackness it begins,
Who should better hold his place. *Milton.*

The more *effeminate* and soft his life,
The more his fame to struggle to the field. *Dryd.*

3. Womanlike; soft without reproach. A sense not in use.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse. *Shakesp.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Latin.] To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman.

When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To grow womanish; to soften; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt *Pope.*

EFFEMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *effeminate*.] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned.

Vices the bare figured; not only generation, or usury, from its fecundity and superfetation, but degenerate *effemination*. *Bacon's Vulgar Errours.*

To EFFERVE'SCE. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Latin.] To generate heat by intestine motion.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce* even to a flame. *Mead on Poisons.*

EFFERVE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *effervesco*, Latin. The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion.

In the chymical sense, *effervescence* signifies an intestine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at rest before; attended sometimes with a hissing noise, frothing, and ebullition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it: put it into strong spirit of nitre, till it becomes sweetish, and makes no *effervescence* upon the injection of the chalk. *Grew.*

Hot springs do not owe their heat to any colluctation or *effervescence* of the minerals in them, but to subterranean heat or fire *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

EFFE'TE. *adj.* [*effetus*, Latin.]

1. Barren; disabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effete*. *Ray.*

In most countries the earth would be so parched and *effete* by the drought, that it would afford but one harvest. *Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality, with the history of his former life. *South.*

EFFICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*efficax*, Latin.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

A glowing drop with hollow'd steel
He takes, and, by one *efficacious* breath,
Dilates to cube or square. *Philips.*

EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *efficacious*.] Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the consequence desired.

If we find that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way in which the striking body impels it. *Digby on Bodies.*

E'FFICACY. *n. s.* [from *efficax*, Latin.] Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

Whatsoever is spoken concerning the *efficacy* or necessity of God's word, they tie and restrain only into sermons. *Hooker.*

Whether if they had tasted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had suffered the curse of mortality; or whether the *efficacy* of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. *Brown.*

Efficacy is a power of speech which represents a thing, by presenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms. *Peacham.*

The apostle tells us of the success and *efficacy* of the Gospel upon the minds of men; and, for this reason, he calls it the power of God unto salvation. *Tillotson.*

The arguments drawn from the goodness of God, have a prevailing *efficacy* to induce men to repent. *Rogers.*

EFFI'CIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *efficio*, Latin.]
EFFI'CIENCY. } The act of producing effects; agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reason, than creatures unreasonable by their sense are able to apprehend after what manner we dispose and order the course of our affairs. *Hooker.*

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident; but what that regulating *efficiency* should be, is not easily determined. *Glanville.*

Sinning against conscience has no special productive *efficiency* of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other. *South.*

A pious will is the means to enlighten the understanding in the truth of Christianity, upon the account of a natural *efficiency*: a will so disposed, will engage the mind in a severe search. *South.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unstable agents; being entirely owing to the direct concourse of the power of the Author of nature. *Woodward.*

EFFI'CIENT. *n. s.* [*efficio*, Latin.]

1. The cause which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth meer natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his angels. *Hooker.*

2. He that makes; the effector.

Observations of the order of nature carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world. *Hale.*

EFFI'CIENT. *adj.* Causing effects; that makes the effect to be what it is.

You answering in the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*. *Collier on Thought.*

To EFFI'GIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.] To form in semblance; to image.

EFFIGIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *effigiate*.] The act of imaging; or forming the resemblance of things or persons. *Dict.*

EFFI'GIES. } *n. s.* [*effigies*, Latin; effigy is
E'FFIGY. } from being in *effigy*.] Resemblance; image in painting or sculpture; representation; idea.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

Observe those numerous wrongs in *effigy*.
The gods have sav'd from the devouring sea. *Garth.*

EFFLORE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*effloresco*, Latin.]
EFFLORE'SCENCY. }

1. Production of flowers.

Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*. *Bacon.*

2. Excrescencies in the form of flowers.

Two white ſparry incruſtations, with *efflorescencies* in form of ſhrubs, formed by the trickling of water. *Woodward.*

3. [In phyſick.] The breaking out of ſome humours in the ſkin, in diſtempers called exanthematous; as in the meaſles, and the like. *Quincy.*

A wart beginneth in the cutis, and ſeemeth to be an *efflorescence* of the ſerum of the blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

EFFLORE'SCENT. *adj.* [*efflorescо*, Lat.] Shooting out in form of flowers.

Yellow *efflorescent* ſparry incruſtations on ſtone. *Woodw.*

EFFLU'ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*effluo*, Latin.] That which iſſues from ſome other principle.

Bright *effluence* of bright eſſence increate. *Milton.*

Theſe ſcintillations are not the aſcenſion of the air upon the colliſion of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable *effluences* diſcharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

From the bright *effluence* of his deed
They borrow that reflected light,
With which the laſting lamp they feed,
Whoſe beams diſpel the damps of envious night. *Prior.*

EFFLU'VIA. } *n. ſ.* [from *effluo*, Latin.]
EFFLU'VIUM. } Thoſe ſmall particles which are continually flying off from bodies; the ſubtilty of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very ſenſible effects, without any ſenſible diminution of the body from whence they ariſe. *Quincy.*

If the earth were an electrick body, and the air but the *effluvium* thereof, we might believe that from attraction, and by effluxion, bodies tended to the earth. *Brown*

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetick *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmoſphere which environs the earth, can produce gravity. *Woodward*

If theſe *effluvia*, which do upward tend,
Becauſe leſs heavy than the air, aſcend;
Why do they ever from their height retreat,
And why return to ſeek their central ſeat? *Blackm.*

E'FFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.

Through the copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a ſkeleton. *Harvey.*

2. Effuſion; flow.

The firſt *efflux* of men's piety, after receiving of the faith, was the ſelling and conſecrating their poſſeſſions. *Hammond.*

3. That which flows from ſomething elſe; emanation.

Prime chearer, light!
Of all material beings, firſt and beſt!
Efflux divine! *Thomſon's Summer.*

4. The act of flowing is more properly *effluence*, and that which flows more properly *efflux*.

To EFFLU'X. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out; to flow away. This is not often in uſe.

Five thouſand and ſome odd centuries of years are *effluxed* ſince the creation. *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

EFFLU'XION. *n. ſ.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing out.

By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth. *Brown*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

There are ſome light *effluxions* from ſpirit to ſpirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

To EFFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]

1. To force; to break through by violence.

In all that room was nothing to be ſeen,
But huge great iron cheſts and coffers ſtrong,
All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could ween
Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong. *Fairy Qu.*

2. To force; to raviſh; to violate by force.

Then 'gan her beauty ſhine as brighteſt ſky,
And burnt his beaſtly heart t' *efforce* her chaſtity. *Spenſer.*

3. To ſtrain; to exert with effort or vehemence. This word is not now uſed.

The palmer lent his ear unto the noiſe,
To wheet who called ſo importunely;
Again he heard a more *efforced* voice,
That bad him come in haſte. *Spenſer.*

To EFFO'RM. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Latin.] To make in any certain manner; to ſhape; to faſhion.

Merciful and gracious, thou gaveſt us being, raiſing us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image. *Taylor*

EFFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *efform.*] The act of faſhioning or giving form to.

Nature begins to ſet upon her work of *efformation*. *More.*

They pretend to ſolve phænomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the univerſe. *Ray.*

E'FFORT. *n. ſ.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; ſtrain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.

If, after having gained victories, we had made the ſame *efforts* as if we had loſt them, France could not have withſtood us.
Addiſon on the State of the War.

Though the ſame ſun, with all diffuſive rays,
Bluſh in the roſe, and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the ſtronger *effort* of his pow'r,
And always ſet the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

EFFO'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*effodio*, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration.

He ſet apart annual ſums for the recovery of manuſcripts the *effuſion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFRA'IABLE. *adj.* [*effroyable*, French.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not uſed.

Peſtilential ſymptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effraible* nature but alcemical fumes. *Harvey.*

EFFRO'NTERY. *n. ſ.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; ſhameleſſneſs; contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themſelves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it. *King Charles.*

Others with ignorance and inſufficiency have felt admiration and *effrontery* to ſet up themſelves. *Watts.*

A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, muſt be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himſelf *Clariſſa.*

To EFFU'LGE. *v. n.* [*fulgeo*, Latin.] To ſend forth luſtre or effulgence. I know not that this word is uſed.

The topaz chums the light,
Like their *effulging* yellow ſtreams of light. *Savage.*

EFFU'LGENCE. *n. ſ.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] Luſtre; brightneſs; clarity; ſplendour.

On thee
Impreſs'd, th' *effulgence* of his glory abides. *Milton.*
Thy luſtre, bleſt *effulgence*, can diſpel
The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell. *Blackm.*

EFFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*effulgens*, Latin.] Shining; bright; luminous.

How ſoon th' *effulgent* emanations fly
Through the blue gulph of interpoſing ſky! *Blackm.*
The downward ſun
Look out *effulgent*, from amid' the flaſh
Of broke clouds. *Thomſon's Spring.*

EFFUMABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*fumus*, Latin.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes An uſeful word, but not adopted.

They ſeem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin ſuch a word, *effumability*. *Boyle.*

To EFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*effuſus*, Lat.] To pour out; to ſpill; to ſhed.

He fell, and, deadly pale,
Groan'd out his ſoul, with guſhing blood *effus'd*. *Milton.*

At laſt emerging from his noſtrils wide,
And guſhing mouth, *effus'd* the briny tide. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

EFFU'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Waſte; effuſion. Not uſed.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much *effuſe* of blood doth make me faint. *Shakeſp.*

EFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*effuſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out.

My heart hath melted at a lady's tears,
Being an ordinary inundation;
But this *effuſion* of ſuch manly drops,
This ſhower, blown up by tempeſt of the ſoul,
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd *Shakeſp.*

Our bleſſed Lord commanded the repreſentation of his death, and ſacrifice on the croſs, ſhould be made by breaking bread, and *effuſion* of wine. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing diſtinct from the forty days rain, their *effuſion*, 'tis likely, was at this ſame time when the abyſs was broken open. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Waſte; the act of ſpilling or ſhedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of inſtruction, human or divine, could prevent *effuſion* of blood. *Hooker.*

Stop *effuſion* of our Chriſtian blood,
And ſtabliſh quietneſs. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Yet ſhall ſhe be reſtor'd, ſince publick good
For private intereſt ought not be withſtood,
To ſave th' *effuſion* of my people's blood. *Dryd. Homer.*

3. The act of pouring out words.

Endleſs and ſenſeleſs *effuſions* of indigeſted prayers, oftentimes diſgrace, in moſt unſufferable manner, the worthieſt part of Chriſtian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

4. Bounteous donation.

Such great force the goſpel of Chriſt had then upon men's ſouls, melting them into that liberal *effuſion* of all that they had *Hamm. on Fundam.*

5. The thing pointed out.

Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I ſhall be clean; waſh me with that precious *effuſion*, and I ſhall be whiter than ſnow. *King Charles.*

EFFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *effuſe.*] Pouring out; diſperſing.

The North-eaſt ſpends its rage; the *effuſive* South
Warms the wide air. *Thomſon's Spring.*

EFT. *n. ſ.* [epeta, Saxon. A newt: an evet; a ſmall kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.

Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them from ſnakes, adders, and *efts*, upon which they will live. *Mortim. Huſb.*

The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *eft* in our country. *Nicholas.*

EFT. *adv.* [eyt, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; ſpeedily; ſhortly. Obſolete.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely ruſh,
With noiſe whereof he from his lofty ſteed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a buſh,
To hide his coward head from dying dread *Fairy Queen.*

Quite conſumed with flame,
The idol is of that eternal ſtand;
For ſo at leaſt I have perfect'd the ſame,
With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd. *Fairfax.*

E'FTSOONS. *adv.* [eyt and roon.] Soon afterwards; in a ſhort time; again. An obſolete word; formed, as it ſeems, by the

the conjunction of two words of the same meaning.

He in their stead *effsoons* placed Englishmen, who possessed all their lands. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Effsoons the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill,
Run all in haste to see that silver brood. *Spenser.*

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was to be thought that new wars should *effsoons* ensue *Knolles's History.*

Effsoons, O sweetheart kind, my love repay,
And all the year shall then be holiday. *Gay's Past.*

. G. [*exempli gratia.*] For the sake of an instance or example.

EGER. *n. s.* [See EAGER.] An impetuous or irregular flood or tide.

From the peculiar disposition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may arise those *egres* and flows in some estuaries and rivers; as is observable about Trent and Humber in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To EGE'ST. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

Divers creatures sleep all the Winter; as the bear, the hedge-hog, the bat, and the bee: these all wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not. *Bacon's Nat Hist*

EGE'STION. *n. s.* [*egestus*, Lat.] The act of throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.

The animal soul or spirits manage as well their spontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion, *egestion*, and circulation. *Hales's Origin of Mankind.*

EGG. *n. s.* [æg, Saxon; *ongh*, Erse.]

That which is laid by feathered and some other animals, from which their young is produced.

An egg was found having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had somewhat overgrown it; and this *egg* was come to the hardness of a stone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. *Bacon.*

Eggs are perhaps the highest, most nourishing, and exalted of animal food, and most indigestible. *Arbuthnot.*

The spawn or sperm of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the serpent's egg,
Which hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous. *Shakespeare.*

Every insect of each different kind,
In its own *egg*, chear'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays. *Blackmore.*

Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.

There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical *egg*. *Boyle*

To EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, to incite, Islandick; eggiah, Sax.] To incite; to instigate; to provoke to action: for this, *edge* is, I think, sometimes ignorantly used.

Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing the genius, and whose ardour or inclination *eggs* him forward, and carrieth him through every obstacle. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

EGLANTINE. *n. s.* [*eglantier*, French.]

A species of rose; sweet-briar.

O'er-canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk roses, and with *eglantine*. *Shakesp.*

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*

Sycamores with *eglantine* were spread,
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryd.*

EGOTISM. *n. s.* [from *ego*, Lat.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego* or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self in writing or conversation.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with, in the course of my reading, is that of Cardinal Wolsey's speaking ever new *ego*, I and my king. *Spectator.*

EGOTIST. *n. s.* [from *ego.*] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself.

A tribe of *egotists*, for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own. *Spect.*

To EGOTIZE. *v. n.* [from *ego.*] To talk much of one's self.

EGRE'GIOUS. *adj.* [*egregious*, Lat.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits both of art and valour. *More against Atheism.*

One to empire born;
Egregious prince; whose manly childhood shew'd
His mingled parents, and portended joy
Unspeakable. *Philips.*

An *egregious* and pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward.*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. This is the usual sense.

We may be bold to conclude, that these last times, for insolence, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst. *Hooker's Preface.*

Ah me, most credulous fool!
Egregious murtherer! *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*

And hence th' *egregious* wizzard shall foredoom
The fate of Louis and the fall of Rome. *Pope.*

EGRE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *egregious*] Eminently; shamefully.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiously* an ass,
And practising upon his peace and quiet,
Even to madness. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

He discovered that, besides the extravagance of every article, he had been *egregiously* cheated. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

EGRE'SS. *n. s.* [*egressus*, Lat.] The power or act of going out of any place; departure.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*. *Milton.*

This water would have been locked up within the earth, and its *egress* utterly debarred, had the strata of stone and marble remained continuous. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

EGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*egressio*, Lat.] The act of going out.

The vast number of troops is expressed in the swarms; their tumultuous manner of issuing out of their ships, and the perpetual *egression*, which seemed without end, are imaged in the bees pouring out. *Pope.*

E'GRET. *n. s.* A fowl of the heron kind, with red legs. *Bailie.*

E'GRIOT. *n. s.* [*aigret*, French; perhaps from *acre*, sour.] A species of cherry.

The cœur-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is sweeter than the red: but the *egriot* is more sour. *Bacon.*

To EJA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Lat.] To throw; to shoot; to dart out.

Being rooted so little way in the skin, nothing near so deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more easily *ejaculated*. *Grew's Museum.*

The mighty magnet from the centre darts
This strong, though subtile force, through all the parts.
Its active rays *ejaculated* thence,
Irradiate all the wide circumference. *Blackmore.*

EJACULATION. *n. s.* [from *ejaculate.*]

1. The act of darting or throwing out.

There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon's Essays.*

There is to be observed, in those dissolutions which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. *Bacon.*

2. A short prayer darted out occasionally, without solemn retirement.

In your dressing let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the several actions of dressing; as at washing your hands, pray God to cleanse your soul from sin. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

EJA'CULATORY. *adj.* [from *ejaculate.*]

1. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences.

The continuance of this posture might incline to ease and drowsiness; they used it rather upon some short *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions. *Duppa's Devotion.*

2. Sudden; hasty.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts. *L'Estrange.*

To EJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Lat.]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void.

Infernal lightning sallies from his throat!
Ejected sparks upon the billows float! *Sandys.*

The heart, as said, from its contracted cave,
On the left side *ejects* the bounding wave. *Blackmore.*

Tears may spoil the eyes, but not wash away the affliction, sighs may exhaust the man, but not *eject* the burthen. *South.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office or expression.

It was the force of conquest; force with force
Is well *ejected*, when the conquer'd can. *Milton.*

The French king was again *ejected* when our king submitted to the church. *Dryden.*

3. To expel; to drive away; to dismiss with hatred.

We are peremptory to dispatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence,
Were but our danger; and to keep him here,
Our certain death; therefore it is decreed
He dies to-night. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*

4. To cast away; to reject.

To have *ejected* whatsoever the church doth make account of, be it never so harmless in itself, and of never so ancient continuance, without any other crime to charge it with, than only that it hath been the hap thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, could not have been defended. *Hooker.*

Will any man say, that if the words whoring and drinking were by parliament *ejected* out of the English tongue, we should all awake next morning chaste and temperate. *Swift.*

EJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*ejectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of casting out; expulsion.

These stories are founded on the *ejection* of the fallen angels from heaven. *Broome.*

2. [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by vomit, stool, or any other emunctory. *Quincy.*

EJE'CTMENT. *n. s.* [from *eject.*] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH. *interj.* An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT. *adj.* [eahta, Saxon; *ahta*, Gothick; *acht*, Scottish.] Twice four. A word of number.

This island contains *eight* score and *eight* miles in circuit. *Sandy's Journey.*

EIGHTH. *adj.* [from *eight.*] Next in order to the seventh; the ordinal of eight.

Another yet?—A seventh! I'll see no more;
And yet the *eighth* appears! *Shakespear's Macbeth.*

In the *eighth* month should be the reign of Saturn. *Bacon.*

I stay reluctant seven continued years,
And water her ambrosial couch with tears;
The *eighth* she voluntarily moves to part,
Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart. *Pope.*

EIGHTEEN. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Twice nine.

He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave *eighteen*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

If men naturally live but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *eighteen*; and yet *eighteen* years now are as long as eighteen years would be then. *Taylor.*

EIGHTEENTH. *adj.* [from *eighteen.*] The next

next in order to the ſeventeenth; twice ninth.

In the *eighteenth* year of Jaroboam died Abijam. *1 Kings.*

EI'GHTFOLD. *adj.* [*eight* and *fold.*] Eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY. *adv.* [from *eighth.*] In the eighth place.

Eighthly, living creatures have voluntary motion, which plants have not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

EI'GHTIETH. *adj.* [from *eighty.*] The next in order to the ſeventy-ninth; eighth tenth.

Some balances are ſo exact as to be ſenſibly turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain. *Wilkin's Math. Magic.*

EI'GHTSCORE. *adv.* [*eight* and *ſcore.*] Eight times twenty; an hundred and ſixty.

What! keep a week away? ſeven days and nights?
Eightſcore eight hours? and lovers abſent hours,
More tedious than the dial *eightſcore* times?
O weary reckoning! *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

EI'GHTY. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Eight times ten; fourſcore.

Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen.
Shakeſpeare.

Among all other climactericks three are moſt remarkable, that is, ſeven times ſeven, or forty-nine; nine times nine, or *eighty* one, and ſeven times nine, or the year ſixty-three, which is conceived to carry with it the moſt conſiderable fatality.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

EIGNI. *adj.* [*eiſne*, Fr.] [In law.] Denotes the eldeſt or firſt born. Here it ſignifies unalienable, as being entailed.

It happeneth not ſeldom, that, to avoid the yearly oath, for ſupport of the continuance of ſome eſtate for life, which is *eigne*, and not ſubject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after it, the party will offer to ſue out a pardon uncompelled before the time; in all which, ſome mitigation of the uttermoſt value may well and worthily be offered. *Bacon.*

EI'SEL. *n. ſ.* [*eopil*, Saxon.] Vinegar, verjuice; any acid. An old word.

Caſt in thy mind
How thou reſembleſt Chriſt, as with ſowre poſſop,
If thou paine thy taſte; remember there withall
How Chriſt for thee taſted *eiſel* and gall. *Sir T. More.*

EI'THER. *pron.* [æ̀ðep, Saxon, *aether*, Scottiſh.]

1. Which ſoever of the two; whether one or the other.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*

So like in arms theſe champions were,
As they had been a very pair;
So that a man would almoſt ſwear,
That *either* had been *either*. *Drayton's Nymp.*

Goring made a falſe friendſhip with Digby, *either* of them believing he could deceive the other. *Clarendon.*

I do not aſk whether bodies do ſo exiſt, that the motion of one body cannot really be without the motion of another: to determine this *either* way, is to beg the queſtion for or againſt a vacuum. *Locke.*

2. Each; both.

In the proceſs of natural beings, there ſeem ſome to be creatures placed, as it were, on the confines of ſeveral provinces, and participating ſomething of *either*. *Hale.*

Sev'n times the ſun has *either* tropick view'd,
The Winter baniſh'd, and the Spring renew'd
Dryden's Virgil

3. It is uſed ſometimes of more than two; any one of a certain number.

4. Any of an indeterminate number, as in the following paſſage:

Henry VIII. Francis I. and Charles V. were ſo provident, as ſcarce a palm of ground could be gotten by either of the three, but that the other two would ſet the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

EI'THER. *adv.* [from the noun.] A diſtributive adverb, anſwered by *or*; either the one *or*,

We never heard of any ſhip that had been ſeen to arrive upon any ſhore of Europe; no nor of *either* the Eaſt or Weſt Indies. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

What perils ſhall we find,
If *either* place, *or* time, *or* other courſe,
Cauſe us to alter th' order now aſſign'd? *Daniel.*

Either your brethren have miſerably deceived us, *or* power confers virtue. *Swift to Pope.*

EJULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ejulatio*, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moaning; wailing.

Inſtead of hymns and praiſes, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings.
Government of the Tongue.

With diſmal groans
And *ejulation*, in the pangs of death,
Some call for aid. *Philips.*

EKE. *adv.* [eac, Saxon; *ook*, Dutch.] Alſo; likewiſe; beſide; moreover.

If any ſtrength we have, it is to ill;
But all the good is God's, both power and *eke* will.
Fairy Queen.

Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart
That courage does itſelf exert,
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

To EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.]

1. To increaſe.

I dempt there much to have *eked* my ſtore,
But ſuch *eking* hath made my heart ſore *Spenſer.*

The little ſtrength that I have, I would it were with you.
—And mine to *eke* out her's. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

2. To ſupply; to fill up deficiencies.

Still be kind,
And *eke* out our performance with your mind. *Shakeſp.*

Your ornaments hung all,
On ſome patch'd dogbole *eek'd* with ends of wall. *Pope.*

3. To protract; to lengthen.

I ſpeak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To *eke* it, and to draw it out in length,
To fly you from election. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

4. To ſpin out by uſeleſs additions. [In this ſenſe it ſeems borrowed from the uſe of our old poets, who put *eke* into their lines, when they wanted a ſyllable.

I ſaldom *eke* out Blackmore's endleſs line. *Pope.*

To ELA'BORATE. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Lat.]

1. To produce with labour.

They in full joy *elaborate* a ſigh. *Young.*

2. To heighten and improve by ſucceſſive endeavours or operations.

The ſap is diverſified, and ſtill more *elaborated* and exalted, as it circulates through the veſſels of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

ELA'BORATE. *adj.* [*elaboratus*, Lat.] Finiſhed with great diligence; performed with great labour.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and *elaborate* than when politicians moſt agitate deſperate deſigns. *King Charles.*

At leaſt, on her beſtow'd
Too much of ornament, of outward ſhew
Elaborate, of inward, leſs exact. *Milton.*

Many thy theme, his virtue or his rage
Drawn to the life in each *elab'rate* page. *Waller.*

Conſider the difference between *elaborate* diſcourſes upon important occaſions, delivered to parliaments, and a plain ſermon intended for the common people. *Swift.*

ELA'BORATELY. *adv.* [from *elaborate.*] Laboriouſly; diligently; with great ſtudy or labour.

Political conceptions, ſo *elaborately* formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet prove abortive. *South.*

Some coloured powders, which painters uſe, may have their colours a little changed, by being very *elaborately* and finely ground. *Newton's Opticks.*

I will venture once to incur the cenſure of ſome perſons, for being *elaborately* trifling. *Bentley.*

It is there *elaborately* ſhewn, that patents are good. *Swift.*

ELABORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elaborate.*] Improvement by ſucceſſive operations.

To what purpoſe is there ſuch an apparatus of veſſels for the *elaboration* of the ſperm and eggs; ſuch a tedious proceſs of generation and nutrition. *Ray.*

To ELANCE. *v. a.* [*elancer*, French.] To throw out; to dart; to caſt as a dart.

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated 'lo! *Prior.*

Harſh words, that once *elanc'd*, muſt ever fly
Irrevocable. *Prior.*

To ELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*elapſus*, Lat.] To paſs away; to glide away; to run out without notice.

There is a docible ſeaſon, a learning time in youth, which, ſuffered to *elapſe*, and no foundation laid, ſeldom returns. *Clariſſa.*

ELA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *elaſtick.*] Having the power of returning to the form from which it is diſtorted or withheld; ſpringy; having the power of a ſpring.

By what *elaſtick* engines did the rear
The ſtarry vault, and roll the orbs in air. *Blackmore.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to impreſſion, without any ſliding of its parts, it is hard and *elaſtick*, returning to its figure with a force ariſing from the mutual attraction of its parts.
Newton's Opticks.

The moſt common diverſities of human conſtitutions, ariſe from the ſolids, as to their different degrees of ſtrength and tenſion; in ſome being too lax and weak, in others too *elaſtick* and ſtrong.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

A fermentation muſt be carried in ſome aſſignable place, which may expend itſelf by its *elaſtical* power, and break through, where it meets with the weakeſt reſiſtance. *Bentley.*

ELASTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *elaſtick.*] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves to the poſture from whence they were diſplaced by any external force. *Quincy.*

A lute-ſtring will bear an hundred weight without rupture; but at the ſame time cannot exerts its *elaſticity* take away laſty, and immediately it raiſeth the weight. *Arbuthnot.*

Me emptineſs and dulneſs could inſpire,
And were my *elaſticity* and fire. *Pope.*

ELA'TE. *adj.* [*elatus*, Lat.] Fluſhed with ſucceſs; elevated with proſperity; lofty; haughty.

Oh, thoughtleſs mortals! ever blind to fate!
Too ſoon dejected, and too ſoon *elate*!
I, of mind *elate*, and ſcorning fear,
Thus with new taunts inſult the monſter's ear.
Pope's Odyſſey.

To ELATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To elevate with ſucceſs; to puff up with proſperity.

2. To exult; to heighten. An unuſual ſenſe.

On truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomſon.*

ELATERIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] An inſpiſſated juice, light, of a friable texture and an acid and pungent taſte. It is procured from the fruit of a wild cucumber. It is a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elate.*] Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs; pride of proſperity.

God began to puniſh this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Atterbury.*

EL'BOW. *n. ſ.* [elboga, Saxon.]

1. The

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder.

In ſome fair evening, on your *elbow* laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural ſhade. *Pope.*

2. Any flexure or angle.

Fruit trees, or vines, ſet upon a wall between *elbows* or buttreſſes of ſtone, riſen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

3. *To be at the* ELBOW. To be near; to be at hand.

Strait will he come;
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home;
Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll *be at thy elbow*.
Shakeſpeare's Othello.

ELBOW-CHAIR. *n. ſ.* [*elbow* and *chair*.] A chair with arms to ſupport the elbows.

Swans and *elbow-chairs*, in the opera of Dioclefian, have danced upon the Engliſh ſtage with good ſucceſs. *Gay.*

E'LBOW-ROOM. *n. ſ.* [*elbow* and *room*.] Room to ſtretch out the elbows on each ſide; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my ſoul hath *elbow-room*;
It would not out at windows nor at doors. *Shakeſp.*

The natives are not ſo many, but that there may be *elbow-room* enough for them, and for the adventives alſo. *Bacon.*

A politician muſt put himſelf into a ſtate of liberty to provide *elbow-room* for conſcience to have its full play in. *South.*

To EL'BOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To puſh with the elbow.

One *elbows* hims one joſtles in the ſhole.
Dryden's Juvenal.

2. To puſh; to drive to a diſtance; to encroach upon.

It thruſts and ſtretches out.
And *elbows* all the kingdoms round about. *Dryden.*

If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work and *elbow* out his neighbours.
Dryden.

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

ELD. *n. ſ.* [ealb, Saxon; *eld*, Scottiſh.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unwonted inly ſwell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker *eld*.
Spenſer.

Thy blazed youth
Becomes aſſuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of palſied *eld*. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If likewiſe he ſome fair one wedded not,
Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot
Of long uncoupled bed, and childleſs *eld*. *Milton.*

2. Old people; perſons worn out with years.

They count him of the green-hair'd *eld*. *Chapman.*

E'LDER. *adj.* The comparative of *eld*, now corrupted to *old*. [ealb, ealbop, Saxon.] Surpaſſing another in years; ſurvivor; having the privileges of primogeniture: oppoſed to *younger*.

They bring the compariſon of younger daughters conforming themſelves in attire to their *elder* ſiſters. *Hooker.*

Let ſtill the woman take
An *elder* than herſelf: ſo wears ſhe to him,
So ſways ſhe level in her huſband's heart. *Shakeſp.*

How I firmly am reſolv'd, you know;
That is, not to beſtow my youngeſt daughter,
Before I have a huſband for the *elder*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Among the Lacedemonians, the chief magiſtrates, as they were, ſo were they called, *elder* men.
Raleigh's Hiſtory.

The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of authority among the younger, by the ſame means the father did among them.

Fame's high temple ſtands;
Stupendous pile; not rear'd by mortal hands!
Whate'er proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,
Or *elder* Babylon, its name excell'd. *Pope.*

E'LDERS. *n. ſ.* [from *elder*.]

1. Perſons whoſe age gives them a claim to credit and reverence.

Rebuke not an *elder*, but intreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren. 1 *Tim.* v. 1.

Our *elders* ſay,
The barren, touched in this holy chaſe,
Shake off their ſteril curſe. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The bluſhing youth thrit virtuous awe diſcloſe,
And from their ſeats the reverend *elders* roſe. *Sandys.*

2. Anceſtors.

Says the gooſe, If it will be no better, e'en carry your head as your *elders* have done before you.
L'Eſtrange.

I loſe my patience, and I own it too,
Where works are cenſur'd, not as bad, but new;
While, if our *elders* break all reaſon's laws,
Thoſe fools demand not pardon, but applauſe. *Pope.*

3. Thoſe who are older than others.

Many nations are very ſuperſtitious and diligent obſervers of old cuſtoms, which they received by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles, in their ſongs, and by daily uſe and enſample of their *elders*. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to ſay Amen. *Hooker.*

4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.

5. [In the New Teſtament.] Eccleſiaſticks.

6. [Among preſbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity in ſeſſions, preſbyteries, synods, and aſſemblies.

Flea bitten ſynod, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and *elders* ana; like the rude
Chaos of preſbytry, where laymen ride
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide.
Cleaveland.

E'LDER. *n. ſ.* [ellaꝛa, Saxon; *ſambucus*.] The name of a tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood: the flowers are monopetalous, divided into ſeveral ſegments, and expand in form of a roſe: there are, for the moſt part, collected into an umbel, and are ſucceeded by ſoft ſucculent berries, having three ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

Look for thy reward
Amongſt the nettles at the *elder* tree,
Which overſhades the mouth of that ſame pit.
Shakeſp.

E'LDERLY. *adj.* [from *elder*.]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

The world, while it had ſcarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paternity and *elderſhip*. *Raleigh.*

That all ſhould Alibech adore, 'tis true;
But ſome reſpect is to my birthright due:
My claim to her by *elderſhip* I prove.
Dryden's Ind. Emp.

Nor were the *elderſhip*
Of Artaxerxes worth our leaſt of fears,
If Memnon's intereſt did not prop his cauſe. *Rowe.*

2. Preſbytery; eccleſiaſtical ſenate; kirk-ſeſſion.

That controverſy ſprang up between Beza and Eraſtus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *elderſhip*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *elderſhip* to be of neceſſity certain choſen out from amongſt the laity. *Hooker, Preface.*

E'LDEST. *adj.* The ſuperlative of *eld*, now changed to *old*. [ealb, ealbop, ealoꝛte, Saxon.]

1. The oldeſt; that has the right of primogeniture.

We will eſtabliſh our eſtate upon
Our *eldeſt* Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The mother's and her *eldeſt* daughter's grace,
It ſeems had brib'd him to prolong their ſpace.
Dryden.

2. The perſon that has lived moſt years.

Eldeſt parents ſignifies either the oldeſt men and women that have had children, or thoſe who have longeſt had iſſue. *Locke.*

ELECAMPA'NE. *n. ſ.* [*helenium*, Lat.] A plant, named alſo ſtarwort. Botaniſts enumerate thirty ſpecies of this plant. *Miller.*

The Germans have a method of candying *elecampane* root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German ſpice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

To ELE'CT. *v. a.* [*electus*, Lat.]

1. To chooſe for any office or uſe; to take in preference to others.

Henry his ſon is choſen king; though young;
And Lewis of France, *elected* firſt, beguil'd. *Daniel.*

This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whoſe conſent he was choſen, *elected* a hundred ſenators out of the commoners. *Swift.*

2. [In theology.] To ſelect as an object of eternal mercy.

ELE'CT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Choſen; taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, theſe reverend fathers,
Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are aſſembl'd
To plead your cauſe. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

2. Choſen to an office, not yet in poſſeſſion.

The biſhop *elect* takes the oaths of ſupremacy, canonical obedience, and againſt ſimony; and then the dean of the arches reads and ſubſcribes the ſentences. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. [In theology.] Choſen as an object of eternal mercy.

A vicious liver, believing that Chriſt died for none but the *elect*, ſhall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life. *Hammond.*

Some I have choſen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the reſt: ſo is my will. *Milton.*

ELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*electio*, Lat.]

1. The act of chuſing; the act of ſelecting one or more from a greater number for any uſe or office; choice.

If the *election* of the miniſter ſhould be committed to every ſeveral pariſh, do you think that they would chuſe the meeteſt? *Whitgift.*

Him, not my *election*,
But natural neceſſity, begot. *Milton.*

As charity is, nothing can more increaſe the luſtre and beauty than a prudent *election* of objects, and a fit application of it to them. *Spratt.*

2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit, and chuſing will?
Now if God's pow'r ſhould her *election* bind,
Her motions then would ceaſe, and ſtand all ſtill.
Davies.

3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the ſinners to turn themſelves and live; he tells us, that he has ſet before us life and death, and referred it to our own *election* which we will chuſe. *Rogers.*

4. Diſcernment; diſtinction; diſcrimination.

The diſcovering of theſe colours cannot be done but out of a very univerſal knowledge of things; which ſo clearеth men's judgment and *election*, as it is the leſs apt to ſlide into error. *Bacon.*

In favour, to uſe men with much difference and *election* is good: for it maketh thoſe preferred more thankful, and the reſt more officious. *Bacon.*

5. [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were ſelected for eternal life.

The conceit about abſolute *election* to eternal life, ſome enthuſiaſts entertaining, have been made remiſs in the practice of virtue. *Atterbury.*

6. The ceremony of a publick choice.

I was ſorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places.
King Charles.

Since the late diſſolution of the club, many perſons put up for the next *election*. *Addiſ. Spect.*

ELE'CTIVE, *adj.* [from *elect*.]

1. Regulated

1. Regulated or beſtowed by election or choice.

I will ſay poſitively and reſolutely, that it is impoſſible an *elective* monarchy ſhould be ſo free and abſolute as an hereditary. *Bacon*

The laſt change of their government, from *elective* to hereditary, has made it ſeem hitherto of leſs force, and unfitter for action abroad. *Temple.*

2. Exerting the power of choice.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodneſs conſiſteth in the *elective* act of the underſtanding will *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

ELE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *elect.*] by choice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that ſhould have ſuch an influence upon the ſpirits, as to drive them into thoſe muſcles *electively*, I am not ſubtle enough to diſcern. *Ray on the Creation.*

They work not *elective*ly, or upon propoſing to themſelves an end of their operations. *Grew*

ELE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *elect.*]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her ſilver and her gold
Came, like a tempeſt, to confound the old,
Feeding with theſe the brib'd *electors'* hopes,
Alone ſhe gave us emperors and popes *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperour.

ELE'CTORAL. *adj.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE. *n. ſ.* [from *elector.*] The territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his ſon-in-law, and can himſelf command, when he pleaſes, the whole ſtrength of an *electorate* in the empire. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

ELE'CTRE. *n. ſ.* [*electrum*, Lat.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one ſpecies of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that ſo attract the epithet *electrick.*

2. A mixed metal.

Change ſilver plate or veſſel into the compound ſtuff, being a kind of ſilver *electre*, and turn the reſt into coin. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL. } *adj.* [from *electrum*
ELE'CTRICK }

See ELECTRE.

1. Attractive without magnetiſm; attractive by a peculiar property, ſuppoſed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electrick* bodies do I conceive not only ſuch as take up light bodies, in which number the antients only placed jet and amber; but ſuch as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

An *electrick* body can by friction emit an exhalation ſo ſubtile, and yet ſo potent, as by its emiſſion to cauſe no ſenſible diminution of the weight of the *electrick* body, and to be expanded through a ſphere, whoſe diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold at the diſtance of above a foot from the *electrick* body. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electrick body.

If that attraction were not rather *electrical* than magnetical, it was wonderous what Helmont delivereth concerning a glaſs, wherein the magiſtery of loadſtone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality. *Brown.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glaſs, the *electrick* vapour, excited by friction, will, by daſhing againſt the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into ſuch an agitation as to emit light. *Newton's Opticks.*

ELECTRI'CITY. *n ſ.* [from *electrick.* See ELECTRE.] A property in ſome bodies, whereby, when rubbed ſo as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or ſuch like ſubſtances to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of electricity; but the induſtry of the preſent age, firſt excited by the experiments of *Gray*, has diſcovered in electricity a multitude of philoſophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a ſphere of glaſs, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with ſuch a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if diſcharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared inſtantaneous, perſons at both ends of a long cham ſeeming to be ſtruck at once. The philoſophers are now endeavouring to intercept the ſtrokes of lightning.

ELE'CTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*electarium*, *Cœlius Aurel*, which is now written *electuary.*] A form of medicine made of conſerves and powders, in the conſiſtence of honey *Electuaries* made up with honey or ſyrup, when the conſiſtence is too thin, ferment; and when too thick, candy. By both which the ingredients will be altered or impaired. *Quincy*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except ſugar, common to any two of them. *Boyle.*

ELEEMO'SYNARY. *adj.* [ἐλεημοσύνη.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. Not uſed.

It is little better than an abſurdity, that the cauſe ſhould be an *eleemoſynary* for its ſubſiſtence to its effects, as a nature poſterior to and dependent on itſelf. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

2. Given in charity. This is the preſent uſe.

E'LEGANCE. }
E'LEGANCY. } *n. ſ.* [*elegantia*, Lat.]

1. Beauty rather ſoothing than ſtriking; beauty without grandeur; the beauty of propriety not of greatneſs.

St. Auguſtine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes ſome difference. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

Theſe queſtions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, underſtood of the old world. *Burnet.*

2. Any thing that pleaſes by its nicety. In this ſenſe it has a plural

My compoſitions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildneſs of nature, without the nice *elegancies* of art. *Spect.*

E'LEGANT. *adj.* [*elegans*, Lat.]

1. Pleaſing by minuter beauties.

Trifles themſelves are *elegant* in him. *Pope.*

There may'ſt thou find ſome elegant retreat. *London.*

2. Nice, not coarſe; not groſs.

Polite with candour, *elegant* with eaſe. *Pope.*

E'LEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe.

Now read with them thoſe organic arts which enable men to diſcourſe and write perſpicuouſly, *elegantly*, and according to the fitteſt ſtyle of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

In a poem *elegantly* writ,
I will not quarrel with a ſlight miſtake. *Roſcom*

2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty; with pleaſing propriety.

They deſcribe her in part finely and *elegantly*, and in part gravely and ſententiouſly. *Bacon.*

Whoever would write *elegantly*, muſt have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period: there muſt be proper diſtances and pauſes. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

ELEGI'ACK. *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Lat.]

1. Uſed in Elegies.

2. Pertaining to elegies.

3. Mournful; ſorrowful.

Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of diſtant flutes. *Gay's Trivia.*

E'LEGY. *n. ſ.* [*elegus*, Lat.]

1. A mournful ſong.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all forſooth deifying the name of Roſalind. *Shakeſp.*

2. A funeral ſong.

So on Meander's banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful ſwan ſings her own *elegy.* *Dryden.*

3. A ſhort poem without points or affected elegancies.

E'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*elementum*, Lat.]

1. The firſt or conſtituent principle of any thing.

If nature ſhould intermit her courſe, thoſe principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, ſhould loſe the qualities which now they have. *Hooker.*

A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of thoſe ingredients of bodies, which ſome call *elements*, and others principles. *Boyle.*

Simple ſubſtances are either ſpirits, which have no manner of compoſition, or the firſt principles of bodies uſually called *elements*, of which other bodies are compounded. *Watts.*

2. The four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is compoſed. When it is uſed alone, *element* commonly means the air.

The king is but a man: the violet ſmells to him as it doth to me; and the *element* ſhews to him as it doth to me. *Shakeſp.*

My deareſt ſiſter, fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy ſpirits all of comfort. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The king,
Contending with the fretful *elements*,
Bid the wind blow the earth into the ſea,
Or ſwell the curled waters. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The heavens and the earth ſhall paſs away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat. *Peter.*

Here be four of you able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four *elements.* *Bacon.*

He from his flaming ſhip his children ſent,
To perith in a milder *element.* *Waller.*

3. The proper habitation or ſphere of any thing: as water of fiſh.

We are ſimple men; we do not know the works by charms, by ſpells, and ſuch daubry as is beyond our *element.* *Shakeſp.*

Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our *elements.* *Milton.*

They ſhew that they are out of their *element*, and that logick is none of their talent. *Baker on Learning.*

4. An ingredient; a conſtituent part.

Who ſet the body and the limbs
Of this great ſport together, as you gueſs?
—— One ſure that promiſes no *element*
In ſuch a buſineſs. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

5. The letters of any language.

6. The loweſt or firſt rudiments of literature or ſcience.

With religion it fareth as with other ſciences; the firſt delivery of the *elements* thereof muſt, for like conſideration, be framed according to the weak and tender capacity of young beginners. *Hooker.*

Every pariſh ſhould keep a petty ſchoolmaſter, which ſhould bring up children in the firſt *elements* of letters. *Spenſer.*

We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world. *Gal.* iv. 3.

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant maſter. *Dryden.*

To E'LEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements.

Whether any one ſuch body be met with, in thoſe ſaid to be *elemented* bodies, I now queſtion. *Boyle.*

2. To conſtitute; to make as a firſt principle.

Dull sublunary lover's love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, cause it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it. *Donne.*

ELEME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *element.*]

1. Produced by some of the four elements.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubl'd colour show;
That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and *elementary* war.
Dryden's Virgil.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And sip with nymphs, their *elemental* tea. *Pope.*

2. Arising from first principles.

Leeches are by some accounted poison, not properly, that is by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood. *Brown.*

ELEMENTA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *elementary.*] Containing rudiments or first principles; the simplicity of nature, or absence of composition; being uncompounded.

A very large class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ELEME'NTARY, *adj.* [from *element.*]

1. Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple *elementary* water. *Ray.*

The *elementary* salts of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. Initial; rude.

ELE'MI. *n. s.*

This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Æthiopia in flattish masses, or in cylinders, of a yellowish colour. It is very rare in Europe, and supposed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The spurious or American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, is of a whitish colour, with a greater or less greenish or yellowish tinge. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brasilians wound, and collect the resin. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

ELE'NCH. *n. s.* [*elenchus*, Lat.] An argument; a sophism.

The first delusion Satan put into Eve, and his whole tentation might be the same *elench* continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die, that was, in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Discover the fallacies of our common adversary, that old sophister, who puts the most abusive *elenchs* on us. *Dec. of P.*

ELE'OTS *n. s.* Some name the apples in request in the cyder countries so; not known by that name in several parts of England. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

E'LEPHANT. *n. s.* [*elephas*, Lat.]

1. The largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse; and is said to be extremely long lived. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which hangs between his teeth, and serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory. *Calmet.*

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glasses, *elephants* with holes.
Shakespeare.

The *elephant* hath joints, but not for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not flexure. *Shakesp.*

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold.
Dryden's Virg.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS. *n. s.* [*elephantiasis*, Lat.] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE. *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To E'LEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raise up aloft.

This subterraneous heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyss. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.

3. To raise with great conceptions.

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd,
In thoughts more *elevate*, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Milt.*

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations it may seem to be *elevated* with, it stirs not beyond sense or reflection. *Locke.*

Now rising fortune *elevates* his mind;
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind. *Savage.*

4. To elate with vicious pride.

To mischief swift, hope *elevates*, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton.*

5. To lessen by detraction. This sense, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in use.

When the judgments of learned men are alledged against you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppose unto them the judgments of others as learned? *Hooker.*

E'LEVATE. *part. adj.* [from *elevated.*] Exalted; raised aloft.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills. *Milton.*

ELEVA'TION. *n. s.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raising aloft.

The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltations of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all possible application and *elevation* of spirit, with all the heart, soul and mind. *Norris.*

4. Exaltation of style.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors, and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*. *Watton.*

5. Attention to objects above us.

All which different *elevations* of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker.*

6. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no circular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*, as Nova Zambla. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ELEVA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *elevate.*] A raiser, or lifter up, applied to some chirurgical instruments put to such uses. *Quincy.*

ELE'VEN. [*adj.* endlepen, Saxon.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen sons, and none less dear than Marcius, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shakspeare.*

ELE'VENTH, *adj.* [from *eleven.*] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh's History.*

ELF. *n. s.* plural *elves.* [*elf*, Welsh. *Baxter's Gloss.*]

1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild unfrequented places; a fairy.

Through this house give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowsy fire;
Every *elf* and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from briar. *Shakesp.*

Fairy *elves*,
Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton.*

The king of *elfs* and little fairy queen
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on every green.
Dryden.

If e'er one vision touch'd thy infant thought,
Of all the nurse and all the priests have taught;
Of airy *elves* by moon-light shadow seen,
The silver token, and the circled green. *Pope.*

2. A devil.

That we may angels seem, we paint them *elves*;
And are but satires to set up ourselves. *Dryden.*

However it was civil, an angel or *elf*:
For he ne'er could have hit'd it so well of himself.
Swift.

To ELF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have supposed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair so matted together, hath had the name of *elf-locks.* *Hanmer.*

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots. *Shakesp.*

E'LFIN. *adj.* [from *elf.*] Relating to fairies; elfish; belonging to elves.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that *elfin* knight he bade him fly,
Where he slept soundly. *Spenser.*

E'LFLOCK. *n. s.* [*elf* and *lock.*] Knots of hair twisted by elves.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once entangl'd, much misfortune bodes.
Shakesp.

To ELI'CITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the same truths may be *elicited*, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

He *elicits* those acts out of the meer lapsed state of human nature. *Cheyne.*

ELI'CIT. *adj.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act; brought from possibility to real existence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience; and not the formal *elicit* act of meekness; meekness being ordinarily annexed to these virtues. *Hamm.*

The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South.*

ELICITA'TION *n. s.* [from *elicio*, Latin.] That *elicitation* which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the apprehensibility of the object. *Bramhall.*

To ELI'DE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To break in pieces; to crush.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom these objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and strength of the argument is *elided.* *Hook r.*

ELIGIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *eligible.*] Worthiness to be chosen.

The business of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to choose them in consequence of the report made by the understanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodness. *Fidd s's Serm.*

E'LIGIBLE. *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private scheme

ſcheme is wiſeſt, they can perſuade him, that next to his own plan, that of the government is the moſt *eligible*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the leaſt abatement of thoſe conditions? *Swift.*

That the moſt plain, ſhort, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in ſome or all of theſe qualities. *Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep diſtreſs, is more *eligible* than ſuſpenſe. *Clariſſa.*

E'LIGIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eligible*.] Worthineſs to be choſen; preferableneſs.

ELIMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of baniſhing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection. *Dict.*

ELI'SION *n. ſ.* [*eliſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off; as, *can't th' attempt*, there is an eliſion of a ſyllable.

You will obſerve the abbreviations and *eliſions*, by which conſonants of moſt obdurate ſounds are joined together, without any ſoftening vowel to intervene. *Swift.*

2. Diviſion; ſeparation of parts.

The cauſe given of ſound, that it would be an *eliſion* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or elſe an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FLIXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling or ſtewing any thing.

Even to ourſelves, and more perfect animals, water performs no ſubſtantial nutrition; ſerving for refrigeration, dilution of ſolid aliments, and its *elixation* in the ſtomach *Brown.*

ELI'XIR. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.]

1. A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum, and give it a thicker conſiſtence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,
On your pale cheek he ſtopp'd the flow'r,
Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r. *Waller.*

2. The liquour, or whatever it be, with which chymiſts hope to tranſmute metals to gold.

No chymiſt yet the *elixir* got,
But glorious his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befal
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal *Donne.*

3. The extract or quinteſſence of any thing.

In the ſoul, when the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the inferiour paſſions and affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity infinitely beyond the higheſt quinteſſence and *elixir* of worldly delight. *South.*

4. Any cordial; or invigorating ſubſtance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here
Breathe forth *elixir* pure! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

ELK. *n. ſ.* [elc, Saxon.]

The *elk* is a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind. The neck is ſhort and ſlender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in Winter is greyiſh, in Summer it is paler. The horns of the male *elk* are ſhort and thick near the head, where they by degrees expand into a great breadth, with ſeveral prominences in its edges. *Hill.*

And, ſcarce his head
Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching *elk*
Lies ſlumb'ring ſilent in the white abyſs *Thomſon.*

ELL. *n. ſ.* [eln, Saxon.]

1. A meaſure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are ſaid to make yearly forty thouſand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred *ell* to the piece. *Addiſon.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long meaſure.

Acquit thee bravely, play the man;
Look not on pleaſures as they come, but go:
Defer not the laſt virtue; life's poor ſpan
Makes not an *ell* by trifling in thy woe. *Herbert.*

ELLI'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἔλλειψις.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out neceſſary to be ſupplied by the hearer: as, *the thing I love*, for *the thing* which *I love*.

The words are delivered by way of *elliptis*, *Rom.* iv. 18. *Hammond.*

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the ſection of a cone, by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to the baſe, which produces a circle, and meeting with the baſe when produced. *Harris.*

On the cylinder inclined, deſcribe an *elliptis* parallel to the horizon. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

The planets could not poſſibly acquire ſuch revolutions in circular orbs, or in *elliptis* very little eccentrick. *Bentley.*

ELLI'PTICAL. } *adj.* [from *elliptis*.] Having the form of an ellipſis; oval.
ELLI'PTICK. }

Since the planets move in *elliptick* orbits, in one of whoſe foci the ſun is, and by a radius from the ſun deſcribe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we muſt find out a law for the paracentrical motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greateſt diameter going tranſverſely from ſide to ſide. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

ELM. *n. ſ.* [*ulmus*, Latin; elm, Saxon.]

1. The name of a tree. The ſpecies are, the common rough-leaved elm; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved elm, by ſome called the Britiſh elm; the ſmooth-leaved or witch elm. Neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themſelves by ſeeds and ſuckers in ſuch plenty as hardly to be rooted out; eſpecially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots. They are very proper to place in hedgerows upon the borders of the fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or cloſe plantation, and their ſhade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them, for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they ſhould not be planted too near fruit trees; becauſe the roots of the elm will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nouriſhment. *Miller.*

The rural ſeats,
Whoſe lofty *elms* and venerable oaks,
Invite the rook, who high amid the boughs,
In early Spring, his airy city builds *Thomſon.*

2. It was uſed to ſupport vines, to which the poets allude.

Thou art an *elm*, my huſband; I a vine,
Whoſe weakneſs married to thy ſtronger ſtate,
Makes me with thy ſtrength to communicate. *Shakeſpeare.*

ELOCU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent ſpeech.

A travelled doctor of phyſick, of bold, and of able *elocution*. *Wotton.*

2. Power of ſpeaking; ſpeech.

Whoſe taſte, too long forborne, at firſt eſſay
Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for ſpeech to ſpeak thy praiſe. *Milton.*

3. The power of expreſſion or diction; eloquence; beauty of words.

The third happineſs of his poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought ſo found, and varied, in apt, ſignificant, and ſounding words. *Dryden.*

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, ſo much more to expreſs thoſe thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

E'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*eloge*, French.] Praiſe; panegyrick.

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vaniſh into praiſes and *elogies*. *Wotton.*

If I durſt ſay all I know of the *elogies* received concerning him, I ſhould offend the modeſty of our author. *Boyle.*

Some excellent perſons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have conſidered this ſubject. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To E'LOIGNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, French.] To put at a diſtance; to remove one far from another. Now diſuſed.

From worldly care himſelf he did *eloin*,
And greatly ſhunned manly exerciſe. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll ſell thee now, dear love! what thou ſhalt do
To anger deſtiny, as ſhe doth us;
How I ſhall ſtay though ſhe *eloigne* me thus,
And how poſterity ſhall know it too. *Donne.*

To E'LONGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to ſtretch.

2. To put further off.

The firſt ſtar of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very interſection, which is now *elongated* and moved eaſtward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

To ELO'NGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a diſtance from any thing.

About Cape Frio in Braſilia, the South point of the compaſs varieth twelve degrees unto the Weſt; but *elongating* from the coaſt of Braſilia, towards the ſhore of Africa, it varieth eaſtward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ELONGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres in ewing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are ſeparated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is ſo extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*

Elongations are the effect of an humour ſoaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be ſtretched, and to be thruſt quite out upon every little force *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. Diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another.

The diſtant points in the celeſtial expanſe appear to the eye in ſo ſmall a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

5. Departure; removal.

Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of deſcent, or *elongation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ELO'PE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break looſe; to eſcape from law or reſtraint.

It is neceſſary to treat women as members of the body politick, ſince great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

What from the dame can Paris hope?
She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*

The fool whoſe wife *elopes* ſome thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial ſolace dies a martyr. *Pope.*

ELO'PEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *elope.*] Departure from juſt reſtraint; rejection of lawful power: commonly uſed of a wife.

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her huſband to live with an adulterer, and with whom ſhe lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The negligent huſband, truſting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Arbuthnot*

ELOPS. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A fiſh; reckoned however by *Milton* among the ſerpents.

Scorpion and aſp, and amphiſbena dire
Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
And dipſas. *Milton. Par. L. ii*

E'LOQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance, oratory.

Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of the ignorant
More learned than the ears. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Athens or free Rome, where *eloquence*
Flouriſh'd, ſince mute. *Milton.*

His manly ſoul myſterious pleaſures found,
And ſpeaks with all the *eloquence* of wounds *Heigh.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

Say ſhe be mute, and will not ſpeak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility,
And ſay ſhe uttered piercing *eloquence*. *Shakſp.*

Fit words attended on his weighty ſenſe,
And mild perſuaſion flow'd in *eloquence*. *Pope's Od.*

E'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant ſpeech.

The Lord of hoſts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counſellor, and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator. *Iſaiah* iii. 3.

O death! all *eloquent*, you only prove
What duſt we dote on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope*

ELSE. *pronoun.* [ellep, Saxon.] Other; one beſides: it is applied both to perſons and things.

To ſtand ſtained with travel, and ſweating with deſire to ſee him; thinking of nothing *elſe*, putting all affairs *elſe* in oblivion, as if there were nothing *elſe* to be done but to ſee him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV*

Should he or any *elſe* ſearch, he will find evidence of the Divine Wiſdom. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He ſays, 'twas then with him, as now with you; He did it when he had nothing *elſe* to do. *Dryden.*

ELSE. *adv.*

1. Otherwiſe.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch ought of mine beſide, by lot my due,
But ſtand aloof, and think profane to view:
This faulchion, *elſe*, not hitherto withſtood,
Theſe hoſtile fields ſhall fatten with thy blood.
Dryden.

What ways are there whereby we ſhould be aſſured, but either by an internal impreſſion of the notion of a God upon our minds, or *elſe* by ſuch external and viſible effects as our reaſon tells us muſt be attributed to ſome cauſe? *Tillotſon*

2. Beſide; except that mentioned.

Pleaſures which no where *elſe* were to be found,
And all Elyſium in a ſpot of ground. *Dryden.*

3. It has ſometimes *or* before it ſuperfluouſly.

Be more abſtemious,
Or elſe, good night your vow. *Shakeſp.*

E'LSEWHERE. *adv.* [*elſe* and *where.*]

1. In any other place.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found *elſewhere*. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the World*

As he proved that Pilon was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus; ſo where to find them *elſewhere* he knew not. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts *elſewhere*,
Though our eyes open be, we cannot ſee. *Davies.*

Henceforth oracles are ceas'd,
And thou no more with pomp and ſacrifice
Shalt be inquir'd at Delphos, or *elſewhere*. *Milton.*

Although ſeaſoned bodies may and do live near as long in London as *elſewhere*, yet new-comers and children do not. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

2. In other places; in ſome other place.

They which *elſewhere* complain, that injury is offered to the meaneſt miniſter, when the magiſtrate appointeth him what to wear, think the graveſt prelates no competent judges where it is fit for the miniſter to ſtand. *Hooker.*

Let us no more contend, nor blame
Each other, blam'd enough *elſewhere*. *Milton.*

Bellow, baſe man, thy idle threats *elſewhere*,
My mother's daughter knows not how to fear *Dryd*

If it contradicts what he ſays *elſewhere*, it is no new or ſtrange thing. *Tillotſon.*

To ELU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear; to make plain.

To *elucidate* a little the matter, let us conſider it *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explanation; expoſition.

We ſhall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, ſubjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explainer; expoſitor; commentator.

Obſcurity is brought over them by the courſe of ignorance, and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*. *Abbot.*

To ELU'DE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]

1. To eſcape by ſtratagem, to avoid any miſchief or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, eſcape or *elude* the puniſhment of any law yet invented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the reſentments of human juſtice, whenever he can preſume himſelf cunning enough to *elude*, rich enough to bribe, or ſtrong enough to reſiſt it, will be under no reſtraint. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected eſcape.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in ſhades, *eludes* her eager ſwain;
But feigns a laugh to ſee me ſearch around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

ELU'DIBLE. *adv.* [from *elude.*] Poſſible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more inſiſted on than the happineſs of trials by juries, yet if the blotted part of our law be *eludible* by power and artifice, we ſhall have little reaſon to boaſt *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf.* See ELF.

Many *elves*
Whoſe midnight revels by ſome foreſt ſide,
Or fountain, ſome belated peaſant ſee,
Or dreams he ſees. *Milton*

Ye ſylphs and ſylphids to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, *elves* and demons hear. *Pope.*

E'LVELOCK. *n. ſ.* [from *elves* and *lock.*] Knots in the hair ſuperſtitiouſly ſuppoſed to be tangled by the fairies.

From the like might proceed the fears of polling *elvelocks*, or complicated hairs of the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

E'LVISH. *adj.* [from *elves*, the plural of *elf*: it had been written more properly *elfiſh.*] Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits.

Thou *elviſh* markt, abortive, rooting hog!
The ſlave of nature, and the ſon of hell! *Shakeſp.*

No muſe hath been ſo bold,
Or of the latter or the old,
Thoſe *elviſh* ſecrets to unfold,
Which he from others reading. *Drayton*

ELU'MBATED. *adj.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. *Dict.*

ELU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*eluſio*, Latin.] An eſcape from enquiry or examination; a fraud; an artifice.

An appendix relating to the tranſmutation of metals, detects the impoſtures and *eluſions* of thoſe who have pretended to it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

ELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Practiſing eluſion; uſing arts to eſcape.

Eluſive of the bridal day, ſhe gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope.*

ELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent, deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuſcade retreats, and *eluſory* tergiverſation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **ELU'TE.** *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To waſh off.

The more oily any ſpirit is, the more pernicious, becauſe it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **ELU'TRIATE.** *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Lat.] To decant; or ſtrain out.

The preſſure of the air upon the lungs is much leſs than it has been computed by ſome; but ſtill it is ſomething, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs muſt produce ſome difference in *elutriating* the blood as it paſſes through the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ELY'SIAN. *adj.* [*elyſius*, Latin.] Pertaining to Elyſium; pleaſant; deliciouſly ſoft and ſoothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midſt of heaven,
Rolls o'er *Elyſian* flowers her amber ſtream. *Milton.*

ELY'SIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls, any place exquiſitely pleaſant.

To have thee with thy lips to ſtop my mouth,
So ſhould'ſt thou either turn my flying ſoul,
Or I ſhould breathe it ſo into thy body,
And then it liv'd in ſweet *Elyſium*. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

'EM. A contraction of *them.*

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit;
And when with haſty note he ſpoke *'em*,
The ignorant for current took *'em*. *Hudibras.*

To **EMA'CIATE.** *v. n.* [*emacio*, Latin.] To waſte; to deprive of fleſh.

Men after long *emaciating* diet, wax plump, fat, and almoſt new. *Bacon.*

All dying of the conſumption, die *emaciated* and lean *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To **EMA'CIATE.** *v. n.* To loſe fleſh; to pine; to grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the ſea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emaciatus*, Latin.]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The ſtate of one grown lean.

Surfeits cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanneſs were from a phthiſis, or from a hectick fever. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emaculo*, Latin.] The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs. *Dict.*

E'MANANT. *adj.* [*emanans*, Lat.] Iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

The firſt act of the divine nature, relating to the world, and his adminiſtration thereof, is an *emanant* act, the moſt wiſe counſel and purpoſe of Almighty God terminate in thoſe two great tranſient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of creation and providence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **E'MANATE.** *v. n.* [*emano*, Latin.] To iſſue or flow from ſomething elſe.

EMANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance.

Ariſtotle ſaid, that it ſtreamed by connatural reſult and *emanation* from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the light iſſues from the ſun. *South.*

2. That which iſſues from another ſubſtance; an efflux; effluvium.

The experience of thoſe profitable and excellent *emanations* from God, may be, and commonly are, the firſt motive of our love *Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous *emanation*, or continued effluvium, which, after ſome diſtance, retracteth unto itſelf; as in ſyrups, oils, and vitrifices, which ſpun, at length return into their former dimenſions. *Brown.*

Such

Such were the features of her heav'nly face;
Her limbs were form'd with such harmonious grace;
So faultless was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an *emanation* of the soul. *Dryd.*

The letters, every judge will see, were by no means efforts of the genius, but *emanations* of the heart. *Pope.*

Each *emanation* of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires;
Each art he prompts, each charm he can create;
Whate'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope.*

EMA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Issuing from another. *Dict.*

To EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Latin.] To set free from servitude; to restore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become *emancipated* from testimonial engagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only those were called unto the intestate succession of their parents that were in the parents power, excluded all *emancipated* children. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

They *emancipated* themselves from dependence. *Arbuthnot.*

EMANCIPA'TION. *n. s.* [from *emancipate.*] The act of setting free, deliverance from slavery.

Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of error, without hope of *emancipation.* *Glanvill's Scepsis.*

To EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Latin.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Dict.*

To EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Latin.]

1. To castrate, to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ewes, suppose twenty, one ram will serve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts, for if you *emasculate* but ten, you shall, by promiscuous copulation, hinder the increase *Graunt.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

From wars and from affairs of state abstain;
Women *emasculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryd.*

Dangerous principles impose upon our understandings, *emasculate* our spirits, and spoil our temper. *Collier.*

EMASCULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *emasculate.*]

1. Castration.

2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities; unmanly softness.

To EMBA'IL. *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.]

1. To make up into a bundle.

2. To bind up; to inclose.

Below her ham her weed did somewhat train,
And her straight legs most bravely were *embail'd*
In golden buskins of costly cordwain. *Fairy Queen.*

To EMBA'LM. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French; *embalsamar*, Spanish.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may resist putrefaction.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me
Shakespeare.

I would shew future times
What you were, and teach them change towards such
Verse *embalms* virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,
Preserve frail transitory fame as much
As spice doth bodies from corruption's touch.
Donne.

Muse; at that name thy sacred sorrows shed;
Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

EMBA'LMER. *n. s.* [from *embalm.*] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.

The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, so the body was utterly consumed.
Bacon's Natural History.

To EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*]

1. To shut; to enclose.

Themselves for fear into his jaws to fall,
He forc'd to castle strong to take their flight;
Where fast *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years besieg'd to make them thrall. *Spenser.*

In form of airy members fair *embar'd*
His spirits pure were subject to our sight *Fairfax.*

2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

Translating the mart unto Calais, he *embared* all further trade for the future. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If this commerce 'twixt heaven and earth were not *Embar'd*, and all this traffick quite forgot,
She, for whose loss we have lamented thus,
Would work more fully and pow'rfully on us. *Donne.*

EMBARKA'TION. *n. s.* [from *embark.*]

1. The act of putting on shipboard.

The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. *Clarendon.*

2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMBA'RGO. *n. s.* [*embargar*, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass; in commerce, a stop put to trade.

He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew so great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would soon wax weary of Perkin.
Bacon's Henry VII.

After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of sovereign affront, there did succeed the action of Rhee. *Wotton.*

I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it *Dryd.*

To EMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]

1. To put on shipboard.

Of mankind, to numerous late,
All left, in one small bottom swam *imbark'd.*
Milton.

The king had provided a good fleet, and had caused a body of three thousand foot to be *embarked* on those ships. *Clarendon.*

Straight to the ships Æneas took his way,
Embark'd his men, and skim'd along the sea.
Dryden's Æn.

2. To engage another in any affair.

To EMBA'RK *v. n.*

1. To go on shipboard.

I should with speed *embark*,
And with their embassy return to Greece.
A. Phillips.

2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBA'RRASS. *v. a.* [*embarrasser*, Fr.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle.

I saw my friend a little *embarrassed*, and turned away. *Spect.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *n. s.* [from *embarrass.*] Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Watts's Logick.*

To EMBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *base.*]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.

Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *emlased* by the ground. *Bacon.*

I have no service of ignoble end in any present labour, which may, on either side, refrain or *embase* the freedom of my poor judgment. *Watts.*

I will rather chuse to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose *embased* flexibleness shall be forced to bend
King Charles.

A pleasure high, rational, and angelical; a pleasure *embased* with no appendant sting; but such a one as being honey in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly. *South.*

2. To degrade; to vilify.

Joy of my life, full oft for loving you
I bless my lot, that was so lucky plac'd:
But then the more your own mishap I rue,
That are so much by so mean love *embas'd.* *Spenser.*

EMBA'SSADOR. *n. s.* [See AMBASSADOUR.] One sent on a publick message.

Mighty Jove's *embassador* appear'd
With the same message. *Denham.*

Myself, the king's *embassador*, will go. *Dryden.*

EMBA'SSADRESS. *n. s.* A woman sent on a publick message.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadress* replies.
Garth's Ovid.

EMBASSAGE. } *n. s.* [It may be observed,
EMBASSY. } that though our authours write almost indiscriminately *embassador*, or *ambassador*, *embassage* or *ambassage*; yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *embassy*.]

1. A publick message; a message concerning business between princes or states.

Fresh *embassy* and suit,
Nor from the state nor private friends, hereafter,
Will I hear out to. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

When he was at Newcastle he sent a solemn *embassage* unto James king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The peers polluted thus, a chosen band,
He first commissions to the Latian land,
In three returning *embassy*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Any solemn message.

He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees,
Taylor.

3. An errand in an ironical sense.

A bird was made fly with such art to carry a written *embassage* among the ladies, that one might say, It a live bird, how taught? If dead, how made? *Sidney.*

Nimble mischance, that art so light of foot,
Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me;
And am I last that know it? *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle.*] To range in order or array of battle.

The English are *embattled*;
To horse! you gallant princes, straight to horse! *Shak.*

I could drive her from the ward of her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly *embattled* against me *Shakesp.*

On their *embattl'd* ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Embattl'd nations strive in vain
The hero's glory to restrain.
Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,
In vain against his force conspire *Prior.*

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. n.* To be ranged in battle array.

The night
Is shiny, and they say we shall *embattle*
By the second hour of the morn. *Shakespeare.*

To EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to wash. Not used.

In her lap a little babe did play
His cruel sport,
For in her tine more blood he did *embay*
His little hands, and tender joints embrew. *Fairy Q.*

Every verse the human sweet *embay'd*,
And, slumb'ring soft, my heart and soul away.
Fairy Queen.

2. [From *bay.*] To inclose in a bay; to land lock.

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not shelter'd and *embay'd*, they're drown'd.
Shakesp.

To EMBELLISH. *v. a.* [*embellir*, French.] To dorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.

How much more beauteous had the fountain been,
Embellish'd with her first created queen;
Where crystal streams through living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native stone. *Dryd. Juv.*

The names of the figures that *embellished* the discourses

discourses of those that understood the art of speaking, are not the art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellished* by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to shew but ruins. *Addison on Italy.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *embellish.*] Ornament; adventitious beauty: decoration; adscititious grace, any thing that confers the power of pleasing.

Cultivate the wild licentious wave
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison's Cato.*

Apparitions, visions, and intercourse of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellishments* of the legends of the Romish church. *Atterbury.*

E'MBERING. *n. s.* The ember days. A word used by old authours, now obsolete.

For causes good so many ways,
Keep *emb'rings* well, and fasting days;
What law commands, we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday. *Tusser.*

E'MBERS. *n. s.* without a singular [æmyrta, Saxon, ashes; *eimyria*, Islandick, hot ashes or cinders.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.

Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almost to the very neck: let the bottle be well stopped, lest it fly out; and continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the space of ten days. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

If the air will not permit,
Some still removed place will fit,
While glowing *embers* through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*

While thus heaven's highest counsels, by the low
Footsteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,
He tos'd his troubl'd eyes, *embers* that glow
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell.
Crashaw.

He said, and rose, as holy zeal inspires;
He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.
Dryden's Virgil.

E'MBERWELK. *n. s.* [The original of this word has been much controverted: some derive it from *embers* or ashes strewed by penitents on their heads; but *Nelson* decides it in favour of *Mareschal*, who derives it from *ymbren* or *embren*, a *course* or *circumlocution.*] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*

Stated times appointed for fasting are Lent, and the four seasons of the year called *emberweeks.*
Ayliffe's Parergon.

To EMBEZZLE. *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbecil.*]

1. To appropriate by breach of trust; to turn what is intrusted in his hands to his own use.

He had *embezzled* the king's treasure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men. *Hayw.*

2. To waste; to swallow up in riot.

When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store,
Where's all thy father left? *Dryden's Pers.*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *embezzle.*]

1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.

2. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

Th' unsought diamonds
Would *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial.

Nor shall this blood be wiped from this point,
But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honour which thy master got. *Shak.*

He from the glittering staff ensnar'd
Th' imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich *emblaz'd*,
Seraphick arms, and trophies. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

To EMBLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with ensigns armorial.

2. To deck in glaring colours; to set out pompously to shew.

We find Augustus, for some petty conquest, *emblazoned* by the poets to the highest pitch.
Hakewill on Providence.

EMBLA'ZONRY. *n. s.* [from *emblazon.*] Pictures upon shields.

Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd
With bright *emblazonry* and horrent arms. *Milton.*

E'MBLEM. *n. s.* [ἐμβλημα.]

1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inserted into the body of another.

2. An occult representation; an illusive picture; a typical designation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all such *emblems*,
Laid noble on her. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

If you draw your beast in an *emblem*, shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast.
Peacham on Drawing.

Gentle Thames,
Thy mighty master's *emblem*, in whose face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestick grace.
Denham.

He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws. *Addison's Guard.*

To E'MBLEM. *v. a.* [from the noun] To represent in an occult or illusive manner. Not used.

The primitive sight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *emblem.*]
EMBLEMA'TICK. }

1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.

In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematick* skill and mystick order,
Thou shew'dst where tow'rs on battlements should rise,
Where gates should open, or where walls should compass. *Ivor.*

The poets contribute to the explication of reverses purely *emblematical*, or when the persons are allegorical. *Addison.*

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your *emblematick* worship mean. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emblematical.*] In the manner of emblems; allusively; with occult representation.

Others have spoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the sun. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

He took a great stone, and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry. *Swift.*

EMBLE'MATIST. *n. s.* [from *emblem.*] Writers or inventers of emblems.

These tables are still maintained by symbolical writers, *emblematists*, and heralds. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

E'MBOLISM. *n. s.* [ἐμβολισμος.]

1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.

The civil constitutions of the year were after different manner in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out *emboliſms* or equations, even to the addition of whole months, or to make all as even as they could. *Holder on Time.*

2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS. *n. s.* [ἐμβολος.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

Our members make a sort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chemical liquor resembling blood, is driven through elastic channels by an *embolus*, like the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMBOSS. *v. a.* [from *bosse*, a protuberance, French.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover with something rising into lumps or bunches.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood,
Which once a-day, with his *embossed* froth,
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Thou art a bile,
A plague sore, or *embossed* carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh *emboss*,
And all his people. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

All crowd in heaps, as at a night-alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
T' *emboss* their hives in clutter. *Dryd. Don. Sebast.*

2. To engrave with relief, or rising work.

Then o'er the lofty gate his art *emboss'd*
Androgeo's death, and offrings to his ghost.
Dryd. Virg.

3. [from *emboister*, French, to inclose in a box.] To inclose; to include; to cover.

The knight his thrillant spear again assay'd
In his brass-plated body to *emboss*. *Spenser.*

And in the way, as she did weep and wail,
A knight her met, in mighty arms *emboss'd*.
Fairy Queen.

4. [*emboscare*, Italian.] To inclose in a thicket.

Like that self-begotten bird
In th' Arabian wood *embost*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

5. To hunt hard.

When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, he is said to be *embost*: a dog also, when he is strained with hard running, especially upon hard ground, will have his knees swelled, and then he is said to be *embost*, from *bosse*, French, a tumour.
Hanmer.

Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Thessaly
Was never so *emboss*. *Shakespeare.*

We have almost *embost* him: you shall see his fall to-night. *Shakespeare.*

EMBO'SSMENT. *n. s.* [from *emboss.*]

1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence.

I wish also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, enough for four to walk a-breast; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*.
Bacon's Essays.

2. Relief; rising work.

They are at a loss about the word pendents; some fancy it expresses only the great *embossment* of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto relievo *Addison on Italy.*

To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, French.] To include in bottles; to bottle.

Storm, hrmest fruit
Imbottled, long as Phrygian Troy
Withstood the Greeks' endmes *Philips.*

To EMBO'WEL. *v. a.* [from *bowel.*] To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exentrate.

The schools,
Embowelled of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itself. *Shakespeare.*

Embowelled will I see thee by and by;
Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye.
Shakesp. Henry IV.

The

The roar
Embowell'd with outrageous noise the air,
And all her entrails tore. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Foſſils and minerals that th' *embowell'd* ear h
Diſplays. *Philips.*

To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, French,]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to ſqueeze in kindneſs.
Embrace again, my ſons! be foes no more;
Nor ſtain your country with her children's gore.
Dryden.

2. To ſeize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.
I take it, your own buſineſs calls on you,
And you *embrace* th occaſion to depart. *Shakeſp.*
At firſt, her mother earth ſhe holdeth dear,
And doth *embrace* the world, and worldly things.
Davies.
They who are repreſented by the wiſe virgins, *embraced* the profeſſion of the Chriſtian religion, as the fooliſh virgins alſo had done. *Tillotſon.*

3. To comprehend; to take in: as, *natural philoſophy* embraces *many ſciences.*

4. To compriſe; to incloſe; to contain; to encompaſs; to encircle.
Low at his feet a ſpacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the ſtream *embrac'd.*
Denham.

5. To admit; to receive.
Fenton, Heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be eſchew'd, muſt be *embraced. Shak.*
If a man can be aſſured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*

6. To find; to take.
Fleance, his ſon,
Whoſe abſence is no leſs material to me
Than is his father's, muſt *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

7. To ſqueeze in a hoſtile manner.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.
Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio;
And wander we to ſee thy honeſt ſon,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous. *Shakeſp.*

EMBRA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Claſp; fond preſſure in the arms; hug.
Thames, the moſt lov'd of all the ocean's ſons
By his old line, to his *embraces* runs. *Denham.*

2. An hoſtile ſqueeze; cruſh.

EMBRA'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *embrace.*]

1. Claſp in the arms; hug; embrace.
Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes with foul *embracements* to her get,
In whoſe decay virtue's fair ſhrine muſt fall. *Sidney.*
There cheriſhing one another with deal, though chaſte *embracements*, with ſweet, though cold kiſſes, it might ſeem that Love was come to play him there without darts. *Sidney.*

2. Hoſtile hug; grapple.
Theſe beaſts, fighting with any man, ſtand upon their hinder feet, and ſo this did, being ready to give me a ſhrewd *embracement* *Sidney.*

3. Comprehenſion.
Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be. *Davies.*

4. State of being contained; incloſure.
The parts in man's body eaſily reparable, as ſpirits, blood, and fleſh, die in the *embracements* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, and membranes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. Conjugal endearment.
I would ſheeller rejoice in it at abſence, wherein he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would ſhew moſt love. *Shak. Coriolan.*

EMBRA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *embrace.*] The perſon embracing.
Yet are they the greateſt *embracers* of pleaſure of any other upon earth; and they eſteem of pearls as pebbles, ſo they may ſatisfy their guſt, in point of pleaſure or revenge. *Howel.*

EMBRA'SURE. *n. ſ.* [*embraſure*, French.]
An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.

To EMBRA'VE. *v. a.* [from *brave.*] To decorate; to embelliſh; to deck; to grace; to adorn. Not now in uſe.
So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the ſky,
And, with ſad cypreſs, ſeemly it *embrave. Fairy Q.*

To EMBROCA'TE. *v. a.* [ἐμβρέχω.] To rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquours.
I returned her a glaſs with oil of roſes and vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm. *Wiſeman on Inflamm.*

EMBROCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *embrocate.*]

1. The act of rubbing any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquours or ſpirits.

2. The lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed or embrocated.
We endeavoured to caſe by diſcutient and emollient cataplaſms, and *embrocations* of various ſorts. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To EMBROI'DER, *v. a.* [*broder*, French.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diverſify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raiſed figures of needlework.
Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind of *embroidering*, or liſting of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*
Embroider'd ſo with flowers it had ſtood,
That it became a garden of a wood. *Waller.*
Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a ſuit of her own *embroidering Spect.* N° 606.
Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
This ſtave the floor, and that the table ſpreads. *Pope.*

EMBROI'DERER. *n. ſ.* [*embroider.*] One that adorns clothes with needlework.
Blue ſilk and purple, the work of the *embroiderer. Eccluſ.*

EMBROI'DERY. *n. ſ.* [from *embroider.*]

1. Figures raiſed upon a ground; variegated needlework.
Write,
In emb'laid tuffs, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like ſapphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.
Shakeſp.
Laces and *embroideries* are more coſtly than either warm or comely. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Next theſe a youthful train their vows expreſs'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dreſs'd.
Pope.

2. Variegation; diverſity of colours.
If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landſkip of his own poſſeſſions.
Spectator, N° 414.

To EMBROI'L. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, French.]

1. To diſturb; to confuſe; to diſtract; to throw into commotion; to involve in troubles by diſſenſion and diſcord.
I had no paſſion, deſign, or preparation to *embroil* my kingdom in a civil war. *King Charles*
Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confuſion, all *embroil'd*,
And diſcord with a thouſand various mouths. *Milt.*
When the found her venom ſpread ſo far,
The royal houſe *embroil'd* in civil war,
Rais'd on her duſky wings the cleaves the ſkies.
Dryden.

9. To perplex; to entangle.
The Chriſtian antiquities at Rome, though of a freſher date, are ſo *embroiled* with fable and legend, that one receives but little ſatisfaction.
Addiſon on Italy.

3. In the following paſſage the word ſeems improperly uſed for *broil* or *burn.*
That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to riſle God's cabinet, ſhould, like the coal from the altar, ſerve only to *embroil* and conſume the ſacrilegious invaders. *Decay of Piety.*

To EMBRO'THEL. *v. a.* [*brothel, bordel.*] To incloſe in a brothel.
Men, which chuſe
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
Worſe than *embrothel'd* ſtrumpets proſtitute. *Donne.*

EMBRYO. } *n. ſ.* [ἔμβρυον.]
EMBRYON. }

1. The offspring yet unfiniſhed in the womb.
The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth ſooner. *Bacon.*
An excluſion before conformation, before the birth can bear the name of the parent, or be ſo much as properly called an *embryon.*
Brown's Vulgar Errours.
The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryon* immature involv'd
Appear'd not. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
In that dark womb are the ſigns and rudiments of an *embryo* world. *Burnet's Theory.*
When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,
See how ſhe works, and how her work proceeds.
Blackmore.
While the promis'd fruit
Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd
Within its crimſon folds. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. The ſtate of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfiniſhed.
The company little ſuſpected what a noble work I had then in *embryo.* *Swift.*

EME. *n. ſ.* [eame, Saxon.] Uncle. Now obſolete.
Whilſt they were young, Caſſibelan their *eme*,
Was by the people choſen in their ſtead;
Who on him took the royal diadem,
And goodly well it long time governed. *Spenſer.*

EME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*emendo*, Lat.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emendo*, Lat.]

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worſe to better.
The eſſence and relation of any thing in being, is fitted, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and uſe; and ſhews it to proceed from a mind of the higheſt underſtanding. *Grew.*

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticiſm.

EMENDA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*emendo*, Lat.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

E'MERALD. *n. ſ.* [*emerande*, French; *ſmaragdus*, Lat.] A green precious ſtone.
The *emerald* is evidently the ſame with the ancient ſmaragdus; and, in its moſt perfect ſtate, is perhaps the moſt beautiful of all the gems. The rough emerald is uſually of a very bright and naturally poliſhed ſurface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. The oriental emerald is of the hardneſs of the ſapphire and ruby, and is ſecond only to the diamond in luſtre and brightneſs. *Hill on Foſſils.*
Do you not ſee the graſs how in colour they excel? the *emerald?* *Sidney.*
The *emerald* is a bright graſs green: it is found in fiſſures of rocks, along with copper ores.
Woodward on Foſſils.
Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of Spring,
When firſt ſhe gives it to the ſouthern gale,
Than the green *emerald* ſhows. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To EME'RGE. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Lat.]

1. To riſe out of any thing in which it is covered.
They *emerged*, to the upper part of the ſpirit of wine, as much of them as lay immerſed in the ſpirit. *Boyle.*
The mountains *emerged*, and became dry land again, when the waters retired. *Burnet's Theory.*
Thetis, not unmindful of her ſon,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Purſu'd their track. *Dryd. Homer.*

2. To iſſue; to proceed.
If the priſm was turned about its axis that way, which

which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer, or more.
Newton's Opticks.

3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.
Darkness, we see, *emerges* into light;
And shining suns defend the sable night. *Dryd. Fab.*
When, from dew shade *emerging* bright,
Aurora breaks the sky with orient light,
Let each deplore his dead *Pope's Odyssy*
Then from ancient gloom *emerg'd*
A rising world. *Thomson's Summer.*

EME'RGENCE. } EMI'RGENCY. } *n. s.* [from *emerge.*]
1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.
We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.
2. The act of rising or starting into view.
The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle on Colours.*
The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.
Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy.
Glanville's Scepsis.
4. Pressing necessity; exigence. A sense not proper.
In any case of *emergency*, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amassed together, in his subterraneous exchequer.
Addison's Freeholder

EME'RGENT. *adj.* [from *emerge.*]
1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.
Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main, which now shall hit the stars
Ben Jonson.
Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton.*
2. Rising into view, or notice, or honour.
The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent*. *Ben Jonson.*
3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing.
The stoics held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events, but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*
4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.
All the lords declared, that upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses. *Clarendon*

E'MERODS. } E'MEROIDS. } *n. s.* [corrupted by ignorant pronunciation from *hemorrhoidi*, ἁιμορῤῥοΐδες] Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.
He destroyed them and smote them with *emerods*.
1 *Sam.*

EME'RSION. *n. s.* [from *emerge.*] The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.
The time was in the heliacal *emersion*, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun.
Brown's Vulgar Errours

E'MERY. *n. s.* [*smyris*, Lat. *esmeril*, Fr.]
Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.
Hill's Mat. Med.

EME'TICAL. } EME'TICK. } *adj.* [ἐμετικὸς] Having the quality of provoking vomits.
Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some *emetick* and some sudorifick. *Hale*

EME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emetical.*] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.
It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work *emetically*, even in women and girls. *Boyle*

EMICA'TION. *n. s.* [*emicatio*, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors.
Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and *emication*, as also a crass and fumid exhalation. *Bacon*

EMI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *emictum*, Lat.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.
Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine *emiction*.
Harvey on Consumptions

To E'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Lat.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *emigrate.*] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.
We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigrations*, or intestine commotions.
Hale.

E'MINENCE. } E'MINENCY. } *n. s.* [*eminentia*, Lat.]
1. Loftiness; height.
2. Summit; highest part.
Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds.
Ray on the Creation.
3. A part rising above the rest.
They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities.
Dryden's Dufresnoy
4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.
A satyr or lib l on one of the common stamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conspicuous figure.
Addison's Spectator
5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatness.
You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty.
Shakesp. Henry VIII.
Alterations are attributed to the powerfullest under princes, where the *eminency* of one obscureth the rest. *Bacon.*
He deserv'd no such return
From me, whom he created what I was,
In that bright *eminence*; and with his good
Upbraided none. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Where men cannot arrive to any *eminency* of estate, yet religion makes a compensation, by teaching content. *Tillotson*
These two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as piety. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Supreme degree.
Whatever pine thou in the body enjoy'st,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
7. Notice; distinction.
Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo;
Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue.
Shakesp.
8. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT. *adj.* [*eminens*, Lat.]
1. High; lofty.
Thou hast built unto thee an *eminent* place. *Ezek.*
Satan, in gesture proudly *eminent*,
Stood like a tow'r. *Milton.*
2. Dignified; exalted.
Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify so *eminent* a son. *Dryden's Juv.*
3. Conspicuous; remarkable.
She is *eminent* for a sincere piety in the practice of religion. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Eminent he mov'd
In Grecian arms, the wonder of his foes. *Glover.*

E'MINENTLY. *adv.* [from *eminent.*]
1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.
Thy love, which else
So *eminently* never had been known. *Milton.*
Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth,
Wisely has shun'd the broad way and the green,
And with those few art *eminently* seen,
That labour up the hill of heavenly truth. *Milt.*
Such as thou hast solemnly elected,
With gifts and graces *eminently* adorned,
To some great work *Milton's Agonistes*
2. In a high degree.
All men are equal in their judgment of what is *eminently* best. *Dryden.*
That simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more *eminently* useful than in this. *Swift.*

E'MISSARY. *n. s.* [*emissarius*, Lat.]
1. One sent out on private messages; a spy, a secret agent.
Clifford, an *emissary* and spy of the king's, fled over into Flanders with his privity. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
You shall neither eat nor sleep,
Nor, nor forth your window peep,
But your *emissary* eye,
To fetch in the forms go by. *Ben Jonson's Underw.*
The Jesuit send over *emissaries*, with instructions to personate themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*
2. One that emits or sends out. A technical sense.
Wherever the use of *emissaries*, there are absorbents or vessels in the skin, and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*emissio*, Lat.] The act of sending out; vent.
Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the *emission* of the spirits, and so of the breath by a slight from titillation. *Bacon.*
Populosity naturally requireth transmigration and *emission* of colonies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign *emissions* of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air. *Evelyn.*
Affection, in the state of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emissions* of charity to its neighbour. *South.*

To EMI'T. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Lat.]
1. To send forth; to let go; to give vent to.
These baths continually *emit* a manifest and very sensible heat, nay, some of them, at some times, send forth an actual and visible flame.
Woodward's Natural History.
The soil, being fruitful and rich, *emits* steams, consisting of volatile and active parts. *Arbuth on Air.*
2. To let fly; to dart.
Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god *emit*
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*
3. To issue out juridically.
That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority, and at the instance of the party. *Ayliffe.*

EMMENAGOGUES. *n. s.* [ἐμμηνια and ἄγω] Medicines that promote the courses, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, or by making it thinner. *Quincy.*

Emmenagogues

Emmenagogues are such as produce a plethora, or fulness of the vessels, consequently such as strengthen the organs of digestion, so as to make good blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

E'MMET. *n. s.* [æmette, Saxon.] An ant; a pismire.

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an *emmet*.

Or when a rich ruby's just price be the worth of a walnut. *Sidney.*

To EMME'W. *v. a.* [from *mew*.] To mew or coop up.

This outward sainted deputy,
Whose settl'd visage and delib'rate word,
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmew*,
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil. *Shakesp.*

To EMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*emouvoir*, Fr.] To excite; to rouse; to put into emotion. Not used.

One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,
He pricked forth. *Fairy Queen.*

EMO'LLIENT. *adj.* [*emollient*, Lat.] Softening; suppling.

Barley is *emollient*, mollifying, and expectorating. *Arbuthnot*

Diuretick are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of *emollient* vegetables, so far as they relax the urinary passages such as relax ought to be tried before such as stimulate *Arbuthnot*

EMO'LLIENTS. *n. s.* Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time. *Quincy.*

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

EMOLLI'TION. *n. s.* [*emollitio*, Lat.] The act of softening.

Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; the cause is, for that all lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*. *Bacon.*

Powerful menstruums are made for its *emollition*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Brown.*

EMO'LUMENT. *n. s.* [*emolumentum*, Lat.] Profit; advantage.

Let them consult how politick they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternity. *South.*

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to publick *emolument*. *Tatler.*

EMO'NGST. *prep.* [so written by *Spenser*.] Among.

The merry birds of every sort,
Chaunted aloud their cheerful harmony;
And made *emongst* themselves a sweet consort,
That quick'ned the dull sp'rit with musical comfort.
Fairy Queen.

EMO'TION. *n. s.* [*emotion*, French.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, or pleasing or painful.

I will appeal to any man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the same passion in himself, which the poet describes in his feigned persons. *Dryden.*

Those reeks and oaks that such *emotion* felt,
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt.
Granville.

To EMPA'LE. *v. a.* [*empaler*, French.]

1. To fence with a pale.

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
T' his beasts, and disafforested his mind?
Empal'd himself to keep them out, not in;
Can sow, and dares trust corn, where they have been.
Denne.

2. To fortify.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprize. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The English *empal'd* themselves with their pikes, and therewith bare off their enemies. *Hayward.*

3. To inclose; to shut in,

Round about her work she did *empale*,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flow'rs. *Spenser.*

Keep yourselves in breath,
And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about. *Shak.*

They have *empal'd* within a zodiack
The free-born sun, and keep twelve signs awake
To watch his steps; the Goat and Crab controul
And fright him back. *Donne.*

Thank my charms,
I now *empale* her in my arms. *Cleaveland.*

Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire,
Yet unconsum'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, resolve to be *empal'd*?
His skin flead off, and roasted yet alive? *Southerne.*

Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, *empal'd* and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison.*

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *empaling*, or breaking on the wheel. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPA'NNEL. *n. s.* [from *panne*. French.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment schedule, or roll of paper, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service as juries are employed in. *Cowel.*

Who can expect upright verdicts from such packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this so incompetent *empannel*?
Decay of Piety.

To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To summon to serve on a jury. A law term.

I shall not need to *empannel* a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own breast sufficiently instructing him. *Government of the Tongue*

EMPA'RLANCE. *n. s.* [from *parler*, French.] It signifieth, in common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them.

EMPA'SM. *n. s.* [σπασμὸς] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from *passion*.] To move with passion; to affect strongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Unto my eyes strange shows presented were,
Picturing that which I in mind embrac'd,
That yet these sights *empassion* me full near. *Spenser.*

So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter all *empassion'd* thus began. *Milton.*

To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [from *people*.] To form into a people or community.

He wonder'd much, and 'gan enquire
What stately building durst so high extend
Her lofty towers unto the starry sphere,
And what unknown nation there *empeopled* were?
Spenser.

E'MPERESS. *n. s.* [from *emperour*, now written *empress*.]

1. A woman invested with imperial power.

Long, long, may you on earth our *empress* reign.
Ere you in heaven a glorious angel stand. *Davies*

2. The queen of an emperour.

Lavinia will I make my *empress*.
Rome's royal mistress, mistress of my heart. *Shak.*

E'MPEROUR. *n. s.* [*empereur*, French; *imperator*, Lat. A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king: as, the *emperour* of Germany.

Charles the *emperour*,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
Makes visitation. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

E'MPERY. *n. s.* [*empire*, French; *imperium*, Latin.] Empire; sovereignty; dominion. A word out of use.

A lady
So fair, and fasten'd to an *empery*,
Would make the great'st king double. *Shakesp.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
But as successively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your *empery*, your own. *Shakesp.*

E'MPHASIS. *n. s.* [ἔμφασις,] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by stile or pronunciation.

Oh, that brave Cæsar!
—Be choak'd with such another *emphasis*. *Shakesp.*

Emphasis not so much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it. *Holder.*

These questions have force and *emphasis*, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth. *Burnet's Th.*

EMPHA'TICAL. } *adj.* [ἐμφατικὸς]
EMPHA'TICK. }

1. Forcible; strong; striking.

Where he endeavours to dissuade from carnivorous appetites, how *emphatical* is his reasoning! *Gurtis.*

In proper and *emphatick* terms thou didst paint the blazing comet's fiery tail. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

2. Striking the sight.

It is commonly granted, that *emphatical* colours are light itself modified by refractions *Boyle on Col.*

EMPHA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emphatical*.]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of. *South.*

2. According to appearance.

What is delivered of the mercury of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again. *Brown.*

EMPHYSE'MA. *n. s.* [ἐμφύσημα.]

Emphysema is a light puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the instant you take it off. *Wiseman.*

EMPHYSE'MATOUS. *adj.* [from ἐμφύσημα.] Bloated; puffed up; swollen.

The signs of a gangrene are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes duskish and livid; the tenseness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*; and vesications, filled with ichor of different colours, spread all over it. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To EMPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce*.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse.

The weapon bright,
Taking advantage of his open jaw,
Ran through his mouth with so importune might,
That deep *empierc'd* his darksome hollow maw. *Spens.*

EMPI'GHT. *preterite* and *part.* from *To pight*, or *pitch*. [See PITCH.] Set; fixed; fastened.

But he was wary, and ere it *empight*
In the meant mark, advanc'd his shield atween. *Spens.*

E'MPIRE. *n. s.* [*empire*, French; *imperium* Latin.]

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command.

Assist, ye fair ones, who in judgment fit,
Your ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Rowe.*

2. The region over which dominion is extended.

A nation extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of empire. *Temple.*

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Cæsar, and commands
The *empire* of the sea. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Command over any thing.

EMPRIC. *n. s.* [ἐμπειρικὸς. This word seems to have been pronounced *empirick* by

by *Milton*, and *empirick* by *Dryden*. *Milton's* pronunciation is to be preferred.] A trier; an experimenter; such persons as have no true education in, or knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon hearsay and observation only. *Quincy.*

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade such men as Galen, than to move a silly *empirick*. *Hooker*

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the disease it cureth, was the wish of Paracelsus, a way more likely to multiply *empiricks* than learn physicks. *Brown*

Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for *empiricks*, or lawyers for pettifoggers *Swift*

Th' illit'rate writer, *emp'rick*-like applies
To each disease unfit chance remedies;
The learn'd in school, whence science first began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man. *Dryden.*

EMPI'RICAL. } *adj.* [from the noun.]
EMPI'RICK. }

1. Versed in experiments.

By fire
Of sooty coal, the *empirick* alchymist
Can turn, or holds it possible to turn,
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empirick* to this preservative. *Shakespeare.*

In extremes, bold counsels are the best;
Like *empirick* remedies, they last are try'd,
And by th' event condemn'd or justify'd. *Dryden.*

EMPI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *empirical.*]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.

We shall *empirically* and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals, by which we generally observe things denigrated. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

2. Without rational ground; charlatanically; in the manner of quacks.

EMPI'RICISM. *n. s.* [from *empirick.*] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLASTER. *n. s.* [ἔμπλαστρον. This word is now always pronounced, and generally written *plaster.*] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. See PLASTER.

All *emplasters*, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To EMPLA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a plaster.

They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores *emplastered* with tar. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

EMPLA'STICK. *adj.* [ἐμπλαστικὸς.] Viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster,

Kelin, by its *emplastick* quality, mixed with oil of roses, perfects the concoction. *Wiseman's Surg.*

Emplastick applications are not sufficient to defend a wound from the air. *Arbuthnot on Air*

To EMPLE'AD. *v. a.* [from *plead.* To indict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse.

To terrify and torture them, their tyrannous masters did often *implead*, arrest, cast them into prison, and thereby consume them to worse than nothing. *Hayward.*

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *impleaded* them of impiety that referred it to natural casualties. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Since none the living villains dare *implead*,
Arraign them in the person's of the dead. *Dryden.*

To EMPLOY. *v. a.* [*employer*, French.]

1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise.

It is used both as agent; as, *the king* employed *the minister*; or cause, as, *the publick* employed *the minister.*

[illegible] ics, at least, in compass of the year,
[illegible] ard must *employ* the sturdy steer
To [illegible] the glebe. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. In the following quotations it is used with *on*, *about*, *to*, and *upon*, before the object. *To* seems less proper.

Their principal learning was applied to the course of the stars, and the rest was *employed* in displaying the brave exploits of their princes. *Temple.*

Our reason is often puzzled, because of the imperfection of the ideas it is *employed about.* *Locke*

The proper business of the understanding is not that which men always *employ* it *to* *Locke.*

Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, wherever any one was pleased to *employ* it *upon* what was common. *Locke.*

On the happy change, the boy
Employ'd his wonder and his joy. *Prior.*

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed on* serious subjects. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. To use as an instrument.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn;
Her awkward fist did ne'er *employ* the churn. *Gay.*

4. To use as means.

The money was *employed to* the making of gallies. *2 Mac.*

Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;
And war more force, but not more pains *employs.* *Dryden.*

5. To use as materials.

The labour of those who felled and framed the timber *employed about* the plough, must be charged on labour. *Locke.*

6. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs.

Jonathan and Jahaziah were *employed about* this matter. *Ezra*, x. 15.

Jesus Christ is furnished with superior powers to the angels, because he is *employed* in superiour works, and appointed to be the sovereign Lord of all the visible and invisible worlds. *Watts.*

7. To fill up with business.

If you're idle you're destroy'd;
All his force on you he tries,
Be but watchful and *employ'd*,
Soon the baffled tempter flies. *Motteux's Don. Quix.*

To study nature will thy time *employ*;
Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden.*

8. To pass or spend in business.

Why, whilst we struggle in this vale beneath,
With want and sorrow, with disease and death,
Do they more bless'd perpetual life *employ*
In songs of pleasure, and in scenes of joy? *Prior*

EMPLO'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; object of industry.

Present to grasp, and future still to find,
The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

2. Publick office.

Lest animosities should obstruct the course of justice, if one of their own number had the distribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ.* *Addison on Italy*

The honours and the burdens of great posts and *employs* were joined together. *Atterbury.*

EMPLO'YABLE. *adj.* [from *employ.*] Capable to be used; proper for use.

The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem *employable* against this hypothesis. *Boyle.*

EMPLO'YER. *n. s.* [from *employ*] One that uses or causes to be used.

That man drives a great trade, and is owner or *employer* of much shipping, and continues and increases in trade and shipping. *Child on Trade.*

EMPLO'YMENT. *n. s.* [from *employ.*]

1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.

2. Business; the state of being employed.

3. Office; post of business.

If any station, any *employment* upon earth be honourable, theirs was. *Atterbury.*

Leaders on each side, instead of intending the publick weal have their hearts wholly set to get or to keep *employments*. *Swift.*

4. Business intrusted.

Call not your flocks for me; I serve the King.
On whose *employment* I was sent to you. *Sh. K. Lear.*

To EMPO'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, French.]

1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to poison.

Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, that wicked servant of his undertook to *empoison* him. *Sidney.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or mare in the stomach, therefore the surfeit of them may suffocate and *empoison*. *Bacon.*

2. To taint with poison; to envenom, This is the more usual sense.

EMPO'ISONER. *n. s.* [*empoisonneur*, French.] One who destroys another by poison.

He is vehemently suspected to have been the *empoisoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

EMPOI'SONMENT. *n. s.* [*empoisonnement*, French.] The practice of destroying by poison.

It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*. *Bacon.*

EMPORI'TICK. *adj.* [ἐμπορευτικὸς.] That which is used at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM. *n. s.* [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandise; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

And while this fam'd *emporium* we prepare,
The British ocean shall such triumphs boast,
That those who now disdain our trade to share,
Shall rob like pirates on our wealthy coast. *Dryden.*

I take the prosperous estate of this great *emporium* to be owing to those instances of charity. *Atterbury.*

To EMPO'VERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, French.]

1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *impoverished* their cloaths to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus. *Sidney.*

Your's sounds aloud, and tells us you excel
No less in courage than in singing well;
While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,
They have *impoverish'd* themselves, not you *Waller.*

For sense of honour, if it *impoverisheth* a man, it is, in his esteem, rather honour nor sense. *South.*

I with roses bring,
To strew my bed, 'till the *impoverish'd* Spring
Confess her want. *Prior.*

2. To lessen fertility; as tillage *impoverishes* land.

EMPO'VERISHER. *n. s.* [from *impoverish.*]

1. One that makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility.

They destroy the weeds, and fit the land for after-crops, being an improver, and not an *impoverisher* of land. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *impoverish.*] Depauperation; cause of poverty; drain of wealth.

Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *impoverishment* to her coffers. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous *impoverishments*. *Swift's View of Ireland.*

To EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power.*]

1. To authorise; to commission; to give power or authority to any purpose.

You are *empowered*, when you please, to give the final decision of wit. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

The government shall be *empowered* to grant commissions to all Protestants whatsoever. *Swift.*

2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the same power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy? *Bacon on Learning.*

E'MPRESS. *n. s.* [contracted from *emperess*, which is retained by *Johnson* in the following lines]

1. The queen of an emperour.

Let your nimble feet
Tread subtile circles, that may always meet
In point to him; and figures to expreſs
The grace of him, and his great *empereſs*. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. A female inveſted with imperial dignity; a female ſovereign.

Empreſs of this fair world, reſplendent Eve! *Milton.*
Yet, London, *empreſs* of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didſt expire. *Dryden.*
Wiſdom, thou ſay'ſt, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;
Her beams tranſmitted to the ſubject earth:
Yet this great *empreſs* of the human ſoul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul,
If reſtleſs paſſion, by rebellious ſway,
Compels the weak uſurper to obey. *Prior.*

EMPRI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*empriſe*, French.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterpriſe.

Noble minds of yore, allied were
In brave purſuit of chivalrous *empriſe*. *Fairy Queen.*
A double conqueſt muſt you make,
If you atchieve renown by this *empriſe* *Fairfax.*
Fierce faces threat'ning wars;
Giants of mighty bone, and bold *empriſe*. *Milton.*
Thus, 'till the ſun had travell'd half the ſkie,
Ambuſh'd we lie, and wait the bold *empriſe*. *Pope*

EMPTIER. *n. ſ.* [from *empty*.] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The *empiers* have emptied them out, and married their vine-branches. *Nahum*, ii. 2.

EMPTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *empty*.]

1. Abſence of plenitude; inanity.

Where cities ſtood,
Well fenc'd, and numerous, deſolation reigns
And *emptineſs*; diſmay'd, united, unhors'd,
The widow and the orphan ſtroll. *Philips.*

2. The ſtate of being empty.

His coffers ſound
With hollow poverty and *emptineſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A void ſpace; vacuity; *vacuum*.

Not could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptineſs* had come between. *Dryden.*
The ordinary air in which we live and reſpire, is of ſo thin a compoſition, that ſixteen thouſand one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimenſions are mere *emptineſs* and nothing; and the remaining one only, material and real ſubſtance. *Bentley.*

4. Want of ſubſtance or ſolidity.

'Tis this which cauſes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardeſt marble and to ſubſiſt in the *emptineſs* of light and ſhadow. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Prep.*

5. Unſatisfactorineſs; inability to fill up the deſires.

O frail eſtate of human things,
Now to your coſt your *emptineſs* we know. *Dryden.*
Form the judgement about the worth or *emptineſs* of things here, according as they are or are not of uſe, in relation to what is to come after. *Atterbury.*

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

Eternal ſmiles his *emptineſs* betray,
As ſhallow ſtreams run dimpling all the way. *Pope.*

EMPTION. *n. ſ.* [*emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchaſing; a purchaſe.

There is a diſpute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EMPTY. *adj.* [æmtiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Void; having nothing in it, not full.

I did never know ſo full a voice iſſue from ſo *empty* a heart; but the ſaying is true, the *empty* veſſel makes the greateſt ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
The pit was *empty*, there was no water in it. *Gen.*
If you have two veſſels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there ſtill remains one veſſel *empty*. *Burnet.*

2. Evacuated; no longer full.

Himſelf he frees by ſecret means unſeen,
His ſhackles *empty* left, himſelf eſcaped clean. *Spenſ.*

3. Devoid; unfurniſhed.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy diſtreſs,
That in civility thou ſeem'ſt ſo *empty*? *Shakeſp.*
Mr. Boyle has ſhewed, that air may be rarified above ten thouſand times in veſſels of glaſs; and the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below. *Newton.*

4. Unſatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or deſires.

Preas'd in the ſilent ſhade with *empty* praiſe. *Pope.*

5. Without any thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted.

They beat him, and ſent him away *empty*. *Matt.*
When ye go, ye ſhall not go *empty*. *Exodus.*
He alledges their ſatyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been *empty* handed, had they been ever the larger ſatyrs? *Dryden.*
Yet all the little that I got, I ſpent;
And ſtill return'd as *empty* as I went. *Dryden.*

6. Hungry.

My falcon now is ſharp and paſſing *empty*,
And 'till ſhe ſtoop, ſhe muſt not be full-gorg'd,
For then ſhe never looks upon her lure. *Shak ſp.*

7. Vacant of head; ignorant; unſkilful; unfurniſhed with materials for thought.

How comes it that ſo many worthy and wiſe men depend upon ſo many unworthy and *empty* headed fools! *Raleigh.*
His anſwer is a handſome way of expoſing an *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the ſatyr courtly and ſevere. *Felton.*

8. Unfruitful; barren.

Seven *empty* ears blaſted with the eaſt wind. *Gen.*
Iſrael is an *empty* vine. *Hoſea.*

9. Wanting ſubſtance; wanting ſolidity: vain.

The god of ſleep there hides his heavy head,
And *empty* dreams on every leaf are ſpread. *Dryden.*

To EMPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhauſt; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundleſs intemperance,
In nature is a tyranny: it hath been
Th' untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,
And full of many kings. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The emptiers have *emptied* them out, and married their vine-branches. *Nahum*, ii. 2.
Sheep are often blind by fulneſs of blood: cut their tails, and *empty* them of their blood. *Mortimer.*
The Euxine ſea is conveniently ſituated for trade, by the communication it has both with Aſia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that *empty* themſelves into it. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple*.] To make of a purple colour; to diſcolour with purple.

Now in looſe garland, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a ſea of jaſper ſhone,
Empurpled with celeſtial roſes ſmil'd. *Milton.*
The deep,
Empurpled ran, with guſhing gore diſtain'd *Philips.*

To EMPU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle*.] To perplex; to put to a ſtand.

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them unto ſtrange conceptions to make out. *Brown.*

EMPY'EMA. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatſoever; generally uſed to ſignify that in the cavity of the breaſt only, and which ſometimes happens upon the opening of abſceſſes, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes incloſing the breaſt. *Quincy.*
An *empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breaſt, if not ſuddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthiſical conſumption. *Harv.*
There is likewiſe a conſumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppreſſion of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one ſide, which is that which is found. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPY'REAL. *adj.* [ἐμπύριος.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the higheſt and pureſt regi of heaven. [*Tickell* accents it on penult.]

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in higheſt heav'n, arrav'd in gold
Empyreal. *Milton's Paradiſe Lo*
Go, ſoar with Plato to th' *empyreal* ſphere,
To the firſt good, firſt perfect, and firſt fair. *Po*
But *empyreal* forms, howe'er in fight
Gath'd and diſmember'd eaſily unite. *Tick*

EMPYRE'AN. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπυρος.] The high heaven where the pure element of fire ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt.

Almighty Father from above,
From the pure *empyrean*, where he ſits
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye *Milt*
Under his burning wheel
The ſtedfaſt *empyrean* ſhook throughout,
All but the throne itſelf of God *Milton's Par. Lo*
The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton's Paradiſe Lo*

EMPYREUM. } *n. ſ.* [ἐμπυρευμα.] Th
EMPYRI'UMA. } burning to of any matte in boiling or diſtillation, which gives particular offenſive ſmell *Quinc*
It is ſo far from admitting an *empyreum*, that burns clean away without leaving any cinders, or duſt about it. *Harv*
The hopes of an elixir inſenſibly evaporate, a vaniſh to air, or leave in the recipient a ſoul ex *pyreuma* *Decay of Piet*

EMPYREUMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *empy reuma*.] Having the ſmell or taſte burnt ſubſtances.
Empyreumatical oils, diſtilled by ſtrong fires retorts, may be brought to emulate eſſential o drawn in limbicks. *Bay*

EMPYRO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπυρόω.] Conflagration; general fire.
The former opinion that held theſe catachſi and *empyroſis* univerſal, was ſuch as held that put a total conſummation unto things in this low world, eſpecially that of conflagration. *Ha*

To E'MULATE. *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Latin.]

1. To rival; to propoſe as one to b equalled or excelled.

2. To imitate with hope of equality, o ſuperiour excellence.

I would have
Him *emulate*, you: 'tis no ſhame to follow
The better precedent. *Ben Johnſon's Catilin*
Thoſe fair ideas to my mind I'll call,
And *emulate* my great original, *Dryde*
What though no weeping loves thy aſhes grace,
Nor poliſh'd marble *emulate* thy face. *Pop*

3. To be equal to; to riſe to equality with
I ſee how they eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Sha*
We ſee no new-built palaces aſpire,
No kitchens *emulate* the veſtal fire. *Pop*

4. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble.
It is likewiſe attended with a delirium, fury, an an involuntary laughter, the convulſion *emulatin* this motion. *Arbuthno*

EMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*æmulatio*, Latin.]

1. Rivalry; deſire of ſuperiority.

Mine *emulation*
Hath not that honour in't it had; for where
I thought to ruſh him in an equal force,
True ſword to ſword, I'll pitch at him ſome way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakeſpeare*
There was neither envy nor *emulation* among them. 1. *Mac*
Ariſtotle allows that ſome *emulation* may be good and may be found in ſome good men; yet envy h utterly condemns, as wicked in itſelf, and only t be found in wicked minds. *Spratt*
The apoſtle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Mace donians, in contributing freely to the relief of th poor ſaints at Jeruſalem *South*
A noble *emulation* heats your breaſt,
And your own fame now robs you of your reſt
Goo

Good actions ſtill muſt be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nouriſh'd with reſembling food. *Dryden.*

2. Envy; deſire of depreſſing another; conteſt; contention; diſcord.

What madneſs rules in brainſick men,
When for ſo ſlight and frivolous a cauſe,
Such factious *emulations* ſhall ariſe! *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MULATIVE. *adj.* [from *emulate.*] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; diſpoſed to competition.

EMULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *emulate.*] A rival; a competitor.

In ſuperiours it quencheth jealouſy, and inyeth their competitors and *emulators* aſleep. *Bacon*

To EMU'LE. *v. a.* [*emulor*, Latin.] To emulate. Not in uſe.

He ſitting me beſide, in that ſame ſhade,
Provok'd me to play ſome pleaſant fit;
Yet *emuling* my pipe, he took in hand
My pipe, before that *emuled* of many,
And plaid thereon; for well that ſkill he could.
Spenſer.

To EMU'LGE, *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Latin.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT. *adj.* [*emulgens*, Latin.]

1. Milking or draining out.

2. *Emulgent* veſſels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which ariſe, the former from the deſcending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are both inſerted into the kidneys; the emulgent arteries carrying blood with the ſerum to them, and the emulgent veins bringing it back again, after the ſerum has been ſeparated thereſrom by the kidneys. *Harris.*

It doth furniſh the left *emulgent* with one vien. *Brown.*

Through the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its ſerum. *Cheyne.*

E'MULGUS. *adj.* [*emulgus*, Latin.

1. Rivalling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with their length of ſpite,
Shall be the work of one. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with her, but always *emulous* and ſuſpectful of her. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt*

2. Deſirous of ſuperiority; deſirous to riſe above another; deſirous of any excellence poſſeſſed by another; with *of* before the object of emulation.

By ſtrength
They meaſure all, *of* other excellence
Not *emulous*, nor care who them excells. *Milton.*

By fair rewards our noble youth we raiſe
To *emulous* merit, and to thirſt of praiſe. *Prior.*

Good Howard, *emulous* of the Grecian art. *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious.

Whoſe glorious deeds, but in the fields of late,
Made *emulous* miſſions 'mongſt the gods themſelves,
And drave great Mars to faction. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *emulous.*] With deſire of excelling or outgoing another.

So tempt they him, and *emulouſly* vie
To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy *Granv.*

EMU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*emulſio*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruiſing oily ſeeds and kernels, and drawing out their ſubſtances with ſome liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

The aliment is diſſolved by an operation reſembling that of making an *emulſion*; in which operation the oily parts of nut, and ſeeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with ſome watery liquor, or diſſolved into a ſweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, reſembling the chyle in animal body. *Arbuthnot.*

EMU'NCTORIES. *n. ſ.* [*emunctorium*, Latin.] Thoſe parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is ſeparated and collected, to be in readineſs for ejectment. *Quincy.*

Superfluous matter deflows from the body under their proper *emunctories*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

There are receptacles in the body of man, and *emunctories* to drain them of ſuperfluous choler. *More.*

Diſcourſing of the lungs, I ſhew that they are the grand *emunctory* of the body; that the main end of reſpiration is continually to diſcharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the maſs of blood. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The regimen in quinſies, which proceed from an obſtruction of the glands, muſt be to uſe ſuch warm liquors as relax thoſe glands, ſuch as, by ſtimulating, open the *emunctories* to ſecern the humour *Arbuth.*

EN. An inſeparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*. In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more eaſy pronunciation.

To ENA'BLE. *v. a.* [from *able.*] To make able; to empower; to ſupply with ſtrength or ability.

If thou would'ſt vouchſafe to overſpread
Me with the ſhadow of thy gentle wing,
I ſhould *enabled* be thy acts to ſing. *Spenſer.*

His great friendſhip with God might *enable* him, and his compaſſion might incline him. *Atterbury*

He points out to him the way of life, ſtrengthens his weakneſs, reſtores his lapſes, and enables him to walk and perſevere in it. *Rogers.*

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *act.*]

1. To act; to perform; to effect. Not now in uſe.

In true balancing of juſtice, it is flat wrong to puniſh the thought or purpoſe of any before it be *enacted*. *Spenſer.*

Valiant Talbot, above human thought,
Enacted wonders with his ſword and lance. *Shakeſp*

2. To eſtabliſh by law; to decree.

It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved againſt an alien,
He ſeeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainſt which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſenate were authors of all counſels in the ſtate; and what was by them conſulted and agreed, was propoſed to the people, by whom it was *enacted* or commanded. *Temple.*

3. To repreſent by action.

I did *enact* Hector. *Shakeſpeare*

ENA'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Purpoſe; determination.

ENA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *enact.*]

1. One that forms decrees, or eſtabliſhes laws.

The great author of our nature, and *enactor* of this law of good and evil, is highly diſhonoured. *Atterbury*

2. One who practiſes or performs any thing. Not uſed.

The violence of either grief or joy,
Their own *enactors* with themſelves deſtroy. *Shakeſp*

ENA'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [ἐναλλαγη.] A figure in grammar, whereby ſome change is made of the common modes of ſpeech, as when one mood or tenſe of a verb is put for another.

To EN'AMBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambuſh.*] To hide in ambuſh; to hide with hoſtile intention.

They went within a vale, cloſe to a flood, whoſe ſtream
Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there *enambuſh'd* them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel.* See AMEL.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours, fixed by fire.

Muſt I, alas!
Frame and *enamel* plate, and drink in glaſs? *Donne.*

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;
Here bluſhing Flora paints th' *enamell'd* ground. *Pope.*

I bequeath to the Earl of Orrery the *enamell'd* ſilver plates, to diſtinguiſh bottles of wine by. *Swift.*

2. To lay upon another body ſo as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row
Of goodlieſt trees, loaden with the faireſt fruit,
Bloſſoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,
Appear'd with gay *enamell'd* colours mix'd. *Milton.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practiſe the uſe of enamel.

Though it were fooliſh to colour or *enamel* upon the glaſſes of teleſcopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the uſers, without leſſening the clearneſs of the object. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours fixed by fire.

Down from her eyes welled the pearles round,
Upon the bright *enamel* of her face;
Such honey drops on ſpringing flowers are found,
When Phœbus holds the crimſon morn in chace.
Fairfax.

There are various ſorts of coloured glaſſes, paſtes, *enamels*, and factitious gems. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. The ſubſtance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *enamel*] One that practiſes the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR. *v. a.* [*amour*, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond: with *of* before the thing or perſon loved.

Affliction is *enamour'd* of thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shakeſpeare.*

My Oberon! what viſions have I ſeen!
I thought I was *enamour'd* of an aſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

You are very near my brother in his love; he is *enamoured* on Hero. *Shakeſpeare.*

Or ſhould ſhe, confident,
As fitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Deſcend with all her winning charms begirt,
T' *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once
Brought that effect on Jove, ſo fables tell. *Milton.*

He, on his ſide,
Leaning half-raiſ'd, with looks of cordial love
Hung over her *enamour'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Your uncle cardinal
Is not ſo far *enamour'd* of a cloyſter,
But he will thank you for the crown. *Dryden.*

'Tis hard to diſcern whether is in the greateſt errour, he who is *enamour'd of* all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can pleaſe. *Dryden.*

ENARRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*enarro*, Latin.] Explanation; expoſition. *Dict.*

ENARTHRO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐν and ἀρθρον.] The inſertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthroſis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be a cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxæ, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more ſhallow, as in the ſcapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wiſeman.*

ENATA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*enato*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming out; eſcape by ſwimming. *Dict.*

ENA'UNTER, *adv.* An obſolete word explained by *Spenſer* himſelf to mean *leſt that.*

Anger would not let him ſpeak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage might cooled be,
But to the root bent his ſturdy ſtroke. *Spenſer.*

To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage.*] To ſhut up in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

He ſuffer'd his kinſman March,
Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,
Indeed, his king, to be *encag'd* in Wales,
There without ranſom to lie forfeited. *Shakeſp.*

Like Bajazet *encag'd*, the ſhepherd's ſcoff,
Or like ſlack-ſinew'd Sampſon, his hair off. *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* [from *camp.*] To pitch tents; to ſit down for a time in a march; to ſettle a temporary habitation.

He *encamp'd* at the mount of God, *Exod.* xiii. 3.
The French knew how to make war with the Engliſh,

English, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long ſieges of towns, and ſtrong fortified *encampings*. *Bacon.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.

The people were *encamped* againſt Gibbethon. *Kings.*

ENCA'MPMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encamp.*]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.
2. A camp; tents pitched in order.

Their enemies ſerved to improve them in their *encampments*, weapons, or ſomething elſe. *Grew.*

When a gen'ral bids the martial train
Spread the *encampment* o'er the ſpacious plain.
Thick riſing tents a canvas city build. *Gay's Trivia.*

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave.

Do but *encave* yourſelf,
And mark the ſleers, the gibes, and notable ſcorns,
That dwell in every region of his face;
For I will make him tell the tale anew. *Shakeſp.*

ENCEINTE. n. ſ. [French.] Incloſure; ground incloſed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturaliſed.

To ENCHA'FF. *v. a.* [*eſchauffer*, French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

The wind-ſhak'd ſurge, with high and monſtrous main,
Seems to caſt water on the burning bear,
I never did like moleſtation view
On the *enchaſed* flood. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, French.]

1. To faſten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.

What ſhould I do! while here I was *enchain'd*,
No glimpſe of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden.*

2. To link together; to concatenate.

The one contracts and *enchains* his words, ſpeaking preſſingly and ſhort; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howel.*

To ENCHANT. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, French.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by ſongs of ſorcery.

And now about the cauldron ſing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shakeſpeare*

Theſe powerful drops thrice on the threſhold pour,
And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door;
That door where no admittance now is found,
But where my ſoul is ever hovering round. *Granville*

2. To ſubdue by charms or ſpells.

Arcadia was the charm'd circle, where all his ſpirits for ever ſhould be *enchanted*. *Sidney*

John thinks them all *enchanted*: he enquires if Nick had not given them ſome intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To delight in a high degree.

One whom the muſick of his own vain tongue
Doth raviſh like enchanting harmony. *Shakeſpeare.*

Too dear I priz'd a fair *enchanting* face;
Beauty unchaſte is beauty in diſgrace. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*enchanteur*, French.] A magician; a ſorcerer; one who has ſpirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and ſpells.

Such phaſms, ſuch apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themſelves, conjured up by the magick of a ſtrong imagination, and only ſeen within that circle in which the *enchanter* ſtands. *Decay of Piety.*

Gladio, by valour and ſtratagem, put to death tyrants, *enchanters*, monſters, and knights. *Spect.*

Ardan, that black *enchanter*, whoſe dire arts
Enſlav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. *Granv.*

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *enchant.*] With the force of enchantment. It is improperly uſed in a paſſive ſenſe in the following paſſage.

He's gentle; never ſchool'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all ſorts *enchantingly* belov'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENCHA'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [*enchantement*, French.]

1. Magical charms; ſpells; incantation; ſorcery.

The Turks thought that tempeſt was brought upon them by the charms and *enchantments* of the Perſian magicians. *Knolles.*

2. Irreſiſtible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudeſt and moſt univerſal applauſe, which holds the heart of a reader under the ſtrongeſt *enchantment*. *Pope.*

ENCHA'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*enchantereſſe*, French.]

1. A ſorcereſs; a woman verſed in magical arts.

Fell banning hag! *enchantreſs*, hold thy tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the firſt who wore it by an *enchantreſs*. *Tatler*

2. A woman whoſe beauty or excellencies give irreſiſtible influence.

From this *enchantreſs* all theſe ills are come;
You are not ſafe 'till you pronounce her doom. *Dryd.*

Oft with th' *enchantreſs* of his ſoul he talks,
Sometimes in crowds diſtreſs'd. *Thomſon.*

To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* [*enchaſſer*, French.]

1. To infix; to incloſe in any other body ſo as to be held faſt, but not concealed.

Like poliſh'd ivory, beauteous to behold;
Or Parian marble, when *enchas'd* in gold. *Dryden.*

Words, which, in their natural ſituation, ſhine like jewels *enchaſed* in gold, look, when tranſpoſed into notes, as if ſet in lead. *Felton.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

What ſee'ſt thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Enchas'd with all the honours of the world! *Shakeſ.*

They houſes burn, and houſehold gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchaſe*.
Dryden.

3. To adorn by raiſed or emboſſed work.

When was old Sherewood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or look'd the earth more green upon the world,
Or nature's cradle more *enchas'd* and purl'd?
Ben Johnſon.

ENCHEA'SON. *n. ſ.* [*encheaſon*, old law French.] Cauſe; occaſion. *Skinner. Cowel. Bailey.*

Certes, ſaid he, well mote I ſhould to tell
The fond *encheaſon* that me hither led. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENCI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from *circle.*] To ſurround; to environ; to incloſe in a ring or circle; to enring.

That ſtranger gueſt the Paphian realms obeys,
A realm defended with *encircling* ſeas. *Pope.*

Beneath a ſculptur'd arch he ſits enthron'd;
The peers *encircling*, form an awful round. *Pope.*

ENCI'RCLET. *n. ſ.* [from *circle.*] A circle; a ring.

In whoſe *encirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney*

ENCLI'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκλιτικα.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing ſyllable.

To ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector cauſed a proclamation to be ſet forth againſt incloſures, commanding that they who had *incloſed* lands, accuſtomed to lie open, ſhould lay them open again. *Hayward.*

As much land as a man tills, and can uſe the product of, ſo much he by his labour *encloſes* from the common. *Locke.*

For *incloſing* of land, the uſual way is with a bank ſet with quick. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to ſurround; to encompaſs; to ſhut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jaſper: they ſhall be ſet in gold in their *encloſings*. EX. XXVIII. 20.

The peer now ſpreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,
T' incloſe the lock; now joins it, to divide. *Pope.*

3. To hold by an excluſive claim.

ENCLO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *encloſe.*]

1. One that incloſes or ſeparates common fields in ſeveral diſtinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' *encloſer*; but ſince now
God hath impal'd us, on the contrary,
Man breaks the fence. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is incloſed.

ENCLO'SURE. *n. ſ.* [from *encloſe.*]

1. The act of incloſing or environing any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehenſion or *encloſure* of all theſe together. *Wilkins.*

2. The ſeparation of common grounds into diſtinct poſſeſſions.

Encloſures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into paſture. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Touching *encloſures*, a company of lands incloſed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the leaſt. *Haywood.*

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is againſt juſtice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his diſpleaſure againſt ſuch *encloſure*. *Taylor.*

4. State of being ſhut up in any place; encompaſſed or environed.

This expreſſes particularly the *encloſure* of the waters within the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

For the young, during its *encloſure* in the womb, there are formed membranes inveloping it, called ſecundines. *Ray.*

5. The ſpace incloſed; the ſpace comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that elſe this world's *encloſure* baſe
Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,
Adorns the perſon of her Majeſty. *Fairy Queen.*

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the ſame *encloſure*; to marry among themſelves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. Several; ground incloſed; ground ſeparated from the common.

'Tis not the common, but the *encloſure* muſt make him rich. *South.*

ENCO'MIAST. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκωμιαστης.] A panegyriſt; a proclaimer of praiſe; a praiſer.

The Jeſuits are the great *encomiaſts* of the Chineſe. *Locke.*

ENCOMIA'STICAL. } *adj.* [ἐγκωμιαστικος.]
ENCOMIA'STICK. } Panegyrical; laudatory, containing praiſe; beſtowing praiſe.

ENCO'MIUM. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκωμιον.] Panegyrick; praiſe; elogy.

How eagerly do ſome men propagate every little *encomium* their paraſites make of them! *Gov. of Tong.*

A vile *encomium* doubly ridicules;
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

To ENCO'MPASS. *v. a.* [from *compaſs*]

1. To incloſe; to encircle.

Look how my ring *encompaſſeth* thy finger;
Even ſo thy breaſt encloſeth my poor heart. *Shakeſp.*

Two ſtrong ligaments *compaſs* the whole head of the femur. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encompaſs me* around,
And ſtill I ſeem to tread on claſſic ground. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſhut in; to ſurround; to environ.

He, having ſcarce ſix thouſand in his troop,
By three and twenty thouſand of the French
Was round *encompaſſed*, and ſet upon. *Shakeſp.*

3. To go round any place; as, *Drake* encompaſſed the *world*.

ENCO'MPASSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encompaſs.*] Circumlocution; oblique tendency of talk.

Finding
By this *encompaſſment* and drift of queſtion,
That they do know my ſon, come you more near.
Shakeſpeare.

ENCO'RE. adv. [French.] Again; once more. A word uſed at publick ſhows when a ſinger, or fidler, or buffoon, is deſired by the audience to do the ſame thing again.

To the ſame notes thy ſons ſhall hum or ſnore,
And all thy ſwelling daughters cry *encore*. *Dunciad.*

ENCO'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [*encontre*, French.]

1. Duel; ſingle fight; conflict.

Thou haſt beat me out
Twelve ſeveral times, and I have nightly ſince
Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyſelf and me. *Shakeſ.*
Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits,
And fall ſomething into a ſlower method. *Shakſp.*
Pallas th' *encounter* ſeeks; but ere he throws,
To Tuſcan Tiber thus addreſs'd his vows:
O ſacred ſtream, direct my flying dart,
And give to pels the proud Halcſus' heart. *Dryd.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies ruſh againſt each other.

Two black clouds
With heav'ns artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caſpian; then ſtand front to front,
Hov'ring a ſpace, 'till winds the ſignal blow
To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milton.*

3. Eager and warm converſation, either of love or anger.

The peaking cornuto comes to me in the inſtant of our *encounter*, after we had ſpoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakſpeare.*

4. Accidental congreſs; ſudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas, to ſecure her care,
Around him ſpread a veil of thicken'd air,
To ſhun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

5. Accoſting; tranſient or unexpected addreſs.

But in what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman; for I would prevent the looſe *encounters* of laſcivious men *Shakeſpeare.*
Three parts of Brutus
Is our's already; and the man entire,
Upon the next *encounter*, yields him ours. *Shakeſ.*

6. Caſual incident; occaſion. This ſenſe is ſcarcely Engliſh.

An equality is not ſufficient for the utility of character: 'tis further neceſſary, that the ſame ſhould appear in all ſort of *encounters*. *Pope.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face; to front.

If I muſt die,
I will *encounter* darkneſs as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms. *Shakeſpeare*
The faſhion of the world is to avoid coſt, and you *encounter* it. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou ſtronger may'ſt endure the flood of light;
And while in ſhades I hear my fainting fight,
Encounter the deſcending excellence. *Dryden*

2. To meet in a hoſtile manner; to ruſh againſt in conflict.

Putting themſelves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindneſs.

See they *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks;
Both ſides are even. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front.

Which way ſoever we turn, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and ſenſible demonſtrations of a Deity. *Tillotſon*

5. To oppoſe; to oppugn.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witneſſes, if the probability of the fact does reaſonably *encounter* them. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident.

I am moſt fortunate thus to *encounter* you:
You have ended my buſineſs, and I will merrily
Accompany you home *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. n.*

1. To ruſh together in a hoſtile manner; to conflict.

Encounter ſo,
As doth the fury of two deſperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shakeſ*
Five times, Marcius,
Have I fought with thee; ſo often haſt thou beat me:
And would'ſt do ſo, I think, ſhould we *encounter*
As often as we eat. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. To engage; to fight: it hath *with* before the thing.

Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick ſport,
When ladies crave to be *encounter'd* with. *Shakeſ.*
Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter* with the Chriſtians. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
Thoſe who have the moſt dread of death, muſt be content to *encounter with* it, whether they will or no. *Wake*

3. To meet face to face.

4. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *encounter*.]

1. Opponent; antagoniſt; enemy.

The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will ſtrike ſuch a ſtroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it. *Wise*
The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field againſt all *encounterers*. *Atterbury*

2. One that loves to accoſt others. An old term.

Oh, theſe *encounterers!* ſo glib of tongue,
They give a coaſting welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclaſp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish leader. *Shakeſ. Troilus and Creſſida*

To ENCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, French.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing.

They *encourage* themſelves in an evil matter. *Pſ.* lxiv. 5.

2. To give courage to; to ſupport the ſpirits; to inſpirit: to embolden.

Kinds of muſick *encourage* men, and make them warlike, or make them ſoft and effeminate. *Bacon.*
I would neither *encourage* the rebels, nor diſcourage the proteſtants loyalty. *King Charles.*

3. To raiſe confidence; to make confident.

I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to aſſiſt our reaſon in this moſt uſeful part; and thus the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to ſay. *Locke*

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encourage*.]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.

2. Encreaſe of confidence.

Such ſtrength of heart
The conduct and examples gives; nor ſmall
Encouragement, Godolphin, wiſe and juſt *Philips*

3. Favour: countenance; ſupport.

For when he dies, farewel all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway's Orphan.*
The reproach of immorality will be heavieſt againſt an eſtabliſhed religion, becauſe thoſe who have no religion will profeſs themſelves of that which has the *encouragement* of the law. *Rogers*

ENCO'URAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *encourage*.] One that ſupplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

Live then, thou great *encourager* of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*
As the pope is a maſter of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts; ſo at Rome theſe arts immediately thrive, under the encouragement of the prince. *Addiſon.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, French.]

1. To make invaſions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's poſſeſſions to draw them away.

Thoſe Iriſh captains of counties have *encroached* upon the queen's freeholders and tenants. *Spenſer.*

2. To advance gradually and by ſtealth upon that to which one has no right: with *on* before the ſubject.

This hour is mine, if for the next I care, I grow too wide,
And do *encroach upon* death's ſide. *Herbert.*
Tiſiphone, let looſe from under ground,
Before her drives diſeaſes and affright;
And every moment riſes to the ſight,
Aſpiring to the ſkies, *encroaching on* the light. *Dryd.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.*

1. To creep on gradually without right.

The ſuperſtition that riſeth voluntarily, and by degrees mingleth itſelf with the rites, even of every divine ſervice, done to the only true God, muſt be conſidered of as a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker.*
Th' *encroaching* ill you early ſhould oppoſe;
Flatter'd, 'tis worſe, and by indulgence grows. *Dryd.*

2. To paſs bounds.

They fabled how the ſerpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had firſt the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Next ſenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryd.*

ENCRO'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *encroach*.]

1. One who ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another by gradual and ſilent means.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
'Till Neptune, with one general ſweep,
Turns all again to barren ſtrand. *Swift*

2. One who makes ſlow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

Full dreſs creates dignity, augments conſciouſneſs, and keeps at diſtance an *encroacher*. *Clariſſa.*

ENCRO'ACHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *encroach*.]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two men's grounds lie together, the one preſſes too far upon the other, or if a tenant owe two ſhillings rent-ſervice to the lord, and the lord takes three: ſo the Spencers encroached to themſelves royal power and authority. *Cowel.*

But this uſurper his *encroachment* proud.
Stays not on man to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right, ill men will make unjuſt *encroachments* upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. To advance into the territories or rights of another

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, ſo he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make uſe of this left no room for controverſy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*
The ancient Romans made many *encroachments* on the ſea, and laid the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*
The people, ſince the death of Solon, had already made great *encroachments*. *Swift.*

To ENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

We have, by this many years experience, found that exceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable inconvenience. *Hooker.*
Encumber'd with his veſt, without defence. *Dryd.*

2. To entangle; to embarraſs; to obſtruct.

The verbal copier is *incumbered* with ſo many difficulties at once, that he can never diſentangle himſelf. *Dryden.*
The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he ſhook his wing,
Encumber'd in the ſilken ſtring. *Prior.*

3. To load with debts; as, *his eſtate is* encumbered *with mortgages.*

ENCU'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *encumber*.]

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philoſophers agreed in deſpiſing riches, at beſt, conſidering them as unneceſſary *encumbrances* of life. *Temple.*
Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, inſtead of being of uſe to it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Exceſcence; uſeleſs addition.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrid woods. *Thomſon.*

3. Burthen upon an eſtate.

In respect of the *encumbrances* of a living, consider whether it be sufficient for his family, and to maintain hospitality. *Ayl.*

ENCY'CLICAL. *adj.* [ἐγκυκλιος.] Circular; sent round through a large region.

This council was not received in patriarchal sees, which is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epistle to the patriarch of Alexandria. *Stilling fleet.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIA, } *n. s.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδεια.]
ENCYCLOPE'DY. } The circle of sciences; the round of learning.

In this *encyclopædia* and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other *Spenser's Vulgar Err.*

Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot attain any single one without the *encyclopædy*. *Glanville.*

This art may justly claim a place in the *encyclopædia*, especially such as serves for a model of education for an able politician. *Arbuthnot.*

ENCY'STED. *adj.* [κυστις.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag in which they are contained. *Sharp's Surgery.*

END. *n. s.* [end, Saxon.]

1. The extremity of the length of any thing materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use *end*: the extremity of breadth is *side*.

Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. 1 *Sam.*

2. Extremity or last part in general.

The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end*. *Locke.*

3. The last particle of any assignable duration.

Behold the day groweth to an *end*. *Judges.*
At the *end* of two months she returned. *Judges*
If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth bend,
Then we might fear, that virtue, since the fall
So low as woman, should be near her *end*. *Donne*

4. The conclusion or cessation of any action.

Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his sons. *Gen.*

Yet vainly most their age in study spend;
No *end* of writing books, and to no end. *Denham*

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning: the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle, and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the *end*. *Broome of Epic Poetry*

5. When *end* is not used materially, it is opposed to *beginning*.

Better is the *end* than the *beginning* thereof. *Eccles.*

6. The conclusion or last part of any thing: as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a discourse.

7. Ultimate state; final doom.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace. *Psalms*

8. The point beyond which no profession can be made.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits *end*. *Ps.* cvii. 27.

9. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end*!
Shakespeare

10. Death; fate; decease.

I determine to write the life and *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. *Wotton.*
The soul receives intelligence,
By her near genius, of the body's *end*,
And so imparts a sadness to the sense *Daniel's Civ. War*
'Tis the great business of life to fit ourselves for our *end*, and no man can live well that hath not death in his eye. *L'Estrange.*

Remember Milo's *end*,
Weigh'd in that timber which he strove to rend.
Roscommon.

My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forsake me in my *end*. *Roscommon.*
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

11. Cessation; period.

What is the sign of the *end* of the world? *Matth.*
Great houses shall have an *end*. *Amos.*

12. Limit; termination.

There is no *end* of the store. *Nahum.*

13. Abolition: total loss.

There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution. *Locke.*

14. Cause of death; destroyer.

Take heed you dally not before your king,
Lest he that is the supreme King of kings,
Confound your hidden falsehood, and award
Either of you to the other's *end*. *Shak. Rich.* III.

15. Consequence; conclusive event; conclusion.

O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come!
But it sufficeth that the day will end. *Shakesp.*
The *end* of these things is death. *Rom.* vi. 21.

16. Fragment; broken piece.

Thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd *ends*, stol'n forth of Holy Writ,
And seem a saint. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

17. Purpose; intention.

There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation. *Clarendon.*

I have lov'd!
What can thy *ends*, malicious beauty, be?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryd.*
Heav'n, as its instrument, my courage sends;
Heav'n never sent those who fight for private *ends*.
Dryden.

Others are apt to attribute them to some false *end* or intention. *Addison's Spectator.*

18. Thing intended; final design; the termination of intellectual prospect.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers *ends*, and of those *ends* any one may be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have ceased. *Hooker.*

All those things which are done by him, have some *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reason of his will to do them. *Hooker.*

Her only *end* is never-ending bliss;
Which is, the eternal face of God to see,
Who last of *ends*, and first of causes is;
And to do this, she must eternal be. *Davies*

The *end* of the commandment is charity. 1 *Tim.*

Two things I shall propound to you, as *ends*; since the wise men of this world have made them theirs. *Suckling.*

Such conditions did fully comply with all those *ends*, for which the parliament had first taken up arms. *Clarendon.*

Hear and mark
To what *end* I have brought thee hither. *Milton.*
Life, with my Indamora, I would chuse;
But, losing her, the *end* of living lose *Dryden.*
For when success a lover's toil attends,
Few ask'd if fraud or force attain'd his *ends*. *Pope.*
The *end* of our fast is to please God, and make him propitious. *Smalridge*

19. *An* END. [Probably corrupted from *on end*.] Upright; erect: as, his hair stands *an end*.

20. *An* END has a signification in low language not easily explained; as, *most an end*, *commonly*: perhaps it is properly *on end*, at the conclusion; or corrupted from some old word not easily recoverable.

Stay'st thou to vex me here?
Slave, that still *an end*, turns me to shame! *Shakes.*

To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish.

They have *ended* all my harvest. *Ruth.*
He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win or lose the empire. *Knolles.*
That expensive war under which we have so long groaned, is not yet *ended*. *Smalridge.*

2. To destroy; to put to death.

The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shakes. Henry* IV.

To END. *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finished.

Then ease your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden.*

2. To die. [τελευτάω.]

Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* blest,
If this I could obtain, that, breast to breast,
Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright. *Fairf.*

3. To terminate; to conclude.

Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep sigh, and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail. *Taylor.*

4. To cease, to fail.

His sovereignty, built upon either of these titles, could not have descended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him. *Locke.*

5. To conclude action or discourse.

The angel *ended*, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice. *Milton.*

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage*.] To mischief; to prejudice; to harm.

Nor ought he care'd whom he *endamaged*
By tortious wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Spenser.*
It cometh sometime to pass, that a thing unnecessary in itself doth notwithstanding appear convenient to be still held, even without use, left, by reason of that coherence which it hath with somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one should *endamage* the other. *Hooker.*
Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can *endamage* him. *Shakes.*
Gather our soldiers, scatter'd and disperst,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them. *Shakes.*
The trial hath *endamag'd* thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more esteem. *Milton.*
When an erroneous opinion is published, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes punishable by the magistrate. *South.*
A great alteration doth seldom any wise *endamage* or disfigure the globe. *Woodward's Natural History.*

ENDA'MAGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *endamage*.] Damage; loss.

Their flags of France that are advanced here,
Have hither march'd to the *endamagement*. *Shakes.*

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger*.]

1. To put into hazard, to bring into peril.

Every one desires his own preservation and happiness, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can destroy his being, or *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson.*

He rais'd the rest,
To force the foes from the Lavinian shore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace restore. *Dryden's Æn.*
My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence,
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence
Dryden.

Volatile salts never exist in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

The interest *endangered* is our title to heaven.
Rogers.

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon.*

To ENDEA'R. *v. a* [from *dear*.] To make dear; to make beloved.

All these influences of charity which usually *endear* each other, by means of conversation, frequent admonition, all significations of love must be expressed towards children. *Taylor.*

And in the miracle of all these appears
Variety, which all the rest *endears*. *Dorham.*

The only thing that can *endear* religion to your practice,

practice, will be to raise your affections above this world. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT. *n. f.* [from *endear.*]

1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is *endeared.*

Her first *endearments*, twining round the soul. *Thomson.*

2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved.

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its *endearment* amongst all mankind? *South.*

When a man shall have done all that he can to make one his friend, and emptied his purse to create *endearment* between them, he may, in the end, be forced to write vanity and frustration. *South.*

ENDE'AVOUR. *n. f.* [*devoir*, French; *endevoir.*] Labour directed to some certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My studied purposes went
Beyond all man's *endeavours*. *Shakes.* *Henry* VIII.

Heav'n doth divide
The state of man in divers functions,
Setting *endeavour* in continual motion. *Shakes.*

Here then appointment we may best discover,
And look on their *endeavour*. *Shakes. Ant. and Cleo.*

I take imitation of an author to be an *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject. *Dryden.*

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often succeed. *Temple.*

She could not make the least *endeavour* towards the producing of any thing that hath vital and organical parts. *Ray.*

Such an assurance as will quicken men's *endeavours* for the obtaining of a lesser good, ought to animate men more powerfully in the pursuit of that which is infinitely greater. *Tillotson.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their constant *endeavours* after, and steady prosecution of, true felicity. *Locke.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpose; to work for a certain end. It has commonly *after* before the thing.

I could wish that more of our country clergy would *endeavour after* a handsome elocution. *Addison.*

Of old, those met rewards who could excel;
And those were prais'd, who but *endeavour'd* well. *Pope.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to essay.

To pray'r, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but *endeavour'd* with sincere intent,
Mine ear shall not be slow, mine ear not shut. *Milt.*

ENDEA'VOURER. *n. f.* [from *endeavour.*] One who labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and speaks honestly to no purpose. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

ENDECA'GON. *n. f.* [ἑνδεκαγωνον.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL. } *adj.* [ἐνδημος.] Peculiar to
ENDE'MICAL. } a country; used of any
ENDE'MICK. } disease proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns: such as the scurvy to the northern climes. *Quincy.*

We may bring a consumption under the notion of a pandemick, or *endemick*, or rather a vernacular disease, to England. *Harvey.*

Solenander, from the frequency of the plants springing up in any region, could gather what *endemial* disease the inhabitants were subject to. *Ray.*

An *endemial* disease is what is common to the people of the country. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

What demonstrates the plague to be *endemial* to Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot.*

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free; to enfranchise.

The English tongue hath been beautified and enriched out of other tongues by enfranchising and *endenizing* [illegible] words. *Camden.*

To ENDI'CT. } *v. a.* [*enditer*, French; *dictum*, Latin.]
To ENDI'TE. }

1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice: as, *he was* endited *for felony.* It is often written *indict.*

2. To draw up; to compose; to write.

How shall Filbert unto me *indite*,
When neither I can read nor he can write. *Gay.*

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *indites*,
When to repress, and when indulge our flights! *Pope.*

To ENDI'TE. *v. n.* To compose.

Your battles they hereafter shall *indite*,
And draw the image of our Mars in fight. *Waller.*

ENDI'CTMENT. } *n. f.* [from *endite.*] A
ENDI'TEMENT. } bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth; or an accusation for some offence exhibited unto jurours, and by their verdict found to be true, before an officer can have power to punish the same offence. *Cowel.*

'Tis necessary that the species of the crime be described in the libel or articles, which our English lawyers call an *indictment* or information. *Ayliffe.*

We never draw any *indictment* at all against them, but think commendably even of them. *Hooker.*

The hand-writing against him may be cancelled in the court of heaven, and yet the *indictment* run on in the court of conscience. *South.*

Attend the court, and thou shalt briefly find
In that one place the manners of mankind;
Hear the *indictments*, then return again,
Call thyself wretch, and, if thou dar'st, complain. *Dryden.*

ENDIVE. *n. f.* [*endive*, French; *intybum*, Latin.] A plant.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts; as the white, the green, and the curled. *Mortimer.*

ENDLESS. *adj.* [from *end.*]

1. Having no end; being without conclusion or termination.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them. *Pope.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies. *Tillotson.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious soever in searching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once endeavour to resemble herein the church's care for the *endless* good of her children. *Hooker.*

But after labours long, and sad delay,
Brings them to joyous rest, and *endless* bliss. *Spenser.*

All our glory extinct, and happy state,
Here swallow'd up in *endless* misery! *Milton.*

4. Incessant; continual.

All the priests and friars in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her *endless* praise. *Shakesp.*

Each pleasing Blount shall *endless* smiles bestow,
And on her Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*

ENDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *endless.*]

1. Incessantly; perpetually.

Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it no where engages that it shall importunely and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.

ENDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *endless.*]

1. Extension without limit.

2. Perpetuity; endless duration.

3. The quality of being round without an end.

The Tropick circles have,
Yea, and those small ones, which the poles engrave,
All the same roundness, evenness, and all
The *endlessness* of the Equinoctial. *Donne.*

ENDLONG. *adv.* [*end* and *long.*] In a straight line.

Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on,
Where Theseus sat on his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

ENDMOST. *adj.* [*end* and *most.*] Remotest; furthest; at the farther end. *Dict.*

To ENDO'RSE. *v. a.* [*endorser*, French; *dorsum*, Latin.]

1. To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe.

A French gentleman speaking with an English of the law salique, the English said that was meant of the women themselves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman said, Where do you find that gloss? The English answered, Look on the backside of the record of the law salique, and there you shall find it *endorsed*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Upon credential letters was *endorsed* this superscription, To the king who hath the sun for his helmet. *Howel.*

All the letters I can find of yours I have fastened in a folio cover, and the rest in bundles *endorsed.* *Swift to Pope.*

2. To cover on the back. This is not used.

Chariots, or elephants, *endors'd* with tow'rs
Of archers. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

ENDO'RSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *endorse.*]

1. Superscription; writing on the back.

2. Ratification.

Th' *endorsement* of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Herbert.*

To ENDO'W. *v. a.* [*indoter*, Latin; *endouairer*, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He shall surely *endow* her to be his wife. *Exodus.*

2. To supply with any external goods.

An alms-house I intend to *endow* very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison.*

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at first with two fair gifts
Created him *endow'd*; with happiness
And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to eternize woe. *Milton.*

Among those who are the most richly endowed by nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured? *Addis.*

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach, any doctrine contrary to the reason he hath pleased to *endow* us with. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

ENDO'WMENT. *n. f.* [from *endow.*]

1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.

2. The bestowing or assuring a dower; the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for a vicar towards his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. *Cowel.*

3. Appropriation of revenue.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment.* *Dryden.*

4. Gifts of nature. In this sense it is commonly plural.

By a desire of fame, great *endowments* are not suffered to lie idle and useless to the publick. *Addison.*

If providence shews itself even in the blemishes of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several *endowments*, according to the condition in which they are posted? *Addison.*

To ENDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Lat.]

1. To supply with mental excellencies; to invest with intellectual powers.

Endue them with thy holy Spirit. *Common Prayer.*

Wisdom was Adam's instructor in Paradise: wisdom *endued* the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker.*

These banish'd men that I have kept withal,
Are men *endu'd* with worthy qualities. *Shakespeare.*

With what ease,

Endu'd

Endu'd with royal virtues as thou art,
Might'ſt thou expel this monſter from his throne?
Milton.

Whatſoever other knowledge a man may be *endowed* withal, he is but an ignorant perſon who doth not know God, the author of his being. *Tillotſon.*

Every Chriſtian is *endued* with a power, whereby he is enabled to reſiſt and conquer temptations. *Tillotſon.*

2. In the following paſſage it ſeems incorrectly printed for *endow*.

Leah ſaid, God hath *endued* me with a good dowry. *Gen.*

ENDU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *endure*.]

1. Continuance; laſtingneſs.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of ſhorter *endurance*. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

2. Patience; ſufferance.

Great things of ſmall
One can create; and in what place ſoe'er
Thrive under evil, and work eaſe out of pain,
Through labour and *endurance*. *Milton.*

Their fortitude was moſt admirable in their preſence and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3. State of ſuffering.

I would fain know whether that man takes a rational courſe to preſerve himſelf, who refuſes the *endurance* of theſe higher troubles, to ſecure himſelf from a condition infinitely more miſerable? *South.*

4. Delay; procraſtination. Obſolete.

I ſhould have ta'en ſome pains to bring together
Yourſelf and your accuſers, and have heard you,
Without *endurance* further. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII*

To ENDU'RE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French; *durare*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to ſuſtain; to ſupport unbroken.

The hardneſs of bodies is cauſed chiefly by the jejuneneſs of the ſpirits, and their impurity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and leſs *enduring* of preſſure. *Bacon.*

Both were of ſhining ſteel, and wrought ſo pure,
As might the ſtrokes of two ſuch arms *endure*. *Dryd.*

2. To bear with patience.

So dear I love him, that with him all deaths
I could *endure*; without him, live no life. *Milton.*

The goat haunts uſually the eaſy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, becauſe they can *endure* little. *Temple*

By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and muſt *Endure* our law. *Shakeſpear's Cymbeline.*

Taking into the city all ſuch things as they thought needful for the *enduring* of the ſiege, they deſtroyed all the reſt. *Knolles's Hiſt*

3. To undergo; to ſuſtain.

I wiſh to die, yet dare not death *endure*. *Dryd.*

4. To continue in. Not uſed.

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months, and is complete at ſix years. *Brown's Vulg Err*

To ENDU'RE. *v. n.*

1. To laſt; to remain; to continue.

Labour not for the meat which periſheth, but for that meat which *endureth* unto everlaſting life. *John.*

Doth the crown *endure* to every generation? *Proverbs.*

By being able to repeat meaſures of time, or ideas of ſtated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really *endure* or exiſt. *Locke.*

A charm that ſhall to age *endure*
The mind benevolent and pure. *Anon.*

2. To brook; to bear; to admit.

For how can I *endure* to ſee the evil that ſhall come unto my people? Or how can I *endure* to ſee the deſtruction of my kindred? *Eſth.* viii. 6.

Our great Engliſh lords could not *endure* that any kings ſhould reign in Ireland but themſelves; nay, they could hardly *endure* that the crown of England ſhould have any power over them. *Davies.*

ENDU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *endure*.]

1. One that can bear or endure; ſuſtainer; ſufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the moſt part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardineſs. *Spenſer.*

2. Continuer; laſter.

E'NDWISE. *adv.* [*end* and *wiſe*.] Erectly; uprightly; on end.

A rude and unpoliſhed America, peopled with ſlothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabbins, made of poles ſet endwiſe. *Ray on the Creat.*

To E'NECATE. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Lat.] To kill; to deſtroy.

Some plagues partake of ſuch a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a moſt preſentaneous poiſon, they *enecate* in two or three hours, ſuddenly corrupting or extinguiſhing the vital ſpirits. *Harvey on the Plague.*

E'NEMY. *n. ſ.* [*ennemi*, French; *inimicus*, Latin.]

1. A publick foe.

All theſe ſtatutes ſpeak of Engliſh rebels and Iriſh *enemies*, as if the Iriſh had never been in condition of ſubjects, but always out of the protection of the law. *Davies on Ireland.*

The *enemy* thinks of raiſing threeſcore thouſand men for the next ſummer. *Addiſon on the War.*

2. A private opponent; an antagoniſt.

I ſay unto you, love your *enemies*. *Matt.*

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.

Kent in diſguiſe,
Follow'd his *enemy* king, and did him ſervice
Improper for a ſlave. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. One that diſlikes.

He that deſignedly uſes ambiguities, ought to be look'd on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Bold is the critick, who dares prove
Theſe heroes were no friends to love;
And bolder he who dares aver,
That they were *enemies* to war. *Prior.*

5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil.

Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*. *Common Prayer.*

ENERGE'TICK. *adj.* [ἐνεργητικος.]

1. Forcible; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.

Theſe miaſms entering the body, are not ſo *energetick* as to venerate the entire maſs of blood in an inſtant. *Harvey.*

2. Operative; active; working; not at reſt.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we muſt look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but alſo as a Being eternally *energetick*. *Grew.*

E'NERGY. *n. ſ.* [ἐνεργεια.]

1. Power not exerted in action.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrours, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in thoſe bodies. *Bacon.*

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.

Whether with particles of heavenly fire
The God of nature did his ſoul inſpire;
Or earth, but new divided from the ſky,
And pliant ſtill, retain'd th' ethereal *energy*. *Dryd.*

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal *energy*. *Grew.*

Beg the bleſſed Jeſus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his moſt powerful interceſſion. *Smalridge.*

What but God!
Inſpiring God! who, boundleſs ſpirit all,
And unemitting *energy*, perváades,
Adjuſts, ſuſtains, and agitates the whole. *Thomſon.*

3. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the ſubtileſt parts, moved ſwiftly, is ſenſeleſs and ſtupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy*. *Ray.*

How can conculſion of atoms beget ſelf-conſciouſneſs, and powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds? *Bentley.*

4. Strength of expreſſion; force of ſignification; ſpirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authours, ſee
The comprehenſive Engliſh *energy*? *Roſcommon.*

Swift and ready and familiar communication is made by ſpeech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and *energy*, raviſhing and captivating the hearers. *Holder.*

Many words deſerve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be reſtored, on account of their *energy* and ſound. *Swift.*

To ENE'RVATE. *v. n.* [*enervo*, Lat.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emaſculate.

Great empires, while they ſtand, do *enervate* and deſtroy the forces of the natives which they have ſubdued, reſting upon their own protecting forces. *Bacon.*

Sheepiſh ſoftneſs often *enervates* thoſe who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke.*

On each *enervate* ſtring they taught the note,
To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat. *Pope.*

Footmen exerciſe themſelves, whilſt their *enervated* lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

ENERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *enervate*.]

1. The act of weakening; emaſculation.

2. The ſtate of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENE'RVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Lat.] To weaken; to break the force of; to cruſh.

We ſhall be able to ſolve and *enerve* their force. *Digby.*

Such object hath the pow'r to ſoft'n and tame
Severeſt temper, ſmooth the rugged'ſt brow,
Enerve, and with voluptuous hope diſſolve. *Milton.*

To ENFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famiſh*.] To ſtarve; to famiſh; to kill with hunger. *Dict.*

To ENFEE'BLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble*.] To weaken; to enervate; to deprive of ſtrength.

I've belied a lady,
The princeſs of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly *enfeebles* me. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

My people are with ſickneſs much *enfeebled*. *Shak.*

Much hath hell debas'd, and pain
Enfeebl'd me, to what I was in heav'n! *Milton.*

Some employ their time in affairs below the dignity of their perſons; and being called by God, or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeeble* their underſtandings by ſordid and brutiſh buſineſs. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Sure, nature form'd me of her tenderſt mold,
Enfeebled all my ſoul with tender paſſions,
And ſunk me even below my own weak ſex. *Addiſ.*

To ENFE'OFF. *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Latin.] To inveſt with any dignities or poſſeſſions. A law term.

If the eldeſt ſon *enfeoff* the ſecond, reſerving homage, and that homage paid, and then the ſecond ſon dies without iſſue, it will deſcend to the eldeſt as heir, and the reſiduary is extinct. *Hale.*

ENFE'OFFMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enfeoff*.]

1. The act of enfeoffing.

2. The inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

To ENFE'TTER. *v. a.* [from *fetter*.] To bind in fetters; to enchain. Not in uſe.

His ſoul is ſo *enfetter'd* to her love,
That ſhe may make, unmake, do what ſhe liſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENFILADE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A ſtrait paſſage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn. Military term.

To ENFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

The avenues being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spaniſh cannon. *Expedition to Carthagena.*

To ENFI'RE. *v. a.* [from *fire*.] To fire; to ſet on fire; to kindle. Obſolete.

So haid thoſe heavenly beauties he *enfir'd*,
Amongſt things divine, leaſt paſſions do impeach. *Spenſer.*

To

To ENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*enforcer*, French.]

1. To give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to invigorate.

2. To make or gain by force.

The idle ſtroke, *enforc'd* with fierce deſpight,
Miſſing the mark of his deſired height,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen.*

Sometimes with lowly baſe, ſometimes with bray's,
Enforce their paſſage. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To put in act by violence.

Shot after ſhot *enforc'd* ſtones
Enforced from the old Aſſyrian ſling. *Shakeſp.*

4. To inſtigate, to provoke; to urge on, to animate.

Fear gave her wings, and raiſe *enf rc'd* my flight
Through woods and plains. *Fairy Queen.*

If you knew to whom you ſhew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than cuſtomary bounty can *enforce* you. *Shakeſp.*

5. To urge with energy.

All revoke
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,
And his old hate to you *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill conſequence of his refuſal to take the office, which would be interpreted to his diſlike of the court. *Clarendon*

To avoid all appearance of diſaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument. *Swift.*

6. To compel; to conſtrain.

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil. *Shakeſp.*

A juſt diſdain conceived by that queen, that ſo wicked a rebel ſhould prevail againſt her, did move and almoſt *enforce* her to ſend over that mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*

7. To preſs with a charge. Little uſed.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick pow'r. If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people,
And that the ſpoil got on the Antiates
Was ne'er diſtributed *Shakeſp Coriolanus.*

To ENFO'RCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to ſhew beyond contradiction.

Which laws in ſuch caſe we muſt obey, unleſs there be reaſon ſhewed, which may neceſſarily *enforce* that the law of reaſon, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. *Hooker*

ENFO'RCE. *n. ſ.* [from *force.*] Power; ſtrength. Not uſed.

He now defies thee thrice to ſingle fight,
As a petty enterpriſe of ſmall *enforce.* *Milton.*

ENFO'RCEDLY. *adv.* [from *enforce.*] By violence; not voluntarily; not ſpontaneouſly; not by choice.

If thou did'ſt put this ſow'r cold habit on,
To caſtigate thy pride, 'twere well, but thou
Doſt it *enforcedly*; thou'dſt courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

ENFO'RCEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enforce.*]

1. An act of violence; compulſion; force offered.

Confeſs 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement*
You got it from her. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that contendeth againſt theſe *enforcements*, may eaſily maſter or reſiſt them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.

The rewards and puniſhments of another life, which the Almighty has eſtabliſhed as the *enforcements* of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice. *Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.

The perſonal deſcent of God himſelf, and his aſſumption of our fleſh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wiſdom that were ever made uſe of in the world. *Hammond*

4. Preſſing exigence.

More than I have ſaid,
The leiſure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakeſ. Rich. III.*

ENFO'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *enforce.*] Compeller; one who effects by violence.

When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent *enforcer* of the firſt motion of it. *Hammond.*

ENFO'ULDRED. *adj.* [from *foudre*, French.] Mixed with lightning. Obſolete.

Heart cannot think what countenance and what cries,
With ſoul *enfouldred* ſmoke and flaming fire,
The hell-bred beaſt threw forth unto the ſkies. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchiſe.*]

1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.

The Engliſh colonies, and ſome ſepts of the Iriſhry, *enfranchiſed* by ſpecial charters were admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Davies.*

Romulus was the natural parent of all thoſe people that were the firſt inhabitants of Rome, or of thoſe that were after incorporated and *enfranchiſed* into that name, city, or government. *Hale.*

2. To ſet free from ſlavery.

Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking healths to a draught at a meal; and, laſtly, to diſcontinue altogether: but if a man have the fortitude and reſolution to *enfranchiſe* himſelf at once, that is the beſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

If they won a battle, priſoners became ſlaves, and continued ſo in their generations, unleſs *enfranchiſed* by their maſters. *Temple.*

3. To free or releaſe from cuſtody.

His miſtreſs
Did hold his eyes lockt in her criſtal looks.
—Belike, that now ſhe hath *enfranchis'd* them,
Upon ſome other pawn for fealty *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To denizen; to endenizen.

Theſe words have been *enfranchiſed* amongſt us *Watts.*

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enfranchiſe.*]

1. Inveſtiture of the privilege of a denizen.

The incorporating a man into any ſociety, or body politick. For example, he that is by charter made denizen of England, is ſaid to be enfranchiſed; and ſo is he that is made a citizen of London, or other city, or burgeſs of any town corporate, becauſe he is made partaker of thoſe liberties that appertain to the corporation. *Cowel.*

His coming hither hath no farther ſcope,
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Enfranchiſement immediate on his knees. *Shakeſ.*

2. Releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.

Never did captive with a freer heart
Caſt off his chains of bondage, and embrace
His golden uncontroul'd *enfranchiſement.* *Shakeſ.*

ENFRO'ZEN. *particip.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with cold. Not uſed.

Yet to augment the anguiſh of my ſmart,
Thou haſt *enfrozen* her diſdainful breaſt,
That no one drop of pity there doth reſt. *Spenſer.*

To ENGAGE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.

I have *engag'd* myſelf to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy,
To feed my means. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

2. To impawn; to ſtake.

They moſt perfidiouſly condemn
Thoſe that *engag'd* their lives for them. *Hudibras.*

3. To enliſt; to bring into a party.

All wicked men are of a party againſt religion: ſome luſt or intereſt *engageth* them againſt it *Tillotſ.*

4. To embark in an affair.

So far had we *engag'd* ourſelves, unfortunate ſouls, that we liſted not to complain, ſince our complaints could not but carry the greateſt accuſation to ourſelves. *Sidney.*

Before I *engage* myſelf in giving any anſwer to this objection of inconſumptible lights, I would ſee the effect certainly averred. *Digby.*

5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent.

Good-nature *engages* every body to him. *Addiſon.*

6. To induce; to win by pleaſing means; to gain.

To every duty he could minds *engage*,
Provoke their courage, and command their rage.. *Waller.*

His beauty theſe, and thoſe his blooming age,
The reſt his houſe and his own fame *engage.* *Dryd.*

So ſhall I court thy deareſt truth,
When beauty ceaſes to *engage*;
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*

7. To bind by any appointment or contract.

We have been firm to our allies, without declaring any expence to which we had *engaged* ourſelves, and we have even exceeded our engagement. *Atterbury.*

8. To ſeize by the attention: as, he was deeply *engaged* in converſation.

9. To employ; to hold in buſineſs.

For I ſhall ſing of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage.* *Dryden.*

10. To encounter; to fight.

The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage*,
Proves the juſt victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.*

1. To conflict; to fight.

Upon advertiſement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was ſent with a body to meet and *engage* with it. *Clarendon.*

2. To embark in any buſineſs; to enliſt in any party.

'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles, or to ſwell my page
With wind and noiſe. *Dryden's Preface.*

ENGA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *engage*, *engagement*, French.]

1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt.

2. Obligation by contract.

We have, in expence, exceeded our *engagements.* *Atterbury.*

3. Adherence to a party or cauſe; partiality.

This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at the pains to examine. *Swift.*

4. Employment of the attention.

Play, either by our too conſtant or too long *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profeſſion. *Rogers.*

5. Fight; conflict; battle. A word very poetical.

Our army, led by valiant Torriſmond,
Is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden.*

Encourag'd by deſpair, or obſtinate
To fall like men in arms, ſome dare renew,
Feeble *engagement*, meeting glorious fate
On the firm land. *Philips.*

6. Obligation; motive.

This is the greateſt *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity *Hamm.*

To ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To impriſon; to confine.

Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips. *Shakeſ.*

To ENGA'RRISON. *v. a.* [from *garriſon.*] To protect by a garriſon.

Neptune with a guard doth *engarriſon* her ſtrongly. *Howel.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]

1. To beget between different ſexes.

This baſtard love is *engendered* betwixt luſt and idleneſs.

2. To produce; to form.

Oh nature! thou, who of the ſelf-ſame mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man is puft,
Engend'ſt the black toad and adder blue. *Shakeſ.*

Again, if ſouls do other ſouls beget,
'Tis by themſelves, or by the body's pow'r:
If by themſelves, what doth their working let,
But they might ſouls *engender* ev'ry hour? *Davies.*

3. To excite; to cauſe; to produce.

Say, can you faſt? Your ſtomachs are too young,
And abſtinence *engenders* maladies. *Shakeſpeare.*

The preſence of a king *engenders* love
Amongſt his ſubjects and his loyal friends. *Shakeſp.*

That

That *engenders* thunder in his breaſt
And makes him roar theſe accuſations forth. *Shakeſ.*
It unloads the mind, *engenders* thoughts, and animates virtue. *Addiſon.*

4. To bring forth.
Vice *engenders* ſhame, and folly brood's o'er grief *Prior.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be cauſed; to be produced.
Thick clouds are ſpread, and ſtorms *engender* there. *Dryden.*

E'NGINE. *n. ſ.* [*engin*, French; *ingegno*, Italian.]
1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.
2. A military machine.
This is our *engine*, towers that overthrows;
Our ſpear that hurts, our ſword that wounds our foes. *Iamſ.*
3. Any inſtrument.
The ſword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, will be well employed. *Raleigh.*
He takes the ſciſſars, and extends
The little *engine* on his finger ends. *Pope.*
4. Any inſtrument to throw water upon burning houſes.
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the *engines* play;
And ſome, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*
5. Any means uſed to bring to paſs, or to effect. Uſually in an ill ſenſe.
Prayer muſt be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his *engines* ſo violently oppoſeth. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*
6. An agent for another. In contempt.
They had the eſpecial *engines* been, to rear,
His tortures up into the ſtate they were. *Daniel.*

ENGINI'ER. *n. ſ.* [*engingnier*, French.] One who manages engines: one who directs the artillery of an army.
For 'tis the ſport to have the *engineer*
Hoiſt with his own petard. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Him thus enrag'd,
Deſerving from afar, ſome *engineer*,
Dext'rous to guide th' unerring charge, deſign'd,
By one nice ſhot, to terminate the war. *Philips.*
An author, who points his ſatire at a great man, is like the *engineer* who ſignalized himſelf by this ungenerous practice. *Addiſon.*

E'NGINERY. *n. ſ.* [from *engine*.]
1. The act of managing artillery.
They may deſcend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation. *Milton.*
2. Engines of war; artillery.
We ſaw the foe
Approaching, groſs and huge, in hollow cube
Training his dev'liſh *enginry*. *Milton.*

To ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To encircle; to ſurround; to environ; to encompaſs.
My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round *engirt* with miſery;
For what's more miſerable than diſcontent? *Shakeſp.*
That gold muſt round *engirt* theſe brows of mine. *Shakeſpeare*

E'NGLISH. *adj.* [*engler*, Saxon.] Belonging to England; thence Engliſh is the language of England.
He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may come into the court, and ſwear that I have a poor pennyworth in the *Engliſh*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Of *Engliſh* tale, the coarſeſt ſort is called plaiſter, or piget; the finer, ſpoad. *Woodward.*

To E'NGLISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tranſlate into Engliſh.
The hollow inſtrument terebra, we may *engliſh* piercer. *Bacon.*
We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered aniſe, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly *engliſhed* dill. *Brown.*

To ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French.]
1. To ſwallow up. It is now little uſed in any ſenſe.
Neither my place, nor ought I heard of buſineſs,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general
Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Engluts and ſwallows other ſorrows. *Shakeſpeare.*
Cetus by, thou art ſo near the gulf,
Thou needs muſt be *englutted*. *Shakeſ. Henry V.*
How many prodigal bits have ſlaves and peaſants
This night *englutted*! *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*
2. To fill.
Whoſe grieved minds, which choler did *englut*,
Againſt themſelves turning their wrathful ſpight. *Spenſer.*
3. To glut; to pamper.
Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will ſtraightway loath all learning. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

To ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gore*.] To pierce; to prick. Not uſed.
As ſavage bull, whom two fierce maſtiffs bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Spenſ.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, French, a throat.] To ſwallow; to devour; to gorge.
Then ſtraught with rancour and *engorged* ire,
He caſt at once him to avenge for all. *Spenſer.*
That is the gulf of greedineſs, they ſay,
That deep *engorgeth* all this world is prey. *Spenſer.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerneſs and voracity; to riot.
Greedily he *engorg'd* without reſtraint,
And knew not eating death? *Milton's Par. Loſt*

To ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, French, hail.] To variegate; to ſpot as with hail. A word now uſed only in heraldry, for to indent in curve lines.
Æacides then ſhews
A long lance, and a caldron, new, *engrail'd* with twenty hues. *Chapman's Iliads.*
Polwheel beareth a ſaultier *engrail'd*. *Carew.*

To ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain*.] To die deep; to die in grain.
See thou how freſh my flowers being ſpread,
Dyed in lilie white and crimſon red,
With leaves *engrain'd* in luſty green. *Spenſ.*

To ENGRAPPLE. *v. a.* [from *grapple*.] To cloſe with; to contend with hold on each other.
There ſhall young Hotſpur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy ſon, as fierce as he. *Daniel.*

To ENGRASP. *v. a.* [from *graſp*.] To ſeize; to hold faſt in the hand; to gripe.
Now 'gan Pyrocles wax as wood as he,
And him aſtronted with impatient might;
And both together fierce *engraſped* he,
While Guyon ſtanding by, their uncouth ſtriſe does ſee. *Spenſ.*

To ENGRA'VE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved*; part. paſſ. *engraved* or *engraven*. [*engraver*, French.]
1. To picture by inciſions in any matter.
Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table, did itſelf diſpread,
For love his lofty triumphs to *engrave*,
And write the battles of his great godhead. *Fairy Q.*
O'er all, the heav'n's refulgent image ſhines;
On either gate were fix *engraven* ſigns. *Addiſon.*
Names freſh *engraved* appear'd of wits renown'd;
I look'd again, nor could their trace be found. *Pope.*
2. To mark wood or ſtone.
Engrave the two ſtones with the names. *Ex.* xxviii. 11.
3. To impreſs deeply; to imprint.
It will ſcarce ſeem poſſible, that God ſhould *engrave* principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain ſignification. *Lorke.*
Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be *engraven* in the hearts of all promoters of charity. *Atterbury.*
Sounds which addreſs the ear, are loſt and die
In one ſhort hour; but that which ſtrikes the eye,
Lives long upon the mind: the faithful ſight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*
4. [from *grave*.] To bury; to inhume; to inter.
The ſun had charge of them, now being dead,
In ſeemly ſort their corſes to *engrave*,
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed. *Spenſ.*

ENGRA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *engrave*.] A cutter in ſtone or other matter.
Images are not made in the brain itſelf, as the pencil of a painter or *engraver* makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the ſoul. *Hale.*

To ENGRIE'VE. *v. a.* [from *grieve*.] To pain; to vex; to afflict; to diſconſolate.
The gnawing anguiſh, and ſharp jealouſy,
Which his ſad ſpeech infixed in my breaſt,
Rankled ſo ſore, and feſter'd inwardly,
That my *engrieved* mind could find no reſt. *Fairy Q.*
Aches, and hurts, and colds, do *engrieve* either towards rain, or towards froſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To ENGRO'SS. *v. a.* [*groſſir*, French.]
1. To thicken; to make thick.
But more happy he than wiſe,
Of that ſea's nature did him not aviſe;
The waves thereof ſo ſlow and ſluggiſh were,
Engroſs'd with mud, which did them foul appear.
That every weighty thing they did upbear *Fairy Q.*
2. To encreaſe in bulk.
Though pillars, by channeling, be ſeemingly *engroſſed* to our ſight, yet they are truly weakened in themſelves. *Wotton.*
3. To fatten; to plump up.
Not ſleeping, to *engroſs* his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful ſoul. *Shakeſ.*
4. To ſeize in the groſs; to ſeize the whole of any thing.
If thou *engroſſeſt* all the griefs as thine,
Thou robb'ſt me of a moiety. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe two great things that ſo *engroſs* the [illegible] and deſigns of both the nobler and ſagacious [illegible] mankind are to be found in religion; namely, wiſdom and pleaſure. *South.*
A dog, a parrot, or an ape,
Or ſome worſe brute in human ſhape,
Engroſs the fancies of the fair. *Swift.*
5. To purchaſe the whole of any commodity for the ſake of ſelling at a high price.
6. To copy in a large hand.
Here is the indictment of the good lord Haſtings,
Which in a ſet hand fairly is *engroſſed*. *Shakeſ.*
A clerk, foredoom'd his father's ſoul to croſs,
Who pens a ſtanza when he ſhould *engroſs*. *Pope.*

ENGRO'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *engroſs*.] He that purchaſes large quantities of any commodity, in order to ſell it at a high price.
A new ſort of *engroſſers*, or foreſtallers, having the feeding and ſupplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouſes, ſet the price upon the poor landholders. *Locke.*

ENGRO'SSMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *engroſs*.] Appropriation of things in the groſs; exorbitant acquiſition.
Our thighs are pack't with wax, our mouths with honey:
We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter taſte
Yield his *engroſſments* to the dying father. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe held their immoderate *engroſſments* of power and favour by no other tenure than preſumption. *Swift.*

To ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard*.] To protect; to defend; to ſurround as guards. Not uſed.
A hundred knights! yes, that on ev'ry dream,
He may *enguard* his dotage with their pow'rs,
And hold our lives at mercy. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

To ENHA'NCE. *v. a.* [*hauſſer*, *exhauſſer*, French.]
1. To lift up; to raiſe on high. A ſenſe now obſolete.

Both of them high at once their hands *enhanc'd*,
And both at once their huge blows down did sway.
Spenser.

2. To raise; to advance; to heighten in price.

The desire of money is every where the same: its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity *enhances* its price, and increases the scramble. *Locke.*

3. To raise in esteem.

What is it but the experience of want that *enhances* the value of plenty? *L'Estrange.*

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure.
Atterbury.

4. To aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God within us, is the principle of villany that hath acted in the children of disobedience, *enhanced* and improved with circumstances of greater impudence than the most abominable heathens were guilty of. *Hammond.*

The relation which those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to *enhance* their guilt, and increase their punishment. *Atterbury.*

ENHA'NCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enhance.*]

1. Encrease; augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by *enhancement* of rents. *Bacon.*

2. Aggravation; increase of ill.

Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt.
Government of the Tongue

ENI'GMA. *n. s.* [*ænigma*, Lat. αἴνιγμα.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark *enigma* will allow
A meaning; which, if well I understand,
From sacrilege will free the god's command. *Dryd.*

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*

ENIGMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *ænigma.*]

1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical.* *Shakesp.*

Enigmatical deliveries comprehend useful verities; but being mistaken by liberal expositors at first, they have been misunderstood by most since.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Whilst they affect *enigmatical* obscurity, they puzzle the readers of their divulged processes. *Boyle.*

Athenæus gives instances of the *enigmatical* propositions in use at Athens, and of the forfeitures and rewards upon the solution or nonsolution.
Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatical* knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively. *Hammond.*

ENIGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *enigma.*] In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry.
Broome.

ENI'GMATIST. *n. s.* [from *enigma.*] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; maker of riddles.

That I may deal more ingenuously with my reader than the above mentioned *enigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle. *Addison.*

To ENJOIN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command.*

To satisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shakesp. Much Ado.*

Monks and philosophers, and such as do continually *enjoin* themselves. *Bacon's Natural History.*

It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by *enjoining* that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. *Tillotson.*

ENJO'INER. *n. s.* [from *enjoin.*] One who gives injunctions. *Dict.*

ENJO'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *enjoin.*] Direction; command.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*jouir, enjoüir*, French.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have a pleasing sense of; to be delighted with.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison's Cato.*

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.

Edward the saint, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just, to let England see what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to *enjoy.* *Hooker.*

He, who, to *enjoy*
Plato's elysium, leap'd into the sea,
Cleombrotus. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. To please; to gladden, to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This sense is usual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from *enjouir.*

Creatures are made to *enjoy* themselves, as well as to serve us. *More*

When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and *enjoy* himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the mitigation of any appetite in nature? *South*

To ENJO'Y. *v. n.* To live in happiness.

Then I shall be no more!
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct. *Milton.*

ENJO'YER. *n. s.* [from *enjoy.*] One that has fruition or possession. *Dict.*

ENJO'YMENT. *n. s.* [from *enjoy.*] Pleasure; happiness; fruition.

His hopes and expectations are bigger than his *enjoyments.* *Tillotson*

To ENKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle.*]

1. To set on fire, to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund, *enkindle* all the sparks of nature
To quit this horrid act. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. To rouse passions; to set the soul into a flame.

Your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you: so I did,
Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seem'd too much *enkindled.* *Shakespeare.*

3. To incite to any act or hope.

Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those who gave the thane of Cawdor to me,
Promis'd no less to them?

——That, trusted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown. *Shakesp.*

To ENLARGE. *v. a.* [*enlargir*, French.]

1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some, and others multiplies. *Pope.*

2. To encrease any thing in magnitude; to extend.

Where there is something both lasting and scarce, and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to *enlarge* their possessions of land. *Locke.*

3. To encrease by representation; to magnify; to exaggerate.

4. To dilate; to expand.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged.* 2 *Cor.* vi. 11.

5. To set free from limitation.

Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places she *enlargeth* her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her. *Shakespeare.*

6. To extend to more purposes or uses.

It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary use of the word of God, which desire hath begotten an error, *enlarging* it farther than soundness of truth will bear. *Hooker.*

7. To amplify; to aggrandise

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* men's minds, were it studied. *Locke.*

Could the mind as in number, come to so small a part of extension or duration as excluded divisibility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more *enlarged* ideas of extension and duration. *Locke.*

8. To release from confinement.

Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
That rail'd against our person. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

9. To diffuse in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themselves upon this subject with all the invidious insinuations they could devise.
Clarendon.

To ENLA'RGE. *v. n.*

1. To expatiate; to speak in many words.

They appointed the chancellor of the exchequer to *enlarge* upon any of these particulars. *Clarendon*

This is a scheme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather wish the memory of it were extinct. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be further extended.

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to have been *enlarged*, until they fell out among themselves. *Raleigh.*

ENLA'RGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enlarge.*]

1. Encrease; augmentation; farther extension.

The king afterwards enlarged the conditions of the city with *enlargement* both of liberties and of revenues. *Heywood.*

The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaster mind
Our bounds *enlargement* was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us prisoners to our isle. *Waller.*

There never were any islands, or other considerable parcels of land, amassed or heaped up, nor any *enlargement*, or addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the sea by the rivers. *Woodward*

The commons in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more set quarrels or one entire assembly against another. *Swift.*

The Greek tongue received many *enlargements* between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch.
Swift.

2. Release from confinement or servitude.

Lieutenant,
At our *enlargement* what are thy due fees? *Shakesp.*

If thou holdest thy peace at the time, then shall their *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place. *Esther*, iv. 14.

3. Magnifying representation.

And all who told it, added something new;
And all who heard it, made *enlargements* too. *Pope.*

4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army.
Clarendon.

ENLARGER. *n. s.* [from *enlarge.*] Amplifier; one that encreases or dilates any thing.

We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger.* *Brown.*

To ENLI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *light.*] To illuminate; to supply with light; to enlighten.

Wit from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

To ENLI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light.*]

1. To illuminate; to supply with light.

God will *enlighten* my darkness. *Psalms.*

As the sun shineth to the whole world, so there is no faith but this one published, the brightness whereof

whereof muſt *enlighten* all that come to the knowledge of the truth. *Hooker.*

2. To quicken in the faculty of viſion.

His eyes were *enlightened*. *Sam.*

Love never fails to maſter what he finds;
The fool *enlightens*, and the wiſe he blinds. *Dryden.*

3. To inſtruct; to furniſh with encreaſe of knowledge.

This doctrine is ſo agreeable to reaſon, that we meet with it in the writings of the *enlightened* heathens. *Spectator.*

'Tis he who *enlightens* our underſtanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to ſubdue our affections to the law of God. *Rog.*

4. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

5. To illuminate with divine knowledge.

Thoſe who were once *enlightened*. *Hebrews.*

ENLI'GHTENER. *n. ſ.* [from *enlighten*.] 1. Illuminator; one that gives light.

O, ſent from heaven,
Enlightener of my darkneſs! gracious things
Thou haſt reveal'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Inſtructor.

To ENLI'NK. *v. a.* [from *link*.] To chain to; to connect.

Enlink'd to waſte and deſolation. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

To ENLI'VEN. *v. a.* [from *life*, *live*.] 1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.

2. To make vigorous or active.

Theſe great orbs thus radically bright,
Primitive founts and origins of light,
Enliven worlds denied to human ſight *Prior.*

In a glaſs-houſe the workmen often fling in a ſmall quantity of freſh coals, which ſeem to diſturb the fire, but very much *enliven* it. *Swift.*

3. To make ſprightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLI'VENER. *n. ſ.* [from *enliven*.] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates.

But for th' *enlivener* of the general frame,
Is one, its operation ſtill the ſame.
Its principle is in itſelf, while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled pow'rs.
Dryden.

To ENLU'MINE. *v. n.* [*enluminer*, French.] To illumine, to illuminate; to enlighten. Not in uſe.

For having yet, in his dedicted ſpright,
Some ſparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,
He is *enlumin'd* with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly ſemblance to aſpire. *Spenſer.*

ENMITY. *n. ſ.* [from *enemy*; as if *enemity*, *inimity*.] 1. Unfriendly diſpoſition; malevolence; averſion.

Then being forced to their books, in an age at *enmity* with all reſtraint, has been the reaſon why many have hated books. *Locke.*

2. Contrariety of intereſts or inclinations; mutual malignity.

They ſhall within this hour,
On a diſſention of a doit break out
In bitterneſs of *enmity*. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Between thee and the woman I will put
Enmity; and between thine and her ſeed:
Her ſeed ſhall bruiſe thy head, thou bruiſe his heel
Milton.

How far thoſe controverſies, and appearing *enmities* of thoſe glorious creatures, may be carried, is not my buſineſs to ſhew or determine. *Dryden.*

3. State of oppoſition.

Know ye not that the friendſhip of the world is *enmity* with God? *Jam.* iv. 4

You muſt firmly be convinced, that every ſin you commit ſets you at *enmity* with heaven, and will, if not forſaken, render you incapable of it. *Wake.*

4. Malice; miſchievous attempts.

I abjure all roots, and chuſe
To wage againſt the *enmity* o' th' air. *Shakeſpeare.*

He who performs his duty in a ſtation of great power, muſt needs incur the utter *enmity* of many, and the high diſpleaſure of more. *Atterbury.*

To ENMA'RBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble*.] To turn to marble; to harden. Obſolete.

Then dying to delay,
Thou do'ſt *enmarble* the proud heart of her,
Whoſe love before them like they do prefer. *Spenſer.*

To ENME'SH. *v. a.* [from *meſh*.] To net; to entangle; to intrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodneſs make the net
That ſhall *enmeſh* them all. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To ENPI'ERCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce*.] To tranſfix.

I am too ſore *empierced* with his ſhaft
To ſoar with his light feathers. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENNE'AGON. *n. ſ.* [ἐννέα and γωνία.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNI'ATICAL. *adj.* [ἔννεα.] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a ſickneſs; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNOBLE. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, French.] 1. To raiſe from commonalty to nobility.

Many fair promotions
Are given daily to *ennoble* thoſe,
That ſcarce ſome two days ſince were worth a noble.
Shakeſp.

2. To dignify; to aggrandiſe; to exalt; to raiſe.

God raiſed up the ſpirit of this great perſon, and *enabled* his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this mighty hoſt. *Sout.*

What can *ennoble* ſots, or ſlaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope.*

3. To elevate; to magnify.

None ſo lovely, ſweet and fair,
Or do more *ennoble* love. *Waller.*

4. To make famous or illuſtrious.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* ſome of the coaſts thereof with ſhipwrecks. *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ennoble*.] 1. The act of raiſing to the rank of nobility.

He added, during parliament, to his former creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal wiſdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, ſuitable to the meaſures of an unſtained goodneſs. *Glanville.*

ENODA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*enodatio*, Latin.] 1. The act of untying a knot.

2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [from *enormous*.] 1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.

2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

We ſhall ſpeak of the particular abuſes and *enormities* of the government. *Spenſer's State of Ireland*

That this law will be always ſufficient to bridle or reſtrain *enormity*, no man can warrant. *Hooker.*

There are many little *enormities* in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to ſee removed; but at the ſame time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

3. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany; crimes exceeding the common meaſure. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

It is not a bare ſpeculation that kings may run into *enormities*; the practice may be proved by example *Swift.*

ENO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*enormis*, Latin.] 1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any ſtated meaſure.

Wallowing, unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait.
Milton.

Nature here
Wanton'd, as in her prime; and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more ſweets,
Wild above rule, or art, *enormous* bliſs. *Milton.*

2. Exceſſive; beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be leſs diſcernible in ſhorter teleſcopes than in longer, becauſe the ſhorter tranſmit leſs light to the eye. *Newton's Opt.*

3. Diſordered; confuſed.

I ſhall find time
From this *enormous* ſtate, and ſeek to give
Loſſes their remedies. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. Wicked beyond the common meaſure.

5. Exceeding in bulk the common meaſures: always uſed with ſome degree of diſlike, or horror, or wonder.

A giant ſhepherd here his flock maintains,
Far from the reſt, and ſolitary reigns,
A form *enormous*! far unlike the race
Of human birth, in ſtature, or in face. *Pope's Odyſſey*

ENO'RMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *enormous*.] Beyond meaſure.

One who could ever eſpouſe a notion ſo *enormouſly* abſurd and ſenſeleſs, as that the world was framed by chance. *Woodward.*

ENO'RMOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *enormous*.] Immeaſurable exceſs.

Then thoſe who have no opportunity to examine our faith, ſee the *enormouſneſs* of our works, but what ſhould hinder them from meaſuring the maſter by the diſciples? *Decay of Piety.*

ENO'UGH. *adj.* [genoh, Saxon; *genah*, Gothick, *genoeg*, Dut.] It is not eaſy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps, when it is joined with a ſubſtantive, it is an adjective, to which *enow* is the plural. In other ſituations it ſeems an adverb, except that after the verb *To have*, or *To be*, either expreſſed or underſtood, it may be accounted a ſubſtantive. It is pronounced as if it were written *enuf*.] In a ſufficient meaſure; ſo as may ſatisfy; ſo as may ſuffice.

Why would'ſt thou go, with one conſent they cry
When thou haſt gold *enough*, and I miſs?' *Dryden.*

When theſe was not room *enough* for their herds they by conſent ſeparated, and enlarged their poſſeſſions. *Locke.*

ENO'UGH. *n. ſ.*

1. Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence.

'Tis *enough* for me to have endeavoured the union of my country, which I contained in public employment. *Temple.*

The indolence and enjoyment we have, ſufficient for our preſent happineſs, we deſire not to venture the change, being content, and that is *enough*. *Locke.*

Enough for me that to the liſt'ning ſwains,
Firſt in thoſe fields I ſung the ſilvan ſtrains. *Pope.*

I will not quarrel with the preſent age: it has done *enough* for me, in making and keeping me two my friend. *Pope.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

Some great defects and miſdemeanours in his nature cuſtoms, and proceedings, he had *enough* to do to ſave and help, with a thouſand little induſtries and watches. *Bacon.*

ENO'UGH. *adv.*

1. In a ſufficient degree; in a degree that gives ſatisfaction.

2. It notes a ſlight augmentation of the poſitive degree: as, *I am ready* enough *to quarrel*; that is, I am rather quarrelſome than peaceable.

I am glad *enough* to find, that this ſame bipartium of a ſtronger and a weaker, like unto maſculine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies. *Hale.*

It is ſometimes pleaſant *enough* to conſider the different notions which different perſons have of the ſame thing. *Addiſon.*

They are now in priſon at Florence, and, as it is ſaid, treated hardly *enough*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Sometimes it notes diminution; as, the ſong is well *enough*; that is, not quite well, though not much amiſs.

4. An exclamation noting fulneſs or ſatiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware, the thane of Fife! Diſmiſs me.—*Enough.* *Shakeſ.*

Henceforth, I'll bear
Affliction 'till it do cry out of itſelf,
Enough, enough, and die. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

ENO'W. The plural of *enough*. In a ſufficient number.

The earth hath ſince born *enow* bleeding witneſſes, that it was no want of true courage. *Sidney.*

The walls of the church there are *enow* contented to build; the marbles are poliſhed, the roofs ſhine with gold, the altar hath precious ſtones to adorn it, and of Chriſt's miniſters no choice at all. *Hooker.*

Man had ſelfiſh foes *enow* beſides,
That, day and night, for his deſtruction wait. *Milt.*

My conquering brother will have ſlaves *enow*,
To pay his cruel vows for victory. *Dryden.*

There are at Rome *enow* modern works of architecture to employ any reaſonable man. *Addiſon*

ENPASSANT. adv. [French]. By the way.

To ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious; to exaſperate.

The juſtice of their quarrel ſhould not ſo much encourage as *enrage* them, being to revenge the diſhonour done to their king, and to chaſtiſe deceitful enemies. *Hayward.*

Enrag'd at this, upon the bawd I flew;
And that which moſt *enrag'd* me was, 'twas true. *Waller.*

To ENRA'NGE. *v. a.* [from *range.*] To place regularly; to put into order.

In their jaw
Three ranks of iron teeth *enranged* were. *Fairy Q.*

As fair Diana, in freſh ſummer's day,
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in ſhady wood.
Fairy Queen.

To ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank.*] To place in orderly ranks.

No leiſure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRAPT. *v. a.* [from *rapt*: the participle preterite ſeems to be *enrapt.*]

1. To throw into an extaſy; to tranſport with enthuſiaſm.

I myſelf
Am, like a prophet, ſuddenly *enrapt*
To tell thee, that this day is ominous. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. In the following quotation it ſeems erroneouſly written for *enwrapt*, involv'd, wrapt up.

Nor hath he been ſo *enrapt* in thoſe ſtudies as to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture.*] To tranſport with pleaſure; to delight highly.

To ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *raviſh.*] To throw into extaſy; to tranſport with delight.

What wonder,
Frail men, whoſe eyes ſeek heavenly things to ſee,
At ſight thereof ſo much *enraviſh'd* be? *Spenſer.*

ENRA'VISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enraviſh.*] Extaſy of delight.

They contract a kind of ſplendour from the ſeemingly obſcuring vail, which adds to the *enraviſhments* of her tranſported admirers. *Glanville's Scep.*

To ENRHE'UM. *v. a.* [*enrhumer*, French.] To have rheum through cold.

The phyſician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheumed*. *Harvey.*

To ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches and will give him his daughter. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 25.

Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,
And not to ſeek a queen to make him rich. *Shakeſp.*

Great and glorious Rome queen of the earth,
So far renown'd, and with the ſpoils *enrich'd*
Of nations. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Thoſe are ſo unhappy as to rob others, without *enriching* themſelves. *Denham.*

2. To fertiliſe; to make fruitful.

See the ſweet brooks in ſilver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and ſupply the deep. *Blackmore.*

3. To ſtore; to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his own underſtanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

ENRI'CHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enrich.*]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a tranſlation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof. *Bacon's Holy War.*

It is a vaſt hindrance to the *enrichment* of our underſtandings, if we ſpend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unſearchables. *Watts.*

To ENRI'DGE. *v. a.* [from *ridge.*] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thouſand noſes,
Horns walk'd and wav'd like the *enridged* ſea:
It was ſome fiend. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To ENRI'NG *v. a.* [from *ring.*] To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy ſo
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* [from *ripe.*] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The Summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
And Autumn, what our golden harveſts were. *Donne.*

To ENRO'BE. *v. a.* [from *robe.*] To dreſs; to clothe; to habit; to inveſt.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in green, ſhe ſhall be looſe *enrob'd*,
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head. *Shak.*

To ENRO'LL. *v. a.* [*enroller*, French.]

1. To inſert in a roll, liſt, or regiſter.

There be *enrolled* amongſt the king's forces about thirty thouſand men of the Jews 1 *Mac.* x. 36.

We find ourſelves *enrolled* in this heavenly family as ſervants, and as ſons. *Spratt.*

The champions, all of high degree,
Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the liſts, and envy'd to behold
The names of others, not their own *enroll'd*. *Dryd.*

Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,
High in Ulyſſes' ſocial liſt *enroll'd*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Heroes and heroines of old,
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the ſkies;
To which, though late, ſhall Stella riſe. *Swift.*

2. To record; to leave in writing.

He ſwore conſent to your ſucceſſion;
His oath *enrolled* in the parliament. *Shakeſp.*

Laws, which none ſhall find
Left them *enroll'd*; or what the ſpirit within
Shall on the heart engrave. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. To involve; to inwrap.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flame, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoak and brimſtone blue.
Fairy Queen.

ENRO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *enrol.*] He that enrols; he that regiſters.

ENRO'LMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enrol.*] Regiſter; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himſelf cauſed to be enrolled, and teſtified by a notary publick; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the Biſhop of Saliſbury. *Davies on Ireland.*

To ENRO'OT. *v. a.* [from *root.*] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

He cannot ſo preciſely weed this land,
As his miſdoubts preſent occaſion:
His foes are ſo *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfaſten ſo and ſhake a friend. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRO'UND. *v. a.* [from *round.*] To environ; to ſurround; to encircle; to incloſe.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him. *Shakeſp.*

ENS. n. ſ. [Latin.]

1. Any being or exiſtence.

2. [In chymiſtry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſſempio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; ſubject of imitation. This orthography is now juſtly diſuſed.

Such life ſhould be the honour of your light;
Such death, the ſad *enſample* of your night. *Spenſer.*

You have us for an *enſample*. *Phil.* iii. 17.

Such as would be willing to make uſe of our *enſample* to do the ſame thing, where there is not the ſame neceſſity, may not be able to vouch our practice for their excuſe. *Sanderſon.*

To ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to ſhew by example; to give us a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets hiſtorical: firſt, Homer, who, in the perſon of Agamemnon, *enſampled* a good governor and virtuous man. *Spenſer.*

To ENSA'NGUINE. *v. a.* [*ſanguis*, Latin; *enſanglanter*, French.] To ſmear with gore; to ſuffuſe with blood.

With cruel tournament the ſquadrons join,
Where cattle paſtur'd late; now ſcatter'd lies,
With carcaſſes and arms, th' *enſanguin'd* field
Deſerted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To ENSCHE'DULE. *v. a.* [from *ſchedule.*] To inſert in a ſchedule or writing.

You muſt buy that peace
With full accord to all our juſt demands,
Enſchedul'd here. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

To ENSCO'NCE. *v. a.* [from *ſconce.*] To cover as with a fort; to ſecure. *Hanmer.*

I myſelf ſometimes, hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, and fain to ſhuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *enſconce* your rags, your cat-a-mountain looks under the ſhelter of your honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

She ſhall not ſee me, I will *enſconce* me behind the arras. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

We make trifles of terrours, *enſconcing* ourſelves in ſeeming knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſort of errours to *enſconce*
Abſurdity and ignorance. *Hudibras.*

This he courageouſly invaded,
And having enter'd, barricado'd,
Enſconc'd himſelf as formidable
As could be, underneath a table. *Hudibras.*

To ENSE'AM. *v. a.* [from *ſeam.*] To ſow up; to incloſe by a ſeam or juncture of needlework.

A name engraved in the reveſtiary of the temple, one ſtole away, and *enſeamed* it on his thigh. *Camden.*

To ENSE'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſear.*] To cauteriſe; to ſtanch or ſtop with fire.

Enſear thy fertile and conceptious womb;
Let it no more bring out ingrateful man. *Shakeſp.*

To ENSHI'ELD. *v. a.* [from *ſhield.*] To ſhield; to cover; to protect.

Theſe black maſks
Proclaim an *enſhield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could diſplay. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [from *ſhrine.*] To incloſe

enclose in a cheſt or cabinet; to preſerve and ſecure as a thing ſacred.

He ſeems
A phœnix, gaz'd by all, as that ſole bird,
When to *enſhrine* his reliques in the ſun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies. *Milton.*

The ſots combine
With pious care a monkey to *enſhrine*. *Tate's Juv.*

Fair fortune next, with looks ſerene and kind,
Receives 'em, in her ancient fane *enſhrin'd*. *Addiſ.*

E'NSIFORM. *adj.* [*enſiformis*, Latin.] Having the ſhape of a ſword, as the xiphoeides or *enſiform* cartilage.

E'NSIGN. *n. ſ.* [*enſeigne*, French.]

1. The flag or ſtandard of a regiment.

Hang up your *enſigns*, let your drums be ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Turks ſtill preſſing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight *enſigns*, from whence they had repulſed the defendants, *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Men taking occaſion from the qualities, wherein they obſerve often ſeveral individuals to agree, range them into ſorts, in order to their naming under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abſtract idea, come to be ranked as under *enſigns*. *Locke.*

2. Any ſignal to aſſemble.

He will lift up an *enſign* to the nations from far. *Iſaiah.* v.

3. Badge; or mark of diſtinction, rank, or office.

Princes that fly, their ſceptres left behind,
Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;
The *enſigns* of our pow'r about we bear,
And ev'ry land pays tribute to the ſun. *Waller.*

The marks or *enſigns* of virtues contribute, by their nobleneſs, to the ornament of the figures; as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war, or ſacrifices. *Dryden.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. [Formerly written *ancient*.]

E'NSIGNBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*enſign* and *bear*.] He that carries the flag; the enſign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war againſt heaven, he had been a fit *enſignbearer* for that company. *Sidney.*

To ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [from *ſlave*.]

1. To reduce to ſervitude; to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd alſo, and *enſlav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom loſt, their virtue loſe. *Milton*

I to do this! I, whom you once thought brave,
To ſell my country, and my king *enſlave*! *Dryden.*

Long draughts of ſleep his monſtrous limbs *enſlave*;
He reels, and falling fills the ſpacious cave. *Dryden.*

He is certainly the moſt ſubjected, the moſt *enſlaved*, who is ſo in his underſtanding. *Locke.*

While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can poſſibly *enſlave* their country. *Swift.*

2. To make over to another as his ſlave or bondman.

No man can make another man to be his ſlave, unleſs he hath firſt *enſlaved* himſelf to life and death, to pleaſure or pain, to hope or fear: command thoſe paſſions, and you are freer than the Parthian king, *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The more virtuouſly any man lives, and the leſs he is *enſlaved* to any luſt, the more ready he is to entertain the principles of religion. *Tillotſon.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own conſent, *enſlave* himſelf to any one, nor put himſelf under the abſolute arbitrary power of another, to take away life when he pleaſes. *Locke.*

ENSLA'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] The ſtate of ſervitude; ſlavery; abject ſubjection.

The children of Iſrael, according to their method of ſinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a freſh *enſlavement* to their enemies, had now paſſed ſeven years in cruel ſubjection. *South.*

ENSLA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] He that reduces others to a ſtate of ſervitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Againſt *enſlavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

To ENSU'E. *v. a.* [*enſuivre*, French.] To follow; to purſue.

Flee evil, and do good; ſeek peace, and *enſue* it. *Com Prayer.*

But now theſe Epicures begin to ſmile,
And ſay, my doctrine is more ſafe than true;
And that I fondly do myſelf beguile,
While theſe receiv'd opinions I *enſue*. *Davies.*

To ENSU'E. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a conſequence to premiſes.

Let this be granted, and it ſhall hereupon plainly *enſue*, that the light of ſcripture once ſhining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in ſuch ſort drowned, that now we need it not. *Hooker.*

2. To ſucceed in a train of events, or courſe of time.

The man was noble.
But with his laſt attempt he wip'd it out,
Deſtroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the *enſuing* age abhorr'd. *Shakeſpeare*

Biſhops are placed by collation of the king, without any precedent election or confirmation *enſuing*. *Hayward.*

Of worſe deeds worſe ſufferings muſt *enſue*. *Milt.*

With mortal heat each other ſhall purſue;
What wars, what wounds, what ſlaughter ſhall *enſue*! *Dryden.*

Impute not then thoſe ills which may *enſue*
To me, but thoſe who with inceſſant hate
Purſue my life *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

Then grave Clariſſa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *enſu'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope.*

ENSU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *enſure*.]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum.

2. The ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSU'RANCER. *n. ſ.* [from *enſurance*.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain *enſurancers* of life,
And they who moſt perform'd, and promis'd leſs,
Ev'n Short and Hobbes, forſook th' unequal ſtrife. *Dryden.*

To ENSU'RE. *v. a.* [from *ſure*, *aſſurer*, French.]

1. To aſcertain; to make certain; to ſecure.

It is eaſy to entail debts on ſucceeding ages, but how to *enſure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough. *Swift.*

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage.

3. To promiſe reimburſement of any miſcarriage for a certain reward ſtipulated.

A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to *enſure* his ſheep for that year. *L'Eſtrange.*

ENSU'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *enſure*.] One who makes contracts of enſurance; one who for a certain ſum exempts any thing from hazard.

ENTA'BLATURE. } *n. ſ.* [from *table*.] The
ENTA'BLAMENT. } architrave, friſe, and cornice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of the flooring, which is either ſupported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns. *Harris.*

ENTA'IL. *n. ſ.* [*feudum talliatum*, from the French *entaille*, cut, from *tailler*, to cut.]

1. The eſtate entailed or ſettled, with regard to the rule of its deſcent.

2. The rule of deſcent ſettled for any eſtate.

3. Engravers work; inlay. Obſolete.

Well it appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold,
Woven with antickes and wild imagery. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENTAIL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut; *entailler*, French.]

1. To ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate, ſo that it cannot be by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor bequeathed at pleaſure.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever. *Shak.*

Had Richard unconſtrain'd reſign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:
The title ſtood *entail'd*, had Richard had a ſon. *Dryden.*

2. To fix unalienably upon any perſon or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entailed* to all he ſaid. *Digby on Bodies.*

The intemperate and unjuſt tranſmit their bodily infirmities and diſeaſes to their children, and *entail* a ſecret curſe upon their eſtates. *Tillotſon.*

3. To cut. Obſolete. In the following paſſage it is neuter.

The mortal ſteel, diſpiteouſly *entail'd*,
Deep in their ſkith, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple ſtream adown their giambeaux falls. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENTA'ME. *v. a.* [from *tame*.] To tame; to ſubjugate; to ſubdue.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakeſp.*

To ENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology.]

1. To inwrap or inſnare with ſomething not eaſily extricable, as a net; or ſomething adheſive, as briars.

2. To loſe in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.

3. To twiſt, or confuſe in ſuch a manner as that a ſeparation cannot eaſily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarraſs; to perplex.

Now all labour,
Mars what it does, yea very force *entangles*
Itſelf with ſtrength. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

He knew not how to wreſtle with deſperate contingencies, and ſo abhorred to be *entangled* in ſuch. *Clarendon.*

5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being queſtioned, neither held ſilence as he might, nor conſtantly denied it, but *entangled* himſelf in his doubtful tale. *Hayward.*

I ſuppoſe a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and *entangle* their underſtandings, would be eaſily reſolved. *Locke.*

6. To enſnare by captious queſtions or artful talk.

The Phariſees took counſel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. *Matt.* xxii. 15.

7. To diſtract with a variety of cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himſelf with the affairs of this life 2 *Tim.* ii. 4.

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTA'NGLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *entangle*.]

1. Involution of any thing intricate or adheſive.

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

The moſt improved ſpirits are frequently caught in the *entanglements* of a tenacious imagination. *Clarendon's Sceptic.*

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching the notion of God and his providence. *More.*

It is to ſome againſt the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the arts of ſophiſtry, that diſtinctions have been multiplied *Locke.*

ENTA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *entangle*.] One that entangles.

To E'NTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place.

I with the multitude of my redeem'd,

Shall enter heav'n, long absent. *Milton.*

A king of repute and learning *entered* the lists against him. *Atterbury.*

2. To initiate in a business, method, or society.

The eldest being thus *enter'd*, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them *Locke.*

3. To introduce or admit into any counsel.

They of Rome are *enter'd* in our counsels,
And know how we proceed. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

4. To set down in writing.

Mr Phing, have you *enter'd* the action?
—It is *enter'd*. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Agues and fevers are *enter'd* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished. *Graunt.*

To ENTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.

Be not slothful to go and to *enter* to possess the land. *Judg.*

Other creature here,
Beast, bird, insect, or worm, durst *enter* none. *Milt.*

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

He is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of telling a story, and with Sallust for his *entering* into eternal principles of action, *Addison.*

They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring springs of action. *Watts.*

3. To engage in.

The French king hath often *entered* on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth. *Addison on the War.*

Gentlemen did not care to *enter* into business 'till after their morning draught. *Tatler.*

4. To be initiated in.

O pity and shame, that those who to live well
Enter'd so late, should turn aside! *Milton.*

As soon as they once *entered* into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions. *Add.*

ENTERDE'AL. *n. s.* [*entre* and *deal.*] Reciprocal transactions. Obsolete.

For he is practis'd well in policy,
And thereto doth his courting most apply;
To learn the *enterdeal* of princes strange,
To mark th' intent of counsels, and the change
Of states. *Hubberd's Tale.*

ENTERING. *n. s.* [from *enter.*] Entrance; passage into a place.

It is laid waste, so that there is no house, no *entering* in. *Ijaiah.*

To ENTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, French.] To intermix; to interweave.

This lady walked outright, 'till she might see her enter into a fine close arbour: it was of trees, whose branches so lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could resist the strongest violence of the sight. *Sidney.*

ENTERO'CELL. *n. s.* [*enterocele*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through or dilating the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases, is chiefly by trusses and bolsters. *Quincy.*

If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocele*; if the omentum or epiploon, epiplocele; and if both, enteroepiplocele. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ENTERO'LOGY. *n. s.* [ἔντερον and λογος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS. *n. s.* [ἔντερον and ὀμφαλος.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPA'RLANCE. *n. s.* [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLI'ADER. *n. s.* [*entre* and *plead.*] The discussion of a point incidentally falling out before the principal cause can take end. For example: two several persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must enterplead; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir. *Cowel.*

ENTERPRISE. *n. s.* [*enterprise*, French.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterprises* to the destruction of the enemies. *Judith*, ii. 5.

Whet on Warwick to this *enterprise* *Shakesp.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide
Th' important *enterprise*, and give the bride. *Dryd.*

To ENTERPRISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay.

Not shall I to the work thou *enterprisest*
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milt.*

Princes were only chiefs of those assemblies, by whose consultations and authority the great actions were resolved and *enterpris'd*. *Temple.*

An epick poem, or the heroick action of some great commander, *enterprised* for the common good and honour of the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well written now, as it was of old by the heathens. *Dryden.*

Haste then, and lose no time:
The business must be *enterpris'd* this night;
We must surprise the court in its delight. *Dryden.*

2. To receive; to entertain. Obsolete.

In goodly garments, that her well became,
She marching forth in honourable wise,
Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise*
Spenser.

ENTERPRISER. *n. s.* [from *enterprise.*] A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himself in important and dangerous designs.

They commonly prove great *enterprisers* with happy success. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fren.]

1. To converse with; to talk with.

His head was so well stored a magazine, that nothing could be proposed which he was not readily furnished to *entertain* any one in. *Locke.*

2. To treat at the table.

You shall find an apartment fitted up for you, and shall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding. *Addison.*

3. To receive hospitably.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares. *Heb.* xiii. 2.

Heav'n set open thy everlasting gates,
To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praise. *Shakes.*

4. To keep in one's service.

How many men would you require to the furnishing of this which you take in hand? And how long space would you have them *entertained*.
Spenser's Ireland.

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only I do not like the fashion of your garments
Shakes. King Lear.

I'll weep and sigh,
And, leaving so his service, follow you,
So please you *entertain* me. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

5. To reserve in the mind.

This purpose God can *entertain* towards us.
Decay of Piety.

6. To please; to amuse; to divert.

David *entertained* himself with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counsels.
Decay of Piety.

They were capable of *entertaining* themselves on a thousand subjects, without running into the common topicks. *Addison.*

The history of the Royal Society shews how well philosophy becometh a narration: the progress of knowledge is as *entertaining* as that of arms.
Felton on the Classicks.

In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with.
Pope's Pref. to the Iliads.

7. To admit with satisfaction.

Reason can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability in opposition to knowledge and certainty *Locke.*

ENTERTA'INER. *n. s.* [from *entertain.*]

1. He that keeps others in his service.

He was, in his nature and constitution of minds not very apprehensive or forecasting of future event, afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day.
Bacon's Henry VII.

2. He that treats others at his table.

He shews both to the guests and to the *entertainer* their great mistake. *Smalridge.*

It is little the sign of a wise or good man to suffer temperance to be transgressed, in order to purchase the repute of a generous *entertainer*. *Atterbury.*

3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTA'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *entertain.*]

1. Conversation.

2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision.

Arrived there, the little house they fill
Nor look for *entertainment* where none was,
Rest is their feast, and all things at their will;
The noblest mind the best contentment has.
Fairy Queen.

With British bounty in his ship he feasts
Th' Hesperian princes, his amazed guests
To find that watry wilderness exceed
The *entertainment* of their great Madrid. *Waller.*

3. Hospitable reception.

4. Reception; admission.

It is not only to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated. *Temple.*

5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or servants.

Have you an army ready, say you?
—A most royal one. The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning
Shakespeare's Timon.

6. Payment of soldiers or servants. Now obsolete.

The *entertainment* of the general, upon his first arrival, was but six shillings a day and three-pence. *Davies.*

The captains did covenant with the king to serve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages, and *entertainment*. *Davies.*

7. Amusement; diversion.

Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason for the *entertainment* of the time, that he ask me questions than that I ask you. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw us out of our seat. *Temple.*

8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*

ENTERTISSUED. *adj.* [*entre* and *tissue.*] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl. *Shakes.*

To ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *throne.*]

1. To place on a regal seat.

Mercy is above this sceptred sway;
It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself. *Shakesp.*

On a tribunal silver'd,
Cleopatra and herself, in chairs of gold,
Were publickly *enthron'd*. *Shakespeare.*

Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits *enthron'd*,
The peers, encircling, form an awful round. *Pope.*

2. To invest with sovereign authority.

This pope was no sooner elected and *enthroned*, but that he began to exercise his new rapines.
Stylitis's Paregon.

ENTHUSIA'SM.

ENTHUSIA'SM. *n. f.* [ἐνθουσιασμος.]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.

Enthuſiaſm is founded neither on reaſon nor divine revelation, but riſes from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violence of paſſion; confidence of opinion.

3. Elevation of fancy; exultation of ideas.

Imaging is, in itſelf, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthuſiaſm*, or extraordinary emotion of ſoul, makes it ſeem to us that we behold thoſe things which the poet paints. *Dryden.*

ENTHU'SIAST. *n. f.* [ἐνθουσιαστης.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourſe with God.

Let an *enthuſiaſt* be principled that he or his teacher is inſpired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reaſons againſt his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One of a hot imagination, or violent paſſions.

Chapman ſeems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthuſiaſt* in poetry. *Pope's Preface to the Il.*

3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

At laſt divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame;
The ſweet *enthuſiaſt*, from her ſacred ſtore,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds,
With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before.
Dryden.

ENTHUSIA'STICAL. } *adj.* [ἐνθουσιαστικος.]
ENTHUSIA'STICK. }

1. Perſuaded of ſome communication with the deity.

He pretended not to any ſeraphick *enthuſiaſtical* raptures, or inimitable unaccountable tranſports of devotion *Calamy.*

2. Vehemently hot in any cauſe.

3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

An *enthuſiaſtick* or prophetick ſtyle, by reaſon of the eagerneſs of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of diſcourſe *Burnet.*

At laſt, ſublim'd
To rapture and *enthuſiaſtick* heat,
We feel the preſent Deity. *Thomſon.*

E'NTHYMEME. *n. ſ.* [ἐνθυμημα] An argument conſiſting only of an antecedent and conſequential propoſition; a ſyllogiſm where the major propoſition is ſuppreſſed, and only the minor and conſequence produced in words.

Playing much upon the ſimple or luſtrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymemes* into the people, they take up popular conceits. *Bacon.*

What is an *enthymem*, quoth Cornelius? Why, an *enthymeme* replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept ſecret. *Arbuthnot and Pope*

To ENTI'CE. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandiſhments or hopes of ſomething ſinful or deſtructive.

The readieſt way to entangle the mind with falſe doctrine, is firſt to *entice* the will to wanton living. *Ajcham's Schoolmaſter.*

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he ſhall ſurely endow her to be his wife. *Exo.* xxii. 16.

So ſang the ſiren, with enchanting ſound,
Enticing all to liſten, and be drown'd. *Granville.*

ENTI'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *entice.*]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.

Suppoſe we that the ſacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whoſe *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt. *Hooker.*

And here to every thirſty wanderer
By ſly *enticement* gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs mixt. *Milton.*

2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandiſhment; allurement.

In all theſe inſtances we muſt ſeparate intreaty and *enticements* from deceit or violence. *Taylor.*

ENTI'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *entice.*] One that allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY. *adv.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She ſtrikes a lute well, and ſings moſt *enticingly.* *Addiſon.*

E'NTIERTY. *n. ſ.* [*entierté*, French.] The whole; not barely a part.

Sometime the attorney thruſteth into the writ the uttermoſt quantity; or, elſe ſetteth down an *entierty*, where but a moiety was to be paſſed. *Bacon.*

ENTI'RE. *adj.* [*entier*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole; undivided.

It is not ſafe to divide, but to extol the *entire*, ſtill in general. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is *entire* in thoſe parts where the ſtatue is maimed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Water and earth, compoſed of old worn particles and fragments of particles, would not be of the ſame nature and texture now with water and earth compoſed of *entire* particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

3. Full; complete; compriſing all requiſites in itſelf.

The church of Rome hath rightly conſidered that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itſelf, a duty ſo juſtice to be performed much oftener than ſermons can be made. *Hooker.*

An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Ariſtotle deſcribes it, when it conſiſts in a beginning, a middle, and an end. *Spectator.*

4. Sincere; hearty.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that ſtand
Aloof from th' *entire* point. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He run a courſe more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Caſtile. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; ſure; ſolid; fixed.

Entire and ſure the monarch's rule muſt prove,
Who founds her greatneſs on her ſubjects love. *Prior.*

6. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath ſhall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy preſence joy *entire.* *Milton.*

7. Honeſt; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never ſtudied the eaſieſt ways to thoſe ends. *Clarendon*

They had many perſons, of whoſe *entire* affections they were well aſſured. *Clarendon.*

8. In full ſtrength, with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire* *Spenſer.*

ENTI'RELY. *adv.* [from *entire.*]

1. In the whole; without diviſion.

Euphrates, running, ſinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Perſian ſea. *Raleigh.*

2. Completely; fully.

Here finiſh'd he, and all that he had made
View'd, and behold! all was *entirely* good. *Milton.*

Chyle may be ſaid to be a vegetable juice in the ſtomach and inteſtines; as it paſſeth into the lacteals it grows ſtill more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* ſo. *Arbuthnot.*

General conſent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government. *Swift.*

3. With firm adherence; faithfully.

Which when his penſive lady ſaw from far,
Great woe and ſorrow did her ſoul aſſay,
As weening at the ſad end of the war,
And ſtan to highеſt God *entirely* pray. *Fairy Queen.*

ENTI'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *entire.*]

1. Totality; completeneſs; fulneſs.

In an arch, each ſingle ſtone, which, if ſevered from the reſt, would be perhaps defenceleſs, is ſufficiently ſecured by the ſolidity and *entireneſs* of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part. *Boyle.*

2. Honeſty; integrity.

To ENTI'TLE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

2. To give a title or diſcriminative appellation; as, to *entitle* a book.

Beſides the Scripture, the books which they call eccleſiaſtical were thought not unworthy to be brought into publick audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term Apocryphal. *Hooker.*

Next favourable thou,
Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchſaf'ſt
Far other name deſerving! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. To ſuperſcribe, or prefix as a title.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* chriſtianity to their deſigns, and to charge atheiſm on thoſe who will not ſubmit. *Locke.*

We have been *entitled*, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions. *Swift.*

4. To give a claim to any thing.

But we, deſcended from your ſacred line
Entitled to your heav'n, and rites divine,
Are baniſh'd earth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

God diſcovers the martyr and confeſſor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the rewards of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing. *Addiſon.*

He *entitled* himſelf to the continuance of the divine protection and goodneſs, by humiliation and prayer. *Atterbury.*

Hardly even is the penitent ſinner ſaved, thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the goſpel. *Rogers.*

5. To grant a thing as claimed by a title.

This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we pleaſe. *Locke.*

E'NTITY. *n. ſ.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]

1. Something which really is; a real being.

Dear hope, earth's dowry and heaven's debt,
The *entity* of things that are not yet:
Subtleſt, but ſureſt being. *Craſhaw.*

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor phyſical eſſence, but a mere relative ſignification. *Bentley.*

Here *entity* and quiddity,
The ſouls of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A particular ſpecies of being.

All eruptions of air, though ſmall and ſlight give an *entity* of ſound, which we call crackling, puffing, and ſpitting; as in bay ſalt and bay leaves, caſt into the fire *Bacon.*

God's decrees of ſalvation and damnation, both Romiſh and Reformed, affix to men's particular *entity*, abſolutely conſidered, without any reſpect to demeanours. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To enſnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land-forces from their ſhips, and *entoiled* both them navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by ſea and land. *Bacon.*

To ENTO'MB. *v. a* [from *tomb.*] To put into a tomb; to bury.

Proceſſions were firſt begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the viſiting of thoſe places where they were *entombed.* *Hooker.*

The cry went once for thee, and yet it may again,
If thou wouldſt not *entomb* thyſelf alive,
And caſe thy reputation in a tent. *Shakeſpeare.*

They within the beaſt's vaſt womb,
The choice and flower of all their troops *entomb.*
Denham.

E'NTRAILS. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*entrailles*, Fr. ἐντερα.]

1. The inteſtines; the inward parts; the guts.

What, hath thy fiery heart ſo parch'd thine *entrails*,
That not a tear can fall? *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

The

The *entrails* are all without bones; save that a bone is sometimes found in the heart of a stag. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

I tear that harden'd heart from out his breast,
Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry hounds a feast. *Dryden.*

2. The internal parts.

A precious ring that lighten all the hole,
And shews the ragged *entrails* of the pit. *Shakesp.*

He had brought to light but little of that treasure, that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

The earth hath lost
Most of her riches, as *entrails*; being now.
We are left no less for usable than for good. *Ben Jonson.*

To ENTRAIL. *v. a.* [*intralciare*, Italian.] To mingle; to interweave; to diversify.

Over him, art striving to compare
With nature, did an arbor green dispred,
Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread,
His pricking arms *entrail'd* with roses red. *Fairy Q.*

A little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, *entrailed* curiously,
In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenser's Prothal.*

ENTRANCE. *n. s.* [*entrant*, French.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? Pray, get you out. *Shakespeare.*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartially keeps it, truth is sure to find both an *entrance* and a welcome too. *South.*

2. The act of entering.

The reason, that I gather, he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his *entrance*.
Shakespeare.

Better far, I guess,
That we do make our entrance several ways. *Shak.*

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their *entrances*. *Shakesp.*

3. The passage by which a place is entered; avenue.

He charged them to keep the passages of the hilly country; for by them there was an *entrance* into Judea. *Judith*

Palladio did conclude, that the principal *entrance* was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity of the master. *Wotton.*

Many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave, all dismal; yet to sense
More terrible at th' *entrance* than within. *Milton.*

Let this, and every other anxious thought,
At th' *entrance* of my threshold be forgot. *Dryden.*

4. Initiation; commencement.

This is that which, at first *entrance* baulks and cools them: they want their liberty. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge.

He that travelleth a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel. *Bacon's Essays.*

6. The act of taking possession of an office or dignity.

From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving, or better beloved. *Hayw. Edw. VI.*

7. The beginning of any thing.

St. Augustine in the *entrance* of one of his sermons, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewell on Providence.*

The earl of Holland we have had occasion to mention before in the first *entrance* upon this discourse. *Clarendon.*

To ENTRA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *trance*; *transe*, French, from *transeo*, Latin, to pass over; to pass for a time from one region to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions, while the body appears to lie in a dead sleep.

2. To put into an extasy; to make insensible of present objects.

With delight I was *entranced*, and carried so far from myself, as that I am sorry that you ended so soon. *Spenser.*

Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became *entranc'd*. *Milton.*

And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,
I stood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought;
But all o'erpower'd with ecstasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. *Dryden.*

To ENTRA'P. *v. a.* [from *trap*.]

1. To ensnare; to catch in a trap or snare.

Take heed mine eyes, how ye do stare
Henceforth too rashly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyes *entrapped* are,
Out of her bands ye by no means shall get. *Spenser.*

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now *entrapt* the noble-minded Talbot. *Shak.*

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties or distresses; to entangle.

Misfortune waits advantage to *entrap*
The man most wary, in her whelming lap. *Fairy Qu.*

He sought to *entrap* me by intelligence. *Shakesp.*

3. To take advantage of.

An injurious person lies in wait to *entrap* thee in thy words. *Eccles.* viii. 11.

To ENTRE'AT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, French.]

1. To petition; to solicit; to importune.

Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife. *Gen.* xxv. 21.

2. To prevail upon by solicitation.

I have a wife, whom I protest, I love;
I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this currish Jew.
Shakespeare.

The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecca his wife conceived. *Gen.* xxv. 21.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could *entreat*, no repentance reconcile. *Rogers.*

3. To treat or use well or ill.

Whereas thy servant worketh truly, *entreat* him not evil. *Eccles.* vii. 20.

Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?
Entreat her not the worse in that I pray
You use her well. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Well I *entreated* her, who well deserv'd:
I call'd her often; for she always serv'd:
Use made her person easy to my sight,
And custom insensibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*

4. To entertain; to amuse. Not used.

My lord, I must *entreat* the time alone.
—God shield I should disturb devotion. *Shakesp.*

5. To entertain; to receive. Not in use.

The garden of Proserpino this hight,
And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbour goodly overdight,
In which she often us'd, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*. *Fairy Q.*

To ENTRE'AT. *v. n.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact. Not used.

Alexander was the first that *entreated* peace with them. *Mac.*

2. To treat; to discourse. Not used.

The most admirable mystery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the loadstone, toward the North-pole, of which I shall have farther occasion to *entreat*. *Hakewill.*

3. To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to speak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way sustain him. *Shakespeare.*

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*

ENTRE'ATANCE. *n. s.* [from *entreat*.] Petition; entreaty; sollicitation. Not used

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long deny'd. *Fairfax.*

ENTREATY. *n. s.* [from *entreat*.] Petition; prayer; sollicitation; supplication; request.

If my weak orator
Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if she be
Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

ENTREMETS. n. s. [French.] Small plates set between the main dishes.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white main shoot, which is the true chard used in pottages and *entremets*. *Mortimer.*

ENTRY. *n. s.* [from *enter*; *entrée*, French.]

1. The passage by which any one enters a house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it; like a house that hath convenient stairs and *entries*, but never a fair room. *Bacon.*

A stair long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head. *Dryd.*

Is all this hurry made
On this account, because thou art afraid
A dirty ball in *entry* should offend
The curious eye of thy invited friend? *Dryd.*

We proceeded through the *entry*, and were necessarily kept in order by the situation. *Tatler.*

2. The act of entrance; ingress.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, because water entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry* softeneth better. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addison.*

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The act of taking possession of any estate.

4. The act of registering or setting down in writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon.*

5. The act of entering publickly into any city.

The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

To ENU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubile*, Latin.] To clear from clouds. *Dict.*

To ENU'CLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.] To solve; to clear; to disentangle. *Dict.*

To ENVE'LOP. *v. a* [*enveloper*, French.]

1. To inwrap, to cover; to invest with some integument.

2. To cover; to hide; to surround.

The best and wholesom'st spirits of the night *envelop* you, good provost. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost:
Darkling they join adverse, and shock unseen,
Couriers with couriers justling, men with men. *Dryd.*

It is but to approach nearer, and that mist that *enveloped* them will remove.
Nocturnal shades
This world *envelop*, and th' inclement air
Persuades men to repel benumbing frosts. *Philips.*

3. To line; to cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Dark'ned with filthy dust. *Fairy Queen.*

ENVELOPE. n. s. [French.] A wrapper; an outward case; an integument; a cover.

Send these to paper-sparing Pope;
And, when he sits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight. *Swift.*

To ENVE'NOM. *v. a.* [from *venom*.]

1. To tinge with poison; to poison; to impregnate with venom. It is never used of the person to whom poison is given, but of the draught, meat, or instrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shakespeare.*

Alcides, from Oechalia crown'd
With conquest, felt th' *envenom'd* robe, and tore,
Thro' pain, up by the roots Thessalian pines. *Milt.*

Not

Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blaſt the fame
Of harmleſs men. *Philips.*

8. To make odious.
Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakeſ. As you like it.*

3. To enrage; to exaſperate.
With her full force ſhe threw the pois'nous dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;
That thus *envenom'd* ſhe might kindle rage
And ſacrifice to ſtrife her houſe and huſband's age.
Dryden.

E'NVIABLE. *adj.* [from *envy.*] Deſerving envy; ſuch as may excite envy.
They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily poſſeſs themſelves *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

E'NVIER. *n. ſ.* [from *envy.*] One that envies another; a maligner; one that deſires the downfall of another.
Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them that attribute to the diſadvantage of their virtues. *Bacon.*
They ween'd
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To ſet the *envier* of his ſtate, the proud
Aſpirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.
Milton.
All preferments in church and ſtate were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and *enviers* diſcountenanced.
Clarendon

E'NVIOUS. *adj.* [from *envy.*]
1. Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happineſs of another.
A man of the moſt *envious* diſpoſition that ever infected the air with his breath, whoſe eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praiſe. *Sidney.*
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To ſilence *envious* tongues. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. Sometimes with *againſt.*
Be not thou *envious againſt* evil men. *Prov.* xxiv. 19.

3. Sometimes with *at.*
Neither be thou *envious at* the wicked.
Prov. xxiv. 19.

4. Commonly with *of.*
Sure you miſtake the precept, or the tree;
Heaven cannot *envious of* his bleſſings be. *Dryden.*

E'NVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *envious.*] With envy: with malignity; with ill-will, excited by another's good.
Damned ſpirits, being fallen from heaven, endeavour *enviouſly* to obſtruct the ways that may lead us thither. *Duppa.*
How *enviouſly* the ladies look,
When they ſurpriſe me at my book!
And ſure as they're alive at night,
As ſoon as gone, will ſhew their ſpight. *Swift.*

To ENVI'RON. *v. a.* [*environner*, French.]
1. To ſurround; to encompaſs; to encircle.
I ſtand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderneſs of ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*
The country near unto the city of Sultania is on every ſide *environed* with huge mountains.
Knolles.
The manifold ſtreams of goodly navigable rivers, as ſo many chains, *environed* the ſame ſite and temple. *Bacon.*
Within the *environing* rocks ſtood the city. *Sandys.*
Thought following thought, and ſtep by ſtep led on,
He enter'd now the bordering deſart wild,
And with dark ſhades and rocks *environ'd* round,
His holy meditation thus purſu'd. *Milton.*
God hath ſcattered ſeveral degrees of pleaſure and pain in all things that *environ* and affect us, and blended them together in almoſt all our thoughts.
Locke.

2. To involve; to envelope.
May never glorious ſun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkneſs and the gloomy ſhade of death
Environ you, 'till miſchief and deſpair
Drive you to break your necks. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
Since ſhe muſt go, and I muſt mourn, come, night,
Environ me with darkneſs whilſt I write. *Donne.*

3. To ſurround in a hoſtile manner; to beſiege; to hem in.
Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environed me, and howled in mine ears. *Shakeſp.*
In thy danger,
If ever danger do *environ* thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer. *Shakeſ.*
I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When ſtraight a barbarous noiſe *environs* me. *Milt.*

4. To incloſe; to inveſt.
The ſoldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horiron all *environ*. *Cleaveland.*

ENVI'RONS. *n. ſ.* [*environs*, French.] The neighbourhood, or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Latin.] To reckon up ſingly; to count over diſtinctly; to number.
You muſt not only acknowledge to God that you are a ſinner, but muſt particularly *enumerate* the kinds of ſin whereof you know yourſelf guilty.
Wake's Preparation for Death.
Beſides *enumerating* the groſs defect of duty to the queen, I ſhew how all things were managed wrong. *Swift.*

ENUMERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over; number told out.
Whoſoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of duties, muſt conclude, that well nigh the buſineſs of Chriſtianity is laid on charity. *Spratt.*
The chemiſts make ſpirit, ſalt, ſulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements. *Watts.*

To ENU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to expreſs.

ENUNCIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]
1. Declaration; publick atteſtation; open proclamation.
Preaching is to ſtrangers and infants in Chriſt, to produce faith; but this ſacramental *enunciation* is the declaration and confeſſion of it by men in Chriſt, declaring it to be done, and owned, and accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor.*
2. Intelligence; information.
It remembers and retains ſuch things as were never at all in the ſenſe; as the conceptions, *enunciations*, and actions of the intellect and will.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
3. Expreſſion.

ENU'NCIATIVE. *adj.* [from *enunciate.*] Declarative; expreſſive.
This preſumption only proceeds in reſpect of the diſpoſitive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof. *Ayliffe.*

ENU'NCIATIVELY. *adv.* [from *enunciative.*] Declaratively.

E'NVOY. *n. ſ.* [*envoye*, French.]
1. A publick miniſter ſent from one power to another.
Now the Lycian lots conſpire
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings diſmal tidings. *Denham.*
Perſeus ſent *envoys* to Carthage to kindle their hatred againſt the Romans. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
2. A publick meſſenger, in dignity below an ambaſſador.
3. A meſſenger.
The watchful ſentinels at every gate,
At ev'ry paſſage to the ſenſes wait;
Still travel to and fro the nervous way,
And their impreſſions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are commanded back.
Blackmore.

To E'NVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, French; *invidere*, Latin.]
1. To hate another for excellence, happineſs, or ſucceſs.
Envy thou not the oppreſſor, and chuſe none of his ways. *Prov.* iii. 31.
A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty.
Collier of Envy.
2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.
I have ſeen the fight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*
You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wiſdom, if he gives you good counſel; nor his riches, if he ſupplies you in your wants; nor his greatneſs, if he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*
3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to withhold maliciouſly.
Jonſon, who, by ſtudying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, ſeemed to *envy* others that knowledge. *Dryden.*

To E'NVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity: with *at.*
In ſeeking tales and informations
Againſt this man, whoſe honeſty the devil
And his diſciples only *envy at*,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.
He that loves God is not diſpleaſed at accidents which God chuſes, nor *envies* at thoſe gifts he beſtows. *Taylor.*
Who would *envy* at the proſperity of the wicked, and the ſucceſs of perſecutors? *Taylor.*

E'NVY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence or happineſs.
Envy is a repining at the proſperity or good of another, or anger and diſpleaſure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*
Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a ſlave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope.*
2. It is uſed ſometimes with *of.*
All the conſpirators, ſave only he,
Did that they did in *envy of* great Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*
3. Sometimes with *to.*
Many ſuffered death merely in *envy to* their virtuous and ſuperiour genius. *Swift.*
4. Rivalry; competition.
You may ſee the parliament of women, the little *envies* of them to one another. *Dryden.*
5. Malice; malignity.
Madam, this is a meer diſtraction;
You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Publick odium; ill repute; invidiouſneſs.
Edward Plantagenet ſhould be ſhewed unto the people; to diſcharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily. *Bacon.*

To ENWHE'EL. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompaſs; to encircle. A word probably peculiar to *Shakeſpeare.*
Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n,
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand
Enwheel thee round. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To ENWO'MB. *v. a.* [from *womb.*]
1. To make pregnant.
Me then he left *enwombed* of this child,
This luckleſs child, whom thus ye ſee with blood.
Spenſer.
I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of thoſe
That were *enwombed* mine. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.
Or as the Africk niger ſtream *enwombs*
Itſelf into the earth, and after comes,
Having firſt made a natural bridge to paſs,
For many leagues, far greater than it was;
May't not be ſaid, that her grave ſhall reſtore
Her greater, purer, finer than before? *Donne.*

EO'LIPILE. *n. ſ.* [from *Æolus* and *pila.*] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and expoſed to the fire, ſends out, as the water heats,

heats, at intervals, blaſts of cold wind through the pipe.

Conſidering the ſtructure of that globe, the exterior cruſt, and the waters lying round under it, both expoſed to the ſun, we may fitly compare it to an *eolipile*, or an hollow ſphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarefies, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

EPA'CT. *n. ſ.* [ἐπακτὸς.] A number, whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the ſolar year conſiſting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the ſolar year: and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 minutes 12 lunations, or gets up one whole ſolar year; and having finiſhed that circuit, begins again with the ſun, and ſo from 19 to 19 years. For the firſt year afterwards the moon will go before the ſun but 11 days; the ſecond year 22 days; the third 33 days: but 30 being an entire lunation, caſt that away, and the remainder 3 ſhall be that year's epact; and ſo on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject: the prime makes *epact* then. *Harris.*

As the cycle of the moon ſerves to ſhew the *epacts*, and that of the ſun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; ſo this Dionyſian period ſerves to ſhew theſe two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, 'till at laſt they accompliſh their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Holder*

EPA'ULMENT. *n. ſ.* [French, from *epaule*, a ſhoulder.] In fortification, a ſidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth. It ſometimes denotes a ſemibaſtion and a ſquare orillion, or maſs of earth faced and lined with a wall, deſigned to cover the cannon of a cazemate. *Harris.*

EPE'NTHESIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐπενθεσις.] [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or conſonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA. *n. ſ.* [Hebrew.] A meaſure among the Jews, containing fifteen ſolid inches.

The *epha* and the bath ſhall be of one meaſure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *epha* the tenth part of an homer. *Ezekiel.*

EPHE'MERA. *n. ſ.* [ἐφήμερον.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.
2. An inſect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL. } *adj.* [ἐφημέριος.] Diurnal;
EPHE'MERICK. } beginning and ending in a day.

This was no more than a mere bubble or blaſt, and like an *ephemeral* fit of applauſe. *Wotton.*

EPHE'MERIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐφημερὶς.]

1. A journal; an account of daily tranſactions.
2. An account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets.

When caſting up his eyes againſt the light,
Both month and day, and hour he meaſur'd right;
And told more truly than the *ephemeris*;
For art may err, but nature cannot miſs. *Dryden.*

EPHE'MERIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ephemeris*.] One who conſults the planets; one who ſtudies or practiſes aſtrology.

The night before, he was diſcourſing of and fighting the art of fooliſh aſtrologers, and geomantical *ephemeriſts* that pry into the horoſcope of nativities. *Howel.*

EPHEMERON-WORM. *n. ſ.* [from ἐφήμερον and *worm*.] A ſort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam obſerves of the *ephemeron-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the ſame. *Derham.*

EPHOD. *n. ſ.* [אפוד.] A ſort of ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts. That worn by the high prieſt was richly compoſed of gold, blue, purple, crimſon, and twiſted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two ſhoulders were two large precious ſtones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Iſrael, upon each ſtone ſix names. Where the ephod croſſed the high prieſt's breaſt, was a ſquare ornament, called the breaſt plate; in which twelve precious ſtones were ſet, with the names of the twelve tribes of Iſrael engraved on them, one on each ſtone. The ephods worn by the other prieſts were of plain linen. *Calmet.*

He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and ſcarlet, and fine twined linen. *Exod.* xxxix. 2.

Array'd in *ephods*; nor ſo few
As are thoſe pearls of morning dew,
Which hang on herbs and flowers. *Sandys.*

E'PIC. *adj.* [*epicus*, Latin; ἔπος.] Narrative; compriſing narrations, not acted, but rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick, or to contain one great action atchieved by a hero.

Holmes, whoſe name ſhall live in *epic* ſong,
While muſic numbers, or while verſe has feet. *Dryd.*

The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the paſſions. *Dryden.*

From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call *epic*. *Broome.*

EPICE'DIUM. *n. ſ.* [ἐπικήδιος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above ſhall hear each day
One dirge diſpatch'd unto your clay;
Theſe, your own anthems, ſhall become
Your laſting *epicedium*. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

E'PICURE. *n. ſ.* [*epicureus*, Latin.] A follower of Epicurus, a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly falſe thanes,
And mingle with the Engliſh *epicures*. *Shakeſp.*

The *epicure* buckles to ſtudy, when ſhame, or the deſire to recommend himſelf to his miſtreſs, ſhall make him uneaſy in the want of any ſort of knowledge. *Locke.*

EPICU'REAN. *adj.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feaſts,
Keep his brain fuming; *epicurean* cooks,
Sharpen with cloyleſs ſauce his appetite. *Shakeſp.*

What a damn'd *epicurean* raſcal is this! *Shak.*

E'PICURISM. *n. ſ.* [from *epicure*.] Luxury; ſenſual enjoyment; groſs pleaſure.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and ſquires;
Men ſo diſorder'd, ſo debauch'd, and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; *epicuriſm* and luſt
Make it a tavern or a brothel. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

There is not half ſo much *epicuriſm* in any of their moſt ſtudied luxuries, as a bleeding ſame at their mercy. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greateſt ſenſuality, a piece of *epicuriſm*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To EPICURI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *Epicurus*.] To devour like an epicure. A word not uſed.

While I could ſee thee ſull of eager pain
My greedy eyes *epicuriz'd* on thine. *Flatman.*

EPICY'CLE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle whoſe centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a ſmall orb, which, being in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet faſtened to it round about its proper centre. *Harris.*

In regard of the *epicycle*, or leſſer orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal. *Brown.*

Gird the ſphere
With centric and eccentric, ſcribbl'd o'er;
Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

EPICY'CLOID. *n. ſ.* [ἐπικυκλοειδὴς.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

EPIDE'MICAL. } *adj.* [ἐπὶ and δῆμος.]
EPIDE'MICK. }

1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemic* diſeaſe, but to proceed from a malignity in the conſtitution of the air, gathered by the prediſpoſitions of ſeaſons. *Bacon.*

As the proportion of *epidemical* diſeaſes ſhews the aptneſs of the air to ſudden and vehement impreſſions, the chronical diſeaſes ſhew the ordinary temper of the place. *Graunt.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemical* and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are thoſe who ſhine as exceptions. *South.*

He ought to have been buſied in loſing his money, or in other amuſements equally laudable and *epidemick* among perſons of honour. *Swift.*

3. General; univerſal. Not uſed, nor proper.

They're citizens o' th' world, they're all in all:
Scotland's a nation *epidemical* *Clea. elanc.*

EPIDE'RMIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιδερμὶς.] The ſcarf-ſkin of a man's body.

E'PIGRAM. *n. ſ.* [*epigramma*, Latin.] A ſhort poem terminating in a point.

A college of witcrackers cannot flout me out of my humour: do'ſt thou think I care for a ſatire or an *epigram*? *Shakeſpeare.*

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant phyſician that had been the death of thouſands?
Peacham of Poetry.

I writ
An *epigam* that boaſts more truth than wit. *Guy.*

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*epigrammaticus*,
EPIGRAMMA'TICK. } Latin.]

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Wincheſter, thinketh no ominous foreſpeaking to lie in names. *Camden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatick* wit and groſs hyperboles: he maintains majeſty in the midſt of plainneſs, he ſhines but glares not; and is ſtately, without ambition. *Addiſon.*

He has none of thoſe little points and puerilities that are ſo often to be met with in Ovid; none of the *epigrammatick* turns of Lucan; none of thoſe ſwelling ſentiments which are ſo frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of thoſe mixt embelliſhments of Taſſo. *Addiſon.*

EPIGRA'MMATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *epigram*.] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

A jeſt upon a poor wit, at firſt might have had an *epigrammatiſt* for its father, and been afterwards gravely underſtood by ſome painful collector. *Pope.*

Such a cuſtomer the *epigrammatiſt* Martial meets with, one who, after he had walked through the faireſt ſtreet twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden diſh. *Fracham.*

EPI'GRAPHIE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιγραφὴ.] An inſcription on a ſtatue. *Diet.*

EPILEPSY

EPILEPSY. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιλαμψις.] A convulſion, or convulſive motion of the whole body, or ſome of its parts, with a loſs of ſenſe. A convulſive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any part with ſo great violence, that the mind cannot reſtrain them. *Quincy.*

My lord is fell into an *epilepſy*:
This is the ſecond fit. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Melancholy diſtempers are deduced from ſpirits drawn from that cachochymia; the phrenitis from cholerick ſpirits, and the *epilepſy* from fumes. *Floyer on the Humours.*

EPILE'PTICK. *adj.* [from *epilepſy.*] Convulſed; diſeaſed with an epilepſy.

A plague upon your *epileptick* viſage!
Smile you my ſpeeches, as I were a fool? *Shakeſp.*

Epileptick ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any ſteams, even ſuch as are very fragrant. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

E'PILOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*epilogus*, Latin.] The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no buſh, 'tis true that a good play needs no *epilogue*; yet to good wine they do uſe good buſhes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues*. *Shakeſp.*

Are you mad, you dog?
I am to riſe and ſpeak the *epilogue*. *Dryden.*

EPINY'CTIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐπινυκτις.] A ſore at the corner of the eye.

The *epinyctis* is of the bigneſs of a lupin, of a darkiſh red, and ſometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

EPIPHANY. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφανια.] A church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar, which conducted the magi to the place where he was. *Dict.*

EPIPHONE'MA. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφωνημα.] An exclamation; a concluſive ſentence not cloſely connected with the words foregoing

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to ſkip over all ſentences where he ſpied a note of admiration at the end. If thoſe preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance and the other aſleep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the iſles; who, if they be ſincere, may probably groan at the ſound. *Swift.*

EPI'PHORA. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφορα.] An inflammation of any part, but more eſpecially a defluxion of humours on the eyes. *Harris.*

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [from ἐπι, φυλλον and σπειρμα.] Is applied to plants that bear their ſeed on the back part of their leaves. *Harris.*

EPI'PHYSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφυσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by ſimple contiguity, without any proper articulation. *Quincy.*

The *epiphyſis* of the os femoris is a diſtinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite. *Wiſeman.*

EPI'PLOCE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιπλοκη.] A figure of rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or ſtriking circumſtance, is added in due gradation to another; as, *he not only ſpared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.*

EPI'SCOPACY. *n. ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Latin.] The government of biſhops, the government of the church eſtabliſhed by the apoſtles.

The biſhops durſt not conteſt with the aſſembly in juriſdiction; ſo that there was little more than the name of *epiſcopacy* preſerved. *Clarendon.*

Prelacy itſelf cannot be proved by preſcription, ſince *epiſcopacy* is not preſcribed by any time whatſoever. *Ayliffe.*

EPI'SCOPAL. *adj.* [from *epiſcopus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a biſhop.

The plot of diſcipline ſought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *epiſcopal* juriſdiction. *Hooker.*

2. Veſted in a biſhop.

The apoſtle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himſelf, but to uſe his *epiſcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men. *Rogers.*

EPI'SCOPATE. *n. ſ.* [*epoſcopatus*, Latin.] A biſhoprick; the office and dignity of a biſhop.

E'PISODE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπισοδη.] An incidental narrative, or digreſſion in a poem, ſeparable from the main ſubject, yet riſing naturally from it.

The poem hath no other *epiſodes* than ſuch as naturally ariſe from the ſubject. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

EPISO'DICAL. } *adj.* [from *epiſode.*] Con-
EPISO'DICK. } tained in an epiſode; pertaining to an epiſode.

Epiſodical ornaments, ſuch as deſcriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the obſervations of Ariſtotle. *Dryden.*

I diſcover the difference between the *epiſodick* and principal action, as well as the nature of epiſodes *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

EPISPA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [ἐπι and σπαω.]

1. Drawing.

2. Bliſtering. This is now the more frequent, though leſs proper ſenſe.

This matter ought to be ſolicited to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epiſpaticks*, and bliſtering. *Arbuthnot.*

EPI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιστολη] A letter. This word is ſeldom uſed but in poetry, or on occaſions of dignity and ſolemnity.

When looſe *epiſtles* violate chaſte eves,
She half conſents, who ſilently denies. *Dryden.*

EPI'STOLARY. *adj.* [from *epiſtle.*]

1. Relating to letters; ſuitable to letters.

2. Tranſacted by letters.

I ſhall carry on an *epiſtolary* correſpondence between the two heads. *Addiſon.*

EPI'STLER. *n. ſ.* [from *epiſtle.*] A ſcribbler of letters.

E'PITAPH. *n ſ.* [ἐπιταφιος.] An inſcription upon a tomb.

Live ſtill, and write mine *epitaph*. *Shakeſp.*

Some thy lov'd duſt in Parian ſtones enſhrine,
Others immortal *epitaphs* deſign;
With wit and ſtrength that only yields to thine.
Smith.

EPITHALA'MIUM. *n. ſ.* [ἐπι θαλαμος.] A nuptial ſong; a compliment upon marriage.

I preſume to invite you to theſe ſacred nuptials: the *epithalamium* ſung by a crowned muſe. *Sandys.*

The forty-fifth pſalm is an *epithalamium* to Chriſt and the church, or to the lamb and his ſpouſe. *Burnet.*

E'PITHEM. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιθεμα.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithems, or cordial applications, are juſtly applied unto the left breaſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cordials and *epithems* are alſo neceſſary, to reſiſt the putrefaction and ſtrengthen the vitals. *Wiſeman.*

E'PITHET. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιθετον.]

1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the *verdant* grove, the *craggy* mountain's *lofty* head.

I affirm with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of falſe, ſcandalous, and villainous, to the author. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed by ſome writers improperly for *title*, *name*.

The *epithet* of ſhades belonged more properly to the darkneſs than the refreſhment. *Decay of Piety.*

3. It is uſed improperly for *phraſe*, *expreſſion*.

For which of my good parts did you firſt ſuffer love for me?——

Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do ſuffer love indeed, for I love thee againſt my will. *Shakeſpeare.*

EPI'TOME. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιτομη.] Abridgement; abbreviature; compendious abſtract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of your's,
Which, by th' interpretation of full time,
May ſhew like all yourſelf. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private uſe; but ſet forth for publick monuments, accuſe the induſtrious writers of delivering much impertinency. *Wotton.*

It would be well, if there were a ſhort and plain *epitome* made containing the moſt material heads. *Locke.*

Such abſtracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places. *Watts's Improvem. of the Mind.*

To E'PITOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome.*]

1. To abſtract; to contract into a narrow ſpace.

Who did the whole world's ſoul contract, and drove
Into the glaſſes of your eyes;
So made ſuch mirrours and ſuch ſpies,
That they did all to you *epitomiſe*. *Donne.*

If the ladies take a liking to ſuch a diminutive race, we ſhould ſee mankind *epitomized*, and the whole ſpecies in miniature. *Addiſon.*

2. Leſs properly, to diminiſh by amputation; to curtail.

We have *epitomized* many particular words to the detriment of our tongue. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

EPI'TOMISER. } *n. ſ.* [from *epitomiſe.*] An
EPI'TOMIST. } abridger; an abſtracter; a writer of epitomes.

E'POCH. } *n. ſ.* [ἐποχη.] The time at
EPO'CHA. } which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moſes diſtinctly computes by certain intervals, memorable æras and *epochas*, or terms of time. *Brown.*

Theſe are the practiſes of the world ſince the year ſixty; the grand *epoch* of falſhood, as well as debauchery. *Swift.*

Some lazy ages, loſt in ſleep and eaſe,
No action leave to buſy chronicles:
Such whoſe ſupine felicity but makes
In ſtory chaſms, in *epochas* miſtakes. *Dryden.*

Their ſeveral *epochas* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world from the flood, from the olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from ſome remarkable paſſage or accident, give us a plain proſpect into the hiſtories of antiquity and of ſeveral ages. *Holder on Time.*

Time is always reckoned from ſome known part of this ſenſible world, and from ſome certain epoch marked out to us by the motions obſervable in it. *Locke.*

Time, by neceſſity compell'd, ſhall go
Through ſcenes of war, and *epochas* of woe. *Prior.*

EPO'DE. *n. ſ.* [ἐποδος.] The ſtanza following the ſtrophe and antiſtrophe.

EPOPE'E. *n. ſ.* [ἐποποια.] An epick or heroick poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of leſs dignity, becauſe it has not its own. *Dryden's Virgil.*

EPULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*epulatio*, Latin.] Banquet; feaſt.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he deſired no other addition than a piece of cheeſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EPULO'TICK. *n. ſ.* [ἐπουλωτικος.] A cicatriſing medicament.

The ulcer, incarned with common ſarcoticks, the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment, and ſuch like *epuloticks*. *Wiſeman of Ulcers.*

EQUABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *equable.*] Equality to itſelf; evenneſs; uniformity.

For the celeſtial bodies the *equability* and conſtancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wiſdom. *Ray.*

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Aſiaticks lazy. *Arbuthnot on Air*

E'QUABLE. *adj.* [*æquabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itſelf; even; uniform in reſpect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vaſt body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe repreſents it, to be every where ſmooth and *equable*, and as plain as the elyſian fields. *Bentley.*

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too ſwift nor too ſlow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too ſlow an acid acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

E'QUABLY. *adj.* [from *equable.*] Uniformly; in the ſame tenour; evenly; equally to itſelf.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the ſquares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their diſtances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the ſquares of the diſtances. *Cheyne.*

E'QUAL. *adj.* [*æqualis*, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits compariſon; neither greater nor leſs; neither worſe nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyſelf *equal* with them. *Eccluſ.*

Equal lot
May join us; *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton.*

Although there were no man to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles *equal* to two right angles. *Hale.*

2. Adequate to any purpoſe.

The Scots truſted not their own numbers as *equal* to fight with the Engliſh. *Clarendon.*

3. Even; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,
At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears;
An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when ſhe frown'd. *Dryden.*

Think not of me, perhaps my *equal* mind
May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me. *Smith.*

4. In juſt proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendation *equal* to your merit. *Dryden's Fab. Dedication.*

5. Impartial; neutral.

Each to his proper fortune ſtand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all:
Rutilians, Trojans, are the ſame to me,
And both ſhall draw the lots their fates decree.
Dryden's Æn.

6. Indifferent.

They who are not diſpoſed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.

He ſubmitted himſelf, and ſware to all *equal* conditions. *Mac.*

8. Being upon the ſame terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged alſo, *equal* in ſpoils with themſelves. *Mac.*

QUAL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferior or ſuperior to another.

He is enamoured on Hero: I pray you, diſſuade him from her; ſhe is no *equal* for his birth. *Shakeſpeare's Much Ado.*

He would make them all *equals* to the citizens of Rome. 2 *Mac.* ix. 15.

Thoſe who were once his *equals*, envy and deſame him, becauſe they now ſee him their ſuperior; and thoſe who were once his ſuperiors, becauſe they look upon him as their equal. *Addiſon.*

To my dear *equal* in my native land,
My plighted vow I gave: I his received:
Each with truth, with pleaſure each believ'd:
The contract was to heav'n convey'd. *Prior.*

2. The ſame age.

I profited in the Jews religion above many my *equals* in mine own nation. *Gal.* i. 14.

To E'QUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or perſon equal to another.

2. To riſe to to the ſame ſtate with another perſon.

I know no body ſo like to *equal* him, even at the age he wrote moſt of them, as yourſelf. *Trumbull to Pope.*

3. To be equal to.

One whoſe all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To recompenſe fully; to anſwer in full proportion.

She ſought Sicheus through the ſhady grove,
Who anſwer'd all her cares, and *equal'd* all her love. *Dryden.*

Nor you great queen, theſe offices repent,
Which he will *equal*, and perhaps augment. *Dryd.*

To E'QUALISE. *v. a.* [from *equal*]

1. To make even.

To *equaliſe* accounts we will allow three hundred years, and ſo long a time as we can manifeſt from the Scripture. *Bro.*

2. To be equal to: a ſenſe not uſed.

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its bigneſs, to *equaliſe* and fit a thing bigger than it is. *Digby.*

Ye lofty beeches tell this matchleſs dame,
That if together ye led all one flame,
It could not *equaliſe* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

EQUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *equal.*]

1. Likeneſs with regard to any quantities compared.

Equality of two domeſtick powers,
Breeds ſcrupulous faction. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

2. The ſame degree of dignity.

One ſhall riſe,
Of proud ambition; who, not content
With fair *equality*, fraternal ſtate,
Will arrogate dominion undeſerv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

According to this *equality* wherein God hath placed all mankind, with relation to himſelf, in all the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependance. *Swift.*

3. Evenneſs; uniformity; conſtant tenour; equability.

Meaſure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in conſtitutions, and forget that variety which phyſicians therein diſcover. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

E'QUALLY. *adv.* [from *equal.*]

1. In the ſame degree with another perſon or thing; alike.

To reconcile men's vices to their fears is the aim of all the various ſchemes and projects of ſin, and is *equally* intended by atheiſm and immorality. *Rogers.*

The covetous are *equally* impatient of their condition, *equally* tempted with the wages of unrighteouſneſs, as if they were indeed poor. *Rogers.*

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

If the motion of the ſun were as unequal as of a ſhip, ſometimes ſlow, and at others ſwift; or, if being conſtantly *equally* ſwift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the ſame appearances, it would not help us to meaſure time more than the motion of a comet does. *Locke.*

3. Impartially.

We ſhall uſe them,
As we ſhall find their merits and our ſafety
May *equally* determine. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

E'QUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *equal.*] Equality.

Let me lament
That our ſtars unreconcileable ſhould have divided
Our *equalneſs* to this. *Shakeſpeare.*

EQUAN'GULAR. *adj.* [from *æquus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] Evenneſs of mind, neither elated nor depreſſed.

EQUA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*æquanimis*, Lat.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

EQUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*æquare*, Lat.] The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both ſides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the ſun along the Ecliptick; and to frame tables of *equation* of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or ſubſtraction, as the caſe ſhall require. *Holder on Time.*

By an argument taken from the *equations* of the times of the eclipſes of Jupiter's ſatellites, it ſeems that light is propagated in time, ſpending in its paſſage from the ſun to us about ſeven minutes of time. *Newton's Opticks.*

EQUA'TION. [In algebra.] Is an expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal value; as $3s. = 36d.$ *Dict.*

EQUA'TION. [In aſtronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the ſun's apparent motion, and the time that is meaſured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjuſted. *Dict.*

EQUA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*æquator*, Lat.] The equator on the earth, or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres. It paſſes through the eaſt and weſt points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raiſed as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the ſun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, becauſe he then riſes due eaſt and ſets due weſt, which he doth at no other time of the year. *Harris.*

By reaſon of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the *equator*, cannot diſcover both the poles: neither would the eye, under the poles, diſcover the ſun in the *equator*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

On the other ſide the *equator* there is much land ſtill remaining undiſcovered. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high *equator* ridgy riſe,
Whence many a burſting ſtream auriferous plays. *Thomſon.*

EQUATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *equator.*] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planets have ſpheroidical figures, and obliquities of their *equatorial* to their ecliptick planes. *Cheyne.*

EQUE'STRIAN. *adj.* [*equeſtris*, Latin.]

1. Being on horſeback.

An *equeſtrian* lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator.*

2. Skilled in horſemanſhip.

3. Belonging to the ſecond rank in Rome.

E'QUERRY. *n. ſ.* [*ecurie*, Dutch.] Maſter of the horſe.

EQUICRU'RAL. } *adj.* [*æquus* and *crus*, La-
EQUICRU'RE. } tin.

1. Having legs of an equal length.

2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the baſe; iſoſceles.

An *equicrure* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth, *Digby on the Soul.*

We ſucceſſively draw lines from angle to angle until ſeven *equicrural* triangles be deſcribed. *Brown.*

EQUIDI'STANT.

EQUIDI'STANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *distant*, Latin.] At the same distance.

EQUIDI'STANTLY. *adv.* [from *equidistant*.] At the same distance.

The fixt stars are not all placed in the same concave superficies, and *equidistant* from us, as they seem to be. *Ray.*

The liver, seated on the right side, by the subclavian division *equidistantly* communicates unto either arm. *Brown.*

EQUIFORMITY. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Latin.] Uniform equality.

No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and *equiformity* of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EQUILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Latin.] Having all sides equal.

Circles or squares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser. *Bacon.*

Trifling futility appears in their twelve signs of the zodiack and their aspects: why no more aspects than diametrically opposite, and such as make *equilateral* figures? *Bentley.*

To EQUILI'BRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium*.] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

If the point of the knife, drawn over the loadstone, have in this affriction been drawn from the equator of the loadstone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an *equilibrated* magnetick needle. *Boyle's Experiments.*

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

EQUILIBRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *equilibrate*.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even.

The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from the earth's surface, pertub not the *equilibration* of either hemisphere. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed. *Derham.*

EQUILI'BRIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Equipoise; equality of weight.
2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

Things are not left to an *equilibrium*, to hover under an indifference whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass. *South.*

It is in *equilibrio*
If deities descend or no;
Then let th' affirmative prevail,
As requisite to form my tale. *Prior.*

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear. *Arbuthnot.*

EQUINE'CESSARY. *adj.* [*æquus* and *necessarius*, Lat.] Needful in the same degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,
In fights, are *equinecessary* *Hudibras.*

EQUINO'CTIAL. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.] The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe; the same with *equator*.

EQUINO'CTIAL. *adj.* [from *equinox*.]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Thrice th' *equinoctial* line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colure. *Milton.*

Some say the sun
Was bid turn reins from th' *equinoctial* road,
Like distant breadth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.
3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they cover shades and Thracia's gales,
Pining with *equinoctial* heat. *Philips.*

EQUINO'CTIALLY. *adv.* [from *equinoctial*.] In the direction of the equinoctial.

They may be refrigerated inclanately, or somewhat *equinoctially*; that is, towards the eastern and western points. *Brown.*

E'QUINOX. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.]

1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21st of March and 23d of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. *Harris.*

It ariseth not heliacally about the autumnal *equinox*. *Brown.*

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb was about the vernal *equinox*. *Ray.*

'Twas now the month in which the world began,
If March beheld the first created man;
And since the vernal *equinox*, the sun
In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryden.*

2. Equality; even measure. Improper.

Do but see his vice;
'Tis to his virtues a just *equinox*,
The one as long as th' other. *Shakespeare's Othello*

3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical use.

The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than usual *equinoxes* blew. *Dryden.*

EQUINU'MERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Lat.] Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To EQUIP. *v. a.* [*equipper*, French.]

1. To furnish for a horseman or cavalier.
2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

The country are led astray in following the town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode. *Addison.*

E'QUIPAGE. *n. s.* [*equipage*, French.]

1. Furniture for a horseman.
2. Carriage of state; vehicle.

Winged spirits, and chariots wing'd,
From th' armory of God; where stand of old
Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd
Against a solemn day, harnass'd at hand,
Celestial *equipage!* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Attendance; retinue.

Soon as thy dreadful trump begins to sound,
The god of war, with his fierce *equipage*,
Thou dost awake, sleep never he so sound. *Fairy Q.*

I will not lend thee a penny.——
I will retort the sum in *equipage*. *Shakespeare.*

Think what an *equipage* thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a chair. *Pope.*

4. Accoutrements; furniture.

E'QUIPAGED. *adj.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended; having fine habits; having splendid retinue.

She forth issued with a goodly train
Of squires and ladies, *equipaged* well,
And entertained them right fairly, as befell. *Spenser.*

EQUIPE'NDENCY. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoise; not determined either way.

The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand. *South.*

EQUI'PMENT. *n. s.* from *equip*.]

1. The act of equipping or accoutring.
2. Accoutrement; equipage.

E'QUIPOISE. *n. s.* [*æquus*, Latin, and *poids*, French.] Equality of weight, equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at such an *equipoise* of humours; but that the prevalency of some one indispoſeth the spirits. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

EQUIPO'LLENCE. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *pollentia*, Latin.] Equality of force or power.

EQUIPO'LLENT. *adj.* [*æquipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon's Essays.*

EQUIPO'NDERANCE. } *n. s.* [*æquus* and
EQUIPO'NDERANCY. } *pondus*, Latin.] Equality of weight; equipoise. *Dict.*

EQUIPO'NDIRANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the same weight.

Their lungs may serve to render their bodies *equiponderant* to the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equiponderant* to a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. *Locke.*

To EQUIPO'NDIRATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to any thing.

The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionably to its distance from the centre: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto A B. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

EQUIPO'NDIOUS. *adj.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. Not in use.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equiponderous* neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

E'QUITABLE. [*equitable*, French.]

1. Just; due to justice.

It seems but *equitable* to give the artists leave to name them as they please. *Boyle's Scept. Chymist.*

2. Loving justice; candid; impartial: as, *an* equitable *judge*.

E'QUITABLY. *adv.* [from *equitable*.] Justly; impartially.

E'QUITY. *n. s.* [*equite*, French; *æquitas*, Latin.]

1. Justice; right; honesty.

Foul subordination is predominant,
And *equity* exil'd your highness' land. *Shakesp.*

Christianity secures both the private interest of men and the publick peace, enforcing all justice and *equity*. *Tillotson.*

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own somewhat better than other mens, even because they are their own, they must in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection. *Hooker.*

3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery, as distinct from the literal maxims of law.

EQUI'VALENCE. } *n. s.* [*æquus* and *valeo*,
EQUI'VALENCY. } Latin.] Equality of power or worth.

Must the servant of God be assured that what he nightly prays for shall be granted? Yes, either formally or by way of *equivalence*, either that or something better. *Hammond.*

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brethren, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Smalridge.*

Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes, but this *equivalency* only respects the careful and diligent admission of proofs. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To EQUI'VALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to.

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen. *Brown.*

EQUI'VALENT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Latin.]

1. Equal in value.

Things
Well nigh *equivalent*, and neighb'ring value,
By lot are parted; but the value, high heaven, thy share,
In equal balance laid with earth and hell,
Flings up the adverse scale, and shuns proportion. *Prior.*

2. Equal in any excellence.
No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worship thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Equal in force or power.
The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight. *Milton's Agonistes.*

4. Of the same cogency or weight.
The consideration of publick utility is, by very good advice, judged at the least the *equivalent* to the safer kind of necessity. *Hooker.*

5. Of the same import or meaning.
The use of the word minister is brought down to the literal signification of it, a servant; for now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South.*

EQUI'VALENT. *n. s.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.
The slave without a ransom shall be sent;
It rests for you to make th' *equivalent*. *Dryden*
Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers.*

EQUIVOCAL. *adj.* [*æquivocus*, Latin.]
1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things, standing for different notions.
These sentences to sugar, or to gall,
Being strong on both sides, are *equivocal*. *Shakesp.*
Words of different significations taken in general, are of an *equivocal* sense; but being considered with all their particular circumstances, they have their sense retrained. *Stillingfleet.*
The greater number of those who held this were misguided by *equivocal* terms. *Swift.*

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.
Equivocal generation is the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without parents, in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to happen but that all bodies are univocally produced. *Harvey.*
There is no such thing as *equivocal* or spontaneous generation; but all animals are generated by animal parents of the same species with themselves. *Ray.*
Those half-learn'd witlings, num'rous in our isle
As half-form'd insects on the Banks of Nile;
Unfinish'd things, one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so *equivocal*. *Pope.*

EQUI'VOCAL. *n. s.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.
Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? *Dennis.*

EQUIVOCALLY. *adv.* [from *equivocal*.]
1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.
Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* so called. *South.*
2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by equivocal generation; by generation out of the stated order.
No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the divine judgments. *Bentley.*

EQUI'VOCALNESS. *n. s.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double meaning.
Distinguish the *equivocalness* or latitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonstration. *Norris.*

To EQUI'VOCATE. *v. n.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions; to mean one thing and express another.
Not only Jesuits can *equivocate*. *Dryden.*
My soul disdain'd a promise;—
—But yet your false *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your every motion promis'd:
But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falsehoods. *Smith.*

EQUI'VOCATION. *n. s.* [*equivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning.
Reproof is easily misapplied, and, through *equivocation* wrested. *Hooker.*
I pull in resolution and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend
That lies like truth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

EQUIVOCA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uses ambiguous language; one who uses mental reservation.
Here's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; yet could not equivocate to Heaven. *Shakesp.*

ER, a syllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon papa, dwellers. *Gibson's Camden.*

E'RA. *n. s.* [*æra*, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.
From the blessings they bestow
Our times are dated, and our years move:
They govern, and enlighten all below,
As thou do'st all above.

ERADIA'TION. *n. s.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emission of radiance.
God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him, from whom alone are all the *eradiation* of true majesty. *K. Charles.*

To ERA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin.]
1. To pull up by the root.
He suffereth the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and Aconite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved. *Brown.*
2. To completely destroy; to end; to cut off.
If a gouty person can bring himself entirely to a milk diet, he may so change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the distemper. *Arbuthnot.*
If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated*, it ought at least to be confined to particular objects. *Swift.*

ERADICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *eradicate*.]
1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.
2. The state of being torn up by the roots.
They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon *eradication*, which is false below confutation. *Brown.*

ERA'DICATIVE. *adj.* [from *eradicate*.] That which cures radically; that which drives quite away.

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*raser*, French]
1. To destroy; to exscind.
The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased*; that is, plucked off. *Peacham on Blazoning.*
2. To expunge; to rub out.

ERA'SEMENT. *n. s.* [from *erase*.]
1. Destruction; devastation.
2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. *adv.* [æn, Saxon; *air*, Gothick; *eer*, Dutch. This word is sometimes vitiously written *e'er*, as if from *ever*. It is likewise written *or* before *ever*, on and æn in Saxon being indiscriminately written. Mr. *Lye*.] Before; sooner than.
Ere he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred bastards, he would have paid for the nursing a thousand. *Shak.*
The lions brake all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came to the bottom of the den. *Daniel.*
Just trial, *ere* I merit
My exaltation without change *or* end. *Milton.*
The mountain trees in distant prospect please,
Ere yet the pine descended to the seas;
Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore. *Dryden.*
The birds shall cease to tune their ev'ning song,
The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,
And streams to murmur, *ere* I cease to love. *Pope.*

ERE, *prep.* Before.
Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted season. *Dryden*

ERE'LONG *adv.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapsed. *Nec longum tempus.*
The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, *erelong* he had not only gotten pity but pardon. *Sidney.*
The wild horse having enmity with the stag, came to a man to desire aid, who mounted upon his back, and following the stag, *erelong* slew him. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Nothing is lasting that is feigned: it will have another face than it had *erelong*. *Ben Jonson.*
They swim in joy,
Erelong to swim at large, and laugh, for which
The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep. *Milton.*
I saw two stock-doves billing, and *erelong*
Will take the nest. *Dryden's Virgil.*
It pleases me to think, that I who know so small a portion of the works of the Creator, and with slow and painful steps creep up and down on the surface of this globe, shall *erelong* shoot away with the swiftness of imagination, and trace the springs of nature's operations. *Spectator.*

ERENOW. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now*.] Before this time.
Ah, gentle soldiers, some short time allow;
My father has repented him *erenow*. *Dryd*
Had the word eternally been, science had been brought to perfection long *erenow*. *Cheyne.*

EREWHI'LE. } *adv.* [from *ere* and *while*.]
ERIWHI'LES. } Some time ago; before a little while.
I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*:
Since night you lov'd me, yet since night you left me. *Shakesp.*
We sit down to our meals, suspect not the intrusion of armed uninvited guests, who *erewhile*, we know were wont to surprise us. *Decay of Piety.*

To ERECT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]
1. To raise in a straight line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. *To* ERECT *a Perpendicular.* To cross one line by another at right angles.
3. To raise; to build.
Happier walls expect,
Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt *erect*. *Dryden's Virgil.*
There are many monuments *erected* to benefactors to the republick. *Addison on Italy.*
4. To establish anew; to settle.
Great difference there is between their proceedings, who *erect* a new commonwealth which is to have neither regiment nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed state. *Hooker.*
He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be *erected* out of the first monarchy under distinct governours. *Raleigh.*
5. To elevate; to exalt.
I, who am a party, am not to *erect* myself into a judge. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle. *Locke.*
All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, and have recourse to their own invention, rather than suffer him to *erect* himself into an author with impunity. *Addison.*
6. To raise consequences from premises.
From fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, men *erect* conclusions no way inferrible from the premises. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
Men being too hasty to *erect* to themselves general notions and ill-grounded theories, find themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge. *Locke.*
Malebranche *erects* this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin. *Locke.*
7. To animate; not to depress; to encourage.

Why should not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them?
Denham.

To ERE'CT. *v. n.* To rise upright.

The trefoil against rain swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks do *erect*, and leaves bow down. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

ERE'CT. *adj.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from pronenefs, are almoft *erect*; advancing the head and breaft in progreffion, only prone in volitation. *Brown.*

Baſil tells us, that the ſerpent went *erect* like man. *Brown*

2. Directed upwards.

Vain were vows,
And plaints and ſuppliant hands, to Heav'n *erect*.
Philips.

3. Bold; confident; unſhaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous ardour tame,
But ſtand *erect*, and ſound as loud as fame.
Glanville.

4. Vigorous; not depreſſed.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very neceſſary, is waſted or dulled. *Hooker.*

ERE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *erect*.]

1. The act of raiſing, or ſtate of being raiſed upward.

We are to conſider only the *erection* of the hills above the ordinary land. *Brerewood on Languages*

2. The act of building or raiſing edifices.

The firſt thing which moveth them thus to call up their noiſon, are certain ſolemnities uſual at the firſt *erection* of churches. *Hooker.*

Pillars were ſet up above one thouſand four hundred and twenty-ſix years before the flood, counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the *erection* of them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

3. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.

It muſt needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and diſſolution of every ſociety. *South.*

4. Elevation; exaltation of ſentiments.

Her peerleſs height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney.*

5. Act of rouſing; excitement to attention.

Starting is an apprehenſion of the thing feared, and in that is a ſhrinking, and likewiſe an inquiſition what the matter ſhould be; and in that it is a motion of *erection*; ſo that when a man would liſten ſuddenly he ſtarteth; for the ſtarting is an *erection* of the ſpirits to attend. *Bacon.*

ERE'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *erect*.] Uprightneſs of poſture or form.

We take *erectneſs* ſtrictly as Galen defined it: they, only ſayeth he, have an erect figure, whoſe ſpine and thighbone are carried on right lines.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

E'REMITE. *n. ſ.* [*eremita*, Latin; ἐρημίτης.] One who lives in a wilderneſs; one who lives in ſolitude; an hermit; a ſolitary: we now ſay *hermit*.

Antonius, the *eremite*, findeth a fifth commodity not inferior to any of theſe four. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Embryoes and idiots, *eremites* and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery.
Milton.

EREMI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *eremite*.] Religiouſly ſolitary; leading the life of an hermit.

They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and cenobitical. *Stillingfleet.*

ERE'PTATION, *n. ſ.* [*ereptio*, Latin.] A creeping forth. *Bail.*

ERE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ereptio*, Latin.] A ſnatching or taking away by force.

E'RGOT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſtub, like a piece of ſoft horn, about the bigneſs of a cheſnut, which is placed behind and below the paſtern joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. *Farr. Dict.*

ERI'NGO. *n. ſ.* Sea-holly. A plant.

ERI'STICAL, *adj.* [ἐριστικός.] Controverſial; relating to diſpute; containing controverſies.

ERGE. *n. ſ.* [earg, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; ſlothful. An old word whence we now ſay *irkſome*.

For men therein would hem delite;
And of that dede be not *erke*,
But oft tithes haunt that werke. *Chaucer.*

E'RMELIN. *n. ſ.* [*diminutive* of *ermin*; *armelin*. French. An ermine. See ERMINE.

Silver ſkins,
Paſſing the hate ſpot *ermelins*. *Sidney.*

E'RMINE. *n. ſ.* [*hermine*, French, from *armenius*, Latin.] An animal in cold countries, which very nearly reſembles a weaſel in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furniſhing a valuable fur. The fellmonger, and furriers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambſkin, which is noted for its ſhining black colour, the better to ſet off the whiteneſs of the ermine. *Trevoux.*

Ermine is the fur of a little beaſt, about the bigneſs of a weaſel, called Mus Armenius; for they are found in Armenia. *Peacham on Blazoning*

Aylady's honour muſt be touch'd;
Which, nice as *ermines*, will not bear a ſoil. *Dryd.*

E'RMINED. *adj.* [from *ermine*.] Clothed with ermine.

Arcadia's counteſs, here in *ermin'd* pride,
Is there Paſtora by a fountain ſide. *Pope.*

E'RNE. } Do immediately flow from. the
E'RON. } Saxon ern, earn, a cottage, or place of retirement. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To ERO'DE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Latin.] To canker, to eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the ſea-air hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The blood, being too ſharp or thin, *erodes* the veſſel. *Wiſeman.*

ERO'GATION. *n. ſ.* [*erogatio*, Latin.] The act of giving or beſtowing; diſtribution.

EROSION. *n. ſ.* [*roſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of eating away.

2. The ſtate of being eaten away; canker, corroſion.

As ſea-ſalt is a ſharp ſolid body, in a conſtant diet of ſalt meat, it breaks the veſſels, produceth *eroſions* of the ſolid parts, and all the ſymptoms of the ſea-ſcurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble.

A ſtorm of ſtrokes, well meant, with fury flies, and *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes.
Dryden's Virg.

The rains ariſe, and fires their warmth diſpenſe;
And fix'd and *erring* ſtars diſpoſe their influence.
Dryd. Virg.

2. To miſs the right way; to ſtray.

We have *erred* and ſtrayed like loſt ſheep.
Common Prayer.

I will not lag behind nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton.*

3. To deviate from any purpoſe.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning ſuns when livid deaths deſcend *Pope.*

4. To commit errours; to miſtake.

It is a judgment maim'd and moſt imperfect,
That will confeſs perfection ſo could *err*,
Againſt all rules of nature, *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

For do they not *err* that deviſe evil? *Prov.* xiv. 22.

Poſſibly the man may *err* in his judgment of circumſtances, and therefore let him fear; but becauſe it is not certain he is miſtaken, let him not deſpair.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

Nor has it only been the heat of *erring* perſons that has been thus miſchievous, but ſometimes men of right judgments have too much contributed to the breach. *Decay of Piety.*

The muſes' friend, unto himſelf ſevere,
With ſilent pity looks on all that *err*. *Wiſdom.*

He who from the reflected image of the ſun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not *err* more groſly. *Cheyne.*

E'RRABLE. *adj.* [from *err*.] Liable to err; liable to miſtake.

E'RRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *errable*.] Liableneſs to error; liableneſs to miſtake.

We may infer from the *errableneſs* of our nature, the reaſonableneſs of compaſſion to the ſeduced.
Decay of Piety.

E'RRAND. *n. ſ.* [ærenð, Saxon; *arend*, Daniſh.] A meſſage; ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger; a mandate; a commiſſion. It is generally uſed now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, ſhall ſtand ſtill, 'till they have their *errand warranted* unto them.
Hooker.

But haſt thou done thy *errand* to Baptiſta?
—I told him that your father was in Venice. *Shakeſ.*

A queen! have I not forbid her my houſe? She comes of *errands* does ſhe? *Shakeſpeare.*

When he came, behold the captains of the hoſt were ſitting, and he ſaid, I have an *errand* to thee, O captain. *Kings.*

From them I go
This uncouth *errand* ſole. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

His eyes,
That run thro' all heav'ns, or down to th' earth,
Bear his ſwift *errands* over moiſt and dry,
O'er ſea and land. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Well thou do'ſt to hide from common ſight
Thy cloſe intrigues, too bad to bear the light;
No doubt I, but the ſilver-footed dame,
Tripping from ſea, or ſuch an *errand* came. *Dryd.*

ERRA'NT. *adj.* [*errans*, Latin; *errant*, French.

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in ſearch of adventures.

It was thought that there are juſt ſeven planets, or *errant* ſtars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonſtrable unto ſenſe, that there are many more. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Chief of domeſtick knights and *errant*,
Either for chartel or for warrant. *Hudibras.*

2. Vile abandoned; completely bad. See ARRANT.

Good impertinence:
Thy company, all I ſlept not very well
A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with queſtions. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

3. Deviating from a certain courſe.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting ſap,
Infect the ſound pine, and divert his grain,
Portive and *errant*, from his courſe of growth.
Shakeſpeare.

E'RRANTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *errant*.]

1. An errant ſtate; the condition of a wanderer.

After a ſhort ſpace of *errantry* upon the ſeas, he got ſafe back to Dunkirk. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRA'TA. n. ſ. [Latin.] The faults of the printer inſerted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults, beſides thoſe that the *errata* take notice of, he will conſider the weakneſs of the author's eyes. *Bayle.*

ERRA'TICK. *adj.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no eſtabliſhed courſe.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,
Around the ſun their proper centre whirl'd,
Compoſe but one extended vaſt machine. *Blackmore.*

Through the vaſt waves the headful wonders move,
Hence nam'd *erratick*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Irregular;

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a slimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey.*

ERRA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *erratical* or *erratick*.] Without rule; without any established method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other; but in specifical and regular shapes. *Brown.*

ERR'HINE. *n. s.* [*ἐρρῖνα.*] Snuffed up the nose; occasioning sneezing.

We see sage or betony bruised, sneezing power, and other powders or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm from the head. *Bacon.*

ERRONEOUS. *adj.* [from *erro*, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unsettled.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate, themselves
Accusing, and their chief improvident
Of military chance. *Philips.*

This circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision. *Newton.*

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;
Who now, so heav'n decrees, is doom'd to mourn,
Bitter constraint! *erroneous* and forlorn. *Pope.*

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the vessels, instead of breaking, yield, it subjects the person to all the inconveniences of *erroneous* circulation; that is when the blood strays into the vessels destined to carry serum or lymph.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Mistaking; misled by errour.

Thou art far from destroying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious.
King Charles.

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conscience. *South.*

4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth; physically false.

Their whole counsel is condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that such things might be for a while. *Hooker.*

A wonderful *erroneous* observation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience. *Bacon.*

The phænomena of light have been hitherto explained by supposing that they arise from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* supposition. *Newton's Opticks.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *erroneous*.] By mistake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneously* persuaded, that it is the will of God to have those things done which they fancy. *Hook.*

I could not discover the levity of this sentence; but conceived it, perhaps *erroneously*, rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Gulliver.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *erroneous*.] Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

The phænomena may be explained by this hypothesis, whereof he demonstrates the truth, together with the *erroneousness* of ours. *Boyle.*

ERROUR. *n. s.* [*error*, Latin.]

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Errour is a mistake of our judgment giving assent to that which is not true. *Locke.*

Oh, hateful *errour*, melancholy's child!
Why dost thou shew to the apt thoughts of men,
The things that are not? *Shakespeare.*

2. A blunder; an act or assertion in which a mistake is committed.

[illegible] *errour*, but some sober brow
Will [illegible] *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

[illegible] nature's *errour*, as the mind
[illegible] not of a piece design'd,
[illegible] two, and by mistake in one were join'd.
Dryden.

3. Roving excursion; irregular course.

What brought you living to the Stygian state!
Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea,
Or did you Heav'n's superiour doom obey? *Dryden.*

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himself, and for the *errours* of the people. *Heb.* ix. 7.

5. [In law. more especially in our common law.] An errour in pleading, or in the process; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this oversight, is called a writ of errour, which lies to redress false judgment given in any court of record.
Cowel.

ERS, or *Bitter Vetch. n. s.* [*vicia valde amara.*] A plant.

ERST. *adv.* [*erst*, German; æpꝑa, Saxon.]

1. First.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at *erst*,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Spenser.*

2. At first; in the beginning.

Fame that her high worth to raise,
Seem'd *erst* so lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of detraction from her praise. *Milton.*

3. Once; when time was.

As signal now in low dejected state
As *erst* in highest, behold him. *Milton's Agonistes.*

He taught us *erst* the heifer's tail to view. *Gay.*

4. Formerly; long ago.

The future few or more, howe'er they be,
Were destin'd *erst*, nor can by fate's decree
Be now cut off. *Prior.*

5. Before; till then; till now.

Opener mine eyes,
Dim *erst*; dilated spirits, ampler heart. *Milton.*

The Rhodians, who *erst* thought themselves at great quiet, were now overtaken with a sudden mischief. *Knolles.*

ERUBE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*erubescentia*, La-
ERUBE'SCENCY. } tin.] The act of growing red; redness.

ERUBESCENT. *adj.* [*erubescens*, Latin.] Reddish; somewhat red; inclining to redness.

To ERU'CT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the stomach.

ERUCTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *eruct.*]

1. The act of belching.

2. Belch; the matter vented from the stomach.

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are *eructations*, either with the taste of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter.

Thermæ, are hot springs or fiery *eructations*; such as burst forth of the earth during earthquakes.
Woodward.

ERUDI'TION. *n. s.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge obtained by study and instruction.

Fam'd by thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;
Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*. *Shakesp.*

The earl was of a good *erudition*, having been placed at study in Cambridge very young. *Wotton.*

To your experience in state affairs you have also joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your modesty is not able to conceal; for to understand critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived. *Dryden.*

Some gentlemen abounding in their university *erudition*, fill their sermons with philosophical terms.
Swift.

ERU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*æruginosus*, Latin.] Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.

Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of salt drawn out of ferreous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue of copper, the green of iron. *Browne.*

Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, or upon an adust fibial or *eruginous* sulphur.
Harvey.

ERUP'TION. *n. s.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from any confinement.

Finding themselves pent in by the exterior earth, they pressed with violence against that arch, to make it yield and give way to their dilatation and *eruption*.
Burnet's Theory.

2. Burst; emission; something forcing itself out suddenly.

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames out of plains. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Upon a signal given the *eruption* began; fire and smoak, mixed with several unusual prodigies and figures, made their appearance. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. Sudden excursion of a hostile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, shall be perhaps
Our first *eruption*, thither or elsewhere;
For this infernal pit shall never hold
Celestial spirits in bondage. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy,
Or enemy, while God was in his work;
Lest he, incens'd at such *eruption* bold,
Destruction with creation might have mix'd. *Milton.*

4. Violent exclamation.

To his secretary, whom he laid in a pallet near him for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would in the absence of all other ears and eyes, break out into bitter and passionate *eruptions*.
Wotton's Life of Buckingham

It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions* but filled the soul, as God the universe, silently and without noise. *South.*

5. Efflorescence; pustules.

Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange *eruptions*. *Shakespeare's Henry* IV.

An *eruption* of humours in any part, is not cured merely by outward applications, but by alterative medicines. *Gov. Tongue.*

Unripe fruits are apt to occasion foul *eruptions* on the skin. *Arbuthnot.*

ERUP'TIVE. *adj.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Bursting forth.

'Tis listening fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud.
Thomson.

ERY'NGO. *n. s.* [*eryngion.*] A plant.

ERYSI'PELAS. *n. s.* [*ἐρυσίπελας.*]

An eryspelas is generated by a hot serum in the blood, and affects the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red, and citron colour, without pulsation or circumscribed tumour, spreading from one place to another. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ESCALA'DE. n. s. [French.] The act of scaling the walls of a fortification.

In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard, and other utensils, which were made use of in their famous *escalade*. *Addison.*

ESCA'LOP. *n. s.*

1. A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented.

The shells of those cockles, *escalops* and periwinkles, which have greater gravity, were enclosed in stone. *Woodward.*

2. An inequality of margin; indenture.

The figure of the leaves is divided into jags and *escalops*, curiously indented round the edges, *Ray.*

ESCAPADE. n. s. [French.] Irregular motion of a horse.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*;
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground. *Dryd.*

To ESCAPE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain security from; to fly; to avoid.

Since we cannot *escape* the pursuit of passions, and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left but

to endeavour all we can either to ſubdue or divert them. *Temple.*

Had David died ſooner, how much trouble had he *eſcaped*, which by living he endured in the rebellion of his ſon? *Wake.*

To paſs unobſerved by one.

Men are blinded with ignorance and errour: many things may *eſcape* them, in many they may be deceived. *Hooker.*

'Tis ſtill the ſame, although their airy ſhape
All but a quick poetick ſight *eſcape*. *Denham.*

The reader finds out thoſe beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which *eſcaped* him in the tumult and hurry of repreſenting. *Dryden.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger; to avoid puniſhment or harm.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, *eſcaped* on horſe. *Chronicles.*

They *eſcaped* all ſafe to land. *Acts*, xxvii. 44.

Eſcape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither ſtay thou in all the plain: *eſcape* to the mountain, leſt thou be conſumed. *Geneſis*

Whoſo pleaſeth God ſhall *eſcape* from her, but the ſinner ſhall be taken by her. *Eccl.* vii. 26.

He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief, and ſo *eſcape*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To convince us that there was no way to *eſcape* by climbing up to the mountains, he aſſures us that the higheſt were all covered. *Woodward.*

Laws are not executed, men of virtue are diſgraced, and murderers *eſcape*. *Watts's Logick.*

ESCAPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger.

I would haſten my *eſcape* from the windy ſtorm and tempeſt. *Pſalms*, lv. 7.

He enjoyed neither his *eſcape* nor his honour long; for he was hewn in pieces. *Hayward.*

Men of virtue have had extraordinary *eſcapes* out of ſuch dangers as have enclofed them, and which have ſeemed inevitable. *Addiſon.*

2. Excurſion; ſally.

We made an *eſcape*, not ſo much to ſeek our own, as to be inſtruments of your ſafety. *Bacon.*

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evaſion out of ſome lawful reſtraint. For example, if the ſheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a perſon and endeavours to carry him to gaol, and he in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an *eſcape*. *Cowel.*

4. Excuſe; ſubterfuge; evaſion.

St. Paul himſelf did not deſpiſe to remember whatſoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathens, that he might take from them all *eſcape* by way of ignorance. *Raleigh.*

5. Sally; flight; irregularity.

Thouſand *ſcapes* of wit,
Make thee the father of their idle dreams,
And rack thee in their fancies. *Shakeſp.*

Looſe *ſcapes* of love. *Milton.*

6. Overſight; miſtake.

In tranſcribing there would be leſs care taken, as the language was leſs underſtood, and ſo the *eſcapes* leſs ſubject to obſervation. *Brerewood on Langs.*

ESCARGATOIRE. n. ſ. [French.] A nurſery of ſnails.

At the Capuchins I ſaw *eſcargatoires*, which I took the more notice of, becauſe I do not remember to have met with any thing of the ſame kind in other countries. It is a ſquare place bordered in, and filled with a vaſt quantity of large ſnails that are eſteemed excellent food, when they are well dreſſed. *Addiſon.*

ESCALOT. n. ſ. [French.] Pronounced *ſhallot.*

Eſchalots are now from France become an Engliſh plant, managed after the ſame manner as garlick; only they are to be ſet earlier, and taken up as ſoon as the leaves begin to wither, leſt the Winter kills them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

ESCHAR. *n. ſ.* [ἐσχάρα.] A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications.

When iſſues are made, or bones expoſed, the *eſchar* ſhould be cut out immediately. *Sharp's Surg.*

ESCHA'ROTICK. *adj.* [from *eſchar.*] Cauſtick; having the power to ſear or burn the fleſh.

ESCHA'ROTICK. *n. ſ.* A cauſtick application.

An eſchar was made by the catharetick, which we thruſt off, and continued in the uſe of *eſcharoticks*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Eſcharoticks applied of aſh-aſhes, or bliſtering plaiſter. *Floyer.*

ESCHE'AT. *n. ſ.* [from the French *eſcheoir.*] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial. *Eſcheat* is alſo uſed ſometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has eſcheats of his tenants. Thirdly, *eſcheat* is uſed for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having eſtate of fee-ſimple in any lands or tenements holden of a ſuperiour lord, dies ſeiſed, without heir general or eſpecial. *Cowel.*

If the king's ordinary courts of juſtice do not protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *eſcheats*, I cannot ſay that ſuch a country is conquered. *Davies on Ireland.*

To ESCHE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the laſt general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whoſe lands were thereby ſaved to their heirs which ſhould have otherwiſe *eſcheated* to her majeſty. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *eſcheated* lands in Ireland, which ſhould accrue to the crown by reaſon of this rebellion. *Clarendon.*

ESCHEA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcheat.*] An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the king in the county whereof he is eſcheator, and certifies them into the exchequer. *Cowel.*

At a Bartholomew fair at London, an *eſcheator* of the city arreſted a clothier, and ſeiſed his goods. *Camden's Remains.*

To ESCH'EW. *v. a.* [*eſcheoir*, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to ſhun; to decline. A word almoſt obſolete.

She was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eſchewed*. *Sidney.*

So let us, which this change of weather view,
Change eke our minds, and former lives amend,
The old year's ſins forepaſt let us *eſchew*,
And fly the faults with which we did offend. *Spenſ.*

He who obeys, deſtruction ſhall *eſchew*;
A wiſe man knows both when and what to do. *San.*

Of virtue and vice, men are univerſally to practiſe the one, and *eſchew* the other. *Atterbury.*

ESCHUTCHEON. *n. ſ.* The ſhield of the family; the picture of the *enſigns* armorial.

Eſchutcheon is a French word, from the Latin *ſcutum*, leather; and hence cometh our Engliſh word buckler, lepe in the old Saxon ſignifying leather, and buck or bock a buck or ſtag; of whoſe ſkins, quilted cloſe together with horn or hard wood, the antient Britons made their ſhields; *Peacham.*

There be now, for martial encouragement, ſome degrees and orders of chivalry and ſome remembrance perhaps upon the *eſchutcheon*. *Bacon.*

We will paſs over the *eſchutcheons* of the tribes of Iſrael, as they are uſually deſcribed in the maps of Canaan. *Brown.*

ESCO'RT. *n. ſ.* [*eſcort*, French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. *v. a.* [*eſcorter*, French.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCOT. n. ſ. [French.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the ſupport of the community, which is called *ſcot* and *lot*.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to ſupport.

What, are they children? Who maintains them?
How are they *eſcoted*? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

ESCOUT. *n. ſ.* [*eſcouter*, French.] Liſteners or ſpies; perſons ſent for intelligence. Now *ſcout*.

They were well entrenched, having good watch abroad, and ſure watch within. *Hayward.*

ESCRITOIR. n. ſ. [French.] A book with all the implements neceſſary for writing. Pronounced *ſcritore*.

ESCUAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcu*, French, a ſhield.]

Eſcuage, that is, ſervice of the ſhield, is either uncertain or certain. *Eſcuage* uncertain is likewiſe twofold: firſt, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in perſon to the king's wars ſo many days. The days of ſuch ſervice ſeem to have been rated by the quantity of the land ſo holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was ſo much land as, in thoſe days, was accounted a ſufficient living for a knight; and that was ſix hundred and eighty acres as ſome think, or eight hundred as others, or 15*l. per annum*. Sir Thomas Smith ſaith, that *cenſus equeſtris* is 40*l.* revenue in free lands. If the land extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord but twenty days. The other kind of this *eſcuage* uncertain is called Caſtleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a caſtle. *Eſcuage* certain is where the land is ſet at a certain ſum of money to be paid for ſuch uncertain ſervices. *Cowel.*

ESCULENT. *adj.* [*eſculentus*, Latin.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would faſt five days; but the ſame man uſed to have continually a great wiſp of herbs that he ſmelled on, and ſome *eſculent* herbs of ſtrong ſcent, as garlick. *Bacon.*

ESCULENT. *n. ſ.* Something fit for food.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *eſculent*, as radiſh and parſnips, it will make the root the greater, and ſo it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *eſculent*, by ſtrengthening the root, it will make the fruit the greater. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ESPA'LIER. *n. ſ.* Trees planted and cut ſo as to join.

Plant your faireſt tulips in places of ſhelter, and under *eſpaliers*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Behold Villario's ten years toil complete,
His arbours darken, his *eſpaliers* meet. *Pope.*

ESPA'RCET. *n. ſ.* [*medica*, or *trifolium*, Latin.] A kind of ſaint-foin. A plant. *Mortimer.*

ESPE'CIAL. *adj.* [*ſpecialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief.

They had th' *eſpecial* engines been, to rear,
His fortunes up. *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

ESPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *eſpecial.*] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I ſomewhat marvel, that they *eſpecially* ſhould think it abſurd to oppoſe church-government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themſelves divide the goſpel into doctrine and diſcipline. *Hooker.*

Would you proceed *eſpecially* againſt Caius Marcius? *Shakeſpeare.*

This delight children take in doing of miſchief, but more *eſpecially* the pleaſure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot perſuade myſelf to be any other than a foreign and introduced diſpoſition. *Locke.*

Providence hath planted in all men a natural desire and curiosity of knowing things to come; and such things *especially* as concern our particular happiness, or the general fate of mankind. *Burnet.*

ESPERA'NCE. *n. f.* [French.] Hope. Not used.

To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected things of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears. *Shakes.*

ESPI'AL. *n. s.* [French, from *espier*.] A spy; a scout; one sent to bring intelligence. Not used.

Those four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As he march'd along,
By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops. *Shakespeare.*

'Spials have inform'd me,
The English in the suburbs close entrench'd,
Went through a secret grate. *Shakes. Henry VI.*

She had some secret *espials* to look abroad for graceful youths, to make Plantagenets.
Bacon's Henry VII.

ESPLANA'DE. *n. f.* [French.] In fortification, the same with the glacis of the counterscarp originally; but now it is taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris.*

ESPOUSALS. *n. s.* without a singular. [*sponsalia*, Latin; *espous*, French.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

ESPO'USAL. *adj.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a consummation.
Bacon's Henry VII.

To ESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*espouser*, French.]

1. To contract or betroth to another: *with to.*

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused to* me. *2 Sam.*

2. Or *with.*

He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him *with* his kinswoman. *Bacon.*

3. To marry; to wed.

Lavinia will I make my empress,
And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse*.
Shakespeare's Tit. Andr.

With flowers, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs,
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton.*

They soon *espous'd*; for they with ease were join'd,
Who were before contracted in the mind. *Dryden.*

If her sire approves,
Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves. *Pope.*

4. To adopt; to take to himself.

In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. To maintain; to defend.

Their gods did not only interest themselves in the event of wars, but also *espoused* the several parties in a visible corporeal descent. *Dryden's Juv. Dedic.*

The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause. *Dryden.*

Men *espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity. *Locke.*

The righteousness of the best cause may be overbalanced by the iniquities of those that *espouse* it.
Smalridge.

The cause of religion and goodness, which is the cause of God, is our's by descent, and we are doubly bound to *espouse* it. *Atterbury.*

To ESPY. *v. a.* [*espier*, French.]

1. To see things at a distance.

Few there are of so weak capacity but publick evils they easily *espy*; fewer so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniencies thereof work sensible smart. *Hooker.*

2. To discover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

3. To see unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money. *Gen.*

4. To discover as a spy.

Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again. *Jos.* xiv. 7.

To ESPY'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about.

Stand by the way and *espy*; ask him that fleeth what is done? *Jer.* xlvii. 19.

ESQUI'RE. *n. s.* [*escuer*, French.] See SQUIRE.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; so also of all knights of the Bath, and knights batchelors, and their heirs male in the right line; those that serve the king in any worshipful calling, as the serjeant chirurgeon, serjeant of the ewry, master cook, &c. such as are created esquires by the king with a collar of S. S. of silver, as the heralds and serjeants at arm. The chief of some ancient families are likewise esquires by prescription; those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, who retains the title of esquire during his life, in respect of the great trust he has had of the *posse comitatus*. He who is a justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. Utter barristers, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among esquires. *Blount.*

What, are our English dead?
—Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam, *esquire*. *Shakes.*

To ESSA'Y. *v. a.* [*essayer*, French.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.

While I this unexampled task *essay*,
Pass awful gulfs, and beat my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*

No conquest she, but o'er herself desir'd;
No arts *essay'd*, but not to be admir'd. *Pope.*

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals.

The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke*

E'SSAY. *n. s.* [from the verb. The accent is used on either syllable.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays*;
Yours to preserve a friend, and mine to praise. *Smith.*

2. A loose sally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition.

My *essays*, of all my other works have been most current. *Bacon.*

Yet modestly he does his work survey,
And calls his smith'd poem an *essay*. *Poem to Rose.*

3. A trial; an experiment.

This treatise prides itself in no higher a title than that of an *essay* or imperfect attempt at a subject.
Glanville.

He wrote this but as an *essay*, or taste of my virtue.
Shakespeare.

Repetitions wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the first *essays*, displeased us. *Locke.*

4. First taste of any thing; first experiment.

Translating the first of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *essay* to the whole work. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

E'SSENCE. *n. s.* [*essentia*, Latin.]

1. Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no: a rose in Winter has an *essence*; in Summer it has existence also. *Watts's Log.*

One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;
Another faith, the elements conspire,
And to her *essence* each doth give a part. *Davies.*

I could wish the nature of a spirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling at all with its *essence*.
More's Divine Dialogues.

He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view *essences* in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties.
South.

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very *essence* of Christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular Christian man. *Hooker.*

3. Existence; the quality of being.

In such cogitations have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*. *Sidney.*

4. Being; existent person.

As far as gods, and heav'nly *essences*
Can perish. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Species of existent being.

Here be four of you as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Lupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion he may be the fifth *essence*. *Bacon.*

6. Constituent substance.

For spirits when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their *essence* pure;
Not ty'd or manacled with joint or limb. *Milton.*

7. The cause of existence. This sense is not proper.

She is my *essence*; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shakes.*

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent.

Our humble province is to tend the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' imprison'd *essences* exhale. *Pope.*

To ESSENCE. *v. a.* [from *essence*.] To perfume; to scent.

The husband rails, from morning to night, at *essenced* fops and tawdry courtiers. *Addison's Spect.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*essentialis*, Latin.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.

The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential* part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very substance of our religion will be interested in it. *Bacon.*

From that original of doing good, that is *essential* to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy transcribed. *Spratt.*

This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter; and if it be not *essential*, it is consequently most manifest it could never supervene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by an immaterial and divine power. *Bentley.*

A great minister puts you a case, and asks your opinion; but conceals an *essential* circumstance, upon

on which the whole weight of the matter turns. *Swift.*

And if each ſyſtem in gradation roll,
Alike *eſſential* to th' amazing whole,
The leaſt confuſion but in one, not all
That ſyſtem only, but the whole muſt fall. *Pope.*

2. Important in the higheſt degree; principal.

Judgment's more *eſſential* to a general,
Than courage. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Pure; highly rectified; ſubtilely elaborated; extracted ſo as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compaſs.

The juice of the ſeed is an *eſſential* oil or balm, deſigned by nature to preſerve the ſeed from corruption. *Arbuthnot.*

ESSE'NTIAL. *n. ſ.*

1. Exiſtence; being.

His utmoſt ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite conſume us, or reduce
To nothing this *eſſential*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

2. Nature; firſt or conſtituent principles.

The plague of ſin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very *eſſentials*. *South.*

3. The chief point; that which is in any reſpect of great importance.

ESSE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [*eſſentialiter*, Latin.] By the conſtitution of nature; really; according to the true ſtate of things.

He that loves himſelf,
Hath not *eſſentially*, but by circumſtance,
The name of valour. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Body and ſpirit are *eſſentially* divided, though not locally diſtant *Glanville.*

All ſin *eſſentially* is, and muſt be mortal. *South.*

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and *eſſentially* raiſes one man above another *Addiſon's Guardian.*

ESSO'INE. *n. ſ.* [of the French *eſſoine*, or *exoine*.]

1. He that has his preſence forborn or excuſed upon any juſt cauſe; as ſickneſs.

2. Allegement of an excuſe for him that is ſummoned, or ſought for, to appear and anſwer to an action real, or to perform ſuit to a court-baron, upon juſt cauſe of abſence. *Cowel.*

3. Excuſe; exemption.

From every work he challenged *eſſoin*,
For contemplation ſake; yet otherwile
His life he led in lawleſs riotiſe. *Fairy Queen.*

To ESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*etablir*, French.]

1. To ſettle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may *eſtabliſh* thee to-day for a people unto himſelf. *Deut.*

I will *eſtabliſh* my covenant with him for an everlaſting covenant. *Gen.* xvii. 19.

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by ſuch a right of conqueſt, as did or might alter the *eſtabliſhed* laws of the kingdom. *Hale's Com. Law.*

2. To ſettle in any privilege or poſſeſſion; to confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Preſbyterian ſect was *eſtabliſhed* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons. *Swift.*

3. To make firm; to ratify.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the ſoul, her huſband may *eſtabliſh* it, or her huſband may make it void. *Numbers.*

4. To fix or ſettle in an opinion.

So were the churches *eſtabliſhed* in the faith. *Acts*, xvi. 5.

5. To form or model.

He appointed in what manner his family ſhould be *eſtabliſhed*. *Clarendon.*

6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. A ſenſe not in uſe.

For he hath founded it upon the ſeas, and *eſtabliſhed* it upon the floods. *Pſ.* xxiv. 12.

7. To make a ſettlement of any inheritance. A ſenſe not in uſe.

We will *eſtabliſh* our eſtate upon
Our eldeſt Malcolm, whom we name hereafter,
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

ESTA'BLISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtabliſh*.] He who eſtabliſhes.

I reverence the holy fathers as divine *eſtabliſhers* of faith. *L. Digby.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtabliſh*; *etabliſſement*, French.]

1. Settlement; fixed ſtate.

All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is ſettled there in ſure *eſtabliſhment*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Confirmation of ſomething already done; ratification.

He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other ſide, he avoided to have it by new law; but choſe rather a kind of middle way, by way of *eſtabliſhment*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.

Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that *eſtabliſhment* by which all men ſhould be contained in duty. *Spenſer.*

4. Foundation; fundamental principle; ſettled law.

The ſacred order to which you belong, and even the *eſtabliſhment* on which it ſubſiſts, have often been ſtruck at; but in vain. *Atterbury.*

5. Allowance; income; ſalary.

His excellency, who had the ſole diſpoſal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually leſſen your *eſtabliſhment*. *Swift.*

6. Settled or final reſt.

Whilſt we ſet up our hopes and *eſtabliſhment* here, we do not ſeriouſly conſider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

ESTA'TE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtat*, French.]

1. The general intereſt; the buſineſs of the government; the publick. In this ſenſe it is now commonly written *ſtate*.

Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum & tuum*, when the reaſon and conſequences thereof may reach to point of *eſtate*: I call matters of *eſtate* not only the parts of ſovereignty, but whatſoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifeſtly any great portion of people. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Condition of life, with regard to proſperity or adverſity.

Thanks to giddy chance,
She caſt us headlong from our high *eſtate*. *Dryden.*

3. Condition; circumſtances in general.

Truth and certainty are not at all ſecured by innate principles; but men are in the ſame uncertain, floating *eſtate* with as without them. *Locke.*

4. Fortune; poſſeſſion: generally meant of poſſeſſions in land, or realities.

She accuſed us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *eſtate*. *Sidney.*

Go, miſer! go; for lucre ſell thy ſoul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,
That men may ſay, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vaſt *eſtate* he left his ſon! *Dryd. Perſ.*

5. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatneſs of your *eſtate*? Who ſeeth not that your *eſtate* is much excelled with that ſweet uniting of all beauties. *Sidney.*

6. A perſon of high rank. This ſenſe is diſuſed.

She is a dutcheſs, a great *eſtate*. *Latimer.*

Herod, on his birth-day, made a ſupper to his lords, high captains, and chief *eſtates* of Galilee. *Mark*, vi. 21.

To ESTATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſettle as a fortune.

Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?
—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And ſome donation freely to *eſtate*
On the bleſt lovers. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To ESTEEM. *v. a.* [*eſtimer*, French; *æſtimo*, Latin.]

1. To ſet a value whether high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end *eſteem*,
And then due praiſe, or due reproach them yield. *Spenſer.*

A knowledge in the works of nature they honour, and *eſteem* highly profound wiſdom; howbeit this wiſdom ſaveth not. *Hooker.*

I preferred her before ſceptres and thrones, and *eſteemed* riches nothing in compariſon of her. *Wiſd.* vii. 8.

2. To compare; to eſtimate by proportion.

Beſides, thoſe ſingle forms ſhe doth *eſteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies.*

3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were *eſteemed* leſs? *Dryden.*

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

One man *eſteemeth* one day above another; another *eſteemeth* every day alike. *Rom.* xiv. 5.

To ESTEEM. *v. n.* To conſider as to value with *of*.

Many would little *eſteem of* their own lives, yea for remorſe of their wives and children, would be withheld from that henious crime.

ESTE'EM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.

Who can ſee,
Without *eſteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius, or can ceaſe t' admire
The ploughman conſul in his coarſe attire? *Dryden.*

Both thoſe poets lived in much *eſteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I am not uneaſy that many, whom I never had any *eſteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER. *n. ſ.* [from *eſteem*.] One that highly values; one that ſets an high rate upon any thing.

This might inſtruct the proudeſt *eſteemer* of his own parts, how uſeful it is to talk and converſe with others. *Locke.*

E'STIMABLE. *adj.* [French.]

1. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's fleſh, taken from a man,
Is not ſo *eſtimable* or profitable
As fleſh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Worthy of eſteem; worthy of ſome degree of honour and reſpect.

A lady ſaid of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *eſtimable*.

You loſt one, who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *eſtimable* and good. *Temple.*

E'STIMABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimable*.] The quality of deſerving regard.

To E'STIMATE. *v. a.* [*æſtimo*, Latin.]

1. To rate; to adjuſt the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe.

When a man ſhall ſanctify his houſe to be holy, then the prieſt ſhall *eſtimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the prieſt ſhall *eſtimate* it, ſo ſhall it ſtand. *Lev.* xxvii. 14.

It is by the weight of ſilver, and not the name of the piece, that men *eſtimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

2. To calculate; to compute.

E'STIMATE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation.

Upon a moderate *eſtimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyſs I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height aſſigned by Moſes. *Woodward.*

2. Value.

I'd love
My country's good, with a reſpect more tender,

More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's *eſtimate*, her womb's increaſe,
The treaſure of my loins. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Valuation; aſſignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

The only way to come to a true *eſtimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Eſtrange.*

Outward actions can never give a juſt *eſtimate* of us, ſince there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addiſon.*

ESTIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimate.*]

1. The act of adjuſting proportional value.

If a man ſhould ſanctify unto the lord ſome part of a field, the *eſtimation* ſhall be according to the ſeed. *Leviticus.*

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgement.

In our own *eſtimation* we account ſuch particulars more worthy than thoſe that are already tried and known. *Bacon.*

4. Eſteem; regard; honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the leaſt whereof being juſt, had bereaved him of *eſtimation* and credit with men. *Hooker.*

Of your brace of unprizeable *eſtimations*, the one is but frail, and the other caſual *Shakeſpeare.*

I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy *eſtimation*,
And not without deſert ſo well reputed. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhall have *eſtimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wiſd.* viii. 10.

A plain reaſon of the publick honours due to the magiſtrate is, that he may be in due *eſtimation* and reverence. *Atterbury.*

E'STIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *eſtimate.*] Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference.

We find in animals an *eſtimative* or judicial faculty, an appetition or averſation, and loco-motive faculty anſwering the will. *Hale.*

The error is not in the eye, but in the *eſtimative* faculty, which miſtakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle.*

ESTIMA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimate.*] A ſettler of rates; a computiſt.

E'STIVAL. *adj.* [*æſtivus*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to the ſummer.

2. Continuing for the ſummer.

ESTIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*æſtivatio*, Latin.] The act of paſſing the ſummer.

A grotto is a place of ſhade, or *eſtivation.* *Bacon.*

ESTO'PEL. *n. ſ.* [law term.] Such an act as bars any legal proceſs.

ESTO'VERS. *n. ſ.* [law term.] Neceſſaries allowed by law.

ESTRA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French; *ſtratum*, Latin.] An even or level ſpace. *Dict.*

To ESTRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*eſtranger*, French.]

1. To keep at a diſtance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but alſo *eſtranged* ourſelves from them in things indifferent, who ſeeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to ſo good a cauſe? *Hooker.*

They know it is our cuſtom of ſimple reading, not for converſion of infidels *eſtranged* from the houſe of God, but for inſtruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the boſom of the church. *Hooker.*

See, ſhe weeps;
Thinks me unkind, or falſe, and knows not why
I thus *eſtrange* my perſon from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original uſe or poſſeſſor.

They have *eſtranged* this place, and have burnt incenſe in it to other gods. *Jer.* xix. 4.

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindneſs to malevolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my huſband, oh, how comes it,
That thou art thus *eſtranged* from thyſelf?
Thyſelf I call it, being ſtrange to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Adam, *eſtrang'd* in look, and alter'd ſtyle,
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton.*

I came to grieve a father's heart *eſtrang'd*;
But little thought to find a miſtreſs chang'd. *Dryden.*

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *eſtranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw or withhold.

We muſt *eſtrange* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and diſtinctly evidenced. *Glanville's Sceplis.*

ESTRANGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtrange.*] Alienation; diſtance; removal; voluntary abſtraction.

Defines, by a long *eſtrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South.*

ESTRAPA'DE. n. ſ. [French.] The defence of a horſe that will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, riſes mightly before; and while his forehand is yet in the air, yerks furiouſly with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ESTRE'AT. *n. ſ.* [*extractum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing: for example, of amerciaments or penalties, ſet down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowel.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *n. ſ.* [of the French word *eſtrepier.*] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reverſion. *Cowel.*

E'STRICH. *n. ſ.* [commonly written *oſtrich*; *ſtruthiocamelus.*] The largeſt of birds.

To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood,
The dove will peck the *eſtridge*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The peacock, not at thy commaud aſſumes,
His glorious train, nor *eſtrich* her rare plumes.
Sandys.

E'STUANCE. *n. ſ.* Heat; warmth. A word rarely found.

Averroes reſtrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth and was allowable in Cato; that is, a ſober incalefcence, and regulated *eſtuance* from wine. *Brown.*

E'STUARY. *n. ſ.* [*æſtuarium*, Latin.] An arm of the ſea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

To ESTUATE. *v. a.* [*æſtuo*, Latin.] To ſwell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a ſtate of violent commotion. *Dict.*

ESTUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *æſtuo*, Latin.] The ſtate of boiling; reciprocation of riſe and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited into *eſtuations*; therefore ſome ſeas flow higher than others. *Brown.*

The motion of the will is accompanied with a ſenſible commotion of the ſpirits, and an *eſtuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

E'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*æſtus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion.

The ſeas retain
Not only their outrageous *eſture* there,
But ſupernatural miſchief they expire. *Chapman.*

ESU'RIENT. *adj.* [*eſuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*

E'SURINE. *adj.* [*eſurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampſtead, in which ſort of air there is always ſomething *eſurine* and acid. *Wiſeman.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which ſignifies, *and ſo on; and the reſt; and others of the like kind.*

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.]

1. A way uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, *&c.* and well blacked with the ſmoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backſide tinctured with white lead, will by running over the ſtrucken out lines with a ſtift, impreſs the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the ſhadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a ſufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which inſinuating into the ſtrokes made by the needles, uſually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

2. To ſketch; to draw; to delineate [unleſs this word be miſtaken by *Locke* for *edge.*]

There are many empty terms to be found in ſome learned writers, to which they had recourſe to *etch* out their ſyſtems. *Locke.*

3. [This word is evidently miſtaken by *Ray* for *edge.*] To move forwards towards one ſide.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to reſt one quarter of an hour without ſhifting of ſides, or at leaſt *itching* this way and that way, more or leſs. *Ray.*

ETCH. *n. ſ.* A country word of which I know not the meaning.

When they ſow their *etch* crops, they ſprinkle a pound or two of cloves on an acre. *Mortimer.*

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and ſow it with barley. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

ETE'RNAL. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge. *Deuter.* xxxiii. 27.

2. Without beginning.

It is a queſtion quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whoſe duration has been *eternal*? *Locke.*

3. Without end; endleſs; immortal.

Thou know'ſt that Banquo and his Fleance lives,
—But in them nature's copy's not *eternal*. *Shakeſp.*

4. Perpetual; conſtant; uninterrnitting.

Burnt oil 'rings morn and ev'ning ſhall be thine,
And fires *eternal* in thy temple ſhine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he oppoſed. *Dryden.*

ETE'RNAL. *n. ſ.* [*eternel*, French.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the *Eternal* himſelf doth work. *Hooker.*

The *Eternal*, to prevent ſuch horrid fray,
Hung out of heav'n his golden ſcales. *Milton.*

ETE'RNARIST. *n. ſ.* [*æternus*, Latin.] One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite.

I would aſk the *eternaliſts* what mark is there that they could expect to deſire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is not found in this? *Burnet.*

To ETE'RNALIZE. *v. a.* [from *eternal.*] To make eternal. *Dict.*

ETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *eternal.*]

1. Without beginning or end.

2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time,

or

or in any caſe, muſt be alſo *eternally* and unchangeably ſo, with relation to that time and to that caſe. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermiſſion.

Bear me, ſome god, to Baja's gentle ſeats,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,
Where weſtern gales *eternally* reſide,
And all the ſeaſons laviſh all their pride. *Addiſon.*

ETE'RNE. *adj.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endleſs.

The Cyclops hammers fall
On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eterne*. *Shakeſ.*

ETE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*Æternitas*, Latin.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root
Still lives, which, when weak time ſhall be pour'd out
Into *eternity*, and circular joys
Dancing an endleſs round, again ſhall riſe. *Craſhaw.*

Thy immortal rhyme
Makes this one ſhort point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round *Eternity*. *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endleſs addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyſs,
Eternity, whoſe end no eye can reach! *Milton.*
Eternity, thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs! *Addiſon.*

To ETE'RNIZE. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Latin.]

1. To make endleſs; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happineſs,
And immortality: that fondly loſt,
This other ſerv'd but to *eternize* woe. *Milton.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means ſeeking to *eternize* himſelf, ſo much the more as he is near his end, doth it by ſpeeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well beſeems all knights of noble name,
That covet in th' immortal book of fame
To be *eternized*, that fame to haunt. *Fairy Queen.*

I might relate of thouſands, and their names
Eternize here on earth; but thoſe elect
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,
Seek not the praiſe of men. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own *Temple.*

Both of them are ſet on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. *Creech* ſeems to have accented the firſt ſyllable.

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove
Hath *eterniz'd* the glory of his love. *Creech's Manil.*

E'THER. *n. ſ.* [*æther*, Latin; ἀιθὴρ.]

1. An element more fine and ſubtile than air; air refined or ſublimed.

If any one ſhould ſuppoſe that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know that this *ether* is, and that its particles are exceedingly ſmaller than thoſe of air, or even than thoſe of light, the exceeding ſmallneſs of its particles may contribute to the greatneſs of the force by which thoſe particles may recede from one another. *Newton.*

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal preſſure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cauſe of their coheſion and union. *Locke.*

2. The matter of the higheſt regions above.

Theſe fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

ETHE'REAL. *adj.* [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels men when I preſs th' *etherеal* plains. *Dryden.*

2. Celeſtial; heavenly.

Go heavenly gueſt, *ethereal* meſſenger,
Sent from whoſe ſovereign goodneſs I adore. *Milton.*

Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offſpring of Heaven,
Ethereal virtues! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Such as theſe, being in good part freed from the entanglements of ſenſe and body, are employed, like the ſpirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wiſdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *ethereal* happineſs and employment. *Glanville.*

Vaſt chain of being, which from God began,
Natures *ethereal*, human; angel, man. *Pope.*

ETHE'REOUS. *adj.* [from *ether*.] Formed of ether; heavenly.

Behold the bright ſurface
Of this *ethereous* mould, whereon we ſtand. *Milton.*

E'THICAL. *adj.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY. *adj.* [from *ethical*.] According to the doctrines of morality.

My ſubject leads me not to diſcourſe *ethically*, but Chriſtianly of the faults of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue.*

E'THICK. *adj.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his works *Ethick* Epiſtles.

E'THICKS. *n. ſ.* without the ſingular. [ἠθικὴ.] The doctrine of morality; a ſyſtem of morality.

For of all moral virtues, ſhe was all
That *ethicks* ſpeak of virtues cardinal. *Donne.*

I will never ſet politicks againſt *ethicks*; for true *ethicks* are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion *Bacon.*

Perſius profeſſes the ſtoick philoſophy; the moſt generous amongſt all the ſects who have given rules of *ethicks*. *Dryden.*

If the atheiſts would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus himſelf, they would make few or no proſelytes from the Chriſtian religion. *Bentley.*

E'THNICK. *adj.* [ἐθνικὸς.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewiſh; not Chriſtian.

Such contumely as the *ethick* world durſt not offer him, is the peculiar inſolence of degenerated Chriſtians. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

I ſhall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewiſh or *ethick*, with the Sacred Writings. *Grew.*

E'THNICKS. *n. ſ.* Heathens; not Jews; not Chriſtians.

This fruit *Jupiter* of the *ethnicks* was then the ſame Cain, the ſon of Adam. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

ETHOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [ἦθος and λόγος.] Treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἀιτιολογια.] An account of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this diſtemper. *Arbuthnot.*

ETYMOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *etymology*.] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuſe this conceit, this *etymological* obſervation. *Locke.*

ETYMO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *etymology*.] One who ſearches out the original of words; one who ſhows the derivation of words from their original.

ETMO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*etymologia*, Lat. ἔτυμος and λόγος.]

1. The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analyſis of compound words into primitives.

Conſumption is generally taken for any univerſal diminution and colliquation of the body which acceptation its *etymology* implies. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

When words are reſtrained, by common uſage, to a particular ſenſe, to run up to *etymology*, and conſtrue them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

Pelvis is uſed by comick writers for a looking-glaſs, by which means the *etymology* of the word is viſible, and pelvidera will ſignify a lady who looks in her glaſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark. *Watts's Log.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

E'TYMON. *n. ſ.* [ἔτυμον.] Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call hemmel-blue, that which we call ſky-colour or heaven's blue. *Peacham.*

To EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out.

Dry air opens the ſurface of the earth to diſſipate carcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them. *Harvey on the Plague.*

To EVA'CUATE. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Latin.]

1. To make empty; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker.*

We tried how far the air would manifeſt its gravity in ſo thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it. *Boyle.*

2. To throw out as noxious, or offenſive.

3. To void by any of the excretory paſſages.

Boerhaave gives an inſtance of a patient, who by a long uſe of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his ſenſes. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To make void; to evacate; to nullify; to annul.

The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual conſummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If the prophecies recorded of the Meſſiah are not fulfilled in Jeſus of Nazareth, it is impoſſible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or perſon whatſoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the uſe of them. *Sherlock.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

As this neutrality was never obſerved by the emperour, ſo he never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia. *Swift.*

EVA'CUANT. *n. ſ.* [*evacuans*, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any paſſage.

EVACUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *evacuate*.]

1. Such emiſſions as leave a vacancy; diſcharge.

Conſider the vaſt *evacuations* of men that England hath had by aſſiſtances ſent to foreign kingdoms. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Popery hath not been able to re-eſtabliſh itſelf in any place, after proviſion made againſt it, by utter *evacuation* of all Romiſh ceremonies. *Hooker.*

3. The practice of emptying the body by phyſick.

The uſual practice of phyſick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or ſome purgation. *Temple.*

4. Diſcharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVA'DE. *v. n.* [*evado*, Latin.]

1. To elude; to eſcape by artifice or ſtratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick power: if he *evade* us there,
Inforce him with his envy to the people. *Shakeſpeare.*

If thou covet death as utmoſt end
Of miſery, ſo thinking to *evade*
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiſelier arm'd his vengeful ire, than ſo
To be foreſtall'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He might *evade* the accompliſhment of theſe afflictions he now gradually endureth. *Brown.*

To

2. To avoid; to decline by ſubterfuge.
Our queſtion thou *evad'ſt*; how did'ſt thou dare
To break hell bounds? *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
3. To eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry.
My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to *evade* the teſtimonies of the fathers. *Stilling fleet.*
4. To eſcape as imperceptible or unconquerable, as too great or too ſubtle to be ſeized or ſubdued.
We have ſeen how a contingent even baffles man's knowledge, and *evades* his power. *South.*

To EVA'DE. *v. n.*
1. To eſcape; to ſlip away. It is not now uſed with *from*.
His wiſdom, by often *evading from* perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himſelf from dangers, than into a providence to prevent it *Bacon's Henry* VII.
Unarm'd they might
Have eaſily, as ſpirits, *evaded* ſwift
By quick contraction, or remove. *Milton.*
2. To practiſe ſophiſtry or evaſions.
The miniſters of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of theſe two formentioned ways. *South.*

EVAGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*evagor*, Latin.] The act of wandering; excurſion; ramble; deviation.
Theſe long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents eaſt and weſt, ſerve to ſtop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and ſouth in hot countries. *Ray.*

EVANE'SCENT. *adj.* [*evaneſcens*, Latin.] Vaniſhing; imperceptible; leſſening beyond the perception of the ſenſes.
The canal grows ſtill ſmaller and ſlenderer, ſo as that the *evaneſcent* ſolid and fluid will ſcarce differ. *Arbuthnot.*
The difference between right and wrong, on ſome petty caſes, is almoſt *evaneſcent*. *Wollaſton.*
The downy orchard, and the melting pulp
Of mellow fruit, the nameleſs nations feed
Of *evaneſcent* inſects *Thomſon's Spring.*

EVANGE'LICAL. *adj.* [*evangelique*, French; *evangelicus*, Latin.]
1. Agreeable to goſpel; conſonant to the Chriſtian law revealed in the holy goſpel.
This diſtinction between moral goodneſs and *evangelical* perfection, ought to have been obſerved. *Atterbury.*
God will indeed judge the world in righteouſneſs; but 'tis by *evangelical*, not a legal righteouſneſs, and by the intervention of the man Chriſt Jeſus, who is the Saviour as well as the Judge of the world *Atterbury.*
2. Contained in the goſpel.
Thoſe *evangelical* hymns they allow not to ſtand in our liturgy. *Hooker.*

EVA'NGELISM. *n. ſ.* [from *evangely*.] The promulgation of the bleſſed goſpel.
Thus was this land ſaved from infidelity, through the apoſtolical and miraculous *evangeliſm*. *Bacon.*

EVA'NGELIST. *n. ſ.* [εὐαγγελιστὴς.]
1. A writer of the hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus.
Each of theſe early writers aſcribe to the four *evangeliſts* by name their reſpective hiſtories. *Addiſon.*
2. A promulgator of the Chriſtian laws.
Thoſe to whom he firſt entruſted the promulgating of the goſpel, had inſtructions; and it were fit our new *evangeliſts* ſhould ſhow their authority. *Decay of Piety.*

To EVA'NGELIZE. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Latin; εὐαγγελίζω.] To inſtruct in the goſpel, or law of Jeſus.
The ſpirit
Pour'd firſt on his apoſtles, whom he ſends
To *evangelize* nations; then on all
Baptiz'd, ſhed with wond'rous gifts endue. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY. *n. ſ.* [εὐαγγέλιον, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings; the meſſage of pardon and ſalvation; the holy goſpel; the goſpel of *Jeſus*.
Good Ducius,
That firſt receiv'd Chriſtianity,
The ſacred pledge of Chriſt's *evangely*. *Fairy Q.*

EVA'NID. *adj.* [*evanidus*, Latin.] Faint; weak; evaneſcent.
Where there is heat and ſtrength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the ſmell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves. *Bacon.*
The decoctions of ſimples, which bear the viſible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of allum, argol, and the like. *Brown.*
I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the ſun and an *evanid* meteor. *Glanville.*

To EVA'NISH. *v. a.* [*evaneſco*, Latin.] To vaniſh; to eſcape from notice or perception.

EVA'PORABLE. *adj.* [from *evaporate*.] Eaſily diſſipated in fumes or vapours.
Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themſelves volatile, and eaſily *evaporable*. *Grew.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evapero*, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waſte inſenſibly as a volatile ſpirit.
Poeſy is of ſo ſubtile a ſpirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will *evaporate*. *Denham.*
Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we ſhould have talked leſs, and done more. *Decay of Piety*
Being weary with attending the ſlow conſumption of the liquor, we ſet it in a digeſting furnace to *evaporate* more nimbly. *Boyle.*
This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to diſpel it, cannot be cured otherwiſe than by burning, by which it *evaporates*. *Temple.*
The enemy takes a ſurer way to conſume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* againſt ſtone and rubbiſh. *Swift.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*
1. To drive away in fumes; to diſperſe in vapours.
If we compute that prodigious maſs of water daily thrown into the ſea from all the rivers, we ſhould then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and caſt again upon the continents to ſupply thoſe innumerable ſtreams. *Bentley*
Convents abroad are ſo many retreats for the ſpeculative, the melancholy, the proud, the ſilent, the politick, and the moroſe, to ſpend themſelves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles. *Swift.*
We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water. *Watts's Logick.*
2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or ſallies.
My lord of Eſſex *evaporated* his thoughts in a ſonnet to be ſung before the queen. *Wotton*

EVAPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *evaporate*.]
1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; diſcharge.
They are but the fruits of aduſted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive ſpirit. *Howel.*
Evaporations are at ſome times greater, according to the greater heat of the ſun; ſo wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis ſuperior in quantity to the rain of colder ſeaſons. *Woodward.*
2. The act of attenuating matter, ſo as to make it fume away.
Thoſe waters, by rarefaction and *evaporation*, aſcended. *Ral.*
3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are ſpent or driven away in ſteams, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger, or of a higher conſiſtence than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*evaſum*, Latin.] Excuſe; ſubterfuge; ſophiſtry; artifice; artful means of eluding or eſcaping.
We are too well acquainted with thoſe anſwers;
But his *evaſion*, wing'd thus ſwift with ſcorn,
Cannot outfly our apprehenſions. *Shakeſpeare.*
Him, after all diſputes,
Forc'd I abſolve: all my *evaſions* vain,
And reaſonings, though through mazes, lead me ſtill
But to my own conviction. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
In vain thou ſtriv'ſt to cover ſhame with ſhame;
Thou by *evaſions* thy crime uncover'ſt more. *Milt.*

EVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *evade*.]
1. Practiſing evaſion; eluſive.
Thus he, though conſcious of th' etherial gueſt,
Anſwer'd *evaſive* of the fly requeſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
2. Containing an evaſion; ſophiſtical; diſhoneſtly artful.

EVA'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *evaſive*.] By evaſion; eluſively; ſophiſtically.

EUCHARIST. *n. ſ.* [εὐχαριστία.] The act of giving thanks; the ſacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.
Himſelf did better like of common bread to be uſed in the *euchariſt*. *Hooker.*
Some receive the ſacrament as a means to procure great graces and bleſſings, others as an *euchariſt* and an office of thankſgiving for what they have received. *Taylor.*

EUCHARI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *euchariſt*.]
1. Containing acts of thankſgiving.
The latter part was *euchariſtical*, which began at the breaking and bleſſing of the bread. *Brown*
It would not be amiſs to put it into the *euchariſtical* part of our daily devotions: we praiſe thee, O God, for our limbs and ſenſes. *Ray.*
2. Relating to the ſacrament of the ſupper of the Lord.

EUCHO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ἐυχολόγιον.] A formulary of prayers.

EU'CRASY. *n. ſ.* [ἐυκρασία.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is ſaid to be in a good ſtate of health. *Quincy.*

EVE. } *n. ſ.* [æfen, Saxon; *avond*, or
E'VEN. } *avond*, Dutch.]
1. The cloſe of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkneſs
They, like ſo many Alexanders
Have in theſe parts from morn 'till *even* fought,
And ſheath'd their ſwords for lack of argument. *Shakeſp.*
When the ſun's orb both *even* and morn is bright,
Then let no fear of ſtorms thy mind affright. *May.*
Such ſights as youthful poets dream
On Summer *eves* by haunted ſtream, *Milton.*
O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy ſpray
Warbleſt at *eve*, when all the woods are ſtill. *Milton.*
Th' unerring ſun by certain ſigns declares,
What the late *ev'n*, or early morn prepares. *Dryden.*
Winter, oft at *eve*, reſumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn. *Thomſon's Spring.*
2. The vigil or faſt to be obſerved before an holiday. In this ſenſe only *eve* is uſed, not *even*.
Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feaſt. *Duppa's Rule to Devotion.*

E'VEN. *adj.* [efen, Saxon; *even*, Dutch; *æquus*, Latin.]
1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; ſmooth as oppoſed to rough.
To ſee a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow. *Dryden.*
The preſent face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly. *Addiſon on Italy.*
The ſuperficies of ſuch plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and ſwellings, which, how ſhallow

shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Uniform; equal to itself.

Lay the rough paths of peevish nature *ev'n*,
And open in each heart a little heav'n. *Prior.*

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be *even* to the midst of the altar. *Exod.*

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luke*, xix. 44.

4. Not having inclination any way; nor leaning to any side.

He was
A noble servant to them; but he could not
Carry his honours *even*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

5. Not having any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*. *Davies.*

6. Equal on both sides; fair; not favouring either.

Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand
On *even* ground against his mortal foe. *Milton.*

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your several loves,
And make us *even* with you;
Henceforth be earls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not. *Shakes.*

I do confess
The blind lad's pow'r, while he inhabits there;
But I be *ev'n* with him nevertheless. *Suckling.*

In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his enemy, but in passing it over, he is superior. *Bacon's Essays.*

Even reckoning makes lasting friends; and the way to make reckonings *even* is to make them often. *South.*

The publick is always *even* with an author who has not a just deference for them: the contempt is reciprocal. *Addison.*

The true reason of this strange doctrine was to be *even* with the magistrate, who was against them; and they resolved at any rate to be against him. *Atterbury.*

8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; not uncertain.

Desires compos'd, affections ever *ev'n*,
Tears that delight, and sighs that waft to heav'n. *Pope.*

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be *even* or odd. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit in the lateral division of man by *even* and odd, ascribing the odd unto the right side, and *even* unto the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To EVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.

2. To make out of debt; to put in a state in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or shall content my soul,
'Till I am *evened* with him wife for wife. *Shakes.*

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil, which Alexander is said to have repaired. *Raleigh.*

Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and camomile; for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

To EVEN. *v. n.* To be equal to. Now disused.

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *evened* with the first. *Carew.*

E'VEN. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n*.]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily.

Even so did those Gauls possess the coasts. *Spenser.*

Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish; not fierce, and terrible
Only in strokes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
And, in a word, yea *even* now worth this,
And now worth nothing. *Shakes.*

It is not much that the good man ventures; after this life, if there be no God, he is as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, *even* as much as unspeakable and eternal happiness is better than extreme and endless misery. *Tillotson.*

He might *even* as well have employed his time, as some princes have done, in catching moles. *Atter.*

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.

All I can say for those passages is, that I knew they were bad enough to please *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden.*

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to measure *even* the motions of those others. *Holder.*

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease,
And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*

4. So much as.

Books give the same turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible of the change. *Swift.*

5. A word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied; as, *even* the great, that is, *the great like the mean.*

Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains,
But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the soul remains. *Dryden.*

I have made several discoveries which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. A term of concession.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the malignity, I shall *e'en* let it pass. *Collier.*

EVENHA'NDED. *adj.* [*even* and *hand.*] Impartial; equitable.

Evenhanded justice
Returns th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

E'VENING. *n. s.* [æfen, Saxon; *avend*, Dutch.] The close of the day; the beginning of night.

I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the *evening*,
And no man see me more. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end. *Raleigh.*

Mean time the sun descended from the skies,
And the bright *evening* star began to rise. *Dryden.*

It was the sacred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they should every *evening* thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts on the Mind.*

E'VENLY. *adj.* [from *even.*]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction; for every one there must have infinite matter around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being *evenly* balanced between infinite attractions. *Bentley.*

2. Levelly; without asperities.

A polish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread; not overthin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Wotton.*

3. Without inclination to either side; in a posture parallel to the horizon; horizontally.

The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* distant from the centre, and waxes deeper and deeper the farther one saileth from the shore. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

E'VENNESS. *n. s.* [from *even.*]

1. State of being even.

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite in them all. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Equality of surface; equal respect.

4. Freedom from inclination to either side.

A crooked stick is not straitned, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle state of *evenness* between both. *Hooker.*

5. Impartiality; equal respect.

6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation.

Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and *evenness* of mind. *Atterbury.*

E'VENSONG. *n. s.* [*even* and *song.*].

1. The form of worship used in the evening.

Thee, chantress of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *evensong*. *Milton.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts 'till *evensong*, and then says his complins an hour before the time. *Taylor.*

2. The evening; the close of the day.

He tun'd his notes both *evensong* and morn. *Dryden.*

EVENTI'DE. *n. s.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening.

A swarm of gnats at *eventide*,
Out of the fens of Allan do arise,
Their murmuring small trumpets sounding wide. *Fairy Queen.*

Isaac went out to meditate at the *eventide*. *Gen.* xxiv. 63.

EVE'NT. *n. s.* [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked *Eccl.*

Oh heavy times, begetting such *events*! *Shakesp.*

2. The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upshot.

Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,
With equal force but various in th' *event*;
The first was fix'd in earth, the second stood
On the boar's bristled back, and deeply drank his blood. *Dryd.*

To EVE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Latin.] To rip up; to open by ripping the belly.

In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their parts distinct. *Brown.*

EVE'NTFUL. *adj.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange *eventful* history,
Is second childishness. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

To EVE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Latin.]

1. To winnow; to sift out.

2. To examine; to discuss. *Dict.*

EVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [from *event.*] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.

EVE'NTUALLY. *adv.* [from *eventual.*] In the event; in the last result; in the consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*, disobliged you; and hath made your flame a better return, by restoring you your own heart. *Boyle.*

E'VER. *adv.* [æfre, Saxon.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been so long retained. *Hooker.*

If thou hast that, which I have greater reason to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this might shew it. *Shakespeare.*

You serve a master who is as free from the envy of friends, as *ever* any king was. *Bacon.*

So few translations deserve praise, that I scarce *ever* saw any which deserved pardon. *Denham.*
The most sensual man that *ever* was in the world never felt so delicious a pleasure as a clear conscience. *Tillotson.*
By repeating any idea of any length of time, as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to one another, without *ever* coming to the end of such addition, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

5. At all times; always; without end.
God hath had *ever*, and *ever* shall have, some church visible upon the earth. *Hooker.*
I see things may serve long, but not serve *ever*. *Shakespeare.*
Riches endless is as poor as Winter,
To him that *ever* fears he shall be poor. *Shakesp.*
Blinded greatness, *ever* in turmoil,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*
There under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,
In dark Cimmerian desart *ever* dwell. *Milton.*
The inclinations of the people must *ever* have a great influence. *Temple.*
He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden.*
Mankind is *ever* the same, and nothing lost out of nature, though every thing is altered. *Dryden.*
Ever since that time Lysander has been at the house. *Tatler.*
Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow
The poets bays and critick's ivy grow,
Cremona now shall *ever* boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame. *Pope.*

†. *For ever.* Eternally; to perpetuity.
Men are like a company of poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed for a season, they cease to be, and exist no more *for ever*. *Locke.*
We'll to the temple: there you'll find your son;
And there be crown'd, or give him up for *ever*.
A. Phillips.

†. It is sometimes reduplicated.
For ever and *for ever*, farewell, Cassius. *Shakes.*
I know a lord, who values no lease, though for a thousand years, nor any estate that is not *for ever* and *ever*. *Temple.*
The meeting points the fatal lock dissever
From the fair head *for ever* and *for ever*. *Pope.*

5. At one time, as *ever* and anon; that is, at one time and another; now and then.
So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;
And *ever* and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye.
Fairy Queen.
The fat one's would be *ever* and anon, making sport with the lean, and calling them starvelings.
L'Estrange.
He lay stretch'd along,
And *ever* and anon a silent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryd.*

6. In any degree.
Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*
For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground or any body else are *ever* the richer. *Collier.*
It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of *ever* so many particulars. *Locke.*
There must be somewhere such a rank as man:
And all the question, wrangle *e'er* so long,
Is only this, If God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope.*

7. A word of enforcement, or aggravation. *As soon as* ever *he had done it*; that is, immediately after he had done it. In this sense it is scarcely used but in familiar language.
That *ever* this fellow should have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman. *Shakes.*
They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever* they came at the bottom of the den. *Dan. v. 24.*
That purse in your hand, has a twin-brother, is as like him as *ever* he can look. *Dryden's Spanish Fry.*
As soon as *e'er* the bird is dead,

Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit half the fame. *Prior.*
The title of duke had been sunk in the family *ever* since the attainder of the great Duke of Suffolk. *Addison on Italy.*

8. EVER A. Any: [as *every*, that is, even ich or ever each is each one, all.] This word is still retained in the Scottish dialect.
I am old, I am old.
—I love thee better than I love *e'er* a scurvy young boy of them all. *Shakespear's Henry IV.*

9. It is often contracted into *e'er*.

10. It is much used in composition in the sense of always: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end. It is added almost arbitrarily to neutral participles and adjectives, and will be sufficiently explained by the following instances:

EVERBU'BBLING. *adj.* [*ever* and *bubbling*.] Boiling up with perpetual murmers.
Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
That *everbubbling* spring. *Crashaw.*

EVERBU'RNING. *adj.* [*ever* and *burning*.] Unextinguished.
His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it raught;
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The *everburning* lamps from thence it brought.
Spenser.
Torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With *everburning* sulphur unconsum'd! *Milton.*

EVERDU'RING. *adj.* [*ever* and *during*.] Eternal; enduring without end.
Out souls, piercing through the impurity of flesh, behold the highest heavens, and thence bring knowledge to contemplate the *everduring* glory and temperate joy. *Raleigh.*
Heav'n open'd wide
Her *everduring* gates, harmonious sound!
On golden hinges moving. *Milton. Paradise Lost.*

EVERGRE'EN. *adj.* [*ever* and *green*.] Verdant throughout the year.
There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with shade
Of laurel, *evergreen*, and branching palm. *Milton.*
The juice, which in greater plants than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

EVERGREEN. *n. s.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.
Some of the hardiest *evergreens* may be transplanted, especially if the weather be moist and temperate. *Evelyn.*
I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens*. *Addison's Spectator.*

EVERHONOURED. *adj.* [*ever* and *honoured*.] Always held in honour or esteem.
Mentes an *everhonour'd* name, of old
High in Ulysses' social list enroll'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

EVERLA'STING. *adj.* [*ever* and *lasting*.]

1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal.
Whether we shall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our *everlasting* farewell take:
For ever, and for ever, farewell, Cassius. *Shakes.*
The *everlasting* life, both of body and soul, in that future state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been added. *Hammond.*
And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Laid in the scale with *everlasting* death! *Denham.*

2. It is used of past as well as future eternity, though not so properly.

EVERLA'STING. *n. s.* Eternity; eternal duration whether past or future.
From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. *Psalm xc. 2.*
We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us, and the love which is borne towards us, from *everlasting*. *Hooker.*

EVERLA'STINGLY. *adv.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternally; without end.
I'll hate him *everlastingly*,
That bids me be of comfort any more. *Shakesp.*
Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

EVERLASTINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *everlasting*.] Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration.
Nothing could make me sooner to confess,
That this world had an *everlastingness*,
Than to consider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's and the sun's sun.
Did set. *Donne.*

EVERLI'VING. *adj.* [*ever* and *living*.] Living without end; immortal; eternal; incessant.
Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right
To that most glorious house, that glist'reth bright
With burning stars and *everliving* fires! *Fairy Q.*
In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from the fountain of that *everliving* Deity. *Hooker.*
God's justice in the one, and his goodness in the other, is exercised for evermore, as the *everliving* subjects of his reward and punishment. *Raleigh.*
The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful *everliving* agent. *Newton.*

EVERMO'RE. *adv.* [*ever* and *more*.] Always; eternally. *More* seems an expletive accidentally added, unless it signified originally *from this time*: as, *evermore*, *always*, *henceforward*; but this sense has not been strictly preserved.
It govern'd was, and guided *evermore*,
Through wisdom of a matron grave and hoare.
Fairy Queen.
Sparks by nature *evermore* aspire,
Which makes them now to such a highness flee
Daniel.
Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*, infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world. *Tillotson.*

EVERO'PEN. *adj.* [*ever* and *open*.] Never closed; not at any time shut.
God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and has an *ever-open* ear to all our words. *Taylor.*

EVERPLEA'SING. *adj.* [*ever* and *pleasing*.] Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure.
The *everpleasing* Pamela was content to urge a little farther for me. *Sidney.*
Forsaking Sheria's *everpleasing* shore,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore. *Pope.*

To EVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*eversus*, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. Not used.
The foundation of this principle is totally *eversed* by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings. *Glanville.*

To EVERT. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] To destroy; to overthrow.
A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet *everted* and overthrown. *Ayliffe.*

EVERWATCHFUL. *adj.* [*ever* and *watchful*.] Always vigilant.
Plac'd at the helm he sat, and mark'd the skies,
Nor clos'd in sleep his *everwatchful* eyes. *Pope.*

EVERY. *adj.* In old language *everich*, that is ever each; ælcep ealc, Saxon.]

1. Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural signification.
He proposed unto God their necessities, and they their own requests for relief in *every* of them.
All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them. *Num. xvi.*
The King made this ordonnance, that *every* twelve years there should be sent forth two ships. *Bacon.*

The virtue and force of *every* of these three is shrewdly allayed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Aristotle has long since observed, how unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof for *every* thing, which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Every one, that has an idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet. *Locke.*

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud,
And broken lightnings flash from *every* cloud. *Pope.*

2. EVERY-WHERE. In all places; in each place.

The substance of the body of Christ was not *every-where* seen, nor did it *every-where* suffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed. It is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven. *Hooker.*

If I send my son abroad, how is it possible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* so in fashion? *Locke.*

'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where*. *Pope.*

EVERYOUNG. *adj.* [*ever* and *young*.] Not subject to old age, or decaying; undecaying.

Joys *everyoung*, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of th'eternal year. *Pope's Odyss.*

EVESDROPPER. *n. s.* [*eves* and *drop*.] Some mean fellow that stalks about a house in the night to listen.

What makes you listening there? Get farther off, I preach not to thee, thou wicked *evesdropper*.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

Do but think how becoming your function it is to be disguised like a slave, and an *evesdropper*, under the woman's windows. *Dryden's Don Sebast.*

To EVESTIGATE. *v. a.* [*evestigo*, Lat.] To search out. *Dict.*

EUGH. *n. s.* [This word is so written by most writers; but since the original is Saxon, or Welsh *yewn*, more favours the easier orthography of *yew*, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the first stretch of both his hands he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *eugh*.
Dryden's Æn.

To EVICT. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.]

1. To dispossess of by a judicial course.

The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law.
Davies on Ireland.

2. To take away by sentence of law.

His lands were *evicted* from him. *K. James.*

3. To prove; to evince. Little used.

This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live animals by the senses, however assisted; nor is necessity *evicted* by any cogent experiment. *Cheyne.*

EVICTION. *n. s.* [from *evict*.]

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid asleep under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party doth cautiously put the suit at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to *eviction* or dispossession. *Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence; certain testimony.

A plurality of voices carries the question, in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *L'Estrange.*

EVIDENCE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety.

2. Testimony; proof.

I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchase unto Baruch. *Jer.*

Hence it is to expect the same kind of proof and *evidence* for every thing, which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an *evidence*, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke.*

They bear *evidence* to a history in defence of Christianity, the truth of which history was their motive to embrace Christianity. *Addison.*

3. Witness; one that gives evidence. In this sense it is sometimes plural; as, *the* evidence *were sworn*: but sometimes regularly augmented, as *evidences*.

To swear he saw three inches through a door,
As Asiatick *evidences* swore. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

There are books extant, which they must needs allow of as proper *evidence*, even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of right reason. *Bentley.*

To EVIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.

The horses must be *evidenced* by good testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. *Temple.*

If they be principles evident of themselves, they need nothing to *evidence* them. *Tillotson.*

These things the Christian religion requires, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotson.*

2. To shew; to make discovery of.

Thou on earth hast'st prosper'd, which thy looks
Now also *evidence*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Although the same truths be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly *evidenced* in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EVIDENT. *adj.* [French.] Plain; apparent: notorious.

It is *evident*, in the general frame of nature, that things most magnify unto us, have proved obscure unto the understanding. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

They use incantations [illegible] upon such as neglect homes, which is [illegible] to [illegible] confirmation. *Bacon.*

Children minded not what was [illegible] was *evident* to them that no attempts [illegible] *Locke.*

EVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *evident*.] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Loving the eggs, they *evidently* move
The genial pow'r of fruitful love. *Prior.*

The genuine power [illegible] is the evident fact of betrayal [illegible] the most extensive [illegible] *Pope.*

EVIL. *n. s.* [*yfel*, Saxon; *euvel*, Dutch.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.

He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin. *Deut.*

And if the husband hate the wife, and write bills of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house; or if the latter husband die, which took her to be his wife; may her former husband take her again to be his wife, after she is defiled? that is abomination before the Lord: and thou shalt not cause the land to sin, which the Lord thy God giveth thee for an inheritance. *Jeremiah.*

The good figs were very good, and the *evil* very *evil*, that cannot be eaten they are so *evil*. *Jeremiah.*

That hour he cured many of *evil* spirits. *Luke.*

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.

Is thine eye *evil*, because I am good? *Matth.*

The imagination of man's heart is *evil* from his youth. *Gen.*

3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous.

And the officers did see that they were in *evil* case. *Exodus.*

All the days of the afflicted are *evil*. *Proverbs.*

4. Mischievous, destructive; ravenous.

It is my son's coat; an *evil* beast hath devoured him. *Gen.*

EVIL. *n. s.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Wickedness; a crime.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd
In *evils* to top Macbeth! *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Injury; mischief.

Whoso rewardeth *evil* for good, *evil* shall not depart from his house. *Proverbs.*

Let thine enemies, and they that seek *evil* to my Lord, be as Nabal. *Samuel.*

3. Malignity; corruption.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*. *Eccles.*

4. Misfortune; calamity.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive *evil*? *Job.*

A prudent man foreseeth the *evil*, and hideth himself. *Prov.*

If we will stand boggling at imaginary *evils*, let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow. *L'Estrange.*

Evil is what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any *evil*, or deprive us of any good. *Locke.*

5. Malady; disease: as, the *king's evil*.

What's the disease he means?
—'Tis call'd the *evil*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

EVIL. *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever respect.

Ah, froward Clarence, *evil* it beseems thee,
To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother! *Shak.*

2. Not well; not virtuously; not innocently.

If I have spoken *evil*, bear witness of the *evil*; but if well, why smitest thou me? *John*, xviii. 23.

3. Not well; not happily; not fortunately.

It went *evil* with his house. *Deut.* vii. 23.

4. Injuriously; not kindly.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deut.*

5. It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other cases, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to *ill*.

EVILAFFECTED. *adj.* [*evil* and *affected*.] Not kind, not disposed to kindness.

The unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds *evilaffected* against the brethren. *Acts.*

EVILDOER. *n. s.* [*evil* and *doer*.] Malefactor; one that commits crimes.

Wherein they speak evil against you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glorify God. *Peter.*

EVILFAVOURED. *adj.* [*evil* and *favour*.] Ill countenanced; having no good aspect.

Machivel well noteth, though in an *evilfavoured* instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, except it be corroborated by custom. *Bacon's Essays.*

EVILFAVOUREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *evilfavoured*.] Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any *evilfavouredness*. *Deut.*

EVILLY. *adj.* [from *evil*.] Not well.

This act, to *evilly* born, shall cool the hearts
Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. *Shakesp.*

EVILMINDED *adj.* [*evil* and *mind*.] Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked; insidious.

But most she fear'd, that travelling so late,
Some *evilminded* beasts might lie in wait,
And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate.
Dryden.

EVILNESS. *n. s.* [from *evil*.] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness*, unfitness, and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EVILSPEAKING. *n. s.* [*evil* and *speaking*.] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all *evilspeakings*. *Peter.*

EVILWISHING. *adj.* [*evil* and *wish*.] Wishing evil to; having no good will.

They heard of this sudden going out, in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him. *Sidney.*

EVILWORKER. *n. s.* [*evil* and *work*.] One who does wickedness.

Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*. *Phil.*

To EVINCE. *v. a.* [*evince*, Latin.] To prove; to shew; to manifest; to make evident.

Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them as of thee begot;

And therefore was law given them to *evince* Their natural pravity. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

That religion, teaching a future ſtate of ſouls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have *evinced. South.*

The greater abſurdities are, the more ſtrongly they *evince* the falſity of that ſuppoſition from whence they flow. *Arbuthnot.*

EVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *evince.*] Capable of proof; demonſtrable.

Implanted inſtincts in brutes are in themſelves highly reaſonable and uſeful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reaſon to be ſuch. *Hale.*

EVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *evincible.*] In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To E'VIRATE. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood; to emaſculate.

To EVI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*eviſcero*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to ſearch within the entrails.

E'VITABLE. *adj.* [*evitabilis*, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be eſcaped or ſhunned.

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one; which one, ſaving only in caſe of ſo great urgency, were not otherwiſe to be taken. *Hooker.*

To E'VITATE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to ſhun; to eſcape.

Therein ſhe doth *evitate* and ſhun
A thouſand irreligious curſed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her. *Shakeſpeare.*

EVITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *evitate.*] The act of avoiding.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and *evitation*, of ſolution of continuity. *Bacon.*

EVITE'RNAL. *adj.* [*æviternus*, Latin.] Eternal in a limited ſenſe; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*æviternitas*, low Latin.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [εὖ and λόγος.] Praiſe; encomium; panegyrick.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praiſes and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been ſtirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If ſome men's appetites find more melody in diſcord, than in the harmony of the angelic quires; yet even theſe ſeldom miſs to be affected with *eulogies* given themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

EU'NUCH. *n. ſ.* [ἐυνοῦχος.] One that is caſtrated or emaſculated.

He hath gelded the common wealth, and made it an *eunuch.* *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the ſight; and yet *eunuchs*, which are unable to generate, are nevertheleſs alſo dimſighted. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

So charm'd you were, you caus'd awhile to doat
On nonſenſe gargl'd in an *eunuch's* throat. *Fenton.*

To EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

It were an impoſſible act to *eunuchate* or caſtrate themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EVOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out.

Would truth diſpenſe, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquiſition were but reminiſcential *evocation.* *Brown.*

Inſtead of a deſcent into hell, it ſeems rather a conjuring up, or an *evocation* of the dead from hell. *Notes to Odyſſey.*

EVOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

To EVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Latin.] To unfold; to diſentangle.

The animal ſoul ſooner expands and *evolves* itſelf to its full orb and extent than the human ſoul. *Hale.*

Thus little atoms grow, as the body increaſeth, and dilateth, *evolveth*, diffuſeth, and expandeth, if not his ſubſtantial exiſtence, yet his energy. *Hale*

To EVO'LVE. *v. a.* To open itſelf; to diſcloſe itſelf.

Ambroſial odours
Drive round the air *evolving* scents diffuſe;
The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews. *Prior.*

EVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

The ſpontaneous coagulation of the little ſaline bodies was preceded by almoſt innumerable *evolutions*, which were ſo various, that the little bodies came to obvert to each other thoſe parts by which they might be beſt faſtened together. *Boyle.*

2. The ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlaſting to everlaſting, is ſo collectedly and preſentifically repreſented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or ſhall be, were at this very inſtant really preſent. *Mere's Divine Dialogues.*

3. [In geometry.] The equable *evolution* of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is ſuch a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; ſo that the ſame line becomes ſucceſſively a leſs arch of a reciprocally greater circle, 'till at laſt they turn into a ſtraight line. *Harris.*

4. [In tacticks.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up. And theſe *evolutions* are doubling of ranks or files, counter-marches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

5. EVOLU'TION. *of Powers.* [In algebra.] Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverſe of involution. *Harris.*

EVOMI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out. *Dict.*

EU'PATORY. *n. ſ.* [*eupatorium.*] A plant.

EUPHO'NICAL. *adj.* [from *euphony.*] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EU'PHONY. *n. ſ.* [εὐφωνία] An agreeable ſound; the contrary to hariſhneſs.

EUPHO'RBIUM. *n. ſ.*

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the ſpurge, and is alſo full of an hot ſharp milky juice. The leaves are angular, and ſhaped ſomewhat like the cereus or torch-thiſtle. It is commonly beſet with ſpines, and for the moſt part hath no leaves. *Miller.*

2. A gum reſin, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a ſtraw and a gold colour, and a ſmooth gloſſy ſurface. It has no great ſmell, but its taſte is violently acrid and nauſeous. It is uſed medicinally in ſinapiſms. *Hill.*

EU'PHRASY. *n. ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Latin.] The herb eyebright; a plant ſuppoſed to clear the ſight.

Then purg'd with *euphraſy*, and rue,
The viſual nerves; for he had much to ſee;
And from the well of life three drops inſtil'd. *Milton.*

EURO'CLYDON. *n. ſ.* [εὐροκλύδων.] A wind which blows between the Eaſt and North, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, which falls ſuddenly on ſhips, makes them tack about, and ſometimes cauſes them to founder, as Pliny obſerves. *Calmet.*

There aroſe againſt it a tempeſtuous wind called *euroclydon.* *Acts*, xxvii. 14.

EU'RUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The Eaſt wind.

Eurus, as all other winds, muſt be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his ſhoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. *Peacham.*

EU'RYTHMY. *n. ſ.* [ἐυρυθμία.] Harmony, regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.

EUTHANA'SIA. } *n. ſ.* [ἐυθανασία.] An eaſy
EUTHANA'SY. } death.

A recovery, in my caſe, and at my age, is impoſſible: the kindeſt wiſh of my friends is *euthanaſia.* *Arbuthnot.*

EVU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [*evulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out.

From a ſtrict enquiry we cannot maintain the *evulſion*, or biting off any parts. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

EVULGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*evulgo*, Latin.] The act of divulging; publication. *Dict.*

EWE. *n. ſ.* [eope, Saxon.] The ſhe-ſheep; the female to the ram.

Rams have more wreathed horns than *ewes. Bacon.*

Haſte the lacthee;
Sev'n bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuſe;
And ſix Diana ſeven unſpotted *ewes. Dryden's Æn.*

E'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *eu*, water.] A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands.

I dreamt of a ſilver baſon and *ewer* to-night *Sh.*

Let one attend him with a ſilver baſon
Full of roſewater, and beſtrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the *ewer*; a third a drapet;
And ſay, will't pleaſe your lordſhip cool your hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

The golden *ewer* a maid obſequious brings;
Replenith'd from the cool, tranſlucent ſprings;
With copious water the bright vaſe ſupplies.
A ſilver laver, of capacious ſize:
They waſh. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

E'WRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ewer.*] An office in the king's houſhold, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and ſerve up water in ſilver *ewers* after dinner. *Dict.*

EX. A Latin prepoſition often prefixed to compounded words: ſometimes meaning *out*, as *exhauſt*, to draw out; ſometimes only enforcing the meaning, and ſometimes producing little alteration.

To EXACERBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Latin.] To imbitter; to exaſperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

EXACERBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exacerbate.*]

1. Increaſe of malignity; augmented force or ſeverity.

2. Height of a diſeaſe; paroxyſm.

The patient may thrive, by little and little, to overcome the ſymptom in *exacerbation*; and ſo, by time, turn habituating into nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Watchfulneſs and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EXACERVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*acervus*, Latin.] The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EX'ACT. *adj.* [*exactus*, Latin.]

1. Nice; not failing, not deviating from rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about,
Were but in a combat in the liſts left out. *Pope.*

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

What you and I enquire how money matters ſtand between us?—With all my heart I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit. *Arbuth. John. Bull.*

3. Careful; not negligent: of perſons.

Many gentlemen turn out of the ſeats of their anceſtors, to make way for ſuch new maſters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themſelves. *Spectator.*

4. Honeſt; ſtrict; punctual.

In my domgs I was *exact.* *Eccluſ.* li. 19.

To EXA'CT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Latin.]

1. To require authoritatively.

Thou now *exact'ſt* the penalty,
Which is a pound of his poor merchant's fleſh. *Shakeſ.*

Of a foreigner thou mayſt *exact* it again; but that

that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand shall release. *Deut.*

Exact of servants to be faithful and diligent. *Taylor.*

From us his foes pronounc'd glory he *exacts*. *Milton.*

The hand of fate is over us, and Heaven *Exacts* severity from all our thoughts. *Addison.*

2. To demand of right.

Years of service past,
From grateful souls *exact* reward at last. *Dryden.*

Where they design a recompence for benefits received, they are less solicitous to make it when it is *exacted*. *Smalridge.*

3. To summon; to enjoin; to enforce.

Let us descend now therefore from this top
Of speculation; for the hour precise
Exacts our parting hence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Duty,
And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
This cruel piety. *Denham's Sophy.*

To EXA'CT. *v. n.* To practice extortion.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. *Ps.* lxxx. 22.

EXA'CTER. *n. s.* [from *exact*.]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.

The police and *exacter* of fees justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon's Essays.*

I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness. *Isaiah*, lx. 17.

2. He that demands by authority.

Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money. *Bacon*

3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions. *King Charles.*

The grateful person being still the most severe *exacter* of himself, not only confesses, but proclaims his debts. *South.*

There is no way to deal with this man of reason, this rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotson.*

EXA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *exact*.]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

If he should break his day, what should I gain
By the *exaction* of the forfeiture? *Shakespeare.*

2. Extortion; unjust demand.

They vent reproaches
Most bitterly on you, for putter-on
Of these *exactions*. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Remove violence and spoil, and execute judgment and justice; take away your *exactions* from my people. *Ezek.* xlv. 9.

As the first earl did first raise the greatness of that house, by Irish *exactions* and oppressions; so Girald the last earl did at last ruin it by the like extortions. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

3. A tribute severely levied.

They have not made bridges over the river for the convenience of their subjects as well as strangers, who pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the least using of the waters. *Addison on Italy*

EXA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *exact*.] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.

Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well; for both of 'em began that study in themselves. *Dryden.*

The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is sifted by pure unbiassed reason, the more reasonable still it will be found. *Atterbury.*

EXA'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *exact*.]

1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry.

The experiments are all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection. *Woodward on Fossils.*

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not th' *exactness* of peculiar parts;
'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call
But the joint force, and full result of all. *Pope.*

The balance must be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmost *exactness* into the several scales. *Swift.*

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate.

I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactness* of conscience before God. *K. Charles.*

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Latin.]

1. To heap upon; to accumulate.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them *Hale.*

2. To heighten by representation; to enlarge by hyperbolical expressions.

He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could, the sense the people generally had, even despair of ever seeing an end of the calamities *Clarendon.*

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison's Spectator.*

EXAGGERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exaggerate*.]

1. The act of heaping together; an heap; an accumulation.

Some towns that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Hyperbolical amplification.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

To EXA'GITATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.

1. To shake; to put in motion.

The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives.

The sense is now diffused, being purely Latin.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than *exagitate*. *Hooker.*

EXAGITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exagitate*.] The act of shaking or agitating. *Dict.*

To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French; *altus*, Latin; *exalto*, low Latin.]

1. To raise on high.

And thou, Capernaum, which art *exalted* unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell. *Matt.* xi. 23.

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. *Ezek.*

As yet *exaltest* thou thyself against my people, that thou wilt not let them go? *Exodus*, ix. 17.

How long shall mine enemy be *exalted* over me? *Ps.* xiii. 2.

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.

The covenanters, who understood their own want of strength, were very reasonably *exalted* with this success. *Clarendon.*

How much soever the king's friends were dejected upon the passing those two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition. *Dryden's Æn. Ded.*

4. To praise; to extol; to magnify.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. *Psal.* xxxiv. 3.

5. To raise up in opposition: a scriptural phrase.

Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? 2 *Kings*, xix. 22.

6. To intend; to enforce.

Now Mars, she said, let some *exalt* her voice;
Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*

6. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chemistry.

The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*; but for the same reason the fibres are harder. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

With chymick art *exalts* the mineral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities. *Watts.*

8. To elevate in diction or sentiment.

But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains,
Sicilian muses, through these happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. *Roscommon.*

EXALTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exalt*.]

1. The act of raising on high.

2. Elevation to power, dignity, or excellence.

She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed. *Judith*, xvi. 8.

The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood; for which cause there followed an *exaltation* of that which was humbled, for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

I wonder'd at my flight and change
To this high *exaltation*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

In God all perfections, in their highest degree and *exaltation*, meet together. *Tillotson.*

You are as much esteemed and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*. *Swift.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body. *Quincy.*

5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

Astrologers tell us, that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden.*

EXA'MEN. *n. s.* [Latin.] Examination; disquisition; enquiry.

This considered together with a strict account, and critical *examen* of reason, will also distract the witty determinations of astrology. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

EXA'MINATE. *n. s.* [*examinatus*, Latin.] The person examined.

In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*

EXAMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*examinatio*, Latin.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition.

I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have somewhat to write. *Acts*, xxv. 26.

Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different essences. *Locke.*

EXAMINA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] An examiner; an enquirer.

An inference, not of power to persuade a serious *examinator*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To EXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*examino*, Latin.]

1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.

Let them *examine* themselves whether they repent them truly. *Church Cat.*

If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impotent man. *Acts*, iv. 9.

We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our souls, and provide for futurity. *Wake's Preparation.*

2. To interrogate a witness.

Command his accusers to come unto thee, by

examining of whom thyself may'ſt take knowledge of all theſe things. *Acts.*

3. To try the truth or falſehood of any propoſition.

4. To try by experiment, or obſervation; narrowly ſift; ſcan.

To write what may ſecurely ſtand the teſt
Of being well read over thrice at leaſt,
Compare each phraſe, *examine* ev'ry line,
Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought refine. *Pope.*

5. To make enquiry into; to ſearch into; to ſcrutiniſe.

When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words. *Locke.*

EXA'MINER. *n. ſ.* [from *examine.*]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.

A crafty clerk, commiſſioner, or *examiner*, will make a witneſs ſpeak what he truly never meant. *Hale's Law of England.*

2. One who ſearches or tries any thing; one who ſcrutiniſes.

So much diligence is not altogether neceſſary, but it will promote the ſucceſs of the experiments, and by a very ſcrupulous *examiner* of things deſerves to be applied. *Newt. Opt.*

EXE'MPLARY. *adj.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern; propoſed to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *exemplary* draughts or patterns, which ſubſiſting in the boſom of the Higheſt, and being thence diſcovered, ſhe fixeth her eye upon them. *Hooker.*

EXA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*exemple*, French; *exemplum*, Latin.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is propoſed to be reſembled or imitated.

The *example* and pattern of thoſe his creatures he beheld in all eternity. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Precedent; former inſtance of the like.

So hot a ſpeed, with ſuch advice diſpos'd,
Such temperate order in ſo fierce a courſe,
Doth want example. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

3. Precedent of good.

Let us ſhew an *example* to our brethren. *Judith*, viii 24.

Taught this by his *example*, whom I now
Acknowledge my Redeemer ever bleſt! *Milton*

4. A perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern.

Be thou an *example* of the believers, 1 *Tim.*

5. One puniſhed for the admonition of others.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themſelves over to fornication, are ſet forth for an *example*, ſuffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude*, 7.

6. Influence which diſpoſes to imitation.

When virtue is preſent, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they deſire it. *Wiſd.* iv, 2.

Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men. *Rogers.*

7. Inſtance; illuſtration of a general poſition by ſome particular ſpecification.

Can we, for *example*, give the praiſe of valour to a man, who, ſeeing his gods prophaned, ſhould want the courage to defend them *Dryden.*

8. Inſtance in which a rule is illuſtrated by an application.

My reaſon is ſufficiently convinced both of the truth and uſefulneſs of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at leaſt in ſome places, made *examples* to his rules. *Dryden.*

To EXA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.

1. To exemplify; to give an inſtancce of.

The proof whereof I have ſufficiently *exampled* in thoſe late wars of Munſter. *Spenſer's State of Irel.*

2. To ſet an example.

Do villainy, do ſince you profeſs to do
Like villains, [illegible] *example* you with thievery. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXA'NGUIOUS. *adj.* [*exanguis*, Latin.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not ſanguineous.

Hereby they confound the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, ſanguineous with *exanguious.* *Brown.*

The inſects, if we take in the *exanguious*, both terreſtrial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants. *Ray.*

EXA'NIMATE. *adj.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.]

1. Lifeleſs; dead.

2. Spiritleſs; depreſſed.

The grey morn
Lifts her pale luſtre on the paler wretch,
Exanimate by love. *Thomſon's Spring.*

EXANIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exanimate.*] Deprivation of life. *Dict.*

EXA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*exanimis*, Latin.] Lifeleſs; dead; killed.

EXANTHEMATA. n. ſ. [ἐξανθήματα.] Efflorescencies; eruptions, breaking out; puſtules.

EXANTHI'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *exanthemata.*] Puſtulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

To EXANTLA'TE. *v. n.* [*exantlo*, Latin.]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhauſt; to waſte away.

By time theſe ſeeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to let their parts any longer. *Boyle.*

EXANTLA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *exantlate.*] The act of drawing out; exhauſtion.

EXARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exaro*, Lat.] The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing. *Dict.*

EXARTICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Latin.] The diſlocation of a joint. *Dict.*

To EXA'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaſpero*, Latin.]

1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.

To take the widow,
Exaſperates, makes mad her ſiſter Goneril. *Shakeſ.*

The people of Italy, who run into politicks, having ſomething to *exaſperate* them againſt the king of France. *Addiſon.*

2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.

Matters grew more *exaſperate* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and Engliſh were much blooded one againſt another. *Bacon.*

When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exaſperated* at the vanity of its labours. *Parnel.*

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

The plaſter alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and ſo *exaſperate* it. *Bacon.*

EXASPERA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*] He that exaſperates, or provokes; a provoker.

EXASPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*]

1. Aggravation; malignant repreſentation.

My going to demand juſtice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exaſperations* they could. *Kin. Charles.*

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement of rage.

Then ill uſage and *exaſperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, diſpoſed him to take liberty. *Atterbury.*

To EXAUCTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro.* Latin.

1. To diſmiſs from ſervice.

2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of Chriſtianity, were by the church treated with no other puniſhment than excommunication, and by *exauctorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXAUCTORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exauctorate.*]

1. Diſmiſſion from ſervice.

2. Deprivation; degradation.

Depoſition, degradation, or *exauctoration*, is nothing elſe but the removing of a perſon from ſome dignity or order in the church, and depriving him of his eccleſiaſtical preferments. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCANDE'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*excandeſco*, La-
EXCANDE'SCENCY. } tin.]

1. Heat; the ſtate of growing hot.

2. Anger; the ſtate of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION *n. ſ.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Diſenchantment by a counter-charm.

To EXCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnes*, Lat.] To clear from fleſh.

The ſpleen is moſt curiouſly *excarnated*, and the veſſels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and veſſels are very well ſeen. *Grew.*

EXCARNIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excarnifico*, Latin.] The act of taking away the fleſh.

To EXCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful imalneſs, that Faber put a thouſand of them into an *excavated* peppercorn. *Ray on the Creation*

Though nitrous tempeſts, and clandeſtine death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath,
Which form'd with art, and wrought with endleſs toil,
Ran through the faithleſs *excavated* ſoil,
See the unwearied Briton delves his way,
And to the caverns lets in day and day. *Blackmore.*

Flat theſe, ſome like hats, ſome like buttons, *excavated* in the middle *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

EXCAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excavate.*]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.

2. The hollow formed; the cavity.

While our eye meaſures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and ſo, as much as thoſe *excavations* do ſubtract, is ſupplied by a fallacy of the ſight. *Wotton's Architecture*

To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo.

Nor did any of the cruſts much *exceed* half an inch in thickneſs *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. To excel; to ſurpaſs.

Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth. 1 *Kings.*

To EXCE'D. *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to paſs the bounds of fitneſs.

In your prayers, and places of religion, uſe reverent poſtures and great attention, remembering that we ſpeak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot poſſibly *exceed.* *Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any limits.

Forty ſtripes he may give him and not *exceed.* *Deut.*

3. To bear the greater proportion.

Juſtice muſt puniſh the rebellious deed;
Yet puniſh ſo, as pity ſhall *exceed.* *Dryden.*

EXCE'EDING. *participial adj.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He ſaith, that cities were built an *exceeding* ſpace of time before the great flood. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

EXCE'EDING. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and eſtabliſhed.] In a very great degree; eminently.

The country is ſuppoſed to be *exceeding* rich. *Abbot.*

The Genoeſe were *exceeding* powerful by ſea, and contended often with the Venetians for ſuperiority. *Raleigh.*

Talk no more ſo *exceeding* proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth. 1 *Sam.* ii. 3.

The action of the Iliad and that of the Æneid were in themſelves *exceeding* ſhort; but are beautifully extended and diverſified by the invention of epiſodes, and the machinery of the gods. *Addiſon.*

The

The ſerum of the blood affords, by diſtillation, an *exceeding* limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot*

EXCE'EDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding*.] To a great degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out more *exceedingly*, Crucify him. *Mar.* xv.

Iſaac trembled *exceedingly*. *Gen.* xxvii. 33.

The Earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and *exceedingly* beloved of the king's ſubjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

Precious ſtones look *exceedingly* well, when they are ſet in thoſe places which we would make to come out of the picture. *Dryden.*

Is not this medium *exceedingly* more rare and ſubtile than the air, and *exceedingly* more elaſtick and active? *Newton's Opticks.*

To EXCE'L. *v. a* [*excello*, Lat.] To outgo in good qualities; to ſurpaſs.

Venus has myrtle, Phœbus has his bays;
Tea both *excels* which you vouchſafe to praiſe. *Waller.*

How heroes riſe, how patriots ſet,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell;
Excelling others, theſe were great;
Thou greater ſtill, muſt theſe *excel*. *Prior.*

To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be great.

Then to Silvia let us ſing,
That Silvia is *excelling* *Shakeſpeare.*

Reuben, unſtable as water, thou ſhalt not *excel*. *Gen.* xlix.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is the more intelligent, but there is no leſs required, courage to protect, and, above all, honeſty and probity to abſtain from injury: ſo fitneſs to govern is a perplexed buſineſs. Some men, ſome nations, *excel* in the one ability, ſome in the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing, thoſe to be ſought and frequented that *excel* in ſome quality or other. *Temple.*

He match'd their beauties where they moſt *excel*,
Of love ſung better, and of arms as well. *Dryden.*

Let thoſe teach others, who themſelves *excel*,
And cenſure freely, who have written well *Pope.*

EXCELLENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*excellence*, French;
EXCELLENCY. } *excellentia*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of abounding in any good quality.

2. Dignity; high rank in exiſtence.

Is it not wonderful, that baſe deſires ſhould ſo extinguiſh in men the ſenſe of their own *excellency*, as to make them willing that their ſouls ſhould be like the ſouls of beaſts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies? *Hooker.*

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more *excellency* than himſelf, but yet a creature. *Dryd. Juv. Diſc.*

3. The ſtate of excelling in any thing.

I have amongſt men of parts and buſineſs, ſeldom heard any one commended for having an *excellency* in muſick. *Locke*

4. That in which one excels.

The criticiſms have been made rather to diſcover beauties and *excellencies* than their faults and imperfections *Addiſon.*

5. Purity; goodneſs.

She loves him with that *excellence*,
That angels love good men with. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. A title of honour. It is now uſually applied to generals of an army, ambaſſadors, and governours.

They humbly ſhew unto your *excellence*,
To have a goodly peace concluded of. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXCELLENT. *adj.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.

Arts and ſciences are *excellent*, in order to certain ends. *Taylor.*

2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is *excellent* in power and in judgement. *Job.* xxxvii. 23.

EXCELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent*.]

1. Well; in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, becauſe he was made with hands, as he *excellently* declareth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That was *excellently* obſerved, ſays I, when I read a paſſage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. *Swift.*

2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both *excellently* inſtructive and extremely pleaſant; ſatire laſhes vice into reformation; and humour repreſents folly, ſo as to render it ridiculous. *Dryden.*

To EXCEPT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.]

1. To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept, or poſition.

But when he ſaith, All things are put under him, it is manifeſt, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. *Cor.*

Adam, behold
Th' effects, which thy original crime hath wrought
In ſome to ſpring from thee, who never touch'd
Th' *excepted* tree. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

A ſucceſſion which our author could not *except* againſt. *Locke.*

EXCE'PT. *prepoſit.* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a prepoſition or conjunction, is originally the participle paſſive of the verb; which, like moſt others, had for its participle two terminations, *except* or *excepted*. *All* except *one* is *all*, *one* excepted. *Except* may likewiſe be, according to the *Teutonick* idiom, the imperative mood: *all* except *one*; that is, all but *one*, which you muſt except.]

1. Excluſively of; without incluſion of.

Richard *except*, thoſe whom we fight againſt,
Had rather have us win than him they follow. *Shakeſpeare.*

God and his ſon *except*,
Nought valued he nor fear'd. *Milton.*

2. Unleſs; if it be not ſo that.

It is neceſſary to know our duty, becauſe 'tis neceſſary for us to do it; and it is impoſſible to do it, *except* we know it. *Tillotſon.*

EXCE'PTING. *prepoſit.* [from *except*. See EXCEPT.] Without incluſion of; with exception of. An improper word.

May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting ſtill the letter of the law! *Dryden's Perſ.*

People come into the world in Turkey the ſame way they do here; and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it. *Collier on Duelling.*

EXCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]

1. Excluſion from the things comprehended in a precept, or poſition; exclution of any perſon from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's ſovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all; but that Cham ſtood as fully inveſted with this right as any of his brethren *South.*

Let the money be raiſed on land, with an *exception* to ſome of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free. *Addiſon*

2. It ſhould have *from* before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is ſometimes inaccurately uſed with *to*.

Pleads in *exception* to all gen'ral rules,
Your taſte of follies, with our ſcorn of fools. *Pope*

3. Thing excepted or ſpecified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unleſs thoſe two, by which the Earl of Strafford and Sir John Fenwick loſt their heads may paſs for *exceptions*. *Swift.*

Who firſt taught ſouls enſlav'd, and realms undone,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one;
That proud *exception* to all nature's laws,
T' invert the world and counterwork its cauſe. *Pope.*

4. Objection; cavil: with *againſt* or *to*.

Your aſſertion hath drawn us to make ſearch whether theſe be juſt *exceptions againſt* the cuſtoms of our church, when ye plead that they are the ſame which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the ſame which ſome other reformed churches have deviſed. *Hooker, Preface.*

He may have *exceptions* peremptory *againſt* the jurors, of which he then ſhall ſhew cauſe. *Spenſer.*

Revelations will ſoon be diſcerned to be extremely conducible to reforming men's lives, ſuch as will anſwer all objections and *exceptions* of fleſh and blood *againſt* it. *Hammond.*

I will anſwer what *exceptions* they can have *againſt* our account, and confute all the reaſons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley.*

5. Peeviſh diſlike; offence taken: ſometimes with *to*.

I fear'd to ſhew my father Julia's letter,
Leſt he ſhould take *exceptions to* my love. *Shakeſp.*

6. Sometimes with *at*.

He firſt took *exception* at this badge,
Pronouncing, that the paleneſs of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintneſs of my maſter's heart. *Shak.*

7. Sometimes with *againſt*.

Roderigo, thou haſt taken *againſt* me an *exception*; but I proteſt I have dealt moſt directly in thy affair. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. In this ſenſe it is commonly uſed with the verb *take*.

He gave Sir James Tirrel great thanks; but *took exception to* the place of their burial, being too baſe for them that were king's children. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *exception*.] Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleaſantry in Milton is where the evil ſpirits rally the angels upon the ſucceſs of their artillery: this paſſage I look upon to be the moſt *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addiſon.*

EXCE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Peeviſh; froward; full of objections; quarrelſome.

They are ſo ſupercilious, ſharp, troubleſome, fierce, and *exceptious*, that they are not only ſhort of the true character of friendſhip, but become the very ſores of ſociety. *South.*

EXCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *except*.] Including an exception.

Exceptive propoſitions will make complex ſyllogiſms, as none but phyſicians came to the conſultation, the nurſe is no phyſician, therefore the nurſe came not to the conſultation. *Watts's Logick.*

EXCE'PTLESS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; univerſal. This is not in uſe.

Forgive my gen'ral and *exceptleſs* raſhneſs,
Perpetual ſober gods! I do proclaim
One honeſt man. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

EXCE'PTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *except*.] Objector; one that makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of thoſe expreſſions. *Burnet.*

To EXCE'RN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To ſtrain out; to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers; to ſend out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the ſame thing when it is alive, and ſound; and with thoſe parts which do *excern*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Exerciſe firſt ſendeth nouriſhment into the parts; and ſecondly, helpeth to *excern* by ſweat, and ſo maketh the parts aſſimilate. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

An unguent of pap prepared, with an open veſſel to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXCE'RPTION. *n. ſ.* [*exceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of gleaning; ſelecting.

2. The thing gleaned or ſelected.

Times have conſumed his works, ſaving ſome few *exceptions*. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*exceſſus*, Latin.]

1. More than enough; faulty ſuperfluity.

Amongſt the heaps of theſe *exceſſes* and ſuperfluities, there is ſcarce the want of a principal part of duty. *Hammond.*

Goodneſs.

Goodneſs anſwers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no *exceſs* but error: the deſire of power in *exceſs* cauſed the angels to fall; the deſire of knowledge in *exceſs* cauſed man to fall; but in charity there is no *exceſs*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Members are crooked or diſtorted, or diſproportionate to the reſt, either in *exceſs* or defect. *Ray.*

2. Exuberance; ſtate of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the ſuperfluous and luſt dicted man,
That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;
So diſtribution ſhall do unto *exceſs*,
And each man have enough. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

The ſeveral rays in that white light retain their colorifick qualities, by which thoſe of any ſort, whenever they become more copious than the reſt, do by their *exceſs* and predominance cauſe their proper colour to appear. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was *exceſs* of wine that ſet him on,
And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shakeſp.*

There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body once heavy with *exceſs* and ſurfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts. *Duppa.*

4. Violence of paſſion.

5. Tranſgreſſion of due limits.

A popular ſway, by forcing kings to give
More than was fit for objects to receive,
Ran to the ſame extremes; and one *exceſs*
Made both, by ſtriving to be greater, leſs. *Denham.*

Hoſpitality ſometimes degenerates into profuſeneſs: even parſimony itſelf, which ſits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *exceſs* of the two. *Atterbury.*

EXCE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*exceſſif*, French; from *exceſs*.]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If the panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cauſe the root to grow to an *exceſſive* bigneſs. *Bacon.*

2. Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike.

Be not *exceſſive* toward any. *Eccleſ*

The people's property it is, by *exceſſive* favour, to bring great men to miſery, and then to be *exceſſive* in pity. *Hayward.*

EXCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *exceſſive*.] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man muſt be *exceſſively* ſtupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own ſide. *Addiſon.*

To EXCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French; *excambiare*, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another.

They ſhall not ſell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the firſt fruits. *Ezek.* xlviii. 14.

Exchange his ſheep for ſhells, or wool for a ſparkling pebble, or a diamond. *Locke.*

Take delight in the good things of this world, ſo as to remember that we are to part with them, and to *exchange* them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To give or take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveneſs with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's blood, be not upon thee,
Nor think on me. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Words having naturally no ſignification, the idea muſt be learned by thoſe who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible diſcourſe with others. *Locke.*

Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveneſs,
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten. *Rowe.*

It has *with* before the perſon with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was exchanged for new. *Camden.*

Being unacquainted with the laws and faſhions of his own country, he has ſomething to *exchange with* thoſe abroad. *Locke.*

EXCHA'NGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And then they parted, with *exchange* of harms;
Much blood the monſters loſt, and they their arms.
Waller.

They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*; they are always ready to ſerve one another. *Addiſon.*

2. Traffick by permutation.

The world is maintained by intercourſe; and the whole courſe of nature is a great *exchange*, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the ſtated price of another. *South.*

3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.

I have bills for money by *exchange*,
From Florence, and muſt here deliver them. *Shakeſ.*

4. The balance of the money of different nations.

He was ſkilled in the *exchange* beyond ſeas, and in all the circumſtances and practices thereof.
Hayward on Edward VI.

5. The thing given in return for ſomething received.

If none appear to prove upon thy perſon
Thy heinous, manifeſt, and many treaſons,
There is my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart.
—There's my *exchange*; what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shakeſ.*

Spend all I have, only give me ſo much time in *exchange* of it. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

It made not the ſilver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but juſt ſo much as the denomination was raiſed, juſt ſo much leſs of commodity had the buyer in *exchange* for it. *Locke.*

If blood you ſeek, I will my own retign:
O ſpare her life, and in *exchange* take mine.
Dryden's Ind Emp.

6. The thing received in return for ſomething given.

The reſpect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happineſs to know you, was a wiſe *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

7. The place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs; place of ſale.

He that uſes the ſame words ſometimes in one, and ſometimes in another ſignification, ought to paſs, in the ſchools for as fair a man, as he does in the market and *exchange*, who ſells ſeveral things under the ſame name. *Locke.*

No thing, no place is ſtrange,
While his fair boſom is the world's *exchange*.
Denham.

EXCHA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *exchange*.] One who practiſes exchange.

Whilſt bullion may be had for a ſmall price more than the weight of our current coin, theſe *exchangers* generally chuſe rather to buy bullion than run the riſk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Locke.*

EXCHE'AT. *n. ſ.* See ESCHEAT.

He by my ruins thinks to make them great?
To make one great by others loſs is bad *exchеat*.
Spenſer.

EXCHI'ATOR. *n. ſ.* See ESCHEATOR.

Theſe earls and dukes appointed their ſpecial officers, as ſheriff, admiral, receiver, hiwenet, cuſtomer, butler, ſearcher, comptrollet, gager, *exchеator*, ſcodary, auditor, and clerk of the market.
Carew.

EXCHE'QUER. *n. ſ.* [*eſchequeir*, Norman French; *ſchaccarium*, low Latin, from *ſchatz*, a treaſure; German.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It conſiſts of two parts; whereof one dealeth ſpecially in the hearing and deciding of all cauſes appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is alſo a court of record, wherein all cauſes touching the revenues of the crown are handled.
Harris.

I will be cheater to them both, and they ſhall be *exchequers* to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your treaſures
Are quite exhauſted, the *exchequer's* empty *Denham.*

Clipped money will paſs whilſt the king's bankers and at leaſt the *exchequer* takes it. *Locke.*

EXCI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*acciſe*, Dutch; *exciſum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by thoſe to whom exciſe is paid.

The people ſhould pay a ratable tax for their ſheep, and an *exciſe* for every thing which they ſhould eat *Hayward.*

Ambitious now to take *exciſe*
Of a more fragrant paradiſe. *Cleaveland.*

Exciſe,
With hundred rows of teeth, the ſhark exerciſes,
And on all trades like Caſſawa the ſeeds. *Marvel.*

Hire huge houſes, and oppreſs the poor,
By farm'd *exciſe*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To EXCI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy exciſe upon a perſon or thing.

In South-ſea days, not happier when farm'd
The lord of thouſands, than if now *exciſ'd*. *Pope.*

EXCI'SEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*exciſe* and *man*.] An officer who inſpects commodities, and rates their exciſe.

EXCI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*exciſio*, Latin.] Extirpation; deſtruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the ſtate of being cut off.

Pride is one of the fatalelt inſtruments of *exciſion*.
Decay of Piety.

Such conquerors are the inſtruments of vengeance on thoſe nations that have filled up the meaſure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for *exciſion*. *Atterbury.*

EXCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excito*, to excite, Latin.]

1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingreſs of the ambient body into the body putrified, or by *excitation* and ſollicitation of the body putrified, by the body ambient. *Bacon.*

2. The act of rouſing or awakening.

The original of ſenſible and ſpiritual ideas may be owing to ſenſation and reflection, the recollection and freſh *excitation* of them to other occaſions.
Watts's Logick.

To EXCI'TE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]

1. To rouſe; to animate; to ſtir up; to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more *excited* to deſire of honour with the excellent verſes of the poet Tirtæus, than with all the exhortations of their captains. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

That kind of poeſy which *excites* to virtue the greateſt of men, is of greateſt uſe to human kind.
Dryden.

2. To put in motion; to awaken; to raiſe.

EXCI'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *excite*.] The motive by which one is ſtirred up, animated, or put in action.

How ſtirred I then,
That have a father kill'd, a mother ſtain'd,
Excitements of my reaſon and my blood,
And let all ſleep? *Shakeſpeare.*

EXCI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *excite*.]

1. One that ſtirs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never puniſhed the delinquency of the tumults and their *exciters*. *King Charles.*

2. The cauſe by which any thing is raiſed or put in motion.

Hope is the grand *exciter* of induſtry.
Decay of Piety.

To EXCLAIM. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]
1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.
This ring,
Which, when you part from, lose, or give away,
Let it presage the ruin of your love,
And be my vantage to *exclaim* on you. *Shakesp.*
Those who *exclaim* against foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire dedition of themselves. *Decay of Piety.*
The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the encroachments of arbitrary power. *L'Estrange.*
2. To declare with loud vociferation.
Is Cade the son of Henry the Fifth,
That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him? *Shak.*

EXCLAIM. *n. s.* [from the verb] Clamour; outcry. Now disused.
Alas, the part I had in Gloster's blood
Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*,
To stir against the butchers of his life. *Shak.*

EXCLA'IMER. *n. s.* [from *exclaim*] One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.
I must tell this *exclaimer*, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable. *Atterbury.*

EXCLAMA'TION. *n. s.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]
1. Vehement outcry, clamour; outrageous vociferation.
The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church *Hooker, Dedication.*
Luther be patient, or intreat me fair,
Or with clamorous report of war,
Thus will I drown your *exclamations*. *Shakesp.*
2. An emphatical utterance; a pathetical sentence.
O Musidorus! Musidorus! but what serve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the sound? *Sidney.*
3. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus!

EXCLA'MATORY. *adj.* [from *exclaim.*]
1. Practising exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLUDE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]
1. To shut up, to hinder from entrance or admission.
Fence'd with hedges and deep ditches round
Exclude the encroaching cattle from thy ground. *Dryd. Virgil.*
Sure I am, unless I win in arms,
To stand *excluded* from Emilia's charms. *Dryden.*
Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that space *Locke.*
Though these three sons of substances do not *exclude* one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them *exclude* any of the same kind out of the same place. *Locke.*
If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered *Swift.*
2. To debar, to hinder from participation; to prohibit.
Justice, that sits and frowns were publick laws
Exclude soft mercy from a private cause,
In your tribunal most herself does please;
There only smiles, because she lives at ease. *Dryden.*
This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*
3. To except in any position.
4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.
They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation, thousands whom the goodness of Almighty God doth not *exclude*. *Hooker.*
5. To dismiss from the womb or egg.
Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a-day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible proruption, antidates their period of exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EXCLUSION. *n. s.* [from *exclude.*]
1. The act of shutting out or denying admission.
In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon.*
2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.
If he is for an entire *exclusion* of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government. *Addison.*
3. The act of debarring from any privilege or participation.
4. Exception.
There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself? *Bacon's Henry VII.*
5. The dismission of the young from the egg or womb.
How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, 'till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*? *Ray on the Creation.*
6. Ejection; emission; thing emitted.
The salt and lixiviated ferosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the *excluſions* of the belly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EXCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *exclude.*]
1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.
They obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars:
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. Debarring from participation.
In scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, *exclusive* of his brethren. *Locke.*
3. Not taking into an account or number: opposed to *inclusive.*
I know not whether he reckons the dross, *exclusive* or inclusive, with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper *Swift.*
4. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *exclusive.*]
1. Without admission of another to participation: sometimes with *to*, properly with *of.*
It is not easy to discern, among the many differing substances obtained from the same portion of matter, which ought to be esteemed, *exclusively* to all the rest, its inexistent elementary ingredients, much less what primogenial and simple bodies, convened together, compose it. *Boyle.*
Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not *exclusively* of the king. *Broome.*
2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.
The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*: the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To EXCO'CT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up; to make by boiling.
Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To EXCO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Latin.] To invent; to strike out by thinking.
If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have possibly *excogitated* more accurate?
The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that origination *excogitated* by the heathen, were particular. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
We shall find them to be little else than *excogitated* and invented models, not much arising from the true image of the things themselves. *Hale.*

EXCOMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.
Perhaps *excommunicable*; yea, and cast for notorious improbity. *Hooker.*

To EXCOMMU'NICATE. [*v. a. excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure; to interdict from the participation of holy mysteries.
Thou shalt stand curst and *excommunicate*;
And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretick. *Shakesp.*
What if they shall *excommunicate* me, hath the doctrine of meekness any salve for me then? *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*
The office is performed by the parish-priest at interment, but not unto persons *excommunicated*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *excommunicate.*] An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.
As for *excommunication*, it neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible church; but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties. *Hooker.*

To EXCO'RIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to strip off the skin.
An hypersarcosis arises upon the *excoriated* eyelid, and turneth it outward. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
A loose gut proves often a fatal symptom in fevers; for it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCORIA'TION, *n. s.* [from *excoriate.*]
1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying.
The pituite secerned in the nose, mouth, and intestines, is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from *excoriations*. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Plunder; spoil; the act of stripping of possessions.
It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort. *Howel.*

EXCORTICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cortex*, and *ex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

To EXCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

EXCREMENT. *n. s.* [*excrementum*, Latin.] That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.
We see that those *excrements*, that are of the first digestion, smell the worst; as the *excrements* of the belly. *Bacon.*
It fares with politick bodies as with the physical; each would convert all into their own proper substance, and cast forth as *excrement* what will not so be changed, *Raleigh's Essays.*
Then sordid avarice rakes
In *excrements*, and hires the very jakes. *Dryden.*
Farce, in itself, is of a nasty scent;
But the gain smells not of the *excrement*. *Dryden.*
You may find, by dissection, not only their stomachs full of meat, but their intestines full of *excrement*. *Bentley.*
The *excrements* of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, combustible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXCREME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *excrement.*] That which is voided as excrement.
God hath given virtues to springs, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excrementall* parts of the basest living creatures. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *excrement.*] Containing excrements; consisting of matter

matter excreted from the body; offenſive or uſeleſs to the body.

The *excrementitious* moiſture paſſeth in birds through a fairer and more delicate ſtrainer than in beaſts. *Bacon.*

Toil of the mind deſtroys health, by attracting the ſpirits from their talk of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours. *Harvey.*

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of reſpiration is continually to diſcharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the maſs of blood. *Woodward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elaborated, and nutricious. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXCRE'SINCE. } *n. ſ.* [*excreſco*, Latin.]
EXCRE'SENCY. } Somewhat growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monſtrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excreſcence*, and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excreſcencies* of the Spaniſh monarchy. *Addiſon on the War.*

They are the *excreſcences* of our ſouls; which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming, as we cut or let them grow. *Tatler.*

Tumours and *excreſcences* of plants, out of which generally iſſues a fly or a worm, are at firſt made by ſuch inſects which wound the tender buds. *Bently.*

EXCRE'SCENT, *adj.* [*excreſcens*. Latin.] That which grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excreſcent* parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:
Then ſee how little the remaining ſum,
Which ſerv'd the paſt, and muſt the times to come.
Pope.

EXCRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excretio*, Latin.]

1. Separation of animal ſubſtance; ejecting ſomewhat quite out of the body, as of no further uſe, which is called excrement. *Quincy.*

The ſymptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated are a yellowiſh ſkin, white hard faeces, loſs of appetite, and bilious urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The thing excerned.

The moſs from apple-trees is little better than an *excretion*. *Bacon.*

EXCRE'TIVE. *adj* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of ſeparating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excerning and evacuating more than neceſſary. *Harvey on Conſump*

E'XCRETORY. *adj.* [from *excretion*.] Having the quality of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts.

E'XCRETORY. *n. ſ.* The inſtrument of excretion.

Excretories of the body are nothing but ſlender ſlips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EX RU'CIABLE. *adj.* [from *excruciate*.] Liable to torment. *Dict.*

To EXCRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment.

And here my heart long time *excruciate*
Amongſt the leaves I reſted all that night. *Chapman.*

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardneſs and impenitent hearts, to thoſe gnawing and *excruciating* fears, thoſe whips of the Divine Nemeſis, that frequently ſcourge even atheiſts themſelves. *Bently.*

EXCUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night. *Dict.*

To EXCU'LPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Lat.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not ſeek to *exculpate* herſelf at the [illegible] of the moſt revered characters. *Clariſſa.*

To EXCU'R. *v. n.* To paſs beyond limits; A word not uſed.

His diſeaſe was an aſthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœa; the cauſe, a tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

EXCU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*excurſion*, French; *excurro*, Latin.]

1. The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path; a ramble.

The muſe whoſe early voice you taught to ſing,
Preſcrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing;
Her guide now loſt, no more attempts to riſe,
But in low numbers ſhort *excurſions* tries. *Pope.*

2. An expedition into ſome diſtant part.

The mind extends its thoughts oftener beyond the utmoſt expanſion of matter, and makes *excurſions* into that incomprehenſible. *Locke.*

3. Progreſſion beyond fixed limits.

The cauſes of thoſe great *excurſions* of the ſeaſons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obſcure *Arbuthnot on Air.*

4. Digreſſion; ramble from a ſubject.

Expect not that I ſhould beg pardon for this *excurſion*, 'till I think it a digreſſion, to inſiſt on the bleſſedneſs of Chriſt in Heaven. *Boyle.*

I am too weary to allow myſelf any *excurſion* from the main deſign. *Atterbury*

EXCU'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why ſo far *excurſive*, when at hand
Fair-handed Spring unboſoms every grace? *Thomſon.*

EXCU'SABLE. *adj.* [from *excuſe*.] Pardonable; that for which ſome excuſe or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already ſtept into the winter of his age, he found himſelf warm in thoſe deſires, which were in his ſon far more *excuſable*. *Sidney.*

Learned men are *excuſable* in particulars, whereupon our ſalvation dependeth not. *Raleigh.*

Not only that;
That were *excuſable*, that and thouſands more
Of ſemblable import. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more *excuſable*, becauſe many others of his coat are commanders. *Howel.*

Before the Goſpel, impenitency was much more *excuſable*, becauſe men were ignorant. *Tillotſon.*

EXCU'SABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſable*.] Pardonableneſs; capability to be excuſed.

It may ſatisfy others of the *excuſableneſs* of my diſſatisfaction, to peruſe the enſuing relation. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſe*.] Excuſe; plea; apology.

Preſaces, *excuſations*, and other ſpeeches of reference to the perſon, though they ſeem to proceed of modeſty, they are bravery. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Goodneſs to be admired, that it refuted not his argument in the puniſhment of his *excuſation*. *Brown*

EXCU'SATORY *adj.* [from *excuſe*.] Pleading excuſe; apologetical; making apology.

To EXCU'SE. *v. a.* [*excuſo*, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men *excuſe* their faults, good men will leave them;
He acts the third crime that defends the firſt.
Ben Jonſon.

2. To diſengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I muſt needs go and ſee it: I pray thee have me *excuſed*. *Luke.*

Laud attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excuſed* from it. *Clarendon.*

3. To remit; not to exact; as, *to* excuſe *a forfeiture.*

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remiſſion.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuſe* their journey. *South.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

O thou, whoe'er thou art, *excuſe* the force
Theſe men have us'd; and O befriend our courſe!
Addiſon.

Excuſe ſome courtly ſtrains;
No whiter page than Addiſon's remains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we *excuſe* ourſelves unto you? 2 *Cor.* xii.

7. To juſtify; to vindicate. This ſenſe is rare.

Accuſing or elſe *excuſing* one another. *Fam.*

EXCU'SE *n. ſ.* [from the verb. The laſt ſyllable of the verb is ſounded as if written *excuze*, that of the noun with the natural ſound.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.

I was ſet upon by ſome of your ſervants, whom becauſe I have in my juſt defence evil entreated, I came to make my *excuſe* to you. *Sidney.*

Be gone, I will not hear thy vain *excuſe*;
But, as thou lov'ſt thy life, make ſpeed from hence.
Shakeſpeare.

As good ſucceſs admits no examination, ſo the contrary allows of no *excuſe*, how reaſonable or juſt ſoever. *Raleigh.*

We find out ſome *excuſe* or other for referring good reſolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addiſon.*

2. The act of excuſing or apologiſing.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'ſt win the more thy father's love,
Pleading ſo wiſely in *excuſe* of it. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.

3. Cauſe for which one is excuſed.

Let no vain hope your eaſy mind ſeduce;
For rich ill poets are without *excuſe*. *Roſcommon.*

Nothing but love this patience could produce;
And I allow your rage that kind *excuſe*. *Dryden.*

EXCU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *excuſe*.] That for which no excuſe or apology can be given.

The voluntary enſlaving myſelf is *excuſeleſs*.
Duke of Ivey.

EXCUSER. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſe*.]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his *excuſers* endeavour to palliate his infirmities by imputing them to madneſs. *Swift.*

2. One who forgives another.

To EXCU'SS. *v. a.* [*excuſſus*, Latin.] To ſeize and detain by law.

The perſon of a man ought not, by the civil law to be taken for a debt, unleſs his goods and eſtates has been firſt *excuſſed*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXCU'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*excuſſio*, Latin.] Seizure by law.

If upon an *excuſſion* there are not goods to ſatisfy the judgement his body may be attached. *Ayliffe.*

E'XECRABLE *adj.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; deteſtable; accurſed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath eſtabliſhed, they hold it *execrable* pride and preſumption *Hooker.*

Of the viſible church of Jeſus Chriſt thoſe may be, in reſpect of their outward profeſſion; who, in regard of their inward diſpoſition, are moſt worthily both hateful in the ſight of God himſelf, and in the eyes of the founder part of the viſible church moſt *execrable*. *Hooker.*

Give ſentence on this *execrable* wretch,
That hath been breeder of theſe dire events. *Shak.*

When *execrable* Troy in aſhes lay,
Through fires, and ſwords, and ſeas, they forc'd their way. *Dryden.*

E'XECRABLY. *adv.* [from *execrable*.] Curſedly; abominably.

'Tis ſuſtian all; 'tis *execrably* bad;
But if they will be fools, muſt you be mad? *Dryd.*

To EXECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Latin.] To curſe; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of ſome tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for ſome form contrary to that which they lately *execrated* and deteſted. *Temple.*

EXECRA'TION.

EXECRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *execrate.*] Curse; imprecation of evil.

Miſchance and ſorrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance 'tend upon your ſteps!
—Ceaſe, gentle queen, theſe *execrations.* *Shakeſ.*

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks
Shall be the *execration.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The Indians, at naming the devil, did ſpit on the ground in token of *execration.* *Stillingfleet.*

To EXE'CT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effuſion of blood which would follow an *exection*, the liver might not only be *exected*, but its office ſupplied by the ſpleen and other parts. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

EXE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *exect.*] The act of cutting out. See EXECT.

To E'XECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practiſe.

Againſt all the gods of Egypt I will *execute* judgment. *Exodus*

He caſts into the balance the promiſe of a reward to ſuch as ſhould *execute*, and of puniſhment to ſuch as ſhould neglect their commiſſion. *South.*

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not deviſe laws, but are bound for ever to uſe and *execute* thoſe which God hath delivered. *Hooker.*

The government here is ſo regularly diſpoſed, that it almoſt *executes* itſelf. *Swift*

Abſalom pronounced ſentence of death againſt his brother, and had it *executed* too. *Locke.*

3. To put to death according to form of juſtice; to puniſh capitally.

Fitzoſborn was *executed* under him, or diſcarded into foreign ſervice for a pretty ſhadow of exilement. *Spenſer.*

Sir William Bremingham was *executed* for treaſon. *Davies.*

O Tyburn, could'ſt thou reaſon and diſpute,
Could'ſt thou but judge as well as *execute*,
How often won'dſt thou change the felon's doom,
And truſs ſome ſtern chief juſtice in his room! *Dryden.*

4. To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Faſtolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fiſts I would *execute*,
If I now had him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

To E'XECUTE. *v. n.* To perform the proper office.

The cannon againſt St. Stephen's gate *executed* ſo well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Sir J. Hayward.*

EXE'CUTER. *n. f.* [from *execute.*]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My ſweet miſtreſs
Weeps when ſhe ſees me work, and ſays ſuch baſeneſs
Had ne'er like *executer.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Sophocles and Euripides, in their moſt beautiful pieces, are impartial *executers* of poetick juſtice *Dennis.*

2. He that is intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator. In this ſenſe the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable.

Let's chuſe *executors*, and talk of wills;
And yet not ſo; for what can we bequeath? *Shak.*

3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. Diſuſed.

The ſad ey'd juſtice with his ſurly hum,
Delivers o'er to *executors* pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

EXE'CUTERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *executer.*] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For fiſhing for teſtaments and *executorſhips* it is worſe, by how much men ſubmit themſelves to mean perſons, than in ſervice *Bacon.*

EXECU'TION. *n. f.* [from *execute.*]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the *execution*, there is no ſecrecy comparable to celerity. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I wiſh no better,
Than have him hold that purpoſe, and to put it
In *execution.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I like thy counſel; and how well I like it,
The *execution* of it ſhall make known. *Shakeſ.*

The excellency of the ſubject contributed much to the happineſs of the *execution.* *Dryden.*

2. The laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in *execution* for the whole ſix thouſand pounds. *Clarendon.*

3. Capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good reſt,
—As wretches have o'er night,
That wait for *execution* in the morn. *Shakeſp.*

I have ſeen,
When, after *execution*, judgment hath
Repented o'er his doom. *Shakeſpeare.*

Laws ſupport thoſe crimes they checkt before,
And *executions* now affright no more. *Creech.*

4. Deſtruction; ſlaughter.

Brave Macbeth with his brandiſh'd ſteel,
Which ſmok'd with bloody *execution*,
Carv'd out his paſſage. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *execution* had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hoſtility. *Hayward.*

5. It is uſed with the verb *do.*

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may ſtrike where he cannot reach, and a word ſhall *do execution* both further and deeper than the mightieſt blow. *South.*

Ships of ſuch height and ſtrength, that his veſſels could *do* no *execution* upon them. *Arbuthnot.*

EXECU'TIONER. *n. f.* [from *execution.*]

1. He that puts in act, or executes; in this ſenſe *executer* is now more uſed.

It is a comfort to the *executioners* of this office, when they conſider that they cannot be guilty of oppreſſion. *Bacon.*

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them *executioners* of his wrath one upon another. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

In this caſe every man hath a right to puniſh the offender, and be the *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. He that inflicts capital puniſhment; he that puts to death according to the ſentence of the law.

He, born of the greateſt blood, ſubmitted himſelf to be the ſervant to the *executioner* that ſhould put to death Muſidorus. *Sidney.*

The deluge was not ſent only as an *executioner* to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth. *Woodward.*

3. He that kills; he that murthers.

Is not the cauſer of the timeleſs deaths,
as blameful as the *executioner?* *Shakeſp.*

I would not be thy *executioner:*
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;
Thou tell'ſt me there is murder in mine eyes.
Shakeſpeare.

4. The inſtrument by which any thing is performed.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell *executioners* of foul intents. *Chamberlayne.*

EXE'CUTIVE. *adj.* [from *execute.*]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimbleſt, agil, ſtrongeſt inſtruments, fitteſt to be *executive* of the commands of the ſouls. *Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legiſlative; having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperors were poſſeſſed of the whole legiſlative as well as *executive* power. *Addiſon.*

Hobbes, confounds the *executive* with the legiſlative power, though all well inſtituted ſtates have ever placed them in different hands. *Swift.*

EXE'CUTRIX. *n. f.* [from *execute.*] A woman intruſted to perform the will of the teſtator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term. *Bacon.*

EXEGE'SIS. *n. f.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGE'TICAL. *adj.* [ἐξηγητικὸς.] Explanatory; expoſitory.

I have here and there interſperſed ſome critical and ſome *exegetical* notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for ſome teachers to read. *Walker.*

EXE'MPLAR. *n. f.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was firſt in God. *Raleigh*

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which ariſeth, being multiplied to ſcruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then thoſe weights, as they happen to take them, are tried by authority, and *exemplars* of them publickly kept. *Holder.*

If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he muſt perſuade him that he values nothing but his ſafety; as the ſame grand *exemplar* hypocriſy did before. *South.*

Beſt poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribe
Of Phœbus. *Phillips.*

EXE'MPLARILY. *adv.* [from *exemplary.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as deſerves imitation.

She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high exact obedience. *Howel.*

2. In ſuch a manner as may warn others.

Some he puniſheth *exemplarily* in this world, that we might from thence have a taſte or glimpſe of his future juſtice. *Hakewill.*

If he had ſhut the commons houſe, whilſt their champions were *exemplarily* puniſhed, their juriſdiction would probably in a ſhort time have been brought within due limits. *Clarendon.*

EXE'MPLARINESS. *n. f.* [from *exemplary.*] State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find ſeveral titles given to Chriſt, which import his *exemplarineſs* as of a prince and a captain, a maſter and a guide. *Tillotſon.*

EXE'MPLARY. *adj.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation, whether perſons or things.

The archbiſhops and biſhops have the government of the church: be not you the means to prefer any to thoſe places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrines ought to be *exemplary.* *Bacon.*

If all theſe were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement. *Swift.*

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repreſſed by *exemplary* juſtice, I had obtained all that I deſigned. *K. Charles.*

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking, therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods aſham'd,
From this abyſs of *exemplary* vice
Reſolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to riſe.
Prior.

When any duty is fallen under a general diſuſe and neglect, in ſuch a caſe the moſt viſible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers.*

EXEMPLIFICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a tranſcript.

An ambaſſador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Hayward.*

A love of vice as ſuch, a delighting in ſin for its own ſake, is in imitation, or rather an *exemplification*, of the malice of the devil. *South.*

To EXE'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. To illuſtrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and cuſtoms, now ſuperſtitious in the greateſt part of the Chriſtian world. *Hooker.*

Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themſelves *Spectator.*

A ſtatue may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and examples. *Pope.*

2. To tranſcribe; to copy: in the juridical ſenſe, to take an atteſted copy.

To EXE'MPT. *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care *exempt* themſelves from fear:
Things done without example in their iſſue
Are to be fear'd. *Shakeſp.*

The religious were not *exempted*, but fought among the other ſoldiers. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they ſubjected merchants without exception. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXE'MPT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt*;
But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt. *Shakeſp.*

An abbot cannot, without the conſent of his convent, ſubject a monaſtery to any, from whoſe juriſdiction ſuch monaſtery was *exempted*. *Ayliffe.*

2. Not ſubject; not liable to.

Do not once hope, that thou can'ſt tempt
A ſpirit ſo reſolved to tread
Upon thy throat, and live *exempt*,
From all the nets that thou canſt ſpread. *B. Jonſon.*

No man, not even the moſt powerful among the ſons of men is *exempt* from the chances of human life. *Atterbury*

The god conſtrains the Greek to roam,
A hopeleſs exile from his native home,
From death alone *exempt*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Clear; not included.

His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt*. *Lee's Oedipus.*

4. Cut off from. Diſuſed.

Was not thy father for treaſon 'headed!
And by his treaſon ſtand'ſt not thou attainted,
Corrupted and *exempt* from ancient gentry? *Shak.*

EXE'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *exempt.*] Immunity; privilege from evil; freedom from impoſts or burdenſome employments.

The like *exemption* hath the writ to enquire of a man's death, which alſo muſt be granted freely. *Bacon.*

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to ſuch as built ſhips or traded in corn. *Arbuthnot.*

EXEMPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Lat.] Separable; that which may be taken from another.

If the motion were looſe or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extenſion of its own. *More.*

To EXE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*exentero*, Latin] To embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

A toad contains not thoſe urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that ſerous excretion, which may appear unto any that *exenterates* or diſſects them. *Brown.*

EXENTERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exenteratio*, Latin.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

Belonnius not only affirms that chamelions feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other inſects; but upon *exenteration* he found theſe animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

EXE'QUIAL. *adj.* [from *exequiæ*, Latin.] Funeral; relating to funerals. *Dict.*

EXEQUIES. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*exequiæ*, Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the proceſſion of burial. For this word *obſequies* is often uſed, but not ſo properly.

Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But ſee his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakeſ.*

The tragical end of the two brothers, whoſe *exequies* the next ſucceſſor had leiſure to perform. *Dryden.*

EXE'RCENT. *adj.* [*exercens*, Latin.] Practiſing; following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and aſſiſtance unto a litigant in diſtreſs for want of an advocate. *Ayl.*

EXERCISE. *n. ſ.* [*exercitium*, Latin.]

1. Labour of the body; labour conſidered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diſeaſes.

Men ought to beware that they uſe not *exerciſe* and a ſpare diet both; but if much *exerciſe*, a plentiful diet; if ſparing diet, little *exerciſe*. *Bacon.*

The wiſe for cure on *exerciſe* depend:
God never made his work for man to mend. *Dryd.*

He is exact in preſcribing the *exerciſes* of his patients, ordering ſome of them to walk eighty ſtadia in a day, which is about nine Engliſh miles. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The pureſt *exerciſe* of health,
The kind refreſher of the Summer heats. *Thomſon.*

2. Something done for amuſement.

As a watchful king, he would not neglect his ſafety, thinking nevertheleſs to perform all things rather as an *exerciſe* than as a labour. *Bacon.*

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulneſs, air, and gentleneſs.

He was ſtrong of body, and ſo much the ſtronger as he, by a well-diſciplined *exerciſe*, taught it both to do and to ſuffer. *Sidney.*

The French apply themſelves more univerſally to their *exerciſes* than any nation: one ſeldom ſees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride. *Addiſon.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to ſkill: as, the *exerciſe* of ſoldiers.

5. Uſe; actual application of any thing.

The ſceptre of ſpiritual regimen over us in this preſent world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the uſe and *exerciſe* thereof ſhall ceaſe, there being no longer on earth any militant church to govern. *Hooker.*

6. Practice; outward performance.

Lewis refuſed even thoſe of the church of England, who followed their maſter to St. Germain's, the publick *exerciſe* of their religion. *Addiſon.*

7. Employment frequently repeated.

The learning of the ſituations and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an *exerciſe* of the eyes and memory, a child with pleaſure will learn them. *Locke.*

Children, by the *exerciſe* of their ſenſes about objects that affect them in the womb, receive ſome few ideas before they are born. *Locke.*

Exerciſe is very alluring and entertaining to the underſtanding, while its reaſoning powers are employed without labour. *Watts.*

8. Taſk; that which one is appointed to perform.

Patience is more oft the *exerciſe*
Of ſaints, the trial of their fortitude
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict. *Milton.*

9. Act of divine worſhip, whether publick or private.

Good ſir John,
I'm in your debt for your laſt *exerciſe*;
Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you. *Shakeſp.*

To EXERCISE. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Latin.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it is *exerciſed* immediately about things, is called judgement. *Locke.*

2. To train by uſe to any act.

The Roman tongue was the ſtudy of their youth: it was their own language they were inſtructed and *exerciſed* in. *Locke*

3. To make ſkilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reaſon of uſe, have their ſenſes *exerciſed* to diſcern both good and evil. *Hebr.*

Reaſon, by its own penetration, where it is ſtrong and *exerciſed*, uſually ſees quicker and clearer without ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

And now the goddeſs, *exercis'd* in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Aſcends the roof. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To buſy; to keep buſy.

He will *exerciſe* himſelf with pleaſure, and without wearineſs, in that godlike employment of doing good. *Atterbury.*

5. To taſk; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travel hath God given to the ſons of man, to be *exerciſed* therewith. *Eccl.* i. 13.

Where pain of unextinguiſhable fire
Muſt *exerciſe* us without hope of end. *Milton.*

6. To practiſe; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; where friendſhip is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may *exerciſe* them by his friend. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wiſe;
Virtue to know, and, known, to *exerciſe*. *Denham.*

7. To exert; to put in uſe.

The princes of the Gentiles *exerciſe* dominion over them, and they that are great *exerciſe* authority upon them. *Matt.* xx.

Their conſciences oblige them to ſubmit to that dominion which their governors had a right to *exerciſe* over them. *Locke.*

8. To practice or uſe in order to habitual ſkill.

To you ſuch ſcabb'd harſh fruit is given, as raw
Young ſoldiers at their *exerciſing* gnaw. *Dryden.*

Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the ſquare, to *exerciſe* their arms. *Addiſon.*

To EXERCISE. *v. n.* To uſe exerciſe; to labour for health or for amuſement.

The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the ſport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exerciſed* at it. *Brown.*

EXERCISER. *n. ſ.* [from *exerciſe.*] He that directs or uſes exerciſe. *Dict.*

EXERCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exercitatio*, Latin.]

1. Exerciſe.

It were ſome extenuation of the curſe, if *in ſudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporeal *exercitations*. *Brown.*

2. Practiſe; uſe.

By frequent *exercitations* we form them within us: *Felton.*

To EXERT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]

1. To uſe with an effort; to uſe with ardour and vehemence.

When the ſervice of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may *exert* them both. *Dryden.*

Whate'er I am, each faculty
The utmoſt power of my *exerted* ſoul,
Preſerves a being only for your ſervice. *Rowe.*

2. To put forth to perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command upon any faculty of the ſoul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exerciſe or employment of ſuch a faculty or member. *South.*

3. To enforce; to puſh to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Strong virtue, like ſtrong nature; ſtruggles ſtill;
Exerts itſelf; and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

4. To bring out.

The ſeveral parts lay hidden in the piece,
Th' occaſion but *exerted* that or this. *Dryden.*

5. To emit; to puſh out; to put forth.

The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds, before the gems *exert*
Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

The ſtars, no longer overlaid with weight
Exert their heads from underneath the maſs,
And upward ſhoot, and kindle as they paſs,
And with diffuſive light adorn the heavenly place. *Dryden.*

EXE'RTION. *n. ſ.* [from *exert.*] The act of exerting; effort.

Exesion. *n. f.* [*exesus*, Latin.] The act of eating through.

Theophraſtus denieth the *exeſion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam. *Brown.*

Exestua'tion. *n. ſ.* [*exæſtuo*, Latin.] The ſtate of boiling; tumultuous heat; efferveſcence; ebullition.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: phyſicians and chymiſts give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exeſtuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

To **Exfo'liate.** *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To ſhell off; ſeparate, as a corrupt bone from the ſound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on ſucceſsfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Exfolia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *exfoliate.*] The proceſs by which the corrupted part of the bone ſeparates from the ſound.

If the bone be dreſſed, the fleſh will ſoon ariſe in that cut of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what is neceſſary, and incarn it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Exfo'liative. *adj.* [from *exfoliate.*] That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

Dreſs the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, 'till the burnt bone is caſt off. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Exha'lable. *adj.* [from *exhale.*] That which may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may reſolve ſome of the more ſpirituous and *exhalable* parts, whereof diſtillation has ſhewn me that alabaſter is not deſtitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*

Exhala'tion. *n. ſ.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or ſending out in vapours; emiſſion.
2. The ſtate of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.
3. That which riſes in vapours, and ſometimes takes the form of meteors.

No nat'ral *exhalation* in the ſky,
No 'ſcape of nature, no diſtemper'd day,
But they would pluck away its nat'ral cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns.
Shakeſpeare.

Moving ſo high a ſphere, and with ſo vigorous a luſtre, he muſt needs, as the ſun, raiſe many envious *exhalations*; which, condented by a popular odium, are capable to caſt a cloud upon the brighteſt merit and integrity. *King Charles.*

A fabrick huge
Roſe like an *exhalation*, with the ſound
Of dulcet ſymphonies and voices ſweet. *Milton.*

It is no wonder if the earth be often ſhaken, there being quantities of *exhalations* within thoſe mines, or cavernous paſſages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. *Burn.*

The growing tow'rs like *exhalations* riſe,
And the huge columns heave into the ſkies. *Pope.*

To **Exhale.** *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]

1. To ſend or draw out in vapours or fumes.

Yon light is not daylight, I know it well:
It is ſome meteor that the ſun *exhales*,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Shakeſp.*

I flattered myſelf with the hopes that the vapour had been *exhaled*. *Temple.*

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the ſoul ſublime to ſeek her native ſeat.
Dryden.

2. To draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afreſh!
Bluſh, bluſh, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy preſence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells!
Shakeſpeare.

Exha'lement. *n. ſ.* [from *exhale.*] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will poliſhed amber, although it ſend forth a groſs and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exacteſt ſcales. *Brown.*

To **Exhaust.** *v. a.*

1. To drain; to diminiſh; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, becauſe their means are leſs *exhauſted*. *Bacon.*

Spermatick matter of a vitious ſort abounds in the blood, *exhauſts* it of its beſt ſpirits, and drives the flower of it to the ſeminal veſſels. *Wiſeman.*

2. To draw out totally; to draw 'till nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our ſtudy, yet they *exhauſted* not all its treaſures: they left a great deal for the induſtry and ſagacity of after-ages. *Locke.*

The nurſtling grove
Seems fair awhile, cheriſh'd with foſter earth;
But when the alien compoſt is *exhauſt*,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

Exha'ustion. *n. ſ.* [from *exhauſt.*] The act of drawing or draining.

Exha'ustless. *adj.* [from *exhauſt.*] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhauſtible.

Of heat and light, what everduring ſtores
Brought from the ſun's *exhauſtleſs* golden ſhores,
Through gulphs immenſe of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every loſs repair. *Blackmore.*

To **Exhi'bit.** *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or uſe; to offer or propoſe in a formal or publick manner.

If any claim redreſs of injuſtice, they ſhould *exhibit* their petitions in the ſtreet. *Shakeſp.*

He ſuffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treaſon againſt the earl. *Clarendon.*

2. To ſhow; to diſplay.

Oſſe of an unfortunate conſtitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miſerable example of the weakneſs of mind and body. *Pope.*

Exhi'biter. *n. ſ.* [from *exhibit.*] He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

He ſeems indifferent,
Or rather ſwaying more upon our part,
Than cheriſhing th' *exhibiters* againſt us. *Shak.*

Exhibi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *exhibit.*]

1. The act of exhibiting; diſplay; ſetting forth.

What are all mechanick works, but the ſenſible *exhibition* of mathematick demonſtrations? *Grew.*

2. Allowance; ſalary; penſion: it is much uſed for penſions allowed to ſcholars at the univerſity.

I crave fit diſpoſition for my wife,
Due preference of place and *exhibition*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakeſp.*

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou ſhalt have from me. *Shakeſ.*

All was aſſigned to the army and garriſons there, and ſhe received only a penſion or *exhibition* out of his coffers. *Bacon.*

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a ſmall *exhibition*. *Swift*

3. Payment; recompence.

I would not do ſuch a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty *exhibition*. *Shakeſp*

Exhi'bitive. *adj.* [from *exhibit.*] Repreſentative; diſplaying.

Truths muſt have an eternal exiſtence in ſome underſtanding; or rather, they are the ſame with that underſtanding itſelf, conſidered as variouſly *exhibitive* or repreſentative, according to various modes of imitability or participation. *North.*

To **Exhi'larate.** *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furniſhed, a beautiful perſon, and the like, do delight, and *exhilarate* the ſpirits much. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapours bland
About their ſpirits had play'd, and inmoſt pow'rs
Made err, was now *exhal'd*. *Milton.*

Let them thank
Boon nature, that thus annually ſupplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds, within
The golden mean confin'd. *Philips.*

Exhilara'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *exhilarate.*]

1. The act of giving gaiety.
2. The ſtate of being enlivened.

Exhilaration hath ſome affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon.*

To **Exhort.** *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action.

We beſeech you, and *exhort* you by the Lord Jeſus, that as ye have received of us, how you ought to walk, ſo ye would abound. *Theſſ.*

My duty is to *exhort* you to conſider the dignity of that holy myſtery. *Common Prayer.*

Deſigning or *exhorting* glorious war. *Milton.*

Exhorta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *exhort.*]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficence, 'till we are ſecure that no ſtorm ſhall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for *exhortations* to charity. *Atterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shakeſp.*

Exho'rtatory. *adj.* [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

Exho'rter. *n. ſ.* [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

To **Exi'ccate.** *v. a* [*exſicco*, Latin.] To dry; to dry up. *Dict.*

Exicca'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *exicate.*] A reſaction; act of drying up; ſtate of being dried up.

What is more eaſily refuted than that old vulgar aſſertion of an univerſal drought and *exiccation* of the earth? As if the ſun could evaporate the leaſt drop of its moiſture, ſo that it ſhould never deſcend again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmoſphere. *Bentley.*

Exi'ccative. *adj.* [from *exiccate.*] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

Exigence. } *n. ſ.* [This word is proba-
Exigency. } bly only a corruption of *exigents*, vitiated by an unſkilful pronunciation.]

1. Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the *exigence* of our own occaſions in private. *Hooker.*

You have heard what the preſent condition and *exigencies* of theſe ſeveral charities are. *Atterbury.*

While our fortunes exceed not the meaſure of real convenience, and are adapted to the *exigencies* of our ſtation, we perceive the hand of Providence in our gradual and ſucceſſive ſupplies. *Rogers.*

2. Preſſing neceſſity; diſtreſs; ſudden occaſion.

This diſſimulation in war may be called ſtratagem and conduct; in other *exigencies* addreſs and dexterity. *Broome.*

Now in ſuch *exigencies* not to need,
Upon my word you muſt be rich indeed!
A noble ſuperfluity it craves,
Not for yourſelf, but for your fools and knaves.
Pope.

E'xigent. *n. ſ.* [*exigens*, Latin.]

1. Preſſing buſineſs; occaſion that requires immediate help.

In ſuch an *exigent* I ſee not how they could have ſtaid to deliberate about any other remedy than that which already was deviſed to their hands. *Hooker, Preface.*

The council met, your guards to find you ſent,
And know your pleaſure in this *exigent*. *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ ſued when the

defendant is not to be found, being part of the proceſs leading to an outlawry. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it for any extremity. *Hanmer.*

3. End.

Theſe eyes, like lamps whoſe waſting oil is ſpent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*. *Shakeſp.*

EXIGU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallneſs; diminutiveneſs; ſlenderneſs.

The *exiguity* and ſhape of the extant particles is now ſuppoſed *Boyle on Colours.*

EXI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. Not uſed.

Then ſubtile parts and *exiguous* doſe are conſumed and evaporated in leſs than two hours time. *Harvey.*

E'XILE. *n. ſ.* [*exilium*, Latin.] It ſeems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either ſyllable: now it is uniformly on the firſt.]

1. Baniſhment; ſtate of being baniſhed from one's country.

Our ſtate of bodies would bewray what life
We've led ſince thy *exile*. *Shakeſp.*

Welcome is *exile*, welcome were my death. *Shakeſp.*

Let them pronounce the ſteep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond *exile*, flaying, pent to linger,
But with a grain of day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakeſp.*

2. The perſon baniſhed.

O muſt the wretched *exile* ever mourn,
Nor after length of rowling years return? *Dryden.*

Ulyſſes, ſole of all the victor train,
An *exile* from his dear paternal coaſt,
Deplor'd his abſent queen, and empire loſt. *Pope.*

E'XILE. *adj.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; ſlender; not full; not powerful. Not in uſe, except in philoſophical writings.

It were good to enquire what means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air, for that may be a ſecret of great power to produce cold weather. *Bacon.*

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* ſound than when the lid is open. *Bacon.*

To E'XILE. *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable, now generally on the firſt, though *Dryden.* has uſed both.] To baniſh; to drive from a country; to tranſport.

Call home our *exil'd* friends abroad,
That fled the ſnares of watchful tyranny. *Shakeſp.*

Foul ſubordination is predominant,
And equity *exil'd* your highneſs' land. *Shakeſp.*

For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence. *Shakeſp.*

They, fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there *exiled* from the eternal Providence. *Wiſd.* xvii. 2.

His brutal manners from his breaſt *exil'd*,
His mien he faſhion'd, and his tongue he fil'd. *Dryden.*

Arms and the man I ſing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expel'd and *exil'd*. *Dryden.*

EXI'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *exile*.] Baniſhment.

Fitzoſborn was diſcarded into foreign ſervice for a pretty ſhadow of *exilement*. *Witton*

EXILI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exilio*, Latin.] The act of ſpringing or ruſhing out ſuddenly.

From ſaltpetre proceedeth the force and report of gunpowder: for ſulphur and ſmall-coal mixt, will not take fire with noiſe or *exhilition*; and powder, which is made of impure and greaſy petre, hath but a weak emiſſion, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

EXI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Slenderneſs; ſmallneſs, diminution.

Certain flies, called ephemera, live but a day, becauſe of the *exility* of the ſpirit, or perhaps the ſubtlety of the ſun. *Bacon.*

For *exility* of the voice, or other ſounds, it is certain that the voice doth paſs through ſolid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewiſe a very cloſe body, and ſuch an one as letteth not in air. *Bacon.*

A body, by being ſubtilized, can loſe nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain any thing but *exility*, for all degrees of ſubtility are eſſentially the ſame thing. *Grew.*

EXI'MIOUS. *adj.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent; conſpicuous; excellent. *Dict.*

EXINANI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exinanitio*, Latin.] Privation; loſs.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *exinanition*. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXI'ST. *v. n.* [*exiſto*, Latin.] To be; to have a being.

It is eaſy to conceive that an Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exiſt de novo*, which did not *exiſt* before, ſo to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *exiſted* from eternity. *South.*

It ſeems reaſonable to enquire, how ſuch a multitude comes to make but one idea, ſince that combination does not always *exiſt* together in nature. *Locke.*

One year is paſt, a different ſcene!
No farther mention of the dean:
Who now, alas, no more is miſt
Than if he never did *exiſt*. *Swift.*

EXI'STENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*exiſtentia*, low Latin.]
EXI'STENCY. } State of being; actual poſſeſſion of being.

Not is only the *exiſtency* of this animal conſiderable, but many things delivered thereof. *Brown.*

It is impoſſible any being can be eternal with ſucceſſive eternal phyſical changes, or variety of ſtates or manner of *exiſtency* naturally and neceſſarily concomitant unto it. *Hale.*

The ſoul, ſecur'd in her *exiſtence*, ſmiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point. *Addiſon.*

When a being is conſidered as poſſible, it is ſaid to have an eſſence or nature: ſuch were all things before the creation. When it is conſidered as actual, then it is ſaid to have *exiſtence* alſo. *Watts.*

EXI'STENT. *adj.* [from *exiſt*.] Having being; in poſſeſſion of being or of exiſtence.

Whatſoever ſign the ſun poſſeſſed, whole receſs or vicinity delineth the quarters of the year, thoſe ſeaſons were actually *exiſtent*. *Brown.*

The eyes and minds are faſtened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *exiſtent*. *Dryden.*

EXISTIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exiſtimatio*, Latin.]

1. Opinion.
2. Eſteem.

EXIT. *n. ſ.* [*exit*, Latin.]

1. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the ſtage.
2. Receſs; departure; act of quitting the ſtage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a ſtage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their *exits* and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts. *Shak.*

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life. *Swift.*

Many of your old comrades live a ſhort life, and make a figure at their *exit*. *Swift.*

3. Paſſage out of any place.

In ſuch a pervious ſubſtance as the brain, they might find an eaſy either entrance or *exit*, almoſt every where. *Glanville.*

4. Way by which there is a paſſage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the orifices of rivers. *Woodward.*

EXI'TIAL. } *adj.* [*exitialis*, Lat.] Deſtruc-
EXI'TIOUS. } tive; fatal; mortal; deleterious. Not in uſe.

Moſt *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be cenſured peſtilential. *Harvey.*

E'XODUS. } *n. ſ.* [ἔξοδος.] Departure;
E'XODI. } journey from a place; the ſecond book of Moſes is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and ſixty-five days, ever ſince the time of the Jewiſh *exody* at leaſt. *Hale.*

EXOLE'TE. *adj.* [*exoletus*, Latin.] Obſolete; out of uſe. *Dict.*

To EXO'LVE. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Latin.] To looſe; to pay. *Dict.*

EXOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exolutio*, Latin.] Laxation of the nerves.

Conſidering the *exolution* and languor enſuing that action in ſome, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

EXOMPHA'LOS. *n. ſ.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλὸς.] A navel rupture.

To EXO'NERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Latin.] To unload; to diſburthen; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of veſſels curled, circumgirated, and complicated, give the blood time to ſeparate through the capillary veſſels into the ſecretory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themſelves into one common duct. *Ray.*

EXONERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of diſburthening, or diſcharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*. *Grew.*

EXO'PTABLE. *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Latin.] Deſireable; to be fought with eagerneſs or deſire.

EXORABLE. *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by intreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *exorbitance*,
EXO'RBITANCY. } Fr.]

1. The act of going out of the tract preſcribed.
2. Enormity; groſs deviation from rule or right.

I ſee ſome of this fault cleave to thoſe, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue. *Gov. Tongue.*

The reverence of my preſence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The people were groſſly impoſed on, to commit ſuch *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the diſſolution of the government. *Swift.*

3. Boundleſs depravity.

They riot ſtill,
Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill. *Garth.*

EXO'RBITANT. *adj.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.]

1. Going out of the preſcribed track.
2. Deviating from the courſe appointed or rule eſtabliſhed.

What ſignifies the fiction of the tortoiſe riding upon the wings of the wind, but to preſcribe bounds and meaſures to our *exorbitant* paſſions? *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been obſerved in all ages, and particularly thoſe *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. Anomalous; not comprehended in a ſettled rule or method.

The Jews, who had laws ſo particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithſtanding continually inured with cauſes *exorbitant*, and ſuch as their laws had not provided for. *Hooker.*

4. Enormous; beyond due proportion; exceſſive.

Their ſubjects would live in great plenty, were not the impoſitions ſo very *exorbitant*; for the courts are too ſplendid for the territories. *Addiſon.*

So endleſs and *exorbitant* are the deſires of men, that

that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less. *Swift.*

To EXO'RBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn. *Bentley.*

To E'XORCISE. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω.]

1. To adjure by some holy name.
2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.

And fry'rs, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to homers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls. *Dryd.*

E'XORCISER. *n. f.* [from *exorcise*.] One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

E'XORCISM. *n. f.* [ἐξορκισμός.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcisms*? *Shakespeare.*

Symptoms supernatural, must be only curable by supernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *exorcism*. *Harvey.*

E'XORCIST. *n. f.* [ἐξορκιστής.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits. *Acts*, xix 13.

2. An enchanter; a conjuror. Improperly.

Soul of Rome!
Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*
Is there no *exorcist*
Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?
Is't real that I see? *Shakespeare.*

EXORDIUM. n. f. [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition.

Nor will I thee detain
With poets fictions, nor oppress thine ear
With circumstance, and long *exordiums* here.
May's Virgil.

I have been disgusted at this way of writing, by reason of long prefaces and *exordiums*. *Addison.*

EXORNA'TION. *n. f.* [*exornatio*, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

It seemeth that all those curious *exornations* should rather cease. *Hooker.*

Hyperbolical *exornations* and elegancies many much affect. *Hale.*

EXO'SSATED. *adj.* [*exossatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

EXOSTO'SIS. *n. f.* [ἐξ and ὀστέον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases. *Quincy.*

EXO'SSEOUS. *adj.* [*ex* and *ossa*, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

Thus we daily observe in the heads of fishes, as also in snails and soft *exosseous* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white stone, or testaceous concretion. *Brown.*

EXO'TICK *adj.* [ἐξωτικὸς.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domestick.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of some remote *exotick* thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. *Holder.*

Continue fresh hot-beds to entertain such *exotick* plants as arrive not to their perfection without them. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

EXO'TICK. *n. f.* A foreign plant.

Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exoticks*. *Addison's Guard.*

To EXPA'ND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]

1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.
2. To dilate; to spread out every way; to diffuse.

She useth most the target to fence away the blow, and leaves all other weapons to the Alchoran to propagate and *expand* itself. *Howel.*

Bellerophon's horse, framed of iron, and placed between two loadstones, with wings *expanded*, hung pendulous in the air. *Brown.*

An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air as a fluid. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Along the stream of time thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame. *Pope.*

EXPA'NSE. *n. f.* [*expansum*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring sound
Of waters issue from a cave, and spread
Into a liquid plain; then stood unmov'd,
Pure as th' *expanse* of heav'n. *Milton.*

Bright as th' ethereal glows the green *expanse*. *Savage.*

On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes,
The sinking stone at first a circle makes;
The trembling surface, by the motion stirr'd,
Spreads in a second circle, then a third;
Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,
Fill all the watry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

EXPANSABI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *expansible*.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.

With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another; else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *expansus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended; capable to spread into a wider surface

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSION. *n. f.* [from *expand*.]

1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space.

'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and *expansion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. *Bentley.*

2. The act of spreading out.

The easy *expansion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all suited for her better flight. *Grew.*

3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts even beyond the utmost *expansion* of matter, and make incursions into that incomprehensible manc. *Locke.*

4. Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter. *Locke.*

It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore.*

EXPA'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *expand*.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.

The elastick or *expansive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been made use of in the common weather-glasses. *Ray.*

Th' *expansive* atmosphere is cramp'd with cold. *Thompson.*

To EXPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Latin.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any prescribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in. *Addison's Spectator.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,
Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies;
Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam,
Survey the region, and confess her home. *Pope.*

Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man;
A mighty maze! but not without a plan. *Pope.*

With wonder seiz'd, we view the pleasing ground,
And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge upon language.

They had a custom of offering the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacier *expatiates* upon this custom. *Broome.*

3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense, which is active, is very improper.

Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself. *Dryd.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

We *expected*
Immediate dissolution. *Milton.*

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Milton.*

Good with bad
Expect to hear, supernal grace contending
With sinfulness of man. *Milton.*

Eve, now *expect* great tidings. *Milton.*

2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion. *Milton.*

While, *expecting* there the queen, he rais'd
His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd
Dryden.

To EXPE'CT *v. n.* To wait, to stay.

Elihu had *expected* till Job had spoken. *Job.*

EXPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [from *expect*.] To be expected; to be hoped or feared.

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice; for being but water concealed, it can never make good such qualities. *Brown.*

EXPE'CTANCE. } *n. f.* [from *expect*.]
EXPE'CTANCY. }

1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

Every moment is *expectancy*
Of more arrivance. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Satyrs leave your petulance,
Or else rail upon the moon,
Your *expectance* is too soon;
For before the second cock
Crow, the gates will not unlock. *Ben. Jonson.*

'Tis blessed *expectance* must be now my theme. *Boyle.*

But fly, my wand'ring muse, how thou dost stay!
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

2. Something expected.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,
What further you will do. *Shakesp.*

3. Hope; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleasure.

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state. *Shakesp.*

EXPE'CTANT. adj. [French.] Waiting in expectation.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the minds of the *expectant* heir. *Swift.*

EXPE'CTANT *n. f.* [from *expect*.] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependence by his hopes.

They, vain *expectants* of the bridal bed,
My stores in riotous expence devour. *Pope.*

This treatise was agreeable to the whole nation, except those who had employments, or were *expectants*. *Swift to Pope.*

EXPECTA'TION.

EXPECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*expectatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of expecting

The trees
Should have borne men, and *expectation* fainted,
Longing for what it had not *Shakeſp.*

The reſt,
That are within the note of *expectation*,
Already are i' th' court. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis *expectation* makes a bleſſing dear. *Cong.*

2. The ſtate of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a conſtant and ſerious *expectation* of that day, when we muſt appear before the Judge of heaven and earth. *Rogers's Serm.*

3. Proſpect of any thing good to come.

My ſoul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. *Pſ.* lxii. 5.

4. The object of happy expectation; the Meſſiah expected.

Now clear I underſtand,
What oft my ſteadieſt thoughts have ſearch'd in vain,
Why our great *expectation* ſhould be call'd
The Seed of woman. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

5. A ſtate in which ſomething excellent is expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born ſo great a prince, and of ſo rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodneſs. *Sidney.*

You firſt came home
From travel with ſuch hopes as made you look'd on
By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;
Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you. *Otway.*

EXPE'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *expect*.]

1. One who has hopes of ſomething.

Theſe are not great *expecters* under your adminiſtration, according to the period of governors here. *Swift.*

2. One who waits for another.

Signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part. *Shakeſ.*

To EXPE'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Latin.] To eject from the breaſt.

Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a cough after a cold or an aſthma *Harvey.*

Morbifick matter is either attenuated ſo as to be returned into the channels, or *expectorated* by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPECTORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expectorate*.]

1. The act of diſcharging from the breaſt.

2. That diſcharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obſtructs the veſſels of the lungs, and ſtraitens the breath.

With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleuriſies and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth ſpices, for promoting *expectoration*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXPE'CTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *expectorate*.] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, muſt neceſſarily occaſion a greater cough, *Harvey.*

EXPE'DIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *expedient*.]
EXPE'DIENCY. }

1. Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs to an end.

Solemn dedication of things ſet apart for Divine Worſhip, could never have been univerſally practiſed, had not right reaſon dictated the high *expediency* and great uſe of ſuch practiſes. *South.*

2. It is uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for expedition; adventure; or attempt.

Let me hear
What yeſternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expedience*. *Shakeſ.*

3. It is alſo uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for expedition; haſte; diſpatch.

Shall break
The cauſe of our *expedience* to the queen,
And get her leave to part. *Shakeſ.*

Eight tall ſhips, three thouſand men of war,
Are making hither with all due *expedience*. *Shakeſp. R. II.*

EXPE'DIENT. *adj.* [*expedit*, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; ſuitable.

All things are not *expedient*, in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally *expedient*. *Hooker.*

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes *expedient* for them that there ſhould be none, and then they endeavour to perſuade themſelves ſo *Tillotſon.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare*, quick; expeditious.

The adverſe winds
Whoſe leiſure I have ſtaid, have given him time
To land his legions all as ſoon as I:
His marches are *expedient* to this town. *Shakeſp.*

EXPE'DIENT *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end.

God does not project for our ſorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an *expedient* to the other. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A ſhift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence, or difficulty.

Th' *expedient* pleas'd, where neither loſt his right;
Mars had the day, and Venus had the night. *Dryden.*

He flies to a new *expedient* to ſolve the matter, and ſuppoſes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. *Woodw.*

EXPE'DIENTLY. *adj.* [from *expedient*.]

1. Fitly; ſuitably; conveniently.

2. Haſtily; quickly. Not uſed.

Let my officers of ſuch a nature
Make an extent upon his houſe and lands:
Do this *expediently*, and turn him going. *Shakeſp.*

To EXPE'DITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.

By ſin and death a broad way now is pav'd,
To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton.*

2. To haſten; to quicken.

An inquiſition would ſtill be a further improvement, and would *expedite* the converſion of the Papiſts. *Swift.*

3. To diſpatch; to iſſue from a publick office.

Though ſuch charters be *expedited* of courſe, and as of right, yet they are varied by diſcretion. *Bacon.*

EXPE'DITE. *adj.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; haſty; ſoon performed.

Wholeſome advice, and *expedite* execution in freeing the ſtate of thoſe monſters. *Sandys.*

2. Eaſy; diſencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither ſo fully as is requiſite for man's ſalvation, nor ſo eaſily as to make the way plain and *expedite* enough, that many come to the knowledge of it, and ſo be ſaved, and therefore the Scripture has been given. *Hooker.*

3. Nimble; active; agile.

The more any man's ſoul is cleanſed from ſenſual luſts, the more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operations. *Tillotſon.*

4. It ſeems to be uſed by *Bacon* for *light armed* in the Roman ſignification.

He ſent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to ſpeed to Exeter, to the reſcue of the town. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

EXPE'DITELY. *adj.* [from *expedite*.] With quickneſs, readineſs, haſte.

Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them more *expeditely* for the reception of ſounds from every quarter. *Grew.*

EXPEDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expedite*.]

1. Haſte; ſpeed; activity.

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to expreſs that quick and ſpeedy *expedition* wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer are delighted to preſent our ſuits in heaven. *Hooker.*

Ev'n with the ſpeedieſt *expedition*
I will diſpatch him to the emperor's court. *Shak.*

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their *expedition* tow'rds Philippi. *Shakeſ.*

EXPEDI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *expedite*.]

1. Speedy; quick; ſoon done: as, an *expeditious* march.

2. Nimble; quick; ſwift; acting with celerity: as, an *expeditious* runner.

EXPEDI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *expeditious*.] Speedily; nimbly; with celerity.

To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]

1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God ſhall *expel* them from before you, and drive them from out of your ſight. *Joſ.* xxiii. 5.

I may know the let why gentle peace
Should not *expel* theſe inconveniences. *Shakeſp.*

Suppoſe a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places with ſuch violence as to fling them among the clouds. *Burnet.*

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whatſoever cannot be digeſted by the ſtomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts and other parts of the body are moved to *expel* by content. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The virgin huntreſs was not ſlow
To *expel* the ſhaft from her contracted bow. *Dryd.*

3. To baniſh; to drive from the place of reſidence.

Arms and the man I ſing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expel'd and exil'd left the Trojan ſhore. *Dryden.*

4. To reject; to refuſe.

And would you not poor fellowſhip *expel*,
Myſelf would offer you to t' accompany
In this adventurous chanceful jeopardy. *Hubberd.*

5. To keep off; to exclude; to keep out.

Since the did neglect her looking-glaſs,
And threw her ſun *expelling* maſk away,
The air hath ſtarv'd the roſes in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakeſp.*

Oh that that earth which kept the world in awe
Would patch a wall, *expel* the winter's flaw! *Shakeſpeare.*

EXPE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *expel*.] One that expels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to ſpend.

If my death might make this iſland happy,
I would *expend* it with all willingneſs. *Shakeſp.*

The king of England waſted the French king's country, and thereby cauſed him to *expend* ſuch ſums of money as exceeded the debt. *Hayward.*

The publick burthens, though they may be a good reaſon for our not *expending* ſo much in charity, yet will not juſtify us in giving nothing. *Atterbury.*

EXPE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*expenſum*, Latin.] Coſt; charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vaſt *expenſe*,
That hath entomb'd Rome's virtue thence,
Which ſimple poverty firſt made. *Ben. Jonſon.*

A feaſt prepar'd with riotous *expenſe*,
Much coſt, more care, and moſt magnificence. *Dryden.*

Such proviſion made, that a country ſhould not want ſo many ſprings as were convenient, and afford a ſupply every where ſuitable to the neceſſities and *expenſes* of each climate *Woodward.*

I can ſee no reaſon by which we are obliged to make thoſe prodigious *expenſes*. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSEFUL. *adj.* [*expenſe* and *full*.] Coſtly; chargeable; expenſive.

No part of ſtructure is either more *expenſeful* than windows or more ruinous. *Wotton's Architecture.*

EXPE'NSELESS. *adj.* [from *expenſe*.] Without coſt.

A phyſician may ſave any army by this frugal and *expenſeleſs* means only. *Milton on Education.*

What

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease. *Blackm.*

EXPE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *expense*.]

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the eſtabliſhed government, as the idle and *expenſive* are dangerous. *Temple.*

2. Coſtly; requiring expenſe, as expenſive *dreſs*; an expenſive *journey*.

3. Liberal; generous; diſtributive.

This requires an active, *expenſive*, indefatigable goodneſs, ſuch as our apoſtle calls a work and labour of love. *Spratt.*

EXPE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expenſive*.] With great expenſe, at great charge.

I never knew him live ſo great and *expenſively* as he has done ſince his return from exile. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *expenſive*.]

1. Addition to expenſe; extravagance.

2. Coſtlineſs.

Their highways, for their extent, ſolidity, or *expenſiveneſs*, are ſome of the greateſt monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'RIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*experientia*, Latin.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.

Hereof *experience* hath informed reaſon, and time hath made thoſe things apparent which were hidden. *Raleigh.*

But apt the mind or fancy is to rove,
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end,
'Till warn'd, or by *experience* taught, ſhe learn,
That not to know at large of things remote
From uſe, obſcure and ſubtle, but to know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wiſdom, what is more, is fume
Or emptineſs, or fond impertinence,
And renders us in things that moſt concern
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and ſtill to ſeek. *Milton.*

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boy immature in knowledge,
Pawn them *experience* to their preſent pleaſures.
Shakeſpeare.

But if you'll proſper, mark what I adviſe,
Whom age and long *experience* render wiſe. *Pope.*

To EXPE'RIENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practiſe.

2. To know by practiſe.

Through the armed files
Darts his *experienc'd* eye. *Milton.*

EXPE'RIENCED, *participial adj.* [from *experience*]

1. Made ſkilful by experience.

We muſt perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the diſtinct ſpecies; or learn them from ſuch as are uſed to that ſort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.*

2. Wiſe by long practice.

To him *experienc'd* Neſtor thus reſum'd,
O friend! what ſorrows doſt thou bring to mind! *Pope.*

EXPE'RIENCER. *n. ſ.* One who makes trials; a practiſer of experiments.

A curious *experiencer* did affirm, that the likeneſs of any object, if ſtrongly enlightened, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks ſtrongly and ſteadily upon it, 'till he be dazzled by it; even after he ſhall have turned his eyes from it. *Digby.*

EXPE'RIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*experimentum*, Lat.] Trial of any thing; ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which ſheweth them to be wiſe, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular *experiments*, and the framing of our particular *experiments*, according to the rule of their principles, ſhall make us ſuch as they are. *Hooker.*

It is good alſo not to try *experiments* in ſtates, except the neceſſity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by ſad *experiment* I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find. *Milton.*

'Till his fall man's mind was ignorant of nothing but of ſin; or, at leaſt, it reſted in the notion without the ſmart of the *experiment*. *South's Sermons.*

When we are ſearching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this ſort of obſervation is called *experiment*. *Watts.*

To EXPE'RIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to ſearch out by trial.

Franciſco Redi *experimented* that no putrified fleſh will of itſelf, if all inſects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray on the Creat.*

2. To know by experience.

When the ſucceſſion of ideas ceaſes, our perception of duration ceaſes with it, which every one *experiments* whilſt he ſleeps ſoundly. *Locke.*

EXPERIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *experiment*.]

1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment; formed by obſervation.

Truſt not my reading, nor my obſervations,
Which with *experimental* ſeal do warrant,
The tenor of my book. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *experimental* teſtimony of Gallius is moſt conſiderable of any, who beheld the courſe thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of univerſal impenetrability, beſides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception. *Newton.*

Theſe are ſo far from being ſubſervient to atheiſts in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the univerſal deluge. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXPERIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *experimental*.] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by obſervation.

The miſcarriage being ſometimes univerſal, has made us impart what we have *experimentally* learned, by our own obſervations. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

While the man is under the ſcourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure thoſe ſins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with ſuch bitter conſequences. *Rogers's Sermons.*

EXPE'RIMENTIR. *n. ſ.* [from *experiment*.] One who makes experiment.

Galeſius and Merſennus, two exact *experimenters*, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but ſurely this is impoſſible to be done. *Digby.*

EXPE'RT. *adj.* [*expertus*, Latin.]

1. Skilful; addreſsful; intelligent.

Now we will take ſome order in the town,
Placing therein ſome *expert* officers. *Shakeſp.*
Again fair Alma liſts conteſt,
On Flotmel's *expertes* breaſt;
When ſhe the riſing ſigh conſtrains,
And by concealing ſpeaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Ready; dexterous.

The meaneſt ſculptor in th' Æmilian ſquare,
Can imitate in braſs the nail, an hair;
Expert in trifles, and a cunning tool,
Able t' expreſs the parts, but not diſpoſe the whole.
Dryden.

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of ſyllogiſm, or *expert* in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This ſenſe is rare.

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counſels, and the plots and marſhaling of affairs, come beſt from thoſe that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is uſed by *Pope* with *of* before the object of ſkill, generally with *in*.

Thy offspring bloom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of Heaven to guard thy hoary ſtate.
Pope's Odyſſey.

EXPE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *expert*.] In a ſkilful, ready, and dexterous manner.

EXPE'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *expert*.] Skill; readineſs; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honeſty, and *expertneſs* in war. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus army, for the *expertneſs* and valour of the ſoldiers, was thought ſufficient to have met the greateſt army of the Turks. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

EX'PIABLE. *adj.* [from *expiate*.] Capable to be expiated, or atoned.

To E'XPIATE *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety; to atone for.

Strong and able petty ſelons, in true penitence, implore permiſſion to *expiate* their crimes by their aſſiduous labours in ſo innocent and ſo hopeful a work. *Bacon's Phyſ. Remains.*

The odium which ſome men's rigour or remiſſneſs had contracted upon my government, I reſolved to *expiate* by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this diſeaſe an humble, ſerious, hearty repentance is the only phyſick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Chriſt's atonement. *Ray.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

3. To make reparation for.

The treaſurer obliged himſelf to *expiate* the injury, to procure ſome declaration to that purpoſe, under his majeſty's ſign manual. *Clarendon.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more they endeavour to *expiate* that unthriftineſs by a more careful managery for the future. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXPIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expiate*.]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes, atonement.

Law can diſcover ſin, but not remove,
Save by thoſe ſhadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not ſerving my king in his counſels in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues riſe to the higheſt pitch of perfection, there will be ſtill in him ſo many ſecret ſins, ſo many human frailties, ſo many offences of ignorance, paſſion, and prejudice, ſo many ungarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of ſuch an *expiation* and atonement, as Chriſtianity has revealed to us, it is impoſſible he ſhould be ſaved. *Addiſon.*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of ſuch monſters, the Grecians and Romans did uſe divers ſorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many ſolemn ceremonies and ſacrifices *Haywood.*

EXPIATORY. *adj.* [from *expiate*.] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* ſacrifice. *Hooker.*

EXPILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*expilatio*, Latin.] Robbery; the act of committing waſte upon land to the loſs of the heir.

EXPIRA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *expire*.]

1. That act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breaſt. *Quincy.*

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the ſymptoms are a violent fever, and a moſt exquiſite pain increaſes upon inſpiration; by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a pleuriſy, in which the greateſt pain is in *expiration*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The laſt emiſſion of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*. *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation: act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Winds of this ſort reſemble the wind in fury and impetuouſneſs, in tranſientneſs and ſudden *expiration*. *Derham's Phyſ. Theol.*

Cloſe air is warmer than open air, as the cauſe of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is ſtronger. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

5. The ceſſation of any thing to which life is figuratively aſcribed.

To ſatisfy ourſelves of its *expiration* we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to diſcover any ſpark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The concluſion of any limited time.

If 'till the *expiration* of your month,
You will return and ſojourn with my ſiſter,
Diſmiſſing half your train, come then to me.
Shakſp. K. Lear.

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the thirty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon.*

To EXPI'RE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To ſave his body from the ſcorching fire,
Which he from hellish entrails did *expire*.
Fairy Queen.

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion inſpiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey.*

This chaff'd the boar; his noſtrils flames *expire*.
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryd.*

2. To exhale; to ſend out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus ſecreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in inſenſible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To cloſe; to conclude; to bring to an end. Obſolete.

When as time flying with wings ſwift,
Expired had the term that theſe two javels
Should render up a reck'ning of their travels.
Hubb. Tale.

To EXPI'RE. *v. n.*

1. To make an emiſſion of the breath.

If the inſpiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be ſtopt, it ſuddenly dies. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To die; to breathe the laſt.

For when the ſun in all their pride *expire*,
To them firſt elements the ſouls retire. *Pope.*

3. To periſh; to fall; to be deſtroyed.

All thy praiſe is vain,
Save what this verſe, which never ſhall *expire*,
Shall to the purchaſe. *Spenſer.*

The dead man's knell
Is there ſcarce aſk'd, for whom; and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they ſicken. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To fly out with a blaſt.

The diſtance judg'd for ſhot of every fire,
The linſtocks touch, the ponderous ball *expires*.
The vigorous ſeaman every porthole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Or thrice three times the value of this bond.
Shakeſpeare.

To EXPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Latin.] To expound; to illuſtrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original deſign, however we may *explain* it away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You have variety of commentators to *explain* the difficult paſſages to you. *Gay.*

Some *explained* the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *explain*.] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is ſymbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanneſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EXPLA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *explain*.] Expoſitor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *explain*.]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

2. The ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, ſome lawyers ſhould fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLA'NATORY. *adj.* [from *explain*.] Containing explanation.

If the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names and writ *explanatory* notes. *Swift.*

EXPLE'TIVE. *n. ſ.* [*expletivum*, Latin.] Something uſed only to take up room: ſomething of which the uſe is only to prevent a vacancy.

Theſe are not only uſeful *expletives* to matter, but great ornaments of ſtyle *Swift.*

Oft the ear the open vowels tire,
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join. *Pope.*

Expletives, whether words or ſyllables, are made uſe of purely to ſupply a vacancy: *do*, before verbs plural, is abſolutely ſuch; and future refiners may explode *did* and *does*. *Pope.*

EXPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *explicate*.] Explainable; poſſible to be explained.

Many difficulties, ſcarce *explicable* with any certainty, occur in the fabrick of human nature. *Hale.*

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them ſeem to be *explicable* *Boyle.*

To EXPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the ſilk labourers of the mulberry wood.
Blackmore.

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

They do not underſtand that part of Chriſtian philoſophy which *explicates* the ſecret nature of this divine fascination. *Taylor.*

Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

The laſt verſe of his laſt ſatyr is not yet ſufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden.*

EXPLICATION. *n. ſ.* [from *explicate*.]

1. The act of opening: unfolding or expanding.

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, firſt publiſhing by way of teſtimony, the truth which from them ſhe hath received, written in the ſacred volumes of Scripture; ſecondly, by way of *explication*, diſcovering the myſteries which lie hid therein. *Hooker.*

Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occaſion. *Hooker.*

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main ſcope. *Atterbury.*

3. The ſenſe given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the ſubſtance of this theory I mainly depend upon many ſingle *explications* and parts of it may be reſolved upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*

EXPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *explicate*.] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the ſubject of a complex propoſition be either eſſential or any way neceſſary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the ſubject; as every mortal man is a ſon of Adam. *Watts's Logick.*

EXPLICATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *explicate*.] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICIT. *adj* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obſcure; not merely implied.

We muſt lay aſide that lazy and fallacious method of cenſuring by the lump, and bring things cloſe to *explicit* proof and evidence. *Burnet.*

Theſe ſpeculations, when moſt refined, ſerve only to ſhow how impoſſible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite. *South's Sermons.*

EXPLI'CITLY. *adv.* [from *explicit*.] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's diſpoſals; but where it is indulged, it uſually is its own expoſition; and *explicitly* avows it. *Government of the Tongue.*

To EXPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]

1. To drive out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open diſdain or ſcorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had ſeiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud deſcending ſnatch'd him thence
Unſeen amid' the throng. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thus was th' applauſe they meant,
Turn'd to *exploding* hiſs, triumph to ſhame,
Caſt on themſelves from their own mouths. *Milt.*

Old age *explodes* all but morality. *Roſcommon.*

There is pretended that a magnetical globe or terella, being placed upon its poles, would have a conſtant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded* as being againſt all experience. *Wilkins.*

Shall that man paſs for a proficient in Chriſt's ſchool who would have been *exploded* in the ſchool of Zeno? *South.*

Provided that no word, which a ſociety ſhall give a ſanction to, be antiquated and *exploded*, they may receive whatever new ones they ſhall find occaſion for. *Swift.*

2. To driveout with noiſe and violence.

But late the kindled power did *explode*
The maſſy ball, and the braſs tube unload.
Blackmore.

EXPLO'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *explode*.] An hiſſer; one who drives out any perſon or thing with open contempt.

EXPLOIT. *n. ſ* [*expletum*, Latin, *res expleta*.] A deſign accompliſhed; an atchievement; a ſucceſsful attempt.

Know'ſt thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt into a cloſe *exploit* of death? *Shak.*

Flight cannot ſtain the honour you have won;
But mine it will that no *exploit* have done. *Shak.*

How ſhall I relate
To human ſenſe th' inviſible *exploits*
Of warring ſpirits? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He breaks fierce Hannibal's inſulting heats;
Of which *exploit* thus our friend Lanius treats.
Denham.

Will you thus diſhonour
Your paſt *exploits*, and ſully all your wars? *Addiſ.*

To EXPLOIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to atchieve. Not uſed.

He *exploited* great matters in his own perſon in Gallia, and by his ſon in Spain. *Camden.*

To EXPLO'RATE. *v. a.* [*explore*, Latin.] To ſearch out; to try by ſearching; to explore.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explorate* their way. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EXPLORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *explorate*.] Search; examination.

For exact *exploration* ſcales ſhould be ſuſpended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Uſe may be made of the like way of *exploration* in that enquiry which puzzles ſo many modern naturaliſts. *Boyle.*

EXPLORA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *explorate*.] One who ſearches; a ſearcher; an examiner.

EXPLO'RATORY. *adj.* [from *explorate*.] Searching; examining.

To EXPLORE. *v. a.* [*explore*, Latin.] To try; to ſearch into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that ſtill endur'd not, where he ſtood
Among the mightieſt, bent on higheſt deeds,
And thus his own and unmated heart *explores*. *Milt.*

Divers opinion I have been inclined to queſtion not only as a naturaliſt, but as a chymiſt, whether they be agreeable to ſure grounds of philoſophy, or the *exploring* experiments of the fire *Boyle.*

But Capys, and the reſt of founder mind,
The fatal preſent to the flames deſign'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at leaſt to bore
The hollow ſides, and hidden hands *explore*.
Dryden's Æn.

The mighty Stagyrite firſt left the ſhore,
Spread all his ſails and duſt the deeps *explore*;
He ſteer'd ſecurely, and diſcover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mœonian ſtar. *Pope.*

EXPLO'REMENT.

EXPLO'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *explore*.] Search; trial.

The fruſtrated ſearch of Porta, upon the *explorement* of many, could ſcarce find one. *Brown.*

EXPLO'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *explode*.] The act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence.

Thoſe parts which abound with ſtrata of ſtone, or marble, making the ſtrongeſt oppoſition, are the moſt furiouſly ſhattered, an event obſervable not only in this, but all other *exploſions* whatever. *Woodward.*

In gunpowder the charcoal and ſulphur eaſily take fire, and ſet fire to the nitre; and the ſpirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, ruſhes out with *exploſion*, after the manner that the vapour of water ruſhes out of an æolipile: the ſulphur alſo, being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the *exploſion*. *Newton's Opt.*

With *exploſion* vaſt,
The thunder raiſes his tremenduous voice. *Thomſon.*

EXPLO'SIVE. *adj.* [from *explode*.] Driving out with noiſe and violence.

Theſe minerals conſtitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the aſſiſtance of its *exploſive* power renders the ſhock greater. *Woodward.*

EXPO'NENT. *n. ſ.* [from *expono*, Latin.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the *exponent* ariſing when the antecedent is divided by the conſequent: thus ſix is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Alſo a rank of numbers in arithmetical progreſſion, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progreſſion, are called indices or *exponents*: and in this is founded the reaſon and demonſtration of logarithms; for addition and ſubtraction of theſe *exponents* anſwers to multiplication and diviſion in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

EXPONE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *exponent*.]

Exponential curves are ſuch as partake both of the nature of algebraick and tranſcendential ones. They partake of the former, becauſe they conſiſt of a finite number of terms though thoſe terms themſelves are indeterminate; and they are in ſome meaſure tranſcendental, becauſe they cannot be algebraically conſtructed. *Harris.*

To EXPO'RT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint buſineſs for want of ſecrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

Edward III by his encouragement of trade, turned the ſcale ſo much in favour of Engliſh merchandiſe, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thouſand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thouſand. *Addiſ. Freeh.*

Great ſhips brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and robes. *Arbuthnot.*

E'XPORT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *export*.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cauſe of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulneſs of ſoil to produce neceſſaries, not only ſufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

EXPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *export*.] He that carries out commodities, in oppoſition to the *importer*, who brings them in.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each ſpecies be by the law bigger or leſs. *Locke.*

To EXPO'SE. *v. a.* [*expono*, *expoſitum*, Lat. *expoſer*, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable.

Take Phyſic, Pomp;
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the ſuperflux to them,
And ſhew Heaven juſt. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Who here
Will envy whom the higheſt place *expoſes*
Foremoſt to ſtand againſt the Thunderer's aim? *Milton.*

To paſs the riper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded ſtage,
To laſting toils *expoſ'd*, and endleſs cares,
To open dangers, and to ſecret ſnares. *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But ſtill he held his purpoſe to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the ſeas expoſe his wife, *Dryden.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a ſtate of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beaſts, by nature ſtrong, renew their love;
Then fields the blades of buried corn diſcloſe,
And while the balmy weſtern ſpirit blows,
Earth to the breath her boſom dares *expoſe*. *Dryden.*

4. To lay open, to cenſure or ridicule; to ſhew in ſuch a ſtate as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expoſe* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryd. Juv. Dedic.*

Tully has juſt *expoſed* a precept, that a man ſhould live with his friend in ſuch a manner that if he became his enemy, it ſhould not be in his power to hurt him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

A fool might once himſelf alone *expoſe*,
Now one in verſe makes many more in proſe. *Pope.*

Your fame and your property ſuffer alike, you are at once *expoſed* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.

Thoſe who ſeek truth only, freely *expoſe* their principles to the teſt, and are pleaſed to have them examined. *Locke.*

6. To put in danger.

The *expoſing* himſelf notoriouſly did change the fortune of the day, when his troops began to give ground. *Clarendon.*

7. To caſt out to chance.

A father, unnaturally careleſs of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *expoſes* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpleſs and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *expoſ'd* or rear'd as ſhe may pleaſe,
Feel her neglect, and pine for her diſeaſe. *Prior.*

8. To cenſure; to treat with diſpraiſe. A colloquial abuſe of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *expoſing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addiſon's Spect.*

EXPOSI'TION *n. ſ.* [from *expoſe*.]

1. The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air.

Water he cheſes clear, light, without taſte or ſmell; drawn from ſprings with an eaſterly *expoſition*. *Arbuthnot.*

The diverſity of *expoſition* of the ſeveral kitchens in this city, whereby ſome receive the rays of the ſun ſooner, and others later, will occaſion great irregularity as to the time of dining. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Explanation; interpretation: [from *expound*, *expono*, Latin.]

My lord of York, it better ſhew'd with you,
When that your flock, aſſembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your *expoſition* on the holy text. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

You are a worthy judge;
You know the law: your *expoſition*
Hath been moſt ſound. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

I have ſometimes very boldly made ſuch *expoſitions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

EXPO'SITOR *n. ſ.* [*expoſitor*, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mirth-moving jeſt,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expoſitor*,
Delivers in ſuch apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the picture of Abraham's ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed as a little boy, which is not conſonaneous unto the authority of *expoſitors*. *Brown.*

The ſinner's conſcience is the beſt *expoſitor* of the mind of God, under any judgement or affliction. *South's Sermons.*

Scholiaſts, thoſe copious *expoſitors* of places, point out a vain overflow of learning on paſſages plain and eaſy. *Locke.*

To EXPO'STULATE. *v. n.* [*expoſtulo*, Latin.] To canvaſs with another: to altercate; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expoſtulate*,
Save that for reverence of ſome alive
I give a ſparing limit to my tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

The emperor's ambaſſador did *expoſtulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

It is madneſs for friendleſs and unarmed innocence to *expoſtulate* with invincible power. *L'Eſtr.*

Durſt I *expoſtulate* with Providence, I then might aſk. *Carew.*

The biſhop will *expoſtulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reaſonableneſs of the demand. *Swift.*

EXPOSTULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſtulate*.]

1. Debate; altercation; diſcuſſion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expoſtulations and well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

2. Charge; accuſation.

This makes her bleeding patients to accuſe
High Heav'n, and theſe *expoſtulations* uſe;
Could Nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we may dare to love with ſuch a face! *Waller.*

Expoſtulation is a private accuſation of one friend touching another, ſuppoſed not to have dealt fairly or conſiderately in the courſe of good friendſhip. *Ayliffe.*

EXPOSTULA'TOR *n. ſ.* [from *expoſtulate*.] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPO'STULATORY. *adj.* [from *expoſtulate*.] Containing expoſtulation.

This fable is a kind of an *expoſtulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXPO'SURE *n. ſ.* [from *expoſe*.]

1. The act of expoſing or letting out to obſervation.

2. The ſtate of being open to obſervation.

When we have ourſelves naked frailties hid,
That ſuffer in *expoſure*, let us meet. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

3. The ſtate of being expoſed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on ſome courſe,
More than a wild *expoſure* to each chance
That ſtarts i'th' way before thee. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

4. The ſtate of being in danger.

Ajax ſets Therſites
To match us in compariſons with dirt;
To weaken and diſcredit our *expoſure*,
How hard ſoever rounded in with danger. *Shakeſp.*

5. Expoſition; the ſituation in which the ſun or air is received.

The cold now advancing the ſuch plants as will not endure the houſe, in pots, two or three inches lower than the ſurface of ſome bed, under a ſouthern *expoſure*. *Evelyn.*

To EXPO'UND. *v. a.* [*expono*, Latin.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to ſhew the meaning of.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of thoſe words than pope Leo himſelf *expounded* them when ſpeech concerning our Lord's aſcenſion, may ſeem inſtead of a marginal gloſs. *Hooker.*

This by Calphurnia's dream is ſignified.
—And this way you have well *expounded* it. *Shakeſp.*

He *expounded* unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himſelf. *Luke*, xxiv. 27.

Thoſe right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiouſly *expounded* it; ſo in matters of eccleſiaſtical government, they did not create provinces, but ordered the countries which they then had. *Raleigh.*

2. To examine; to lay open: a Latiniſm.

He *expounded* both his pockets.
And found a watch with rings and lockets. *Hudibras.*

EXPO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *expound*.] Explainer; interpreter.

This they did partly as faithful witneſſes; making a mere relation of what God himſelf had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and perſuaders thereof. *Hooker.*

The beſt he was,
And faithfulleſt *expounder* of the laws. *Dryd. Juv.*

To EXPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*exprimo, expreſſus*, Latin].

1. To copy; to reſemble; to repreſent.
So kids and whelps their ſires and dams *expreſs*,
And ſo the great I meaſur'd by the leſs. *Dryden.*
Adorn a dream, *expreſſing* human form,
The ſhape of him who ſuffered in the ſtorm. *Dryden.*

2. To repreſent by any of the imitative arts; as poetry, ſculpture, painting.
Each ſkilful artiſt ſhall *expreſs* thy form
In animated gold. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

3. To repreſent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.
Leſs than half we find *expreſt*,
Envy bid conceal the reſt. *Milton.*
Though they have learned thoſe ſounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be *expreſſed* to others by them. *Locke.*
In moral ideas we have no ſenſible marks that reſemble them, whereby we can ſet them down: we have nothing but words to *expreſs* them by. *Locke.*
True wit is nature to advantage dreſt,
What oft was thought, but ne'er ſo well *expreſs*. *Pope.*
Others for language all their care *expreſs*,
And value books, as women men, for dreſs. *Pope.*
To ſhed tears, among the ancients, when they ſhould *expreſs* their gratitude to the gods with joy, was eſteemed a profanation. *Broome.*

4. To ſhew or make known in any manner.
No longer ſhall thy bodice aptly lace,
That air and ſhape of harmony *expreſs*,
Fine by degrees, and delicately leſs. *Prior.*

5. To utter; to declare; with the reciprocal pronoun.
Mr. Phillips did *expreſs himſelf* with much indignation againſt me one evening. *Pope.*

6. To denote; to deſignate.
Moſes and Aaron took theſe men *expreſſed* by their names. *Numb.* i. 17.

7. To ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion.
Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expreſſed*; as the grape and the apple. *Bacon.*

8. To extort by violence, or elicite by art: a Latiniſm.
Halters and racks cannot *expreſt* from thee,
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgement waits thee. *Ben Jonſon.*
Art did *expreſs*
A quinteſſence even from nothingneſs
From dull privatives and lean emptineſs. *Donne.*

EXPRE'SS. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; reſembling; exactly like.
Of his preſence many a ſign
Still following thee, ſtill compaſſing thee round
With goodneſs and paternal love; his face
Expreſs, and of his ſteps the track divine. *Milton.*

2. Plain; apparent; declared in direct terms.
There hath been ſome doubt whether containing in Scripture do import *expreſs* ſetting down in plain terms; or elſe comprehending in ſuch ſort, that by reaſon we may from thence conclude all things which are neceſſary. *Hooker.*
There is not any poſitive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *expreſs* conſent of us in councils; or by ſecret approbation; but that the ſame may be taken away, if occaſion ſerves. *Hooker.*
All the gazers on the ſkies
Read not in fair heav'ns ſtory
Expreſſer truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. Clear; not dubious. This ſeems to be no proper uſe.
I love to feel myſelf of an *expreſs* and ſettled judgment and affection in things of the greateſt moment. *More's Div. Dial.*
As to the teſtimonies of the fathers, let them be never ſo *expreſs* againſt all ſorts of prayers and invocations, they hold only of ſuch a ſort of prayer. *Stillingfleet.*
Where reaſon or ſcripture is *expreſs* for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority. *Locke.*

4. On purpoſe; for a particular end.
They who are not induced to believe and live as they ought, by thoſe diſcoveries which God hath made in Scripture, would ſtand out againſt any evidence whatſoever; even that of a meſſenger ſent *expreſs* from the other world. *Atterbury.*

EXPRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe.
The king ſent an *expreſs* immediately to the marquis, with all the particular informations. *Clarendon.*
As if *expreſſes* from all parts had come,
With freſh alarms threat'ning the fate of Rome. *Dryd. Juv.*
Upon the firſt moment I was diſcovered, the emperor had early notice of it by an *expreſs*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A meſſage ſent.
I am content my heart ſhould be diſcovered to the world, without any of thoſe popular captations which ſome men uſe in their ſpeeches and *expreſſes*. *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. Not uſual.
They do not only contradict the general deſign and particular *expreſſes* of the goſpel, but treſpaſs againſt all logick and common ſenſe. *Norris.*

EXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *expreſs.*]

1. That may be uttered or declared.
They had not only a memory and tradition of it in general, but even of ſeveral particular accidents of it likewiſe, which they handed downwards to the ſucceeding ages, with notes of the greateſt terror *expreſſible*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. That may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

EXPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſs.*]

1. The act or power of repreſenting any thing.
There is nothing comparable to the variety of inſtructive *expreſſions* by ſpeech, wherewith a man alone is endowed, as with an inſtrument ſuitable to the excellency of his ſoul, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder on Speech.*

2. The form or mode of language in which any thoughts are uttered.
But ill *expreſſion* ſometimes give allay
To noble thoughts, whoſe flame ſhall ne'er decay. *Buckingham.*
The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very ſtrong *expreſſions*. *Broome.*

3. A phraſe; a mode of ſpeech.

4. The act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing by a preſs.
Thoſe juices that are ſo fleſhy, as they cannot make drink by *expreſſion*, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*
The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expreſſion*: from this juice proceeds the taſte. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *expreſs.*] Having the power of utterance or repreſentation. With *of* before the thing expreſſed.
Each verſe ſo ſwells *expreſſive* of her woes
And ev'ry tear in lines ſo mournful flows,
We, ſpite of fame, but face nevern'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think ſhe ought to live! *Tickell.*
And four fair queens, whoſe hands ſuſtain a flow'r,
Th' *expreſſive* emblem of their ſofter pow'r. *Pope.*
A viſible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the moſt *expreſſive* acknowledgement of the majeſty and ſovereignty of God, and diſpoſes others to glorify him by the ſame obſervances. *Rogers.*

EXPRE'SSIVELY *adv.* [from *expreſſive.*] In a clear and repreſentative way.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſſive*] The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words.
The murrain has all the *expreſſiveneſs* that words can give: it was here that Virgil ſtrained hard to out do Lucretius. *Addiſon.*

EXPRE'SSLY. *adj.* [from *expreſs.*] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication; not generally.
It doth not follow, that of neceſſity we ſhall ſin, unleſs we *expreſsly* extend this in every particular. *Hooker.*
Articles of belief, and things which all men muſt do, to the end they may be ſaved, are ~~ſometimes~~ *expreſsly* ſet down in Scripture, or elſe plainly thereby to be gathered. *Hooker.*
Who dare croſs 'em,
Bearing the king's will from his mouth *expreſsly*? *Shakeſpeare.*
The beginning of the worſhip of images in theſe weſtern parts, was by the folly and ſuperſtition of the people *expreſsly* againſt the will of their own biſhop. *Stillingfleet.*
This account I *expreſsly* give of them, when I enter on the argument. *Atterbury.*
All the duties that the beſt political laws enjoin, as conducive to the quiet and order of ſocial life, are *expreſsly* commanded by our religion. *Rogers.*

EXPRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſs.* Now diſuſed.]

1. Expreſſion; utterance. Not uſed.
There is a myſtery in the ſoul of ſtate,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expreſſure* to. *Shakeſp.*

2. The form; the likeneſs repreſented. Not uſed.
I will drop ſome obſcure epiſtles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his gait, the *expreſſure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he ſhall find himſelf perſonated. *Shakeſp.*

3. The mark; the impreſſion. Not uſed.
And nightly, meadow fairies, look you ſing,
Like to the garter-compaſs in a ring:
Th' *expreſſure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile freſh than all the field to ſee *Shakeſp.*

To EXPROBRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Latin.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute only with blame; to upbraid.
To *exprobrate* their ſtupidity, he induces the providence of ſtorks: now if the bird had been unknown, the illuſtration had been obſcure, and the exprobration not ſo proper. *Brown.*

EXPROBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exprobrate.*] Scornful charge; reproachful accuſation; act of upbraiding.
The goodneſs we glory in, is to find out ſome what whereby we may judge others to be ungodly: each other's fault we obſerve as matter of *exprobration*, not of grief. *Hooker.*
The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Craſſus's thirſt after money, poured gold into his mouth after he was dead. *Abbot.*
It will be a denial with ſcorn, with a taunting *exprobration*; and to be miſerable without commiſeration, is the height of miſery. *South's Serm.*
No need ſuch boaſts, or *exprobrations* falſe
Of cowardice: the military mound
The Britiſh files tranſcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. *Philips.*

To EXPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Latin.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not in uſe.
When you have reſigned, or rather configned your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby entruſted him to will for you, all his diſpenſations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

To EXPU'GN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.] To conquer; to take by aſſault.

EXPUGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *expugn.*] Conqueſt; the act of taking by aſſault.
The *expugnation* of Vienna he could never accompliſh. *Sand.*

To

To EXPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*expulſus*, Latin.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever ſhould they be *expuls'd* from France.
And not have title of an earldom there. *Shakeſp.*

Suppoſe a nation where the cuſtom were, that after full age the ſons ſhould *expulſe* their fathers and mothers out of poſſeſſions, and put them to their penſions. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Inwardly received, it may be very diuretick, and *expulſe* the ſtone in the kidneys. *Brown.*

Dictys relates, that Pelus was *expulſed* from his kingdom by Acaſtus. *Broome.*

EXPU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [from *expulſe*.]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer,
More hateful than this foul *expulſion* is,
Of thy dear huſband. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Sole victor from th' *expulſion* of his foes,
Meſſiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. *Milton.*

Others think it poſſible ſo to contrive ſeveral pieces of ſteel and a load-ſtone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulſion* of one another, they may cauſe a perpetual revolution of a wheel. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

This magnificent temple was not finiſhed 'till after the *expulſion* of Tarquin. *Stilling fleet.*

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a ſmall quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognoſticates a reſolution of the obſtructing matter, and the *expulſion* of gravel or a ſtone. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The ſtate of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been ſent to keep the entrance into Paradiſe, after Adam's *expulſion*, if the univerſe had been Paradiſe? *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

EXPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *expulſe*.] Having the power of expulſion.

If the member be dependent, by raiſing of it up, and placing it equal with, or higher than the reſt of the body, the influx may be reſtrained, and the part ſtrengthened by *expulſive* bandages. *Wiſeman.*

EXPU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *expunge*.] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

To EXPU'NGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manuſcript, it was needleſs to *expunge* it. *Arbuthnot.*

Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and *expungings* made by great authors in thoſe treatiſes which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart diſpenſe
The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence?
Sandys.

Deduct what is but vanity, or dreſs,
Or learning's luxury, or idleneſs,
Or tricks to ſhew the ſtreteh of human brain
Mere curious pleaſure, or ingenious pain;
Expunge the whole, or lop th' exceſcent parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:
Then ſee how little the remaining ſum,
Which ſerve the paſt, and muſt the time to come! *Pope.*

EXPURGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*expurgatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of purging or cleanſing.

All the inteſtines, but eſpecially the great ones kidneys, and ureters, ſerve for *expurgation*. *Wiſeman.*

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of errour or falſehood.

Wiſe men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the courſe of truth be permitted to itſelf, it cannot eſcape many errours. *Brown.*

EXPU'RGATOR. *n. ſ.* One who corrects by expunging.

They may well be allowed an *expurgator*. *Lord Digby.*

EXPU'RGATORY. *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Latin.] Employed in purging away what is noxious: as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romaniſts directs the abolition or expunction of paſſages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animadverſions, whereby we might ſtrike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded liſt, we might with more ſafety attempt their reaſons. *Brown.*

E'XQUISITE. *adj.* [*exquiſitus*, Latin.]

1. Farſought; excellent; conſummate; complete.

His abſolute exactneſs they imitate by tending unto that which is moſt *exquiſite* in every particular. *Hooker.*

Why ſhould the ſtate be troubled with this needleſs charge of keeping and maintaining ſo great a navy in ſuch *exquiſite* perfection and readineſs. *Raleigh.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different ſpecies; and none but a poet of the moſt unbounded invention, and the moſt *exquiſite* judgment, could have fitted their converſation and behaviour to their ſtate of innocence. *Addiſon.*

The pleaſures of ſenſe are probably reliſhed by beaſts in a more *exquiſite* degree than they are by men; for they taſte them ſincere and pure, without being diſtracted in the purſuit, or diſquieted in the uſe of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Conſummately bad.

With *exquiſite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falſity and contempt. *King Charles.*

3. Very ſenſibly felt.

The ſcales of the ſcarf-ſkin hinder objects from making too painful and *exquiſite* impreſſion on the nerves. *Cheyne.*

EXQUI'SITELY. *adv.* [from *exquiſite*.] Perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill ſenſe.

We ſee more *exquiſitely* with one eye ſhut than with both open; for that the ſpirits viſual unite themſelves, and become ſtronger. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A collection of rare manuſcripts, *exquiſitely* written in Arabick, and ſought in the moſt remote parts by Erpenius, the moſt excellent linguiſt. *Wotton.*

The ſoldier then, in Grecian arts unſkill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of ſilver or of gold be brought,
With jewels ſet, and *exquiſitely* wrought,
To glorious trappings ſtrait the plate he turn'd,
And with the glitt'ring ſpoil his horſe adorn'd. *Dryd.*

The poetry of operas is generally as *exquiſitely* ill as the muſic is good. *Addiſon on Italy.*

E'XQUISITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *exquiſite*.] Nicety; perfection.

We ſuppoſe the ſuperficies of the two glaſſes ſhould be ſo exactly flat and ſmooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradeſmen either glaſſes or marbles ſo much as approaching ſuch an *exquiſiteneſs*. *Boyle.*

E'XSCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*exſcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSI'CCANT. *adj.* [from *exſiccate*.] Drying; having the power to dry up.

Some are moderately moiſt, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, ſuch as fleſhy parts; others dry in themſelves, yet require *exſiccants*, as bones. *Wiſeman.*

To EXSI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Latin.] To dry.

If in a diſſolution of ſteel a ſeparation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exſiccated* powder aſcends not unto the loadſtone. *Brown.*

Great heats and droughts *exſiccate* and waſte the moiſture and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

EXSICCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exſiccate*.] The act of drying.

That which is concreted by *exſiccation*, or expreſſion of humidity, will be reſolved by humectation; as earth[illegible], and clay. *Brown.*

EXSI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exſiccate*.] Having the power of drying.

EXSPUI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exſpuo*, Latin.] A diſcharge of ſaliva by ſpitting. *Quincy.*

EXSU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*exſugo*, Latin.] The act of ſucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power of ſucking with the thing ſucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the ſucker, after this firſt *exſuction*, you will drive out almoſt a whole cylinder full of air. *Boyle.*

EXSUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exudo*, Latin.] A ſweating out; an extillation; an emiſſion.

They ſeemed to be made by an *exſudation*, or extillation of ſome petrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham.*

To EXSU'FFOLATE. *v. a.* [a word peculiar to *Shakeſpeare*.] To whiſper; to buzz in the ear; from the Italian verb *ſuffolar*.

Exchange me for a goat,
When I ſhall turn the buſineſs of my ſoul,
To ſuch *exſufflate* and blown ſurmiſes. *Shakeſp.*

EXSUFFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ex* and *ſuffio*, Latin.] A blaſt working underneath.

Of volatility, the moſt degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with eaſe return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exſufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon.*

To EXSU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Latin.] To rouſe up; to ſtir up.

E'XTANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *extant*.]

1. The ſtate of riſing above the reſt.

2. Parts riſing up above the reſt; in oppoſition to thoſe *depreſſed*.

The order of the little *extancies*, and conſequently that of the little depreſſions, will be altered likewiſe. *Boyle on Colours.*

E'XTANT. *adj.* [*extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; ſtanding above the reſt.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not inveſted with that ſenſible membrane called periofteum, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Ray.*

If a body have part of it *extant*, and part of it immerſed in fluid, then ſo much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immerſed part ſhall be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

2. Publick; not ſuppreſſed.

The firſt of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant* at the pariſh clerks hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December, 1603. *Graunt.*

EXTA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*extaticus*, See ECSTA-
EXTA'TICK. } CY.]

1. Tending to ſomething external.

I find in me a great deal of *extatical* love, which continually carries me to good without ſelfiſh. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous; in a ſtate in which the ſoul ſeems to leave the body.

In trance *extatick*, may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds deſcend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

EXTE'MPORAL. *adj.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; ſudden.

Alcidimus the ſophiſter hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* far exceedeth premeditated ſpeech. *Hooker.*

A man of pleaſant and popular converſation, of good *extemporal* judgment and diſcourſe, for the ſatisfying of publick miniſters. *Wotton.*

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many fooliſh things fall from wiſe men, if they ſpeak in haſte, or be *extemporal*. *Ben Jonſon.*

EXTE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *extemporal*.] Quickly; without premeditation.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will ſtage us, and preſent
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Without premeditation; ſudden.

EXTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*extemporarius*, Lat.

tin.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; ſudden; quick.

This cuſtom was begun by our anceſtors out of an ambition of ſhewing their *extemporary* ability of ſpeaking upon any ſubject. *More's Divine Dialog.*

That men ſhould confer at very diſtant removes by an *extemporary* intercourſe is another reputed impoſſibility. *Glanv.*

They write in ſo diminutive a manner, with ſuch frequent interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual heſitations, or *extemporary* expletives. *Swift.*

EXTE'MPORE. *adv.* [*ex tempore*, Latin.]

1. Without premeditation; ſuddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is but roaring. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how ſottiſh it is to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity? *South.*

Haſt thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?
Or, like a boy, purſu'ſt the carrion-crow
With pellets and with ſtones from tree to tree,
A fruitleſs toil, and liv'ſt *extempore*? *Dryden.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed as an adjective, but very improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore* diſſertation upon a petticoat. *Addiſon.*

EXTE'MPORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *extempore*.] The faculty of ſpeaking or acting without premeditation; the ſtate of being unpremeditated.

To EXTE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore*.] To ſpeak extempore, or without premeditation.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here, it is much more excuſable in a ſermon than in a prayer. *South's Sermons.*

To EXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtretch out towards any part.

See the figure of his lifeleſs friend,
And his old fire, his helpleſs hand *extend*. *Dryden.*

Should 'ring God's altar a vile image ſtands,
Belies his features, and *extends* his hands. *Pope.*

2. To amplify: oppoſed to *contract*.

It is ſufferable in any to uſe what liberty they liſt in their own manner of writing; but the contracting and *extending* the lines and ſenſe of others would appear a thankleſs office. *Wotton.*

3. To ſpread abroad; to diffuſe; to expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his underſtanding, who perſuades himſelf that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exiſts, or imagine any expanſion where he is not. *Locke.*

4. To widen a large comprehenſion.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards univerſal knowledge. *Locke.*

5. To ſtretch into aſſignable dimenſions; to make local; to magnify ſo as to fill ſome aſſignable place.

The mind, ſay they, while you ſuſtain
To hold her ſtation in the brain;
You grant, at leaſt ſhe is *extended*,
Ergo the whole diſpute is ended. *Prior.*

6. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone aſſign
Hermione t' *extend* the regal line. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

7. To encreaſe by ſpace or duration.

If much you note him,
You ſhall offend him, and *extend* his paſſion:
Feed and regard him not. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The eyes of Iſrael carrying in themſelves ſome reſtem of their own, were additionally promoted by that power which did *extend* their natures into production of effects, beyond created efficiencies.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

8. To [illegible] comprehenſion of any poſition.

Seeing it is not yet known how far the bounds of human ſpeech may be *extended*, or human reaſon reach, who can aſſure us that it *extendeth* farther than to thoſe things only wherein the nations were idolatrous? *Hooker.*

9. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him. *Pſal.*

10. To ſeize by courſe of law.

The law that ſettles all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your ſide,
Will ſoon *extend* her for your bride;
And put her perſon, goods or lands,
Or which you like beſt int' your hands. *Hudibras.*

To EXTE'ND. *v. n.* To reach any diſtance.

My goodneſs *extendeth* not to thee. *Pſalms*

The bigneſs of ſuch a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of a middling lungs can eaſily *extend*. *Graunt.*

EXTE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *extend*.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extended.

The extenſion made, the *extenders* are to be looſened gently. *Wiſ.*

EXTE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [from *extend*.]

1. Capable of extenſion; capable to be made wider or longer.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are eaſily lengthened; ſuch as have often ſuffered force, grow rigid, and hardly *extendible*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That may be ſeiſed by law.

EXTE'NDLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *extend*.] Unlimited extenſion. In this ſenſe it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain *moleculæ ſeminales* muſt keep the world from an infinitude and *extendleſſneſs* of excurſions every moment into new figures and animals. *Hale*

EXTENSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *extenſible*.] The quality of being extenſible.

In what manner they are mixed, ſo as to give a fibre *extenſibility*, who can ſay? *Grew's Coſ. Sacra.*

EXTE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*extenſo*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being ſtretched into length or breadth.

The malleous being fixed to an *extenſible* membrane, follows the traction of the muſcle, and is drawn inward *Holder.*

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehenſion.

That love is blind is *extenſible* beyond the object of poetry. *Glanville.*

EXTE'NSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *extenſible*.] Capacity of being extended.

EXTE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *extenſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending.

2. The ſtate of being extended.

The hiccough cometh of fulneſs of meat, eſpecially in children, which cauſeth an *extenſion* of the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

All the reſt ſatisfied at the poſtures of moderation, and none endure the extremity of flexure or *extenſion*. *Brown.*

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or *extenſion* of it above the waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth. *Burnet*

By this idea of ſolidity is the *extenſion* of body diſtinguiſhed from the *extenſion* of ſpace: the *extenſion* of body being nothing but the cohefion or continuity of ſolid, ſeparable, moveable parts; and the *extenſion* of ſpace, the continuity of unſolid, inſeparable, and immoveable parts. *Locke*

EXTE'NSIONAL. *adj.* [from *extenſion*.] Long drawn out; having great extent.

You run into theſe *extenſional* phantaſms, which I look upon as contemptuouſly, as upon the quick wrigglings up and down of piſmires. *More.*

EXTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*extenſus*, Latin.]

1. Wide; large.

I would not be underſtood to [illegible] commend to all a purſuit of thoſe ſciences, to thoſe *extenſive* lengths to which the moderns have advanced them. *Watts.*

2. That may be extended. Not uſed.

Silver beaters chuſe the fineſt coin, as that which is moſt *extenſive* under the hammer. *Boyle.*

EXTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extenſive*.] Widely; largely.

'Tis impoſſible for any to paſs a right judgement concerning them, without entering into moſt of theſe circumſtances, and ſurveying them *extenſively*, and comparing and balancing them all aright. *Watts.*

EXTE'NSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *extenſive*.]

1. Largeneſs; diffuſiveneſs; wideneſs.

As we have reaſon to admire the excellency of this contrivance, ſo have we to applaud the *extenſiveneſs* of the benefit. *Gov. Tongue.*

An *extenſiveneſs* of underſtanding and a large memory are of ſervice. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Poſſibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extenſiveneſs* of the throats and gullets of ſerpents: I myſelf have taken two entire adult mice out of the ſtomach of an adder, whoſe neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXTE'NSOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The muſcle by which any limb is extended.

Extenſors are muſcles ſo called, which ſerve to extend any part. *Quincy.*

Civil people had the flexors of the head very ſtrong; but in the inſolent there was a great overbalance of ſtrength in the *extenſors* of the neck.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.

EXTE'NT. *participle* from *extend*. Extended. Not uſed.

Both his hands moſt filthy feculent.
Above the water were on high *extent*,
And fain to waſh themſelves inceſſantly. *Spenſer.*

EXTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*extentus*, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to reign
David's true heir, and his full ſceptre ſway
To juſt *extent* over all Iſrael's ſons. *Milton.*

2. Bulk; ſize; compaſs.

The ſerpent, ſubtleſt beaſt of all the field,
Of huge *extent* ſometimes. *Milton.*

Ariana, of Darius' race,
That rul'd th' *extent* of Aſia. *Glover.*

3. Communication; diſtribution.

An emperour of Rome,
Troubled, confronted thus, and for th' *extent*,
Of equal juſtice us'd with ſuch contempt. *Shakeſp.*

4. Execution; ſeizure.

Let my officers
Make an *extent* upon his houſe and land,
And turn him going. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

To EXTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Latin.]

1. To leſſen; to make ſmall or ſlender in bulk.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. To leſſen; to diminiſh in any quality.

To perſiſt
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shakeſpeare.*

But fortune there *extenuates* the crime;
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him. *Dryden.*

3. To leſſen; to degrade; to diminiſh in honour.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To leſſen in repreſentation; to palliate; oppoſite to *aggravate*.

When you ſhall theſe unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am: nothing *extenuate*,
Nor ſet down aught in malice. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuſe or *extenuate* his fault; ſo that, not very wiſely thinking to make his offence leſs by confeſſion, he made it enough for condemnation. *Bacon.*

Yet hear me, Sampſon, not that I endeavour
To leſſen or *extenuate* my offence. *Milton.*

5. To make lean.

6. To make rare; oppoſed to *denſe*.

The

The race of all things here is to *extenuate* and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is denſe. *Bacon.*

EXTENUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extenuate.*]

1. The act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of puniſhment.

When ſin is to be judged, the kindeſt enquiry is what deeds of charity we can alledge in *extenuation* of our puniſhment. *Atterbury.*

3. A loſs of plumpneſs, or a general decay of the muſcular fleſh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

A third ſort of maraſmus is an *extenuation* of the body, cauſed through an immoderate heat and dryneſs of the parts. *Harvey.*

EXTE'RIOR. *adj.* [*exterior*, Lat.] Outward; external; not intrinſick.

And what is faith, love, virtue unſtay'd
Alone, without *exterior* help ſuſtain'd? *Milton.*

Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties, as children and aſtronomers conſider Galileo's optick glaſſes. *Boyle.*

Father, blacker, and merrier, are words which, together with the thing they denominate, imply alſo ſomething elſe ſeparate and *exterior* to the exiſtence of that thing. *Locke.*

EXTE'RIORLY. *adv.* [from *exterior*] Outwardly; externally; not intrinſically.

You have ſlander'd nature in my form;
Which, howſoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child. *Shakeſp.*

To EXTE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*exterminо*, Latin.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to aboliſh; to deſtroy.

Unlucky vices, on which the *exterminating* lot happened to fall. *Decay of Piety.*

Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies; but they were *exterminated* by Sandrocothus,
Arbuthnot on Coins.

This diſcovery alone is ſufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reaſon, to explode and *exterminate* rank atheiſm out of the world. *Bentley.*

EXTERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exterminate.*] Deſtruction; exciſion.

The queſtion is, how far an holy war is to be purſued, whether to diſplanting and *extermination* of people? *Bacon.*

EXTERMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*exterminator*, Lat.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is deſtroyed.

To EXTE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*exterminо*, Latin.] To exterminate; to deſtroy. Not uſed.

If you do ſorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love, your ſorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd*. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

EXTE'RN. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. External; outward; viſible.

When my outward action doth demonſtrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my ſleeve
For daws to peck at. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. Without itſelf; not inherent; not intrinſick; not depending on itſelf.

When two bodies are preſſed one againſt another, the rare body not being ſo able to reſiſt diviſion as the denſe, and being not permitted to retire back, by reaſon of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body muſt be ſevered. *Digby.*

EXTE'RNAL. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. Outward: not proceeding from itſelf; operating or acting from without: oppoſite to *internal.*

We come to be aſſured that there is ſuch a being, either by an internal impreſſion of the notion of a God upon our minds, or elſe by ſuch *internal* and viſible effects as our reaſon tells us muſt be attributed to ſome cauſe, and which we cannot attribute to any other but ſuch as we conceive God to be. *Tillotſon.*

Shells being expoſed looſe upon the ſurface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horſes and other cattle, and to many other *external* accidents, are, in tract of time, broken to pieces. *Woodward.*

2. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

Adam was then no leſs glorious in his *externals*: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal ſoul. *South.*

He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *external.*] Outwardly.

The exterior miniſtry, *externally* and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being deſtitute of the ſanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good. *Taylor.*

To EXTI'L. *v. n.* [*ex* and *ſtillo*, Latin.] To drop or diſtil from.

EXTILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ex* and *ſtillo*, Latin.] The act of falling in drops.

They ſeemed made by an exſudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham's Phyſ. Theology.*

To EXTI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by ſtimulation.

Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, deſcending into the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulſion. *Brown.*

EXTIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extimulatio*, Latin.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or ſenſation.

The native ſpirits admit great diverſity; as, hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed moſt of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things inſipid, and without any *extimulation.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

EXTI'NCT. *adj.* [*extinctus*, Latin.]

1. Extinguiſhed; quenched; put out.

They are *extinct*, quenched as tow. *Iſaiah.*

Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,
Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires. *Pope.*

2. At a ſtop; without progreſſive ſucceſſion.

My days are *extinct*. *Job.*

The royal family is all *extinct*,
And ſhe who reigns beſtows her crown on me. *Dryd.*

The nobility are never likely to be *extinct*, becauſe the greateſt part of their titles deſcend to heirs general. *Swift.*

3. Aboliſhed; out of force.

A cenſure inflicted *a jure* continues, though ſuch law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office. *Ayliffe.*

EXTI'NCTION, *n. ſ.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguiſhing.

Red-hot needles or wires, extinguiſhed in quickſilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of poſition and *extinction.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. The ſtate of being quenched.

The parts are conſumed through *extinction* of their native heat, and diſſipation of their radical moiſture. *Harvey.*

3. Deſtruction; exciſion.

The *extinction* of nations, and the deſolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this deſtructive evil. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. Suppreſſion.

They lie in dead oblivion, loſing half
The fleeting moments of too ſhort a life,
Total *extinction* of the enlighten'd ſoul. *Thomſon.*

To EXTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.]

1. To put out; to quench.

The ſoft god of pleaſure that warm'd our deſires,
Has broken his bow, and *extinguiſh'd* his fires.
Dryden.

Then roſe the ſeed of chaos and of night,
To blot out order, and *extinguiſh* light. *Pope.*

2. To ſuppreſs; to deſtroy.

They *extinguiſh* the love of the people to the young king, by remembering ſome imperfections of his father. *Hayward.*

My fame of chaſtity, by which the ſkies
I reacht before, by thee *extinguiſh'd* dies. *Denham.*

3. To cloud; to obſcure.

Bethink thee on her virtues that ſurmount,
Her nat'ral graces that *extinguiſh* art. *Shakeſp.*

EXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *extinguiſh.*] That may be quenched, ſuppreſſed, or deſtroyed.

EXTI'NGUISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

If it ſhould ever offer to flame out again, I would uſe the conicum as an *extinguiſher* to ſmother it. *More's Div. Dialog.*

Of it a broad *extinguiſher* he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*

'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an *extinguiſher* of honour, than let it conſume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the ſocket. *Collier.*

EXTI'NGUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*]

1. Extinction; ſuppreſſion; act of quenching; deſtruction.

When death's form appears, ſhe feareth not
An utter quenching, or *extinguiſhment*;
She would be glad to meet with ſuch a lot,
That ſo ſhe might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguiſhment* of the civil wars of France. *Bacon.*

The immediate cauſe of death is the reſolution or *extinguiſhment* of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of Chriſtian church polity may not be altered by *extinguiſhment.* *Hooker.*

3. Termination of a family or ſucceſſion.

His heart eaſily conceived treaſon againſt the crown, wherein he periſhed himſelf, and made a final *extinguiſhment* of his houſe and honour. *Davies.*

To EXTIRP *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out. Not uſed.

Which to *extirp* he laid him privily
Down in a darkſome lowly place far in. *Fairy Q.*

Nor ſhall that nation boaſt it ſo with us,
But be *extirp'd* from our provinces. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXTI'RPATE. *v. a.* [*extirpo* Latin] To root out; to eradicate; to exſcind; to deſtroy.

The rebels were grown ſo ſtrong that they made account ſpeedily to *extirpate* the Britiſh nation in that kingdom. *Dryden.*

We in vain endeavour to drive the wolf from our own to another's door, the breed ought to be *extirpated* out of the iſland. *Locke.*

It is not the buſineſs of virtue to *extirpate* the affections, but to regulate them. *Addiſon's Spect.*

EXTIRPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] The act of rooting out; eradication; exciſion; deſtruction.

It is ſaid that popery, for want of utter *extirpation*, hath in ſome places taken root and flouriſhed again. *Hooker.*

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all thoſe paſſions and vices which render men unſociable and troubleſome to one another. *Tillotſon.*

EXTIRPA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a deſtroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*extiſpicium*, Latin.] Augurial; relating to the inſpection of entrails in order to prognoſtication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augurial and *extiſpicious* inventions, from caſual and uncontrived contingences, divining events ſucceeding. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To EXTOL. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Latin.] To praiſe; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens. *Pſalms.*

When a rich man ſpeaketh, every man holdeth his tongue; and look, what he ſaith they *extol* it to the clouds. *Ecclus.* xiii.

Heav'n and earth ſhall high *extol*
Thy praiſes with th' innumerable ſound

Of hymns, and sacred songs, wherewith thy throne
Encompass'd shall resound thee ever bless'd. *Milton.*
Let Arabia *extol* her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet amomum boast. *Dryden.*

EXTO'LLER. *n. f.* [from *extol.*] A praiser; a magnifier; one that praises to the skies.

EXTO'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extorsive.*] In an extorsive manner; by violence.

To EXTO'RT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortus,* Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one.

'Till the injurious Roman did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakespeare.*
That glory never shall his wrath or might
Extort from me, to bow and sue for grace
With suppliant knee, and deify his pow'r. *Milton.*
I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly *extorted* from my trembling youth *Rowe.*
My earnest desires, not any doubts of your goodness, but my real concern for your welfare, *extort* this from me. *Wake.*

2. To gain by violence or oppression.

His tail was stretch'd out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it raught,
And with *extorted* power and borrow'd strength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought.
Spenser.
Are my chests fill'd up with *extorted* gold! *Shake.*

To EXTO'RT. *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence. Now disused.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they come. *Spenser.*
Before they did *extort* and oppress the people only by colour of a lewd custom, they did afterwards use the same extortions by warrant. *Davies on Ireland.*

EXTO'RTER. *n. f.* [from *extort.*] One who practises oppression or extortion.

Edric the *extorter* was deprived by king Canute of the government of Mercia. *Camden's Remains.*

EXTO'RTION. *n. f.* [from *extort.*]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity.

That goodness
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one.
Into your own hands, cardinal, by *extortion.* *Shak.*
Oppression and *extortion* did maintain the greatness, and oppression and *extortion* did extinguish the greatness of that house. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

Because the lords had power to impose this charge, the freeholders were glad to give a great part of their lands to hold the rest free from that *extortion.* *Davies.*
A succeeding king's just recovery of rights from unjust usurpations and *extortions*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

EXTO'RTIONER. *n. f.* [from *extortion.*] One who practises extortion; one who grows rich by violence and rapacity.

There will be always murderers, adulterers, *extortioners*, church-robbers, traitors, and other rabblement. *Camden.*
The covetous *extortioner* is involved in the same sentence. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*extrahe, extractum,* Latin.]

1. To draw out of something.

The drawing one metal or mineral out of another, we call *extracting.* *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
Out of the ashes of all plants they *extract* a salt which they use in medicines. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*
The metallick or mineral matter is so diffused amongst the other matter, that it would never be possible to separate and *extract* it. *Woodward.*

2. To draw by chemical operation.

They
Whom sunny Borneo beam, are fer'd with streams
Egregious, rum and grog's fiery current. *Philips.*

3. To take from something of which the thing taken was a part.

I now see
Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself
Before me: woman is her name, of man
Extracted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

These waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the surface of the ground. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To select and abstract from a larger treatise.

To see how this case is represented, I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift.*

E'XTRACT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing.

In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chemists call the *extract* of the vegetables. *Boyle.*
To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth but the *extract* and exhalation of our inward bitterness, is no great sensuality. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; an epitome.

I will present a few *extracts* out of authors. *Camd.*
Some books may be read by *extracts* made of them by others, but only in the less important arguments, and the meaner books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. *Bacon's Essays.*
Spend some hours every day in reading, and making *extracts*, if your memory be weak. *Swift.*

3. Extraction; descent. Not used.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*, branding it with the most ignominious imputation of foolishness. *South.*

EXTRA'CTION. *n. f.* [*extractio,* Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of drawing out the principal substance by chemical operation.

Although the charge of *extraction* should exceed the worth, at least it will discover nature and possibility. *Bacon.*
The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and such like experiments are unknown to the ancients. *Hakewill.*
It would not defray the charge and labour of the *extraction*, and must needs be all irretrievably lost. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent.

One whose *extraction*'s from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may shine;
The meanest in your nature mild and good,
The noble rest secured in your blood. *Waller.*
A family of an ancient *extraction*, transported with the Conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon.*

EXTRA'CTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY. *adj.* [*extra* and *dictio,* Latin.] Not consisting in words but realities.

Of *extraditionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make six; but we observe men are commonly deceived by four thereof. *Brown.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *judicium,* Latin.] Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

A declaratory or *extrajudicial* absolution is conferred *in foro pœnitentiali.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *extrajudicial.*] In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

The confirmation of an election, though done by a previous citation of all persons concerned, may be said to be done *extrajudicially*, when opposition ensues thereupon. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION. *n. f.* [*extra* and *mitto,* Latin.] The act of emitting outwards: opposite to *intromission.*

Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that sight is by reception, and not by *extramission*; by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by sending any out. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDA'NE. *adj.* [*extra* and *mundus,* Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest topography of the *extramundane* spaces. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

EXTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*extraneus,* Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsick.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*
When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extraneous* to them, they are then called true or false. *Locke.*
Gold, when equally pure, and freed from *extraneous* matter, is absolutely alike in colour, consistence, specific gravity, and all other respects. *Woodw.*

EXTRAO'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *extraordinary.*]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture, himself gave an *extraordinarily* direction and counsel, as oft as they sought it at his hands. *Hooker.*
In government it is good to use men of one rank equally; for to countenance some *extraordinarily*, is to make them insolent, and the rest discontent. *Bacon.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is so *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are so. *Howel.*
The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was so *extraordinarily* magnificent; otherwise perhaps a cheaper structure might have been as serviceable. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS. *n. f.* [from *extraordinary.*] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness.

I chuse some few either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *adj.* [*extraordinarius,* Lat.] This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extrordinary*, whereby the *a* is liquified into the *o*.]

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils must be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent ordinary way to avoid them; because where council and advice bear rule of God's *extraordinary* power, without *extraordinary* warrant, we cannot presume. *Hooker.*
Spain had no wars save those which were grown into an ordinary: now they have coupled therewith the *extraordinary* of the Voltaline and the Palatinate. *Bacon.*
See what *extraordinary* armies have been transmitted thither, and what ordinary forces maintained there. *Davies.*

2. Different from the common course of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extraordinary* way, without any form of law, his majesty should declare his justice and affection to an old faithful servant. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any *extraordinary* kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm stateliness. *Sidney.*
The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, and all things which seemed to have something *extraordinary* in them. *Stilling fleet.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *adv.* [This word seems only

only a colloquial barbariſm, uſed for the eaſe of pronunciation.] Extraordinarily.

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are *extraordinary* rare. *Addiſon.*

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Latin.] Not comprehended within any pariſh.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Latin.] Not within the ſame province; not within the juriſdiction of the ſame archbiſhop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid, *ultra duas diætas*, above two days journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifeſtly inconvenient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRARE'GULAR. *adj.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is *extraregula*, and produces ſtrange things beyond common rules; and he led Iſrael through a ſea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*extravagans*,
EXTRA'VAGANCY. } Latin.]

1. Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*. I ſhall make no delay to recall myſelf into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildneſs.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own paſſions, have put their bodies into a combuſtion, and by ſtirring up their rage againſt others, have armed that fierce humour againſt themſelves. *Tillotſon.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombaſt.

Some verſes of my own, Maximian and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden.*

5. Waſte; vain and ſuperfluous expence.

She was ſo expenſive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to ſupply her *extravagance*. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *adj.* [*extravagans*, Latin.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogenal ſenſe, but not now in uſe.

At his warning
The *extravagant* and erring ſpirit hies
To his confine. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed methods.

I dare not aſk for what you would not grant:
But wiſhes, madam, are *extravagant*;
They are not bounded with things poſſible;
I may wiſh more than I preſume to tell. *Dryden.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing.

Twenty conſtitutions of pope John XXII. are called the *extravagants*; for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantes extra corpus collectionum canonum.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Irregular; wild.

For a dance they ſeem'd
Somewhat *extravagant*, and wild. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

There appears ſomething nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuſes, infinitely more beautiful than turn and poliſhing. *Addiſon.*

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and compoſed a wild *extravagant* dream. *Addiſon.*

5. Waſteful; prodigal; vainly expenſive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing elſe to recommend him but a falſe generoſity, is often more beloved than a perſon of a much more finiſhed character, who is defective in this particular. *Addiſon.*

EXTRA'VAGANT. *n. ſ.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at thoſe famous *extravagants*.
I. *Glanville.*

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all ſizes and profeſſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *adv.* [from *extravagant*.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

Her paſſion was *extravagantly* new;
But mine is much the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

2. In an unreaſonable degree.

Some are found to praiſe our author, and others as raſhly and *extravagantly* contradict his admirers. *Pope.*

3. Expenſively; luxuriouſly; waſtefully; profuſely.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *extravagant*.] Exceſs; excurſion beyond limits.

To EXTRA'VAGATE. *n. a.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits. *Dict.*

EXTRA'VASATED. *adj.* [*extra* and *vaſa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing veſſels.

The viſcuous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravaſated* blood of pleuretick people, may be diſſolved by a due degree of heat, *Arbuthnot on Air.*

EXTRAVASA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extravaſated*.] The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced out of the proper containing veſſels.

Ailment, too viſcuous, obſtructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the ſmall veſſels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravaſation* of blood, eaſily produces an ulcer. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVE'NATE. *adj.* [*extra* and *vena*, Latin.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is effected in like manner as is the *extravenate* blood by the ſympathetick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumſtances of good evidence aſſerted. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

EXTRAVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*extra* and *verſio*, Latin.] The act of throwing out; the ſtate of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraverſion* of the ſulphur, or of any of the two other ſuppoſed principles. *Boyle.*

EXTRA'UGHT. *part.* [This is an obſolete participle from *extract*; as *diſtraught* from *diſtract*.] Extracted.

Sham'ſt thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy baſeborn heart? *Shakeſ.*

EXTRE'ME. *adj.* [*extremus*, Latin. This word is ſometimes corrupted by the ſuperlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itſelf the ſuperlative ſignification.]

1. Greateſt; of the higheſt degree.

The Lord ſhall ſmite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an *extreme* burning. *Deut.* xxviii. 22.

They thought it the *extremeſt* of evils to put themſelves at the mercy of thoſe hungry and diſorderly people. *Bacon.*

2. Utmoſt.

The hairy fool
Stood on th' *extremeſt* verge of the ſwift brook,
Augmenting it with tears. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Muſeno's cape and Baiſi laſt he view'd,
That on the ſea's *extremeſt* borders ſtood. *Addiſon.*

3. Laſt; that beyond which there is nothing.

Farewel, ungrateful and unkind! I go,
Goodeſs'd by thee, to thoſe ſad ſhades below:
I go th' *extremeſt* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryden.*

4. Preſſing in the utmoſt degree.

Caſes of neceſſity being ſometime but urgent, ſometime *extreme*, the conſideration of publick utility is urged equivalent to the eaſier kind of neceſſity. *Hooker.*

5. Rigorous; ſtrict.

If thou be *extreme* to mark what is amiſs, O Lord, who ſhall abide it? *Pſalms.*

EXTRE'ME. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Utmoſt point; higheſt degree of any thing.

Thither by harpy footed furies hal'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to ſtarve in ice
Their ſoft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire. *Milton.*

Avoid *extremes*, and ſhun the faults of ſuch
Who ſtill are pleas'd too little, or too much. *Pope.*

They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, ſhould be raiſed to an *extreme*, without oppoſition. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

2. Points at the greateſt diſtance from each other; extremity.

The true Proteſtant religion is ſituated in the golden mean; the enemies unto her are the *extremes* on either hand. *Bacon.*

The ſyllogiſtical form only ſhews, that if the intermediate idea agrees with thoſe it is on both ſides immediately applied to, then thoſe two remote ones, or, as they are called, *extremes*, do certainly agree. *Locke.*

EXTRE'MELY. *adv.* [from *extreme*.]

1. In the utmoſt degree.

She might hear, not far from her, an *extremely* doleful voice; but ſo ſuppreſſed with a kind of whiſpering note, that he could not conceive the words diſtinctly. *Sidney.*

2. Very much; great; in familiar language.

Whoever ſees a ſcoundrel in a gown reeling home at midnight, is apt to be *extremely* comforted in his own vices. *Swift.*

EXTRE'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]

1. The utmoſt point; the higheſt degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by ſetting the body in *extremity* of cold, ſhall undoubtedly remove the diſeaſe; but together with it the diſeaſed too. *Hooker.*

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that *extremity*, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority. *Locke.*

2. The utmoſt parts; the parts moſt remote from the middle.

In its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing feathers, which are black. *Brown.*

The *extremities* of the joints muſt be ſeldom hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet never. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The extremity of pain often creates a coldneſs in the *extremities*; but ſuch a ſenſation is very conſiſtent with an inflammatory diſtemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. The points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition, or at the utmoſt diſtance from each other.

He's a man of that ſtrange compoſition,
Made up of all the worſt *extremities*
Of youth and age. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. Remoteſt parts; parts at the greateſt diſtance.

They ſent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Æthiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Violence of paſſion.

With equal meaſure ſhe did moderate
The ſtrong *extremities* of their outrage. *Spenſer.*

If I ſhew no colour for my *extremity*, let me be your tableſport. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. The utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs.

Why ſhould not the ſame laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the ſword, and brought under by *extremity*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Their hearts ſhe queſleth,
And yields her to *extremity* in time. *Fairy Queen.*

He promiſed, if they ſhould be beſieged, to relieve them before they ſhould be reduced to *extremity*. *Clarendon.*

It ſhould be never ſo expoſed to the *extremity* of war as to fall into thoſe barbarous hands. *Clarendon.*

I with

I wish peace, and any terms prefer,
Before the laſt *extremities* of war. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

7. The moſt aggravated ſtate.

The world is running mad after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry; or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatic writing. *Dryd. Pref. Cleom.*

To EXTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.] To diſembarraſs: to ſet free any one in a ſtate of perplexity; to diſentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reaſon cannot well *extricate* itſelf out of. *Locke.*

Theſe are reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of *extricating* herſelf from her oppreſſions, and recovering the ſeveral tones and ſprings of her veſſels. *Addiſon.*

EXTRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *extricate*.] The act of diſentangling; diſentanglement.

Crude ſalt has a taſte not properly acid, but ſuch as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid ſpirit did as ſuch pre-exiſt in the ſalt whence it was obtained, ſo that we may ſuppoſe it to have been made rather by tranſmutation than *extrication*. *Boyle.*

EXTRI'NSICAL. *adj.* [*extrinſecus* Latin.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinſick. It is commonly written ſo, but analogy requires *extrinſecal*.

A body cannot move, unleſs it be moved by ſome *extrinſical* agent: abſurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itſelf. *Digby.*

Neither is the atom by any *extrinſical* impulſe diverted from its natural courſe. *Ray on the Creation.*

Outward objects, that are *extrinſical* to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinſical, and proper to itſelf, which, when reflected on by itſelf, become alſo objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

EXTRI'NSICALLY. *adv.* [from *extrinſical*.] From without.

If to ſuppoſe the ſoul a diſtinct ſubſtance from the body, and *extrinſically* advenient, be an error, almoſt all the world hath been miſtaken. *Glanville.*

EXTRI'NSICK. *adj.* [*extrinſecus*, Latin.] Outward; external.

When they cannot ſhake the main fort, they try if they can poſſeſs themſelves of the outworks, raiſe ſome prejudice againſt his moſt *extrinſick* adherents. *Government of the Tongue.*

Extrinſick modes are ſuch as ariſe from ſomething that is not in the ſubject or ſubſtance itſelf; but it is a manner of being which ſome ſubſtances attain, by reaſon of ſomething external or foreign to the ſubject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated. *Watts.*

To EXTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extruo*, *extructum*, Latin.] To build; to raiſe; to form into a ſtructure.

EXTRU'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *extruct*.] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt off; to drive off; to puſh out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the ſhells, they concluded that the ſea had been *extruded* and driven off by the mud. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

EXTRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*extruſus*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or driving out.

They ſuppoſe the channel of the ſea formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depreſſion of ſome parts of the earth, and an *extruſion* and elevation of others. *Burnet.*

EXTU'BERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Latin.] Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts that riſe from the reſt of the body.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or *extuberances* that lie fartheſt from the axis of the work. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

EXU'BERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*exuberatio*, Latin.] Overgrowth; ſuperfluous ſhoots; uſeleſs abundance; luxuriance.

Men eſteem the overflowing of gall the *exuberance* of zeal, and all the promiſes of of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate. *Decay of Pi.*

Though he expatiates on the ſ[illegible] thoughts in different words, yet in his ſimilies the *exuberance* is avoided. *Garth.*

EXU'BERANT. *adj.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]

1. Growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots; overabundant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous; luxuriant.

Another Flora there of bolder hues,
Plays o'er the fields, and ſhowers with ſudden hand
Exuberant ſprings. *Thomſon's Spring.*

His ſimilies have been thought too *exuberant*, and full of circumſtances. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

2. Abounding in the utmoſt degree.

Such immenſe power, ſuch unſearchable wiſdom, and ſuch *exuberant* goodneſs, as may juſtly raviſh us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which the whole aſſembly raiſed and animated one another, catches a reader at the greateſt diſtance of time. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

EXU'BERANTLY. *adv.* [from *exuberant*.] Abundantly; to a ſuperfluous degree.

A conſiderable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the ſurface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful. *Woodward.*

To EXU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the higheſt degree.

All the lovelineſs imparted to the creature is lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vaſt confluence and immenſity that *exuberates* in God. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

EXU'CCOUS. *adj.* [*exſuccus*, Latin.] Without juice; dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exuccous* and dry unto us. *Brown.*

EXUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]

1. The act of emitting in ſweat; the act of emitting moiſture through the pores.

The tumour ſometimes ariſes by a general *exudation* out of the cutis. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. The matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body.

The gum of trees, ſhining and clear, is but a ſtraining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and Corniſh diamonds, and rock rubies, which are yet more reſplendent than gums, are the fine *exudations* of ſtone. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it ſeemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itſelf. *Bacon.*

Cuckowſpittle, or woodſere, that ſpumous frothy dew, or *exudation*, or both, is found eſpecially about the joints of lavender and roſemary. *Brown.*

To EXU'DATE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Latin.] To
To EXU'DE. } ſweat out; to iſſue out by ſweat.

Some perforations in the part itſelf, through which the humour included doth *exudate*, may be obſerved in ſuch as are freſh. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The juices of the flowers, are, firſt, the expreſſed juice; ſecondly, a volatile oil, wherein the ſmell of the plant preſides; thirdly, honey, *exuding* from all flowers, the bitter not excepted. *Arbuthnot.*

To EXU'DATE. } *v. a.* To force out, or
To EXU'DE. } throw out, as by ſweat.

To EXU'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.]

1. To make ſore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating ſore.

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they ſtay on long. *Bacon.*

That the ſaliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, ſometimes *exulcerating* the jaws, and rotting the teeth. *Ray on the Creation.*

The ſtagnating ſerum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and putrifies the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my apprehenſive tendereſt parts,
Exaſperate, *exulcerate*, and raiſe
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can aſſuage. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

EXULCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exulcerate*.]

1. The beginning eroſion, which wears away the ſubſtance and forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*

2. Exacerbation; corroſion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occaſions of contradiction. *Hooker.*

EXU'LCERATORY. *adj.* [from *exulcerate*.] Having a tendency to cauſe ulcers.

To EXULT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Latin.] To rejoice above meaſure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladneſs.

The whole world did ſeem to *exult* that it had occaſion of pouring out gifts to ſo bleſſed a purpoſe. *Hooker.*

Who might be your mother,
That you inſult, *exult*, and rail, at once
Over the wretched? *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

EXU'LTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *exult*.] Tranſport; joy; triumph; gladneſs; exultation.

We have great cauſe of *exultance* and joy, God's ſervice being the moſt perfect freedom. *Gov. Tongue.*

EXULTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*exultatio*, Latin.] Joy, triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their paſtor, and in their paſtor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably paſs, in the hearing of God himſelf, and in the preſence of his holy angels, ſo many heavenly acclamations, *exultations*, provocations, petitions. *Hooker.*

Devotion inſpires Men with ſentiments of religious gratitude, and ſwells their hearts with inward tranſports of joy and *exultation*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To EXU'NDATE. *v. n.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow.

EXUNDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *exundate*.] Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his tranſcendent and infinite goodneſs. *Ray.*

EXU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuperable; vincible.

EXU'PERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath leſs variation than London; for on the Weſt ſide of Rome are ſeated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour of the Eaſtern parts. *Brown.*

To EXU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Latin.] To ſtir up; to rouſe.

EXU'STION. *n. ſ.* [*exuſtio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; conſumption by fire.

EXU'VIÆ. n. ſ. [Latin.] Caſt ſkins; caſt ſhells; whatever is thrown off, or ſhed by animals.

They appear to be only the ſkin or *exuviæ*, rather than entire bodies of fiſhes. *Woodward.*

EY. } May either come from ig an iſland,
EA. } by melting the Saxon g into y,
EE. } which is uſually done; or from the Saxon ea, which ſignifies a water, river, &c. or, laſtly, from eag, a field, by the ſame kind of melting. *Gibſon.*

EY'AS. *n. ſ.* [*niais*, French.] A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt, not able to prey for itſelf. *Hanmer.*

An eyery of children, little *eyaſes*, that cry out. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'ASMUSKET. *n. ſ.* A young unfledged male hawk of the muſket kind. *Hanmer.*

Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *eyaſ-muſket*; what news with you? *Shakeſp.*

EYE. *n. ſ.* obſolete plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [*auga*,

[*ange*, Gothick; *eag*, Saxon; *oog*, Dutch; *ee*, Scottish, plur. *eene*.]

1. The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight.

Good sir John as you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof off the easier. *Shakespeare.*

Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these thy stars to shine,
Those clouds remov'd, upon our watry *eyne*. *Shakesp.*

Nor doth the *eye* itself,
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself,
Not going from itself; but eyes opposed,
Salute each other with each other's form. *Shakesp.*

He kept him as the apple of his *eye*. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his *eyes*;
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden.*

But ture the *eye* of time beholds no name
So blest as thine in all the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

2. Sight; ocular knowlege.

Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? *Gal.* iii. 1.

3. Look; countenance.

I'll say yon grey is not the morning's *eye*,
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shakesp.*

4. Front; face.

To justify this worthy nobleman,
Hot shall you hear disproved to your *eyes*. *Shakesp.*

5. A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side, they nimbly tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind;
And in its *eye* more closely they come back,
To finish all the deaths they left behind. *Dryden.*

6. Aspect; regard.

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with the ring; sundry church-offices, dignities, and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy Scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axiom to have cut them off. *Hooker.*

As in Scripture a number of laws, particular and positive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have therunto an especial eye. *Hooker.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his *eye* shall not be evil toward his brother. *Deut.*

He that hath a bountiful *eye* shall be blessed. *Prov.*

None should be put into either of those commissions, with an *eye* of favour to their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon's Essays.*

These are intrinsick difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye*. *Locke.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempests and storms at sea, have always been looked upon with as evil an *eye* as earthquakes. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an eye to this predominant humour of the town. *Addison.*

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steady *eye* on the end for which we were sent hither. *Spectator.*

In this dispotal of my sister, I have had an *eye* to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of sound judgment. *Tatler.*

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.

Not satisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horsemen to have an *eye* that we should not go beyond appointed limits. *Sidney.*

Lawmakers must have an *eye* to the place where, and to the men amongst whom. *Hooker.*

His Majesty hath cast his *eyes* upon you, as finding you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make you to be such as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

If the English had driven the Irish into the open countries, where they might have an *eye* and observation upon them, the Irish had been easily kept in order. *Davies on Ireland.*

Spenser has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Britomartis of her love; but he had also our poet's Cerns in his *eye*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Misdoubt my constancy; and do not try,
But stay, and ever keep me in your *eye*. *Dryden.*

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *L'Estrange.*

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, 'till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. *Locke.*

8. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband she designed to be beautiful in no body's *eye* but his. *Sidney.*

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's *eyes*. *Shak.*

I was as far from meditating a war, as I was, in the *eye* of the world, from having any preparations for one. *King Charles.*

Though he in all the people's *eyes* seem'd great,
Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat. *Denham.*

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be seen.

There shall he practise tilts and tournaments,
Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen;
And be, in *eye* of every exercise,
Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth. *Shakesp.*

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

We see colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather, by pressing our *eyes* on either corner, whilst we look the other way. *Newton.*

11. Any small perforation.

This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the straightness of a needle's *eye*? *South.*

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts, if they cohere to one another but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hook and eyes, or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another. *Boyle.*

13. Bud of a plant

Prune and cut off all your vine shoots to the very root, save one or two of the shoots, to be left with three or four *eyes* of young wood. *Evelyn's Kalend.*

14. A small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny.
-- With an *eye* of green in't. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Red with an *eye* of blue makes a purple. *Boyle.*

15. Power of perception.

The *eyes* of your understanding being enlightened. *Eph.* i.

A gift doth blind the *eyes* of the wise. *Deut.* xvi. 19.

To EYE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe; to look on, to gaze on.

When they are laid in garrison, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually *eyed* and noted of all men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Full many a lady
I've *eyed* with best regard. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The kitchen Malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to *eye* him. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Bid the cheek be ready with a blush,
Modest as morning, when she coldly *eyes*
The youthful Phœbus. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cress.*

Bold deed thou hast presum'd, advent'rous Eve,
And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd,
Had it been only coveting to *eye*
That sacred fruit. *Milton's Par. Life. Lost.*

Such a story as the basilisk is that of the wolf, concerning priority of vision, that a man becomes hoarse and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage first to *eye* him. *Brown.*

It was needful for the hare perpetually to *eye* her pursuing enemy. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Then gave it to his faithful squire,
With lessons how t' observe and *eye* her. *Hudibras.*

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they rise. *Pope.*

Have a box when eunuchs sing,
And foremost in the circle *eye* a king. *Pope's Horace.*

To EYE. *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. Not used.

Forgive me,
Since my becomings kill me when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

EY'EBALL. *n. s.* [*eye* and *ball*.] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Be subject to no sight but mine: invisible
To every *eyeball* else. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

I feel my hair grow stiff, my *eyeballs* roll,
This is the only form could shake my soul. *Dryden.*

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride
Turns you from sound philosophy aside,
Not when from plate to plate your *eyeballs* roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. *Pope.*

EYEBRIGHT. *n. s.* [*euphrasia*, Latin.] A plant, called by Milton *Euphrasy*.

EY'EBROW. *n. s.* [*eye* and *brow*.] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover,
Sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' *eyebrow*. *Shak. As you like it.*

On the seventh day he shall shave all his hair off his head, his beard, and his *eyebrows*. *Lev.* xiv. 9.

Above stand the *eyebrows*, to keep any thing from running down upon the eyes; as drops of sweat from the forehead, or dust. *Ray.*

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
And o'er his *eyebrows* hung his matted hair. *Dryd.*

EYED. *adj.* [from *eye*.] Having eyes. used in composition.

Some reliques of the true antiquity,
Though disfigured, a well *eyed* man
May happily discover. *Spenser.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-*eyed* fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sign, and yield
To Christian intercessors. *Shakespeare.*

EY'EDROP. *n. s.* [*eye* and *drop*.] Tear.

That tyranny which never quaff'd but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle *eyedrops*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

EY'EGLANCE. *n. s.* [*eye* and *glance*.] Quick notice of the eye.

His countenance was bold, and bashed not
For Guyon's looks; but scornful *eyeglance* at him shot. *Fairy Queen.*

EY'EGLASS. *n. s.* [*eye* and *glass*.] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight.

Ha' you not seen Camillo?
But that's past doubt you have; or your *eyeglass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. *Shakesp.*

By comparing it with a good perspective of four foot in length, made with a concave *eyeglass*, I could read at a greater distance with my own instrument than with the glass. *Newton.*

EY'ELASH. *n. s.* [*eye* and *lash*.] The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EY'ELESS. *adj.* [from *eye*.] Wanting eyes; sightless; deprived of sight.

A proclaim'd prize! most happy!
That *eyeless* head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my fortunes. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Promise was, that I
Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver:
Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves. *Milton.*

Pentheus durst deride
The cheated people, and the *eyeless* guide. *Addison.*

Meonides,
Poor *eyeleſs* pilgrim. *Phillips.*
Cyclop, if any pitying thy diſgrace,
Aſk who diſtigur'd thus that *eyeleſs* face. *Pope.*

EY'ELET. *n. ſ.* [*œillet*, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any ſmall perforation for a lace to go through.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet* holes to draw it cloſe. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

EY'ELID. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *lid.*] The membrane that ſhuts over the eye.

Mark when ſhe ſmiles with amiable cheer,
And tell me whereto can ye liken it!
When on each *eyelid* ſweetly do appear
An hundred graces as in ſhade to ſit. *Spenſer's Sonn.*
On my *eyelids* is the ſhadow of death. *Job*, xvi. 16.
Fetch me that flower; the herb I ſhew'd thee once;
The juice of it on ſleeping *eyelids* laid,
Will make or man or woman madly doat
Upon the next live creature that it ſees. *Shakeſp.*
The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called alcohol, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their *eyelids*, which doth colour black, whereby the white of the eye is ſet off more white. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
At length, the crackling noiſe and dreadful blaze
Call'd up ſome waking lover to the fight;
And long it was ere he the reſt could raiſe,
Whoſe heavy *eyelids* were yet full of night. *Dryden.*

EYESE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervant.*] A ſervant that works only while watched.]

EYESE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervice.*] Service performed only under inſpection.

Servants obey in all things your maſters; not with *eyeſervice*, as men-pleaſers, but in ſingleneſs of heart *Col.* iii.

EY'ESHOT. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſhot.*] Sight; glance; view.

I muſt not think of ſharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of *eyeſhot* from the other windows. *Dryden.*
I have preſerved many a young man from her *eyeſhot* by this means. *Spectator.*

EY'ESIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſight.*] Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompenſed me according to my cleanneſs in his *eyeſight.* 2 *Sam.*
Methinks I ſee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb;
Either my *eyeſight* fails, or thou look'ſt pale. *Shak.*
Though ſight be loſt,
Life yet hath many ſolaces, enjoy'd
Where other ſenſes want not their delights,
At home in leiſure and domeſtick eaſe,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eyeſight expoſes daily men abroad. *Milton's Agon.*
Joſephus ſets this down from his own *eyeſight*, being himſelf a chief captain at the ſiege of Jopata, where theſe events happened. *Wilkins.*
He blinds the wiſe, gives *eyeſight* to the blind,
And moulds and ſtamps anew the lover's mind. *Dryd.*

EY'ESORE. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſore.*] Something offenſive to the ſight.

Hath the church of Chriſt, from the firſt beginning, by a ſecret univerſal inſtinct of God's good ſpirit, always tied itſelf to end neither ſermon, nor almoſt any ſpeech of moment, which hath concerned matters of God, without ſome ſpecial words of honour and glory to the Trinity, which we all adore; and is the like concluſion of pſalms become now, at length, an *eyeſore*, or a galling to the ears that hear it? *Hooker.*
Fy, doff this habit; ſhame to your eſtate,
And *eyeſore* to our ſolemn feſtival. *Shakeſpeare.*
As ſoon as the two lords came thither they covered, to the trouble of the other; but having preſently to ſpeak, they were quickly freed from that *eyeſore.* *Clarendon.*
Mordecai was an *eyeſore* to Haman. *L'Eſtrange.*
He's the beſt piece of man's fleſh in the market; not an *eyeſore* in his whole body. *Dryd. Don Sab.*

EYESPO'TTED. *adj.* [*eye* and *ſpot.*] Marked with ſpots like eyes.

Nor Juno's bird, in her *eyeſpotted* train.
So many goodly colours doth contain. *Spenſer.*

EYESTRING. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine *eyeſtrings*; crackt them, but
To look upon him. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
To know whether the ſheep are ſound or not, ſee that their gums be red and the *eyeſtrings* ruddy. *Mortimer.*

EY'ETOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *tooth.*] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each ſide to the grinders; the fang.

The next tooth on each ſide ſtronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canini, in Engliſh *eyeteeth*, to tear the more tough ſort of aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*

EY'EWINK. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *wink.*] A wink, as a hint, or token.

They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eyewink* of her. *Shakeſpeare.*

EYEWI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *witneſs.*] An ocular evidence; one who gives teſtimony to facts ſeen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and were *eyewitneſſes* of his majeſty. 2 *Pet.*
To meet him all his ſaints, who ſilent ſtood
Eyewitneſſes of his almighty acts,
With jubilee advanc'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The curious, by laying together circumſtances, atteſtations, and characters of thoſe who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at firſt but *eyewitneſſes* could abſolutely believe or diſbelieve. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

EYRE. *n. ſ.* [*eyre*, French; *iter*, Latin.] The court of juſtices itinerants; and juſtices in *eyre* are thoſe only, which *Bracton* in many places calls *juſticiarius itinerantes.* The *eyre* alſo of the foreſt is nothing but the juſtice-ſeat, otherwiſe called; which is, or ſhould, by ancient cuſtom, be held every three years by the juſtices of the foreſt, journeying up and down to that purpoſe. *Cowel.*

EY'RY. *n. ſ.* [from *ey*, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their neſts and hatch.

But I was born ſo high,
Our *eyrie* buildeth in the cedars top,
And dallies with the wind, and ſcorns the ſun. *Shak.*
The eagle and the ſtork,
On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build *Milton.*
Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,
Well pounc'd to taſten, and well wing'd to fly.
Dryden.

F.

F, A conſonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by *Scaliger*, among the ſemi-vowels, and according to that opinion diſtinguiſhed in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, which yet has ſo far the nature of a mute, that it is eaſily pronounced before a liquid in the ſame ſyllable. It has in Engliſh an invariable ſound, formed by compreſſion of the whole lips, and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is V, which, in the Iſlandick alphabet, is only diſtinguiſhed from it by a point in the body of the letter.

FABA'CEUS. *adj.* [*fabaceus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a bean. *Dict.*

FA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*fable*, French; *fabula*, Lat.]

1. A feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldeſt extant, and as beautiful as any made ſince. *Addiſon's Spect.*

2. A fiction in general.

Triptolemus, ſo ſung the nine,
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;
But, ſpite of all thoſe *fable*-makers,
He never ſow'd on Almaign acres. *Dryden.*

Palladius coming to die ſomewhere in the north part of Britain, may ſeem to give ſome kind of countenance to thoſe *fables* that make him to have lived many years among the Scots. *Lloyd.*

3. A vitious or fooliſh fiction.

But refuſe profane and old wives *fables.* 1 *Tim.* iv.

4. The ſeries or contexture of events which conſtitute a poem epick or dramatick.

The moral is the firſt buſineſs of the poet: this being formed, he contrives ſuch a deſign or *fable* as may be moſt ſuitable to the moral. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*
The firſt thing to be conſidered in an epick poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action, which it relates, is more or leſs ſo. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. A

5. A lye; a vicious falſehood. This ſenſe is merely familiar.

It would look like a *fable* to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by ſecret methods. *Addiſon.*

To FA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.

That Saturn's ſons receiv'd the three-fold reign
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
Old poets mention *fabling*. *Prior.*

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
That wav'ring conqueſt ſtill deſires to rove!
In Marlbro's camp the goddeſs knows to dwell.
Prior.

2. To tell falſehoods; to lye; a familiar uſe.

He *fables* not: I hear the enemy. *Shak. Hen* VI.

To FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell falſely.

We mean to win,
Or turn this heaven itſelf into the hell
Thou *fableſt*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Ladies of th' Heſperides, they ſeem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fabl'd* ſince
Of fairy damſels met in foreſt wide,
By knights. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

FA'BLED. *adj.* [from *fable.*] Celebrated in fables.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elyſian ſoil!
Thou faireſt ſpot of fair Britannia's iſle! *Tickell.*

FA'BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fable.*] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned ſtories.

To FA'BRICATE. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Latin.]

1. To build; to conſtruct.

2. To forge; to deviſe falſely. This ſenſe is retained among the Scottiſh lawyers; for when they ſuſpect a paper to be forged, they ſay it is *fabricate*.

FABRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *fabricate.*] The act of building; conſtruction.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the firſt rudiments of the human nature. *Hale.*

FA'BRICK *n. ſ.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice.

There muſt be an exquiſite care to place the columns, ſet in ſeveral ſtories, moſt preciſely one over another, that ſo the ſolid may anſwer to the ſolid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as ſtrength of the *fabrick*. *Wotton.*

2. Any ſyſtem or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of diſſimilar parts.

Still will ye think it ſtrange,
That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;
Quit their old ſtation and primeval frame. *Prior.*

To FA'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to conſtruct.

Shew what laws of life
The cheeſe inhabitant, obſerve, and how
Fabrick their manſions. *Philips.*

FA'BULIST. *n. ſ.* [*fabuliſte*, French.] A writer of fables.

Quitting Æſop and the *fabuliſts*, he copies Boccace. *Cromal.*

Our bard's a *fabuliſt*, and deals in fiction, *Garrick.*

FABULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*fabuloſitas*, Latin.] Fulneſs of feigned ſtories; fabulous invention.

In their *fabuloſity* they report, that they had obſervations for twenty thouſand years.
Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.

FA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*fabuloſus*, Latin.] Feigned; full of fables, invented tales.

A perſon terrified with the imagination of ſpectres, is more reaſonable than one who thinks the appearance of ſpirits *fabulous* and groundleſs. *Addiſon.*

FA'BULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fabulous.*] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.

There are many things *fabulouſly* delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

FACE. *n. ſ.* [*face*, French, from *facies*, Lat.]

1. The viſage.

The children of Iſrael ſaw the face of Moſes, that the ſkin of Moſes's *face* ſhone. *Exod* xxxiv. 35.

A man ſhall ſee *faces*, which, if you examine them part by part, you ſhall never find good; but take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon.*

From beauty ſtill to beauty ranging,
In every *face* I found a dart. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Countenance; caſt of the features; look; air of the face.

Kick'd out, we ſet the beſt *face* on't we could.
Dryden's Virg.

Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wrerched I!
Who can't be ſilent, and who will not lye;
To laugh, were want of goodneſs and of grace;
And to be grave, exceeds all power of *face*. *Pope.*

3. The ſurface of any thing.

A miſt watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Gen.*

4. The front or forepart of any thing.

The breadth of the *face* of the houſe, towards the Eaſt, was an hundred cubits. *Ezek* xli. 14.

5. Viſible ſtate of affairs.

He look'd, and ſaw the *face* of things quite chang'd,
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feaſt and dance. *Milton.*

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addiſon.*

6. Appearance; reſemblance; look.

Keep ſtill your former *face*, and mix again
With theſe loſt ſpirits? run all their mazes with em;
For ſuch are treaſons. *Ben. Jonſon.*

At the firſt ſhock, with blood and power ſtain'd,
Nor heav'n, nor ſea, their former *face* retain'd;
Fury and art produce effects ſo ſtrange,
They trouble nature, and her visage change. *Waller.*

His dialogue has ſo much the *face* of probability, that ſome have miſtaken it for a real converence. *Baker.*

7. Preference; ſight; ſtate of confrontation.

Ye ſhall give her unto Eleazar, and one ſhall ſlay her before his *face*. *Numb.* xix. 3.

Jove cannot tear; then tell me to my *face*,
That I of all the gods am leaſt in grace. *Dryd. Iliad.*

8. Confidence; boldneſs; freedom from baſhfulneſs or confuſion.

They 're thinking, by his *face*,
To faſten in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not ſo. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar*

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comelineſs, ſay or do himſelf? A man can ſcarce alleged his own merits with modeſty, much leſs extol them. a man cannot ſometimes brook to ſupplicate or beg. *Bacon.*

You'll find the thing will not be done
With ignorance and *face* alone. *Hudibras.*

You, ſays the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge that which you never loſt; and you, ſays he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have ſtolen. *L'Eſtrange.*

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with falſe citations. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

9. Diſtortion of the face.

Shame itſelf!
Why do you make ſuch *faces*? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

FACE *to* FACE. [An adverbial expreſſion.]

1. When both parties are preſent.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accuſed have his accuſers *face to face*. *Acts*, xxv. 16

2. Nakedly; without the interpoſition of other bodies.

Now we ſee through a glaſs darkly; but then *face to face*. 1. *Cor.* xiii.

To FACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry a falſe appearance; to play the hypocrite.

Thou needs muſt learn to laugh, to lye,
To *face*, to forge, to ſcoff, to company. *Hubb. Tale.*

2. To turn the face; to come in front.

Face about, man; a ſoldier, and afraid of the enemy! *Dryden.*

Then thrice the mounted ſquadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice reſound.
Hail and farewell they ſhouted thrice amain,
Thrice *facing* to the left, and thence they turn'd again. *Dryden.*

To FACE. *v. a.*

1. To meet in front; to oppoſe with confidence and firmneſs.

I'll *face*
This tempeſt, and deſerve the name of king. *Dryd.*

We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and caſt about for a ſufficient number of troops to *face* the enemy in the field of battle. *Addiſon on the War.*

They are as loth to ſee the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordſhip; and, at leaſt, as ready to *face* them under a popiſh perſecution. *Swift.*

2. To oppoſe with impudence: commonly with *down*.

We trepan'd the ſtate, and *fac'd* it *down*
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

Becauſe he walk'd againſt his will,
He *fac'd* men *down* that he ſtood ſtill. *Prior.*

3. To ſtand oppoſite to.

On one ſide is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverſe has on it the circus Maximus, and a view of the ſide of the Palatine mountain that *faces* it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The temple is deſcribed ſquare, and the four fronts with open gates, *facing* the different quarters of the world. *Pope.*

4. To cover with an additional ſuperficies; to inveſt with a covering.

The fortification of Soleure is *faced* with marble. *Addiſon.*

Where your old bank is hollow, *face* it with the firſt ſpit of earth that you dig out of the ditch. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FA'CELESS. *adj.* [from *face.*] Being without a face. *Bailey.*

FACEPAI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*face* and *painter.*] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPAI'NTING. *n. ſ.* [*face* and *painting.*] The art of drawing portraits.

Georgiont, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *Facepainting*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

FA'CET. *n. ſ.* [*facette*, French.] A ſmall ſurface; a ſuperficies cut into ſeveral angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickeſt reflection, like diamonds cut with *facets*. *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS. *adj.* [*facitieux*, French; *facetiæ*, Latin.] Gay; chearful; lively; merry; witty. It is uſed both of perſons and ſentiments.

Socrates, informed of ſome derogating ſpeeches uſed of him behind his back, made this *facitious* reply, Let him beat me too when I am abſent. *Government of the Tongue.*

FACE'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *facetious.*] Dailly; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACE'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *facetious.*] Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

FA'CILE. *adj.* [*facile*, French; *facilis*, Lat.]

1. Eaſy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Then alſo thoſe poets, which are now counted moſt hard, will be both *facil.* and pleaſant. *Milton on Education.*

To confine the imagination is as *facile* a performance as the Goteham's deſign of hedging in the cuckoo. *Granville.*

By dividing it into parts ſo diſtinct, the order in which they ſhall find each diſpoſed, will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

This may at firſt ſeem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many thing may be ſuggeſted to make it more *facile* and commodious. *Wilkins.*

2. Eaſily ſurmountable; eaſily conquerable.

The *facile* gates of hell too ſlightly bar'd, *Milton.*

3. Eaſy of acceſs or converſe; not haughty; not ſupercilious; not auſtere.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet,
Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride,
I meant each softest virtue there should meet.
Fit in that softer bosom to reside. *Ben Jonson.*

Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and *facile*, thus repli'd *Milton.*

4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

Too *facile* then, thou did'st not much gainsay;
Nay did'st permit, approve, and fair dismiss. *Milton.*

Since Adam, and his *facile* consort Eve.
Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me *Milton.*

Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converse with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer than till somewhat else comes in their way. *Calamy.*

To FACI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, French.] To make easy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the section will *facilitate* the work. *Bacon.*

They renewed their assault two or three days together, and planted cannon to *facilitate* their passage, which did little hurt; but they still lost many men in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule of picture, yet it is a great succour and relief to art, and *facilitates* the means of execution. *Dryd. Dufresn.*

What produceth a due quantity of animal spirits, necessarily *facilitates* the animal and natural motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the progress of our arms in Spain. *Swift.*

FACI'LITY. *n. s.* [*facilité*, French; *facilitas*, Latin.]

1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reason saith, reason should have ability
To hold these wordly things in such proportion,
As let them come or go with even *facility*. *Sidney.*

Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious business by any motives of profit or *facility*. *Raleigh.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though *facility* and hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.

They who have studied have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great *facility* of profiting themselves by reading good authors. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The *facility* which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice. *Locke.*

3. Vitious ductility; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; ready compliance.

Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without them. *Bacon.*

'Tis a great error to take *facility* for good-nature, tenderness without discretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Estrange.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the man of business with difficulty and reluctancy, but offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire. *South.*

FACINE'RIOUS. *adj.* [corrupted by *Shakespeare* from *facinerous*; *facinus*, *facinoris*, Latin.] Wicked, facinorous.

'Tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brief and the tedious of it; and he's of a most *facinerious* spirit that will not acknowledge it. *Shakespeare.*

FA'CING. *n. s.* [from *To face.*] An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration.

These officers and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness. *Wotton.*

FACI'NOROUS. *adj.* [*facinora*, Latin.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACI'NOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *facinorous.*] Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT. *n. s.* [*factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.

In matter of *fact* they say there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgment: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised all throughout the world. *Hooker.*

As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations, so much less are they to mistake the *fact* or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon.*

Those effects which are wrought by the percussion of the sense, and by things in *fact*, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination: therefore if a man see another eat sour or acid things, which set the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied. *South's Sermon.*

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation.

If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion. *Addison on the War.*

Manifold sins, though in speculation they may be separable from war, in reality and *fact* never fail to attend it. *Smalridge.*

3. Action; deed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
However the doubtful *fact* is understood,
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, sheds the blood. *Dryden.*

FA'CTION. *n. s.* [*faction*, French; *factio*, Latin.]

1. A party in a state.

The queen is valued thirty thousand strong;
If she hath time to breathe, be well assur'd
Her *faction* will be full as strong as ours. *Shakesp.*

He has been known to commit outrages,
And cherish *factions*. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

By one of Simon's *faction* murders were committed *Mac.*

By the weight of reason I should counterpoise the overbalancing of any *factions*. *King Charles.*

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.

They remained at Newbery in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY. *n. s.* [*factionnaire*, French.] One of a faction; a party man. A word not in use.

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always *factionary* on the party of your general. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

FA'CTIOUS. *adj* [*factieux*, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publickly dissentious; addicted to formparties and raise publick disturbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And crop away that *factious* pate of his. *Shakesp.*

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs *Shakesp.*

2. Proceeding from publick dissensions; tending to publick discord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble; and harangues are heard; but soon
In *factious* opposition. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *King Charles.*

Why these *factions* quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden.*

FA'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *factious.*] In a manner criminally dissentious or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies also; exceeding even the desires of those that were *factiously* discontented. *King Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *factious.*] Inclination to publick dissension; violent clamorousness for a party.

FA'CTITIOUS. *adj.* [*factitius*, Latin.] Made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that *factitious* concrete is made up, being boiled up together, or easily brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant, all other stones being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit in *factitious* stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creation.*

FA'CTOR. *n. s.* [*facteur*, French; *factor*, Latin.]

1. An agent for another; one who transacts business for another. Commonly a substitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
Or lowly *factor* for another's gain. *Shake. Rich. III.*

Piercy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
T' engross up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shakesp.*

You all three,
The senators alone of this great world,
Chief *factors* for the gods. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

We agreed that I should send up an English *factor*, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The Scots had good intelligence, having some *factors* doubtless at this mart, albeit they did not openly trade. *Hayward.*

Vile arts and restless endeavours are used by some sly and venomous *factors* for the old republican cause. *South.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alledged, by the chief *factors* for a general intromission of all sorts, sects, and persuasions, into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules and orders of our church, and that, therefore, they ought to be taken away. *South.*

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne,
He made all countries where he came his own;
And viewing monarchs secret arts of sway,
A royal *factor* for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator and multiplicand. *Harris.*

FA'CTORY. *n. s.* [from *factor.*]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'TUM. *n. s.* [*fac totum*, Latin. It is used likewise in burlesque French.] A servant employed alike in all kinds of business: as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem.*

FACTURE. n. s. [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY. *n. s.* [*faculté*, French; *facultas*, Latin.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability; whether corporal or intellectual.

There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things. *Hooker.*

Orators may grieve; for in their sides,
Rather than heads, their *faculty* abides. *Denham.*

Reason in man supplies the defect of other *faculties* wherein we are inferior to beasts, and what we cannot compass by force we bring about by stratagem. *L'Estrange.*

2. Powers of the mind; imagination, reason, memory.

I understand in the prime end
Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind
And inward *faculties*, which most excel. *Milton.*

In

In the ordinary way of ſpeaking, the underſtanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind. *Locke.*

Neither did our Saviour think it neceſſary to explain to us the nature of God, becauſe it would be impoſſible, without beſtowing on us other *faculties* than we poſſeſs at preſent. *Swift.*

3. Mechanical power.

The fifth mechanical *faculty* is the wedge uſed in cleaving wood. *Wilkins.*

4. [In phyſick.] A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal: by the firſt they underſtand that, by which the body is nouriſhed, or another like it generated: the vital *faculty* is that by which life is preſerved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal *faculty* is what conducts the operations of the mind. *Quincy.*

5. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

He had none of thoſe *faculties*, which the other had, of reconciling men to him. *Clarendon.*

Our author found out monarchial abſolute power in that text, he had an exceeding good *faculty* to find it himſelf where he could not ſhew it others. *Locke.*

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching if he were not too refined. *Swift.*

6. Quality perſonal; diſpoſition or habit of good or ill.

I am traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My *faculties* or perſon, yet will he
The chronicles of my doing. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

7. Natural virtue; efficacy.

In reſpect of
His leathern ſcrip,
And ſhew me ſimples of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous *faculties*. *Milton.*

8. Power; authority.

This Duncan
Hath born his *faculties* ſo meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

9. Privilege; right to do any thing.

Law hath ſet down to what perſons, in what cauſes, with what circumſtances, almoſt every *faculty* or favour ſhall be granted. *Hooker.*

10. Faculty, in an univerſity, denotes the maſters and profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty* or *faculties*.

FACU'ND. *adj.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent.

To FADDLE. *v. n.* [corrupted from *To fiddle*, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play. A low word.

To FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French, inſipid, languid.]

1. To tend from greater to leſs vigour; to grow weak; to languiſh.

2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenneſs of a leaf ought to paſs for apparent, becauſe ſoon *fading* into a yellow, it ſcarce laſts at all, in compariſon of the greenneſs of an emerald. *Boyle on Colours.*

The ſpots of this ſtone are of the ſame colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate tranſition from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining gradually. *Woodward.*

3. To wither, as a vegetable.

Ye ſhall be as an oak whoſe leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water. *Iſ.* i. 30.

4. To die away gradually; to vaniſh; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or ſome other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*. *Locke.*

The ſtars ſhall *fade* away, the ſun himſelf
Grow dim with age, and nature ſink in years. *Addiſ.*

5. To be naturally not durable; to be tranſient; eaſily to loſe vigour or beauty.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley ſhall be a *fading* flower. *Iſ.* xxviii. 4.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not ſometimes refreſhed, vaniſh and diſappear. *Locke.*

Narciſſus' change to the vain virgin ſhows,
Who truſts to beauty, truſts the *fading* roſe. *Gay.*

To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freſhneſs or vigour; to wither.

This is a man, old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered;
And not a maiden, as thou ſay'ſt he is *Shakeſpeare.*

His palms, tho' under weights they did not ſtand,
Still thriv'd; no Winter could his laurels *fade*. *Dryd.*

Reſtleſs anxiety, forlorn deſpair,
And all the *faded* family of care. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

To FADGE. *v. n.* [ȝepeȝan, Saxon; *fugen*, German.]

1. To ſuit; to fit; to have one part conſiſtent with another.

How will this *fadge*? my maſter loves her dearly,
And I, poor monſter, fond as much on him;
And ſhe, miſtaken, ſeems to doat on me. *Shakeſp.*

2. To agree; not to quarrel, to live in amity.

When they thriv'd they never *fadg'd*,
But only by the ears engag'd;
That dogs that ſnarl about a bone,
And play together when they've none. *Hudibras.*

3. To ſucceed; to hit.

The fox had a ſtretch; and when he ſaw it would not *fadge*, away goes he preſently. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. This is a mean word not now uſed, unleſs perhaps in ludicrous and low compoſitions.

FÆCES. n. ſ. [Latin.] Excrements; ſettlings after diſtillation and infuſion. *Quincy.*

To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with wearineſs.

Creighton with-held his force 'till the Italian began to *fag*, and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzies Lives.*

FA'GEND. *n. ſ.* [from *fag* and *end*.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarſer materials.

2. The refuſe, or meaner part of any thing.

In the world's *fagend*
A nation lies. *Fanſhaw.*

When they are in the worſt of their way, and hut in the *fagend* of buſineſs, they are apt to look not kindly upon thoſe who go before them. *Collier.*

FA'GOT. *n. ſ.* [*fagod*, Welſh and Armorick; *fagot*, French.]

1. A bundle of ſticks bound together for the fire.

About the pile of *fagots*, ſticks and hay,
The bellows raiſed the newly-kindled flame. *Fairfax.*

Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal ſtake. *Shakeſp.*

Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different perſons, according as they pronounced theſe conſecrated ſyllables or not. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. A bundle of ſticks for any purpoſe.

The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as ſucceſsfully as the generals of our armies do it with faſcines. *Addiſon.*

3. A ſoldier numbered in the muſter-roll, but not really exiſting.

To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattl'd, all was well. *Dryd.*

To FAIL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French; *fueln*, Welſh. *Pezron.*]

1. To be deficient; to ceaſe from former plenty; to fall ſhort; not to be equal to demand or uſe.

The waters *fail* from the ſea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up. *Job*, xiv. 11.

Wherefore ſhould not ſtrength and might
There *fail* where virtue *fails*, or weakeſt prove
Where boldeſt, though to fight unconquerable? *Milt.*

Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone muſt do. *Locke.*

2. To be extinct; to ceaſe; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaſeth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. *Pſ.* xii. 1.

Whether ſuch virtue ſpent of old now *fail'd*
More angels to create. *Milton.*

3. To ceaſe; to periſh; to be loſt.

By fate the ſtrength of Gods
And this empyreal ſubſtance cannot *fail*. *Milton.*

For Titan, by the mighty loſs diſmay'd,
Among th' heavens th' immortal fact diſplay'd,
Leſt the remembrance of his grief ſhould *fail*. *Addiſ.*

4. To die; to loſe life.

Had the king in his laſt ſickneſs *fail'd*,
Then heads ſhould have gone off *Swakeſp. H VIII.*

Both he that helpeth ſhall fall, and he that is holpen ſhall fall down, and they ſhall all *fail* together. *Iſ.* xxxi. 3.

5. To ſink; to be bor'n down; to come to an end.

Neither will I be always wroth; for the ſpirit ſhould *fail* before me. *Iſ* lvii. 16.

His works, which in our fall,
For us created, needs with us muſt *fail*,
Dependent made *Milton.*

6. To decay, to decline; to languiſh.

Let none henceforth ſeek needleſs cauſe t'approve
The faith they owe; when earneſtly they ſeek
Such proof, conclude, they then begin to *fail*. *Milt.*

I perceive
Thy mortal ſight to *fail*: objects divine
Muſt needs impair and weary human ſenſe. *Milton.*

7. To miſs; not to produce its effect.

Conſider of deformity not as a ſign, which is deceivable, but as a cauſe which ſeldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon.*

All theſe puiſſant legions, whoſe exile
Hath emptied heav'n, ſhall *fail* to re-aſcend. *Milton.*

This jeſt was firſt of th' other houſe's making,
And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking. *Dryden.*

A perſuaſion that we ſhall overcome any difficulties that we meet with in the ſciences, ſeldom *fails* to carry us through them. *Locke.*

He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few *failed*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

8. To miſs; not to ſucceed in a deſign; to miſcarry.

I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*
Of the right caſket, never in my life
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shakeſp.*

At leaſt our envious foe hath *fail'd*, who thought
All like himſelf rebellious *Milton.*

In difficulties of ſtate, the true reaſon of *failing* proceeds from faultings in the adminiſtration *L'Eſtrange.*

Men who have been buſied in the purſuit of the philoſopher's ſtone, have *fail'd* in their deſign. *Addiſ.*

9. To be deficient in duty.

Or nature *fail'd* in me, and left ſome part
Not proof enough ſuch object to ſuſtain. *Milton.*

Endeavour to fulfil God's commands, to repent as often as you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon of him. *Wake.*

To FAIL. *v. a.*

1. To deſert; not to continue to aſſiſt or ſupply; to diſappoint.

The ſhip was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *fails* them. *Sidney.*

So haſt thou oft with guile thine honour blent,
But little may ſuch guile thee now avail,
Sith wonted force and fortune do not much me *fail*. *Spenſer.*

There ſhall be ſigns in the ſun, the moon, and the ſtars, men's hearts *failing* them for fear *Luke*, xxi. 26.

Nor could the muſe defend
Her ſon, ſo *fail* not thou who thee implores. *Milton.*

I laugh, when thoſe who at the ſpear are bold
And vent'rous, if that *fail* them, ſhrink and fear. *Milton.*

Her

Her heart *failed* her, and she would fain have compounded for her life. *L'Estrange.*

He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand *Locke.*

2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.

Since nature *fails* us in no needful thing,
Why want I means my inward felt to see? *Davies.*

3. To omit; not to perform.

The inventive God who never *fails* his part,
Inspires the wit when once he warms the heart.
Dryden.

4. To be wanting to.

There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne.
1 Kings.

FAIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness.

2. Omission; non-performance.

Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the *fail*
Of any point in't shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd tongu'd wife. *Shak.*

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. *Jos.* iii. 10.

3. Deficience; want.

4. Death; extinction.

How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our *fail*? *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

FA'ILING. *n. s.* [from *fail.*] Deficiency; imperfection; fault not atrocious; lapse.

Besides what *failings* may be in a matter, even in the expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Digby.*

To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert;
The clearest head and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*

Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

FA'ILURE. *n. s.* [from *fail.*]

1. Deficience; cessation.

There must have been an universal *failure* and want of springs and rivers all the summer season. *Woodward.*

2. Omission; non-performance; slip.

He that being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his clothes, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surprized with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South.*

3. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN. *adj.* [fægn, Saxon.]

1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in Scotland in this sense.

And in her hand she held a mirrour bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed *fain.* *Fairy Q.*

My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee, and so will my soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psalm*, lxxi.

2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in some ambiguous expressions: as, *I was* fain *to do this*, would equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was understood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear of worse.* Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early lost.]

Every weight to shroud it did constrain,
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *fain.* *Spenser.*

Whosoever will hear, he shall find God; whosoever will study to know, shall be also *fain* to believe. *Hooker.*

I was *fain* to forswear it, they would else have married me to the rotten medlar. *Shakesp.*

When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh's Essays.*

The learned Castalio was *fain* to make trenchers at Basles to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*

FAIN. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously; according to earnest wishes.

Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground: I would *fain* die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*

Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame
I long have stifled, and would *fain* conceal. *Addison.*

Fame would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And shew th' immortal labours in my verse. *Addison.*

The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all men's rights and privileges upon the same level. *Swift.*

To FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly.

Fairer than fairest in his *fayning* eye,
Whole sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser on Love.*

To FAINT. *v. n.* [*faner*, French.]

1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*

The show'ry arch
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes,
That views the wat'ry bride with thousand shews
Of painture vary'd yet unskill'd to tell
Or where one colour rises, or where one *faints.* *Philips.*

2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless.

Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men *fainted* for thirst and fell down. *Judith.*

We are ready to *faint* with fasting. *2 Mac.* iii. 17.

Upon hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted* away, and fell down as dead. *Guardian.*

3. To grow feeble; to decline in force or courage.

They will stand in their order, and never *faint* in their watches. *Eccles.* xliii. 10

The imagination cannot be always alike, constant and strong, and if the success follow not speedily it will *faint* and lose strength. *Bacon's Natural History.*

O pity and shame, that they who to live well,
Entered so fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway *faint.* *Milton.*

How while the *fainting* Dutch remotely fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

4. To sink into dejection.

Lest they *faint*
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton.*

To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. A word little in use.

It *faints* me
To think what follows. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

FAINT. *adj.* [*fane*, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble.

In intemperate climates, the spirits, exhaled by heat or compress by cold, are rendered *faint* and sluggish. *Temple.*

Words pronounced at length, sounded *faint* and languid. *Swift.*

2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.

The blue compared with these is a *faint* and dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter.* *Newton.*

The length of the image I measured from the *faintest* and utmost red at one end, to the *faintest* and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton's Opticks.*

From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loose floating fell the *fainter* lawn. *Thomson.*

3. Not loud; not piercing.

The pump after this being employed from time to time, the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter.* *Boyle.*

4. Feeble of body.

Two neighbouring shepherds *faint* with thirst, stood at the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.

Faint heart never won fair lady.
Prov. in Camden's Rem.

Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryd.*

6. Dejected; depressed.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction against himself, lest ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds. *Heb.* xii. 3.

7. Not vigorous; not active.

The defects which hindered the conquest, were the *faint* prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil government. *Davies on Ireland.*

FAINTHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*faint* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted.* *Is.* vii. 4.

They should resolve the next day, as victorious conquerors to take the city, or else there, as *fainthearted* cowards to end their days. *Knolles.*

Now the late *fainthearted* rout,
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horrour of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to stand it out. *Hudibras.*

Villain, stand off! base, groveling, worthless, wretches,
Mongrels in faction: poor *fainthearted* traitors. *Addis.*

FAINTHEA'RTEDLY. *adv.* [from *fainthearted.*] Timorously; in a cowardly manner.

FAINTHEA'RTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *fainthearted.*] Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

FA'INTING. *n. s.* [from *faint.*] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion.

These *faintings* her physicians suspect to proceed from contusions. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

FA'INTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *faint.*] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of *faintishness* and debility in a hot day. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

FA'INTLING. *adj.* [from *faint.*] Timorous; feebleminded. A burlesque or low word.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling* silly creature. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

FA'INTLY. *adv.* [from *faint.*]

1. Feebly; languidly.

Love's like a torch, which, if secur'd from blasts
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts:
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Walsh.*

2. Not in bright colours.

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right. *Pope.*

3. Without force of representation.

I have told you what I have seen and heard but *faintly*; nothing like the image and horrour of it. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

An obscure and confused idea represents the object so *faintly*, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts.*

4. Without strength of body.

With his loll'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies. *Dryd.*

5. Not vigorously; not actively.

Though still the famish'd English, like pale ghosts,
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month. *Shakesp.*

6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.

Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter. *Hub. Tale.*

He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife;
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denham.*

FA'INTNESS. *n. s.* [from *faint.*]

1. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.

If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied course, should through a languishing *faintness* begin to stand. *Hooker.*

This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a general languishing and *faintness* of spirits, which made him think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.

This evil proceeds rather of the unsoundness of the counsels, or of *faintness* in following and effecting

ing the fame, than of any ſuch fatal courſe appointed of god. *Spenſer.*

3. Timorouſneſs; dejection.

The paleneſs of this flow'r
Bewray'd the *faintneſs* of my maſter's heart. *Shak.*

FA'INTY. *adj.* [from *faint.*] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.

When Winter froſts conſtrains the field with cold,
The *fainty* root can take no ſteady hold. *Dryd.*

The ladies gaſp'd, and ſcarcely could reſpire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire:
The *fainty* knights were ſcorch'd and knew not where
To run for ſhelter; for no ſhade was near. *Dryden.*

FAIR. *adj.* [pæger, Saxon; *faur*, Daniſh.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handſome. *Fair* ſeems in the common acceptation to be reſtrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.

He only *fair*, and what he *fair* hath made,
All other *fair* like flowers untimely fade. *Spenſer.*

Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. *Gen.* xii. 11.

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.

I never yet ſaw man,
But ſhe would ſpell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,
She'd ſwear the gentleman ſhould be her ſiſter;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot. *Shak. Much Ado ab ut Nothing*

Let us look upon men in ſeveral climates: the Ethiopians are black, flat-noſed, and criſp-haired: the Moors tawny; the Northern people large, and fair complexioned. *Hale.*

3. Pleaſing to the eye; excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind.

That which made her fairneſs much the *fairer* was that it was but an ambaſſador of a moſt *fair* mind. *Sidney.*

Carry him gently to my *faireſt* chamber,
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shak.*

Thus was he *fair* in his greatneſs, and in the length of his branches. *Ezek.* xxxi. 7.

For as by depredations waſps proclaim
The *faireſt* fruit, ſo theſe the fairеſt fame. *Young.*

4. Clear; pure.

A ſtandard of a damaſk-roſe, with the root on, was ſet in a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full of *fair* water, half a foot under the water. *Bacon.*

Even *fair* water, falling upon white paper or linen, will immediately alter the colour of them, and make it ſadder than that of the unwetted parts. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempeſtuous.

Fair is foul, and foul is *fair*;
Hover through the fog and filthy air *Shakeſp.*

Fair weather cometh out of the earth. *Job.*

About three of the clock in the afternoon the weather was very *fair* and very warm. *Clarendon.*

6. Favourable; proſperous: as, *a* fair *wind.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wiſh fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

7. Likely to ſucceed.

Your ſelf renowned prince, ſtood as *fair*
As any comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakeſp. Merch of Venice.*

The Caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged, until they fell out. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

O pity and ſhame! that they who to live well,
Enter'd ſo *fair*, ſhould turn aſide to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint. *Milt.*

8. Equal; juſt.

The king did ſo much deſire a peace, that no man need adviſe him to it, or could divert him from it, if *fair* and honourable conditions of peace were offered to him. *Clarendon.*

9. Not effected by any inſidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

After all theſe conqueſts he paſſed the reſt of his age in his own native country, and died a *fair* and natural death. *Temple.*

10. Not practiſing any fraudulent or inſidious arts: as, *a* fair *rival*, *a* fair *diſputant.*

Virtuous and vicious ev'ry man muſt be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;
The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wiſe,
And ev'n the beſt, by fits, what they deſpiſe. *Pope.*

11. Open; direct.

For ſtill, methought, ſhe ſung not far away;
At laſt I found her on a laurel-ſpray:
Cloſe by my ſide ſhe ſat, and *fair* in ſight,
Full in a line, againſt her oppoſite. *Dryden.*

12. Gentle; mild; not compulſory.

All the lords came in, and, being by *fair* means wrought thereunto, acknowledged King Henry. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

For to reduce her by main force,
Is now in vain; *by fair* means, worſe. *Hudibras*

13. Mild; not ſevere.

Not only do'ſt degrade them, or remit
To life obſcur'd, which were a *fair* diſmiſſion;
But throw'ſt them lower than thou did'ſt exalt them high. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

14. Pleaſing; civil.

Good ſir, why do you ſtart, and ſeem to fear
Things that do ſound ſo *fair*? *Shakeſpeare.*

When *fair* words and good counſel will not prevail upon us, we muſt be frighted into our duty. *L'Eſtrange.*

15. Equitable; not injurious.

His doom is *fair*,
That duſt I am, and ſhall to duſt return. *Milton.*

16. Commodious; eaſy.

Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A ſtand where you may make the *faireſt* ſhoot *Shak.*

I looked for the jugular veins, opened the *fareſt*, and took away a dozen ounces of blood. *Wiſeman.*

17. Liberal; not narrow.

He through his virtue was as free from greedineſs, As through his *fair* liveliho d, far from needineſs. *Carew*

FAIR. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.

He who *fair* and ſoftly goes ſteadily forward, in a courſe that points right, will ſooner be at his journey's end, than he that runs after every one, though he gallop. *Locke.*

2. Civilly; complaiſantly.

Well, you muſt now ſpeak Sir John Falſtaff *fair*. *Shakeſp.*

One of the company ſpoke him *fair*, and would have ſtopt his mouth with a cruſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

In this plain fable you th' effect may ſee
Of negligence, and fond credulity;
And learn beſides of flatt'rers to beware
Then moſt pernicious when they ſpeak too *fair*. *Dryden.*

His promiſe Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To keep it better than the firſt he made:
Thus *fair* they parted, 'till the morrow's dawn;
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn. *Dryd.*

Kalib attend, my *fair* ſpoke ſervant riſe,
And ſoothe my heart with pleaſing prophecies. *Dryd.*

This promiſed *fair* at firſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Happily; ſucceſsfully.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiſs thy hand,
In ſign of league and amity with thee:
Now *fair* befall thee and thy noble houſe!
Thy garments are not ſpotted with our blood. *Shak.*

4. On good terms.

There are other nice, though inferior caſes, in which a man muſt guard, if he intends to keep *fair* with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier on Pop.*

FAIR. *n. ſ.*

1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.

Of ſleep forſaken, to relieve his care,
He fought the converſation of the *fair*. *Dryd. Fables.*

Gentlemen who do not deſign to marry, yet pay their devoirs to one particular *fair*. *Spectator.*

2. Honeſty; juſt dealing.

I am not much for that preſent; we'll ſettle it between ourſelves; *fair* and ſquare, Nic, keeps friends together. *Arbuthnot.*

FAIR. *n. ſ.* [*foire*, French; *feriæ*, or *forum*, Latin.] An annual or ſtated meeting of buyers and ſellers; a time of traffick more frequented than a market. The privilege of holding fairs in England is granted by the king.

With ſilver, iron, tin, and lead, they traded in thy *fairs*. *Ezek.*

His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his ſupreme delight a country *fair*. *Dryden.*

The ancient Nundinæ, or *fairs* of Rome, were kept every ninth day: afterwards the ſame privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at firſt under the power of the conſuls. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

FA'IRING. *n. ſ.* [from *fair.*] A preſent given at a fair.

Sweetheart, we ſhall be rich ere we depart,
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in. *Shakeſp.*

Like children that eſteem every trifle, and prefer a *fairing* before their fathers. *Ben Jonſon.*

Now he goes on and ſings of fairs and ſhows;
For ſtill new fairs before his eyes aroſe:
How pedlars ſtalls with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various *fairings* of the country maid. *Gay's Paſt.*

FA'IRLY. *adv.* [from *fair.*]

1. Beautifully: as, *a city* fairly *ſituated.*

2. Commodiouſly; conveniently; ſuitably to any purpoſe or deſign.

'Waiting 'till willing winds their ſails ſupply'd,
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full *fairly* ſituate on a haven's ſide. *Dryden.*

3. Honeſtly; juſtly; without ſhift; without fraud; not foully.

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation and gracing where cauſes are *fairly* pleaded. *Bacon.*

To the firſt advantages we may *fairly* lay claim; I wiſh we had as good a title to the latter. *Atterbury.*

It is a church of England-man's opinion that the freedom of a nation conſiſts in an abſolute unlimited legiſlative power, wherein the whole body of the people are fairly repreſented in an executive duly limited. *Swift.*

4. Ingeniouſly; plainly; openly.

The ſtage how looſely does Aſtræa tread,
Who *fairly* puts all characters to bed! *Pope.*

5. Candidly; without ſiniſtrous interpretations.

As I interpret *fairly* your deſign,
So look not with ſeverer eyes on mine. *Dryden.*

6. Without violence to right reaſon.

Where I have enlarged them, I deſire the falſe critticks would not always think that thoſe thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they are ſecretly in the poet, or may be *fairly* deduced from him. *Dryden.*

This nutricious juice being a ſubtile liquor, ſcarce obtainable by a human body, the ſerum of the blood is *fairly* ſubſtituted in its place. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

7. Without blots.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Haſtings,
Which in a ſet hand *fairly* is engroſs'd. *Shakeſp.*

8. Completely; without any deficience.

All this they *fairly* overcame, by reaſon of the continual preſence of their king. *Spenſ. State of Irel.*

Let them ſay it is groſly done; ſo it be *fairly* done, no matter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Our love is not ſo great, Hortenſio, but we may blow our nails together, and faſt it *fairly* out. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

FA'IRNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fair.*]

1. Beauty; elegance of form.

That which made her *fairneſs* much the fairer, was that it was but a fair ambaſſador of a moſt fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more to judge itſelf than to ſhow itſelf. *Sidney.*

2. Honeſty; candour; ingenuity.

There may be ſomewhat of wiſdom, but little of goodneſs or *fairneſs* in this conduct. *Atterbury.*

FA'IRSPOKEN. *adj.* [from *fair* and *ſpeak.*] Bland and civil in language and addreſs.

Arius, a prieſt in the church of Alexandria, a ſubtle-witted and a marvellous *fair-ſpoken* man, but diſcontented that we ſhould be placed before him in honour, whoſe ſuperior he thought himſelf in deſert, becauſe through envy and ſtomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

FA'IRY. *n. ſ.* [perhaps, Saxon; *fee*, French.

Ab ἦρα, terra, fit & ῥέρα Macedonum dialecto; unde ἥρεως ἥρεσι, & Romanis inferi, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *ferries*, noſtratiq; vulgo corruptius *fairies*, κατα χθονιοι δαίμονες, five dii manes. *Baxter's Gloſſary.*]

1. A kind of fabled beings ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanlineſs in houſes; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little ſon,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dreſs
Like urchins, oupheſ, and *fairies*, green and white.
Shakeſpeare.

Then let them all encircle him about,
And *fairy* like too pinch the unclean knight;
And aſk him, why, that hour of *fairy* revel,
In their ſo ſacred paths he dares to tread
In ſhape prophane. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, anſwering thoſe ideas, exiſt. *Locke.*

Fays, *fairies*, genii, elves, and demons hear. *Pope.*

2. Enchantreſs. *Warburton.*

To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bleſs thee. *Shak. Ant and Cleop.*

FA'IRY. *adj.*

1. Given by fairies.

Be ſecret and diſcreet; theſe *fairy* favours
Are loſt when not conceal'd. *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar*

Such borrow'd wealth, like *fairy* money, though it were gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves and duſt when it comes to uſe. *Locke*

2. Belonging to fairies.

This is the *fairy* land: oh, ſpight of ſpights,
We talk with goblins, owls, and elviſh ſprights.
Shakeſp

FA'IRYSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*fairy* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone found in gravel-pits.

FAITH. *n. ſ.* [*foi*, French; *fede*, Italian; *fides*, Latin.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of *faith* being properly and ſtrictly taken, it muſt needs have reference unto ſome uttered word, as the object of belief. *Hooker.*

Faith, if it have not works, is dead. *Jam.* ii. 17.

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that faith here is turned into viſion there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond.*

Then *faith* ſhall fail, and holy hope ſhall die;
One loſt in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*

2. The ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian church; the *credenda.*

Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith.* *Acts* xxiv.

This is the catholick *faith.* *Common Prayer.*

3. Truſt in God.

Faith is an entire dependance upon the truth, the power, the juſtice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things. *Swift.*

4. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her,
Muſt be a *faith*, that reaſon, without miracle,
Should never plant in me. *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

5. Truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another.

6. Fidelity; unſhaken adherence.

Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I ſhould conceal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

7. Honour; ſocial confidence.

For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon. *Dryd.*

8. Sincerity; honeſty; veracity.

Sit, in good *faith*, in meer verity. *Shak. K. Lear.*

They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no *faith.* *Deut.* xxii. 20.

9. Promiſe given.

I have been forſworn,
In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd. *Shak.*

FA'ITHBREACH. *n. ſ.* [*faith* and *breach.*] Breach of fidelity; diſloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithbreach*;
Thoſe he commands move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FA'ITHED. *adj.* [from *faith.*] Honeſt; ſincere. A word not in uſe.

Thou baſtard! would the repoſal
Of any truſt, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words *faith'd?* *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*

FA'ITHFUL. *adj.* [*faith* and *full.*]

1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

To the ſaints which are at Epheſus and the *faithful* in Chriſt Jeſus. *Eph.* i. 1.

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Rev.* ii. 10.

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty profeſſed.

I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgment,
And by that name muſt die; yet, heav'n bear witneſs,
And, if I have a conſcience, let it ſink me,
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful.* *Shakeſp.*

So ſpake the Seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found;
Among the faithleſs, *faithful* only he. *Milton.*

3. Honeſt; upright; without fraud.

My ſervant Moſes is *faithful* in all mine houſe.
Numbers

4. Obſervant of compact or promiſe; true to his contract; ſincere; veracious.

Well I know him;
Of early temper, naturally good,
And *faithful* to his word. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

FA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* [from *faithful.*]

1. With firm belief in religion.

2. With full confidence in God.

3. With ſtrict adherence to duty and allegiance.

His noble grace would have ſome pity
Upon my wretched women, that ſo long
Have follow'd both my fortunes *faithfully.* *Shak.*

4. Without failure of performance; honeſtly; exactly.

If on my wounded breaſt thou drop a tear,
Think for whoſe ſake my breaſt that wound did bear;
And *faithfully* my laſt deſires fulfil,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. With earneſt profeſſions; with ſtrong promiſes.

For his own part he did *faithfully* promiſe to be ſtill in the king's power. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

6. Honeſtly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.

They ſuppoſe the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* ſignified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and practiſe as they believe.
South's Sermons.

7. In *Shakeſpeare*, according to Mr. *Warburton*, fervently; perhaps rather confidently; ſteadily.

If his occaſions were not virtuous,
I ſhould not urge it half ſo *faithfully.* *Shak. Timon.*

FA'ITHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *faithful.*]

1. Honeſty; veracity.

For there is no *faithfulneſs* in your mouth; your inward part is very wickedneſs. *Pſal.* lix.

The band that knits together and ſupports all compacts, is truth and *faithfulneſs*. *South.*

2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

The ſame zeal and *faithfulneſs* continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble anceſtors to ſacrifice his life in the quarrel of his ſovereign.
Dryden.

FA'ITHLESS. *adj.* [from *faith.*]

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.

Whatſoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yet *faithleſs*, for our converſion or confirmation the force of natural reaſon is great. *Hooker.*

Never dare misfortune croſs her foot,
Unleſs ſhe doth it under this excuſe,
That ſhe is iſſue to a *faithleſs* Jew. *Shakeſp.*

2. Perfidious; diſloyal; not true to duty, profeſſion, promiſe, or allegiance.

Both
Fell by our ſervants, by thoſe men we lov'd moſt;
A moſt unnatural and *faithleſs* ſervice. *Shakeſp.*

Abdiel, faithful found;
Among the *faithleſs*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

FA'ITHLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *faithleſs.*]

1. Treachery; perfidy.

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FA'ITOUR. *n. ſ.* [*faitard*, French.] A ſcoundrel; a raſcal; a mean fellow; a poltroon. An old word now obſolete.

To Philemon, falſe *faitour* Philemon,
I caſt to pay, that I ſo dearly bought. *Fairy Queen.*

Into new woes unweeting I was caſt,
By this falſe *faitour*. *Fairy Queen.*

FAKE. *n. ſ.* [Among ſeamen.] A coil of rope. *Harris.*

FALCADE. *n. ſ.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Latin.] A horſe is ſaid to make *falcades* when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a ſtop and half a ſtop.
Farrier's Dict.

FA'LCATED. *adj.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook or ſcythe.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a ſickle, or reaping hook, which is while ſhe is moving from the conjunction to the oppoſition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated.* *Harris.*

FALCATION. *n. ſ.* [*falcis*, Latin.] Crookedneſs; form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locuſts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind *Brown.*

FA'LCHION. *n. ſ.* [*enſis falcatus*; in French, *fauchon.*] A ſhort crooked ſword, a cymeter.

I've ſeen the day, with my good biting *falchion*,
I would have made them ſkip: I am old now. *Shak.*

Old *falchions* are new temper'd in the fires;
The ſounding trumpet every ſoul inſpires. *Dryd. Æn.*

What ſighs and tears
Hath Eugene cauſed! how many widows curſe
His cleaving *falchion*. *Philips.*

FA'LCON. *n. ſ.* [*faulcon*, French; *falconne*, Italian; *falco*, Latin.] *Credo, a roſtro falcato* ſive *adunco*, from the falcated or crooked bill.

1. A hawk trained for ſport.

As Venus' bird, the white, ſwift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far. *Sidney.*

Air ſtops not the high ſoaring of my noble *falcon*.
Walton.

Apulian farms, for the rich ſoil admir'd,
And thy large fields where *falcons* may be tir'd. *Dryd.*

Say, will the *falcon*, ſtooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, ſpare the dove? *Pope.*

2. A ſort of cannon, whoſe diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight ſeven hundred and fifty pounds, length ſeven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, ſhot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight.

FA'LCONER. *n. ſ.* [*faulconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the ſport of fowling with hawks.

Hiſt! Romeo, hiſt! O for a *falc'ner's* voice,
To lure this tarſel gentle back again. *Shakeſpeare.*

The univerſal remedy was ſwallowing of pebble-ſtones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks.
Temple.

I have learned of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk when I would have him fly. *Dryd. Don. Sebaſt.*

A falc'ner Henry is, whan Emma hawkes;
With lisr of tarsels, and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

FA'LCONET. *n. f.* [*falconette*, French.] A sort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the streights. *Knolles.*

FA'LDAGE. *n. f.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a foldcourse or freehold. *Harris.*

FA'LDFEE. *n. f.* [*fald* and *fee*.] A composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dict.*

FA'LDING. *n. f.* A kind of coarse cloth. *Dict.*

FA'LDSTOOL. *n. f.* [*fald* or *fold* and *stool*.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen* or *fall'n*. [feallan, Saxon; *fall'n*, German.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man *fall* from thence *Deut.*

I shall *fall*
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man see me more. *Shakes. Hen.* VIII

2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture.

Saul *fell* all along on the earth. *1 Sam.* xxviii. 20.

That is a step,
On which I must *fall* down, or else o'erleap;
For in my way it lies. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. To drop; to be held or adhere no longer.

His chains *fell* off from his hands. *Acts*, xii. 7.

4. To move down any descent.

All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and *fall* off any way, as gravity and the air pusheth them. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree.

As the leaf falleth off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree. *Is.* xxxiv. 4.

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river.

Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his gallies on the Loir, and the rivers that *fall* into it. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To be determined to some particular direction.

Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may *fall* upon the foot they stand on. *Cheyne.*

8. To apostatise; to depart from faith or goodness.

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. *Heb.* iv. 11.

They brought scandal
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver or *fall* off, and join with idols. *Milton.*

Whether some spirit on holy purpose bent,
Or some *fall'n* angel from below broke loose,
Who comes with envious eyes, and curst intent,
To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*

9. To die by violence.

God and good angels fight on Richmond's side,
And Richard *fall* in height of all his pride. *Shak.*

If one should be a prey, how much the better
To *fall* before the lion than the wolf! *Shakespeare.*

What other oath,
Than honesty to honesty engag'd?
That this shall be, or we will *fall* for it. *Shakesp.*

A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. *Ps.* xci. 7.

Ye shall chase your enemies, and they shall *fall* before you by the sword. *Lev.* xxvi. 7.

They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to *fall*. *Milton.*

Almon *falls*, old Tyrrheus' eldest care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war. *Dryden.*

10. To come to a sudden end.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished, when their oppressions and extortions were taken away. *Davies.*

He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome when Rome in Cæsar *fell*;
In mourning clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night. *Dryden.*

11. To be degraded from an high station; to sink into meanness or disgrace; to be plunged into sudden misery.

What can be their business
With a poor weak wom in *fall'n* from favour! *Shak.*

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What men could do,
Is done already: heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must *fall* that we are innocent. *Addison.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former.

He *fell* at difference with Ludovico Sforza, who carried the keys which brought him in, and shut him out. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Some painters taking precepts in too literal a sense, have *fallen* thereby into great inconveniencies. *Dryd.*

14. To come into any state of weakness, terrour, or misery.

These, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will *fall* under the former guilt. *Hammond.*

One would wonder how so many learned men could *fall* into so great an absurdity, as to believe this river could preserve itself unmixed with the lake. *Addison on Italy.*

The best men *fall* under the severest pressures. *Wake.*

15. To decrease; to be diminished, as in weight.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the As *fell* to two ounces in the first Punick war: When Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. *Arbuthnot.*

16. To ebb; to grow shallow; as, *the river falls.*

17. To decrease in value; to bear less price.

When the price of corn *falleth*, men generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn. *Carew.*

But now her price is *fall'n*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Rents will *fall*, and incomes every day lessen, 'till industry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Locke.*

18. To sink; not to amount to the full.

The greatness of an estate in bulk and territory, doth *fall* under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth *fall* under computation. *Bacon.*

19. To be dejected; to become null.

This book must stand or *fall* with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Locke.*

20. To decline from violence to calmness; from intenseness to remission.

He was stirr'd,
And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty;
But he *fell* to himself again, and sweetly
In all the rest shew'd a most noble patience. *Shakes.*

At length her fury *fell*, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her soul, the god decreas'd. *Dryden.*

21. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.

In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakesp.*

Solyman, chafed with the loss of his gallies and best soldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, *fell* into such a rage, that he cursed Barbarossa. *Knolles.*

When about twenty, upon the falseness of a lover, she *fell* distracted. *Templ.*

A spark like thee of the man-killing trade,
Fell sick, and thus to his physician said:
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy furr upon my tongue. *Dryden's Pers.*

And you have known none in health who have pitied you? and behold, they are gone before you, even since you *fell* into this distemper. *Wake.*

He died calmly, and with all the easiness of a man *falling* asleep. *Atterbury.*

Portius himself oft *falls* in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. *Addison.*

For as his own bright image he survey'd,
He *fell* in love with the fantastick shade. *Addison.*

I *fell* in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus; I longed to imitate him. *Blount to Pope.*

22. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look.

If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let not thy countenance *fall*. *Judith*, xiv. 9.

If you have any other request to make, hide it not; for ye shall find we will not make your countenance to *fall* by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon.*

I have observ'd of late thy looks are *fallen*,
O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent. *Addison.*

23. To sink below something in comparison.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the rest me hither brought,
Finding this fame *fall* short of truth,
Made me stay longer than I thought. *Waller.*

24. To happen; to befal.

For such things as do *fall* scarce once in many ages, it did suffice to take such order as was requisite when they *fell*. *Hooker.*

Oft it *falls* out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of his thinking. *Sidney.*

A long advertent and deliberate connexing of consequents, which *falls* not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*

Since this fortune *falls* to you,
Be content and seek no new. *Shakespeare.*

If the worst *fall* that ever *fell*, I hope, I shall make shift to go without him. *Shakesp.*

O, how feeble is man's power,
That if good fortune *falls*,
Cannot add another hour,
Nor a lost hour recall! *Donne.*

Since both cannot possess what both pursue,
I'm griev'd my friend, the chance should *fall* on you. *Dryden.*

I had more leisure, and disposition, than have since *fallen* to my share. *Swift.*

25. To come by chance; to light on.

I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyself about the field;
But seeing thou *fall'st* on me so luckily,
I will assay thee. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

The Romans *fell* upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and design. *Swift.*

26. To come to a stated method.

The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed fully six, but are deficient 10′ 44″; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council *fell* upon the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner. *Holder on Time.*

It does not *fall* within my subject to lay down the rules of odes. *Felton on the Classicks.*

27. To come unexpectedly.

I am *fallen* upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasing walk, at a distance from his house. *Addison.*

28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.

The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly *falls* to take pride in making much of them. *Sidney*

Each of us *fell* in praise of our country mistresses. *Shakespeare.*

And the next multitude *fell* a lusting. *Numb.* xi. 4.

It is better to sound a person afar off, than to *fall* upon the point at first; except you mean to surprize him by some short question. *Bacon.*

When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he *falls* to his food immediately. *Hale.*

They *fell* to blows, insomuch that the Argonauts slew the most part of the Dolones. *L'Estrange.*

29. To handle or treat directly.

We must immediately *fall* into our subject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addison.*

30. To come vindictively: as a punishment.

There *fell* wrath for it against Israel. 2 *Chron.*

31. To come by any mischance to any new possessor.

The stout bishop could not well brook that his province should *fall* into their hands. *Knolles*

32. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.

Ulysses let no partial favours *fall*,
The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Some expressions *fell* from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift*

33. To come forcibly and irresistibly.

Fear *fell* on them all. *Acts*, xix. 17.

A kind refreshing sleep is *fallen* upon him:
I saw him stretch'd at ease, his fancy lost,
In pleasing dreams. *Addison's Cato.*

34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.

All the lands, which will *fall* to her majesty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. *Spenser.*

If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment *falls* on him that cuts him off. *Shakesp.*

Then 'tis most like
The sovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth. *Shakesp.*

After the flood, arts to Chaldea *fell*;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and instructor was. *Denham.*

You shall see a great estate *fall* to you, which you would have lost the relish of, had you known yourself born to it. *Addison.*

If to her share some female errours *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

In their spiritual and temporal courts the labour *falls* to their vicars-general, proctors, apparitors, and seneschals. *Swift*

35. To languish; to grow faint.

Their hopes or fears for the common cause rose or *fell* with your lordship's interest. *Addison on Italy*

36. To be born to be yeaned.

Lambs must have care taken of them at their first *falling*, else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer.*

37. *To* FALL *away.* To grow lean.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh; in a Lent diet people commonly *fall away.* *Arbuthnot on Diet*

38. *To* FALL *away.* To revolt; to change allegiance.

The fugitives *fell away* to the king of Babylon. 2 *Kings*

39. *To* FALL *away.* To apostatise; to sink into wickedness.

These for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away.* *Luke*, viii. 13.

Say not thou, it is through the Lord that I *fell away*; for thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth. *Ecclus* xv.

40. *To* FALL *away.* To perish; to be lost.

Still propagate; for still they *fall away*;
'Tis prudence to prevent entire decay. *Dryd. Virg.*

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, shall *fall away* into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? *Addison's Spectator.*

41. *To* FALL *away.* To decline gradually; to fade; to languish.

In a curious brede of needlework one colour *falls away* by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. *Addison.*

42. *To* FALL *back.* To fail of a promise or purpose.

We have often *fallen back* from our resolutions. *Taylor.*

43. *To* FALL *back.* To recede; to give way.

44. *To* FALL *down.* [*down* is sometimes added to *fall*, though it adds little to the signification.] To prostrate himself in adoration.

All kings shall *fall down* before him; all nations shall serve him. *Ps.* lxxii. 11

Shall I *fall down* to the stock of a tree? *Isa.* xliv. 11.

45. *To* FALL *down.* To sink; not to stand.

As she was speaking, she *fell down* for faintness. *Esth.* xv.

Down fell the beauteous youth, the yawning wound
Gush'd out a purple stream, and stain'd the ground. *Dryden.*

46. *To* FALL *down.* To bend as a suppliant.

They shall *fall down* unto thee; they shall make supplication unto thee. *Isa.* xlv. 14.

47. *To* FALL *from.* To revolt; to depart from adherence.

Clarence
Is very likely to *fall from* him. *Shakesp. Henry* VI.

The emperor being much solicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, *fell* by degrees *from* the king of England. *Hayward.*

48. *To* FALL *in.* To concur; to coincide.

Objections *fall in* here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodward.*

His reasonings in this chapter seem to *fall in* with each other; yet, upon a closer investigation, we shall find them proposed with great variety and distinction. *Atterbury*

Any single paper that *falls in* with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings on it a great return of letters. *Addison*

When the war was begun, there soon *fell in* other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it necessary. *Swift*

49. *To* FALL *in.* To comply; to yield to.

Our fine young ladies readily *fall in* with the direction of the graver sort. *Spectator.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to *fall in* with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison*

You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addison on Medals.*

That prince applied himself first to the church of England, and, upon their refusal to *fall in* with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. *Swift.*

50. *To* FALL *off.* To separate; to be broken.

Love cools, friendship *falls off*, brothers divide;
In cities, mutinies; in countries, discord. *Shakesp.*

51. *To* FALL *off.* To perish; to die away.

Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually *falling off* through disuse. *Felton.*

52. *To* FALL *off.* To apostatize; to revolt; to forsake.

Oh, Hamlet what a *falling off* was there. *Shak.*
Revolted Mortimer!
——He never did *fall off*, my sovereign liege.
But by the chance of war. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then *fall off* and forsake him. *Hayward.*

What cause
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of Heav'n so highly, to *fall off*
From their Creator, and transgress his will? *Milton.*

Those captive tribes *fell off*
From God to worship calves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Were I always grave, one half of my readers would *fall off* from me. *Addison's Spectator*

53. *To* FALL *on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing.

Some coarse cold sallad is before thee set;
Bread with the bran, perhaps, and broken meat;
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryden's Pers.*

54. *To* FALL *on.* To make an assault; to begin the attack.

They *fell on*, I made good my place: at length they came to the broomstaff with me; I defied 'em still. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not;
But spare his person for his father's sake. *Dryden.*

Draw all; and when I give the word, *fall on.* *Oedipus.*

He pretends, among the rest, to quarel with me, to have *fallen* foul *on* priesthood. *Dryden.*

55. *To* FALL *over.* To revolt; to desert from one side to the other.

And do'st thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it, for shame,
And hang a calve's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakespeare's King John.*

56. *To* FALL *out.* To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.

Little needed those proofs to one who would have *fallen out* with Hercles, rather than make any conjectures to Zelmane's speeches. *Sidney.*

How *fell* you *out*, say that?
——No contraries hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Meeting her of late behind the wood,
Seeking sweet savour for this hateful fool,
I did upbraid her, and *fall out* with her *Shakesp.*

The cedar, by the instigation of the loyalists, *fell out* with the homebians, who had elected him to be their king. *Howel.*

A soul exasperated in ills, *falls out*
With every thing, its friend, itself. *Addison's Cato.*

It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelsome neighbours, there is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and that is the inheritance of Lord Strut's estate. *Arbuthnot's John Bull*

57. *To* FALL *out.* To happen; to befall.

Who think you is my Dorus is *fallen out* to be? *Sidney.*

Now for the most part, it so *falleth out*, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardliest able to bring proof of their certainty. *Hooker.*

It so *fell out*, that certain players
We o'er-raide on the way; of those we told him. *Shak.*

Yet so it may *fall out*, because their end
Is hate, not help to me *Milton's Agonistes.*

There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Estrange.*

If it so *fall out* that you are miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprised, as if some unexpected thing had happened. *Tillotson.*

58. *To* FALL *to.* To begin eagerly to eat.

The men were fashion'd in a larger mould,
The women fit for labour, big and bold;
Gigantick limbs, as soon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run;
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden.*

59. *To* FALL *to.* To apply himself to.

They would needs *fall to* the practice of those virtues which they before learned. *Sidney.*

I know thee not, old man; *fall to* thy prayers:
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester! *Shak.*

Having been brought up an idle hobbyhoy, he will never after *fall to* labour; but is only made fit for the halter. *Spenser.*

They *fell to* raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*

My lady *falls to* play: so bad her chance,
He must repair it. *Pope.*

60. *To* FALL *under.* To be subject to; to become the subject of.

We know the effects of heat will be such as will scarce *fall under* the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, *fall under* our deliberation. *Taylor.*

The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form, all things are represented which *fall under* human sight. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

61. To

61. *To* FALL *under.* To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to paſtoral can affect the Georgicks, which *fall under* that claſs of poetry which conſiſts in giving plain inſtructions to the reader. *Addiſon on the Georgicks.*

62. *To* FALL *upon.* To attack; to invade; to aſſault.

Auſtria *falling upon* theſe gallies, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. *Knolles.*

An infection in a town firſt *falls upon* children, weak conſtitutions, or thoſe who are ſubject to other diſeaſes; but, ſpreading further, ſeizes upon the moſt healthy. *Temple.*

Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or mushroom can eſcape him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To get rid of fools and ſcoundrels was one part of my deſign in *falling upon* theſe authors. *Pope.*

63. *To* FALL *upon.* To attempt.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice philoſophical diſquiſitions about the nature of time. *Holder.*

64. *To* FALL *upon.* To ruſh againſt.

At the ſame time that the ſtorm bears upon the whole ſpecies, we are *falling* foul *upon* one another *Addiſon.*

65. FALL is one of thoſe general words of which it is very difficult to aſcertain or detail the full ſignification. It retains in moſt of its ſenſes ſome part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively deſcent, violence, or ſuddenneſs. In many of its ſenſes it is oppoſed to *riſe*; but in others has no counterpart or correlative.

To FALL. *v. n.*

1. To drop; to let fall.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And *fall* thy edgleſs ſword, deſpair and die. *Shak.*

If that the earth could teem with woman's tears,
Each drop ſhe *falls*, would prove a crocodile. *Shak.*

Draw together;
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,
To *fall* it on Gonzalo. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

I am willing to *fall* this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verſe, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it *Dryden.*

2. To ſink; to depreſs: the contrary to *raiſe.*

If a man would endeavour to raiſe or *fall* his voice ſtill by half notes, like the ſtops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halfs, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

3. To diminiſh; to let ſink: oppoſed to *raiſe.*

Upon leſſening intereſt to four *per cent.* you *fall* the price of your native commodities, or leſſen your trade, or elſe prevent not the high uſe. *Locke.*

4. To yean; to bring forth.

They then conceiving, did in yeaning time
Fall party-colour'd lambs, and thoſe were Jacob's. *Shakeſpeare*

FALL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of dropping from on high.

High o'er them heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a *fall*, and ſhakes at ev'ry blaſt. *Dryd.*

2. The act of tumbling from an erect poſture.

I ſawhim run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again, and caught it again; or whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did ſo ſet his teeth, and did tear it. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The violence ſuffered in dropping from on high.

My ſon coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died. 2 *Eſdr.* x. 48

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the firſt *fall* be broken, by means of a ſop, or otherwiſe, ſtayeth above; and once it mingled, it ſeparateth not again, as doth. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

A fever or *fall* may take away my reaſon. *Locke.*

Some were hurt by the *falls* they got by leaping upon the ground. *Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Death; overthrow; deſtruction incurred.

Wail his *fall*,
Whom I myſelf ſtruck down. *Shakeſpeare's Macb.*

Our fathers were given to the ſword, and for a ſpoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith*, viii 9.

I will begin to pray for myſelf, and for them; for I ſee the *falls* of us that dwell in the land. 2 *Eſdr.* viii. 17.

4. Ruin; Diſſolution.

Paul's, the late theme of ſuch a muſe, whoſe flight
Has bravely reach'd and ſoar'd above thy height;
Now ſhalt thou ſtand, though ſword, or time, or fire,
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* conſpire. *Denham.*

6. Downfall; loſs of greatneſs; declenſion from eminence; degradation; ſtate of being depoſed from a high ſtation; plunge from happineſs or greatneſs into miſery or meanneſs, or from virtue to corruption. In a ſenſe like this we ſay the *fall* of man, and the *fall* of angels.

Her memory ſerv'd as an accuſer of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear teſtimony againſt her *fall*. *Sidney.*

Perhaps thou talk'ſt of me, and do'ſt enquire
Of my retirement: why here I live alone;
And pity'ſt this my miſerable *fall*. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

He, careleſs now of intereſt, fame, or fate,
Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great;
Or deeming meaneſt what we greateſt call,
Beholds the glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope to Parnel.*

7. Declenſion of greatneſs, power, or dominion.

Till the empire came to be ſettled in Charles the Great, the *fall* of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other univerſal evils, cauſed thoſe times to be days of much affliction and trouble thoughout the world. *Hooker.*

8. Diminution; decreaſe of value.

That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cauſe why our lands in purchaſe riſe not, is naturally they ſhould, with the *fall* of our intereſt, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of intereſt hath had upon houſes in London. *Child.*

9. Declination or diminution of ſound; cadence; cloſe of muſick.

That ſtrain again; it had a dying *fall*:
O, it came o'er my ear, like the ſweeth South
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odours. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

How ſweetly did they float upon the wings
Of ſilence, through the empty-vaulted night,
At ev'ry *fall* ſmoothing the raven down
Of darkneſs 'till it ſmil'd! *Milton.*

10. Declivity; ſteep deſcent.

Waters when beat upon the ſhore, or ſtraitned, at the *falls* of bridges, or daſhed againſt themſelves by [illegible], give a roaring noiſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

11. Cataract; caſcade; ruſh of water down a ſteep place.

There will we ſit upon the rocks,
And ſee the ſhepherds feed their flocks
By ſhallow rivers, to whoſe *falls*
Melodious birds ſing madrigals. *Shakeſpeare.*

A whiſtling wind, or a melodious noiſe of birds among the ſpreading branches, or a pleaſing *fall* of water running violently, theſe things made them to ſwoon for fear. *Wiſd.*

Down through the crannies of the living walls
The cryſtal ſtreams deſcend in murm'ring *falls* *Dryd.*

The ſwain, in barren deſerts, with ſurprize
Sees lilies ſpring and ſudden verdure riſe;
And ſtarts, amidſt the thirſty wilds to hear
New *falls* of water murm'ring in his ear. *Pope.*

Now under hanging mountains,
Beſide the *falls* of fountains,
He makes his moan;
And calls her ghoſt,
For ever, ever, ever loſt! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

12. The outlet of a current into any other water.

Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel conſiderable rivers *Addiſon on Italy.*

13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.

What crow is of patients the town doctor kills,
Or how faſt *falls* he rais'd the weekly bills. *Dryden.*

14. Any thing that comes down in great quantities.

Upon a great *fall* of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples. *L'Eſtrange*

15. The act of felling or cutting down; as, *the* fall *of timber.*

FALLA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*fallax*, Latin; *fallacieux*, French.]

1. Producing miſtake; ſophiſtical. It is never uſed of men, but of writings, propoſitions, or things.

The Jews believed and aſſented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet ſo much as probable, but actually falſe and *fallacious*, ſuch as the abſurd doctrines and ſtories of their rabbies. *South's Sermons.*

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.

The ſource of that *fallacious* fruit,
That with exhilerating vapour bland
About their ſpirits had play'd, and in inmoſt pow'rs
Made eaſy, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Falſe philoſophy inſpires
Fallacious hope. *Milton.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fallacious.*] Sophiſtically; with purpoſe to deceive; with unſound reaſoning.

We ſhall ſo far encourage contradiction, as to promiſe not to oppoſe any pen that ſhall *fallaciouſly* refute us. *Brown.*

We have ſeen how *fallaciouſly* the author has ſtated the cauſe, by ſuppoſing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited puniſhment, are the methods that can be made uſe of. *Addiſon.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fallacious.*] Tendency to deceive; inconcluſiveneſs.

FA'LLACY. *n. ſ.* [*fallacia*, Latin; *fallace*, French.] Sophiſm; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; deluſory mode of ratiocination.

Moſt princes make themſelves another thing from the people by a *fallacy* of argument, thinking themſelves moſt kings when the ſubject is moſt barely ſubjected. *Sidney.*

Until I know this ſure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the favour'd *fallacy*. *Shakeſp.*

It were a mere *fallacy*, and miſtaking to aſcribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Bacon.*

All men, who can ſee an inch before them, may eaſily detect groſs *fallacies*. *Dryden.*

FALLABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fallible.*] Liableneſs to be deceived; uncertainty; poſſibility of errour.

There is a great deal of *fallability* in the teſtimony of men; yet ſome things we may be almoſt as certain of, as that the ſun ſhines, or that five twenties make an hundred. *Watts.*

FA'LLIBLE. *adj.* [*fallo*, Latin.] Liable to errour; ſuch as may be deceived.

Do not falſify your reſolution with hopes that are *fallible*: to-morrow you muſt die. *Shakeſp.*

He that creates to himſelf thouſands of little hopes, uncertain in the promiſe, *fallible* in the event, and depending upon a thouſand circumſtance, often fail his expectations. *Taylor.*

Our intellectual or rational powers need ſome aſſiſtance, becauſe they are ſo frail and *fallible* in the preſent ſtate. *Watts.*

FA'LLING. } *n. ſ.* [from *fall.*] Indentings
FA'LLING *in.* } oppoſed to prominence.

It ſhows the noſe and eyebrows, with the ſeveral prominences and *fallings in* of the features, much more diſtinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addiſ.*

FA'LLINGSICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [*fall* and *ſickneſs.*] The epilepſy; a diſeaſe in which

the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.
Did Cæsar swoon?—He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless.—He hath the *falling sickness*. *Shakesp.*
The doctrine is good against the *falling sickness*. *Walton.*

FALLOW. *adj.* [palepe, Saxon.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow.
How does your *fallow* greyhound, sir?
I heard say, he was out-run at Cotsale *Shakesp.*
The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as *fallow* deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*

2. Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. [Supposed to be so called from the colour of naked ground.]
The ridges of the *fallow* field lay traversed, so as the English must cross them in presenting the charge. *Howard.*

3. Plowed, but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second ariation.
Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.
Her *fallow* leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

5. Unoccupied; neglected.
Shall saints in civil bloodshed wallow
Of saints, and let the cause lie *fallow*? *Hudibras.*

FA'LLOW. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.
The plowing of *fallows* is a benefit to land. *Mortimer.*
The best ploughs to plow up Summer *fallow* with *Mortimer.*

2. Ground lying at rest.
Within an ancient forest's ample verge,
There stands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,
Built for convenience, and the use of life;
Around it *fallows*, meads, and pastures fair,
A little garden, and a limpid brook,
By nature's own contrivance seems disposed. *Rowe*

To FA'LLOW. *v. a.* To plow in order to a second plowing.
Begin to plow up fallows: this first *fallowing* ought to be very shallow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FA'LLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *fallow*.] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit.
Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profess.
Herself a nun, tyed to retiredness,
So' affects my muse now a chaste *fallowness*. *Donne*

FALSE. *adj.* [*falsus*, Latin; *faux*, *fausse*, French.]

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.
Innocence shall make
False accusation blush, and tyranny
Tremble at patience. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
There are *false* witnesses among men. *L'Estrange.*

2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.
For how can that be *false*, which ev'ry tongue
Of ev'ry mortal man affirms for true?
Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,
As loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew. *Davies.*
A farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners *false*; that is, inconsisting with the characters of mankind. *Dryden.*

3. Succedaneous; suppositious.
Take a vessel, and make a *false* bottom of coarse canvass: fill it with earth above the canvass *Bacon*

4. Deceiving expectation; not solid; not sound.
He fell, as a huge rocky cliff,
Whose *false* foundation waves have wash'd away,
With dreadful poise is from the main land rest.
Fairy Queen.
When that flood in its own depths were drown'd,
It left behind it *false* and slipp'ry ground. *Dryden.*
The heart of man looks fair, but when we come to lay any weight upon't, the ground is *false* under us. *L'Estrange.*

5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.
Now, by upon my *false* French; by mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate. *Shakesp.*

6. Not honest; not just.
The true prince may, for recreation, prove a *false* thief, for the poor abuses of the times want countenance. *Shakesp.*
Men are sponges, which, to pour out receive;
Who know *false* play, rather than lose, deceive.
Donne

7. Treacherous, perfidious; traiterous; deceitful; hollow.
I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, *false*, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand. *Shak.*
A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person, in making him his chamberlain, that man, no ways disgraced, no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns *false* unto him. *Bacon's Hen. VI.*
So hast thou cheated Theseus with a wile,
Against thy vow, returning to beguile
Under a borrow'd name; as *false* to me,
So *false* thou art to him who let the tree. *Dryden*
The ladies will make a numerous party against him, for being *false* to love in forsaking Dido. *Dryd.*

8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real; as a *false* diamond.
False tears true pity moves: the king commands
To loose his fetters. *Dryden's Æn.*

9. In all these senses *true* is the word opposed.

FALSE. *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; not exactly; falsely.
What thou would'st highly,
That thou would'st holily; would'st not play *false*,
And yet would'st wrongly win. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To violate by failure of veracity.
Is't not enough that to this lady mild,
Thou *falsed* hath thy faith with perjury? *Fairy Q.*

2. To deceive.
Fair seemly pleasance each to other makes,
With goodly purposes there as they sit;
And in his *falsed* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet. *Fairy Queen.*

3. To make feints; as fencers commonly do.
But, Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,
Was wary wise, and closely did await
Advantage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;
Sometimes athwart, sometime he stroke him strait,
And *falsed* oft his blows t'illude him with such bait.
Fairy Queen.

4. This word is now out of use.

FALSEHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*false* and *heart*.] Treacherous, perfidious; deceitful; hollow.
The traiterous or treacherous, who have misled others, are severely punished; and the neutrals and *false-hearted* friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he noted. *Bacon*

FA'LSEHOOD. *n. s.* [from *false*.]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity.
Artificer of fraud; he was the first
That practis'd *falsehood* under saintly show. *Milton.*
All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and *falsehood* passing from words to things. *South.*

2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.
Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and colour serpentine, may show
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest that too heavenly form, pretended
To hellish *falsehood*, snare them. *Milton.*

3. A lie; a false assertion.
In your answers there remains *falsehood*. *Job.*

4. Counterfeit; imposture.
For no *falsehood* can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness. *Milton.*

FA'LSELY. *adv.* [from *false*.]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.
Simeon and Levi spake not only *falsely* but insidiously, nay hypocritically, abusing proselytes and religion. *Gov. of Tongue.*
Already were the Belgians on our coast,
Whose fleet more mighty every day became
By late success, which they did *falsely* boast,
And now by first appearing seem'd to claim. *Dryd.*
Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he *falsely* said he was in love;
Falsely; for had he truly lov'd, at least
He would have giv'n one day to my request. *Dryden.*
Such as are treated ill and upbraided *falsely* find out an intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour to sooth their secret resentments. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Erroneously; by mistake.
He knows that to be inconvenient which we *falsely* think convenient for us. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

FA'LSENESS. *n. s.* [from *false*.]

1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.
Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and *falseness* to a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, would that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature? *Tillotson.*

3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness* or foulness of intention; especially to perfonated devotion, *Harmon's Fund. mentals.*

4. Treachery; perfidy; traiterousness.
King Richard might create a perfect guess,
That great Northumberland, then false to him,
Would of that seed grow to a greater *falseness*. *Shak.*
The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness*, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER. *n. s.* [from *false*.] A deceiver; An hypocrite. Now obsolete.
Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft coloured with simplicity;
And such end, pardie, does all them remain,
That of such *falser's* friendship been fain. *Spenser.*

FALSIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *falsify*.] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.

FALSIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*falsification*, French, from *falsify*.]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.
Concerning the word of God, whether it be by misconstruction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words, wittingly to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which is not, is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify Divine evidence, which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted heinous. *Hooker.*
To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person, exceedeth all *falsifications*, except it should be that of a Mahomet, that counterfeits Divine honour. *Bacon.*

2. Confutation.
The poet invents this fiction to prevent posterity from searching after this isle, and to preserve his story from detection of *falsification*. *Broome.*

FA'LSIFIER. *n. s.* [from *falsify*.]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not.
It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to *falsifiers* of coin; for counterfeit money will endure some one proof, others another, but none of them all proofs. *Boyle.*

2. A liar; one that contrives falſehoods.
Boaſters are naturally *falſifiers*, and the people, of all others that put their ſhams the worſt together. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. a.* [*falſifier*, French.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce ſomething for that which in reality it is not.
We cannot excuſe that church, which through corrupt tranſlations of ſcripture, delivereth, inſtead of divine ſpeeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God ſpeaketh; or, though *falſified* additions, propoſeth that to the people of God as Scripture, which is in truth no Scripture. *Hooker.*
The Iriſh bards uſe to forge and *falſify* every thing as they liſt, to pleaſe or diſpleaſe any man. *Spenſer*
Falſifying the balance by deceit. *Amos.*

2. To confute; to prove falſe.
Our Saviour's prophecy ſtands good in the deſtruction of the temple, and the diſſolution of the Jewiſh œconomy, when Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apoſtate, to baffle and *falſify* the prediction. *Addiſon*

3. To violate; to break by falſehood.
It ſhall be thy work, thy ſhameful work, which is in thy power to ſhun, to make him live to ſee thy faith *falſified*, and his bed defiled. *Sidney.*
He ſuddenly *falſified* his faith, and villainouſly ſlew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himſelf, miſtruſting nothing leſs than the falſehood of the pirate. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*
This ſuperadds treachery to all the other petulent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the *falſifying* the moſt important truſt. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To pierce; to run through.
His creſt he raiſh'd away, his ample ſhield
Is *falſify'd*, and round with jav'lins hill'd. *Dryden.*
Of this word Mr. *Dryden* writes thus: My friends quarrelled at the word *falſified*, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confeſſed; for I remember not to have read it in any Engliſh author, though perhaps it may be found in *Spenſer's* Fairy Queen. But ſuppoſe it be not there: why am I bahdid'en to borrow from the Italian, a poliſhed language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, *ſi græco fonte cadant* eſpecially when other words are joyned with them which explain the ſenſe I uſed the word *falſify*, in this place, to mean that the ſhield of Turnus was not of proof againſt the ſpears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, makes my meaning plain

Mah! Vſbergo d' Ambiera perfetto,
Che mai poteo fallatlo in neſſun canto,
Ariоſto, cant. xxvi.

Falſar cannot otherwiſe be turned than by *falſified*: for his ſhield was *falſed*, is not Engliſh. I might indeed have contented myſelf with ſaying his ſhield was pierced, and bored, and ſtuck with javelins. *Dryden.*
Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturaliſe the new ſignification, which I have never ſeen copied, except once by ſome obſcure nameleſs writer, and which indeed deſerves not to be received.

To FA'LSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate truth.
This point have we gained, that it is abſolutely and univerſally unlawful to lie and *falſify*. *South*

FA'LSITY. *n. ſ.* [*falſitas*, Latin.]
Neither are they able to break through thoſe errours, wherein they are ſo determinately ſettled, that they pay unto *falſity* the whole ſum of whatſoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*
Can you on him ſuch *falſities* obtrude?
And as a mortal the moſt wiſe delude? *Sandys.*
Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falſity* of things; but only imports a different degree of them clearneſs or appearance to the underſtanding. *South.*

2. A lye; an errour; a falſe aſſertion or poſition.
That Danubius ariſeth from the Pyrenean hills, that the earth is higher towards the north, are opinions truly charged on Ariſtotle by the reſtorer of Epicurus, and all eaſily confutable *falſities*. *Glanville's Sceppſis.*

To FA'LTER. *v. n.* [*faltar*, to be wanting, Spaniſh; *vaultur*, a ſtammerer, Iſlandick, which is probably a word from the ſame radical.]

1. To heſitate in the utterance of words.
With *faltering* tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein,
Tell on, quoth ſhe. *Fairy Queen.*
The pale aſſiſtants on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd;
The ſtill-born ſounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the *falt'ring* tongue. *Dryd.*
He changes, gods! and *falters* at the queſtion:
His fears, his words, his look, declare him guilty. *Smith.*

2. To fail in any act of the body.
The earth ſhall have a feeling; and theſe ſtones
Prove armed ſoldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellious arms. *Shakeſp.*
He found his legs *falter*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. To fail in any act of the underſtanding.
How far idiots are concerned in the want or weakneſs of any or all faculties, an exact obſervation of their ſeveral ways of *faltering* would diſcover. *Locke.*

To FA'LTER. *v. a.* To ſift; to cleanſe. This word ſeems to be merely ruſtick or provincial.
Barley for malt muſt be bold, dry, ſweet, and clean *faltered* from foulneſs, ſeeds and oats. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FA'LTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *falter*.] With heſitation; with difficulty; with feebleneſs.

To FA'MBLE. *v. a.* [*famler*, Daniſh.] To heſitate in the ſpeech. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

FAME. *n. ſ.* [*fama*, Latin; *φάμα*, Dorick.]

1. Celebrity; renown.
The houſe to be builded for the Lord muſt be exceeding magnifical, of *fame* and of glory throughout all countries. *Chron.*
The deſire of *fame* will not ſuffer endowments to be uſeleſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
What is this *fame*, for which we thoughts employ,
The owner's wife, which other men enjoy? *Pope.*

2. Report, rumour.
We have heard the *fame* of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *Joſ.* ix. 9.
I ſhall ſhew what are true *fames*. *Bacon.*

FA'MED. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Renowned; celebrated, much talked of.
He a *fam'd* for mildneſs, peace, and prayer *Shak.*
He purpoſes to ſeek the Clarian god,
Avoiding Delphos, his more *fam'd* abode,
Since Phlegian robbers made unſafe the road. *Dryd.*
Ariſtides was an Athenian philoſopher, *famed* for his learning and wiſdom; but converted to Chriſtianity *Addiſon.*

FA'MELESS *adj.* [from *fame*.] Having no fame; without renown. Not in uſe.
Then let me, *fameleſs*, love the fields and woods,
The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *May.*

FAMI'LIAR. *adj.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]

1. Domeſtick, relating to a family.
They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope.*

2. Affable; not formal; eaſy in converſation.
Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shak.*
Be not too *familiar* with Rome; for he miſuſes thy favours ſo much, that he ſwears thou art to marry his ſiſter Nell. *Shakeſp.*

3. Unceremonious; free, as among perſons long acquainted.
Kalandar ſtreight thought he ſaw his niece Parthenia, and was about in ſuch *familiar* ſort to have ſpoken unto her; but ſhe, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to underſtand that he was miſtaken. *Sidney.*

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or cuſtom.
I ſee not how the Scripture could be poſſibly made *familiar* unto all, unleſs far more ſhould be read in the people's hearing than by a ſermon can be opened. *Hooker.*
Let us chuſe ſuch noble counſel,
That war, or peace, or both at once, may be
As things acquainted and *familiar* to us. *Shakeſp.*
Our ſweet
Receſs and only conſolation left
Familiar to our eyes! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
One idea which is *familiar* to the mind, connected with others which are new and ſtrange, will bring thoſe new ideas into eaſy remembrance. *Watts.*

5. Well acquainted with; accuſtomed; habituated by cuſtom.
Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd
In temper and in nature, will receive
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton.*
The ſenſes at firſt let in particular ideas; and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with ſome of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke.*
He was amazed how ſo impotent and groveling an inſect as I, could entertain ſuch inhuman ideas, and in ſo *familiar* a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the ſcenes of blood and deſolation. *Gulliver's Travels.*
Patient permit the ſadly-pleaſing ſtrain,
Familiar now with grief, your tears reſtrain. *Pope.*

6. Common; frequent.
To a wrong hypotheſis may be reduced the errours that may be occaſioned by a true hypotheſis, but not rightly underſtood: there is nothing more *familiar* than this. *Locke.*

7. Eaſy; unconſtrained.
He unreins
His muſe, and ſports in looſe *familiar* ſtrains. *Addiſ.*

8. Too nearly acquainted.
A poor man found a prieſt *familiar* with his wife, and becauſe he ſpake it abroad, and could not prove it, the prieſt ſued him for defamation. *Camd. R.*

FAMI'LIAR. *n. ſ.*

1. An intimate; one long acquainted.
The king is a noble gentleman, and my *familiar*, I. *Shakeſpeare.*
When he finds himſelf avoided and neglected by his *familiars*, this affects him. *Rogers.*

2. A demon ſuppoſed to attend at call.
Love is *familiar*; there is no evil angel but love. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAMILIA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*familiarité*, French; from *familiar*.]

1. Eaſineſs of converſation; omiſſion of ceremony; affability.

2. Acquaintance; habitude.
We contract at laſt ſuch an intimacy and *familiarity* with them, as makes it difficult and irkſome for us to call off our minds. *Atterb.*

3. Eaſy intercourſe.
They ſay, my mortals may enjoy the moſt intimate *familiarities* with theſe gentle ſpirits. *Pope.*

To FAMILIARI'ZE. *v. a.* [*familiariſer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar; to make eaſy by habitude; to make common.

2. To bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority.
The genius ſmiled upon me with a look of compaſſion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once diſpelled all fear and apprehenſions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FAMI'LIARLY. *adv.* [from *familiar*.]

1. Unceremoniouſly; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.
Becauſe that I *familiarly* ſometimes
Do uſe you for my fool, and chat with you,
Your ſawcineſs will jeſt upon my love. *Shakeſp.*
He talks as *familiarly* of John of Gaunt as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and I'll be ſworn he never ſaw him but once in the Tilt-yard, and there he broke his head. *Shakeſp.*
The governour came to us, and, after ſalutations,

said *familiarly*, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and sat him down. *Bacon.*

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedness or easiness of long custom.

Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do *familiarly* prelent our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon. *Raleigh's History.*

3. Easily; without solemnity; without formality.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense;
Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey
The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope.*

FAMILLE. [*en famille*, French.] In a family way; domestically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuse for companions *tete-a-tete*;
Who at their dinners, *en famille*,
Get leave to sit where'er you will. *Swift.*

FA'MILY. *n. s.* [*familia*, Latin; *famille*, French.]

1. Those who live in the same house; household.

The night made little impression on myself: but I cannot answer for my whole *family*, for my wife prevailed on me to take somewhat. *Swift.*

2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.

Of Gershon was the *family* of the Libnites. *Numb.*

3. A course of descent; a genealogy.

If thy ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go and complain thy *family* is young,
Nor own thy fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*

4. A class; a tribe; a species.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watry *Bacon*

FA'MINE. *n. s.* [*famine*, French; *fames*, Latin.] Scarcity of food, dearth; distress for want of victuals.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie,
Till *famine* and the ague eat them up. *Shakesp.*

Famines have not been of late observed to be rare, partly because of the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies that come by sea, but principally by the goodness of God. *Hale.*

This city never felt a siege before,
But from the lake receiv'd its daily store;
Which now shut up, and millions crowded here,
Famine will soon in multitudes appear. *Dryden.*

To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin; *famis*, old French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to destroy by want of food.

What, did he marry me to *famish* me? *Shakesp.*
The pains of *famish'd* Tantalus he'll feel,
And Sisyphus, that labours up the hill
The rowling rock in vain; and curst Ixion's wheel. *Dryden.*

2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary to life. *Milton* uses it with *of*,

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And *famish* him *of* breath if not *of* bread. *Milton.*

To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*. *Shakesp.*

FA'MISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *famish*.] The pain of hunger; want of food.

Appius, thou did'st on thy gut bestow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee, which thou,
Rejecting to suffer thirst and *famishment*,
In poison'd portion drank'st. *Hale will on Provid.*

FAMOUSITY. *n. s.* [from *famous*.] Renown; celebrity. *Dict.*

FA'MOUS. *adj.* [*fameux*, French; *famosus*, Latin.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.

Henry the Fifth, too *famous* to live long;
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth. *Shak.*

There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation, men of renown. *Numb.* xvi. 2.

She became *famous* among women; for they had executed judgment upon her. *Ezek.* xxiii. 10.

Pyreus was only *famous* for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, and swine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was surnamed Rupographus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

I shall be nam'd among the *famous* best
Of women, sung at solemn festival. *Milton's Agon.*

Many, besides myself, have heard our *famous* Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, turned into English by Fairfax. *Dryden.*

2. It has sometimes a middle signification, and imports fame whether for good or ill.

Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pyrates,
Make the sea serve them. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

FA'MOUSLY. *adv.* [from *famous*.] With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politick grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. *Shakesp.*

They looked on the particulars as things *famously* spoken of and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read *Greve's Coll.*

FA'MOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *famous*.] Celebrity; great fame.

FAN. *n. s.* [*vannus*, Latin.]

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.

With hearts, and *fans*, and double change of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knav'ry *Shakespeare*

Flavia, the least and slightest toy
Can with resistless art employ:
In other hands the *fan* would prove
An engine of small force in love;
But she, with such an air and mien,
Not to be told or falsely seen,
Directs its wanton motions so,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow?
Gives coolness to the matchless dame,
To every other breast a flame. *Gay.*

The modest *fan* was lifted up no more,
And Virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before *Pope*

2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to shew him such a *fan* of feathers. *L'Estrange*

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. [*Van*, French.]

Flaile, shawfork, and rake, with a *fan* that is strong *Tusser*

Asses shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the shovel and with the *fan*. *Isa.* xxx. 24.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful *fan*,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakesp.*

For the cleansing of corn is commonly used either a wicker-*fan*, or a *fan* with sails. *Mortimer's Husb.*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The prisoner with a spring from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd *fans* with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight.
Dryden.

5. An instrument to raise the fire.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counsels: the contradiction of others is a *fan* to inflame that love. *Hooker.*

To Fan. *v. a.*

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves. *Spect.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour shake your hearts;
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The Norweyan banners flout the sky,
And *fan* our people cold. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The air
Floats as they pass, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes:
From branch to branch the smaller birds with song
Solac'd the woods, and spread their painted wings,
Till ev'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The *fanning* wind upon her bosom blow;
To meet the *fanning* wind the bosom rose:
The *fanning* wind and purling streams continue her repose. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia.*

Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern groves,
And bright, as when thy eyes first lighted up our loves. *Dryden.*

And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,
Pants on her neck, and *fans* her panting hair. *Pope.*

3. To separate, as by winnowing.

I have collected some few, therein *fanning* the old, not omitting any. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Not so the wicked; but as chaff, which, *fann'd*,
The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand
In judgment. *Milton.*

FANA'TICISM. *n. s.* [from *fanatick*.] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the Scriptures, whose polity and discipline are formed upon the most uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has stood unshaken by the most furious assaults of popery on the one hand, and *fanaticism* on the other, has triumphed over all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their slanders and calumnies. *Rogers.*

FANA'TICK. *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Latin; *fanatique*, Fr.] Enthusiastick; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in brutish forms. *Milton.*

FANA'TICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An enthusiast: a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more destructive engine, than the curriculary weapon snatcht up by a *fanatick*. *Decay of Piety.*

FA'NCIFUL. *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason: of persons.

Some *fanciful* men have expected nothing but confusion and ruin from those very means, whereby both that and this is most effectually prevented. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reason: full of wild images: of things.

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings? and how foolish and *fanciful* were they? *Hayward.*

It would show as much singularity to deny this, as it does a *fanciful* facility to affirm it. *Garth.*

FA'NCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildness of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *fanciful*.] Addiction to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and astrological calculations. *Hale.*

FA'NCY. *n. s.* [contract from *phantasy*, *phantasia*, Latin; φαντασία.] It should be *phansy*.

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations

sentation of things, persons, or scenes of being.

Shakespeare, *fancy*'s sweetest child!
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

In the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief: among these *fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes,
Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge, or opinion. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Though no evidence affects the *fancy* so strongly as that of sense, yet there is other evidence which give as full satisfaction, and as clear a conviction to our reason. *Atterbury.*

Love is by *fancy* led about,
From hope to fear, from joy to doubt:
Whom we now a goddess call,
Divinely grac'd in every feature,
Straight's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature;
Love and hate are *fancy* all. *Granville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Men's private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. *Hooker.*

A person of a full and ample fortune, who was not disturbed by any *fancies* in religion. *Clarendon.*

I have always held a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel calls the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Addison.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

5. Inclination, liking; fondness.

He *fancy* was extremely to travelling. *L'Estrange.*

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,
To fit your *fancies* to your father's will.
Or else the law of Athens yields you up
To death, or to a vow of single life. *Shakespeare.*

Any such force in human opinion, a *fancy* for the same business or diversion, is a ground of affection. *Collier.*

6. In *Shakespeare* it signifies love.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourished?
It is engender'd in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and *fancy* dies
In the cradle where it lies. *Shakesp. Merch. of Ven.*

7. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said
Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. *Dryden.*

The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river. *Arbuthnot.*

One that was just entering upon a long journey, took up a *fancy* of putting a trick upon Mercury. *L'Estrange.*

8. False notion.

The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by infusions, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatical, or medicinal substance, are but *fancies*: the cause is, for that those things have passed their period, and nourish not. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders. *Mortimer.*

To FA'NCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

All are not always bound to hate and punish the true enemies of religion, much less any whom they may *fancy* to be so: all are always obliged to love its true friends, and to pray for its very enemies. *Strutt's Sermons.*

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know, and are not yet penetrated into the inside and reality of the thing; but content ourselves with what our imaginations furnish us with. *Locke.*

To FA'NCY. *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd,
Who with stretch'd pinions soars above the crowd;
Who mighty thought can clothe with manly dress,
He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express. *Dryden.*

2. To like; to be pleased with.

Nimus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her person and external beauty, *fancied* her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband. *Raleigh.*

It is a little hard that the queen cannot demolish this town in whatever manner she pleaseth to *fancy*. *Swift.*

FA'NCYMONGER. *n. s.* [from *fancy*.] One who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. If I could meet that *fancymonger*, I would give him some good counsel; for he seems to have the quotidian of love upon him. *Shakesp.*

FA'NCYSICK. *adj.* [*fancy* and *sick*.] One whose imagination is unsound; one whose distemper is in his own mind.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men miserable; and when we come to be *fancysick*, there's no cure. *L'Estrange.*

FAND for *found*. It is retained in Scotland.

Thir when as true by tryal he out *fand*,
He bade to open wide his brazen gate. *Spenser.*

FA'NE. *n. s.* [*fane*, French; *fanum*, Latin.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion. A poetical word.

Nor *fane* nor capitol,
The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarments all of fury, shall lift up
Their rotten privilege! *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Old Calibe, who kept the sacred *fane*
Of Juno, now she seem'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Yet some to *fanes* repair'd, and humble rites
Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods,
Who with their worries in one ruin hurl'd. *Philips.*

A sacred *fane* in Egypt's fruitful lands,
Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb. *Tickell.*

The fields are ravish'd from the industrious swains,
From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes*.
Pope.

FA'NFARON. *n. s.* [French, from the Spanish. Originally in Arabick it signifies one who promises what he cannot perform. *Menage.*]

1. A bully; a hector.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poetry, is the character of a *fanfaron* or hector. *Dryden.*

2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform.

There are *fanfarons* in the trials of wit too, as well as in feats of arms; and none so forward to engage in argument or discourse as those that are least able to go through with it. *L'Estrange.*

FANFARONA'DE. *n. s.* [from *fanfaron*, French.] A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of Monsieur Bourlieurs. *Swift.*

To FANG. *v. a.* [fangan, Saxon; *vangen*, Dutch.] To seize: to gripe; to clutch. To *vang* is yet used in Devonshire.

Destruction *fang* mankind! *Shakesp. Timon.*

FANG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held: any thing like 'em.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy *fang*,
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind;
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n 'till I shrink with cold, I smile and say
This is no flattery. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tusks; as boars, pikes, salmons, and dogs, though less. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

Prepar'd to fly,
The fatal *fang* drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain. *Dryd.*

Then charge, provoke the lion to the rage
Of *fangs* and claws, and, stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Addison.*

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberoses. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

FA'NGED. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments of destruction, which can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders *fang'd*,
They bear the mandate. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Not Scythians, nor fierce Dacians, onward rush
With half the speed, nor hurl to swift retreat
In chariots, *fang'd* with scythes, they scour the field,
Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,
And strew a dreadful horror on the plain. *Philips.*

FA'NGLE. *n. s.* [from *fangan*, Saxon, to attempt *Skinner*.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme. It is never used, or rarely, but in contempt with the epithet *new*; as, *new fangles*, *new fangledness*.

FA'NGLED. *adj.* [from *fangle*.] This word seems to signify gawdy; ridiculously shewy; vainly decorated: *new fangled*, is therefore new-fashioned; dressed out in new decorations.

Quick wits be in debate new *fangled*, and in purpose unconstant *Ascham.*

A book! oh, rare one!
Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

FA'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Toothless; without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very instrument of chastisement;
So that his power, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

FA'NGOT. *n. s.* A quantity of wares: as raw silk, &c. containing from one to two hundred weight three quarters. *Dict.*

FA'NION. *n. s.* [*fanon*, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest when he officiates. *Dict.*

FA'NNER. *n. s.* [from *fan*.] One that plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon *fanners* that shall fan her. *Jeremiah.*

FA'NTASIED. *adj.* [from *fantasy*.] Filled with fancies or imaginations.

As I travell'd hither through the land,
I found the people strangely *fantasied*. *Shakesp.*

FA'NTASM. *n. s.* [see PHANTASM.] A thing not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FANTA'STICAL. } *adj.* [*fantastique*, French;
FANTA'STICK. } from *fantasy*.]

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's sin,

can be nothing elſe but a *fantaſtical*, preternatural complacency, ariſing from that which he really has no feeling of. *South.*

2. Subſiſting only in the fancy, imaginary.

Preſent fears
Are leſs than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whoſe murther yet is but *fantaſtical*,
Shakes ſo my ſingle ſtate of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in ſurmiſe, and nothing is,
But what is not *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Men are ſo poſſeſſed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to ſome extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuſe themſelves with the *fantaſtick* ideas of a buſy imagination
Decay of Piety.

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only aſſume viſible forms occaſionally.

Are ye *fantaſtical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye ſhew? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. Uncertain; unſteady; irregular.

Nor happineſs can I, nor miſery feel,
From any turn of her *fantaſtick* wheel. *Prior.*

5. Whimſical; fanciful; capricious; humourous; indulgent of one's own imagination.

They put ſuch words in the mouths of one of theſe *fantaſtical* mind-infected people, that children and muſicians call lovers. *Sidney.*

I'll knit it up in ſilken ſtrings,
With twenty odd conceited true love knots:
To be *fantaſtick*, may become a youth
Of greater time than I. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Ver.*

Drunmvirus provided with an imperious, expenſive, and *fantaſtick* miſtreſs; to whom he ſecures from the converſation of a diſcreet and affectionate wife.
Tatler.

We are apt to think your medalliſts a little *fantaſtical* in the different prices they ſet upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are compoſed. *Addiſon.*

FANTA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *fantaſtical.*]

1. By the power of imagination.
2. Capriciouſly; humouroufly; unſteadily.

England is to idly king'd,
Her ſceptre ſo *fantaſtically* borne,
By a vain, giddy, ſhallow, humourous youth,
That fear attends her not *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

3. Whimſically; in compliance with imagination.

One cannot ſo much as *fantaſtically* chuſe, even or odd, he thinks not why. *Grew's Coſmol.*

FANTA'STICALNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *fantaſti-*
FANTA'STICKNESS. } *cal.*]

1. Humourouſneſs; mere compliance with fancy.
2. Whimſicalneſs; unreaſonableneſs.

I dare not aſſume to myſelf to have put him out of concert with it, by having convinced him of the *fantaſticalneſs* of it. *Tillotſon, Preſ.*

3. Caprice; unſteadineſs.

FA'NTASY. *n. ſ.* [*fantaſie*, French; *phantaſia*, Latin; *φαντασία.*]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. See FANCY.

How now, Horatio? you tremble and look pale!
Is not this ſomething more than *fantaſy*? *Shakeſp.*
I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain *fantaſy*,
Which is as thin of ſubſtance as the air,
And more unconſtant than the wind. *Shakeſp.*
He is ſuperſtitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of *fantaſy*, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shakeſp.*
Go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere ſhe ſleep hath thrice her prayers ſaid,
Rein up the organs of her *fantaſy*,
Sleep ſhe as ſound as careleſs infancy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Theſe ſpirits of ſenſe, in *fantaſy's* high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And ſo they ſend a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell. *Davies.*

By the power of *fantaſy* we ſee colours in a dream, or a mad man ſees things before him which are not there. *Newton.*

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the ſug'ry ſweet thereof allure,
Chaſte ladies ears to *fantaſies* impure. *Hubberd.*

3. Humour, inchination.

I would with that both you and others would ceaſe from drawing the Scriptures to your *fantaſies* and affections. *Whitg.*

FA'NTOM. *n. ſ.* [See PHANTOM.] Something not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FAP. *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It ſeems to have been a cant word in the time of *Shakeſpeare.*

The gentleman had drunk himſelf out of his five ſenſes, and being *fap*, Sir, was, as they ſay, caſhiered. *Shakeſp.*

FAR. *adv.* [ꝼeon, Saxon; *fatt*, Erſe.]

1. To great extent in length.

Pay ſacred reverence to Apollo's ſong,
Leſt wrathful the *far*-ſhooting god emit,
His fatal arrows. *Pope.*

2. To a great extent every way. This is leſs proper.

Vaſt and great
Is what I love, the *far* extended ocean
To a mile ris'let I prefer *Prior.*
With coſtly cates Rome ſtain'd her frugal board;
Then with ill-gotten gold ſhe bought a lord:
Corruption, diſcord, luxury combin'd,
Down ſunk the *far*-fam'd miſtreſs of mankind.
Arbuthnot.

From the ſame lineage ſtern Æetes came,
The *far*-fam'd brother of th'enchantreſs dame. *Pope.*

3. To a great diſtance progreſſively.

Be factious for redreſs of all theſe griefs,
And I will ſet this foot of mine as *far*
As who goes fartheſt. *Shakeſp. Juliut Cæſar.*
Is it *far* you ride?
– As *far*, my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and ſupper. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*
Far from that hated face the Trojans fly,
All but the fool who fought his deſtiny. *Dryden.*

4. Remotely; at a great diſtance.

He meant to travel into *far* countries, until his friends affection either ceaſed or prevailed *Sidney.*
In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once publiſhed, it preſently takes effect *far* and wide; all ſtates framing themſelves thereunto. *Hooker.*
And after that long ſtrayed here and there,
Through every field and foreſt *far* and near. *Hubb.*
Far be it from me to juſtify the cruelties uſed towards them, which had their reward ſoon after.
Bacon's Holy War.
He ſent light horſemen into Meſopotamia with a guide, becauſe the country was unto him beſt known, following not *far* after himſelf with all his army.
Knolles.
And yet the lights which in my tower do ſhine,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and *far*,
Look not into this little world of mine. *Davies.*
God hath bid dwell *far* off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us; unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions vain. *Milton.*
I have been hunting up and down, *far* and near, ſince your unhappy indiſpoſition, to find out a remedy. *L'Eſtrange.*
The nations *far* and near contend in choice,
And ſend the flow'r of war by publick voice. *Dryden.*
The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be *far* away. *Dryden's Virg.*
But from the reading of my book and me,
Be *far*, ye foes of virtuous poetry!
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged ſhoe. *Dryden.*
Far off you view them with a longing eye
Upon the topmoſt branch. *Dryden.*
Theſe words are ſo *far* from eſtabliſhing any dominion, that we find quite the contrary. *Locke.*
'Till on the Po his blaſted corpſe was hurl'd,
Far from his country in the weſtern world. *Addiſ.*

5. To a diſtance.

As *far* as the Eaſt is from the Weſt, ſo *far* hath he removed our tranſgreſſions from him. *Pſ.* ciii. 12.
Neither did thoſe that were ſent, and travelled *far* off, undertake ſo difficult enterpriſes without a conductor. *Raleigh.*
But all in vain! which when he ſaw, he ceas'd
Contending, and remov'd his tent *far* off. *Milton.*
I had always a curioſity to look back into the ſources of things, and view in my mind, to *far* as I was able, the beginning and progreſs of a riſing world.
Burnet's Theory.
A lion's hide around his loins he wore;
The well poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood; the *far* deſtroying dart,
And the beſt weapon, an undaunted heart. *Addiſon.*

6. In a great part.

When they were by Jebus the day was *far* ſpent.
Judges.

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees. It is commonly uſed with ſome word noting the comparative, but *Dryden* has uſed it abſolutely.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. *Prov.* xxxi. 10.
Such a communication paſſeth *far* better through the water than air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Thoſe countries have *far* greater rivers, and *far* higher mountains to pour down water, than any part of the old world *Bacon.*
The face of war,
In ancient times, doth differ *far*
From what our fiery battles are. *Waller.*
Of negatives we have *far* the leaſt certainty, and they are uſually hardeſt, and many times impoſſible to be proved. *Tillotſon.*
Latin is a more ſuccinct language than the Italian, Spaniſh, French, or even than the Engliſh, which, by reaſon of its monoſyllables, is *far* the moſt compendious of them. *Dryden.*
The field is ſpacious I deſign to ſow,
With oxen *far* unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*
Beſides, he's lovely *far* above the reſt,
With you immortal, and with beauty bleſt. *Pope*
Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air,
Far other journey firſt demands thy care. *Pope.*

8. To a great height: magnificently. This is perhaps only in *Shakeſpeare.*

I do not think
So fair an outward, and ſuch ſtuff within,
Endows a man but him.
——You ſpeak him *far*.
——I don't extend him, Sir. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

The ſubſtance of the ſervice of God, to *far* forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reaſon doth teach, may not be invented of men, as it is amongſt the heathen; but muſt be received from God himſelf. *Hooker.*
Anſwer them
How *far* forth you do like their articles. *Shakeſp.*
Not to reſolve, is to reſolve; and many times it breeds as many neceſſities, and engageth as *far* in ſome other ſort, as to reſolve. *Bacon.*
Of this I need not many words to declare how *far* it is from being ſo much as any part of repentance. *Hammond.*
My diſcourſe is ſo *far* from being equivalent to the poſition he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it. *Tillotſon.*
The cuſtom of theſe tongues ſometimes ſo *far* influences the expreſſions, that in theſe epiſtles one may obſerve the force of the Hebrew conjugations.
Locke on St. Paul's Epiſtles.

10. FAR *off*; at a great diſtance.

For though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmoſt ſkirts
Of glory, and *far off* his ſteps adore. *Milton.*

11. FAR *off*. To a great diſtance.

Cherubic watch, and of a ſword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach *far off* to fright,
And guard all paſſage to the tree of life. *Milton.*

12. *Off* is joined with *far*, when *far* noting diſtance, is not followed by a preposition: as, *I ſet the boat far off, I ſet the boat far from me.*

15. FAR is often used in compoſition: as, *farſhooting*, *farſeeing*.

FAR-FE'TCH. *n. ſ.* [*far* and *fetch*.] A deep ſtratagem. A ludicrous word.

But Jeſuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politick *farfetches*;
And from their Coptick prieſt, Kircherus,
Found out this myſtick way to jeer us. *Hudibras.*

FAR-FE'TCHED. *adj.* [*far* and *fetch*.]

1. Brought from places remote.

Of theſe things others quickly will diſpoſe,
Whoſe pains have earn'd the *farfetch'd* ſpoil *Milton.*
By his command we boldly croſs'd the line,
And bravely fought where ſouthern ſtars ariſe:
We ſack'd the *farfetch'd* gold into the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize.
Dryden.

2. Studiouſly ſought; elaborately ſtrained; not eaſily or naturally introduced.

York, with all his *farfetch'd* policy. *Shakeſp.*
Poor *farfet'ched* rhymes make puzzled angels ſtare,
And in low proſe dull Lucifer complain. *South.*
Under this head we may rank thoſe words which ſignify different ideas by a ſort of an uncountable *farfetched* analogy, or diſtant reſemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we ſay, the meat is green when it is half roaſted *Watts.*

FAR-PIERCING. *adj.* [*far* and *pierce*.] Striking, or penetrating a great way.

Adieu, her lips, to whoſe *farpiercing* eye
The words are ſtars of the deep ſpangled ſky,
Th' eternal diamond which never ſhall be bears,
Unleſs the ſtars fall and pop the ſpheres. *Pope.*

FAR-SHOOTING. *adj.* [*far* and *ſhoot*.] Shooting to a great diſtance.

The Sicilian bard ſo Teucas thrice by name;
The Dardan gen'ral next to gild Thetis' fame,
Great Jove himſelf, and the *farſhooting* god,
Inſpire thy mind to make thy challenge good *Dryd.*

FAR *adj.*

1. Diſtant; remote.

A man that gains *far* journey. *Mirr.*
Brave warrior, our bleak climes unknown,
Beneath the confines of the freezing zone,
And born to *far* Orcadian ſkies,
To try the Lapland heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryd.*

2. It was formerly uſed not only as an adverb but an adjective, with *off*.

Thoſe thoughts are ſmall and unſubſtantial,
I like *far off* mountains turned into clouds. *Sandys.*
If we may ſchool us any creature any one ſpirk of that eternal fire, or any *far off* dawning of God's glorious brightneſs, the tame in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light may be perceived. *Raleigh.*

3. *from* FAR. In this ſenſe it is uſed elliptically for a *far*, or remote place.

The Lord ſhall bring a nation againſt thee *from far*, from the end of the earth. *Deut.* xxviii. 49.

4. Remoter of the two; in horſemanſhip, the right ſide of the horſe, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.

No true Egyptian ever knew in horſes
The *far* ſide from the near. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

5. It is often not eaſy to diſtinguiſh whether it be adjective or adverb: as,

The nations *far* and near center'd in choice.
Dryden.

FAR. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *farrow*.] The offſpring of a ſow; young pigs.

Sows ready to farrow at this time of the year,
Are for to be made of and counted full dear;
For now is the loſs of the *far* of the ſow
More great than the loſs of two calves of the cow.
Tuſſer.

To FARCE. *v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin; *farcir*, French.]

1. To ſtuff; to fill with mingled ingredients.

Wreſtling is a paſtime which either the Corniſhmen derived from Corineus, their firſt pretended founder, or at leaſt it miniſtred ſome ſtuff to the *farcing* of that fable. *Carew.*
The firſt principles of Chriſtian religion ſhould not be *farced* with ſchool points and private tenets. *Bp. Sanderſon.*

2. To extend; to ſwell out.

'Tis not the balm, the ſceptre, and the ball,
The ſword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The enterlu'd robe of gold and pearl,
The *farced* title running 'fore the king. *Shakeſp.*

FARCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; or from *farcer*, French, to mock.] A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity, and ſtuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

There is yet a lower ſort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a *farce* is that in poetry, which groteſque is in a picture: the perſons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners falſe, that is, inconſiſtent with the character of mankind: groteſque painting is the juſt reſemblance of this. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
What ſhould be great, you turn to *farce*. *Prior.*
They object againſt it as a *farce*, becauſe the improbability of the plot ſhould anſwer to the extravagance of the character, which they ſay this piece wants, and therefore is no *farce*. *Gay.*

FA'RCICAL. *adj.* [from *farce*.] Belonging to a farce, appropriated to a farce.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, becauſe they are actually in nature. *Gay.*

FA'RCY. *n. ſ.* [*farcina*, Italian; *farcin*, French.] The leproſy of horſes. It is probably curable by antimony.

FA'RDEL. *n. ſ.* [*fardelle*, Italian; *fardeau*, French.] A burdle; a little pack.

Let us to the king: there is that in this *fardel* will make him ſcratch his beard. *Shakeſpeare.*
Who would *fardels* bear,
To groan and ſweat under a weary life? *Shakeſ.*

To FARE. *v. n.* [ꝑapan, Saxon; *varen*, Dutch.]

1. To go; to paſs; to travel.

At laſt, reſolving forward ſtill to *fare*,
Until the bluſt'ring ſtorm is overblown. *Fairy Qu.*
His ſpirit pure were ſubject to our ſight,
Like to a man in ſhew and ſhape he *fared*. *Fanſax.*
Soon he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Sadly they *far'd* along the ſea-beat ſhore;
Still to wiſh'd them hearts. *Pope.*

2. To be in any ſtate good or bad.

So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend.
Fairy Queen.
A ſtubborn heart ſhall *fare* evil at the laſt. *Eccleſ.*
Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble ſight
Preſents that beauty. *Waller.*
So in this throng bright Sachariſſa *far'd*,
Oppreſs'd by thoſe who ſtrove to be her guard:
As ſhips, though never ſo obſequious, fall
Foul on a tempeſt on their admiral. *Waller.*
So *fares* the ſtag among th' enraged hounds;
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds.
Denham.
But as a barque, that, in foul weather,
Toſs'd by two adverſe winds together,
Is beat'd and beaten to and fro,
And knows not which to turn him to;
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them t' oppoſe. *Hudibras.*
If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*.
L'Eſtrange.
That *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amidſt the crowd. *Dryden's Æn.*
Engliſh miniſters never *fare* ſo well as in a time of war with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and animoſities of the nation. *Addiſon.*
Some are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they ſhall *fare* no worſe than their neighbours. *Swift.*

3. To proceed in any train of conſequences good or bad.

Thus it *fareth* when too much deſire of contradiction cauſeth our ſpeeches rather to paſs by number than to ſtay for weight. *Hooker.*

So *fares* it when with truth falſehood contends.
Milton.

4. To happen to any one well or ill: with *it* preceding in an impersonal form.

When the hand finds itſelf well warm'd and covered, let it refuſe the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head, 'till the body be ſtarved or killed, and then we ſhall ſee how *it* will *fare* with the hand. *South.*

5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.

The rich man *fared* ſumptuouſly every day. *Luke.*
Feaſt your ears with the muſick awhile, if they will *fare* ſo hardly as on the trumpet's ſound.
Shakeſpeare's Timon.
Men think they have *fared* hardly, if, in times of extremity, they have deſcended ſo low as to eat dogs; but Galen delivereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

FARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water. Uſed only of that which is paid for the perſon, not the goods.

He found a ſhip going to Tarſhiſh; ſo he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarſhiſh. *Jon.*
He paſſage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants, tho' faithful, what to unfaithful *fare*. *Dryd.*

2. Food prepared for the table; proviſions.

But come, to well-ſerv'd feaſts, now let us pray,
As meet is, after ſuch delicious *fare*. *Milton.*
But when the weſtern winds with vital pow'r
Call to the tender graſs and budding flow'r,
Then, at the laſt, produce to open air
Both flocks, and ſend them to their ſummer's *fare*.
Dryden.
This is what nature's want may well ſuffice;
He that would more is a wretch, not wiſe:
But ſince among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will conform to philoſophick *fare*,
This much I will indulge thee for thy eaſe,
And mingle ſomething of our times to pleaſe. *Dryd.*
Upon his riſing up he ordered the peaſant to ſet before him whatever food he had in his houſe: the peaſant brought out a great deal of coarſe *fare*, of which the emperor eat very heartily. *Addiſon.*

FAREWE'LL. *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of the verb *farewell*, or *fare* you *well*; *ſis felix, abi in bonam rem*, or *bene ſit tibi*; but in time uſe familiariſed it to an adverb, and it is uſed both by thoſe who go and thoſe who are left.]

1. The parting compliment; adieu.

But *farewell*, king; ſith thus thou will appear,
Freedom lives hence, and baniſhment is here. *Shak.*
Whether we ſhall meet again, I know not,
Therefore our everlaſting *farewell* take;
For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Caſſius. *Shakeſp.*
Be not amazed, call all your ſenſes to you; defend your reputation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shakeſpeare.*
An iron ſlumber ſhuts my ſwimming eyes;
And now *farewell*, involv'd in ſhades of night,
For ever I am raviſh'd from thy ſight. *Dryden.*
Farewell, ſays he; the parting ſound ſcarce fell
From his fair lips, but ſhe replied *farewell*. *Dryd.*
O dear remembrance, bleſſing ſtill and bleſt!
Of dear remembrance, bleſſing ſtill and bleſt! *Pope.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation without kindneſs.

Farewell the year, which threaten'd ſo
The faireſt light the world can ſhow. *Waller.*
Treading the path to noble ends,
A long *farewell* to love I gave;
Reſolv'd my country and my friends
All that remain'd of me ſhould have. *Waller.*

3. Its original verbal meaning is preſerved when it is uſed plurally.

Farewell, maſter Silence: I will not uſe many words with you, *fare* you *well*, gentlemen both.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

FAREWE'LL. *n. ſ.*

1. Leave; act of departure.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shak.*
If chance the radiant sun with *farewell* sweet,
Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milton.*
As in this grove I took my last *farewell*,
As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*
Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title. *Spectator*

FARINA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; tasting like meal or flower of corn.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panick, and millet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FARM. *n. s.* [*ferme*, French; ꝑeopm, provision, Saxon.]

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.

Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and *farms* to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a parliament. *Hayward*

2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

The lords of land in Ireland do not use to set out their land in *farm*, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and some during pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland*

It is great wilfulness in landlords to make any longer *farms* unto their tenants. *Spenser.*

To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.

We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,
The revenue whereof shall furnish us
For our affairs in hand. *Shakespeare's Richard II*

2. To take at a certain rate.

They received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty, which the Earl of Cornwall *farmed* of the king. *Camden's Remains.*

3. To cultivate land.

FA'RMER. *n. s.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm.*]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.

Thou hast seen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the great image of authority, a dog's obeyed in office. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

FA'RMOST. *n. s.* [superlative of *far.*] Most distant; remotest.

A spacious cave, within its *farmost* part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden's Æn.*

FA'RNESS. *n. s.* [from *far.*] Distance; remoteness.

Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their *farness* from timely succour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermost number of able hands to fight. *Carew.*

FARRA'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] Formed of different materials.

Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FARRA'GO. n. s. [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

FA'RRIER. *n. s.* [*ferrier*, French; *ferrarius*, Latin.]

1. A shoer of horses.

But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to *farriers*, saddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*

2. One who professes the medicine of horses.

If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every groom ought to be, get sack, or strong-beer to rub your horses. *Swift.*

To FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.

There are many pretenders to the art of *farriering* and cowleeching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mortimer.*

FA'RROW. *n. s.* [ꝑeaph, Saxon.] A litter of pigs.

Pour in sow's blood that hath litter'd
Her nine *farrow*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To FA'RROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is used only of swine.

Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year. *Tusser.*

The swine, although multiparous, yet being bisulcous, and only cloven-hooted, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other bisulcous animals. *Brown.*

Ev'n her, who did her numerous offspring boast,
As fair and fruitful as the sow that carry'd,
The thirty pigs at one large litter *farrow'd*. *Dryden.*

FART. *n. s.* [ꝑeꝛt, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

Love is the *fart*
Of every heart;
It pains a man when 'tis kept close;
And others doth offend, when 'tis let loose. *Suckling.*

To FART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

As when we a gun discharge,
Although the bore be ne'er so large,
Before the flame from muzzle burst,
Just at the breech it flashes first;
So from my lord his passion broke,
He *farted* first and then he spoke. *Swift.*

FA'RTHER. *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analogy can *far* make *farther* or *farthest*: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further* and *furthest*, from *forth*, *forther*, *fortheſt*, ꝑoꝛ̃ðoꝛ̃, ꝑuꝛ̃ðeꝛ̃, Saxon, the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded in speech, and afterwards in books.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, besides rules, there is *farther* required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions, and things of their country, without looking any *farther*. *Locke.*

FA'RTHER. *adj.* [supposed from *far*, more probably from *forth*, and to be written *further*.]

1. More remote.

Let me add a *farther* truth, that without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden*

2. Longer; tending to greater distance.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow,
Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden.*

FA'RTHERANCE. *n. s.* [more properly *furtherance* from *further.*] Encouragement; promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the *furtherance* that I have obtained. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

FA'RTHERMORE. *adv.* [more properly *furthermore.*] Besides; over and above; likewise.

Farthermore the leaves, body, and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power and wordly ability surpass the meanest. *Raleigh's History.*

To FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *To further.*] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town. *Dryden.*

FA'RTHEST. *adv.* [more properly *furthest.*] See FARTHER.

1. At the greatest distance.

2. To the greatest distance.

FA'RTHEST. *adj.* Most distant; remotest.

Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection. *Hooker*

FA'RTHING. *n. s.* [ꝑeoꝛ̃ðling, Saxon, from ꝑeoꝛ̃ðe, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.

A *farthing* is the least denomination or fraction of money used in England *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Like all those things we toil so hard in,
Would not avail one single *farthing*. *Prior.*

You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver; not the halfpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*

2. Copper money.

The parish find, 'tis true; but our churchwardens feed on the fines, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

His son builds on, and never is content,
'Till the last *farthing* is in structure spent *Dryden.*

4. A kind of division of land. Not in use.

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land, nine *farthings* a Cornish acre: and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

FA'RTHINGALE. *n. s.* [This word has much exercised the etymology of *Skinner*, who at last seems to determine that it is derived from *verta garde*: if he had considered what *vert* signifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true sense.] A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales* and things.
Shakespeare.

Tell me,
What compass will you wear your *farthingale?*
Shakspeare.

Arthur wore in hall
Round table, like a *farthingal*. *Hudibras.*

Some will have it that it portends the downfal of the French king; and observe, that the *farthingale* appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

She seem a medley of all ages,
With a huge *farthingale* to swell her sustian stuff,
A new commode, a topknot and a ruff. *Swift.*

FA'RTHINGSWORTH. *n. s.* [*farthing* and *worth.*] As much as is sold for a farthing.

They are thy customers; I hardly ever sell them a *farthingsworth* of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'SCES. n. s. [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain,
That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rise once more;
And shook aloft the *fasces* of the main,
To fright those slaves with what they felt before.
Dryden.

FA'SCIA. n. f. [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.

FA'SCIATED. *adj.* [from *fascia.*] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Dict.*

FASCIA'TION. *n. f.* [from *fascia.*] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts.

Three especial sorts of *fasciation*, or rowling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wiseman*

To FA'SCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

Such a *fascinating* sin is this, as allows men no liberty of consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *fascinate.*] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.

He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon.*

The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination.* *Waller.*

There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words, which make them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *South*

FA'SCINE. n. f. [French.] A faggot. Military cant.

The Black Prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the generals of our times do with *fascines.* *Addison's Spectator.*

FA'SCINOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment. Not in use.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey.*

FA'SHION. *n. f.* [*façon*, French; *facies*, Latin.]

1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the stateliness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker.*

The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke.*

Stand these poor people's friend.

—I will,

Or let me loose the *fashion* of a man. *Shakesp.*

2. The make or cut of cloaths.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass,
And entertain a score or two of taylors,
To study *fashions* to adorn my body. *Shakesp.*

You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shakesp.*

3. Manner; sort; way.

For that I love your daughter
In such a righteous *fashion* as I do,
Perforce against all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I must advance. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Pluck Casca by the sleeve,
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Hayward*

4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold, the chargeful *fashion.*
Shakespeare.

5. Custom; general practice.

Zelmane again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprizes? *Sidney.*

Though the truth of this hath been universally acknowledged, yet because the *fashion* of the age is to call every thing into question, it will be requisite to satisfy men's reason about it. *Tillotson.*

No wonder that pastorals are fallen into disesteem, together with that *fashion* of life upon which they were grounded. *Walsh.*

It was not easily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *fashion* to do such things *Arbuthnot.*

6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.

Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the *fashion* on,
And wear it in my heart. *Shakespeare.*

7. General approbation; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversions in *fashion.* *Locke*

His panegyricks were bestowed only on such persons as he had familiarly known, and only at such times as others cease to praise, when out of power, or out of *fashion.* *Pope.*

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is used in a sense below that of quality.

It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh*

9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden blossom in my hand,
I scorn thee, and thy *fashion*, peevish boy. *Shakesp.*

10. The farcy, a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. A barbarous word.

His horse is possest with the glanders, infected with the *fashions*, and full of windgalls *Shakesp*

To FA'SHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French, from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have giv'n him reason;
Send him but hither, and I'll *fashion* him. *Shakesp*

Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *fashion* us in the womb? *Job.*

The graves of the rebellious generations were already *fashioned* in the clouds, which soon after should swallow up all living creatures. *Raleigh*

The rib he form'd and *fashion'd* with his hands;
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man like, but different sex. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Inability will every one find in himself, who shall go about to *fashion* in his understanding any simple idea, not received by his senses from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them. *Locke.*

How could this noble fabrick be design'd,
And *fashion'd*, by a maker brute and blind;
Could it of art such miracles invent?
And raise a beauteous world of such extent; *Blackm.*

A different toil another forge employs,
Here the loud hammer *fashions* temple toys:
Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,
First to these little artists ow'd its frame. *Gay's Fan*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right. *Spenser.*

Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can *fashion*
Yourselves thereto, according to occasion. *Hubb. Tale.*

Nature, as it grows again tow'rds earth,
Is *fashion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shak.*

This cardinal,
Though from an humble stock undoubtedly,
Was *fashion'd* to much honour from his cradle.
Shak. Hen. VIII.

3. To counterfeit. Not used.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any. *Shakesp*

4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* [from *fashion.*]

1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.

The eminence of your condition will invite gentlemen to the study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable.* *Glanville.*

Examine how the *fashionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

'Tis prevailing example hath now made it *fashionable.* *Bentley.*

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck. *Dryd.*

3. Observant of the mode.

Time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer: welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing *Shakesp.*

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS *n. f* [from *fashionable.*] Modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside *fashionableness* of the taylor or tire-woman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so? *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *fashionable.*] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been ducked or fluxed into another world. *South.*

FA'SHIONIST. *n. f.* [from *fashion.*] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Dict.*

To FAST. *v. n.* [*fastan*, Gothick; fæstan, Saxon.]

1. To abstain from food.

Our love is not so great Hortensio,
But we may blow our nails together,
And *fast* it fairly out. *Shakesp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

I had rather *fast* from all four days than drink so much in one. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to fast long after. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.

When thou *fastest*, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast* *Matt.* vi.

Last night the very god thou'd me a vision:
I *fast*, and pray'd for their intelligence. *Shakesp.*

FAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Abstinence from food.

A thousand men have broke their *fasts* to-day,
That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown.
Shakesp.

Where will this end? Four times ten days I've pass'd,
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food
Nor tasted, nor had appetite; that *fast*
To virtue I impute not, or count part
Of what I suffer here. *Milton.*

Happy and innocent were the ages of our forefathers, who broke their *fasts* with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only dressed with hunger and fire. *Taylor.*

She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast
One glance to feed me for so long a *fast.* *Dryden.*

2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, not merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but by afflicting our souls as well as bodies for our sins. *Atterbury.*

Nor pray'rs nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain;
Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope.*

FAST. *adj.* [fæst, Saxon.]

1. Firm; immoveable.

He by his strength setteth *fast* mountains. *Ps.* lxv 6.

Last, the fire and his three sons,
With their four wives; and god made *fast* the doors
Milton.

Be sure to find,
What I have foretold thee, many a hard essay. *Milt.*

Of dangers and adverſities, and pains,
Ere thou of Iſrael's ſceptre get *faſt* hold. *Milton.*

2. Strong; impregnable.
England, by report of the chronicles, was infeſted with robbers and outlaws; which, lurking in woods and *faſt* places, uſed often to break forth to rob and ſpoil. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

3. Fixed; adhering; not ſeparable.
Lodronius, with the breaking out of the horſemen, was driven into a marſh, where, after that he, being almoſt *faſt* in the deep mud, had done the uttermoſt, he yielded himſelf *Knolles.*
A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's *faſt* to a ſhip, looks as if he reached to draw the ſhip to him *Temple*

4. Deep, ſound.
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, take paper, fold it, ſeal it, and again return to her bed; yet all this while in a moſt *faſt* ſleep. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

5. Firm in adherence.
Quick wits be in deſire new-fangled; in purpoſe, unconſtant, light to promiſe any thing, ready to forget every thing, both benefit and injury; and thereby neither *faſt* to friend, nor fearful to foe.
Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.

6. [from *feſt*, Welſh, quick.] Speedy, quick; ſwift. It may be doubted whether this ſenſe be not always adverbial.
This work goeth *faſt* on, and proſpereth *Ezra*, v. 8.
Skill comes ſo ſlow, and life ſo *faſt* doth fly,
We learn to little, and forget too much. *Davies.*
The prince groweth up *faſt* to be a man, and is of a ſweet and excellent diſpoſition: it would be a ſtorm upon you if you ſhould miſlead, or ſuffer him to be miſled *Bacon to Villiers.*

7. Faſt *and looſe*. Uncertain; variable, inconſtant; deceitful.
A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by the hair did, as it were, play at *faſt and looſe* each with other, giving and receiving riches.
Sidney.
If ſhe perceived by his outward cheer,
That any would his love by talk bewry,
Sometimes ſhe heard him, ſometimes ſtopt her ear,
And play'd *faſt and looſe* the live-long day *Fairfax.*
The folly and wickedneſs of men, that think to play *faſt and looſe* with God Almighty! *L'Eſtrange.*
If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be ſeparated again; and ſo on in an eternal viciſſitude of *faſt and looſe*, without ever conſtituting into the huge conſonic body of planets *Bentley.*

Faſt. *adv.*

1. Firmly; immoveably.
Bind them *faſt*, which you ſhall find with me,
Faſt to your cloſe. *Shakſp. King John.*
This ſhow'r theirs myſelf have often ſeen,
Happy when they have judg'd me *faſt* aſleep. *Prior.*

2. Cloſely; nearly. In this ſenſe it is united with ſome other word, as *by* or *behind*.
Berenice left fifteen galleys in the lake; but the tackling, ſails, oars, and other furniture ſhe had laid upon the cuttle *faſt by* *Knolles.*
Silo's brook that flow'd
Faſt by the oracle of God *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Let purling ſtreams be in her train ſeen,
And flow'ry mead, and walks of chearful green;
And in the midſt of deathleſs groves
Soft ſprings waſte me,
And ſhadows, *faſt by*,
And juſt beſide them ever-laughing loves *Dryden.*
Faſt by the throne obſequious fame attends,
And wealth in ſecret nods bows down the proud. *Pope.*
Well-known to me the path you tread ſo late;
Faſt beſide it grew my honour'd gate. *Pope.*
Here o'er the mart-king the in ſolent weeps,
And *faſt beſide* him once fear'd Edward ſleeps *Pope.*

3. Swiftly; nimbly.
I would give a thouſand pound I could run as *faſt* as thou can'ſt. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*
There *faſt* came a ſpring of blood to *faſt*,
From thoſe deep wounds, as all embru'd the face
Daniel.
The heavieſt muſe the ſwifteſt courſe has gone,
As clocks run *faſteſt* when moſt lead is on *Pope.*
You are to look upon me as one going *faſt* out of the world. *Swift.*

4. Frequently.
Being tried only with a promiſe, he gave full credit to that promiſe, and ſtill gave evidence of his fidelity as *faſt* as occaſions were offered.
Hammond's Pract. Catech.

To Faſten. *v. a.* [from *faſt*.]

1. To make faſt; to make firm, to fix immoveably.
A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering moſt of that ſide, had no *faſtening* on the left ſide *Sidney.*
Moſes reared up the Tabernacle, and *faſtened* his ſockets. *Exodus.*
By chance a ſhip was *faſten'd* to the ſhore,
Which from old Clidmus king Olmius bore. *Dryden.*

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.
She had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and *faſten* ſundred parts in one. *Donne.*
In the ſea-coaſt of India there is no iron, which flies not like a bird unto thoſe mountains, and therefore their ſhips are *faſtened* with wood. *Brown.*

3. To affix; to conjoin.
The words Whig and Tory have been preſſed to the ſervice of many ſucceſſions of parties, with very different ideas *faſtened* to them. *Swift's Examiner.*

4. To ſtamp; to impreſs; to fix.
Thinking, by this face,
To *faſten* in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not ſo. *Shakſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

5. To unite inſeparably.
Their oppreſſors have changed the ſcene, and combated the opinions in their true ſhape, upon which they could not ſo well *faſten* their diſguiſe
Decay of Piety

6. To lay on with ſtrength.
Could he *faſten* a blow, or make a thruſt, when not ſuffered to approach? *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

To Faſten. *v. n.* To fix himſelf.
The priority of blood may be obſerved in other ſorts of beaſts, in frogs, and other tribes, and therefore an horſe-leech will hardly *faſten* upon a fiſh. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
He *faſten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,
As he would fright heaven. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
The ſtrong judgment that miſleads it, and makes the will often *faſten* on the worſt ſide, lies in miſreporting upon compariſons. *Locke.*

Faſtener. *n. ſ.* [from *faſten*.] One that makes faſt or firm.

Fa'ſtin. *n. ſ.* [from *faſt*.] He who abſtains from food. *Ainſworth.*

Fa'ſthanded. *adj.* [*faſt* and *hand*.] Avaricious; cloſehanded; cloſe-fiſted, covetous.
The king being *faſthanded*, and loth to put with a ſecond dowry, prevailed with the prince to be contracted with the Princeſs Catharine. *Bacon.*

Faſtidio'ſity. *n. ſ.* [from *faſtidious*.] Diſdainfulneſs; contemptuouſneſs. *Swift.*

Faſtidious. *adj.* [*faſtidioſus*, Latin; *faſtidieux*, *faſtideuſe*, French.] Diſdainful; ſqueamiſh; delicate to a vice; inſolently nice.
Reaſons plainly delivered, and always after one manner, eſpecially with fine and *faſtidious* minds, enter but heavily and dully. *Bacon.*
Let them *faſtidious* vain
Commands of the brain,
Run out and rage, ſweat, cenſure, and condemn,
The, were not made for thee, lets thou for them.
Ben. Jonſon.
A ſqueamiſh *faſtidious* niceneſs, in meats and drinks, muſt be cured by ſtarving. *L'Eſtrange.*
All hope, raiſed upon the promiſes or ſuppoſed kindneſs of our *faſtidious* and fallacious great ones, is baſe. *South.*

Faſtidiously. *adv.* [from *faſtidious*.] Diſdainfully, contemptuouſly; ſqueamiſhly.
Their ſole talent is pride and ſcorn: they look *faſtidiouſly*, and ſpeak diſdainfully, concluding, if a man ſhall fall ſhort of their garniture at their knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in the furniture of his head. *Government of the Tongue.*

Faſti'giated. *adj.* [*faſtigatus*, Latin.] Roofed; narrowed up to the top. *Dict.*

Fa'ſtingday. *n. ſ.* [*faſt* and *day*.] Day of mortification by religious abſtinence.
Do not call it a *faſtingday*, unleſs alſo it be a day of extraordinary devotion and of alms. *Taylor.*

Fa'ſtneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *faſt*.]

1. State of being faſt.

2. Firmneſs; firm adherence.
Such as had given the king diſtaſte, did contend by their forwardneſs to ſhew it was but their *faſtneſs* to the former government, and that thoſe affections ended with the time.

3. Strength; ſecurity.
All the places are cleared, and places of *faſtneſs* laid open, which are the proper walls and caſtles of the Iriſh, as they were of the Britiſh in the times of Agricola. *Davies on Ireland.*
The foes had left the *faſtneſs* of their place,
Prevail'd in fight, and kill'd his men in chace. *Dryd.*

4. A ſtrong place, a place not eaſily forced.
If his adverſary be not well aware of him, he entrenches himſelf in a new *faſtneſs*, and holds out the ſiege with a new artillery. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Cloſeneſs; conciſeneſs; not diffuſion. Not uſed.
Bring his ſtile from all looſe groſſneſs to ſuch firm *faſtneſs* in Latin, as in Demoſthenes. *Aſcham.*

Faſtuous. *adj.* [*faſtueux*, Latin; *faſtueux*, *faſtueuſe*, French.] Proud; haughty. *Dict.*

Fat. *adj.* [fætt, Saxon.]

1. Fullfed; plump; fleſhy: the contrary to *lean*.
When gods have hot backs, what ſhall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windſor ſtag, and the *fatteſt*, I think, i'th' foreſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let your wives
Appoint a meeting with this old *fat* fellow. *Shakeſp.*
'Tis a fine thing to be *fat* and ſmooth. *L'Eſtrange.*
Spare diet and labour will keep cottagers and ſervants from being *fat*; for which reaſon the uſual courſe of keeping ſeven hundred thouſand huſbandmen without a *fat* man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and eaſe twenty of the forty ſhall grow *fat*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coarſe; groſs; [*fat*, French.]
We are hurry'd down
To this loſe inglorious age;
Nor, as the *fat* inhabitants of mud
Inſect the ſteaming cedars of the ſhade. *Dryden.*

3. Dull.
O fool! I am not
Thus but plantain, and ever-growing upon the ground *Donne.*

4. Wealthy; rich.
Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the proſpect and proſpering theorics of litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flouriſhing fees. *Milton.*
Theſe were terrible alarms to perſons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and ſucceſsful impoſture. *South.*
A *fat* benefice is that which ſo abounds with an eſtate and revenue, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking *Ayliffe.*

Fat. *n. ſ.* An oily and ſulphureous part of the blood; depoſited in the cells of the membrana adipoſa, from the innumerable little veſſels which are ſpread amongſt them. The fat is to be found immediately under the ſkin in moſt parts of the body. There are two ſorts of fat; one yellow, ſoft, and lax, eaſily melted, another firm, white, brittle, and not ſo eaſily melted, called ſuet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third ſort of fat. *Quincy.*
In this ointment the ſtrangeſt and hardeſt ingredients

dients to come by, are the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied, and the *fats* of a boar and a bear, killed in the act of generation. *Bacon.*

This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat*: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To Fat. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Oh how this villainy
Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it! *Shak.*

Ere this
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. *Abbot.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good pasture, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To Fat. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full-fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is frank'd up to *fatting* for his pains. *Shakesp.*

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience, the other, like a beast, but *fatting* up for the slaughter. *L'Estrange.*

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young. *Mortimer.*

Fat. *n. s.* [ꝼæt, Saxon; *vat*, Dutch.] This is generally written *vat*. A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Joel*, ii. 24

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns, and tanners *fats*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Fa'tal. *adj.* [*fatalis*, Latin; *fatal*, French.]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.

O *fatal* match! thy marriage is endow'd
With Thrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood. *Dryd.*

A pain in the brain is most dangerous, when it forceth the heart, or organs of breath; *fatal* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Proceeding by destiny, inevitable; necessary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reasoning, that these things are *fatal* and necessary; it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tale of a Tub.*

3. Appointed by destiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money, and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

It was
Still *fatal* to stout Hyadæs,
In all his feats of arms, where he fell
He dreamt of it, to prophesy'd himself. *Hudibras*

Behold the seat and place of your abodes;
For thus Anchises prophesy'd of old,
And thus our *fates* decree of rest foretold. *Dryden*

Once come;
For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden.*

Fa'talist. *n. s.* [from *fate*.] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology? *Watts.*

Fa'tality. *n. s.* [*fatalité*, French; from *fatal*.]

1. Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and events; preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The stoicks held a *fatality*, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, but they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

2. Decree of fate.

By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

All the father's precautions could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Estrange.*

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*. *Bro*

Fa'tally. *adv.* [from *fatal*.]

1. Mortally; destructively, even to death.

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self-enamoured youth gaz'd here,
So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face, had seen. *Denham.*

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,
When *fatally* their virtue they approve;
Cheerful in flames, and martyrs of their love. *Dryd.*

2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms compose the world mechanically and *fatally*; only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley.*

Fa'talness. *n. s.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.

Fate. *n. s.* [*fatum*, Latin.]

1. Destiny, an eternal series of successive causes.

Necessity or chance
Approach not me, and what I will is *fate*. *Milton.*

There is a necessity in *fate*
Why the late bold master must miscarry. *Dryden*

You must obey the laws of *fate*;
Who shall resist or stop the angry power? *Dryd.*

What can prevent us as the blackbird sings,
And tell her *fate* in her own writing says. *Dryden.*

Random chance, or wilful *fate*,
Guide the dart from Cupid's bow. *A. Phillips.*

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what *fates* attend the Duke of Suffolk?
By water shall he die, and take his end? *Shakesp.*

3. Death; destruction.

Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late
A chapel crown'd, from the common *fate*
The abomination new hath. *Denham*

Looking, he forms alone his famish'd eyes;
Feeding, wing death, but looking does he dies;
Yet chose the longest way to *fate*,
Wand'ring at once the pain and the estate. *Dryden.*

Cease uncertain cowards to debate;
But view the approach of certain *fate*! *Dryd.*

The whizzing arrow flies,
And bears the *fate* Antinous, on its wings. *Pope*

4. Cause of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And fix'd the *fates* among the mules and servants sent. *Dryden.*

Fated. *adj.* [from *fate*.]

1. Decreed by fate.

Sir Richard Everard's charge, and with a train,
Drawn by six sorrels for them stable, was fated here to remain. *Dryden*

2. Determined in any manner by fate.

Her awkward love moved was oddly *fated*;
The object Folly were to reason related. *Prior.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate. The stricture used by Dryden is unusual.

Bright Victorious arms,
Fated from forges of hell by Stygian charms,
Surpassed those on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakespeare*.

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shakespeare*

Father. *n. s.* [ꝼæðep, Saxon. This word is found likewise in the Persian [illegible]

1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.

Father is a notion superinduced to the substance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*

Son of Bensalem, thy *father* saith it; the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. *Bacon.*

He shall forget
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere. *Milton*

2. The first ancestor.

It was said
It should not stand in thy posterity;
But that myself shall be the root and *father*
Of many kings *Shakespeare's Macbeth*

Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Rom.* iv. 16

3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather. Epsom, a lawyer, said in scorn Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, When such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to Heaven. *Camden*

4. The title of any man reverend for age learning, and piety.

You shall find one well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops.
Shakespeare's Richard III

5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.

Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen.* iv 21

Father of verse. *Pope*

6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.

Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to intallible, and yet expose them to contempt. *Stillingfleet*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.

I was a *father* to the poor. *Job* xxix 16

He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Gen.* xlv 8

8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a *father*. *Shak.*

There was a *father* of a convent, very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and a person under any great affliction applied themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votaress took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Addison.*

9. The title of a senator of old Rome.

From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,
And the long glories of immortal Rome. *Dryden*

10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.

The eternal Son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. *Taylor.*

11. The compellation of God as Creator.

We have one *Father*, even God. *John*, viii 41

Almighty and most merciful *Father*, *Common Prayer*

Father-in-law. *n. s.* [from *father*.] The father of one's husband or wife.

I must make my *father-in-law* visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison's Spectator*

To Father. *v. a.*

1. To take, to adopt as a son or daughter.

Ay, good youth,
And rather *father* thee than master thee. *Shakesp.*

2. To supply with a father of certain qualities.

I am no stronger than my sex,
Being to you assigned and so husbanded. *Shak. J. Cæsar*

How fortune ill portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow!
He childed as I *fathered*. *Shakesp. King Lear*

3. To adopt a composition.

Men of wit,
Once [illegible] what [illegible] wit. *Swift*

3. To aſcribe to any one as his offſpring, or production: with *on*.

And leſt we ſeem to *father* new thing *upon* them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker*

My name was made uſe of by ſeveral perſons, one of which was pleaſed to *father on* me a new ſet of productions. *Swift*

Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered upon* hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reaſons are derived. *Brown*

FA'THERHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *father*.] The character of a father; the authority of a father.

Who can abide, that againſt their own doctors, both of the middle and lateſt age, fix whole books ſhould by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be, under the pain of a curſe, imperiouſly obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

FA'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *father*.] Wanting a father; deſtitute of a father.

He ſhall not afflict any widow, or *fatherleſs* child. *Ex.* xxii.

Our *fatherleſs* diſtreſs was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewiſe be unwept. *Shakeſp.*
The *fatherleſs* hath no friend. *Sandys*

He caught his death the laſt county ſeſſions, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherleſs* children. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FA'THERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *father*.] The tenderneſs of a father; parental kindneſs.

FA'THERLY. *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father, tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one queſtion to your daughter,
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her anſwer truly. *Shak.*

The part which deſcribes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his ſuffering ſubjects. *Dryden.*

FA'THERLY. *adv.* In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, *fatherly* diſpleas'd;
O execrable ſon! ſo to aſpire
Above his brethren! *Milton.*

FA'THOM. *n. ſ.* [fæðm, Saxon.]

1. A meaſure of length, containing ſix foot, or two yards; the ſpace to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this *fathom*, or diſtance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expanſion, is equal unto the ſpace between the ſole of the foot and crown. *Brown.*

The arms ſpread acroſs in a ſtraight line, and meaſured from the end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, a meaſure equal to the ſtature, is named a *fathom*. *Holder.*

2. It is the uſual meaſure applied to the depth of the ſea, when the line for ſounding is called the *fathom line*.

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom line* could never touch the ground.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compaſs of thought.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

To FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encompaſs with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach; to maſter.

Leave, leave to *fathom* ſuch high points as theſe;
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to pleaſe. *Dryden*

3. To ſound; to try with reſpect to the depth.

'Tis too ſtrong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathom* the depths of his flights. *Felton.*

Our depths who *fathoms*. *Pope.*

4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmoſt extent: as, *I cannot* fathom *his deſign.*

FA'THOMABLE. *adj.* [from *fathom*.]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.

2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Will you with counters ſum
The vaſt proportion of his infinite;
And buckle in a waiſte moſt *fathomleſs*,
With ſpans and inches ſo diminutive
As fears and reaſons? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Cr.*

FATI'DICAL. *adj.* [*fatidicus*, Latin; *fatidique*, French.] Prophetick; having the power to foretel future events.

The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate buſineſs this would prove. *Howell*

FA'TIFEROUS. *adj.* [*fatifer*, Latin.] Deadly; mortal; deſtructive. *Dict.*

FA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] Eaſily wearied; ſuſceptible of wearineſs.

To FA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhauſt with labour; to oppreſs with laſſitude. Not in uſe.

By and by the din of war 'gan to pierce
His ready ſenſe, when ſtraight his doubled ſpirit
Requicken'd what in fleſh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

FATIGUE. *n. ſ.* [*fatigue*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.]

1. Wearineſs; laſſitude.

2. The cauſe of wearineſs; labour; toil.

The great Scipio fought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchaſed them. *Dryden*

To FATI'GUE. *v. a.* [*fatigue*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to harraſs with toil; to exhauſt with labour.

The man who ſtruggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior*

FATKI'DNEYED. *adj.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.

Peace, ye *fatkidney'd* raſcal; what a brawling do'ſt thou keep! *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

FA'TLING. *n. ſ.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the ſlaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling* ſhall lie down together, and a little child ſhall lead them. *Iſ.* xi. 6

FA'TNER. *n. ſ.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatneſs.

The wind was weſt, on which that philoſopher beſtowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthnot*

FA'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fat*.]

1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.

2. Fat; greaſe; fulneſs of fleſh.

And by his ſide rode loathſome gluttony,
Deformed creature, on a filthy ſwine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatneſs* ſwollen were his eyen.
Fairy Queen.

3. Unctuous or greaſy matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the ſun, gather a nitrous *fatneſs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

4. Oleaginouſneſs; ſliminеſs; unctuouſneſs.

But the olive-tree ſaid unto them; Should I leave my *fatneſs* wherewith by me they honour God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees? *Judges*

By reaſon of the *fatneſs* and heavineſs of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and ſome fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Fertility; fruitfulneſs.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatneſs* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Gen.* xxvii. 28.

6. That which cauſes fertility.

When around
The clouds drop *fatneſs*, in the middle ſky,
The dew ſuſpended ſtaid, and left unmoiſt
The execrable glebe. *Philips.*

Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the *fatneſs* of ſhowers. *Bentley.*

To FATTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat*.]

1. To feed; to make fleſhy, to plump with fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in ſmall quantities, often increaſeth the force of the organs of digeſtion, and *fatteneth* and increaſeth the diſtemper. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make fruitful.

Town of ſtuff to *fatten* land. *Lib. Londinenſis.*

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine;
This falchion elſe, not hitherto withſtood,
Thiefe hoſtile fields ſhall *fatten* with thy blood. *Dryd.*

3. To feed groſly; to increaſe.

Obſcene Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry ſhores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores *Dryden.*

To FATTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat*.] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleſhy.

Ad agree to ſpoil the publick good,
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour *Otway.*

Apollo check'd my pride, and bade me feed
My *fatt'ning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed. *Dryden*

Yet then this little ſpot of earth well till'd,
A num'rous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and thrifty houſewife ſpent
Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to ſee
A long-deſcending hopeful progeny *Dryden.*

Tygers and wolves ſhall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,
And every element exchange its kind,
When thriving honeſty in courts we find. *Granville.*

FA'TUOUS. *adj.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]

1. Stupid; fooliſh; feeble of mind.

We pity or laugh at thoſe *fatuous* extravagants, while yet ourſelves have a conſiderable doſe of what makes them ſo. *Glan.*

2. Impotent; without force; illuſory; alluding to an *ignis fatuus*.

And when that flame finds combuſtible earth,
Thence *fatuous* fires and meteor take their birth.
Dorham.

FATU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*fatuité*, French; from *fatuous*.] Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs of mind; morbid feebleneſs of intellect.

It had argued a very ſhort ſight of things, and extreme *fatuity* of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their requeſt. *K. Charles.*

Theſe ſymptoms were ſo high in ſome as to produce a ſort of *fatuity* of madneſs. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

FA'TWITTED. *adj.* [*fat* and *wit*.] Heavy; dull; ſtupid.

Thou art to *fatwitted* with drinking old ſack, and unbuttoning thee after ſupper, and ſleeping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou haſt forgotten. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

FA'TTY. *adj.* [from *fat*.] Unctuous; oleaginous; greaſy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not diſcharge; not becauſe it ſticketh fatter, but becauſe air preyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The gourd
And thirſty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with reſentment fly
Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverſe, deteſting contact. *Philips.*

The common ſymptoms of the muriatick ſcurvy are, a ſaline taſte in the ſpittle, and a lixivial urine, ſometimes with a *fatty* ſubſtance like a thin ſkin a-top. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FA'UCET. *n. ſ.* [*fauſſet*, French; *faucet*, Latin.] The pipe inſerted into a veſſel to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpigot. It is ſometimes improperly written *foſſet*.

You were out a good wholeſome forenoon in hearing a cauſe

cause between an orange-wife and a *fosset*-seller, and adjourned a controversy of three pence to a second audience. *Shakespeare.*

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not run, blow strongly into the *faucet*, and it will immediately pour into your mouth. *Swift.*

FA'UCHION. *n. s.* [See FALCHION.] A crooked sword.

A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore;
A soldier's *fauchion*, and a seaman's oar. *Dryden.*

FAUFEL. n. s. [French.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FA'VILLOUS. *adj.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Consisting of ashes.

As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candle, it only signifieth a moist air about them, hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous* particles. *Brown.*

FA'ULCON. } See { FALCON.
FA'ULCONRY. } { FALCONRY.

FAULT. *n. s.* [*faut*, *faute*, French; *faltar*, to be deficient, Spanish. The *l* is sometime sounded, and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed.]

1. Offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure or objection.

The prophet chideth rather to charge them with the *fault* of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of transgressing a law which God had made. *Hooker.*

He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God, but only that it was not clear and distinct enough. *Stilling fleet*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*:
Then what must he expect that still proceeds
To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds?
Dryden.

If you like not my poem, the *fault* may possibly be in my writing; but more probably 'tis in your morals, which cannot bear the truth of it. *Dryden.*

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find *fault*. *Dryd.*

To be desirous of a good name, and careful to do every thing, that we innocently may, to obtain it, is so far from being a *fault*, even in private persons, that it is their great and indispensable duty. *Atterbury.*

Before his sacred name flies every *fault*,
And each exalted stanza teems with thought. *Pope.*

Which of our thrum-cap'd ancestors found *fault*,
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt? *King.*

Being void of all friendship and enmity, they never complain, nor find *fault* with the times. *Swift*

2. Defect; want; absence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed too. *Shakespeare.*

3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, *the enquirer is at a* fault.

To FAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail.

Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwise to write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it *faulteth*. *Spenser.*

To FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.

For that I will not *fault* thee,
But for humbleness exhaust thee *Old Song.*

FA'ULTER. *n. s.* [from *fault*.] An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, behold the *faulter* here in sight;
This hand committed that supposed offence.
Fairfax.

FA'ULTFINDER. *n. s.* [*fault* and *find*.] A censurer; an objector.

FA'ULTILY. *adv.* [from *faulty*.] Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously.

FA'ULTINESS. *n. s.* [from *faulty*.]

1. Badness; vitiousness; evil disposition.

When her judgment was to be practised in knowing *faultiness* by his first tokens, she was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be eschewed. *Sidney.*

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faultiness* of their people heretofore is laid open. *Hooker.*

FA'ULTLESS. *adj.* [from *fault*.] Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

Where for our sins he *faultless* suffer'd pain,
There where he died, and where he liv'd again.
Fairfax

Who durst thy *faultless* figure thus deface! *Dryd.*

Whoever thinks a *fault ess* piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor ne'er shall be. *Pope*

FA'ULTY. *adj.* [*fautif*, French, from *fault*.]

1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is *faulty*. 2 *Sam.*

Can thus
Th' image of God in man, created once
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* since!
To such unsightly sufferings be debas'd! *Milton.*

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is three ways *faulty*; *faulty* in omitting some things which in Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multitude; *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in truth is nothing less; *faulty* also in urging some things by Scripture mutable, as their lay elders. *Hooker.*

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended

By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died presently. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To FA'VOUR. *v. a* [*faveo*, Latin.]

1. To support; to regard with kindness; to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Whilst Heaven did *favour* his felicities,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Mulcarol. *Spenser.*

The same gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,
May *favour* Tamora the queen of Goths. *Shakesp.*

Men *favour* wonders. *Bacon's Natural History*

Fortune so *favoured* him, that the town at his first coming surrendered unto him. *Knolles.*

The good Æneas am I call'd; a name,
While fortune *favour'd*, not unknown to fame.
Dryden

Oh happy youth! and *favour'd* of the skies,
Distinguish'd care of guardian deities *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To outfit with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favour* an enemy in his approaches. *Addison.*

3. To resemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master. *Spectator.*

4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR. *n. s.* [*favor*, Latin; *faveur*, Fr.]

1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect: with *of* before the favourer.

It pleas'd your majesty to turn your looks
Of *favour* from myself, and all our house. *Shakesp.*

The child Samuel was in *favour*, both with the Lord and also with men. 1 *Sam.* ii. 26.

They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a *favour* unto them. *Ps.* xliv. 3

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Waller*

This *favour* had it been employed on a more deserving subject, had been an effect of justice in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

2. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour: with *of* before the thing favoured.

The pleasures which these Scriptures ascribe to religion, are of a kind very different from those in *favour of* which they are here alledged. *Rogers.*

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden in *favour of* one side more than another.

They were invited from all parts for the use of kings, princes, and ministers. And in short, the *favour of* learning was the humour and mode of the age. *Temple.*

3. Kindness granted; benevolence shewn.

All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favourites *Sidney.*

The race is not to the swift, nor yet *favour* to men of skill. *Eccl.* ix. 11.

O, my royal master!
The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel. *Philips.*

4. Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Swift*

5. Leave; good will; pardon.

Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure,
— Give me your *favour*; my dull brain was wrought
With things forgot *Shakespeare.*

Yet ere we enter into open act,
With *favour*, 'twere no loss if it might be enquir'd
What the conditions of these arms would be. *B. Jonson.*

Come down, said Reynard to us treat of peace:
A peace, with all my soul, said Chanticleer;
But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.

All these his wond'rous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*; him, for whom
All these his works so wond'rous he ordain'd. *Milton.*

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his love-feat will advance
Unto his several mistress, which they'll know
By *favours* several which they did bestow. *Shakesp.*

It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved, and perhaps a glove, or other like *favour*, may as well do it *Bacon's Natural History*

A blue ribband tied round the sword arm, I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing a mistress's *favour* on such occasions of old *Spectator.*

8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Here, Lucilius, wear thou this *favour* for me,
And stick it in thy cap. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

9. Feature; countenance. It is now little used.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy *favour*, setting forth both in sluttishness. *Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eye
Hath staid upon some *favour* that it loves *Shakesp.*

Disfeatured by *favours* with an usurped beard. *Shak.*

There's no good set in thy face: if Antony
Be free and healthful, why so tart a *favour*
To trumpet such good tidings? *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Yet well I remember
The *favours* of their ages were they not mine?
Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me? *Shak.*

A youth, of fine *favour* and shape. *Bacon.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their *favours*, and by the predominate of their forms make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Swift.*

FA'VOURABLE. *adj.* [*favorable*, French; *favorabilis*, Latin.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

From us Plantagenet, a most gracious prince,
Lend *favourable* ear to our petition *Shakesp. R III*

2. Palliative, tender; averse from censure.

None can have the *favourable* thought,
That to obey a tyrant will be right. *Dryden.*

3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.

People are multiplied in a country by the temper

of the climate, *favourable* to generation, health, and long life. *Temple.*

4. Accommodate; convenient.

Many good officers were willing to ſtay there, as a place very *favourable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured. Obſolete.

Of all the race of ſilver-winged flies
Which do poſſeſs the empire of the air,
Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair,
Than Clarion the eldeſt ſon and heir
Of Muſcarol. *Spenſer.*

FA'VOURABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *favourable.*] Kindneſs; benignity.

FA'VOURABLY. *adv.* [from *favourable.*] Kindly; with favour; with tenderneſs; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more *favourably* heard than theirs who allege ſincerely for themſelves, that they did as neceſſity conſtrained them. *Hooker.*

She goeth about ſeeking ſuch as are worthy of her, and ſheweth herſelf *favourably* unto them in the ways. *Wiſd.* vi.

The violent will condemn the character of Abſalom, as either too *favourably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden*

We are naturally inclined to think *favourably* of thoſe we love. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED. *participial adj.* [from *favour.*]

1. Regarded with kindneſs.

Out with ſome *favour'd* traveller they ſtray,
And ſhine before him all the deſert way. *Pope*

2. [From *favour*, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined with *well* or *ill.*

Of her there bred
A thouſand young ones, which ſhe daily fed;
Sucking upon her poiſonous dugs, each one
Of ſundry ſhape, yet all *ill favour'd.* *Fairy Queen.*

The *ill-favoured* and lean-fleſhed kine did eat up the ſeven *well-favoured* and fat kine. *Geneſis.*

FA'VOUREDLY. *adv.* [from *favoured.*] Always joined with *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way; with good or bad appearance.

FA'VOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *favour.*] One who favours; one who regards with kindneſs or tenderneſs; a well-wiſher; a friend.

If we ſhould upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with ſuperſtitious *favourers*, the anſwer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themſelves. *Hooker.*

Do I not know you for a *favourer*,
Of this new ſect? ye are not found. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Being now a favourer to the Briton. *Shakeſp.*

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,
Solicit all reputed *favourers.* *Daniel's Civil War.*

All the *favourers* of magick were the moſt proteſt and bitter enemies to the Chriſtian religion. *Addiſon.*

FA'VOURITE. *n. ſ.* [*favorit*, *favorite*, French; *favorita*, Italian.]

1. A perſon or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleaſure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

Every particular maſter in criticiſm has his *favourite* paſſages in an author. *Addiſon's Spectator*

Sly fathers ſpeak, perſuaſive ſpeech and mild!
Their ſage experience to the *favourite* child. *Pope.*

2. One choſen as a companion by a ſuperiour; a mean wretch whoſe whole buſineſs is by any means to pleaſe.

All favours and puniſhments paſſed by him, all offices and places of importance were diſtributed to his *favourites.* *Sidney*

I was a Theſſalian gentleman, who, by miſchance, having killed a *favourite* of the prince of that country, was purſued ſo cruelly, that in no place but by bribes or corruption they would obtain my deſtruction. *Sidney*

The great man down, you mark, his *favourite* flies;
The poor advanc'd, makes friends of enemies. *Shak.*

Bid her ſteal into the preſſed bower,
Where honey-ſuckles ripen'd by the ſun,
Forbid the ſun to enter; like to *favourites*,
Made proud by princes that advance their pride
Againſt that power that bred it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *favourite*, eſpecially towards the waining time, and ſuſpect of ſatiety. *Wotton.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favourite* to a great king. *Clarendon.*

What *favourites* gain and what the nation owes,
Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*

FA'VOURLESS. *adj.* [from *favour.*]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindneſs; having no patronage; without countenance.

2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.

Of that goddeſs I have fought the fight,
Yet no where can her find; ſuch happineſs
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourleſs.* *Fairy Queen.*

FA'USEN. *n. ſ.* A ſort of large eel.

He left the wave to waſh;
The wave ſprung entrails, about which *fauſens* and other fiſh
Did ſhole. *Chapman's Iliads.*

FA'USSEBRAYE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall mount of earth, four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, to fire upon the enemy, when he is ſo far advanced that you cannot force him back; and alſo to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; countenancer; ſupporter.

I am neither author or *fautor* of any ſect. I will have no man addict himſelf to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truths, not mine. *Ben Jonſon.*

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged, by the *fautors* of this opinion, as an inſtance in behalf of it, was not raiſed thus. *Woodw.*

FA'UTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*fautrix*, Latin; *fautrice*, French.] A woman that favours, or ſhows countenance.

It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's and his *fautreſs* ſtill. *Chapman's Iliads.*

He comes from baniſhment to the *fautreſs* of liberty, from the barbarous to the polite. *Gay.*

FAWN. *n. ſ.* [*faon*, French, from *fan*, in the old French a child, probably from *infans*, Latin.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young *fawn* that late hath loſt the hind;
And ſeek each where, where laſt I ſaw her face,
Whoſe image yet I carry freſh in mind. *Spenſer.*

The buck is called the firſt year a *fawn*, the ſecond year a pricket. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

The colt hath about four years of growth; and ſo the *fawn*, and ſo the calf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawn*,
For him as kindly ſpreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*

To FAWN. *v. n.* [of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French *fanfan*, a term of fondneſs for children.]

1. To court by friſking before one; as a dog.

The dog ſtraight *fawned* upon his maſter for old knowledge. *Sidney*

Holding Coriolı in the name of Rome,
Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shakeſpeare*

2. To court by any means. Uſed by animals.

Inſtead thereof he kiſs'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,
As he her wrong'd innocence did weet. *Fairy Queen.*

Is it not ſtrange that a rational man ſhould worſhip an ox? that he ſhould *fawn* upon his dog? bow himſelf before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick? *South*

3. To court ſervilely.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
What danger or what ſorrow can befall thee,
So long as Edward is thy conſtant friend? *Shakeſp.*

And thou, fly hypocrite, who now would'ſt be
Patron of liberty, who more than thou
Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and ſervilely ador'd
Heav'ns awful monarch? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whom Ancus follows, with a *fawning* air;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*

Dext'rous the craving *fawning* crown to quit,
And pleas'd to 'ſcape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*

4. To bring forth a fawn.

FAWN. *n. ſ.* A ſervile cringe; low flattery.

You will rather ſhew our gentle ſhrews
How you can frown, than ſpend a *fawn* upon them
For the inheritance of their loves. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

FA'WNER. *n. ſ.* [from *fawn.*] One that fawns; one that pays ſervile courtſhip.

By ſoftneſs of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of *fawners.* *Spectator.*

FA'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *fawn.*] In a cringing ſervile way.

FA'XED. *adj.* [from *pæx*, Saxon, hair.] Hairy. Now obſolete.

They could call a comet a *faxed* ſtar, which is all one with itella crinita, or cometa. *Camden's Rem.*

FAY. *n. ſ.* [*fée*, French]

1. A fairy; an elf.

And the yellow-ſkirted *fays*
Fly after the night ſteeds,
Leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton.*

Ye ſylphs and ſylphids, to your chief give ear.
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons hear! *Pope.*

2. [From *foi*, French.] Faith. Wholly obſolete.

Then ill 'haviour gaines men miſſay,
Both of their doctrine and their *fay.* *Spenſer.*

FE'ABERRY. *n. ſ.* [*groſſularia.*] A gooſeberry. *Dict.*

To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [*Gower* uſes *To feage*, for to cenſure; *fegen*, German, to ſweep; *fyken*, Dutch, to ſtrike.] To whip; to chaſtiſe; to beat.

FE'ALTY. *n. ſ.* [*feaulté*, French.] Duty due to a ſuperiour lord; fidelity to a maſter; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And laſting *fealty* to the new made king. *Shak.*

Let my ſovereign
Command my eldeſt ſon, nay all my ſons,
As pledges of my *fealty* and love. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Man diſobeying,
Diſloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and ſins
Againſt the high ſupremacy of Heav'n. *Milton.*

Each bird and beaſt behold
After their kinds: I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
With low ſubjection. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whether his firſt deſign be to withdraw
Our *fealty* from God, or to diſturb
Conjugal love. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

FEAR. *n. ſ.* [*pearan*, Sax. to fear; *vaer*, Dut. *fickle*, Erſe.]

1. Dread; horrour; painful apprehenſion of danger.

Fear is an uneaſineſs of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befal us. *Locke.*

Trembling *fear* ſtill to and fro did fly,
And found no place where ſafe ſhe ſhowd him might.
Fairy Queen.

For *fear* was upon them, becauſe of the people of thoſe countries. *Ezra*, iii. 3.

What then remains? Are we deprived of will?
Muſt we not wiſh, for *fear* of wilhing ill. *Dryden.*

Fear, in general, is that paſſion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our ſecurity upon the approach of evil. *Rogers.*

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the preſence of any perſon or thing; terrour impreſſed: with *of* before that which impreſſeth.

And

And the *fear of* you, and the dread of you shall be upon every beast. *Gen.* ix. 2.

3. Anxiety; solicitude.

The principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *Mac.*

4. That which causes fear.

Antony, stay not by his side:
Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Cæsar's is not; but near him, thy angel
Becomes a *fear*, as being o'erpow'r'd. *Shakesp.*

5. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of Isaac had been with me. *Gen.* xxxi. 42.

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.

He who flieth from the noise of the *fear* shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare *Is.* xxiv. 18

FEAR. *n. s.* [peopa, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete.

But fair Clarissa to a lovely *fear*
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear.
Fairy Queen

To FEAR. *v. a.* [peapa, Saxon.]

1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terrour; to be afraid of.

Now for my life, Hortensio *fears* his widow.
Then never trust me if I be afraid.
— You are very sensible, yet you miss my sense;
I mean Hortensio is afraid of you *Shakespeare.*
To *fear* the foe, since fear oppresseth strength,
Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe
Shakespeare's Richard II
Thou shalt rise up a kingdom, and it shall be *feared* above all the kingdoms before it
2 *Esdr.* xii. 13.
When I view the beauties of thy face,
I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace
Dryden

2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.

The inhabitants, being *feared* with the Spaniard landing and burning, fled from their dwelling *Carew.*
We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Shakesp.*
Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there,
With hideous gazing, to *fear* away fear. *Donne.*

To FEAR. *v. n.*

1. To live in horrour; to be afraid.

Well you may *fear* too far.
— Safer than trust too far:
Let me still take away the arms I fear,
Nor fear still to be harm'd. *Shakesp.*
If any such be here, if any *fear*
Less for his person than an ill report;
If any think brave death outweighs bad life. *Shak.*

2. To be anxious.

Then let the greedy merchant *fear*
For his ill-gotten gain;
And pray to gods that will not hear,
While the debating winds and billows bear
His wealth into the main. *Dryden's Horace.*
See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,
Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn:
So much the *fears* for William's life,
That Mary's fate she dare not mourn. *Prior.*

FE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*fear* and *full.*]

1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.

He's gentle, and not *fearful.* *Shakesp.*
Them that are of a *fearful* heart. *Isaiah*

2. Afraid. It has *of* before the object of fear.

The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law than the English. *Davies on Ireland.*
I have made my heroine *fearful* of death, which neither Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been. *Dryden.*

3. Awful; to be reverenced.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises! *Exodus*

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.

Neither fast to friend, nor *fearful* to foe. *Ascham.*

Against such monsters God maintained his own, by *fearful* execution of extraordinary judgment upon them *Hooker*
What God did command touching Canaan, concerneth not us any otherwise than only as a *fearful* pattern of his just displeasure. *Hooker.*
All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement
Inhabits here: some heav'nly power guide us
Out of this *fearful* country. *Shakesp.*
It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Heb* x. 31.
Lay down by those pleasures the *fearful* and dangerous thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be found no comparison. *Raleigh*
This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that *fearful* punishment which shall be inflicted on them in another life. *Tillotson.*

FE'ARFULLY. *adv.* [from *fearful.*]

1. Timorously; in fear.

In such a night
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow. *Shakesp.*

2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shakesp.*

FE'ARFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *fearful.*]

1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.

2 State of being afraid; awe; dread.

It is credible that the acknowledgement of our own unworthiness, our professed *fearfulness* to ask any thing, otherwise than only for his sake to whom God can deny nothing, that this should be noted for a popish error? *Hooker.*
A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South.*

FE'ARLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fearless.*] Without terrour; intrepidly.

'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men, who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Piety.*

FE'ARLESSNESS *n. s.* [from *fearless.*] Exemption from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldness.

He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon*

FEARLESS. *adj.* [from *fear.*] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold, with *of* before the subject.

From the ground she *fearless* doth arise,
And walketh forth without suspect of crime.
Fairy Queen
The flaming seraph, *fearless*, though alone
Encompass'd round with foes, thus answer'd bold.
Milton.
A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more *fearless* of death and danger than any other. *Temple.*

FEASIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *feasible.*]

1. Practicability.

2. A thing practicable.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

FE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [*faisible*, French.] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy *feasibles.* *Glanville's Sceptis.*
Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them. *South*

FE'ASIBLY. *adv.* [from *feasible*] Practicably.

FEAST. *n. s.* [*feste*, French; *festum*, Latin.]

1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers.

Here's our chief guest. If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great *feast.* *Shakesp.*
On Pharaoh's birth day he made a *feast* unto all his servants. *Gen.* xl. 20.
The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feast*,
And made the lady of the flow'rs her guest;
When lo! a bow'r ascended on the plain,
With sudden feats ordain'd, and large for either train.
Dryden.

2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion. Opposed to a *fast.*

This day is call'd the *feast* of Crispian. *Shakesp.*

3. Something delicious to the palate.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others. *Locke.*

To FEAST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends,
Did *feast* together. *Shakesp.*
The parish finds, indeed, but our church-wardens *Feast* on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

To FEAST *v. a.*

1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.

He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great show of favour. *Hayward.*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

All these are out's, all nature's excellence,
Whose taste or smell can flatter the *feasted* sense.
Dryden.

FE'ASTER. *n. s.* [from *feast.*]

1. One that fares deliciously.

Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in manna. *Taylor.*

2. One that entertains magnificently.

FE'ASTFUL. *adj.* [*feast* and *full.*]

1. Festive; joyful.

The virgins also shall on *feastful* days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton.*
Therefore be sure
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friend,
Passes to bliss at the mid-hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure.
Milton.

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The furious train
Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r
His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour. *Pope.*

FE'ASTRITE. *n. s.* [*feast* and *rite*] Custom observed in entertainments.

His hospitable gate,
Unbarr'd to all, invites a numerous train
Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,
Revives the *feastrites* old. *Philips.*

FEAT. *n. s.* [*fait.* French.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pryocles is his name, renowned far
For his bold *feats*, and hardy confidence;
Full oft approved in many a cruel war. *Fairy Q.*
Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knees: in that day's *feats*,
When he might act the woman in the scene,
He prov'd the best man i' th' field. *Shakesp.*
Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action, and perform such *feats* as they are not able to express. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A trick; an artful, festive, or ludicrous performance.

The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards *Bacon.*

FEAT *adj.* [*fait, bien fait*, French; *bene factus ad unguem.*]

1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent;
So tender over his occasions, true.

So *feat*, so nurſe-like. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. It is now only uſed in irony and contempt.

That *feat* man at controverſy. *Sidney's Arcad.*

3. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments ſit upon me,
Much *feater* than before. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt*

FE'ATEOUS. *adj.* [from *feat*.] Neat, dexterous. Obſolete.

FE'ATEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *feateous*.] Neatly; dextrouſly. Not in uſe.

And with fine fingers cropt full *feateouſly*
The tender ſtalks on high. *Spenſer.*

FE'ATHER. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeðer, Saxon; *feder*, German.]

1. The plume of birds.

Look, as I blow this *feather* from my face
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI

The brave eagle deems with ſorrow ſee
The ſtreſt waſted, and that lofty tree
Which holds her neſt, about to be o'erthrown,
Before the *feathers* of her young are grown,
She will not leave them, nor ſhe cannot fly,
But bears them boldly on her wings away *Waller.*

When a man in the dark preſſes either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will ſee a circle of colours like thoſe in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail. *Newton.*

I am bright as an angel, and light as a *feather*.
Swift.

2. Kind; nature; ſpecies: from the proverbial expreſſion, *birds of a feather*; that is, of a ſpecies.

Clifford and the Lauphe Northumberland,
And of their *feather* many more proud birds,
Have wrought the eaſy-melting king like wax.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

I am not of that *feather* to ſhake off
My friend when he moſt needs me. *Shakeſp.*

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. [Upon a horſe.] A ſort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in ſome places, riſes above the lying hair, and there makes a figure reſembling the tip of an ear of corn. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FE'ATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To dreſs in feathers.

2. To fit with feathers.

3. To tread as a cock.

Dame Partlet was the ſovereign of his heart,
Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,
He *feather'd* her a hundred times to-day.
Dryden.

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They ſtuck not to ſay, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himſelf. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. *To* FEATHER *one's neſt.* [Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their neſt.] To get riches together.

FE'ATHERBED. *n. ſ.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A bed ſtuffed with feathers; a ſoft bed.

The ſhipboard took leak, and their ſtore is ſpoil'd,
And meet his wife, which brings her *ſtarveling*.
Donne.

FE'ATHERDRIVER. *n. ſ.* [*feather* and *drive*.] One who cleanſes feathers by whiſking them about.

A *featherdriver* had the office of his lungs filled with the fine duſt or down of feathers. *Derham*

FE'ATHERED. *adj.* [from *feather*.]

1. Clothed with feathers.

At young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuiſſes on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Riſe from the ground like *feather'd* Mercury
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

So when the new-born phœnix firſt is ſeen,
Her *feather'd* ſubjects all adore the queen
Dryden

Darkning the ſky, they hover o'er, and ſhroud
The wanton ſailors with a *feather'd* cloud. *Prior.*

Then ſhips of uncouth form ſhall ſtem the tide,
And *feather'd* people crowd my wealthy ſide. *Pope.*

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many other *feathered* creatures, ſeveral little winged boys perch upon the middle arches. *Addiſon.*

2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had the ill hap to be ſtruck with an arrow, *feather'd* from her own wing *L'Eſtrange.*

Not the bow they bend, nor boaſt the ſkill
To give the *feather'd* arrow wings to kill. *Pope.*

FE'ATHERLEDGE. *n. ſ.*

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featherledge* ſtuff. *Moxon.*

FE'ATHERLEDGED. *adj.* [*feather* and *edge*.] Belonging to a feather edge.

The cover muſt be made of *featheredged* boards, in the nature of ſeveral doors with hinges fixed thereon *Moxon.*

FE'ATHERFEW. *n. ſ.* A plant both ſingle and double: it is increaſed by ſeeds or ſlips, and alſo by dividing the roots: it flowereth moſt part of the Summer.

Mortimer's Huſbandry.

FE'ATHER-GRASS. *n. ſ.* [*gramen pulmoſum*.] An herb.

FE'ATHERLESS. *adj.* [from *feather*.] Without feathers.

This ſo high grown ivy was like that *featherleſs* bird, which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedneſs. *Hearne's Collect. Forreſt.*

FE'ATHERLY. *adj.* [from *feather*.] Reſembling feather.

The accretion or plurious appelation of hail about the moiſter and fundament, ſtooms thereof, ſeems to be ſome *featherly* particle of ſnow, although ſnow of itſelf be ſexangular *Brown.*

FE'ATHERSELLER. *n. ſ.* [*feather* and *ſeller*.] One who ſells feathers for beds.

FE'ATHERY *adj.* [from *feather*.] Cloathed with feathers.

O whiſtle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames:
Milton

FE'ATLY. *adv.* [from *feat*.] Neatly; nimbly; dexterouſly.

I dot it *featly* here and there,
And ſweet ſprites and burthen bear.
Shakeſpeare's Temp eſt.

The moon was up, and ſhot a gleamy light;
He ſaw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing ſeem'd to ſkim the ground.
Dryden.

FE'ATNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *feat*.] Neatneſs: nicety; dexterity.

FE'ATURE. *n. ſ.* [*faiture*, old French.]

1. The caſt or make of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years.
Shakeſpeare.

2. Any lineament or ſingle part of the face.

Though ye be the faireſt of God's creatures,
Yet think that death ſhall ſpoil your goodly *features*.
Spenſer.

We may compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can find out in his looks and *features*, the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that diſcovers itſelf in the hiſtory.
Addiſon on Medals.

Though various *features* did the ſiſters grace,
A ſiſter's likeneſs was in every face. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

To FE'ATURE. *v. a.* To reſemble in countenance; to favour.

He liv'd in court moſt prais'd, moſt lov'd,
A ſtirrup to the young'ſt, to th' more mature,
A glaſs that *feature'd* them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FEAZE. *v. a.* [*ſeiſer*, French.]

1. To untwiſt the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its firſt ſtamina.

2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainſworth.*

To FEBRI'CITATE. *v. n.* [*febricitor*, Latin.] To be in a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRI'CULOSE. *adj.* [*febriculoſus*, Latin.] Troubled with a fever. *Dict.*

FEBRIFU'GE. *n. ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin; *febrifuge*, French.] Any medicine ſerviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*

Bitters, like choler, are the beſt ſanguifiers, and alſo the beſt *febrifuges*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

FEBRIFU'GE. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.

Febrifuge draughts had a moſt ſurpriſing good effect. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'BRILE. *adj.* [*febrilis*, Latin; *febrile*, Fr.] Conſtituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

The ſpirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and tinged and tumified by the *febrile* fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey.*

FE'BRUARY. *n. ſ.* [*Februarius*, Latin.] The name of the ſecond month in the year.

You have ſuch a *February* face
So full of froſt, of ſtorm, and cloudineſs.
Shakeſpeare.

FE'CES. *n. ſ.* [*fecer*, Latin; *feces*, French.]

1. Dregs; lees; ſediments; ſubſidence.

Hence the ſurface of the ground with mud
And ſlime betmear'd, the *feces* of the flood
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and ſucking in
The ſeeds of heat new creatures did begin.
Dryden.

2. Excrement.

The ſymptoms of ſuch a conſtitution are a ſour ſmell in their *feces*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FE'CULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*feculentia*, Latin.]
FE'CULENCY. }

1. Muddineſs: quality of abounding with lees or ſediment.

2. Lees; feces; ſediment; dregs.

Pour upon it ſome very ſtrong lee, to facilitate the ſeparation of its *feculence*. *Boyle.*

Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's pureſt ſpirit, and refuſe
Its *feculencies*, which in more copious ſtocks
Or cyder plant finds paſſage free. *Philips.*

FE'CULENT. *adj.* [*feculentus*, Lat. *feculent*, French.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.

But both his hands, moſt filthy *feculent*,
Above the water were on high extent,
And ſtrain'd to waſh themſelves inceſſantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for ſuch intent.
Fairy Queen.

They are to the body as the light of a candle to the groſs and *feculent* ſnuff, which as it is not pent up in it, ſo neither doth it partake of its impurity.
Glanv. Apology.

FE'CUND. *adj.* [*fecundus*, Latin; *fecond*, French.] Fruitful; prolific.

The more ſickly the years are, the leſs *fecund* or fruitful of children alſo they be. *Graunt.*

FECUNDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fecundo*, Latin.] The act of making fruitful or prolific.

She requeſted theſe plants as a medicine of *fecundation*, or to make her fruitful. *Brown.*

To FECU'NDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make prolific. *Dict.*

FECU'NDITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fecund*; *fecondité*, French.

Fruitfulneſs; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vaſt numbers whereof notoriouſly teſtify the extreme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it.
Woodward.

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients meet on ſome ſeeds that retain their *fecundity* forty years; and I have found that melon-ſeeds, after thirty years, are beſt for raiſing of melons. *Ray.*

God could never create so ample a world, but he could have made a bigger: the *fecundity* of his creative power never growing barren, nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

FED. Preterite and participle pass. of *To feed.*

For on the grassy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freshness of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore.
Pope.

FE'DARY. *n. s.* [*foedus*, Latin, or from *feudum.*] This word, peculiar to *Shakespeare*, may signify either a confederate; a partner; or a dependent.

Damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and look'st
So virgin-like without? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

FE'DERAL. *adj.* [from *foedus*, Latin.] Relating to a league or contract.

It is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drinking, both among Jews and Heathen, was wont to be. *Hamm.*

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*

FE'DERARY. *n. s.* [from *foedus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice.

She's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *federary* with her. *Shakspeare.*

FE'DERATE. *adj.* [*foederatus*, Latin.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FEE. *n. s.* [feoh, Saxon; *fee*, Danish, cattle; *feudum*, low Latin; *feu*, Scottish.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord. All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *feudum*: *allodium* is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without acknowledgement of any service, or payment of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, or *fee*, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord. And all our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of feudum; for though a man have land by descent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*, or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord, to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demesne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has fee has *jus perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. *Fee* is divided into two sorts; *fee*-absolute, otherwise called *fee*-simple, and *fee*-conditional, otherwise termed *fee*-tail: *fee*-simple is that whereof we are seised in those general words, To us and our heirs for ever: *fee*-tail is that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And *fee*-tail is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: *fee*-tail special, is that where a man and his wife are seised of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Cowel.*

Now like a lawyer, when he lend would let,
Of all *fee*-simples in his master's name.
Hubberd's Tale.

Here' the Lord of the soil come to seize me for a stray, for entering his *fee*-simple without leave
Shakesp. Henry VI.

2. Property; peculiar.

What concern they?
The general cause? or is it a *fee*-grief,
Due to some single breast? *Shakspeare*

3. Reward; gratification; recompense.

Thus be the ways by which, without reward,
Living in courts he's often, though ill heard,
For nothing there is done without a *fee*. *Hubberd.*
Not helping, death's my *fee*;
But if I help, what do you promise me?
Shakespeare.

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,
And our enlargement what are thy due *fees*?
Shak. Hen VI.

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

He does not refuse doing a good office for a man, because he cannot pay the *fee* of it. *Addison.*

6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each cattle their property *fees*. *Tusser.*

FE'FARM. *n. s.* [*fee* and *farm.*] Tenure by which lands are held from a superiour lord.

John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them back again, to hold in *fefarm*, which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was possest with fear. *Davies*

To FEE. *v. a.* from the noun.

1. To reward; to pay.

No man *fees* the sun, no man purchases the light, nor even at he walks by it. *South.*

Watch the due time; for when within
The hopeful rages and extends the skin,
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
A *fee* to the doctor, but too late is wise. *Dryden.*

2. To bribe; to hire, to purchase.

I have long loved her, and incited opportunities to meet her, *fee*'d every slight occasion, that could but nimbly give me sight of her. *Shakesp.*

3. To keep in hire.

There's not a thane of them but in his house
I have a servant *fee*'d. *Shakspeare's Mac. Scot.*

FEEBLE. *adj.* [*foible*, French.] Weak, debilitated; sickly; infirm; without strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the *feeble* upon asses to Jericho. 2 *Chron.*

Command th' assistance of a faithful friend,
But *feeble* are the succours I can send. *Dryden.*

How I have lov'd, excuse my salt'ring tongue,
My spirits *feeble*, and my pains are strong.
Dryden

We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal soul, and though we be now miserable and *feeble*, yet we aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. *Bentley*

Rhyme is a crutch that helps the weak along,
Supports the *feeble*, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

To FE'EBLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. Not in use.

Or as a castle reared high and round,
By subtile engines and malicious slight.
Is undermined from the lowest ground,
And her foundation forc'd and *feebled* quite.
Fairy Queen.

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement?
Shakesp. King John.

FEEBLEMI'NDED, *adj.* [*feeble* and *mind.*] Weak of mind; defective in resolution and constancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feeble-minded*, support the weak, be patient toward all men. 1 *Thess.*

FE'EBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *feeble.*] Weakness; imbecility, infirmity; want of strength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than that that shakes for age and *feebleness*. *Shak.*

Some in their latter years, through the *feebleness* of their limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees. *South.*

FE'EBLY. *adv.* [from *feeble.*] Weakly; without strength.

Like mine, thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep,
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep.
Dryden.

To FEED. *v. a.* [*fodan*, Gothick; *pedan*, *foedan*, Saxon.]

1. To supply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And *fed* the hounds that help'd him to pursue.
Dryden.

Boethius have *fed* a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. To supply; to furnish.

A radiant smoke rises from the warm springs that *feed* the many baths with which the island is stocked.
Addison.

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them too fast.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

3. To graze; to consume by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands, if you cannot get manure constantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*

The colt will spoil the grass, for which reason take care to *feed* it close before Winter.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

4. To nourish; to cherish.

How with in pomp and dress did I remove,
To *feed* your eyes, and cherish hopeless love? *Prior.*

5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Boadicia carried the friends of the emperor, craving *feeding* him with the hope of liberty.
Knolles.

6. To delight, to entertain; to keep from satiety.

Let the variety of scenes, so it be without noise, *feed* and please the eye, before it be full of the same kind. *Bacon.*

7. To make fat. A provincial use.

To FEED. *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.

To *feed* were best at home;
From thence the sense to meet is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

2. To prey, to live by eating.

I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I, who doth *feed* upon my cost. *Shakesp.*

You cry against the noble senate who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else
Would *feed* on one another. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the liver by milk of a cow, that *feedeth* upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*

Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*

He *feeds* on fruits, which of their own accord,
The willing ground and laden tree afford. *Dryden.*

The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only upon rice, millet, or herbs.

All *feed* on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extensive blessing of his luxury. *Pope.*

3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.
If a man shall cause his field to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field, he shall make restitution. *Exodus.*

4. To grow fat or plump. A provincial use.

FEED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.
A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the best *feed*, with a flaring kind of tremor through all his principal parts. *Sandys.*
An ox and a fed ox will be a young ox's feed sooner than a lean one, because they eat no cost. *Mortimer's Husb.*

2. Pasture.
Before his coat, his flesh and horrid of *feed*
Are now to take. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

3. Meal, act of eating.
Pleasant sound
To capture fowl by, to pluck and eat new fill
I guess not, for such delicacies fill their haunt
At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*

FEEDER *n. s.* [from *feed*.]

1. One that gives food.
He hath observed his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his master's, but his *feeder's* hand.
Denham.

2. An exciter; an encourager.
When thou do'st hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots. *Shakesp.*

3. One that eats.
With eager feeding, food doth choke the *feeder*.
Shakesp.
But that our feasts
In every mess have folly, and the *feeders*
Jest with it as a custom, I should think
To see you so attired. *Shakespeare.*
We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the mistel thrush, or *feeder* upon mistelto
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

4. One that eats in a certain mode; as, a *nice feeder*, a *great feeder*.
But let these *feeders* be no guests for me,
Rust as they eat with quality.
Those, that unfashionable men am I,
With me they'd starve for want of variety. *Dryden.*

To FEEL. pret. *felt*; part. pass. *felt*. [felan, Saxon.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.
The sense of *feeling* can give us a notion of extension, figure, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours. *Addison's Spect.*

2. To search by feeling. See FEELER.
They should seek the Lord, if happily they may *feel* after him, and find him. *Acts.*

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.
Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*

4. To appear to the touch.
Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* soft. *Dryden.*
Of these tumours one *feels* fluctuating; the other more even, but of a stony hardness. *Sharp.*

To FEEL. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the touch.
Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. *Judges.*

2. To try; to sound.
He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour. *Shakespeare.*

3. To have perception of.
The curious notion, that a bird has therein no *feeling* of her wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by. *Raleigh.*

4. To have sense of external pain or pleasure.
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel*
Milton.
But why should those be thought to escape, who *feel*
Those rods [illegible] and those whips of steel?
Creech.

5. To be affected by; to perceive mentally.
Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it!
Shakespeare Henry VIII.
The well-sung woes shall sooth my pensive ghost;
He best can paint them who can *feel* them most.
Pope.
Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive,
Ever *felt* such grief, such terrour, and despair.
Pope.

6. To know; to be acquainted with.
He overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself,
And found the blessedness of being little.
Shakespeare Henry VIII.

FEELING. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The sense of feeling, the touch.
The distinction of these tumours will be distinguished by the *feel*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FEELER. *n. s.* [from *feel*.]

1. One that feels.
This hand, whose touch,
Whose every touch would force the *feeler's* soul
To th' oath of loyalty. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

2. The horns or antennæ of insects.
Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as these are perpetually feeling and searching before them with their *feelers* or antennæ, I am apt to think that besides wiping and cleaning the eye, the use here named may be admitted.
Derham's Physico-Theology.

FEELING. *participial adj.* [from *feel*.]

1. Expressive of great sensibility.
O wretched state of man in retardation!
O well thou hit'st a *feeling* declaration
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep mission!
Sidney.
Thy warning words do much my spirits move,
They uttered are in such a *feeling* fashion
Sidney.
Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Mount it again; and frame some *feeling* line
That may discover such integrity *Shakesp.*

2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not sufficiently analogical.
A timid poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and *feeling* sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity *Shakespeare.*
I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your kindness to ours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*

FEELING. *n. s.* [from *feel*.]

1. The sense of touch.
Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd;
So brittle and so easy to be quench'd,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd,
That we might look at will through every pore?
Milton.

2. Power of action upon sensibility.
The apprehension of the good,
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worse.
Shakespeare's Richard III.

3. Perception, sensibility.
Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*
Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy, for if they trust by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it. *Bacon.*
As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to the soul by an inward consciousness, which may be called a sort of internal *feeling*. *Watts.*

FEELINGLY. *adv.* [from *feeling*.]

1. With expression of great sensibility.
The prince might judge that he meant himself, who spake so *feelingly*. *Sidney.*
He would not have talked so *feelingly* of Cedrus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it.
Pope.

2. So as to be sensibly felt.
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The seasons' difference; as the icy phang,
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Even 'till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery: these are counsellors,
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am. *Shakesp.*
He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchased evil. *Raleigh.*

FEET. *n. s.* The plural of *foot*.
His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his *feet* with fears. *Pope.*

FEETLESS. *adj.* [from *feet*.] Being without feet.
Geoffrey of Boulloin broched three *footless* birds, called Allerions, upon his arrow. *Camden.*

To FEIGN *v. a.* [*feindre*, French; *fingo*, Latin.]

1. To invent; to image by an act of the mind.
Abominable, inutterable, and worse
Than fables yet have *feign'd*, or fear conceiv'd,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire! *Milton.*
No such things are done as thou fayest, but thou *feignest* them out of thine own heart.
Neh. vi. 8.

2. To make a show of.
Both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And *feigned* to wash themselves incessantly. *F. Q.*

3. To make a shew of; to do upon some false pretence.
Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager pains;
But *feigns* a laugh to see me search around,
And, pleas'd, that laugh the willing fair betrays. *Pope.*

4. To dissemble; to conceal. Now obsolete.
Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly bug their hearts and eyes do fear;
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to *feign*.
Fairy Queen.

To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falsely, to image from the invention; to tell fabulously.
Therefore the poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and flood;
Since now to tell it, lord, were rude in age,
But metheks for the time doth change his nature.
Shakespeare.

FEIGNEDLY. *adv.* [from *feign*.] In action; not truly.
Such as found to have been falsely and *feignedly* become of the heirdom. *Bacon.*

FEIGNER. *n. s.* [from *feign*.] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.
And their manners differ; all the things done, the doer and the deed; the things acted, the feigning and the *feigner*; so the poem, the poesy, and the poet. *Ben Jonson.*

FEIGNED. *participial adj.* [from *feign* for *feigned*; or *feint*, Fr.] Counterfeit, seeming.
The mood by degrees loses its natural relish of real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to every thing that can be but dressed up into any *feigned* appearance of it. *Locke.*

FEINT. *n. s.* [*feint*, French.]

1. A false appearance; an offer of something not intended to be.
Count's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spectator.*

2. A mock assault; an appearance of aiming at one part, when another is intended to be struck.
But, in the breast encamp'd, prepares
For well-aim'd *feints* and future wars *Prior.*

FELANDERS. *n. s.* Worms in hawks.
Ainsworth.

To FELICITATE. *v. a.* [*feliciter*, French; *felicito*, Lat.]

1. To make happy.
I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love. *Shakespeare.*

What

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey! *Watts.*

2. To congratulate.

They might proceed unto forms of speeches, [illegible] *felicitating* the good, or deprecating the evil to [illegible] *Brown.*

FELICITATION. *n. s.* [French, from *felicitate.*] Congratulation. *Dict.*

FELICITOUS. *adj.* [*felix*, Lat.] Happy. *Dict.*

FELICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felicitous.*] Happily. *Dict.*

FELICITY. *n. s.* [*felicitas*, Latin; *felicité*, Fr.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou diedst die,
Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,
May live for ever in felicity. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Others in virtue placed felicity,
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleasure he, and earthly fade. *Milton.*

The *felicities* of the wonderful reign may be compiled [illegible] *Arbuthnot.*

How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how adequate to the desire of a reasonable nature, is revealed to us [illegible] *Rogers.*

FELINE. *adj.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.

[illegible] as in the body, from which he differs [illegible] his teeth, which are canine, and in [illegible] but [illegible] *Grew.*

FELL. *n. s.* [pelle, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

[illegible] *fell*,
How many [illegible] have [illegible] the fame *Fairfax.*

So *fell* a foe,
Whose pallions and whole parts have broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shakespeare.*

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.

That in a boar was turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

I know thee, lowly wild as the gaping main,
More *fell* than tygers on the Lybian plain. *Pope.*

So some all their ravening art or man,
The keen hyena, *fell* of the *fell*. *Thomson.*

FELL. *n. s.* [pelle, Saxon.] The skin; the hide. Not used.

Wipe thine eye;
The gowers shall devour them, flesh and *fell*,
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shakespeare.*

The time has been my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek, and my *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouze and stir. *Shakesp.*

To FELL. *v. a.* [*fellan*, German.]

1. To knock down, to bring to the ground.

Villain, fiend, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shakesp.*

Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a *felling* blow, now strikes again. *Dryden.*

Taking the small end of his musket in his hand, he struck him on the head with the stock, and *fell'd* him. *Raleigh.*

His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake into all minds, nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was *fell'd*. *Bacon.*

On them whole host I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choicest youth, they only liv'd who fled. *Milton.*

2. It seems improperly joined with *down* or *along*.

Whom with such force he struck he *fell'd* him *down*,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*

I *fell'd along* a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case. *Dryden.*

3. To hew down; to cut down.

Then would he seem a farmer that would sell
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell*. *Hubb.*

Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their fauchions to and fro,
And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck,
There seem'd less force requir'd to *fell* an oak. *Dryden.*

FELL. The preterite of *To fall.*

None on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but down they *fell*
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd *Milton.*

FELLER. *n. s.* [from *fell.*] One that hews down.

Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up against us. *Isaiah* xiv. 8.

FELLIFLUOUS. *adj.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

FELLMONGER. *n. s.* [from *fell.*] A dealer in hides.

FELLNESS. *n. s.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty, savageness; fury; rage.

When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown to earth, and all his armour steep,
For very *fellness* loud he 'gan to weep *Fairy Queen.*

FELLOE. *n. s.* [*felge*, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *felly* or *felly*.

Out, out, thou trunkless Fortune! all you gods,
In general synod, take away her power;
Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n *Shakespeare.*

Axle-trees, naves, *fellies*, and spokes were all mine. *Addison.*

FELLOW. *n. s.* [*quasi*, to follow, *Minsheu*; from *fe*, faith, and *lag*, bound, Saxon, *Junius*; *fallow*, Scottish.]

1. A companion; one with whom we consort.

In [illegible] twelve *fellows* like unto myself,
but not [illegible] came to a good end. *Apsham.*

You [illegible] you *fellow*,
You [illegible] but I'll be your servant,
Whether you will or no. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Have we not plighted each our holy faith,
That one should be the counsellor good of both;
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
Her *fellow* [illegible] partner of love? *Dryden.*

2. An associate; one united in the same affair.

Each on his *fellow* no affiance calls;
At length the fatal faulchion mounts the wall
Dryden's Virgil.

3. One of the same kind.

Let partial tears still flood compassion,
That [illegible] them [illegible] that they cannot reign;
A town no bigger, that what they may
Without control upon their *fellows* prey. *Waller.*

A shepherd had never more reason to be tired with his own hand, and took more care of his [illegible] his *fellows*. *L'Estrange.*

4. Equal; peer.

So you use to be hereafter to *fellows*, and no longer servants. *Sidney.*

Chastisement of the rest
I chose him here: the earth shall him allow,
His *fellows* [illegible] shall be his [illegible] *Dryden.*

5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.

When virtue is lodged in [illegible] they [illegible] have been prepared for the reception of [illegible] the soul and the body do not [illegible] *Addison.*

6. One like or equal to another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow*.

7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; sometimes with esteem, but generally with some degree of contempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
—The same indeed; a very valiant *fellow*. *Shakesp.*

An officer was in danger to have lost his place, but his wife made his peace, whereupon a pleasant *fellow* said, that he had been crushed, but that he saved himself upon his horns. *Bacon.*

Full fifteen thousand lusty *fellows*
With fire and sword the fort maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*

8. A word of contempt; the foolish mortal; the mean wretch; the sorry rascal.

Those great *fellows* scornfully receiving them, as fowls birds fallen into their net, it pleased the eternal Justice to make them suffer death by their hands. *Sidney.*

Cassio hath here been set on in the dark
By Roderigo, and *fellows* that are 'scap'd. *Shakesp.*

I have great comfort from this *fellow*; methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Occasion that did help me to the crown,
Had I not kept loyal to Richard;
And left me in reproachful banishment,
A *fellow* of no mark or likelihood. *Shakesp.*

How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds,
Make deeds ill done! Had'st thou not been by,
A *fellow* with the hand of tame murder'd,
Quoth I, not heard the voice of shame,
The wonder-lead not on unto my mind. *Shakesp.*

The Moon's abus'd by some most villainous knave,
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy *fellow*! *Shakespeare.*

The *fellow* had taken more fish than he could speed with [illegible] sweet *Dryden.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would impart a foreign name
Upon our fleet, and the Scythian line
By fraud and theft are less than men bred. *Dryden.*

You will understand, sir, I am not your *fellow*, as this Mr. Wood, could have got his Majesty's broad [illegible] *Swift.*

You'll find, if once the monk has got the monk,
Or, sober sot, the parson will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*;
The rest is all but leather and prunella. *Pope.*

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.

The general commanded his men to hang him up [illegible] the miller [illegible] that he was not the master, but the miller's man. *Haywood.*

10. A member of a college that shares its revenues, or of any incorporated society.

There should be a number of three or the *fellows* or brethren of Solomon's house, to receive knowledge of the affairs and state of those countries to which the voyages are designed. *Bacon.*

To FELLOW. *v. a.* To suit with, to pair with, to match. *Fellow* is often used in composition to mark community of nature, station, or employment.

Imagination,
With whose instant, thou co-active art,
Art [illegible] *Shakespeare.*

FELLOW-COMMONER. *n. s.*

1. One who has the same right of common.

He cannot appropriate, he can only exclude, without the consent of all his *fellow commoners*, all mankind. *Locke.*

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the highest order, who dines with the fellows [illegible]

FELLOW-CREATURE. *n. s.* One that has the same creator.

Reason is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief excellencies whereby we are raised above our *fellow-creatures*, the brute part of this lower world. *Watts's Logick, Introduction.*

FELLOW-HEIR. *n. s.* Coheir, partner of the same inheritance.

The Gentiles should be *fellow-heirs*. *Eph.* iii. 6.

FELLOW-LABOURER. *n. s.* One who labours in the same design.

Help those women which labour with me in the gospel, with Clement also, and other my *fellow-labourers*, whose names are in the book of life. *Philippians* iv. 3.

FELLOW-PRISONER. *n. s.* One confined in the same prison.

Aristarchus my *fellow-prisoner* saluteth you. *Colossians* iv. 10.

FELLOW-SERVANT. *n. s.* One that has the same master.

Be not thou afraid of any thing which thou shalt suffer: behold, the devil shall cast some of you into prison, that ye may be tried; and ye shall have tribulation ten days: be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Revelation ii. 10.

FELLOW-SOLDIER. *n. s.* One engaged in the same service.

Epaphroditus my brother, and companion in labour, and *fellow-soldier*, but your messenger. *Philippians* ii. 25.

FELLOW-SUBJECT. *n. s.* One that has the same sovereign.

Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; honour all men; love the brotherhood; fear God; honour the king. 1 *Peter* ii. 17.

FELLOW-WORKER. *n. s.* One employed in the same design.

Timothy my *fellow-worker* saluteth you. *Romans* xvi. 21.

FELLOWSHIP. *n. s.* [from *fellow*.]

1. Partnership; joint interest.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

2. Association; company.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

3. Equality; mutual state.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

4. Union; participation.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

5. Joint stock.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

6. Joint property.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

7. Joint possession.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

8. Joint right.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

9. Joint interest.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

10. Joint concern.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

11. Joint participation.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

12. Joint enjoyment.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

13. Joint suffering.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

14. Joint action.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

15. Joint agency.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

16. Joint effort.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

17. Joint labour.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

18. Joint work.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

19. Joint duty.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

20. Joint obligation.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

21. Joint responsibility.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

22. Joint liability.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

23. Joint guilt.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

24. Joint punishment.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

25. Joint reward.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

26. Joint glory.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

27. Joint happiness.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

28. Joint misery.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

29. Joint ruin.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

30. Joint destruction.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

31. Joint damnation.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

32. Joint salvation.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

33. Joint redemption.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

34. Joint sanctification.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

35. Joint justification.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

36. Joint glorification.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

37. Joint eternity.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

38. Joint infinity.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

39. Joint immensity.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

40. Joint omnipotence.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

41. Joint omniscience.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

42. Joint omnipresence.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

43. Joint omnipotence.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

44. Joint omniscience.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

45. Joint omnipresence.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

46. Joint omnipotence.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

47. Joint omniscience.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

48. Joint omnipresence.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

49. Joint omnipotence.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

50. Joint omniscience.

Let us have *fellowship* with the saints, and be ourselves also harmless and true. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Have *fellowship* with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. *Ephesians* v. 11.

My *fellow labourers* have commissioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication. *Dryden's Fam. Ded.*

FELLOW-SERVANT. *n. s.* One that has the same master.

Nor less think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our *fellow-servants*, and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milton.*

Fair *fellow-servant!* may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my plighted care
Than the bright dames we serve. *Waller.*

Their fathers and yours were *fellow-servants* to the same heavenly master while they lived; nor is their relation dissolved by their death, but ought still to operate among their surviving children. *Atterbury.*

FELLOW-SOLDIER. *n. s.* One who fights under the same commander. An endearing appellation used by officers to their men.

Come, *fellow-soldier*, make thou proclamation. *Shakesp.*

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and *fellow-soldier*. *Phil.* ii 25.

FELLOW-STUDENT. *n. s.* One who studies in company with another, in the same class, under the same master.

I pry'thee do not mock me, *fellow-student*:
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

If you have no *fellow-student* at hand, tell it over with your acquaintance. *Watts's Logick.*

FELLOW-SUBJECT. *n. s.* One who lives under the same government.

The bleeding condition of their *fellow-subjects* was a feather in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*

FELLOW-SUFFERER. *n. s.* One who shares in the same evils; one who partakes the same suffering, with another.

How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your grace was made their *fellow-sufferer!* And how glorious for you, that you chose to want rather than not relieve! *Dryden.*

We in some measure share the necessities of the poor at the same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only their patrons but *fellow-sufferers*. *Addison's Spectator.*

FELLOW-WRITER. *n. s.* One who writes at the same time, or on the same subject.

Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their *fellow-writers*, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themselves upon a level with them. *Addison.*

FELLOW-FEELING. *n. s.* [*fellow* and *feeling*.]

1. Sympathy.

It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a *fellow-feeling* of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Estrange.*

2. Combination; joint interest: commonly in an ill sense.

Even your milkwoman and your nursery-maid have a *fellow-feeling*. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'LLOWLIKE. } *adj.* [*fellow* and *like*.]
FE'LLOWLY. } Like a companion; on equal terms; companionable.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind, and respectful carriage. *Carew.*

One seed for another to make an exchange
With *fellowly* neighbourhood seemeth not strange. *Tusser.*

FE'LLOWSHIP. *n. s.* [from *fellow*.]

1. Companionship; consort; society.

This boy cannot tell what he would have
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowship*. *Shakspeare*

From blissful bow'r:
Of amarantine shade, fountain, or spring,
By th' waters of life, where'er they sat
In *fellowships* of joy, the sons of light
Hasted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There is no man but God puts excellent things into his possession, to be used for the common good; for men are made for society and mutual *fellowship*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him not only with an inclination, and under the necessity to have *fellowship* with those of his own kind, but furnished him also with language, which was to be the great instrument and cementer of society. *Locke.*

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his *fellowship* to die with us. *Shakesp.*

Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are men, although they have never any settled *fellowship*, never any solemn agreement amongst themselves. *Hooker.*

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the *fellowship* of that war. *Knolles.*

3. Equality.

4. Partnership; joint interest.

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowship* in pain divides not smart,
Nor lighten's aught each man's peculiar load.
Paradise Regained.

O love! thou sternly dost thy power maintain,
And will not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowship* disdain. *Dryden.*

5. Company; state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship*. But hush, a sail! *Shakesp.*

6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.

In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neighbourhoods. *Bacon's Essays.*

7. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments, with *good* prefixed.

He had by his excessive *good fellowship*, which was grateful to all the company, made himself popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

8. An establishment in the college, with share in its revenue.

Comfode, having, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty pounds out of a beggarly *fellowship*, went to London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock, so that they may every man have his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional part of loss. *Cocker.*

FE'LLY. *adv.* [from *fell*.] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely; barbarously.

Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greediness
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beast doth *fellly* him oppress. *Spenser.*

FELO-DE-SE. *n. s.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himself.

FE'LON. *n. s.* [*felon*, French; *felo*, low Latin; pel, Saxon.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shakesp.*

Th' wily fox,
Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felons*, where they did the guard from dread.
Dryden.

2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane, very painful.

The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a *felon*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

FE'LON. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.

Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,
Might be the cause of so impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath stirred up so mischievous despight! *Spenser.*

Then bids prepare th' hospitable treat,
Vain shews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

FELO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked; traitorous; villainous; malignant; perfidious; destructive.

This man conceived the duke's death; [illegible] at was the motive of that *felonious* conception [illegible] in the clouds. *Wotton.*

O thievish night!
Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies. *Dryden.*

FELO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *felonious*.] In a felonious way.

FELO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked. Not used.

I am like for desperate dole to die,
Through *felonious* force of mine enemy. *Spenser.*

FE'LONY. *n. s.* [*felonie*, French; *felonia*, low Latin; from *felon*.] A crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.

I will make it *felony* to drink small beer.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

FELT. The preterite of FEEL, which see.

FELT. *n. s.* [pelt, Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.

It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. A hide or skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not see that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving.

The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kersey. *Hale.*

To FELT. *v. a.* [from *felt*.] To clot together like felt.

His *felted* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns repelled.
Dryden.

FELU'CCA. *n. s.* [*felen*, Fr. *felkon*, Arab.] A small open boat with six oars. *Dict.*

FE'MALE. *n. s.* [*femelle*, French; *femella*, Latin.] A she; one of the sex which brings young; not *male*.

God created man in his own image, male and *female* created he them. *Gen.* i 2.

If he offer of the herd, whether it be male or *female*, he shall offer it without blemish. *Lev.*

Men, more divine,
Indu'd with intellectual sense and soul,
Are matters to their *females*, and their lords.
Shakesp.

FE'MALE. *adj.*

1. Not male.

Less of joy it seems. *Milton.*

So armine next appear'd
The *female* bee, that feeds her husband drone
Milton.

2. Not masculine; belonging to a she.

Other suns, perhaps,
With their attendant moons thou wilt descry,
Communicating male and *female* light;
Which two great sexes animate the world. *Milton.*

Add what wants
In *female* sex, the more to draw his love. *Milton.*

He scrupled not to eat
Against his better knowledge, not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with *female* charm. *Milton.*

If by a *female* hand he had not been
He was to die, his wish had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen.
Dryden.

3. FEMALE *Rhymes*. Double rhymes so called because in French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or feminine. These rhymes are female:

Th' ex-

Th' excess of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable.
Cowley.

The *female rhymes* are in use with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later poems.
Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.

FEME *Covert. n. s.* [French.] A married woman; who is also said to be under covert baron. *Blount.*

FEME *Sole. n. s.* [French.] A single woman; an unmarried woman.

FEMINA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *fœmina*, Latin.] Female nature.

It in the minority of natural vigour the parts of *feminality* take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine appears. *Brown.*

FE'MININE. *adj.* [*fœmininus*, Latin.]

1. Of the sex that brings young; female.
Thus we chastise the god of wine
With water that is *feminine*,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so concorporate. *Cleaveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate.
Her heav'nly form
Angelick, but more soft and *feminine*. *Milton*

3. Effeminate; emasculated; wanting manliness.
Nimias was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*, and subjected to ease and delicacy.
Raleigh's Hist.

FE'MININE. *n. s.* A she; one of the sex that brings young; a female.
O! why did God create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*? *Milton.*

FE'MORAL. *adj.* [*femoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.
The largest crooked needle should be used in taking up the *femoral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

FEN. *n. s.* [penn. Saxon; *veene*, Dutch.] A marsh; low flat and moist ground; a moor; a bog.
Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a great marsh or *fen*. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his *fen*
Makes fearful and talk'd of more than seen. *Shak.*
The furnace of black *fen* earth. *Woodward.*
He to Potina's watry marshes went;
A long canal the muddy *fen* divides,
And with a clear unsully'd current glides. *Addison*

FE'NBERRY. *n. s.* [*fen* and *berry*.] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

FENCE. *n. s.* [from *defence*.]

1. Guard; security, outwork; defence.
That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation of their oppressors *Decay of Piety.*
There's no *fence* against inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes. *L'Estrange.*
To put them out of their parents view, at a great distance, is to expose them to the greatest dangers of their whole life, when they have the least *fence* and guard against them. *Locke.*
Let us bear this awful corps to Cæsar,
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand
A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addison.*

2. Inclosure; mound; hedge; fortified boundary.
In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal *fences* overleap,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*
Shall I mention make
Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence,
Roars round the structure, and invades the *fence*?
Dryden.
Employ their wiles and unavailing care,
To pass the *fences* and surprise the fair. *Pope.*

3. The art of fencing; defence.
I bruised my skin th' other day, with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence*. *Shakesp.*

4. Skill in defence.
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despight his nice *fence* and his active practice.
Shakespeare.

To FENCE. *v. a.*

1. To inclose; to secure by an inclosure or hedge.
Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain
Destroyed have, each field to waste is lade;
In *fenced* towers bestowed is their grain,
Before thou can'st this kingdom to invade. *Fairfax.*
He hath *fenced* up my way that I cannot pass, and set darkness in my paths. *Job*, xix. 8.
Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast *fenced* me with bones and sinews. *Job.* x. 11.
He went about to make a bridge to a strong city, which was *fenced* about with walls. 2 *Mac.* xii. 13.
See that the churchyard be *fenced* in with a decent rail or other inclosure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To guard; to fortify.
So much of adders wisdom I have learnt,
To *fence* my ear against thy sorceries. *Milton.*
With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenc'd from the thorns, and trod the deep descent.
Dryden.

To FENCE. *v. n.*

1. To practise the arts of manual defence; to practise the use of weapons.
He having got some iron, should have it beaten into swords, and put into his servants hands to *fence* with, and bang one another. *Locke.*

2. To guard against, to act on the defensive.
Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the first place to be *fenced* against. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art, by obviating blows as well as giving.
In a throttle sing, he falls straight a capering:
He will *fence* with his own shadow. *Shakesp.*
A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;
The stooping warriors aiming head to head,
Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful sound
The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;
Now *fence* and push, and pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore
Dryden.
A man that cannot *fence* will keep out of bullies at a gamesters company. *Locke.*
Their brag polemick wits, could no more be learned alone than *fencing* or cudgelplaying.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

FE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *fence*.] Without inclosure; open.
Such motion of the heart rise to fury,
And love in their weak bosoms to a rage
As terrible a state, and as destructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide *fenceless* ocean,
And heaves the billow, of the boiling deep,
Alike from North, from South. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

FE'NCER. *n. s.* [from *fence*.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons, or science of defence.
Calmness is great advantage; he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As *fencers* suffer heat to tire. *Herbert*
A minute *fencer* will put in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

FE'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *fence*.] Capable of defence. *Addison.*

FE'NCING-MASTER. *n. s.* [*fence* and *master*.] One who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons.

FE'NCING-SCHOOL. *n. s.* [*fence* and *school*.] A place in which the use of weapons is taught.
If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather mine should be a good wrestler than an ordinary fencer, which is the most a gentleman can attain to, unless he will be constantly in the *fencing school*, and every day exercising. *Locke.*

FEN-CRICKET. *n. s.* [*grillotalpa*.] An insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

To FEND. *v. a.* [from *defend*.] To keep off; to shut out.
Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

To FEND. *v. n.* To dispute; to shift off a charge.
The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

FE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *fend*.]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERA'TION. *n. s.* [*fœneratio*, Latin.] Usury; the gain of interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.
The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* and usury from its fecundity and superfetation. *Brown.*

FE'NUGREEK. *n. s.* [*fœnum Græcum*, Lat.] A plant.

FE'NNEL. *n. s.* [*fœniculum*, Latin.] A plant of strong scent.
A savory odour blown, more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest *fennel*, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n.
Milton.

FE'NNELFLOWER. *n. s.* [*nigella*.] A plant.

FE'NNELGIANT. *n. s.* [*ferula*.] A plant.

FE'NNY. *adj.* [from *fen*.]

1. Marshy; boggy; mooriſh.
Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick houses, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or mooriſh. *Mason.*
The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake.
Lurk in the troubl'd stream and *fenny* brake.
Prior.

2. Inhabiting the marsh.
Fillet of a *fenny* snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakespeare.*

FE'NNYSTONES. *n. s.* A plant.

FE'NSUCKED. *adj.* [*fen* and *suck*.] Sucked out of marshes.
Infect her beauty,
You *fensuck'd* fogs, drawn by the powerful sun.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

FE'OD. *n. s.* [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*

FE'ODAL. *adj.* [*feodal*, French, from *feud*.] Held from another.

FE'ODARY. *n. s.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.
Hammer.

To FEOFF. *v. a.* [*fieffer*, French; *feoffare*, low Latin.] To put in possession; to invest with right.

FEOFFE'E. *n. s.* [*feoffatus*, Latin; *fieffé*, French.] One put in possession.
The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *feoffees* in trust, in hope to have cut off her majesty from the escheat of his lands. *Spenser.*

FE'OFFER. *n. s.* [*feoffator*, low Latin.] One who gives possession of any thing. See FEOFFMENT.

FE'OFFMENT. *n. s.* [*feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting possession.

Any

Any gift or grant of any honours, caſtles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee ſimple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of ſeiſin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *feoffment*; and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the feoffor, *feoffator*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a feoffee and a donor is, that the feoffee gives in fee-ſimple, the donor in fee-tail *Cowel.*

FERA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*feracitas*, Latin.] Fruitfulneſs; fertility. *Dict.*

FI'RAL. *adj.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funeral; deadly. *Dict.*

FERIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*feriatio*, Latin.] The act of keeping holiday; ceſſation from work.

Although there were any *feriation* in nature, this ſeaſon is commonly termed the phyſicians vacation. *Brown.*

FE'RINE. *adj.* [*ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; ſavage.

The only difficulty is touching thoſe *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beaſts, as, lions, tygers, wolves, bears. *Hale.*

FERI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ferine.*] Barbarity; ſavageneſs; wildneſs.

A ſerene and peaceable kind of life, a converſation with thoſe that were fallen into a ſavageneſs and habit of life, would ultimately the next age end in barbariſm and *ferineſs*. *Hale.*

FE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity, cruelty; wildneſs; ſavageneſs.

He reduced him from the moſt ſenſeleſs and ſtupid *ferity* to his tenſes, and to right reaſon.

Howard's Natural Hiſtory.

To FERMENT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin; *fermenter*, Fr.] To exalt or rarify by inteſtine motion of parts.

Ye ſighs and ſwans, who's youth *ferments* your blood,
And pierce ſpirit, ſwell the ſprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the thickeſt wood beſet,
Wind the ſhrill horn, or ſpread the waving net.

Pope.

To FERME'NT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into inteſtine motion.

FE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ferment*, French; *fermentum*, Latin.]

1. That which cauſes inteſtine motion.

The ſemen puts females into a fever upon impregnation; and all animal humours which poiſon, are putrefying *ferments*. *Floyer.*

2. Inteſtine motion; tumult.

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of deſire. *Rogers.*

FERME'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Capable of fermentation.

FERMENTA'L. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Having the power to cauſe fermentation. Not uſed.

Cucumbers, being wateriſh, fill the veins with crude and windy ſerоſities, that contain little ſalt or ſpirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the ſtomach. *Brown*

FERMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fermentatio*, Latin] A ſlow motion of the inteſtine particles of a mixt body, ariſing uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and ſubtilizes the ſoft and ſulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeſt rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. And this motion differs much from that uſually called ebullition or effervеſcence, which is a violent boiling and ſtruggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together. *Harris.*

The juice of grapes, after *fermentation*, will yield a *ſpiritus ardens*. *Boyle.*

A man, by ſtumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expreſſions, gives them a new kind of *fermentation*; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

The ſap, in fluent dance,
And lively *fermentation*, inſtantly, ſpreads
All the intemperate colour'd ſcene of things.

Thomſon.

FERMENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Cauſing fermentation; having the power to cauſe fermentation.

Aromatical ſpirits deſtroy by their *fermentative* heat. *Arbuthnot.*

FERN. *n. ſ.* [pænn, Saxon.] A plant.

The leaves are formed of a number of ſmall pinnule, indented on the edge, and ſet cloſe one by another on ſlender ribs. On the back of the pinnules are produced the ſeeds, ſmall and extremely numerous. The country people eſteem it a ſovereign remedy decocted for the rickets in children. *Hill*

Black was the foreſt, thick with beech it ſtood,
Hoar with *fern*, and horrible with thorn;
Few path or human feet or tracks of beaſts were worn
Dryden

There are great varieties of *fern* in different parts of the world; but they are ſeldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller*

FE'RNY. *adj.* [from *fern.*] Overgrown with fern.

The herd ſuffic'd, did late repair
To *fern*y-heaths, and to their foreſt-lare. *Dryd*

FERO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ferox*, Latin; *feroce*, French.]

1. Savage; fierce.

Speedily roſe in majeſty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,
And eyed *ferocious* o'er the gloomy ooze *Pope.*

2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare, that becometh a prey unto man, unto beaſts, and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto ſuperfetation; but the lion and *ferocious* animal hath young ones but ſeldom, and but one at a time.

Brown's Vulgar Errours.

FERO'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ferocitas*, Latin; *ferocité*, French, from *ferocious.*] Savageneſs, wildneſs; fierceneſs.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatneſs of my noſe, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were
Inhoſpitable, full of *ferocity* *Phillips's Briton*

FE'RRIOUS. *adj.* [*ferreus*, Latin.] Irony; of iron.

In the body of glaſs there is no *ferreous* or magnetical nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FE'RRET. *n. ſ.* [*furet*, Welſh, *furet*, French; *feret*, Dutch; *furetta*, Latin.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long ſnout, uſed to catch rabbits. They are ſaid to have been brought hither from Africa.

With what an eager earneſtneſs ſhe looked, having threatning not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while ſhe ſpoke, her noſe ſeemed to threaten her chin. *Sidney.*

Cicero
Looks with ſuch *ferret* and ſuch fiery eyes
As we have ſeen him. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

Coneys are taken either by *ferrets* or pute-nets
Mortimer.

2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.

To FE'RRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbiſhop had *ferretted* him out of all his holds. *Heylin.*

FE'RRETER. *n. ſ.* [from *ferret.*] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FE'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ferry.*] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRU'GINOUS *adj.* [*ferrugineux*, French; *ferrugineus*, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, *ferruginous*, ſaline, petrefying, and bituminous. *Ray.*

FE'RRULE. *n. ſ.* [from *ferrum*, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers ends are ſtrengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our ſtaves or ſtocks with iron hoops or *ferrules*. *Ray.*

To FE'RRY. *v. a.* [ꝑæꝛian, to paſs, Saxon, *fahr*, German, a paſſage. *Skinner* imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *vebo*. I do not love Latin originals; but if ſuch muſt be ſought, may not theſe words be more naturally derived from *fert*, to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles heard and ſaw,
He loudly call'd to ſuch as were aboard,
The little bark unto the ſhore to draw,
And him to *ferry* over that deep ford. *Fairy Queen.*

To FE'RRY. *v. n.* To paſs over water in a veſſel or carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,
The *ferry* over this Lethean ſound
Both to and fro, their ſorrow to augment *Milton.*

FE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb, and FE'RRYBOAT. *boat.*]

1. A veſſel of carriage; a veſſel in which goods or paſſengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other ſide of that wide ſtream,
Where the was rowing, and for paſſage ſought:
Him needed not long call, ſhe ſoon to hand
Her *ferry* brought. *Fairy Queen.*

Bring them with inward ſpeed
Unto the Traject, to the common *ferry*
Which trades to Venice. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *ferryboat* to carry over the king's houſehold
2 Sa. xix. 18

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*. *Addiſon.*

2. The paſſage over which the ferry boat paſſes.

FE'RRYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ferry* and *man.*] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire tranſports goods and paſſengers over the water.

I paſt, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that grim *ferryman* which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night *Shakeſpeare.*

The common *ferryman* of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the *ferryman* of hell, and ſo many ſtories raiſed after him *Brown.*

The griſly *ferryman* of hell deny'd
Æneas entrance, 'till he knew his guide. *Roſcom.*

FERTH or *Forth.* Common terminations are the ſame as in Engliſh an army; coming from the Saxon word ꝑyꝛꝺ. *Gibſon.*

FERTILE. *adj.* [*fertile*, French; *fertilis*, Latin.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

I had hope of France,
As firmly as I hope for *fertile* England. *Shak.*

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleaſant field; ſo *fertile*, that it has given me two harveſts in a Summer. *Dryden.*

I aſk whether in the uncultivated waſte of America, a thouſand acres yield as many conveniencies of life as ten acres of equally *fertile* land do in Devonſhire? *Locke.*

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,
Rich in her herds, and *fertile* by her floods
Blackmore.

2. With *of* before the thing produced.

The earth is *fertile of* all kind of grain. *Camden.*

This

This happy country is extremely *fertile*, as of thoſe above, ſo likewiſe of its productions under ground. *Woodward.*

FE'RTILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfulneſs; fecundity.

To FE'RTILITATE. *v. a.* [from *fertile.*] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive. Not in uſe.

A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole procreation or cluſter of eggs not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown.*

FERTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*fertilitas*, Latin.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulneſs; plenteouſneſs.

I will go root away
The noiſome weeds, that without profit ſuck
The ſoil's *fertility* from wholeſome flowers.
Shakeſp. Rich. II.

Paradiſe itſelf exceeded in beauty and *fertility*; and theſe places had but a reſemblance thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The quickneſs of the imagination is ſeen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expreſſion. *Dryden.*

To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary *fertility*, and thoſe mighty crops they produce after theſe waters are withdrawn. *Woodward.*

To FE'RTILIZE. *v. a.* [*fertilizer*, French.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Rain-water carries along with it a ſort of terreſtrial matter that *fertilizes* the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

FE'RTILY. *adv.* [from *fertile.* Fruitfully; plenteouſly; plentifully; abundantly.

FE'RVENCY. *n. ſ.* [*fervens*, Latin.

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerneſs.

Your diver
Did hang a fiſh on his hook, which he
With *fervency* drew up. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all ſides loſt moſt of our firſt *fervency* towards God. *Hooker, Dedication.*

There muſt be zeal and *fervency* in him which propoſeth for the reſt thoſe ſuits and ſupplications, which they by their joyful acclamations muſt ratify. *Hooker.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency* and with perſeverance. *Wake.*

FE'RVENT. *adj.* [*fervens*, Latin; *fervent*, French.

1. Hot; boiling.

The fountains
Bubbling wave did ever freſhly wade
Ne ever would through *fervent* Summer fade.
Spenſer.

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of *fervent* blood, will flow a future quietude and ſerenitude. *Wotton*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more *fervent* to diſpute, be not always the moſt able to determine. *Hooker.*

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being *fervent* in the ſpirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts*, xviii. 25.

So ſpake the *fervent* angel; but his zeal
None ſeconded, as out of ſeaſon judg'd,
Or ſingular and raſh. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let all enquiries into the myſterious points of theology be carried on with *fervent* petitions to God, that he would diſpoſe their minds to direct all their ſkill to the promotion of a good life. *South.*

FE'RVENTLY. *adv.* [from *fervent.*]

1. Eagerly; vehemently.

They all that charge did *fervently* apply;
With greedy malice and importune toil. *Fairy Q.*

2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras ſaluteth you, labouring *fervently* for you in prayers. *Col.* iv. 12.

He cares not how or what he ſuffers, ſo he ſuffer well, and be the friend of Chriſt; nor where nor when he ſuffers, ſo he may do it frequently, *fervently*, and acceptably. *Taylor.*

FE'RVID. *adj.* [*fervidus*, Latin.]

1. Hot; burning; boiling.

2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fervid.*

1. Heat.

2. Zeal; paſſion; ardour. *Diſt.*

FE'RVIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fervid.*] Ardour of mind; zeal; paſſion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidneſs* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what ſpirit he was of. *Bentley.*

FE'RULA. *n. ſ.* [*ferule.* French; from *ferula*, giant fennel, Latin.] An inſtrument of correction with which young ſcholars are beaten in the hand: ſo named becauſe anciently the ſtalks of fennel were uſed for this purpoſe.

Theſe differ as much as the rod and *ferula*.
Shaw's Gramm.

To FERULE. *v. a.* To chaſtiſe with the ferula.

FERVOUR. *n. ſ.* [*fervor*, Latin; *ferveur*, French.]

1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual *fervour* proceeded from this ſtar, yet would not the ſame determine the opinion. *Brown.*

Like bright Aurora, whoſe refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of enſuing day,
And warns the ſhepherd with his flocks retreat
To leaſy ſhadows, from the threaten'd heat. *Waller.*

Theſe ſilver drops, like morning dew,
Foretell the *fervour* of the day;
So from one cloud ſoft ſhow'rs we view,
And blaſting lightnings burſt away. *Pope.*

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Odious it muſt needs have been to aboliſh that which all had held for the ſpace of many ages, without reaſon ſo great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear ſufficient to clear them from all blame of raſh proceedings, if in *fervour* of zeal they had removed ſuch things. *Hooker.*

Haply deſpair hath ſeiz'd her;
Or, wing'd with *fervour* of her love, ſhe's flown
To her deſir'd Poſthumus. *Shakeſpeare's Cymb.*

3. Ardour of piety.

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greateſt value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its preſent *fervour*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FE'SCUE. *n. ſ.* [*veeſe*, Dutch; *feſtu*, Fr.] A ſmall wire by which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inſide to ſignify ſome letter, when any of them is pointed at by the fore finger of the right hand, or by any kind of *feſcue*. *Holder.*

Teach them how manly paſſions ought to move;
For ſuch as cannot think, can never love;
And ſince they needs will judge the poet's art,
Point 'em with *feſcues* to each ſhining part. *Dryd.*

FE'SELS. *n. ſ.* A kind of baſe grain.

Diſdain not *feſels* or poor vetch to ſow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive. *May.*

FESSE. *n. ſ.* [In heraldry.]

The *feſſe* is ſo called of the Latin word *faſcia*, a band or girdle, poſſeſſing the third part of the eſcutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you muſt call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as ſeven or nine, then you muſt name the field, and ſay ſo many bars; if even, as ſix, eight, or ten, you may ſay barwiſe, or barry of ſix, eight, or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules, barry of eight. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

To FE'STER. *v. n.* [*feſſe*, in Bavarian, a ſwelling corrupted, *fundus*.] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's preſence, diſcover the ſore which had deeply *feſtered* within me. *Sidney.*

Inward corruption and infected ſin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained ſtill,
And *feſtering* ſore did rankle yet within. *Fairy Q.*

How ſhould our *feſtered* ſores be cured? *Hooker.*

I have ſome wounds upon me, and they ſmart,
To hear themſelves remember'd.
—Well might they *feſter* 'gainſt ingratitude,
And tent themſelves with death. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Mind that theſe ſouls
May make a peaceful and a ſweet retire
From off theſe fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Muſt lie and *feſter*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

There was imagination, that between a knight whom the duke had taken into ſome good degree of favour, and Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well healed, which might perhaps be *feſtering* in his breaſt, and by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Wotton.*

Paſſion and unkindneſs may give a wound that ſhall bleed and ſmart, but it is treachery that makes it *feſter*. *South.*

FE'STINATE. *adj.* [*feſtinatus*, Latin.] Haſty; hurried. A word not in uſe.

Adviſe the duke, where you are going, to a moſt *feſtinate* preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

FE'STINATELY. *adv.* [from *feſtinate.*] Haſtily; ſpeedily; with ſpeed. Not in uſe.

Take this key; give enlargement to the ſwain, and bring him *feſtinately* hither. *Shakeſpeare.*

FESTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*feſtinatio*, Latin.] Haſte; hurry.

FE'STIVAL. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feaſts; joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *feſtival* entertainments, that he might manifeſt his divine charity to men. *Atterbury.*

FE'STIVAL. *n. ſ.* Time of feaſt; anniverſary-day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before ſome *feſtival*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

Th' invited ſiſters with their graces bleſt
Their *feſtivals*. *Sandys.*

The morning trumpets *feſtival* proclaim'd
Through each high ſtreet. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Follow, ye nymphs and ſhepherds all,
Come celebrate this *feſtival*,
And merrily ſing, and ſport, and play;
'Tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

By this time the tongues they purged away whatever they had ſpoken amiſs during the *feſtival*.
Broome on the Odyſſey.

The *feſtival* of our Lord's reſurrection we have celebrated, and may now conſider the chief conſequence of his reſurrection a judgment to come.
Atterbury's Sermons.

FE'STIVE. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feaſt.

The glad circle round them yield their ſouls
To *feſtive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thom.*

FESTIVITY. *n. ſ.* [*feſtivitas*, Latin; from *feſtive.*]

1. Feſtival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worſhipped as a deity, and had an annual *feſtivity* obſerved unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and ſolemn *feſtivity*, ſuch as the ſheep-ſhearings uſed to be, David condeſcends to beg of a rich man ſome ſmall repaſt.
South.

2. Gaiety; joyfulneſs; temper or behaviour befitting a feaſt.

To ſome perſons there is no better inſtrument to cauſe the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *feſtivity* and joy of a holy-day. *Taylor.*

FESTO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*feſton*, French.] An ornament of carved work in the form of a

wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle, and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly. *Harris.*

FE'STUCINE. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling a locust or grass-hopper. *Brown.*

FESTU'COUS. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To FET. *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring. Not in use.

Get home with thy fewel, make ready to *fet*,
The sooner the easier carriage to get. *Tusser.*
But for he was unable them to *fet*,
A little boy did on him still attend. *Fairy Queen.*
And they *fet* forth Uriah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who slew him with the sword. *Jer.* xxvi. 23.

FET. *n. f.* [I suppose from *fait*, French, a part or portion.] A piece. Not in use.

The bottom clear
Now laid with many a *fet*
Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

To FETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetched*; anciently *fet*, unless it rather came from *To fet*. [feccan, fettan, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean
How he her chamber-window will ascend,
And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakesp.*
We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judges.*
Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats. *Genesis.*
The seat of empire where the Irish come,
And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*
Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is *fetch'd* from fathers of war-proof. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strike at a distance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets. *Bacon.*

4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they swoon. *Bacon.*
At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince, and may be *fetched* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of the ordinance *Sanderson.*

6. To produce by some kind of force.

These ways, if there were any secret excellence among them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itself by. *Milton.*
As human soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its beauties 'till the skill of the polisher *fetches* out the colours. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. To perform: It is applied to motion or cause.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you should not speak together. *Shak.*
When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round
Over the mount. *Milton.*
To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles on the right hand through a forest. *Knolles's History.*

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.

Now a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakespeare.*
The fox *fetched* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange.*
Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh. *Addison.*

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ships, and straight we *fetcht*
The syrens isle; a spleenless wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapm.*
It earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day
Travelling East; and with her part averse
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

10. To obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as the silver in bullion. *Locke.*

To FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a shifted wind unto a sail,
It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakespeare.*

FETCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find,
His cumberlome *fetches* are seldom behind:
His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee then. *Tusser.*
It is a *fetch* of wit;
You lying these slight sullies on my son,
As 'twere a thing a little soil'd i' th' working. *Shak. Hamlet.*
But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politicks,
Straight cast about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqu'ror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras.*
With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath play'd me. *Stil.*
The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Estrange.*
From these instances and *fetches*
Thou mak'st of horses, clocks, and watches;
Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to mean
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

FE'TCHER. *n. f.* [from *fetch*.] One that fetches any thing.

FE'TID. *adj.* [*fatidus*, Latin; *fetid*, Fr.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon.*
In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eructations. *Arbuthnot.*
Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine,
Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods,
From stifled Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields. *Thomson.*

FE'TIDNESS, *n. f.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.

FE'TLOCK, n. *f.* [*feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of many horses; horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft. *Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded steeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a snowy star he bore. *Dryden.*

FE'TOR, *n. f.* [*fœtor*, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong and offensive smell.

The *fetor* may discover itself by sweat and humour. *Brown*
When the symptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind, such a disease will be cured by accescent substances, and none better than whey. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'TTER. *n. f.* It is commonly used in the plural *fetters*. [from *feet*; fetere, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet, and like manacles on the right hand. *Eccles.* xxi. 19.
Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* where-unto I have been tied, I have by other men's errours failed. *Raleigh.*
Passions too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryd.*
The wretch in double *fetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may release. *Prior.*
Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg that just before had been so much pained by the *fetter*. *Addison.*

I thought her pride
Had broke your *fetters*, and assum'd your freedom. *A. Philips.*

To FE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie. It is properly used of the *feet*, but is applied to other restraints.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could *fetter* his fickleness. *Sidney.*
My conscience! thou art *fetter'd*
More than my thanks and wrists. *Shakesp. Cymb.*
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shak.*
Doth a master chide his servant because he doth not come, yet knows that the servant is chained and *fettered*, so as he cannot move? *Bramhall.*
A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

To FE'TTLE. *v. n.* [A cant word from *feel*.] To do trifling business; to ply the hands without labour.

When your master is most busy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room, and if he chides, say you thought he rung the bell. *Swift.*

FE'TUS. *n. s.* [*fœtus*, Latin.] Any animal in embrio; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn

That paradox of Hippocrates some learned physicians have of late revived, that the *fetus* respires in the womb. *Boyle.*

FEUD. *n. s.* [feahd, enmity, Saxon.] Quarrel, contention; opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal *feuds*
In sharing of their public goods. *Hudibras.*
In former ages it was a policy of France to raise and cherish intestine *feuds* and discords in Great Britain. *Addison.*

Scythia mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addis.*

FEU'DAL. *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures, by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

FEU'DAL. *n. s.* A dependance; something held by tenure; a fee; a feu.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England, having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly strange to the laws of England. *Hale.*

FEUDATORY, *n. s.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superiour.

The duke of Parma was tempted to be true to that enterprize, by no less promise than to be made a *feudatory*, or beneficiary king of England, under the seigniory in chief of the pope, and the protection of Spain. *Bacon.*

FE'VER. *n. s.* [*fievre*, French; *febris*, Lat.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent.

Think'st thou the fiery *fever* will go out

With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending?
Shakesp. Henry V.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shakesp.*
Should not a lingering *fever* be remov'd,
Because it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryden.*
He never dreamed in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

To FE'VER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
Shake to look on't. *Shakesp. Ant and Cleop.*
Her blood all *fever'd*, and with a furious leap,
She sprung from bed distracted in her mind. *Dryd.*

FE'VERET. *n. f.* [from *fever*.] A slight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non appearance. *Ayliffe.*

FE'VERFEW. *n. f.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] A plant.

Common *feverfew* is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England. *Miller.*

FE'VERISH. *adj.* [from *fever*.]

1. Diseased with a fever.

To other climates beasts and birds retire,
And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*
When an animal that grows sick, turns *feverish*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteness to yellow
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Tending to fever.

A *feverish* disorder dis'bled me *Swift to Pope.*

3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.

We toss and turn about our *feverish* will,
When all our fate must come by lying still;
For all the happiness mankind can gain,
Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain. *Dryden.*

4. Hot; burning.

And now four days the sun had seen our woes,
Four nights th' moon beheld th' inclement fire;
It seem'd as if the Thunderer more fiercely rose,
And farther from the *feverish* North retire *Dryd.*

FE'VERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *feverish*.] A slight disorder of the feverish kind.

FE'VEROUS. *adj.* [*fievreux*, French; from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague

Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world
Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakesp. Coriol.*

2. Having the nature of a fever.

All *feverous* kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton*

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with rain not
Bacon's Natural Hist

FE'VERY. *adj.* [from *fever*.] Diseased with a fever.

O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fevery*.
Ben Jonf. Catil

FEUILLAGE, *n. f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

Of Homer's head I inclose the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval. *Jervas to Pope.*

FEUILLEMORT. *n. f.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*.

FE'UTERER. *n. f.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.

FEW. *adj.* [peo, peopa, Saxon; *fua*, Danish.]

1. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but *few* of many. *Jer.*
So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;
So many would be great, so *few* be good;
For who would virtue for herself regard,
Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryden.*
On Winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,
Than foul diseases that infect the fold. *Dryden.*
Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*
The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*
Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a *few*. *Swift.*
The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice and delicate, that it is no easy matter to find out images capable of giving pleasure to one of the *few*, who, in any age have come up to that character.
Berkley to Pope

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.

To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of that they contain is in *few* but this.
Hooker.
So having said, he thus to Eve in *few*:
Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done?
Milton.
Thus Jupiter in *few* unfold's the charge. *Dryden.*
The firm resolve I here in *few* disclose. *Pope.*

FEWEL. *n. f.* [*feu*, French.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are as dry *fewel*, apt beforehand unto tumults, seditions, and broils? *Hooker, Dedication.*
Others may give the *fewel* or the fire!
But they the breath, that makes the flame, inspire.
Denham.
A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at once, will cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it. *Bentley, Serm.*

To FE'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel.

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fewels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

FE'WNESS. *n. f.* [from *few*.]

1. Paucity; smallness of number.

Their, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not distinguish from the numbers with whom they are embodied. *Dryd.*

2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness

Fewness and truth, 'tis thus. *Shakesp.*

To FEY. *v. a.* [*feygken*, Dutch.] To cleanse a ditch of mud.

Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry Summer no water will yield,
By *feying* and scouring that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the husbandman reaps. *Tusser.*

FIB. *n. f.* [A cant word among children.] A lie; a falsehood.

Destroy his *fib* or sophistry in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again *Pope.*
I lie often he,
Source Harvey's self has told more *fibs* than I *Pope.*

To FIB. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie, to tell lyes; to speak falsely.

If you have any mark, whereby one may know when you *fib*, and when you speak truth, you must be sure to tell it me. *Arbuth.*

FI'BBER. *n. f.* [from *fib*.] A teller of fibs.

FIBRE *n. f.* [*fibre*, Fr. *fibra*, Latin.]

1. A small thread or string, the first constituent parts of bodies.

Now sinking streams the thirsty plant renew,
And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*

2. A *fibre* in physick, is an animal thread, of which some are soft, flexible, and a little elastick; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongious and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres*: others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*: and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres*: these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles. *Quincy.*
My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd *fibre* drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the springs of life:
The name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*

FI'BRIL. *n. f.* [*fibrille*, French.] A small fibre or string.

The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibrils* bound together, and divided into little cells.
Cheyne's Phil. Princ.

FI'BROUS. *adj.* [*fibreux*, French; from *fibre*.] Composed of fibres or stamina.

The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies vicious is plain, for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a greediness of moisture. *Bacon.*
How Perseus' arms employ'd around
A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;
This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,
The trunk was like a sapling in his hands. *Dryd.*
The *fibrous* and solid parts of plants pass unaltered through the intestines. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

FIBULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle. *Quincy.*

FI'CKLE. *adj.* [ficol, Saxon.]

1. Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering: unsteady; mutable; changeful; without steady adherence.

Remember where we are,
In France amongst a *fickle* wavering nation. *Shak.*
A slave, whose easy borrow'd pride
Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows *Shak.*
Or like the *fickle* changing Proteus' train. *Milt.*
They know how *fickle* common lovers are;
Their oaths and vows how ridiculously believ'd;
For how these are but have been once deceiv'd.
Dryden.
We in vain the *fickle* sex pursue,
Who change the constant lover for the new *Prior.*

2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.

He would be loth
Us to abolish; lest the adversary
Triumph, and say, *fickle* their state, whom God
Most favours! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

FI'CKLENESS. *n. f.* [from *fickle*.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could fetter his *fickleness*, but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Bacchanal of whom she complained. *Sidney.*
Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*,
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame.
Fairy Queen.
I am a soldier, and unapt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's fickleness. *Shakesp.*
Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another, since such a *fickleness* cannot but be attended with fatal consequences. *Addison.*
Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell, I found that what she liked one day she disliked another. *Addison.*

FI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *fickle*.] Without certainty or ſtability.

Do not now,
Like a young waſteful heir, mortgage the hopes
Of godlike majeſty on bankrupt terms,
To raiſe a preſent pow'r that's *fickly* held
By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*

FICO. n. ſ. [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expreſſing *a fig for you.*

Having once recovered his fortreſs, he then gives the *fico* to his adverſaries. *Carew.*

FI'CTILE. *adj.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

The cauſe of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore ſtone is more fragil than metal, and ſo *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*fictio*, Latin; *fiction*, Fr.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

If the preſence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a ſufficient ground to worſhip that image, is not God's real preſence in every creature a far better ground to worſhip it? *Stilling fleet.*

Fiction is of the eſſence of poetry, as well as of painting. there is a reſemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true ſtory by a *fiction*. *Dryden.*

2. The thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears pierce any conſolations,
By wiſe diſcourſe, ſweet tunes, or poet's *fictions*;
If ought I ceaſe theſe hideous exclamations,
While that my ſoul ſhe lives in afflictions. *Sidney.*

So alſo was the *fiction* of thoſe golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the ſerpent, which tempted Evah. *Raleigh.*

3. A falſehood; a lye.

FI'CTIOUS. *adj.* [*fictus*, Latin.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by *Prior.*

With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man reſtrains,
And ſtudied lines and *fictitious* circles draws. *Prior.*

FICTI'TIOUS *adj.* [*fictitus*, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit; falſe; not genuine.

Draw him ſtrictly to,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*

2. Feigned; imaginary.

The human perſons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda reſembles you in nothing but in beauty. *Pope.*

3. Not real; not true; allegorical; made by *proſopopœia.*

Milton, ſenſible of this defect in the ſubject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a ſhadowy and *fictitious* nature in the perſons of ſin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addiſ. Spect.*

FICTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fictitious.*] Falſely; counterfeitly.

Th ſe rees are *fictitiouſly* ſet down, and have no copy in nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FID. *n. ſ.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron with which ſeamen untwiſt their cords. *Skinner.*

FI'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꝼıbele, Saxon; *vedel*, Dutch; *fidel*, German; *fidicula*, Latin; *fiull*, Erſe.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; a violin.

In trials of muſical ſkill the judges did not crown the *fiddle* but the performer. *Stilling fleet.*

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*,
Is ſung; but breaks off in the middle. *Hudibras.*

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the ſtrings; but could not, for her heart, find whereabout the tune lay. *Addiſon.*

To FI'DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Themiſtocles being deſired at a feaſt to touch a lute, he ſaid he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a ſmall town a great one. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make ſenates dance. *Pope.*

2. To trifle; to ſhift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a *fiddle.*

A cunning fellow obſerved, that old Lewis had ſtole away part of the map, and ſaw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together. *Arbuthnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide what they juſtly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is ſpent, and little done. *Swift.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] Trifles.

She ſaid that her grandfather had a horſe ſhot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the ſiege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the ſame nature. *Spectator.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a buſtle about nothing.

She was a troubleſome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and ſo ceremonious that there was no bearing of her. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fiddle*.] A muſician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no ſawcy *fiddler* preſume to intrude,
Unleſs he is ſent for to vary our bliſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more ſkilful in the trade than he was. *Taylor.*

Theſe will appear ſuch chits in ſtory,
'Twill turn all politicks to jeſts,
To be repeated like John Dory,
When *fiddlers* ſing at feaſts. *Dryden.*

When miſs delights in her ſpinnet,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get. *Swift.*

FI'DDLESTICK. *n. ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtick*.] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle.

His griſly beard was long and thick,
With which he ſtrung his *fiddleſtick*. *Hudibras.*

FI'DDLESTRING. *n. ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtring*.] The ſtring of a fiddle, that which makes the noiſe.

A *fiddleſtring*, moiſtened with water, will ſink a note in a little time, and conſequently muſt be relaxed or lengthened one ſixteenth. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DELITY. *n. ſ.* [*fidelitas*, Latin; *fidelité*, French.]

1. Honeſty; veracity.

The church, by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witneſs; now the principal thing required in a witneſs is *fidelity*. *Hooker.*

2. Faithful adherence.

They miſtake credulity for *fidelity*. *Clarke.*

To FIDGE. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] To
To FI'DGET. } move nimbly and irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.

Tim, thou'rt the Punch to ſtir up trouble;
You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out. *Swift.*

FIDU'CIAL *adj.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting.

Faith is cordial, and ſuch as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promiſes, and obedential ſubmiſſion to the commands. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

FIDU'CIARY. *n. ſ.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in truſt.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The ſecond obſtructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only inſtrument of his juſtification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY. *adj.*

1. Confident; ſteady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiduciary* aſſent to whatever the Goſpel has revealed. *Wake.*

2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unleſs at her own home, where ſhe is exemplarily loyal to herſelf in [illegible] exact obedience.

FIEF. *n. ſ.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperiour.

To the next realm ſhe ſtretch'd her ſway,
For painture near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province and alluring prey;
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,
And the whole *fief* in right of poetry ſhe claim'd.
Dryden.

As they were honoured by great privileges, ſo their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the poſſeſſors were obliged to do perſonal ſervice at ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FIELD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼelb, Saxon; *feld*, German; *veld*, Dutch.]

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.

Live with me and be my love,
And we will all the pleaſure prove,
That hills and vallies, dale and *field*,
And all the craggy mountains yield. *Raleigh.*

By the civil law the corpſe of perſons deceaſed were buried out of the city in the *fields*. *Ayliffe.*

2. Ground not encloſed.

Field lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from ſmut, where it is more than in incloſed lands. *Mortimer.*

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Or great Oſiris, who firſt taught the ſwain
In Pharian *fields* to ſow the golden grain. *Pope.*

4. The open country; oppoſed to houſe or quarters.

Since his majeſty went into the *field*,
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

5. The ground of battle.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate ſkill in fencing rather expoſes him to the ſword of his enemy, than ſecures him from it. *Locke.*

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain ſeveral factions;
And whilſt a *field* ſhould be diſpatch'd and fought,
You are diſputing of your generals. *Shakeſp.*

What though the *field* be loſt,
All is not loſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

7. A wide expanſe.

The god a clearer ſpace for heav'n deſign'd;
Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

Aſk of yonder argent *fields* above,
Why Jove's ſatellites are leſs than Jove. *Pope.*

8. Space; compaſs; extent.

The ill-natur'd man gives himſelf a large *field* to expatiate in: he expoſes failings in human nature. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

I ſhould enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten, if I ſhould diſplay all the advantages of peace. *Smalridge.*

Who can this *field* of miracles ſurvey,
And not with Galen all in raptures ſay,
Behold a God, adore him and obey. *Blackmore.*

9. The ground or blank ſpace on which figures are drawn.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour. *Dryden.*

10. [In heraldry.] The ſurface of a ſhield.

FI'ELDED. *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I pr'ythee, make us quick in work;
That we with ſmoaking ſwords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends. *Shakeſpeare's Coriol.*

FIELD-BASIL. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *baſil*,] A plant.

FI'ELDBED. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field.

Romeo, good night; I'll to my truckle bed,
This *fieldbed* is too cold for me to ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

FIELDFARE.

FI'ELDFARE. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeld and ꝼaran, to wander in the fields; *turdus pilaris.*] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us ſhew cold weather. *Bacon.*

FI'ELDMARSHAL. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *marſhal.*] Commander of an army in the field.

FI'ELDMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *mouſe*; *nitedula.*] A mouſe that burrows in banks, and makes her houſe with various apartments.

The *fieldmouſe* builds her garner under ground. *Dryden.*

Fieldmice are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard winters. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FI'ELDOFFICER. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *officer.*] An officer whoſe command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELDPIECE. *adj.* [*field* and *piece.*] Small cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges.

The baſſa planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills, did from thence grievouſly annoy the defendants. *Knolles.*

FIEND. *n. ſ.* [ꝼiend, ꝼiond, Saxon, a foe.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; ſatan; the devil.

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*. *Shakeſp.*

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could,
Coming from hell, what *fiends* wou'd wiſh ſhould be,
And Hannibal could not have wiſh'd to ſee. *B. Jonſon's Cat.*

The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with fleſh and blood,
Purſue their prey, and ſeek their wonted food;
The *fiend* remounts his courſer. *Dryden*

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend*. *Pope.*

FIERCE. *adj.* [*fier*, French; *ferox*, Latin.]

1. Savage; ravenous; eaſily enraged.

Thou hunteſt me as a *fierce* lion. *Job.*

2. Vehement of rage; eager of miſchief.

Deſtruction enters in the treacherous wood,
And vengeful ſlaughter, *fierce* for human blood. *Pope.*

Tyrants *fierce*, that unrelenting die. *Pope.*

With that the god, whoſe earthquakes rock the ground,
Fierce to Phœacia croſt the vaſt profound. *Pope.*

3. Violent; outrageous; vehement.

Curſed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel. *Gen.* xlix. 7.

4. Paſſionate; angry; furious.

This *fierce* abridgment
Hath to it circumſtantial branches, which
Diſtinction ſhould be rich in. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

A man brings his mind to be poſitive and *fierce* for poſitions whoſe evidence he has never examined. *Locke.*

5. Strong; forcible; violent; with celerity.

The ſhips, though ſo great, are driven of *fierce* winds; yet they are turned about with a very ſmall helm. *Ja.* iii. 2.

FI'ERCELY. *adv.* [from *fierce.*] Violently; furiouſly.

Battle join'd, and both ſides *fiercely* fought *Shak.*

The defendants, *fiercely* aſſailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievouſly diſtreſſed. *Knolles.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely*, as fire ſcorcheth in froſty weather. *Bacon.*

FI'ERCENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fierce.*]

1. Ferocity; ſavageneſs.

The defect of heat which gives *fierceneſs* to our natures, may contribute to that roughneſs of our language. *Swift.*

2. Eagerneſs for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a monſtrous lion, with a ſhe-bear not far from him, of little leſs *perceneſs*. *Sidney.*

3. Quickneſs to attack; keenneſs in anger and reſentment.

The Greeks are ſtrong, and ſkilful to their ſtrength,
Fierce to their ſkill, and to their *fierceneſs* valiant. *Shakeſp.*

4. Violence; outrageous paſſion.

His pride and brutal *fierceneſs* I abhor;
But ſcorn your mean ſuſpicions of me more. *Dryden.*

5. Vehemence; haſty force.

FIERIFA'CIAS. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, againſt whom the recovery was had. *Cowel.*

FI'ERINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fiery.*]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The aſhes, by their heat, their *fierineſs*, and their dryneſs, belong to the element of earth. *Boyle.*

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italians, notwithſtanding their natural *fierineſs* of temper, affect always to appear ſober and ſedate. *Addiſon.*

FI'ERY. *adj.* [from *fire.*]

1. Conſiſting of fire.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy Eaſt
Yet harneſſed his *fiery* footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming creſt,
When the laſt deadly ſmoak aloft did ſteam. *Fairy Queen.*

I know, thou'dſt rather
Follow the enemy in a *fiery* gulph
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakeſp.*

2. Hot like fire.

Hath thy *fiery* heart ſo parch'd thy entrails,
That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death? *Shak.*

3. Vehement; ardent; active.

Then *fiery* expedition be my wing,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakeſ.*

I drew this gallant head of war,
And cull'd theſe *fiery* ſpirits from the world,
To outlook conqueſt, and to win renown
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shak*

4. Paſſionate; outrageous; eaſily provoked.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke;
How unremoveable, and fixt is he
In his own courſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. Unreſtrained; fierce.

Then, as I ſaid, the duke, great Bolingbroke,
Mounted upon a hot and *fiery* ſteed,
Which his aſpiring rider ſeem'd to know,
With ſlow but ſtately pace kept on his courſe. *Shak.*

Through Elis, and the Grecian towns he flew;
Th' audacious wretch four *fiery* courſers drew. *Dryden.*

6. Heated by fire.

The ſword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by reaſon of the ſharpneſs which ſimply it hath, but alſo burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*

See! from the brake the whirring pheaſant ſprings,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:
Short is his joy; he feels the *fiery* wound,
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground. *Pope.*

FIFE. *n. ſ.* [*fifre*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum; military wind muſick.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war
That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!
Farewell the neighing ſteed and the ſhrill trump,
The ſpirit ſtirring drum, the ear-piercing *fife*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus the gay victim, with freſh garlands crown'd,
Pleas'd with the ſacred *fife*'s enlivening ſound,
Through gazing crowds in ſolemn ſtate proceeds. *Philips.*

FIFTEEN. *adj.* [ꝼiftyne, Saxon.] Five and ten.

I have dreamed and ſlept above ſome *fifteen* years and more. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

FIFTEENTH. *adj.* [ꝼiftēoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth; containing one part in fifteen.

A *fifteenth* part of ſilver incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of ſeparation, except you put a greater quantity of ſilver to draw up the leſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

London ſends but four burgeſſes to parliament although it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of the whole nation in all publick taxes and levies. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality*

FIFTH. *adj.* [ꝼifta, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

With ſmiling aſpect you ſerenely move,
In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryd.*

Juſt as I wiſh'd the lots were caſt on four,
Myſelf the *fifth*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they expreſs; a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.

The publick ſhall have loſt four *fifths* of its annual income for ever. *Swift.*

FI'FTHLY. *adv.* [from *fifth.*] In the fifth place.

Fifthly, living creatures have a more *exact* figure than plants. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

FI'FTIETH. *adj.* [ꝼiftēogoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifty.

If this medium be rarer within the ſun's body than at its ſurface, and rather there than at the hundred part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I ſee no reaſon why the increate of denſity ſhould ſtop any where *Newton's Opticks*

FI'FTY. *adj.* [ꝼiftig, Saxon.] Five tens.

A wither'd hermit, five ſcore Winters worn,
Might ſhake off *fifty* looking in her eye. *Shakeſ.*

Judas ordained captains over thouſands, hundreds, *fifties*, and tens. 1 *Mac.* iii. 55.

In the Hebrew there is a particle conſiſting but of one letter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*

FIG. *n. ſ. ficus*, Latin; *figo*, Spaniſh; *figue*, French.]

1. A tree that bears figs.

The characters are: the flowers, which are always incloſed in the middle of the fruit, conſiſt of the leaf, and are male and female in the ſame fruit, the male flowers are ſituated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the ſtalk, are ſucceeded by ſmall hard ſeeds: the entire fruit is, for the moſt part, turbinated and globular, or of an oval ſhape, is fleſhy, and of a ſweet taſte. *Miller.*

Full on its crown a *fig*'s green branches riſe,
And ſhoot a leafy foreſt to the ſkies. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Or lead me through the maze,
Embowering endleſs of the Indian *fig*. *Thomſon.*

2. A luſcious ſoft fruit; the fruit of the figtree.

It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Figs are great ſubduers of acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

To FIG. *v. a.* [See *FICO.*]

1. To inſult with fico's or contemptuous motions of the fingers.

When Piſtol lies, do this, and *fig* me like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

2. To put ſomething uſeleſs into one's head. Low cant.

Away to the ſow ſhe goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another ſtory. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'GAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A fruit. A ſpecies of apple.

A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in theſe reſembling a *fig*, and differing from other apples. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FIGMA'RIGOLD. *n. ſ.* A plant. It is ſucculent, and has the appearance of houſeleek: the leaves grow oppoſite by pairs. *Miller.*

Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Upon a tawny front. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*
So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. [*Feol*, Saxon; *vijle*, Dutch.] An instrument to rub down prominences.

The rough or coarse-toothed *file*, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenness of your work which the hammer made in the forging: the bastard-toothed *file* is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the rough *file* made: the fine-toothed *file* is to take out the cuts, or file-strokes, the bastard *file* made; and the smooth *file* is to take out those cuts, or file-strokes, that the fine *file* made. *Moxon.*

A *file* for the mattocks and for the coulters.
1 *Sam.* xiii. 21.

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Files in their hands, and hammers at their side.
Dryden

FI'LECUTTER. *n. s.* [*file* and *cutter*.] A maker of files.

Gad-steel is a tough sort of steel: *filecutters* use it to make their chissels, with which they cut their files. *Moxon.*

To FILE. *v. a.* [from *filum*, a thread.]

1. To string upon a thread or wire. Whence to *file a bill* is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge.

From the day his first bill was *filed* he began to collect reports. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. [From *feolan*, Saxon.] To cut with a file.

They which would *file away* most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little less. *Hooker.*

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a blemish by *filing* or cutting off the head of such an overgrown tooth. *Ray.*

3. To smooth; to polish.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious. *Shakesp.*

4. [From *fylan*, Saxon.] To foul; to fully; to pollute. This sense is retained in Scotland.

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd.
Shakesp.

His weeds divinely fashioned,
All *fil'd* and mangl'd. *Chapman's Illiads.*

To FILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tatler.*

Did all the grosser atoms at the cell
Of chance *file* off to form the ponderous ball,
And undetermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore*

FI'LEMOT. *n. s.* [corrupted from *feueille morte*, a dead leaf, French.] A brown or yellow-brown colour.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue or *filemot*, turned up with red. *Swift.*

FI'LER. *n. s.* [from *file*.] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FI'LIAL. *adj.* [*filial-le*, French; *filius*, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.

My mischievous proceeding may be the glory of his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for so great a merit. *Sidney.*

From imposition of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To *filial*; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own *filial* love, a sadly pleasing thought.
Dryden.

2. Bearing the character or relation of a son.

And thus the *filial* godhead answ'ring spoke.
Milton.

Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,
Springs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads;
And when the parent rose decays and dies,
With a resembling face the daughter buds arise.
Prior.

FILIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *filius*, Latin.] The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between the first and second person, and the relation between the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the denomination thereof, must needs be eternal, because the terms of relation between whom that relation ariseth were eternal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

FI'LINGS. *n. s.* [without a singular; from *file*.] Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

The *filings* of iron infused in vinegar, will, with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any copperose. *Brown.*

The chippings and *filings* of those jewels are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors. *Felton on the Classf.*

To FILL. *v. n.* [fyllan, Saxon.]

1. To store 'till no more can be admitted.

Fill the waterpots with water, and they *filled* them up to the brim. *John*, ii. 7.

I am who *fill*
Infinitude, nor vacuous space. *Milton.*

The celestial quires, when orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld;
Birth-day of Heav'n and Earth; with joy and shout
The hollow universal orb they *fill'd*. *Milton.*

2. To store abundantly.

Be fruitful, multiply, and in the seas
And lakes and running streams the waters *fill*.
Milton.

3. To satisfy; to content.

He with his consorted Eve
The story heard attentive, and was *fill'd*
With admiration and deep muse to hear. *Milton.*

Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can adequately *fill* and superabundantly satisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings. *Cheyne.*

4. To glut; to surfeit.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.
—Ay, to see meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools.
Shakesp.

5. *To* FILL *out*. To pour out liquor for drink.

6. *To* FILL *out*. To extend by something contained.

I only speak of him
Whom pomp and greatness sits so loose about,
That he wants majesty to *fill* them *out*. *Dryden.*

7. *To* FILL *up*. [*Up* is often used without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.

Hope leads from goal to goal,
And opens still, and opens on his soul;
Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.*

8. *To* FILL *up*. To supply.

When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find most of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for *filling up* the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation. *Addison on the War.*

9. *To* FILL *up*. To occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height; because mountains and hills would *fill up* part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite. *Burnet.*

10. *To* FILL *up*. To engage; to employ.

Is it far you ride?
—As far, my lord, as will *fill up* the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakespear's Macbeth.*

To FILL. *v. n.*

1. To give to drink.

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double.
Rev. xviii.

We *fill* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss.
Shakesp.

2. To grow full.

3. To glut; to satiate.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*, and do swim and hang more about the mouth of the stomach, and go not down so speedily. *Bacon.*

4. *To* FILL *up*. To grow full.

Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor any other seas, *fill up*, or by degrees grow shallower. *Woodward.*

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion; the second, or the *filling up* with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization. *Sharp.*

FILL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction.

Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,
That ayre thereof her babes may suck their *fill*.
Fairy Queen.

But thus inflam'd he spoke the captain,
Who scorneth peace shall have his *fill* of war.
Fairfax.

When ye were thirsty, did I not cleave the rock, and waters flowed out to your *fill*? 2 *Esd.* i. 20.

Mean while enjoy
Your *fill*, what happiness this happy state
Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton.*

Amid' the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting so nigh, to pluck and eat my *fill*,
I spar'd not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Which made me gently first remove your fears,
That so you might have room to entertain
Your *fill* of joy. *Denham's Sophy.*

Your barbarity may have its *fill* of destruction.
Pope.

2. [More properly *thill*.] The place between the shafts of a carriage.

This mule being put in the *fill* of a cart, run away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer's Husb.*

FILLER. *n. s.* [from *fill*.]

1. Any thing that fills up room without use.

'Tis a meer *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryd. Æn. Dedic.*

A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suitable expressions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needless *fillers* up to the rest. *Pope.*

2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FI'LLET. *n. s.* [*filet*, French; *filum*, Lat.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breadth inspiring, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs.
Dryden's Æn.

She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.

The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:
These morsels stay'd their stomach; then the rest
They cut in legs and *fillets* for the feast. *Dryden.*

3. Meat rolled together and tied round.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakesp.*

The mixture thus, by chymick art
United close in every part,
In *fillets* roll'd, or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd species, *Swift.*

4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel. *Harris.*

Pillars and their *fillets* of silver. *Exodus.*

To FI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.

2. To adorn with an astragal.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and *filletted* them. *Ex.* xxxviii. 28.

To

To FI'LIP. *v. a.* [A word, says *Skinner*, formed from the sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle. *Shak.*

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Fillip the stars: then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun. *Shakes.*

We see, that if you *fillip* a lutestring, it sheweth double or treble. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FI'LLIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FI'LLY. *n. s.* [*filoy*, Welsh; *fille*, French.]

1. A young horse or mare. Not now used.

Geld *fillies*, but tits, yet a nine days of age,
They die else of gelding, and gelders do rage:
Young *fillies* so likely of bulk and of bone,
Keep such to be breeders, let gelding alone. *Tusser.*

A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

2. A young mare; opposed to a colt or young horse.

I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal. *Shakespeare.*

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies* who are described in the old poet. *Addison's Spectator.*

FILM. *n. s.* [ꝑylmle]a, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.

While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye, to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never saw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon.*

Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight
Had bred. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A stone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and so kept from grating or offending it. *Graunt.*

There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phænomena of sight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleeting superficial *films* of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray,
And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day. *Pope.*

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

FI'LMY. *adj.* [from *film*.] Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie,
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly. *Dryden.*

The wasps with fruitless toil
Flap *filmy* pinions off, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, 'till death
Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Philips.*

Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glitt'ring textures of the *filmy* dew;
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
When light disports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

To FI'LTER. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Latin; *per filum trahere.*]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquour by depending threads.

2. To strain; to percolate.

Dilute this liquour with fair water, *filtre* it through a paper, and so evaporate it. *Grew's Museum.*

FI'LTER. *n. s.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]

1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel so that the liquour drips from it.

2. A strainer; a search.

That the water passing through the veins of the earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold *filter.* *Ray on the Creation.*

FI'LTH. *n. s.* [ꝑilꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Dirt; nastiness; any thing that soils or fouls.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filths savour but themselves. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet; for they are commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of *filth.* *Bacon's Natural History.*

How perfect then is man? from head to foot
Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root. *Sandys.*

Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his *filth* about;
He still has gratitude and sap'ence,
To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.

Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

FI'LTHILY. *adv.* [from *filthy.*] Nastily; foully; grossly.

It stuck *filthily* in camel's stomach that bulls, bears, and the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*

FI'LTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *filthy.*]

1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.

Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should discover the others *filthiness.* *Sidney.*

2. Corruption; pollution.

They held this land, and with their *filthiness*
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native slime. *Spenser.*

They never duly improved the utmost of such a power, but gave themselves up to all the *filthiness* and licentiousness of life imaginable. *South's Sermons.*

FI'LTHY. *adj.* [from *filth.*]

1. Nasty; foul; dirty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air. *Shak. Macbeth.*

2. Gross; polluted.

As all stories are not proper subjects for an epick poem or a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy* in them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To FI'LTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filter.*] To strain; to percolate; to filter.

The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery salt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FILTRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *filtrate.*] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in use is straining a liquour through paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind. *Quincy.*

We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into crystals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible. *Boyle.*

FI'MBLE *Hemp.* *n. s.* [Corrupted from *female.*]

The light Summer hemp, that bears no seed, which is called *fimble hemp.* *Mortimer.*

Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,
In May a good housewife will see it be sown;
And afterwards trim it, and serve at a need,
The *fimble* to spin, and the carle for her seed. *Tusser.*

FIN. *n. s.* [ꝑin, Saxon; *vin*, Dutch.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with *fins* of lead,
And hews down oaks with rushes. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Their *fins* consist of a number of gristly bones, long and slender, like pins and needles. *Moxe.*

Thus at half-ebb a rolling sea,
Returns, and wins upon the shore;
The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,
Rest on their *fins* awhile, and stay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way. *Dryden.*

Still at his oar th' industrious Libys plies;
But as he plies, each busy arm shrinks in,
And by degrees is fashion'd to a *fin.* *Addison's Ovid.*

FIN-FOOTED. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot.*] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is described like fissipedes, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like swans and geese, according to the method of nature in latirostrous or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet. *Brown.*

FI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *fine.*] That admits a fine; that which deserves a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable.* *Bacon.*

He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable.* *Hayward.*

FI'NAL. *adj.* [*final*, French; *finalis*, Lat.]

1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant death his dart
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invok'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope. *Milt.*

2. Conclusive; decisive.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon.*

Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Mortal; destructive.

At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start.
Spenser's Fairy Queen.

4. Respecting the end or motive.

Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also required as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper necessity *final*; as that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any means be excluded from life, observing them. *Hooker.*

By its gravity air raises the water in pumps, siphons, and other engines; and performs all those feats which former philosophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity. *Ray.*

Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient. *Collier.*

FI'NALLY. *adv.* [from *final.*]

1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

Sight bereav'd
May chance to number thee with those
Whom patience *finally* must crown. *Milt. Agonistes.*

2. Completely; without recovery.

Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the house of Desmond only. *Davies.*

Doubtlessly many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no men's sins to answer for but their own. *South.*

FINANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Revenue; income; profit. It is seldom used in the singular.

This sort of *finance* hath been increased. *Bacon.*

The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncertain; as be the escheats or forfeitures. *Bacon.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their pyracies, though he practised the same trade when he was straitened in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium. *Arbuthnot.*

FINANCER. *n. s.* [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue; one

who underſtands the publick revenue.

FI'NARY. *n. ſ.* [from *To fine.*] In the iron works, the ſecond forge at the iron mills. *Dict.*

FINCH. *n. ſ.* [finc, Saxon.] A ſmall bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND. *v. a.* [findan, Saxon; *vinden*, Dutch.]

1. To obtain by ſearching or ſeeking.
   Aſk, and it ſhall be given to you; ſeek, and ye ſhall *find* *Matt.* vii. 7.
   Whereas thou haſt ſearched all my ſtuff, what haſt thou *found* of all the houſehold ſtuff? *Gen.* xxxi. 37.
   She diſappear'd, and left me dark; I wak'd
   To *find* her, or for ever to deplore
   Her loſs. *Milton.*
   A bird that flies about,
   And beats itſelf againſt the cage,
   Finding at laſt no paſſage out,
   It ſits and ſings. *Cowley*

2. To obtain ſomething loſt.
   When he hath *found* his ſheep, he layeth it on his ſhoulders rejoicing. *Luke*, xv. 5
   In my ſchool days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
   I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame flight
   The ſelf-ſame way, with more adviſed watch,
   To *find* the other forth; by vent'ring both,
   I oft *found* both. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

3. To obtain ſomething deſired.
   Thus I emboldened ſpake, and freedom uſed
   Permiſſive, and acceptance *found*. *Milton.*
   Our voluntary ſervice he requires,
   Not our neceſſitated; ſuch with him
   Finds no acceptance, nor can *find*. *Milton.*

4. To meet with: to fall upon.
   There watchful at the gate they *find*
   Suſpicion with her eyes behind. *Dorſley's Miſcell.*
   In woods and forelds thou art *found*. *Cowley.*
   The bad muſt miſs, the good unſought ſhall *find*. *Pope.*

5. To know by experience.
   How oft will he
   Of thy chang'd faith complain!
   And his fortunes *find* to be
   So airy and ſo vain! *Cowley.*
   The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*

6. To come to; to attain.
   The ſun that barren things,
   Whoſe virtue on itſelf works no effect,
   But in the fruitful earth; there firſt receiv'd
   His beams, unactive elſe, their vigour *find* *Milton*

7. To diſcover by ſtudy, or attention.
   The fox that firſt this cauſe of grief did *find*,
   Can firſt thus plain his caſe with words unkind.
   Hubberd.
   Phyſicians
   With ſharpen'd light ſome remedies may *find*. *Dryd.*
   Thy maid! ah, *find* ſome nobler theme,
   Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley.*

8. To diſcover what is hidden.
   A curſe on him who *found* the oar. *Cowley*

9. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.
   They build on ſands, which if unmov'd they *find*,
   'Tis but becauſe there was no wind. *Cowley.*

10. To gain by any mental endeavour.
    I by converſing cannot theſe erect
    From prone, nor in their ways complacence *find*.
    Milton.
    If we for happineſs could leiſure *find*,
    And wand'ring time into a method bind,
    We ſhould not then the great mens' favour need
    Cowley.
    We oft review, each *finding* like a friend
    Something to ſmile, and ſomething to commend.
    Pope.

11. To remark; to obſerve; to perceive.
    Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleaſed,
    And *find* thee knowing not of beaſt alone,
    Which thou haſt rightly nam'd; but of thyſelf. *Milt.*
    Beauty and wit in all I *found*. *Cowley.*

12. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.
    When firſt *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a ſtrange monſtrous matter, and ſo ſhame him out of it. *Locke.*

13. To reach; to attain.
    They are glad when they can *find* the grave. *Job.* iii.
    They alſo know,
    And reaſon not contemptibly with theſe;
    Find paſtime, and bear rule. *Milton.*
    In ſolitude
    What happineſs, who can enjoy alone,
    Or all enjoying, what contentment *find*? *Milton.*
    He did the utmoſt bounds of knowledge *find*,
    Yet found them not ſo large as was his mind. *Cowley.*

14. To meet.
    A clear conſcience and heroick mind,
    In ills their buſineſs and their glory *find*. *Cowley.*

15. To ſettle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.
    Some men
    The marks of old and catholick would *find*.
    Cowley

16. To determine by judicial verdict.
    They would enforce them to *find* as they would direct; and if they did not, convent, impriſon, and fine them. *Bacon.*
    His peers, upon this evidence,
    Have *found* him guilty of high treaſon. *Shakeſp.*

17. To ſupply; to furniſh: as *he* finds *me in money and in victuals.*
    A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at firſt; the war in continuance will *find* itſelf. *Bacon.*
    Still govern thou my ſong,
    Urania, and fit audience *find*, though few. *Milton.*

18. [In law.] To approve: as, to find *a bill.*

19. To determine: as, *to* find *for the plaintiff.*

20. *To* FIND *himſelf.* To be; to fare with regard to eaſe or pain, health, or ſickneſs
    Pray, ſir, how d'ye *find yourſelf*? ſays the doctor. *L'Eſtrange.*

21. *To* FIND *out.* To unriddle; to ſolve.
    The *finding out* of parables is a wearyſome labour of the mind. *Eccleſ.* xiii. 26.

22. *To* FIND *out.* To diſcover ſomething hidden.
    Can'ſt thou by ſearching *find out* God? Can'ſt thou *find out* the Almighty unto perfection? *Job*, xi.
    There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies ſtick together by very ſtrong attraction, and it is the buſineſs of experimental philoſophy to *find* them *out*. *Newton.*
    What hinders then, but that you *find* her *out*,
    And hurry her away by manly force? *Addiſon's Cato*

23. *To* FIND *out.* To obtain the knowledge of.
    The principal part of painting is to *find out*, and thoroughly to underſtand, what nature has made moſt beautiful. *Dryden.*

24. *To* FIND *out.* To invent; to excogitate.
    A man of Tyre, ſkilful to work in gold, and to *find out* every device which ſhall be put to him.
    2 Chron. ii. 14.

25. The particle *out* is added often without any other uſe than that it adds ſome force or emphaſis to the verb.
    While ſhe proudly march'd about,
    Greater conqueſts to *find out*,
    She beat out Suſan by the by. *Cowley.*
    It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try if we can *find out* in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper. *Addiſon.*
    He was afraid of being inſulted with Greek; for which reaſon he deſired a friend to *find* him *out* a clergyman rather of plain ſenſe than much learning. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

26. *To* FIND, is a word of very licentious and capricious uſe, not eaſily limited or explained; its firſt idea is the *conſequence of ſearch*; the ſecond, equally frequent, is *mere occurſion.*

FI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *find.*]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.
   We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a *finder* of madmen. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

2. One that picks up any thing loſt.
   Some lewd ſqueaking cryer,
   May gall the *finder's* conſcience, if they meet, *Donne.*
   O yes! if any happy eye
   This roving wanton ſhall deſcry,
   Let the *finder* ſurely know
   Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe
   The winged wand'rer. *Craſhaw.*

FINDFA'ULT. *n. ſ.* [*find* and *fault.*] A cenſurer; a caviller.
   We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places, ſtops the mouth of all *findfaults*. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'NDY. *adj.* [ꝼeɼinbiȝ, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; ſolid. Not uſed. Thus the proverb,
   A cold May and a windy,
   Makes the barn fat and *findy*;
   means that it ſtores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Junius.*

FINE. *adj.* [*fine*, French; *fyn*, Dutch and Erſe; perhaps from *finitus*, completed, Latin.]

1. Not coarſe.
   Not any ſkill'd in loops of fingering *fine*,
   With this ſo curious net-work might compare.
   Spenſer.
   He was arrayed in purple and *fine* linen. *Luke.*

2. Refined; pure; free from droſs.
   Two veſſels of *fine* copper, precious as gold. *Ezra.*

3. Subtile; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* ſpirits evaporate.
   When the eye ſtandeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the groſſer, things ſhew greater: but contrariwiſe, when the eye is placed in the groſſer medium and the object in the *finer*. *Bacon.*

4. Refined; ſubtilely excogitated.
   In ſubſtance he promiſed himſelf money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but thoſe things were too *fine* to be fortunate, and ſucceed in all parts. *Bacon.*
   Whether the ſcheme has not been purſued ſo far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine. *Temple.*

5. Keen; thin; ſmoothly ſharp.
   Great affairs are commonly too rough and ſtubborn to be wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit. *Bacon.*

6. Clear; pellucid; tranſparent: as, the wine is *fine.*
   Let the wine without mixture or ſtum be all *fine*,
   Or call up the maſter. *Johnſon.*

7. Nice; exquiſite; delicate.
   Are they not ſenſeleſs then, that think the ſoul
   Nought but a *fine* perfection of the ſenſe? *Davies.*
   The irons of planes are ſet *fine* or rank: they are ſet *fine* when they ſtand ſo ſhallow below the ſole of the plane, that in working they take off a thin ſhaving. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

8. Artful; dexterous.
   The wiſdom of all theſe latter times, in princes affairs, is rather *fine* deliveries, and ſhiftings of dangers and miſchiefs, than ſolid and grounded courſes to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

9. Fraudulent; ſly; knaviſhly ſubtle.
   Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,
   He all thoſe royal ſigns had ſtol'n away. *Hub. Tale.*

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language.
    To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine*. *Dryden.*

11. Applied to perſon, it means beautiful with dignity.

12. Accompliſhed; elegant of manners.
    He was not only the *fineſt* gentleman of his time, but one of the *fineſt* ſcholars. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

13. Showy; ſplendid.
    It is with a *fine* genius as with a *fine* faſhion; all thoſe

those are displeased at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope.*

The satirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impossible to be very *fine* and very filthy. *Swift.*

4. [Ironically.] Something that will serve the purpose; something worth contemptuous notice.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him, master Brook, that ever governed frenzy. *Shakesp.*

They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houses,
To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse:
A *fine* exchange for liberty. *Philips's Briton.*

FINE. *n. s.* [*finis*, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary punishment.

The killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or pecuniary punishment, called an ericke. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Penalty.

E'n this ill night your breathing shall expire,
Paying the fine of rated treachery. *Shak. K. John.*

3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, with *fine* and recovery, he will never, in the way of waste, attempt us again. *Shakesp.*

Besides *fines* set upon plays, games, balls, and feasting, they have many customs which contribute to their simplicity. *Addison.*

How vain that second life in other breath,
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign,
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine*! *Pope.*

4. [From *finis*, Latin; *fin*, *enfin*, French.] The end; conclusion. It is seldom used but adverbially, *in fine*. To conclude; to sum up all; to tell all at once

In fine, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleased Zelmane, the powers of his spirit depending [illegible] her. *Sidney.*

His resolution, *in fine*, is, that in the church a number of things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture maketh mention one way or other. *Hooker.*

Still the *fine*'s the crown;
Whate'er the course, the end is the renown. *Shak.*

Your daughter, ere she seems as won,
Desires this ring; appoints him an encounter;
In fine, delivers me to fill the time,
Herself most chastely absent. *Shakesp.*

The blessings of fortune are the lowest: the next are the bodily advantages of strength and health; but the superlative blessings, *in fine*, are those of the mind. *L'Estrange.*

In fine, he wears no limbs about him sound,
With sores and sicknesses beleaguer'd round. *Dryden.*

In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden.*

To FINE. *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify.

The *fining* pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold. *Prov.*

There is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold, where they *fine* it. *Job*, xxviii. 1

2. To embellish; to decorate. Now not in use.

Hugh Capet, also, who usurp'd the crown,
To *fine* his title with some shows of truth,
Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Lingare. *Shak.*

3. To make less coarse.

It *fines* the grass, but makes it short, though thick. *Mortim.*

4. To make transparent.

It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the fining of wine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. [From the substantive.] To punish with pecuniary penalty.

To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without any crime committed, seems very hard. *Locke.*

To FINE. *v. n.* To pay a fine.

What poet ever *fin'd* for sheriff? or who
By rhymes or verse did ever lord mayor grow?
Oldham.

To FINEDRAW. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*.] To sow up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRA'WER. *n. s.* [from *finedraw*.] One whose business is to sow up rents.

FINEFI'NGERED *adj.* [*fine* and *finger*.] Nice; artful; exquisite.

The most *finefinger'd* workman on the ground,
Arachne by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

FI'NELY. *adv.* [from *fine*.]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly.

Plutarch says very *finely*, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; because if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others. *Addison.*

The walls are painted, and represent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of the work as been cracked. *Addison.*

2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point.

Get you black lead sharpen'd *finely*. *Peacham.*

3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily.

He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on either hand one, *finely* attired in white *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. In small parts; subtilly; not grossly.

Saltpetre was but grossly beaten; for it should not be *finely* powdered. *Boyle.*

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice.

Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a short time. *South.*

For him she loves:
She nam'd not me; that may be Tomismond,
Whom she has thrice in private seen this day:
Then I am *finely* caught in my own snare. *Dryden.*

FI'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *fine*.]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.

Every thing was full of a choice *fineness*, that, if it wanted any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure; and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with delight. *Sidney.*

As the French language has more *fineness* and smoothness at this time, so it had more compass, spirit and force in Montaigne's days. *Temple.*

The softness of her sex, and the *fineness* of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character. *Prior.*

2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance.

The *fineness* of cloaths destroys the ease: it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may languish under the most splendid cover. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Subtility; artfulness; ingenuity.

Those with the *fineness* of their souls,
By reason guide his execution. *Shakesp.*

4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought else
But the protractive trials of great Jove,
To find persistive constancy in men;
The *fineness* of which metal is not found
In fortune's love. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height: but when they come to such a *fineness* as serveth the ordinary use, they try no farther. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineness*, only in times of exigence they have diminished both the weight and *fineness*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FI'NERY *n. s.* [from *fine*.] Show; splendour of appearance; gaity of colours.

Dress up your houses and your images,
And put on all the city's *finery*,
To consecrate this day a festival. *Southern.*

The vanities of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in cultivating cleanliness and *finery* together. *Swift.*

Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects, or the most various scenes of sensible things. *Watts.*

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to maintain their families in some such figure and degree of *finery*, as a reasonable Christian life has no occasion for. *Law.*

FI'NESSE. *n. s.* [French.] Artifice; stratagem: an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were not upon some *finesse*. *Haywood.*

FI'NER. *n. s.* [from *fine*.] One who purifies metals.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*. *Prov.* xxv. 4.

FI'NGER. *n. s.* [*fangen*, Saxon; from *fangen*, to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The *fingers* and thumb in each hand consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger*. *Quincy.*

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakspeare's Much.*

Diogenes, who is never said,
For aught that ever I could read,
To whine, put *finger* i' th' eye, and sob,
Because h' had no't another tub. *Hudibras.*

The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. *Ray.*

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigious number of *fingers* playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one sound a particular note. *Keil against Burnet.*

Poor Peg sewed, spun, and knit for a livelihood,
'till her *finger* ends were sore. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

2. A small measure of extension; the breadth of a finger.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the board. *Dryd.*

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick. *Wilkins.*

3. The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art.

Fool, that forgets her stubborn look,
This softness from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

To FI'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shakesp.*

One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the meer sight and *fingering* of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*

2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly.

His ambition would needs be *fingering* the sceptre, and hoisting him into his father's throne. *Sandys.*

3. To touch an instrument of musick.

She hath broke the note;
I did but tell her she mistook her frets,
And bow'd her hand to teach her *fingering*. *Shak.*

4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine,
With this so curious net-work might compare. *Spenser.*

FINGER-FERN. *n. s.* [*finger* and *fern*; *asplenium*, Latin.] A plant.

FINGER-STONE. *n. s.* [*finger* and *stone*; *telemnites*, Latin.] A fossil resembling an arrow.

FI'NGLEFANGLE. *n. s.* [from *fangle*.] A trifle: a burlesque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle,
About the slightest *fingle-fangle*. *Hudibras.*

FI'NICAL. *adj.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppiſh; pretending to ſuperfluous elegance.

A whoreſon, glaſſglazing, ſuperſerviceable, *finical* rogue. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

I cannot hear a *finical* ſop romancing, how the king took him aſide at ſuch a time; what the queen ſaid to him at another. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *finical.*] Foppiſhly.

FI'NICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

To FI'NISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, French; *finio*, Latin.]

1. To bring to the end purpoſed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, ſitteth not down firſt and counteth the coſt, whether he have ſufficient to *finiſh* it? *Luke*, xiv. 28.

As he had begun, ſo he would alſo *finiſh* in you the ſame grace. 2 *Cor.* viii. 6.

2. To make perfect.

A poet uſes epiſodes; but epiſodes, taken ſeparately, *finiſh* nothing. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

3. To perfect; to poliſh to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection ſhould not find,
Yet is it all th' Eternal Will deſign'd;
It is a *finiſh'd* work, and perfect in its kind.
Blackmore.

I would make what bears your name as *finiſhed* as my laſt work ought to be; that is, more *finiſhed* than the reſt. *Pope.*

4. To end; to put an end to.

FI'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *finiſh.*]

1. Performer; accompliſher.

He that of greateſt works is *finiſher*,
Oft does them by the weakeſt miniſter. *Shakeſp.*

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the condition of thoſe times; the world againſt Athanaſius, and Athanaſius againſt it: half an hundred of years ſpent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the ſide which had all, or elſe that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finiſher* of all his troubles. *Hooker.*

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and *finiſher* of our faith. *Hebrews.*

O prophet of glad tidings! *finiſher*
Of utmoſt hope! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

FI'NITE. *adj.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indefinite. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite. *Locke.*

That ſuppoſed infinite duration will, by the very ſuppoſition, be limited at two extremes, though never ſo remote aſunder, and conſequently muſt needs be *finite*. *Bently.*

FI'NITELESS. *adj.* [from *finite.*] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reaſon, and *finitleſs* as their deſires. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FI'NITELY. *adv.* [from *finite.*] Within certain limits: to a certain degree.

They are creatures ſtill, and that ſets them at an infinite diſtance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* diſtant from us. *Stilling fleet.*

FI'NITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my paſſion, and love without other boundary than what is ſet by the *finiteneſs* of my natural powers *Norris.*

FI'NITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. This is hardly an authoriſed word.

Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the ſeveral degrees of affections, or properties of theſe things to one another, infinitude, the unboundedneſs of theſe degrees of affections, or properties. *Cheyne.*

FI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Wanting fins.

He angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
And of a dragon and a *finleſs* fiſh. *Shak. Henry* IV.

FI'NLIKE. *adj.* [*fin* and *like*] Formed in imitation of fins.

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide;
Ere ſharp-keel'd boats to ſtem the flood did learn,
Or *finlike* oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

FI'NNED. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Having broad edges ſpread out on either ſide.

They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough. *Mortimer.*

FI'NNY. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Furniſhed with fins; formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* courſers guides;
Proteus his name. *Dryden's Virgil.*

New herds of beaſts he ſends the plains to ſhare;
New colonies of birds to people air;
And to their oozy beds the *finny* fiſh repair. *Dryden.*

While black with ſtorms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the ſilver's art defends her *finny* ſhoals.
Blackmore.

With hairy ſpringes we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair ſurprize the *finny* prey. *Pope.*

FI'NTOED. *adj.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *fintoed*, viz. ſome birds or quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and ſwim there. *Ray on the Crea.*

FI'NOCHIO. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of fennel. A plant.

FIPPLE. *n. ſ.* [from *fibula*, Latin.] A ſtopper.

You muſt know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that ſtraineth the air, much more than the ſimple concave, would yield no ſound. *Bacon.*

FIR, *n. ſ.* [*fyrr* Welſh; *furh*, Saxon; *fyr*, Daniſh.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green: the leaves are ſingle, and for the moſt part produced on every ſide of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The ſeeds are propagated on cones, which are ſquamoſe. *Miller.*

He covered the floor of the houſe with planks of *fir*. 1 *Kings.*

The ſpiring *fir* and ſtately box. *Pope.*

FIRE. *n. ſ.* *fyr*, Saxon; *feuer*, German.]

1. The igneous element.

The force of *fire* aſcended firſt on high,
And took its dwelling in the vaulted ſky;
Then air ſucceeds, in lightneſs next to *fire*. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out,
Which, being ſuffered, rivers cannot quench. *Shak.*
Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do conſume the thing that feeds their fury.
Shakeſpeare.

So contraries on Ætna's top conſpire;
Here hoary froſts, and by them breaks out *fire*. *Cowley.*

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had ſuffered damage by a great *fire*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Though fate thou think'ſt thy treaſure lies,
Conceal'd in cheſts from human eyes,
A *fire* may come, and it may be
Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light; luſtre.

Stars hide your *fires!*
Let not night ſee my black and deep deſires. *Shakeſp.*

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breaſt inſpire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire?* *Prior.*

6. The puniſhment of the damned.

Who among us ſhall dwell with the devouring *fire?* Who among us ſhall dwell with everlaſting burnings? *Iſa.* xxxiii.

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the paſſions.

What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd for pride and ſcorn ſo much?
Shakeſpeare.

8. Ardour of temper; violence of paſſion.

He had fire in his temper, and a German bluntneſs; and, upon provocations, might ſtrain a phraſe. *Atterbury.*

9. Livelineſs of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expreſſion; ſpirit of ſentiment.

Nor can the ſnow that age does ſhed
Upon thy rev'rend head,
Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,
But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley.*

They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words, and any thing that is juſt in grammar and in meaſure is good oratory and poetry to them. *Felton.*

He brings, to make us from our ground retire,
The reaſoner's weapons and the poet's *fire*. *Blackmore.*

Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble *fire*,
Taught us that France had ſomething to admire. *Pope.*

The bold Longinus all the nine inſpire,
And warm the critick with a poet's *fire*. *Pope.*

Oh may ſome ſpark of your celeſtial *fire*,
The laſt, the meaneſt of your ſons inſpire, *Pope.*

10. The paſſion of love.

Love various hearts does variouſly inſpire,
It ſtirs in gentle boſoms gentle *fire*,
Like that of incenſe on the altar laid;
But raging flames tempeſtuous ſouls invade;
A *fire* which every windy paſſion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows.
Dryden.

The *fire* of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in bruſh-wood,
But for a moment burns. *Shadwell.*

The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires*. *Pope.*

New charms ſhall ſtill increaſe deſire,
And time's ſwift wing ſhall fan the *fire*. *Moore's Fab.*

11. Eruption or impoſthumation: as, St. Anthony's *fire*.

12. *To ſet* FIRE *on, or ſet on* FIRE. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermoſilla courageouſly ſet upon the horſemen, and *ſet fire* alſo *upon* the ſtables where the Turks horſes ſtood. *Knolles.*

He that *ſet* a *fire on* a plane-tree to ſpite his neighbour, and the plane tree *ſet fire on* his neighbour's houſe, is bound to pay all the loſs, becauſe it did all ariſe from his own ill intention. *Taylor.*

13. *To ſet a* FIRE. To inflame.

So inflam'd by my deſire,
It may *ſet* her heart *a-fire*. *Carew.*

FIREARMS. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *arms.*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

Ammunition to ſupply them new *firearms Clarend.*

Before the uſe of *firearms* there was infinitly more ſcope for perſonal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope.*

FI'REBALL *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ball.*] Grenado; ball filled with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown.

Judge of thoſe inſolent boaſts of conſcience, which, like ſo many *fireballs*, or mouth granadoes, are thrown at our church. *South.*

The ſame great man hath ſworn to make us ſwallow his corn in *fireballs*. *Swift.*

FI'REBRUSH. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *bruſh.*] The bruſh which hangs by the fire to ſweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to ſtir up the fire, clean away the aſhes from betwixt the bars with the *firebruſh*. *Swift.*

FI'REDRAKE. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *drake.*] A fiery ſerpent: I ſuppoſe the preſter.

By the hiſſing of the ſnake,
The rattling of the *firedrake*,
I charge thee thou this place forſake,
Nor of queen Mab be prating. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

FI'RENEW. *adj.* [*fire* and *new.*] New from the forge; new from the melting-houſe.

Armado

Armado is a moſt illuſtrious wight
A man of *fire-new* words, faſhion's own knight. *Shak.*
Some excellent jeſts, *fire-new* from the mint. *Shak.*
Upon the wedding-day I put myſelf, according to cuſtom, in another ſuit *fire-new*, with ſilver buttons to it. *Addiſon.*

FI'REPAN. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *pan.*] Veſſel of metal to carry fire.
His *firepans*, and all the veſſels thereof, thou ſhalt make of braſs. *Ex.* xxvii. 3.
Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do roſe-water and vinegar. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *fire.*] An incendiary.
Others burned Mouſſel, and the reſt marched as a guard for defence of theſe *firers*. *Carew.*

FI'RESIDE. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſide.*] The hearth; the chimney.
My judgment is, that they ought all to be deſpiſed, and ought to ſerve but for Winter talk by the *fire-ſide*. *Bacon.*
Love no more is made
By the *fire-ſide*, but in the cooler ſhade. *Carew.*
By his *fire-ſide* he ſtarts the hare,
And turns her in his wicker chair. *Prior.*
What art thou aſking of them, after all? Only to ſit quietly at thy own *fire-ſide*. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'RESTICK. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtick.*] A lighted ſtick or brand.
Children when they play with *fire-ſticks*, move and whirle them round ſo faſt, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and repreſent an intire circle of fire to them. *Digby on Bodies.*

FI'REWORK. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.
The king would have me preſent the princeſs with ſome delightful oſtentation, or pageant, or antick, or *firework*. *Shakeſpeare*
We repreſent alſo ordance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildnres burning in water, and unquenchable; and alſo *fireworks* of all variety. *Bacon.*
The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and *fire-works*. *Brown.*
In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his ſpite;
Thoſe are the only ſerpents he can write. *Dryden.*
Our companion propoſed a ſubject for a *firework*, which he thought would be very amuſing. *Addiſon.*
Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Tatler.*

To FIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſet on fire; to kindle.
They ſpoiled many parts of the city, and *fired* the houſes of thoſe whom they eſteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at firſt hindered, and then appeaſed by the fall of a ſudden ſhower of rain. *Hayward.*
The breathleſs body, thus bewail'd, they lay,
And fire the pile. *Dryden.*
A ſecond Paris, diff'ring but in name,
Shall *fire* his country with a ſecond flame. *Dryden.*
2. To inflame the paſſions; to animate.
Yet, if deſire of fame, and ſhirt of pow'r,
A beauteous princeſs with a crown in dow'r,
So *fire* your mind, in arms aſſert your right. *Dryd.*
3. To drive by fire.
He that parts us, ſhall bring a brand from heav'n
And *fire* us hence. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To FIRE. *v. n.*
1. To take fire; to be kindled.
2. To be inflamed with paſſion.
3. To diſcharge any firearms.
The fainting Dutch remotely *fire*,
And the ſam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

FIREDRA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *brand.*]
1. A piece of wood kindled.
I have eaſed my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to ſet my own houſe in a flame. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who cauſes miſchief.
Troy muſt not be, nor goodly Ilion ſtand;
Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shakeſp.*
He ſent Surrey with a competent power againſt the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Cl amber, their *firebrand*. *Bacon.*

FI'RECROSS. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *croſs.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in ſome parts ſmeared with blood. It is carried from one place to another. Upon refuſal to ſend it forward, or to riſe, the laſt perſon who has it ſhoots the other dead.
He ſent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecroſs* to be carried; namely, two firebrands ſet in faſhion of a croſs, and pitched upon the point of a ſpear. *Hayward.*

FI'RELOCK. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *lock.*] A ſoldier's gun; a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with flint.
Prime all your *firelocks*, faſten well the ſtake. *Gay.*

FI'REMAN. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *man.*]
1. One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes.
The *fireman* ſweats beneath his crooked arms;
A leathern caſque his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs were thickeſt ſmoke aſcends. *Gay.*
2. A man of violent paſſions.
I had laſt night the fate to drink a bottle with two of theſe *firemen*. *Tatler.*

FI'REPAN. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *pan.*]
1. A pan for holding fire.
2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FI'RESHIP. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhip.*] A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy.
Our men bravely quitted themſelves of the *fire-ſhip*, by cutting the ſprit-ſail tackle. *Wiſeman.*

FI'RESHOVEL. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhovel.*] The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.
Culinary utenſils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fire-ſhovels*, prongs, and irons. *Brown.*
The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fire-ſhovels*, and ſpits, and other domeſtick weapons. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

FI'RESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtone.*]
The *fire-ſtone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick foſſil, compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions to the ſeveral m ſes. The moſt common ſort, which is uſed in medicine, is a greeniſh ſhapeleſs kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *fire-ſtone*, from its giving fire on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the ſparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter ſtruck from off the ſtone burning itſelf out before the ſpark becomes extinguiſhed. *Hill's Math. Med*
Fire-ſtone, if broke ſmall, and laid on cold lands, muſt be of advantage. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*

FI'RE-WOOD. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *wood.*] Wood to burn; fewel.

FI'RING. *n. ſ.* [from *fire.*] Fewel.
They burn the cakes, *firing* being there ſcarce. *Mortimer.*

To FIRK. *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chaſtiſe.
Beſides, it is not only ſoppiſh.
But vile, idolatrous and popiſh,
For one man out of his own ſkin
To *firk* and whip another's ſin. *Hudibras.*

FI'RKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *feoden*, Saxon, the fourth part of a veſſel.]
1. A veſſel containing nine gallons.
Stutt's ſervants get ſuch a haunt about that ſhop, that it will coſt us many a *firkin* of ſtrong beer to bring them back again. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſmall veſſel.
You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder.
Which made the lye ſo much the louder;
Now laſt to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder. *Denham.*

FIRM. *adj.* [*firmus.*], Latin.]
1. Strong; not eaſily pierced or ſhaken; hard, oppoſed to *ſoft*.
The flakes of his fleſh are joined together: they are *firm* in themſelves and they cannot be moved. *Job.* xli. 23.
Love's artillery then checks
The breaſtworks of the *firmeſt* ſex. *Cleaveland.*
There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbiſh. *Dryden.*
That body, whoſe parts are moſt firm in themſelves, and are by their peculiar ſhapes capable of the greateſt contacts, is the moſt *firm*; and that which has parts very ſmall, and capable of the leaſt contact, will be moſt ſoft. *Woodward.*
2. Conſtant; ſteady; reſolute; fixed; unſhaken.
We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the ſenſe which is God's lamp. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*
He ſtraight obeys;
And *firm* believes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The great encouragement is the aſſurance of a future reward, the *firm* perſuaſion whereof is enough to raiſe us above any thing in this world. *Tillotſon.*
The man that's reſolute and juſt,
Firm to his principles and truſt,
Nor hopes nor fears can blind. *Waſh.*
3. Solid; nor giving way; not fluid.
God cauſed the wind to blow to dry up the abundant ſlime and mud of the earth, and make the land more *firm*. *Raleigh.*
The muddy and limous matter brought down by the Nilus, ſettled by degrees into a *firm* land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
It on firm land
Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin ſeems
Of ancient pile: all elſe deep ſnow and ice. *Milton.*
Sinking waters, the *firm* land to drain,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Roſcommon.*

To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]
1. To ſettle; to confirm; to eſtabliſh; to fix.
Of the death of the emperor they advertiſed Soliman, *firming* thoſe letters with their hands and ſeals. *Knolles.*
'Tis ratify'd above by every god.
And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryden.*
The pow'rs, ſaid he,
To you, and yours and mine, propitious be,
And *firm* our purpoſe with their augury. *Dryden.*
O thou, who freeſt me from my doubtful ſtate,
Long loſt and wilder'd in the maze of fate!
Be preſent ſtill: oh goddeſs, in our aid
Proceed, and *firm* thoſe omens thou haſt made! *Pope.*
2. To fix without wandering.
He on his card and compaſs *firm'd* his eye,
The maſters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen.*

FIRMA'MENT. *n. ſ.* [*firmamentum*, Lat.] The ſky; the heavens.
Even to the heavens their ſhouting ſhrill
Doth reach, and all the *firmament* doth fill. *Spenſer.*
I am conſtant as the northern ſtar,
Of whoſe true, fixt, and reſting quality,
There is no fellow in the *firmament*. *Shakeſp.*
The Almighty, whoſe hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered ſtars, ſun and moon, written on theſe large volumes of the *firmament*. *Raleigh.*
The *firmament* expanſe of liquid, pure,
Tranſparent, elemental air, diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermoſt convex
Of this great round. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The ſteeds climb up the firſt aſcent with pain;
And when the midle *firmament* they gain,
If downward from the heavens my head I bow,
And ſee the earth and ocean hang below,
Ev'n I am ſeiz'd with horror. *Addiſon's Ovid.*
What an immenſurable ſpace is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of ſtars are ſeen with our naked eye, and many more diſcovered with our glaſſes! *Dr ham's Aſtro. Theology.*

FIRMAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *firmament.*] Celeſtial; of the upper regions.
An hollow cryſtal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above. *Dryden.*

FI'RMLY. *adv.* [from *firm.*]
1. Strongly;

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.
Thou shalt come of force,
Though thou art *firmlier* fasten'd than a rock. *Milt.*
How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can stick together so *firmly*, without something which causes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive. *Newton.*
2. Steadily; constantly.
Himself to be the man the fates require;
I *firmly* judge, and what I judge desire. *Dryden.*
The common people of Lucca are *firmly* persuaded, that one Lucquese can beat five Florentines *Addison on Italy*

FI'RMNESS. *n. s.* [from *firm.*]
1. Hardness; compactness; solidity.
It would become by degrees of greater consistency and *firmness*, so as to resemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*
2. Durability; stability.
Both the easiness and *firmness* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language. *Hayward.*
3. Certainty; soundness.
In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other. *South's Sermons.*
4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.
That thou should'st my *firmness* doubt
To God, or thee, because we have a foe
May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milton*
Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my mute,
Which for his *firmness* does his heart excuse. *Roscom.*
This armed Job with *firmness* and fortitude. *Atterbury.*

FIRST. *adj.* [ꝼyꝛꝺ, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of one: that which is in order before any other.
Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *first.*
A third is like the former. *Shakespeare's Macb.*
In the six hundred and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Gen.*
2. Earliest in time: opposed to last.
The *first* covenant had also ordinances of divine service. *Heb.* ix. 1.
Man's *first* disobedience. *Milton.*
Who *first*, who last
Rous'd from the slumber. *Milton.*
Arms and the man I sing, the *first* who bore
His course to Latium from the Trojan shore. *Dryd.*
I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!
Who *first* offend, will *first* complain. *Prior.*
3. Highest in dignity.
Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *first*. *Daniel.*
First with the dogs, and king among the squires *Spectator.*
'Tis little Will, the scourge of France,
No godhead, but the *first* of men. *Prior.*
4. Great; excellent.
My *first* son,
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

FIRST. *adv.*
1. Before any thing else; earliest.
He, not unmindful of his usual art,
First in dissembled fine attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts and running streams he tries. *Dryden.*
Thy praise, and thine was then the publick voice,
First recommended Guiscard to my choice. *Dryd.*
Heav'n, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurst,
To shew how all things were creat d *first*. *Prior.*
2. Before any other consideration.
First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterraneous; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth. *Bacon.*
3. It has often *at* before it, and means at the beginning.
At first the silent stream slid with ease,
And seiz'd their cooler senses by degrees. *Dryd. Æn.*

Excepting fish and insects, there are very few or no creatures that can provide for themselves *at first*, without the assistance of parents. *Bentley.*
4. FIRST *or last.* At one time or other.
But sure a general doom on man is past,
And all are fools and lovers *first* or *last*. *Dryden.*

FIRST-BEGOT. } *n. s.* [from *first* and
FIRST-BEGOTTEN. } *begot.*] The eldest of children.
His *first-begot*, we know; and sore have felt,
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep *Milt.*

FIRST-BORN. *n. s.* [*first* and *born.*] Eldest; the first by the order of nativity.
Last, with one midnight stroke, all the *first-born*
Of Egypt must lie dead. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n *first-born*! *Milton.*
The *first-born* has not a sole or peculiar right, by any law of God and Nature; the younger children having an equal title with him. *Locke on Education.*

FIRST-FRUITS. *n. s.* [*first* and *fruits.*]
1. What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind.
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*
The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have been confirmed by most noble *first-fruits*, and his life is going on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*
2. The profits of any thing which are soonest gained.
Although the king loved to employ and advance bishops, because, having rich bishopricks, they carried them reward upon themselves; yet he did use to raise them by steps, that he might not lose the profit of the *first-fruits*, which by that course of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
3. The earliest effect of any thing.
See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton.*

FI'RSTLING. *adj.* [from *first.*] That which is first produced or brought forth.
All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd, and of thy flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God. *Deut.*

FI'RSTLING. *n. s.* [from *first.*]
1. The first produce or offspring.
A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The tender *firstlings* of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden's Virg.*
The *firstlings* of the flock are doom'd to die. *Pope.*
2. The thing thought or done before another.
Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and *firstlings* of these broils,
'Ginning i' th' middle. *Shakesp. Troil. and Cress.*
The flighty purpose never is o'erlook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this moment,
The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FI'SCAL. *n. s.* [from *fiscus*, a treasury, Latin.] Exchequer; revenue.
War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

FISH. *n. s.* [ꝼyꝛc, Saxon; *visch*, Dutch.]
1. An animal that inhabits the water. *Fish* is used collectively for the race of *fishes.*
The beasts, the *fishes*, and the winged fowls,
Are their males subjects. *Shakesp. Comedy of Err.*
And now the *fish* ignoble fates escape,
Since Venus ow'd her safety to their shape. *Creech.*
There are *fishes*, that have wings, that are not strangers to the airy region; and there are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is as cold as *fishes*; and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*
2. The flesh of fish opposed to that of terrestrial animals, by way of eminence called flesh.
I fight when I cannot choose, and I eat no *fish*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
We mortify ourselves with the diet of *fish*, and think we fare coarsely if we abstain from the flesh of other animals. *Brown.*

To FISH. *v. n.*
1. To be employed in catching fishes.
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.
While others *fish*, with craft for great opinion,
I with great truth, catch mere simplicity. *Shakesp.*

To FISH. *v. n.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else.
Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*
Oft, as he *fish'd* her nether realms for wit,
The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet. *Pope.*

FI'SH-HOOK. *n. s.* [*fish* and *hook.*] A hook baited, with which fish are caught.
A sharp point, bended upward and backward, like a *fish-hook*. *Grew's Museum.*

FISHPOND. *n. s.* [*fish* and *pond.*] A small pool for fish.
Fish-ponds are no small improvements of watry boggy lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Fish-ponds were made where former forests grew,
And hills were levell'd to extend the view. *Prior.*
After the great value the Romans put upon tithes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirtius should sell his *fish-ponds* for quadragies H. S. 32,291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Arbuthnot*

FI'SHER. *n. s.* [from *fish.*] One who is employed in catching fish.
In our fight the three were taken up,
By fishermen of Corinth, as we thought:
At length another seiz'd on us,
And would have rest the *fishers* of their prey,
Had not they been very slow of sails *Shakesp.*
We know that town is but with *fishers* fraught,
Where Theseus govern'd and where Plato taught. *Sandys.*
Lest he should suspect it, draw it from him,
As *fishers* do the bait, to make him follow it. *Denham.*
A soldier now he with his coat appears;
A *fisher* now, his trembling angle bears. *Pope.*

FI'SHERBOAT. *n. s.* [*fisher* and *boat.*] A boat employed in catching fish.

FI'SHERMAN. *n. s.* [*fisher* and *man.*] One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.
How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!
The *fishermen* that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
At length two monsters of unequal size,
Hard by the shore, a *fisherman* espies. *Waller.*
Do scales and fins bear price to this excess?
You might have bought the *fishermen* for less. *Dryd.*

FI'SHERTOWN. *n. s.* [*fisher* and *town.*] A town inhabited by fishermen.
Others of them, in that time burned that *fishertown* Mousehole. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Lime in Dorsetshire, a little *fishertown*. *Clarendon.*

FI'SHERY. *n. s.* [from *fisher.*] The business of catching fish.
We shall have plenty of mackerel this season: our *fishery* will not be disturbed by privateers. *Addison.*

FI'SHFUL. *adj.* [from *fish.*] Abounding with fish; stored with fish.
Thus mean in state, and calm in sprite,
My *fishful* pond is my delight. *Carew.*
It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with pleasant, *fishful*, and navigable rivers. *Camden's Remains.*

To FI'SHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fish.*] To turn to fish: a cant word.
Here comes Romeo.
—Without his roe, like a dried herring:
O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified*! *Shakespeare.*

FI'SHING.

FI'SHING. *n. s.* [from *fish*.] Commodity; of taking fish.

There also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fishing*. *Spenser.*

FI'SHKETTLE. *n. s.* [*fish* and *kettle*.] A caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming amongst the Egyptians was by boiling the body in a long caldron like a *fish-kettle*, in some kind of liquid balsam. *Grew's Museum.*

FI'SHMEAL. *n. s.* [*fish* and *meal*.] Diet of fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many *fishmeals*, they fall into a kind of male green-sickness: *Sharp.*

FI'SHMONGER. *n. s.* [from *fish*.] A dealer in fish; a seller of fish.

I fear to play the *fishmonger*; and yet so large a commodity may not pass in silence. *Carew.*

The surgeon left the *fishmonger* to determine the controversy between him and the pike. *L'Estrange.*

FI'SHY. *adj.* [from *fish*.]

1. Consisting of fish.
2. Inhabited by fish.

My absent mates
Bait the barb'd steel, and from the *fishy* flood
Appease th' afflictive fierce desire of food. *Pope.*

3. Having the qualities or form of fish.

Few eyes have escaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monster with a woman's head above, and *fishy* extremity below. *Brown.*

FI'SSILE. *adj.* [*fissilis*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone, clear as water or crystal of the rock, and without colour; enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat calcining without fusion. *Newton's Opticks.*

FISSI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *fissile*.] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FI'SSURE. *n. s.* [*fissura*, Latin; *fissure*, Fr.] A cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

The stone was distinguished into strata or layers; those strata were divided by parallel *fissures*, that were inclosed in the stone. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

I see
The gaping *fissures* to receive the rain. *Thomson.*

To FISSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fissure.

By a fall or blow the skull may be *fissured* or fractured. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

FIST. *n. s.* [ꝼyꝛt, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her *fist*, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise;
Thus Pas, did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

And being down, the villain sore did beat
And bruise with clownish *fists* his manly face. *Fairy Queen.*

Anger causeth paleness in some; in others trembling, swelling, and bending the *fist*. *Bacon.*

And the same hand into a *fist* may close,
Which instantly a palm expanded shows. *Denham.*

Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny *fist*. *Dryden.*

To FIST. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I saw him spurning and *fisting* her most unmercifully. *Dryden.*

2. To gripe with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

FI'STNUT. *n. s.* A pistachio nut.

FISTICUFFS. *n. s.* [*fist* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fist; blows with the fist.

Naked men belabouring one another with fagged sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at *fisticuffs*. *More.*

She would false upon John's commons; for which they were sure to go to *fisticuffs*. *Arbuth. John Bull.*

My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs*, 'till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift.*

FI'STULA. *n. s.* [Latin; *fistule*, French.]

1. A sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.

That *fistula* which is recent is the easiest of cure: those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and caries in the bone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. FISTULA *Lacrymalis*. A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease: in the next there is matter discharged with the tears from the *puncta lachrymalia*, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also affected the subjacent bone. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FI'STULAR. *adj.* [from *fistula*.] Hollow like a pipe.

FI'STULOUS. *adj.* [from *fistula*; *fistuleux*, French.] Having the nature of a fistula; callous or sinuous like a fistula.

How these sinuous ulcers become *fistulous*, I have shewn you. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

FIT. *n. s.* [from *fight*, *Skinner*, every fit of a disease being a struggle of nature; from *wit* in Flemish, frequent, *Junius*.]

1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.

Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a *fit* of the stone in that part is the cure. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Any short return after intermission; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
A short vicissitude, and *fit* of poverty. *Dryden.*

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by *fits* and starts, feel certain motions of repentance. *L'Estrange.*

By *fits* my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs and falling tears. *Addison on Italy.*

Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unsteady flame
Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by *fits*,
And sinks again as loth to quit its hold. *Addison.*

Religion is not the business of some *fits* only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, but a system of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct. *Rogers.*

All *fits* of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like spending this year, part of the next year's revenue. *Swift.*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did flit away out of her nest,
And all his senses were with deadly *fit* oppress't. *Fairy Queen.*

An ambitious man puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a *fit* of melancholy. *Addison.*

4. Disorder; distemperature.

For your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The *fits* o' th' season. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

5. It is used without an epithet of discrimination, for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepsy.

Mrs. Bull was so much enraged, that she fell down right into a *fit*. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

6. It was anciently used for any recommencement after intermission. The parts of a song, or cantos of a poem were called *fits*.

FIT. *adj.* [*witten*, Flemish, *Junius*.]

1. Qualified; proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb.

Men of valour, *fit to* go out for war and battle. 1 *Chron.*

He lends him vain Goliah's sacred sword,
The *fittest* help just fortune could afford. *Cowley.*

This fury *fit for* her intent she chose,
One who delights in wars and human woes. *Dryden.*

It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule and measure of another man's; a use which it is neither *fit for*, nor capable of. *Locke.*

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have said it were good not to use men of ambitious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is *fit* we speak in what cases they are so. *Bacon.*

See how thou could'st judge of *fit* and meet. *Milt.*

It is *fit for* a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he think *fit* to praise. *Boyle.*

If our forefathers thought *fit* to be grave and serious, I hope their posterity may laugh without offence. *Addison.*

To FIT. *v. a.* [*witten*, Flemish, *Junius*.]

1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he *fitteth* it with planes. *Is.* xliv. 13.

Would fate permit
To my desires I might my fortune *fit*,
Troy I would raise. *Denham.*

2. To accommodate a person with any thing: as, the tailor *fits* his customer.

A trussmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of bodice, stiffened on the lame side. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing.

She shall be our messenger to this paultry knight;
I trust me thought on her; she'll *fit* it. *Shakesp.*

As much of the stone as was contiguous to the marcasite, *fitted* the marcasite so close as if it had been formerly liquid. *Boyle.*

4. *To* FIT *out*. To furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or decoration.

A play, which if you dare but twice *fit out*,
You'll all be slander'd, and be thought devout. *Dryd.*

The English fleet could not be paid and manned, and *fitted out*, unless we encouraged trade and navigation. *Addison's Freeholder.*

5. *To* FIT *up*. To furnish; to make proper for the use or reception of any.

He has *fitted up* his farm. *Pope to Swift.*

To FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming.

How evil *fits* it me to have such a son; and how much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness! *Sidney.*

Not *fits* it to prolong the feast,
Time's is, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FITCA. *n. s.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*.] A small kind of wild pea.

Now is the season
For sowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of peason. *Tusser.*

FI'TCHAT. } *n. s.* [*fissau*, French; *fisse*.
FI'TCHEW. } Dutch.] A stinking little beast, that robs the hen-roost and warren. *Skinner* calls him the *stinking ferret*; but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the polecat is termed a *fitchat*, and the *stinking ferret* a float.

'Tis such another *fitchew*, marry, a perfumed one! What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shakesp.*

The *fitchat*, the fulimart, and the like creatures live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

FI'TFUL. *adj.* [*fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxysms;

paroxyſms; diſordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's *fitful* fever he ſleeps well. *Shak. Macbeth.*

FI'TLY. *adv.* [from *fit.*]

1. Properly; juſtly; reaſonably.

Even ſo moſt *fitly*
As you malign our ſenators. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the ſtage. *Bacon.*

I cannot *fitlier* compare marriage than to a lottery, for, in both, he that ventures may ſucceed, and may miſs; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there be pretty ſtore of blanks for every prize. *Boyle.*

The whole of our duty may be expreſſed moſt *fitly* by departing from evil. *Tillotſon.*

2. Commodiouſly; meetly.

To take a latitude,
Sun or ſtars are *fitlieſt* view'd
At their brighteſt; but to conclude
Of longitudes, what other way have we
But to mark when, and where the dark eclipſes be.
Donne.

An animal, in order to be moveable muſt be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of ſeparate and ſmall ſolid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fit.*]

1. Propriety; meetneſs; juſtneſs; reaſonableneſs.

In things the *fitneſs* whereof is not of itſelf apparent, nor eaſy to be made ſufficiently manifeſt unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hooker.*

The queen being abſent, 'tis a needful *fitneſs*
That we adjourn this court. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Wer't my *fitneſs*
To let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear
Thy fleſh and bones. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. Convenience; commodity; the ſtate of being fit.

Nor time nor place
Did then cohere, and yet you would make both:
They've made themſelves, and that their *fitneſs* now
Does unmake you. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

FI'TMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *fit.*] Something adapted to a particular purpoſe. Not uſed.

Poor beſeeming: 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpoſe I then follow'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

FI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *fit.*]

1. The perſon or thing that confers fitneſs for any thing.

Sowing the ſandy gravelly land in Devonſhire and Cornwall with French furze ſeed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. [from *fetta*, Italian; *fetzen*, German.] A ſmall piece: as, to cut into *fitters*. *Skinner.*

FITZ. *n. ſ.* [Norman, from *fils*, a ſon, Fr.] A ſon. Only uſed in law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the ſon of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the ſon of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the ſon of the king. It is commonly uſed of illegitimate children.

FIVE. *adj.* [ꝼıꝼ, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten.

And *five* of them were wiſe, and *five* were fooliſh. *Matt.*

No perſon, no incident, but muſt be of uſe to carry on the main deſign: all things elſe are like ſix fingers to the hand, when nature, which is ſuperfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five*. *Dryden.*

Five herds, *five* bleating flocks, his paſture fill'd. *Dryden.*

One Britiſh youth loſe their figure by that time they are *five* and twenty. *Addiſon.*

FIVELEAVED *Graſs*, *n. ſ.* Cinquefoil; a ſpecies of clover.

FIX. *n. ſ.*

1. A kind of play with a ball.

2. A diſeaſe of horſes.

His horſe ſped with ſpavins, rayed with the yellows, paſt cure of the *fives*, and ſtark ſpoiled with the ſtaggers. *Shakſpeare.*

To FIX. *v. a. fixer*; French; *fixus*, Latin.]

1. To make faſt, firm, or ſtable.

Hell heard th' unſufferable noiſe, hell ſaw
Heav'n running from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep
Her dark foundations, and too faſt had bound. *Milt.*

2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh invariably.

Brighteſt ſeraph! tell
In which of all theſe orbs hath man
His *fixed* ſeat, or *fixed* ſeat hath none,
But all theſe ſhining orbs his choice to dwell! *Milt.*

One loves *fixed* laws, and the other arbitrary power. *Temple.*

When cuſtom hath *fixed* his eating to certain ſtated periods, his ſtomach will expect victuals at the uſual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fixt* to the ſullen earth,
Gazing at that which ſeems to dim thy light! *Shak.*

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,
Fix'd on the walls with wonder and ſurprize. *Dryd.*

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fixed*. *Locke.*

5. To pierce; to transfix. A ſenſe purely Latin.

While from the raging ſword he vainly flies,
A bow of ſteel ſhall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

6. To withhold from motion.

To FIX. *v. n.*

1. To ſettle the opinion; to determine the reſolution.

If we would be happy, we muſt *fix* upon ſome foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Eſtrange.*

He made himſelf their prey,
T' impoſe on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and obſtinately bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden's Æn.*

Here hope began to dawn; reſolv'd to try,
She *fix'd* on this her utmoſt remedy,
Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryden.*

In moſt bodies not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we muſt *fix* on, and are moſt led by. *Locke.*

2. To reſt; to ceaſe; to wander.

Your kindneſs baniſhes your fear,
Reſolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

3. To loſe volatility, ſo as to be malleable.

In the midſt of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quickſilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quickſilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FIXATION. n. ſ. [French.]

1. Stability; firmneſs; ſteadineſs.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more neceſſary for your ſoul's than your kingdom's peace. *King Charles.*

2. Reſidence in a certain place.

To light, created in the firſt day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excurſion.

They are ſubject to errors from a narrowneſs of ſoul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; deſtruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be obſerved; the colour, the fragility or pliantneſs, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the ſimple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals leſs ponderous and leſs materiate, than to make ſilver of lead or quickſilver, both of which are more ponderous than ſilver; ſo that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condenſation. *Bacon.*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmneſs.

Salt diſſolved upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Glanv.*

FI'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *fixed.*]

1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner ſettled and eſtabliſhed.

If we pretend that the diſtinction of ſpecies, or ſorts, is *fixedly* eſtabliſhed by the real and ſecret conſtitutions of things. *Locke.*

2. Stedfaſtly.

Omnipotency, omniſciency, and infinite goodneſs enlarge the ſpirit while it *fixedly* looks on them. *Burnet.*

FI'XEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fixed.*]

1. Stability; firmneſs.

2. Want or leſs of volatility.

Fixedneſs, or a power to remain in the fire unconſumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea ſignified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

Fluid or ſolid comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedneſs* and coherency, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley.*

4. Steadineſs; ſettled opinion or reſolution.

A *fixedneſs* in religion will not give my conſcience leave to conſent to innovations. *King Charles.*

FIXI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fixed.*] Coherence of parts, oppoſed to volatility. A word of *Boyle*.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to the *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are ſo combined by the firſt operation of the fire, that itſelf does ſcarce afterwards ſeparate them. *Boyle.*

FI'XITY. *n. ſ.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts, oppoſed to volatility.

And are not the ſun and fixed ſtars great earths vehemently hot, whoſe heat is conſerved by the greatneſs of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whoſe parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but alſo by the vaſt weight and denſity of the atmoſpheres incumbent upon them? *Newton's Opticks.*

FI'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *fix.*

1. Poſition.

The *fixture* of her eye hath motion in't,
As we were mock'd with art. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

2. Stable preſſure.

The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait. *Shakeſp.*

3. Firmneſs; ſtable ſtate.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of ſtates
Quite from their *fixture*. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

FIZGIG. *n. ſ.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which ſeamen ſtrike fiſh.

Can'ſt thou with *fizgigs* pierce him to the quick,
Or in his ſkull thy barbed trident ſtick? *Sandys' Job.*

FLA'BBY. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft; not firm; eaſily ſhaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleneſs, a weak pulſe, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black fleſh, are ſymptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop
Her *flabby* dugs and down they drop. *Swift.*

FLA'BILE. *adj.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Blown about by the wind; ſubject to be blown. *Dict.*

FLACCID. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak; limber; not ſtiff; lax; not tenſe.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the ſun: the cauſe I take to be is, that the part againſt which the ſun beateth waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in the ſtalk, and thereby leſs able to ſupport the flower. *Bacon.*

They whoſe muſcles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter *r*. *Holder.*

The ſurgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce fungouſes, or as they harden and produce calloſities. *Arbuthnot.*

FLACCI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *flaccid.*] Laxity; limberneſs; want of tenſion; want of ſtiffneſs.

There

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with insensibility. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

To FLAG. *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dutch; *pleogan*, Saxon, to fly.

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together *Abbot.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging wings*
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

It keeps those slender varied bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would *flag* or curl.
Boyle's Spring of the Air.

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,
The promise of a storm; the shifting gales
Forsake by fits, and fill the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

My *flagging* soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along
As if she were a body in a body:
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge rebated: sure some ill approaches.
Dryden's Don Sebastian.

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, *flagging*, poor, starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice, they lose their good. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

His stomach will want victuals at the usual hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite. *Locke.*

Fame, when it is once at a stand, naturally *flags* and languishes. *Addison's Spectator.*

If on sublimer wings of love and praise,
My love above the starry vault I raise,
Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,
I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the dust. *Arbuthnot.*

He sees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only watches till it begins to *flag*: he goes about watching when to devour us. *Swift.*

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the spleen. *Swift.*

To FLAG. *v. a.*

1. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;
As well as Cupid, Time is blind:
Soon must those glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find:
The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die,
Prior.

2. [From *flag*, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone.

The sides and floor were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

A white stone used for *flagging* floors. *Woodward.*

FLAG, *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's briuk. *Ex.* ii. 3.

Can bulrushes but by the river grow?
Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow? *Sandys.*

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on *flags* or stones. *Walton's Angler.*

Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds,
Mortimer's Husb.

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguished in the field.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement. *Shakesp.*

He hangs out as many *flags* as he espieth vessels; square, if ships; pennifers, pendants. *Sandys.*

Democracies are fitter subject to faction than where there are kings or nobles: for if men's eyes are upon the persons, it is for the business' sake as fittest, and not for *flags* of pedigree. *Bacon.*

Let him be sure
With all the grisly legion that troop
Under the sooty *flag* of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras, or all the monstrous forms
'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out;
And force him to restore his purchase back,
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death. *Milton.*

The Branch and Spaniards, when your *flags* appear,
Forget their hatred, and consent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the *flag*, is a ground at pleasure for opening a war. *Temple.*

In either's *flag* the golden serpents bear,
Erecting crests alike, like plumes rear,
And mingle friendly hissings in the air. *Dryden.*

Then they, whose mothers, frantick with their fear,
In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear,
And lead his dances with dishevell'd hair. *Dryden.*

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements, [*flache*, old French.]

Part of two *flags* striated, but deeper on one side than the other. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into *flags*, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FLAG BROOM. *n. s.* [from *flag* and *broom*.] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

FLAG OFFICER. *n. s.* [*flag* and *officer*.] A commander of a squadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*. *Addison.*

FLAGSHIP. *n. s.* [*flag* and *ship*.] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. *n. s.* [*flag* and *worm*.] A grub bred in watry places among flags or sedge.

He will in three hot months bite at a *flag-worm*, or a green gentle. *Walton's Angler.*

FLA'GELET. *n. s.* [*flageolet*, French.] A small flute; a small instrument of wind musick.

Play us a lesson on your *flageolet*. *More.*

FLAGELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *flagello*, Lat.] The use of the scourge.

By Bridewell all descend,
As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end. *Garth.*

FLA'GGINESS. *n. s.* [from *flaggy*.] Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLA'GGY. *adj.* [from *flag*.]

1. Weak; lax; limber not stiff; not tense.

His *flaggy* wings, when forth he did display,
Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind
Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way. *Fairy Q.*

That basking in the sun thy bees may lye,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry. *Dryd.*

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a colewort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple. *Bacon.*

FLAGITIOUS. *adj.* [from *flagitium*, Lat.]

1. Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

No villainy or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found, that a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

There is no working upon a *flagitious* and perverse nature by kindness and discipline. *L'Estrange.*

First, those *flagitious* times.
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conspire to violate the nuptial bed. *Rosscommon.*

Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Addison.*

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and sour disdain,
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a death in these *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

2. Guilty of crimes.

He dies, and earliest of each church and state,
And, hardest hill, *flagitious* yet not great. *Pope.*

FLAGITIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *flagitious*.] Wickedness; villainy.

FLA'GON. *n. s.* [*flaccel*, Welsh; *flaxe*, Saxon; *flaske*, Danish; *flacon*, French; *fiasco*, Italian; *flasco*, Spanish.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he pour'd a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

More had sent him by a score in Chancery two silver *flagons*. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Did they chuse pipkins, bowls, and *flagons*
Int' officers of horse and dragoons? *Hudibras.*

His trusty *flagon*, full of potent juice,
Was hanging by, worn thin with age and use. *Dryden.*

One *flagon* walks the round, that none should want,
They either change, or skink him in his drink. *Dryden.*

FLA'GRANCY. *n. s.* [*flagrantia*, Latin. Burning; heat; fire.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the light and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

FLA'GRANT. *adj.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager. It is always used figuratively.

A thing which filleth the mind with constant and heavenly delight, kindleth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the object contain. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask:
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, bus, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common lovers, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back. *Tickell.*

4. Notorious; flaming into notice.

When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so *flagrant* that a man is laid aside out of perfect shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the nation. *Swift.*

With equal poise let steady justice sway,
And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But, till the proofs are clear, the stroke delay. *Tickell.*

FLAGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning.

FLA'GSTAFF. *n. s.* [*flag* and *staff*.] The staff on which the flag is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage higher,
On wings of all the winds to combat flies:
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
And bloody crosses on his *flag staff* bore. *Dryden.*

FLAIL. *n. s.* [*flagellum*, Latin; ... man. The instrument with ... is beaten out of the ear; the ... thresher.

Our soldiers, like the night-owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*,
... gently down as if they struck their friends. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy *flail* hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten-day-labourers could not end. *Milton.*

In this pile shall reign a mighty prince,
Born for a scourge of wit, and *flail* of sense. *Dryd.*

The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with those tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's skill in arms and government. *Locke.*

The thresher, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail;
The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*. *Swift.*

FLAKE. *n. s.* [*floccus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool.

Crimson circles like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hottest. *Sitters.*

And from the wide devouring oven sent

A *flake* of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and thereof all afear'd. *Fairy Q.*

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burnet.*

Small drops of a milling rain, descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clustered together into small parcels, which we call *flakes* of snow. *Grew's Cosmolog.*

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen white *flakes* of scum rising up. *Addis.*

4. A stratum; layer; film; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys.*

The teeth cut away great *flakes* of the metal, till it received the perfect form the teeth would make. *Moxon.*

To FLAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies loosely connected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Meld the round hail, or *flake* the flossy snow. *Pope's Odyss.*

To FLAKE. *v. n.* To break into laminæ; to part in loose bodies.

FLAKY, *adj.* [from *flake*.]

1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the East. *Shakesp.*

The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,
With sparks that seem to set the world on fire. *Pope.*

Hence, when the snows in Winter cease to weep,
And undissolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,
The banks with ease their humble streams contain,
Which swell in Summer, and those banks disdain. *Blackm.*

2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM. *n. f.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falsehood; a lye; an illusory pretext.

A *flam* more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old auspicy and aug'ry. *Hudibras.*

Till these men can prove the things, ordered by our church to be either intrinsically unlawful or inexpedient, all pretences or pleas of conscience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and delusion: *South.*

What are most of the histories of the world but lyes? Lyes immortalised and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity. *South.*

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. Merely cant.

For so our ignorance was *flamm'd*,
To damn ourselves t' avoid being damn'd. *Hudibras.*

God is not to be *flammed* off with lyes, who knows exactly what thou canst do, and what not. *South.*

FLAMBEAU. *n. f.* [French.] A lighted torch.

The king seized a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy. *Dryden.*

As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their hands, the sultan, after having ordered the lights to be put out, gave the word to [illegible] house, find out the criminal, and put him to death. *Addison's Guardian.*

FLAME. *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, French.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, so hot as to shine? For bodies do not shine without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the *flame*. *Newton's Opt.*

With *flame*, what lightning e'er
So quick an active form did bear! *Cowley.*

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
The *flames* he stole from thee, grant him now. *Cowley.*

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*;
In both our English genius is expreſs'd,
Lofty and bold but negligently dreſs'd. *Waller.*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congeneal, mingling *flame* with *flame*. *Pope.*

5. Passion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and burns like fire
To her aspire. *Cowley.*

Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove
All the extremities of love. *Cowley.*

No warning of th' approaching *flame*;
Swiftly like sudden death it came:
I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

To FLAME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is ready to *flame* in, with such weak breath as this? *Shakesp.*

He fell *flaming* through th' ethereal sky
To bottomless perdition. *Milton.*

Hell all around
As one great furnace *flam'd*. *Milton.*

2. To shine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAMECO'LOURED. *adj.* [*flamme* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in *flame-coloured* stockings. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and cholerick aspect, in a *flame-coloured* garment. *Peacham.*

FLA'MEN. n. f. [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

Then first the *flamen* tasted living food;
Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood. *Pope.*

FLAMMABI'LITY. *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire, so as to blaze.

In the sulphur of bodies torrified, that is, the oily, fat and unctuous parts, consist the principles of *flammability*. *Brown.*

FLAMMA'TION. *n. f.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of setting on flame.

White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FLA'MMEOUS. *adj.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Consisting of flame; resembling flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body. *Brown*

FLAMMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS. *adj.* [*flamma*, and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *Dict.*

FLA'MY. *adj.* [from *flame*.]

1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.

My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue out in sound. *Sidney.*

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and *flame*, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon.*

FLANK. *n. f.* [*flanc*, French, according to *Menage*, from *λαγων*; more probably from *latus*, Latin.

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by following the *flank*. *Peacham.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

Its dart, and pois'd in air, the javelin shook;
Through *flame*, shield the forceful weapon went,
His corslet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* descends. *Pope.*

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and showered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the gallies that lay at sea in *flank*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Gray was appointed to stand on the left side, in such sort as he might [illegible] the *flank* of the enemy. *Hayward.*

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retir'd. *Milton.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain. *Harris.*

To FLANK. *v. a.*

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side.

With fates averse against their king's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they stand,
And *flank* the passage. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To secure on the side.

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,
Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did close in covert lay. *Dryden.*

FLA'NKER. *n. f.* [from *flank*.] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their fellows, and sore beaten by the Spaniards out of their *flankers*, were enforced to retire. *Knolles.*

Like storms of hail the stones fell down from high,
Cast from the bulwarks, *flankers*, ports, and towers. *Fairf.*

To FLA'NKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL. *n. f.* [*gwlanen*, Welsh; from *gwlan*, wool, *Davies*.] A soft nappy stuff of wool.

I cannot answer the Welch *flannel*. *Shakespeare.*

FLAP. *n. f.* [læppe, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larinx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air. *Brown.*

Some surgeons make crucial incision upon the suppositon that the wound will more easily heal by turning down the *flaps*. *Sharp.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. [A disease in horses.]

When a horse has the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides his mouth; and that which is in the blisters is like the white of an egg: cut some slashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FLAP. *v. a.* [From the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle *flapt* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Estrange.*

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that stinks and stings. *Pope.*

2. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.

With fruitless toil
Flap slimy pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound. *Phillips.*

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And shrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapt* his wing. *Tickel.*

To FLAP. *v. n.*

1. To ply the wings with noise.

'Tis

To entertain for a while in a flapping and fluttering away, as if ashamed, its every gaiety from her young. *Le Strange.*

The dire *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and flattering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
Let thy wast wig, long us'd to storms, be worn;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his *flapping* hat secures his hair. *Gay.*

FLA'PDRAGON. *n. s.* [from a dragon supposed to breathe fire.]

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shakespeare.*

To FLA'PDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. Low cant.

But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

FLA'PEARED. *adj.* [*flap* and *ear.*] Having loose and broad ears.

A whoreson, beetle-headed *flapeared* knave. *Shak.*

To FLARE. *v. n.* [from *flederen*, to flutter, Dutch, *Skinner*; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare.*]

1. To glitter with transient lustre.

Doctrine and life, colours, and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A strong regard and awe; but speech alone
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing,
And in the ear, not conscience, ring. *Herbert.*

2. To glitter offensively.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milton.*

3. To be in too much light.

I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

4. To flutter with a splendid show.

She shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head.
Shakespeare.

FLASH. *n. s.* [φλὸξ, *Minsheu.*]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze.

When the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heav'n, I did present myself
Ev'n in the aim and very *flash* of it. *Shakesp.*
We see a *flash* of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard. *Bacon's Natural History.*
One with a *flash* begins, and ends in smoak;
The other out of smoak brings glorious light.
Roscommon.
And as Ægeon, when with heaven he strove,
Defy'd the forky lightning from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And *flash* for *flash* returns, and fires for fires. *Dryd.*

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar? *Shakesp.*
Wicked men prefer the light *flashes* of a wanton mirth, which for a while suspend reflection, and hide the sooner from himself, to such discourses as awaken conscience. *Rogers.*

3. A short transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*. *Bacon.*

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. *v. n.*

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

This salt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of melted sulphureous minerals, made to *flash* divers times, almost like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. To burst out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That sets me all on edge. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or lively thoughts.

They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular grandeur and magnificence of thought. *Peterborough on Chaucer.*

To FLASH. *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swett.
That all the blood did flow away was wash'd.
Fairy Queen.

If the sea-water be *flashed* with a stick or oar, the same affords a fiery colour, and the drops resemble sparkles of fire. *Carew.*

FLA'SHER. *n. s.* [from *flash.*] A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.*

FLA'SHILY. *adv.* [from *flashy.*] With empty show; without real power of wit, or solidity of thought.

FLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *flash.*]

1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large dilemma. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*
When they lift, their lean and *flashy* songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw.
Milton.
This mean conceit, this darling mystery,
Which thou think'st nothing, friend! thou shalt not buy;
Nor will I change for all the *flashy* wit. *Dryden.*

2. [From *flaccidus*, *Skinner.*] Insipid; without force or spirit.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon's Essays.*
The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs, and roots, are bitter, harsh, four, waterish or *flashy*.
Bacon's Natural History.

FLASK. *n. s.* [*flasque*, French.]

1. A bottle; a vessel.

Then for the sweetness you may freely ask;
But the Champaigne is to each man his *flask*. *King.*

2. A powder-horn.

Powder in a skilless soldier's *flask*
Is set on fire. *Shakespeare.*

FLA'SKET. *n. s.* [from *flask.*] A vessel in which viands are served.

Another plac'd
The silver stands with golden *flaskets* grac'd. *Pope.*

FLAT. *adj.* [*plat*, French.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.

Thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shakesp.*
Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk. *Milton.*
The houses are *flat* roofed to walk upon, so that every bomb that fell on them would take effect.
Addison on Italy.

2. Smooth; without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly discern it was a land *flat* to our sight, and full of boscage. *Bacon.*

3. Not elevated; fallen; not erect.

Cease t' admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall *flat*, and fabrick into a trivial toy,
At every sudden lighting quite abashed. *Milton.*

4. Level with the ground.

In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*. *Milton.*
That Christ-church stands above ground, and that the church of Westminster lies not *flat* upon it, is your lordship's commendation. *Smith.*

5. Lying prostrate; lying along.

The wood-born people fall before her *flat*,
And worship her as goddess of the wood. *Fairy Q.*
That lamentable wound,
Which laid that sorrowful prince *flat* on the ground.
Daniel.

6. [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; insipid; dead.

Has, like a puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece.
Taste of virtue! that what of sweet before
Hath rous'd my palate, *flat* seems to this appetite.
The wise Salisbury,
Rejoicing in their roots, most simple fruits
Of sweetness from products; pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue indigent and *flat*. *Philips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

Short speeches by abrupt like darts, and are thought to be shot out of closer mediations; but as for large discourse, they are *flat* things, and not to the purpose.
Bacon.
Some short excursions of a genius now
His made indeed, but *flat* and lifeless still. *Dryden.*

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

I feel my genial spirits droop,
My hopes all *flat*, nature within me seems
In all her functions weary of herself. *Milton.*

10. Unpleasing; tasteless.

How weary, stale, *flat* and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!
To one firmly persuaded of the vanity of sublunary happiness, and earnestly desirous of attaining to heavenly satisfactions must needs look little, and *flat* and unsavoury. *Attterbury.*

11. Peremptory; absolute; downright.

His horse with *flat* tiring taught him, that street stays make speedy journeys.
It is a *flat* wrong to publish the thoughts of any before it be attached; for that justice pretends nothing but the evil act or wicked mind.
As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty, so they become *flat* libertines, and fall to all licentiousness.
You fart away,
And lend no ear unto my purposes:
Those prisoners you shall keep:
——I will, that's *flat*.
Thus repuls'd, our final hope
Is *flat* despair: we must exasperate
Th' Almighty Victor to spend all his rage,
And that must end us.
If thou sin in wine or wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory:
Frailty gets pardon by submissiveness;
But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story.
He makes *flat* war with God, and doth defy,
With his mere clod of earth, the spacious sky.
You had broke and robb'd his smock,
And stole his talismanique louse;
And all his new-found old inventions,
With *flat* felonious intentions.

12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound.

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a *flat* noise or rattle.
The upper end of the windpipe is strengthened with several cartilages and muscles to support and open it, as we would have out wind-pipe *flat* or hard.

FLAT. *n. s.*

1. A level; an extended plain.

The strings of a lute, viol, or virginals, are of gimmer fastened by a peg of the same, and are drawn over a bridge standing upon the belly, which is only the *flat* of a board to let in the upper air into the lower.
Because the air receiveth great coolness from the earth, vapour hath or ice, both upon a flake of some good height above it to the earth, and upon the *flat* of the earth.
It cannot near an artificial miracle to make dispersed eminences appear a *flat* by force of foldings, and yet the foldings themselves not to appear.
Wotton's Architecture.
He has cut the side of the rock into a *flat* for a garden; and by laying on it the waste earth, that has fallen in several of the neighbouring parts, has gained out a kind of luxury for a hermit.

2. Even ground; not mountainous.

Now fits your dust upon the quick and dead,
'Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,
T' o'retop old Pelion, or the fabled head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare's Sonnets.*

The way is ready and not long,
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
Fast by a murmuring. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations.

The eunuch, overpeering of his list,
Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

All the infections, that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, *flats*, on Prospero fall. *Shakesp.*

Half my pow'rs this night,
Passing these *flats*, are taken by the tide;
These Lincoln washes have devoured them. *Shakesp.*

4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*. *Shak.*

The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through so many *flats* and sands, if wind and weather be not very favourable. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Having newly left those grammatick *flats* and shallows, where they stuck unseasonably, they are now turmoiled with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*

Full in the entrance's passage hulls of sand,
And dang'rous *flats*, in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen, with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

Must we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

5. The broad side of a blade.

A darted mandate came
From that great will which moves this mighty frame,
Bid me to fore, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the dangers of the air;
My flaming sword above 'em to display,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The *flat* to sweep the visions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that stay behind. *Dryd.*

6. Depression of thought or language.

Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* amongst his elevations, which 'tis evident he creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

7. A surface without relief, or prominences.

Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull universal *flat*, to make a sufficient compensation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills? *Bentley.*

To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two twigs of several fruit-trees, and *flat* them on the sides, and bind them close, and set them in the ground, they will come up in one stock. *Bacon.*

With horrid shapes her sins her sons expose,
Distends their swelling lips, and *flats* their nose.
Creech.

2. To make vapid.

An orange, lemon and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four feet deep within the earth, though in a moist place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat *flatted*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLAT. *v. n.*

1. To grow flat: opposed to *swell*.

I burnt it the second time, and observed the skin shrink, and the swelling to *flat* yet more than at first. *Temple.*

2. To render unanimated or evanid.

Prayers are constant forms of prayer more likely to damp and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than ungenteelliness and confused variety to distract and take it. *King Charles.*

FLAT. *adv.* [*flat* and *long*.] With the flat downwards; not edgewise.

What a blow was there given?
—An it had fallen *flatlong*. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

FLAT. *adv.* [from *flat*.]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.

2. Without prominence or elevation.

3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.

4. Peremptorily; downright.

He in these ware had *flatly* refused his aid. *Hayward.*

Thereupon they *flatly* disavouch
To yield them more obedience, or support. *Daniel.*

Unjust, then say it,
Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free. *Milton.*

Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of such as *flatly* deny the being of God; but of them that believing his existence, belittle him from dictating the world. *Bentley.*

FLAT'NESS. *n. s.* [from *flat*.]

1. Evenness; level extension.

2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears so very thin and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the *flatness* of a figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture. *Addison on Medals.*

3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness.

Deadness or *flatness* in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Dejection of fortune.

The emperor of Russia was my father:
Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding
His daughter's trials! that he did but see
The *flatness* of my misery! *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

5. Dejection of mind; want of life, want of spirit.

How fast does obscurity, *flatness*, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*. *Pope.*

7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the one against the bottom of the other within a pail of water, and you shall find the sound groweth more flat, even while part of the saucer is above the water; but that *flatness* of sound is joined with a harshness. *Bacon.*

To FLAT'TEN. *v. a.* [*flatir*, French; from *flat*.]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.

2. To beat down to the ground.

If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or *flatten* it, it will rise again. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make vapid.

4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLAT'TEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.

2. To grow dull and insipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and *flatten* in the very tasting. *L'Estrange.*

FLAT'TER. *n. s.* [from *flat*.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLAT'TER. *v. a.* [*flatter*, French.]

1. To sooth with praises; to please with blandishments; to gratify with servile obsequiousness; to gain by false compliments.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most *flattered*. *Shak.*

His nature is too noble for the world;
He would not *flatter* Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for 's power to thunder: his heart's his mouth;
What his breast forges that his tongue must vent.
Shakespeare.

He that *flattereth* his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet. *Prov. xxix. 5.*

He *flattereth* himself in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful. *Psalms.*

Other than my way of *flattering* their willing benefactors out of pence, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their pensions. *Decay of Piety.*

Avarice alike to *flatter* or offend. *Pope.*

I learn to *flatter* you, or any man. *Newton.*

2. To praise falsely.

Flatter'd princes of a licentious age,
Provoke our censure. *Young.*

3. To please; in scorn. This sense is purely Gallick.

A concert of voices supporting themselves by their different parts makes a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears, and *flatters* them. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

4. To raise false hopes.

He, always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of *flatt'ring* gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*

FLAT'TERER. *n. s.* [from *flatter*.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falsities.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most flattered. *Shak.*

Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary *flatterer*, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man: if he be a cunning *flatterer*, he will follow the arch *flatterer*, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent *flatterer*, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the *flatterer* entitle him to perforce. *Bacon.*

If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the *flatt'rer* from the friend.
Dryden.

After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman: what is still worse, the most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants. *Addison's Guardian.*

The publick should know this: yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a *flatterer*. *Swift.*

FLAT'TERY. *n. s.* [from *flatter*; *flatterie*, French.] False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness,
And hold it mean to borrow aught from *flattery*.
Rowe.

Simple pride for *flatt'ry* makes demands. *Pope.*

See how they beg an alms of *flattery*!
They languish, if support them with a lye. *Young.*

FLAT'TISH. *adj.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

These are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a *flattish* shape. *Woodward on Fossils.*

FLAT'ULENCY. *n. s.* [from *flatulent*.]

1. Windiness; fulness of wind; turgescence by wind confined.

Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of *flatulency*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.

Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions. *Glanville.*

FLAT'ULENT. *adj.* [*flatulentus*, *flatus*, Lat.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles are *flatulent*, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again. *Quincy.*

2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our gross faculties, is a *flatulent* vanity. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

How many of these *flatulent* writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works! *Dryden.*

FLATUOSITY.

FLATU'OSITY. *n. s.* [*flatuosité*, French; from *flatus*, Latin.] Windiness; fulness of air.

The cause is *flatuosity*; for wind stirred, moveth to expel; and all purgers have in them a raw spirit of wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUOUS. *adj.* [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not *flatuous* nor loathsome; and so sendeth it to the mesentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down wind. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUS. n. s. [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration; which is therefore discussed by warm aromaticks. *Quincy.*

FLA'TWISE, *adj.* [*flat* and *wise*: so it should be written, not *flatways*.] With the flat downwards; not the edge.

Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposited. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To FLAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To make a fluttering shew in apparel.

With ivy canopy'd, and interwove
With *flaunting* honeysuckle. *Milton.*

These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to *flaunt* it out, being frequently enough fain to immolate their own desires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

Here, attir'd beyond our purse, we go,
For useless ornament and *flaunting* show:
We take on trust, in purple robes to shine,
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine. *Dryden.*

You sot, you loiter about alehouses, or *flaunt* about the streets in your new-guilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be hung with something loose and flying. This seems not to be proper: the words *flaunt* and *flutter* might with more propriety have changed their places.

Fortune in men has some small difference made;
One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope.*

FLAUNT. *n. s.* Any thing loose and airy.

How would he look to see his work so noble,
Wildly bound up, what would he say! or how
Should I in these my borrow'd *flaunts* behold
The sternness of his presence! *Shakesp.*

FLA'VOUR. *n. s.*

1. Power of pleasing the taste.

They have a certain *flavour*, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early. *Addison's Spect.*

2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *flavour*.

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degen'rate there, and fruits declin'd
From their first *flav'rous* taste, renounce their kind. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. *n. s.* [φλαω to break; *flaw*, Saxon, a garment.]

1. A crank or breach in any thing.

This heart shall break into a thousand *flaws*
Or ere I weep. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Wool, new-shorn, being laid casually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were whole, without any *flaw* and had not the bunghole open. *Bacon's Natural History.*

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or *flaw*. *Boyle.*

A *flaw* is in thy helmet's visor found:
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound. *Dryden.*

As if great Aetna, from his height,
Should fall beneath his heavenly weight,
And with a mighty *flaw* the burning mass, to ease itself,
Should give it vent, and nothing down, Enceladus this aether hail. *Dryden.*

Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,
Or some frail China jar receive a *flaw*. *Pope.*

He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or *flaw*, and supply it immediately, else time alone will bring all to ruin. *Swift.*

2. A fault; defect; something that weakens or invalidates.

Yet certain though it be, it hath *flaws*; for that the scriveners and brokers do value unsound men to serve their own turn. *Bacon's Essays.*

Traditions were a proof alone,
Could we be certain such they were, so known:
But since some *flaws* in long descents may be,
They make not truth, but probability. *Dryden.*

And laid her dowry out in law,
To null her jointure with a *flaw*. *Hudibras.*

Their judgment has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addison's Spectator.*

So many *flaws* had this vow in its first conception. *Atterbury.*

3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. [from *flo*, Latin.] Obsolete.

Being incens'd, he's flint;
As humourous as Winter, and as sudden
As *flaws* congealed the spring of day. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall, t'expel the Winter's *flaw*.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.

As a huge fish, laid
Near to the cold weed-gathering shore, is with a north *flaw* frald,
Shoots back; so, sent against the ground,
Was foil'd Eurialus. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Bursting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and *flaw*,
Boreas, and Caecias, and Argestes loud,
And Thrascias rend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton.*

I heard the rack,
As earth and sky would mingle; but myself
Was distant; and these *flaws*, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,
Are to the main inconsiderable. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd *flaw*. *Shakesp.*

The sort's revolted to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in, I heard the mighty *flaw*;
When first it broke, the crowding ensigns saw
Which choak'd the passage. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

5. A sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these *flaws* and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would become
A woman's story at a Winter's fire. *Shake. Macbeth.*

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure.

But his *flaw'd* heart,
Alack, too weak the conflict to support,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The cup was *flawed* with such a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup. *Boyle.*

The brazen cauldrons with the fonts are *flaw'd*,
The garment stuff with joe, as hearths is thaw'd. *Dryden.*

2. To break; to violate. Out of use.

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchant's goods. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

FLA'WLESS. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Without cracks; without defects.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more vast, and more *flawless* Heaven only knows enough to make itself conspicuous. *Boyle.*

FLAWN. *n. s.* [*flaon*, Saxon; *flan* French; *vlaye*, Dutch.] A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.

Till oven full of *flawns*, Ginny pass not for fleece,
To-morrow thy fatherkin wake-day will keep. *Tusser.*

To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin. *Ainsworth.*

FLA'WY. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.

FLAX. *n. s.* [*flinx*, *plox*, Saxon; *vlas*, Dutch.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.

2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner.

I'll fetch some *flax*, and whites of eggs,
T'apply to's bleeding face. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Them on the rock a scanty measure place;
Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel apace,
And turning fate. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FLAX'COMB. *n. s.* [*flax* and *comb*.] That instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER, *n. s.* [*flax* and *dress*.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN. *adj.* [from *flax*.]

1. Made of flax.

The matron, at her nightly task,
With pensive labour draws the *flaxen* thread. *Thompson's Winter.*

The best materials for making ligatures are the *flaxen* thread that shoemakers use. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig. *Addison.*

FLA'XWEED. *n. s.* A plant.

To FLAY. *v. a.* [*ad flan*, Islandick; *flaer*, Danish; *vlaen*, Dutch.]

1. To strip off the skin.

I must have been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive. *Bentley.*

Whilst the old levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to *flay* the sacrifices. *Sanderson.*

Then give command the sacrifice to haste;
Let the *flay'd* victims in the plains be cast;
And sacred vows, and mystick song, apply'd
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.

They *flay* their skin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces. *Abbot.*

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scraws, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins. *Swift.*

FLA'YER, *n. s.* [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA. *n. s.* [*flea*, Saxon; *vlooy*, Dutch; *fleach*, Scottish. A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath seed, get a handful or twain,
To save against March to make *flea* to refrain:
Where chamber is sweeped and wormwood is strewn,
No *flea* for his life dare abide to be known. *Tusser.*

A valiant *flea* that dares eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLEABANE. *n. s.* [*flea* and *bane*.] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most part, are glutinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for the most part scaly, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is composed of many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with a downy substance adhering to them. *Miller.*

FLEABITE. } *n. s.* [*flea* and *bite*.]
FLEABITING. }

1. Red

1. Red sharks caused by fleas.
The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a *fleabiting*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.
A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or tearing the flesh, are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul. *Harvey.*
The same expence that breaks one man's back, is not a *fleabiting* to another. *L'Estrange.*

FLE'ABITTEN. *adj.* [*flea* and *bite*.]
1. Stung by fleas.
2. Mean; worthless.
Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of Presbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the same woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

FLEAK. *v. a.* [from *floccus*, Latin. See FLAKE.] A small lock, thread, or twist.
The business of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

FLEAM. *n. s.* [corrupted from φλεβότομον, the instrument used in phlebotomy.] An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT. *n. s.* [*flea* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

To FLECK. *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a spot, *Skinner*: perhaps it is derived from *fleak*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid transverse, from the Islandick *flake*.] To spot; to streake; to stripe; to dapple; to variegate.
Let it not see the dawning *fleck* the skies,
Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise. *Sandys.*
Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair.
Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare. *Dryden.*
Both *fleck'd* with white, the true Arcadian strain. *Dryden.*

To FLE'CKER *v. a.* [from *fleck*.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red whelkes.
The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;
And darkness *flecker'd*, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels. *Shakespeare.*

FLED. The preterite and participle; not properly of *fly*, to use the wings, but of *flee*, to run away.
Truth is *fled* far away, and leasing is hard at hand. *Esd.*
In vain for life he to the altar *fled*;
Ambition and revenge have certain speed. *Prior.*

FLEDGE. *adj.* [*fledereen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest.
We did find
The shells of *fledge* souls left behind. *Herbert.*
His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To FLEDGE *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.
The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and fed by the old ones, till they be *fledged* and come almost to full bigness in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of Providence. *Ray.*
The sandals of celestial mould,
Fledg'd with immortal plumes, and rich with gold,
Buckled his feet. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To FLEE. *v. n.* pret. *fled*. [This word is now almost universally written *fly*, although properly to *fly*, fleogan, *flow*, is *to move with wings*, and *flee*, fleah, *to run away*. They are now confounded.] To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.
Behold, this city is near to *flee* unto. *Gen. xix. 20.*
Macduff is *fled* to England. *Shakespeare.*
Were men so dull they could not see
That Lyce painted; should they *flee*
Like simple birds into a net,
So grossly woven and ill set? *Waller.*
None of us falling into those circumstances of danger, want, or pain, that can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to, but him. *Tillotson.*

FLEECE. *n. s.* [flyr, fleor, Saxon; *vleese*, Dutch.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.
Giving account of the annual increase
Both of their lambs and of their woolly *fleece*. *Hubberd's Tale.*
So many days my ewes have been with young,
So many months ere I shall sheer the *fleece*. *Shakes.*
I am shepherd to another man,
And do not shear the *fleeces* that I graze. *Shakesp.*
Sailors have used every night to hang *fleeces* of wool on the sides of their ships, towards the water; and they have emitted fresh water out of them in the morning. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineness of the *fleeces*. *Swift.*

To FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.
2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool.
Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people. *Addison.*

FLEECED. *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Having fleeces of wool.
As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich *fleeced* flock,
Their horned fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that with the terror of the shock
Astonied both stand senseless as a block. *Fairy Queen.*

FLEE'CY, *adj.* [from *fleece*.] Woolly; covered with wool.
Not all the *fleecy* wealth
That doth enrich these downs is worth a thought
To that my errand. *Milton.*
From eastern point
Of Libra, to the *fleecy* star, that bears
Andromeda far off Atlantic seas. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn;
Let *fleecy* flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*
The good shepherd tends his *fleecy* care,
Seeks freshest pasture, and the purest air;
Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs. *Pope.*

To FLEER. *v. n.* [fleardan, to trifle, Saxon; *feardan*, Scottish. *Skinner* thinks it formed from *leer*.]
1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt.
You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no *fleering* tell-tale. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*
Dares the slave
Come hither, cover'd with an antick face,
To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity! *Shakespeare.*
Do I, like the female tribe,
Think it well to *fleer* and gibe? *Swift.*
2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.
How popular and courteous; how they grin and *fleer* upon every man they meet? *Burton.*

FLEER, *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks.
Encave yourself,
And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shakespeare.*
2. A deceitful grin of civility.
He shall generally spy such false lines, and such a fly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers, that he shall be sure to have a cast at their eye to warn him, before they give him a cast of their nature to betray him. *South.*

FLE'ERER. *n. s.* [from *fleer*.] A mocker; a fawner. *Dict.*

FLEET. FLEOT. FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon fleot, which signifies a bay or gulph. *Gibson's Camden.*

FLEET. *n. s.* [fleota, Saxon.] A company of ships, a navy.
Our prey'rs are heard; our master's *fleet* shall go
As far as winds can hear, or waters flow. *Prior.*

FLEET. *n. s.* [fleot, Saxon, an estuary, or arm of the sea.] A creek; an inlet of water. A provincial word, from which the Fleet prison and Fleet-street are named.
They have a very good way in Essex of draining lands that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which make a kind of a small creek. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLEET. *adj.* [*fliotur*, Islandick.]
1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.
Upon that shore he spied Atin stand;
There by his master left, when late he far'd
In Phædria's *fleet* bark. *Fairy Queen.*
I take him for the better dog:
——Thou art a fool: if Echo were as *fleet*,
I would esteem him worth a dozen such. *Shakesp.*
He had in his stables one of the *fleetest* horses in England. *Clarendon.*
His fear was greater than his haste;
For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras.*
So fierce they drove, their courses were so *fleet*,
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryd.*
He told us that the welkin would be clear
When swallows *fleet* soar high and sport in air. *Gay.*
2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially fruitful.
Marl cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer's Husb.*
3. Skimming the surface. Cant word.
Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer.*

To FLEET *v. n.* [fleotan, Saxon.]
1. To fly swiftly; to vanish.
How all the other passions *fleet* to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair! *Shakespeare.*
A wolf, who, hang'd for human slaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul *fleet*. *Shakesp.*
2. To be in a transient state; the same with *flit*.
Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this *fleeting* and unremarkable superficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies.*
O *fleeting* joys
Of Paradise, dear bought with lasting woe! *Milton.*
While I listen to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay:
That powerful noise
Calls my *fleeting* soul away. *Waller.*
As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,
Their *fleeting* forms scarce sooner found than lost. *Prior.*

To FLEET. *v. a.*
1. To skim the water.
Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth cross,
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *fleet*,
Doth not, I ween, so many evils meet. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly.
Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly as they did in the golden age. *Shakespeare.*
3. [In the country.] To skim milk; to take off the cream: whence the word *fleeting* dish.

FLE'ETINGDISH. *n. s.* [from *fleet* and *dish*.] A skimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY. *adv.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLE'ETNESS. *n. s.* [from *fleet*.] Swiftness of course;

course; nimbleness; celerity; velocity; speed; quickness.

FLESH. *n. f.* [flæsc, flæsc, Saxon; *vleesch*, Dutch; *flesk*, Erse.]

1. The body distinguished from the soul.
As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shakesp. Richard* II.
A disease that's in my *flesh*,
Which I must needs call mine. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*
And thou, my soul, which turn'st with curious eye
To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know, that thou can'st know nothing perfectly,
While thou art clouded with this *fleshly* mine.
Davies.

2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons.
A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. *New Testament.*

3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable.
Flesh should be forborne as long as he is in coats, or at least till he is two or three years old. *Locke.*
Flesh without being qualified with acids, is too alkalescent a diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh* diet in the nurse. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes.
There is another indictment upon thee, for suffering *flesh* to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law. *Shakspeare's Henry* IV.
We mortify ourselves with fish; and think we fare coarsely; if we abstain from the *flesh* of other animals. *Brown.*

5. Animal nature.
The end of all *flesh* is come before me. *Gen.* vi. 13.

6. Carnality; corporal appetites.
Name not religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*. *Shak.*
Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdue the lusts thereof. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

7. A carnal state; worldly disposition; in theology.
They that are in the *flesh* cannot please God.
Rom. viii. 8.
The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the *flesh*. *Gal.* v. 16.

8. Near relation: a scriptural use.
Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *flesh*.
Genesis.
When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide not thyself from thine own *flesh*. *Isa.* lviii. 7.

9. The outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type *the flesh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the spirit*. This is frequent in St. *Paul*.
Ye judge after the *flesh*. *John*, viii. 15.

To FLESH. *v. a.*

1. To initiate: from the sportsman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the first game that they take, or training them to pursuit by giving them the *flesh* of animals.
Full bravely hast thou *flesh't*
Thy maiden sword. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.
Every puny swordsman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and *flesh* himself upon.
Government of the Tongue.

2. To harden; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing.
These princes finding them so *fleshed* in cruelty, as not to be reclaimed, secretly undertook the matter alone. *Sidney.*
The women ran all away, saving only one, who was so *fleshed* in malice, that neither during nor after the fight she gave any truce to her cruelty. *Sidney.*

3. To glut; to satiate.
Harry from curb'd licence plucks
The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog
Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shakesp.*
He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and this night he *fleshes* his will in the spoil of her honour.
Shakespeare.
The kindred of him that hath been *flesh'd* upon us;
And he is bred out of that bloody strain,
That haunted us in our familiar paths. *Shak. Henry* V.

FLE'SHBROATH. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *broath*.] Broath made by decocting flesh.
Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it with *fleshbroath*, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

FLE'SHCOLOUR. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *colour*.] The colour of flesh.
A complication of ideas together makes up the single complex idea which he calls man, whereof white or *fleshcolour* in England is one. *Locke.*
A loose earth of a pale *fleshcolour*, that is, white with a blush of red, is found in a mountain in Cumberland. *Woodward.*

FLE'SHFLY. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *fly*.] A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.
I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The *fleshfly* blow my mouth. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
It is a wonderful thing in *fleshflies*, that a fly-maggot in five days space after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude. *Ray.*

FLE'SHHOOK. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *hook*.] A hook to draw flesh from the caldron.
All that the *flesh-hook* brought up the priest took.
1 *Sam.* ii. 13.

FLE'SHLESS. *adj.* [from *flesh*.] Without flesh.

FLE'SHLINESS. *n. f.* [from *fleshly*.] Carnal passions or appetites.
When strong passions or weak *fleshliness*
Would from the right way seek to draw him wide,
He would, through temperance and stedfastness,
Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong suppress. *Spenser.*
Corrupt manners in living, breed false judgment in doctrine: sin and *fleshliness* bring forth sects and heresies. *Ascham.*

FLESHLY. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]

1. Corporeal.
Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;
Yet then our minds themselves from slumber keep,
When from their *fleshly* bondage they are free.
Denham.

2. Carnal; lascivious.
Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The sensualest; and, after Asmodai,
The *fleshliest* incubus. *Paradise Regain'd.*

3. Animal; not vegetable.
'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread.
Dryden.

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.
Else, never could the force of *fleshly* arm
Ne molten metal in his flesh embrue. *Fairy Queen.*
Th' eternal Lord in *fleshly* shrine
Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
To purge away the guilt of sinful crime. *Fairy Queen.*
Much ostentation, vain *fleshly* arm,
And fragile arms, much instrument of war
Before mine eyes thou'st set. *Milt. n's Par. Regain'd.*

FLE'SHMEAT. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *meat*.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.
The most convenient diet is that of *fleshmeats*.
Floyer.
In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human creatures, *fleshmeat* is monstrously dear. *Swift.*

FLE'SHMENT. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.
He got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued;
And in the *fleshment* of his dread exploit,
Drew on me here again. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

FLE'SHMONGER. *n. f.* [from *flesh*.] One who deals in flesh; a pimp.
Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

FLE'SHPOT. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *pot*.] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.
If he takes away the *fleshpots*, he can also abate the appetite. *Taylor's Rule for living holy.*

FLE'SHQUAKE. *n. f.* [*flesh* and *quake*.] A tremor of the body; a word formed by *Jonson* in imitation of earthquake.
They may, blind-fasten then,
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers,
As they shall cry like ours
In sound of peace or wars.
No harp e'er hit the stars. *Ben Jonson's New Inn.*

FLE'SHY. *adj.* [from *flesh*.]

1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muscalous.
All Ethiopes are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon.*
We say it is a *fleshy* style when there is much circumphrases and circuit of words, and when with more than enow it grows fat and corpulent. *Ben Jonson.*
The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleshy*, and covered only with a thick skin; but very fit to travel in sandy places. *Ray.*

2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits.
Those fruits that are so *fleshy*, as they cannot make drink by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

FLE'TCHER. *n. f.* [from *flesche*, an arrow, French.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.
It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FLET. *participle passive*, of *To fleet*. Skimmed; deprived of the cream.
They drink *flet* milk, which they just warm.
Mortimer.

FLEW. The preterite of *fly*, not of *flee*.
The people *flew* upon the spoil. 1 *Sa.* xiv. 32.
O'er the world of waters Hermes *flew*,
'Till now the distant island rose in view. *Pope's Odyss.*

FLEW. *n. f.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmer.*

FLE'WED. *adj.* [from *flew*.] Chapped; mouthed.
My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew. *Shak.*

FLEXA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*flexanimus*, Latin.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind.
That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator.
Howell.

FLEXIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [*flexibilité*, French; from *flexible*.]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.
Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in *flexibility*? And are they not, by their different inflexions, separated from one another, so as after separation to make the colours? *Newton.*
Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing; but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specifick gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure. *Woodward.*

2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.
Resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love.
Hammond.

FLE'XIBLE. *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Latin; *flexible*, French.]

1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant; not stiff.
When splitting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Shakesp.*
Take a thick gillyflower, tie it upon a stick, put them both into a glass full of quicksilver, so that the flower be covered: after four or five days you will find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less *flexible* than it was. *Bacon.*

2. Not

2. Not rigid; not inflexible; complying; obsequious.
Edward was a man soft, gentle, and no enemy to the will of the people. *Bacon.*
3. Tractable; manageable.
Nothing is more soon lower a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education. *Locke.*
4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.
This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose. *Rogers.*

FLE'XIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *flexible.*]
1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; not stiffness; pliantness; pliancy.
I will rather choose to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose embased *flexibleness* shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*
Keep those slender, aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their *flexibleness* and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle.*
2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.
3. Ductility; manageableness.
The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable. *Locke*

FLE'XIBLE. *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.
Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blast, th' aerial tumult swells. *Thomson.*

FLE'XION. *n. s.* [*flexio*, Latin.]
1. The act of bending.
2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.
A sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, would be made. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. Return towards any part or quarter.
Envy casteth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLE'XOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.
Flatterers who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. *Arbuthnot.*

FLE'XUOUS. *adj.* [*flexuosus*, Latin.]
1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.
In regard to the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow cranies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible. *Digby.*
2. Bending; not straight; variable; not steady.
The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise we did not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FLE'XURE. *n. s.* [*flexura*, Latin.]
1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.
Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forwards, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray.*
2. The act of bending.
The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy; His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*. *Shakesp.*
3. The part bent; the joint.
His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his bavel joins. *Sandys.*
4. Obsequious or servile cringe. Not used.
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation? [*flexure* and low bends? *Sh. Hen. V.*
Will give place to

To FLICKER. *v. a.* [*flicheren*, Dutch; *flacciare*, Italian; *to play the wings.*] To have a fluttering motion.
The quivering of radiant fire,
On *flickering* Phœbus' front. *Shakesp. Love's Lab. Lost.*
Dusk shining darkness, pitchy mist of night,
And Phœbus in the confines of the light,
Paints the sun, one day began to spring;
The funeral lark already broach'd her wings,
And *flick'ring* on her nest made short essays to sing. *Dryden.*
As all her stretch her neck, wings she spread,
And with her feathers fan'd the dead;
Then *flick'ring* to his pallid lips she strove
To print a kiss, the last essay of love. *Dryden.*

FLI'ER. *n. s.* [from *fly.*]
1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.
The gates are ope, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Now the *fliers* from, and forsakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them. *King Charles.*
2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest; as in a jack.
The *flier*, tho't had leaden feet,
Turn'd so quick, you scarce could see't. *Swift.*

FLIGHT. *n. s.* [from *To fly.*]
1. The act of flying or running from danger.
And now, too late, he wishes for the fight,
That strength he wasted in ignoble *flight*. *Denham.*
He thinks by *flight* his mistress must be won,
And claims the prize because he best did run. *Dryd.*
As eager of the chace, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;
Pan saw and lov'd, and burning with desire,
Pursu'd her *flight*, her *flight* increas'd his fire. *Pope.*
2. The act of using wings; volation.
For he so swift, so nimble was of *flight*,
That from his lowest tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions light
To mount aloft unto the crystal sky. *Spenser.*
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,
She to the Latian palace took her *flight*. *Dryd. Æn.*
Winds that tempests brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their *flight*,
Made wanton with rich odours, lose their spite.
Dryden.
3. Removed from place to place by means of wings.
Ere the bat hath flown
His cloyster'd *flight*. *Shakesp. Macbeth*
The fowls shall take their *flight* away together.
2 Esdr. v. 6.
Fowls, by winter forc'd, forsake the floods,
And wing their hasty *flight* to happier lands. *Dryden.*
4. A flock of birds flying together.
Flights of angels wing thee to thy rest. *Shakesp.*
They take great pride in the feathers of birds, and this they took from their ancestors of the mountains, who were invited into it by the infinite *flights* of birds that came up to the high grounds. *Bacon.*
I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderness;
And call swift *flights* of angels ministrant,
Array'd in glory, on my cup t' attend. *Milton.*
5. The birds produced in the same season: as, the harvest *flight* of pigeons.
6. A volley; a shower; as much shot as is discharged at once.
At the first *flight* of arrows sent,
Full threescore Scots they slew. *Chevy Chase.*
Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another *flight* into the air, as we do bombs. *Swift.*
7. The space past by flying.
8. Heat of imagination; sally of the soul.
Old Pindar's *flights* by him are reacht,
When on that gale his wings are stretcht. *Denham.*
He shewed all the stretch of fancy at once; and if he has failed in some of his *flights*, it was because he attempted every thing. *Pope.*
Strange visions fill, and stranger *flights* the bard:
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad. *Pope.*
Tears, such as dear good-humour can prevail,
When age itself relents, and dreams and fooling fail.
Pope.
9. Excursion of the mind.
It rises from the earth to heaven, where the *flights* of imagination are so great, one might imagine that the genius of Homer were present to observe its present greatness. *Temple.*
Far is he above the vulgar height of impiety, but the highest *flights* of folly to atheism are things
Tillotson.
10. The power of flying.
In my school-days, when I had got one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same *flight*
The self-same way. *Shakespeare.*

FLI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *flight.*]
1. Fleeting; cursory.
Time, thou anticipat'st our dreaded exits:
The *flightly* purpose never is o'ertook
Unless the deed go with it. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLI'MSY. *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and suspect it to have crept into our language from the cant of manufacturers.]
1. Weak; feeble; without strength of texture.
2. Mean; spiritless; without force.
Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines. *Pope.*

To FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling.* *Skinner.*]
1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking; to withdraw from any pain or danger.
Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other; nor did they *flinch* from duty, for fear of martyrdom. *South's Serm.*
A child, by a constant course of unkindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*
Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured with my friendship, should *flinch* at last, and pretend that he can disburse no more money.
Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.
2. In *Shakespeare* it signifies to fail.
If I break time, or *flinch* in property
Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die. *Shakesp.*

FLI'NCHER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING. preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong. v. a.* [from *fligo*, Latin, *Skinner*: according to others from *flying*; so to fling is to *set flying.*]
1. To cast from the hand; to throw.
The matrons *flung* their gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as she *flings*
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings.
Dryden.
2. To dart; to cast with violence.
How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' spoils; whom he, among
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning *flung*.
Denham.
3. To scatter.
Ev'ry beam new transient colours *flings*,
Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings.
Pope.
4. To drive by violence.
A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with such a violence as to *fling* them among the highest clouds. *Burnet's Theory.*
5. To move forcibly.
The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so small a compass, ordered all his apartments to be *flung* open. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. To

6. *To cast in the ill sense.*

I know thy generous temper, *Pliny* but the appearance of difingenuity in it straight takes fire. *Addison's Cato.*

7. *To force into another condition, probably into a worse.*

Squalid fortune, into sickness *flung*,
Doth spoil the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenser.*

8. *To* FLING *away.* To eject; to dismiss.

Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away* ambition:
By that sin fell the angels. *Shakespeare.*

9. *To* FLING *down.* To demolish; to ruin.

These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and *fling down* some of those which were before standing. *Woodward.*

10. *To* FLING *off.* To baffle in the chace; to defeat of a prey.

Those men are too well acquainted with the chace to be *flung off* by any false stops or doubles. *Addison's Spectator.*

To FLING. *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions.

The angry beast
Began to kick, and *fling*, and wince,
As if he had been beside his sense. *Hudibras.*

Their consciences are galled by it, and this makes them wince and *fling* as if they had some motile. *Tillotson.*

2. *To* FLING *out.* To grow unruly or outrageous: from the act of any angry horse that throws out his legs.

Duncan's horses,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung out*,
Contending 'gainst obedience *Shakespeare*

FLING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a cast.

2. A gibe; a sneer, a contemptuous remark.

No little scribbler is of wit so bare,
But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair. *Addison.*

I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at senate-house and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to shew their vices odious *Swift.*

FLINGER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.

2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *n. s.* [flint, Saxon.]

1. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. It is sometimes smooth and equal, more frequently rough: its size is various. It is well known to strike fire with steel. It is useful in glass-making. *Hill on Fossils.*

Searching the window for a *flint*, I found
This paper. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*

Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred;
A *flint* will break upon a feather-bed. *Chamberlayne.*

There is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in fire kindled by a spark from a *flint*, as if it were kindled by a beam from the sun. *South's Sermons.*

Take this, and lay your *flint* edg'd weapon by. *Dryden.*

I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring wood,
And strike the sparkling *flint*, and dress the food. *Pitt.*

2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

Your tears, a heart of *flint*
Might tender make. *Spenser.*

Throw my heart
Against the *flint* and hardness of my fault. *Shak.*

FLI'NTY. *adj.* [from *flint.*]

1. Made of flint; flinty.

Tyrant custom
Hath made the *flinty* and steel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Vol. I.

Pointed *flinty* rocks of hoar and black,
Grow gladsome from beneficiale moisture's back. *Dryden.*

2. Full of stones.

The gathering up of flints in *flinty* grounds, and laying them on heaps, is no easy husbandry. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable.

Gratitude,
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom, would peep forth,
And answer thanks. *Shakespeare.*

FLIP. *n. s.* [A cant word.] A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.

The tarpawlin and swabber is lolling at Madagascar, with some drunken sunburnt whore, over a can of *flip*. *Dennis.*

FLI'PPANT. *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably derived from *flip-flap.*]

1. Nimble; moveable. Is used only of the act of speech.

An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully soluble or *flippant*. *Addison.*

2. Pert; petulant; waggish.

Away with *flippant* epilogues! *Thomson.*

FLI'PPANTLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT. *v. a.* [*Skinner* thinks it formed from the sound.]

1. To throw any thing with a quick elastick motion.

Dick the scavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

2. To move with quickness.

Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand, or *flirt* your fan. *Dorset.*

To FLIRT. *v. n.*

1. To jeer; to gibe at one.

2. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

FLIRT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick elastick motion.

In unfurling the fan are several little *flirts* and vibrations, as also gradual and deliberate openings. *Addison's Spectator.*

Before you pass th' imaginary sights
While the spread fan o'ershades your closing eyes,
Then give one *flirt*, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

2. A sudden trick.

Have patience to play,
At the last game a *flirt*,
For a thief or a flint. *Ben Jonson's Gypsies.*

3. A pert young hussey.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his *flirt-gills*; I am none of his skains mates. *Shakespeare*

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison*

FLIRTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *flirt.*] A quick sprightly motion. A cant word among women.

A mutton bounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* nit. *Pope*

To FLIT. *v. n.* [from *To fleet*; or from *flitter*, Danish, to remove.]

1. To fly away.

Liker it seemeth, in my simple wit,
Unto the fair Sunshine in Summer's day,
That when a dreadful storm away is *flit*,
Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. *Spenser.*

2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarterday, or the usual term.

His grudging ghost did strive
With the frail flesh; at last it *flitted* is,
Whether the souls do die of any that live amiss. *Fairy Queen.*

So hardly he the *flitted* life does win,
Unto her native prison to return. *Fairy Queen.*

To become a wandering exhalation, after the body is dead, departing this life, and *flit* out of one body into some other. *Watts.*

3. To flutter, as one does on the wing.

He made a gaping wide, and *flit* at the dove;
Yet missed it, meaning indeed but the cord
Which fastened it, by the middle, the *flitting* bird. *Dryden's Æn.*

Fear the just gods, and think of Scylla's fate!
Chang'd to a bird, and sent to *flit* in air. *Pope.*

4. To be slux or unfixed.

Himself might be lifted from the ground,
And with strong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which fled to fill the void
His *flitting* parts, and element unkind. *Fairy Queen.*

He shot at once the passage of his soul,
And the free soul in *flitting* air retires. *Dryden.*

FLITT. *adj.* [from *flit.*] Swift; nimble; quick. Not in use.

And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were tipped
In poison and in blood, of malice and despight. *Fairy Queen.*

FLITCH. *n. s.* [flicce, Saxon; *flycke*, Danish; *fleche*, *fliche*, French; *Skinner.*] The side of a hog salted and cured.

But heretofore 'twas thought a dainty thing
On birthdays, festivals, or days of state,
A salt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare;
If they had fresh meat [illegible]

While he from out the chimney took
A *flitch* of bacon off the rack,
Cut out large slices to the back,
Has sometimes made provision [illegible]
slices of bacon. *Prior.*

FLITTERMOUSE. [illegible]
flit and *mouse*.] [illegible]
mouse.

FLI'TTING. *n. s.* [from *flit*, Saxon, to chide.] An offence; a fault; a failure; a [illegible]

Thou tell'st my *flittings*; put my tears and [illegible]
bottle.

FLIX. *n. s.* [corrupted from *flux.*] Down; fur; soft hair.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks [illegible]
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she [illegible]
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,
And looks back to him with beseeching eyes. *Dryden.*

FLI'XWOOD. *n. s.* A plant.

To FLOAT. *v. n.* [*flotter*, French.]

1. To swim on the surface of the water.

When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd mastership in *floating*. *Shakesp.*

The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground
Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd. *Milton.*

That men, being drowned and sunk, do *float* the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brown.*

Three blust'ring nights, borne by the southern blasts,
I *floated*; and discover'd land at last. *Dryden.*

His lofty wreath was dropt not long before,
Borne by the tide of wine, and *floating* on the floor. *Dryden.*

On frothy billows and soft seas they fleet,
In coming, sail. *Pitt.*

Casks are very apt to *float* away with fresh water. *Mortimer.*

2. To move without labour in a fluid.

What divine measure, O ye gods, were those
That *float* in air and fly upon the seas! *Dryden.*

Swift they dec[illegible]d, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*

3. To pass with a light irregular course; perhaps mistaken for *fleet* or *flee*.

Floating visions make not deep impressions enough to leave in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas. *Locke.*

To FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden sands.
Dryden's Æn.

Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half *floated* by a deluge. *Addison on Italy.*

Now smoaks with show'rs the misty mountain-ground,
And *floated* fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope.*

The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make.
Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake.
Pope.

FLOAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the *ebb*. A sense now out of use.

Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their highest *float*. *Hooker.*

There is some disposition of bodies to rotation, particularly from East to West; of which kind we conceive the main *float* and reflow of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water.

They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer, for a boat; but it proved a *float* of weeds and rushes. *L'Estrange.*

A passage for the weary people make;
With osier *floats* the standing water strow,
Of massy stones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden.*

3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish.

You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes casting a little of it into the place where your *float* swims. *Walton.*

4. A cant word for a level.

Banks are measured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen foot square and one deep. *Mortimer.*

FLOATY. *adj.* Buoyant and swimming on the surface.

The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards. *Raleigh.*

FLOCK. *n. s* [flocc, Saxon.]

1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts.

She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will she love when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the *flock* of all affections else
That live in her. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

2. A company of sheep, distinguished from *herds*, which are of oxen.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green,
Those rare and solitary; these in *flocks*
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds unsprung.
Milton.

Prince has a sheep by her, to shew that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in *flocks* and pasturage. *Addison.*

3. A body of men.

The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by *flocks*. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 14.

4. [From *floccus*.] A lock of wool.

A house well-furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
And, for a *flock* bed, I can sheer my sheep.
Dryden.

To FLOCK. *v. n* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.

Many young gentlemen *flock* to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly. *Shakespeare.*

Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all sorts *flocked* together to the great master's house. *Knolles's History.*

Others ran *flocking* out of their houses to the general supplication. 2 *Mac.* iii. 18.

Stilpo, when the people *flocked* about him, and that one said, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to see some strange beast; no, saith he, it is to see a man which Diogenes fought with his lantiskorn at noon-day. *Bacon.*

Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause the arm's motion, upon its resistance they *flock* from other parts of the body to overcome it. *Digby.*

The wits of the town came thither;
'Twas strange to see how they *flock'd* together;
Each strongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Suckling.*

Friends daily *flock*. *Dryden's Æn.*

The Trojan youth about the captive *flock*,
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock. *Denham.*

People do not *flock* to courts so much for their majesties service, as for making their fortunes. *L'Estrange.*

To FLOG. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Latin.] To lash; to whip; to chastise.

The schoolmaster's joy is to *flog*. *Swift.*

FLONG. *particip. passive*, from *To fling*, used by *Spenser*.

FLOOD. *n. s.* [flob, Saxon; *flot*, French.]

1. A body of water; the sea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flood*. *Shakespeare.*

His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and from the *flood* unto the world's end. *Psalm* lxxii. 8

Or thence from Niger *flood* unto Atlas mount,
The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus. *Milton.*

All dwellings else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleating *floods*.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. A deluge; an inundation.

You see this confluence; this great *flood* of visiters. *Shakespeare.*

By sudden *floods*, and fall of waters,
Buckingham's army is dispers'd and scatter'd.
Shak. R. III.

3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

We seek to know the moving of each sphere,
And the strange cause o' th' ebbs and *floods* of Nile.
Daces

4. The general deluge.

When went there by an age since the great *flood*,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man?
Shakespeare.

It is commonly opinioned that the earth was thinly inhabited before the *flood*. *Brown.*

5. Catamenia.

Those that have the good fortune of miscarrying, or being delivered, escape by means of their *floods*, revelling the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

To FLOOD. *v a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

Where meadows are *flooded* late in Spring, roll them with a large barley-roller. *Mortimer.*

FLOODGATE. *n. s.* [*flood* and *gate*.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened some great *floodgate* of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground. *Sidney.*

Yet there the steel staid not; but inly bate
Deep in his *flesh*, and opened wide a red *floodgate*.
Spenser.

His youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices and *floodgates* of popular liberty were yet set open. *Wotton.*

The rain descended for forty-days, the cataracts or *floodgates* of heaven being opened. *Burnet.*

FLOOK. *n. s.* [*fluke*, a plow, German.]

1. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

2. A flounder; a flat river fish.

FLOOR. *n. s.* [flor, flore, Saxon.

1. The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone; the part on which one treads.

His stepmother, making all her gestures counterfeit affliction, lay almost groveling upon the *floor* of her chamber. *Sidney.*

He rent that iron door
Where entered in, his foot could find no *floor*,
But all a deep descent as dark as hell. *Fairy Queen.*

Look how the *floor* of heav'n
Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubins. *Shakesp.*

The ground lay strewed with pikes so thick as a *floor* is usually strewed with rushes. *Hayward.*

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing *floor*. *Ruth.*

2. A story, a flight of rooms.

He that building stays at one
Floor, or the second, hath erected none. *Jonson.*

To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.

Hewn stone and timber to *floor* the houses.
2 *Chron.* xxxiv.

FLOO'RING. *n. s.* [from *floor*.] Bottom; pavement.

The *flooring* is a kind of red plaister made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. *Addison.*

To FLOP. *v. a.* [from *flap*.] To clap the wings with noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body.

A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge *flopping* kite that flew over her head. *L'Estrange.*

FLO'RAL. *adj.* [*floralis*, Latin.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

Let one great day
To celebrated sports and *final* play
Be set aside. *Prior.*

FLO'RENCE. *n. s.* [from the city *Florence*.] A kind of cloth. *Dict.*

FLO'REN. *n. s.* [So named, says *Camden*, because made by *Florentines*.] A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLO'RET. *n. s.* [*fleurette*, French.] A small imperfect flower.

FLO'RID. *adj.* [*floridus*, Latin.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferiour to many flowers; and when it is most *florid* and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowness and leanness. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be *florid*, when let out of the vessel, the red part congealing strongly and soon. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects out of their true proportion. *Dryden.*

How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend,
Whose speech you took, and gave it to a friend?
Pope.

FLORI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *florid*.] Freshness of colour.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood. *Floyer.*

FLO'RIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *florid*.]

1. Freshness of colour.

2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness*, yet he may take care that he disgust them not by flatness. *Boyle.*

FLORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*florifer*, Latin.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN. n. s. [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2*s.* 4*d.* that of Spain 4*s.* 4*d.* halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2*s.* 6*d.* that of Holland 2*s.*

In

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have half a florin taxed and allowed them for every ſubſtantial receſs. *Ayliffe.*

FLO'RIST. *n. ſ.* [*floriſte*, French.] A cultivater of flowers.

Some botaniſts or *floriſts* at the leaſt. *Dunciad.*

And while they break
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *floriſts* marks
With ſecret pride the wonders of his hand. *Thom.*

FLO'RULENT. *adj.* [*floris*, Latin.] Flowery; bloſſoming.

FLO'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*floſculus*, Latin.] Compoſed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnous covering, and the ſecond a dry and *floſculous* coat. *Brown.*

To FLOTE. *v. a.* [See *To fleet.*] To ſkim.

Such cheeſes, good Cilley, ye *floted* too nigh. *Tuſſer.*

FLO'TSON. *n. ſ.* [from *flote.*] Goods that ſwim without any owner on the ſea.

FLO'TTEN, *part.* [from *flote.*] Skimmed. *Skinner.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [*plonſen*, Dutch, to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to ſtruggle or daſh in the water.

With his broad fins and forky tail he lave
The riſing ſurge, and *flounces* in the waves. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six *flouncing* Flanders mares
Are ſcen as good as any two of theirs. *Prior.*

3. To move with paſſionate agitation.

When I'm duller than a poſt,
Nor can the pluineſt word pronounce,
You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*. *Swift.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flounces.

She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl *Addiſon.*

They have got into the faſhion of *flouncing* the petticoat to very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lutеſtring, *Pope*

FLOUNCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing ſewed to the garment, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we beſtow,
To change a *flounce*, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*

A muſlin *flounce*, made very full, would be very agreeable. *Pope*

FLO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſlynder*, Daniſh; *ſluke*, Scottiſh.] The name of a ſmall flat fiſh.

Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire. *Camb.*

Flounders will both thrive and breed in any pond. *Mortimer.*

To FLO'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *flounce.*] To ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions: as a horſe in the mire.

Down goes at once the horſeman and the horſe;
That courſer ſtumbles on the fallen ſteed,
And *flound'ring* throws the rider o'er his head. *Dryden.*

The more inform'd, the leſs he underſtood,
And deeper ſunk by *flound'ring* in the mud. *Dryden.*

He plung'd for ſenſe, but found no bottom there;
Then writ and *flounder'd* on in mere deſpair. *Pope.*

To FLOURISH. *v. n.* [*floreo*, *floreſco*, Latin.]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.

The righteous ſhall *flouriſh* like the palm-tree. *Pſ.* xciii.

Where'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs ſhall riſe,
And all things *flouriſh*, where you turn your eyes. *Pope.*

2. To be in a proſperous ſtate.

If I could find example
Of thouſands, that had ſtruck anointed kings,
And *flouriſh'd* after, I'd not do't: but ſince
Nor braſs, nor ſtone, nor parchment, bears not one.
Let villainy itſelf forſwear't. *Shakeſp.*

Hairy, that prophecied thou ſhould'ſt be king,
Doth comfort thee in ſleep; live thou and *flouriſh.*
Shakeſpeare.

He was the patron of my manhood, when I *flouriſhed* in the opinion of the world, though with ſmall advantage to my fortune. *Dryden.*

Bad men as frequently proſper and *flouriſh*, and that by the means of their wickedneſs. *Nelſon.*

3. To uſe florid language; to ſpeak with ambitious copiouſneſs and elegance,

Whilſt Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and *flouriſhes*, and gives example inſtead of rule. *Baker*

They dilate ſometimes, and *flouriſh* long upon little incidents, and they ſkip over and but lightly touch the dried part of their theme. *Watts's Log.*

4. To deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines; to play in wanton and irregular motions.

Impetuous ſpread
The ſtream, and ſmoaking, *flouriſh'd* o'er his head. *Pope*

5. To boaſt; to brag.]

6. [In muſick.] To play ſome prelude without any ſettled rule.

To FLO'URISH. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.

With ſhadows verdant *flouriſh'd* high,
A ſudden youth the groves employ. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needle work.

3. To work with a needle into figures.

All that I ſhall ſay will be but like bottoms of thread cloſe wound up, which, with a good needle, may be *flouriſhed* into large works.
Bacon's War with Spain.

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of ſhow or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applauſe
Flouriſh'd their blades, and toſs'd their flaming brands. *Craſhaw.*

Againſt the poſt their wicker ſhields they cruſh,
Flouriſh the ſword, and at the plaſtron puſh.
Dryden's Jun.

5. To adorn with embelliſhments of language; to grace with eloquence oſtentatiouſly diffuſive.

The labours of Hercules, though *flouriſhed* with much fabulous matter; yet notably ſet forth the conſent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating giants, monſters, and tyrants. *Bacon.*

As they are likely to over-*flouriſh* their own cauſe, ſo their flattery is hardeſt to be diſcovered. *Collier.*

6. To adorn; to embelliſh; to grace.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no ſin,
Sith the juſtice of your title to him
Doth *flouriſh* the deceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLO'URISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Bravery; beauty; ambitious ſplendour.

I call'd thee then vain *flouriſh* of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor ſhadow, painted queen,
The preſentation of but what I was. *Shakeſp.*

The *flouriſh* of his ſober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth. *Craſhaw.*

2. An oſtentatious embelliſhment; ambitious copiouſneſs; far-fetched elegance.

This is a *flouriſh*: there follow excellent parables. *Bacon.*

We can excuſe the duty of our knowledge, if we only beſtow the *flouriſh* of poetry thereon, or thoſe commendatory conceits which popularly ſet forth the eminence of this creature. *Brown.*

The apprehenſion is ſo deeply riveted into my mind, that ſuch rhetorical *flouriſhes* cannot at all looſen or bruſh it out. *More.*

Villainies have not the ſame countenance, when there are great intereſts, plauſible colours, and *flouriſhes* of wit and rhetorick interpoſed between the ſight and the object. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſo much repeated ornament and *flouriſh* of their former ſpeeches was commonly the trueſt word they ſpoke, though leaſt believed by them.
South's Sermons.

Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he ſtuns his crimes;
He lards with *flouriſhes* his long harangue;
'Tis fine, ſay'ſt thou; what, to be prais'd and hang?
Dryd.

3. Figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and painted, and takes ſome pleaſure in beholding the near characters and *flouriſhes* of a bible curiouſly printed. *Boyle.*

They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the *flouriſhes* about a great letter that ſignify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye.
More againſt Atheiſm.

FLO'URISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *flouriſh.*] One that is in prime or in proſperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may,
Or in his flow'r;
For not our greateſt *flouriſher* can equal him in pow'r.
Chapman.

To FLOUT. *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch; *flouta*, Friſick.] To mock; to inſult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You muſt *flout* my inſufficiency. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Norweyan banners *flout* the ſky,
And fan our people cold. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he *flouted* us downright. *Shakeſp.*

She railed at her, that ſhe ſhould be ſo immodeſt to write to one ſhe knew would *flout* her. *Shak.*

Phillida *flouts* me. *Walton's Angler.*

To FLOUT. *v. n.* To practiſe mockery; to behave with contempt; to ſneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune ſent in this fool to cut off this argument? *Shakeſpeare.*

With talents well endu'd
To be ſcurrilous and rude;
When you pertly raiſe your ſnout,
Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout* *Swift.*

FLOUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] A mock; an inſult; a word or act of contempt.

He would aſk of thoſe that had been at the other's table, Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

She opened it, and read it out,
With many a ſmile and leering *flout*. *Hudibras.*

Their doors are barr'd againſt a bitter *flout*;
Snarl, if you pleaſe; but you ſhall ſnarl without.
Dryden.

How many *flouts* and jeers muſt I expoſe myſelf to by this repentance? How ſhall I anſwer ſuch an old acquaintance when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Calamy's Sermons.*

FLO'UTER. *n. ſ.* [from *flout.*] One who jeers.

To FLOW. *v. n.* [*flopan*, Saxon.]

1. To run or ſpread as water.

The god am I, whoſe yellow water *flows*
Around theſe fields, and fattens as it goes. *Dryden.*

Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

Endleſs tears *flow* down in ſtreams. *Swift.*

2. To run: oppoſed to ſtanding waters.

With oſier floats the ſtanding water ſtrow;
Of maſſy ſtones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryden.*

3. To riſe; not to ebb.

This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between.
Shakeſpeare

4. To melt.

Oh that thou wouldſt rent the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down at thy preſence.
Iſ. lxiv. 1.

5. To proceed; to iſſue.

I'll uſe that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from't,
I ſhall do good. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which *flows* from ſpeculation or diſcourſe. *South.*

6. To glide ſmoothly without aſperity; as, a *flowing* period.
This diſcourſe of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in it, ſhew him to have been a great wit and *flowing* eloquence. *Hakewill on Providence.*
7. To write ſmoothly; to ſpeak volubly.
Virgil is ſweet and *flowing* in his numbers. *Dryden.*
Did ſweeter ſounds adorn thy *flowing* tongue
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angels ſung. *Prior.*
8. To abound; to be crowded.
The dry ſtreet *flow'd* with men. *Chapman*
9. To be copious: to be full.
Then ſhall our names,
Be in them *flowing* cups freſhly remember'd.
Shak. Hen V
There every eye with ſlumb'rous chains ſhe bound,
And diſh'd the *flowing* goblet to the ground.
Pope's Odyſſey.
10. To hang looſe and waving.
He was cloathed in a *flowing* mantle of green ſilk, interwoven with flowers. *Spectator.*
To FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.
Watering hops is ſcarce practicable, unleſs you have a ſtream at hand to *flow* the ground.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

FLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The riſe of water; not the ebb.
Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to ſolve the *flows* and motions of theſe ſeas, illuſtrating the ſame by water in a bowl, that riſes or falls according to the motion of the veſſel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The ebb of tides, and their myſterious *flow*,
We as arts elements ſhall underſtand *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden plenty or abundance.
The noble power of ſuffering bravely is as far above that of enterprizing greatly, as an unblemiſhed conſcience and inflexible reſolution are above an accidental *flow* of ſpirits, or a ſudden tide of blood.
Pope.
3. A ſtream of diction; volubility of tongue.
Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the ſhedding of an hour-glaſs, but an effectual procuring that a man know ſomething which he knew not before, or to know it better. *Scrib.*

FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*fleur*, French; *flos*, *floris*, Latin.]
1. The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds.
Such are reckoned perfect *flowers* which have a petals, a ſtamen, apex and ſtylus; and whatever *flower* wants either of theſe is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into ſimple ones, which are not compoſed of other ſmaller, and which uſually have but one ſingle ſtile, and compounded, which conſiſt of many flofculi, all making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flowers* all of one entire leaf, though ſometimes cut or divided a little way into many ſeeming petals, or leaves; as in borage, bugloſs, or polypetalous, which have diſtinct petals, and thoſe falling off ſingly, and not altogether, as the ſeeming petals of monopetalous *flowers* always do: but theſe are farther divided into uniform and diſform *flowers*: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the diſform have no ſuch regularity, as in the *flowers* of lupe and deadnettle. A monopetalous diſform *flower* is likewiſe further divided into, firſt, ſemi-bifular, whoſe upper part reſembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the ariſtolochia; 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and ſcordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers*: and here the upper lip is ſometimes turned upwards, and ſo turn the convex part downwards, as in the chamæciſſus; but moſt commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and repreſents a kind of helmet, or monkſhood, and from thence theſe are frequently called galeate, cuculiate, and galericulate *flowers*; and in this form are the *flowers* of the labrum, and moſt verticillate plants. Sometimes the labium is intire, and ſometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Conniculate; that is, ſuch hollow *flowers* as have on their upper part a kind of ſpur, or little horn, as the linaria, delphinum, &c. and the cuniculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the top or point. Compounded *flowers* are, firſt, diſcous, or diſcoidal; that is, whoſe floſculi are ſet ſo cloſe, thick, and even, as to make the ſurface of the *flower* plain and flat, which, becauſe of its round form, will be like a diſcus; which diſk is ſometimes radiated, when there is a row of petals ſtanding round in the diſk, like the points of a ſtar, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and ſometimes naked, having no ſuch radiating leaves round the limb of its diſk, as in the tanacetum: 2d, planifolia, which is compoſed of plain flowers, ſet together in circular rows round the centre, and whoſe face is uſually indented, notched, and jagged, as the hieracia. 3d, Fiſtular, which is compounded of long hollow little *flowers*, like pipes, all divided into five jags at the ends. Imperfect *flowers*, becauſe they want the petala, are called ſtaminous, apetalous, and capilliceous, and thoſe which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the juli, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cats-tail. The term campaniformis is uſed for ſuch as are in the ſhape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for ſuch as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller.*
Good men's lives
Expire before the *flowers* in their caps,
Dying or ere they ſicken *Shakſpeare's Macbeth*
With *flow'rs* interwoven treſſes torn,
The nymphs in twilight ſhade of tangled thickets mourn. *Milton*
Beauteous *flow'rs* why do we ſpread
Upon the monuments of the dead. *Cowley.*
Though the ſame ſun with all diffuſive rays,
Bluſh in the roſe, and in the diamond blaze,
We praiſe the ſtronger effort of his power,
And always let the gem above the *flower*. *Pope.*
If the bloſſom of the plant be of moſt importance, we call it a *flower*; ſuch are daiſies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts.*
2. An ornament; an embelliſhment.
The nomination of perſons to thoſe places being ſo prune and inſeparable a *flower* of his crown, he would reſerve to himſelf. *Clarendon.*
This diſcourſe of Cyprian, and the excellent *flowers* of rhetorick in it, ſhew him to have been a ſweet and powerful orator. *Hakewill.*
Truth needs no *flow'rs* of ſpeech. *Pope.*
3. The prime; the flouriſhing part.
Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:
In *flow'r* of age you periſh for a long. *Pope.*
4. The edible part of corn; the meal.
The bread I would have in *flower*, ſo as it might be baked firſt to ſerve their neceſſary want. *Spenſer.*
I can make my audit up, that all
From me back receive the *flow'r* of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakſpeare*
The *flowers* of grains, mixed with water, will make a ſort of glue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next theſe in worth, and firm thoſe urns be ſeal'd;
Be twice ten meaſures of the choiceſt *flour*.
Prepar'd, ere yet deſcends the evening hour.
Pope's Odyſſey.
5. The moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing; quinteſcence.
The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Pſalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly expreſs, by reaſon of their poetical form. *Hooker.*
Thou haſt ſlain
The *flower* of Europe for his chivalry. *Shakeſp.*
The French monarchy is exhauſted of its braveſt ſubjects: the *flower* of the nation is conſumed in its wars. *Addiſon.*
6. That which is moſt diſtinguiſhed for any thing valuable.
He is not the *flower* of courteſy, but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLO'WER *de Luce. n. ſ.* A bulbous iris.
Miller ſpecifies thirty-four ſpecies of this plant; and among them the Perſian *flower de luce* is greatly eſteemed for the ſweetneſs and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.
Crop'd are the *flower de luces* in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakeſp.*
The iris is the *flower de luce*. *Peacham.*
To FLOWER. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French; or from the noun.]
1. To be in flower; to be in bloſſom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.
So forth they marched in this goodly ſort,
To take the ſolace of the open air,
And in freſh *flowering* flocks themſelves to ſport.
Fairy Queen.
Sacred hill, whoſe head full high,
Is, as it were, for endleſs memory
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a *flow'ring* garland crown'd.
Fairy Queen.
Then herbs of every leaf, that ſudden *flower'd*,
Op'ning their various colours. *Milton.*
Mark well the *flow'ring* almonds in the wood,
How roſeate bloom the bearing branches load.
Dryd. Georg.
To leſſer ſhrub the *flow'ring* palms ſucceed,
And fragrant myrtle to the noiſome weed *Pope.*
2. To be in the prime; to flouriſh.
Whilome in youth, when *flower'd* my youthful ſpring
Like to the crow-ſwift, I wandered here and there,
For lack of heed eſtſoons me did ſo ding,
That I for dole I dang'd had near. *Spenſer.*
Turn back detain'd are all my *flow'ring* youth,
Within a loathſome dungeon there to pine.
Shakſp. Henry VI.
3. To froth; to ferment, to mantle, as new bottled beer.
Thoſe above the water were beſt, and that beer did *flower* a little, whereas that under water did not, though it were freſh *Bacon.*
Sweet air and clarification doth ſpread the ſpirit to ſmooth that they become dull, and the dead ſpirit, which ought to have a little *flowering*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory
4. To come as cream from the ſurface.
If you can accept of theſe few obſervations, which have *flowed* off, and are, as it were, the cream of many ſtudious and contemplative years, I here give you them to diſpoſe of *Boyle.*
To FLO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLO'WERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *flower*.] Store of flowers. *Dict.*

FLO'WERET. *n. ſ.* [*fleuret*, French.] A flower; a ſmall flower.
Sometimes her head ſhe fondly would aſſaile
With wanton garlands, or freſh *flow'rets* dight,
About her neck, or rings of raſhes plight. *F. Q.*
That ſame dew, which ſometime on the buds
Was wont to ſwell, like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'ret's* eyes,
Like tears that did their own diſgrace bewail
Shakeſpeare.
So to the ſylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour ſmil'd,
With *flow'rets* deck'd, and fragrant ſmells *Milt*
Then laughs the childiſh year with *flow'rets* crown'd,
And laviſhly perfumes the fields around;
But no ſubſtantial nouriſhment receives,
Infirm the ſtalks, unfold are the leaves. *Dyer.*

FLO'WERGARDEN, *n. ſ.* [*flower* and *garden*.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.
Obſerving that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try thoſe ſhells in my *flower garden*, and I never ſaw better carnations or flowers. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FLO'WERINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *flowery*.]
1. The ſtate of abounding in flowers.
2. Floridneſs of ſpeech.

FLO'WERINGBUSH. *n. ſ.* A plant.

FLO'WERY. *adj.* [from *flower*.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.
My mother Circe, with the ſyrens three,
Amidſt the *flow'ry* kirtled Naiades. *Milton.*

Day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The *flow'ry* May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. *Milton.*
O'er his fair limbs a *flow'ry* vest he threw.
Pope
To her the shady grove, the *flow'ry* field,
The streams and fountains no delight could yield.
Pope.

FLO'WINGLY. *adv.* [from *flow.*] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWK. *n. s.* [*fluke*, Scott.] A flounder; the name of a fish.
Amongst these the *flowk*, sole, and plaice, follow the tide up into the fresh waters. *Carew.*

FLO'WKWORT. *n. s.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN, Participle of *fly*, or *flee*, they being confounded; properly of *fly*.

1. Gone away.
For those,
Appointed to sit there, had left their charge,
Flown to the upper world. *Milton's Par. Lo. Lost.*
Where, my deluded sense! was it so soon *flown*?
Where the high majesty of David's throne? *Price.*

2. Puffed; inflated; elate.
And when night
Darkens the streets, then wonder forth the sons
Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine. *Milton.*
Is this a brutal or a friendly fault?
Or from your dead Trophy may divine,
Unbend, *flown* with noble pride or wine. *Pope.*

FLU'CTUANT. *adj.* [*fluctuans*, Latin.] Wavering, uncertain.
To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow, to change likings for loathings, and to stand wishing and hankering at a venture, how is it possible for any man to be at rest in this *fluctuant* wandering humour and opinion? *L'Estrange*

To FLU'CTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Latin.]
1. To roll to and again, as water in agitation.
The *fluctuating* fields of liquid air,
With all the curious meteors hov'ring there,
And the wide region of the land, proclaim
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame.
Blackmore
2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.
3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.
The tempter
New parts puts on; and, as to passion mov'd,
Fluctuates disturb'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden vicissitudes.
As the greatest part of my estate has hitherto been of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tost upon seas, or *fluctuating* in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements. *Addison*
5. To be irresolute; to be undetermined.

FLUCTUA'TION. *n. s.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin, *fluctuation*, French; from *fluctuate.*]
1. The alternate motion of the water.
Fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interjacency irregulates. *Brown.*
They were caused by the impulses and *fluctuation* of water in the bowels of the earth. *Woodward.*
2. Uncertainty; indetermination.
It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person, that loves *fluctuation* of judgment little enough to be willing to be eased of it by any thing but errour. *Boyle*

FLUE. *n. s.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unless it be derived from *flew* of *fly.*]
1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.
2. Soft down or fur, such as may fly in the wind.

FLUE'LLIN. *n. s.* The herb SPEEDWELL.

FLU'ENCY. *n. s.* [from *fluent.*]
1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity.
Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasantries for admirers of points of wit. *Garth.*
2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.
Our publick liturgy must be cashiered, the better to please those men who gloried in their extemporary vein and *fluency* *King Charles.*
We reason with such *fluency* and fire,
The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire. *Tickel.*
The common *fluency* of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both. *Swift*
3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.
Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease,
Behold him toil on seas *Sandys.*
God riches and renown to men imparts,
Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a *fluency* receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave *Sandys.*

FLU'ENT. *adj.* [*fluens*, Latin.]
1. Liquid.
It is not malleable, but yet it is not *fluent*, but stupefied. *Bacon.*
2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.
Motion being a *fluent* thing, and one part of its duration being independent upon another, it doth not follow that because any thing moves this moment it must do so the next *Ray on the Creation.*
3. Ready; copious; voluble.
Those have some natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a *fluent* and luxurious speech. *Bacon.*
I shall fly before you all that's within me,
And with most *fluent* utterance. *Denham's Sophy.*

FLU'ENT. *n. s.* Stream; running water.
Confiding in their hands, that fed'lous strive
To cut th' outrageous *fluent*; in this distress,
Ev'n in the sight of death. *Philips*

FLU'ENTLY. *adv.* [from *fluent.*] With ready flow; volubly; readily; without obstruction or difficulty.

FLU'ID. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, French.] Having parts easily separable, not solid.
Or seem they as a flow'ry verge to bind
The *fluid* skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and show'r the earth? *Milton.*
If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is *fluid*; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid. *Newton.*

FLU'ID. *n. s.*
1. Any thing not solid.
2. [In physick.] Any animal juice: as the blood.
Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the *fluids.* *Arbuthnot.*

FLUI'DITY. *n. s.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid.*] The quality in bodies opposite to stability; want of coherence between the parts.
Heat promotes *fluidity* very much, by diminishing the tenacity of bodies: it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the *fluidity* of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance. *Newton.*
A disease opposite to this spissitude is too great *fluidity.* *Arbuthnot.*

FLU'IDNESS. *n. s.* [from *fluid.*] That quality in bodies opposite to stability.
What if we should say that *fluidness* and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle.*

FLU'MMERY. *n. s.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.
Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

FLUNG. participle and preterite of *fling.* Thrown; cast.
Several statues the Romans themselves *flung* into the river, when they would revenge themselves. *Addison on Italy.*

FLUOR. n. s. [Latin.]
1. A fluid state.
The particles of fluids, which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*, are most easily separated and rarefied into vapours. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY. *n. s.*
1. A gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast.
The boat was overset by a sudden *flurry* from the north. *Swift.*
2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluyssen*, Dutch, to flow; *flux*, or *flux*, French.]
1. To flow with violence.
The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly, and all at once, *flush* up and run over the vessel. *Ray.*
It *flushes* violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. To come in haste.
If the place but affords
Any store of lucky birds,
As I make 'em to *flush*,
Each owl out of his bush. *Ben Jonson's Owls.*
3. To glow in the skin; to produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood. It is properly used of a sudden or transient heat of countenance; not of a settled complexion.
Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears
Had left the *flushing* in her gauled eyes,
She married. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Thus Eve with count'nance blithe her story told,
But in her cheek distemper *flushing* glow'd.
Milton.
What can be more significant than the sudden *flushing* and confusion of a blush? *Collier.*
What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood, which *flushes* guilty in your face?
Dryden.
At once, array'd
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomson's Spring.*
4. To shine suddenly; obsolete.
A flake of fire that *flushing* in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

To FLUSH. *v. a.*
1. To colour; to redden: properly to redden suddenly.
The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms.
Addison's Cato.
Some court, or secret corner seek,
Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek.
Gay's Trivia.
2. To elate; to elevate; to give the appearance of sudden joy.
As prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and successes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

FLUSH. *adj.*
1. Fresh; full of vigour.
He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;
And how his audit stands, who knows, save Heav'n?
Shakespeare.

I have

I love to wear cloths that are *flush*,
Not prefacing old rags with plush. *Cleaveland*

1. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.
Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to Law or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbuthnot*

FLUSH. *n. f.*

1. Afflux; ſudden impulſe: violent flow. This is commonly corrupted to *flaſh*: as, a *flaſh* of water.
Never had any man ſuch a loſs, cries a widower, in the *flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Eſtrange.*
The pulſe of the arteries is not only cauſed by the pulſation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themſelves. *Ray.*
Succeſs may give him a preſent *flush* of joy; but when the ſhort tranſport is over, the apprehenſion of loſing ſucceeds to the care of acquiring. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Cards all of a ſort.

To FLU'STER. *v. a.* [from *To flush.*] To make hot and roſy with drinking; to make half drunk.
Three lads of Cyprus, noble ſwelling ſpirits,
Have I to-night *fluſter'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

FLUTE. *n. f.* [*fluſte*, *flute*, French; *flayte*, Dutch.]

1. A muſical pipe; a pipe with ſtops for the fingers.
Th' oars were ſilver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept ſtroke. *Shak.*
The ſoft complaining *flute*
In dying notes diſcovers
The woes of hopeleſs lovers
Whoſe dirge is whiſper'd by the warbling lute. *Dryden.*

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute ſplit.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLUTTER. *v. n.* [ꝑlotepan, Saxon, *flotter*, French.]

1. To take ſhort flights with great agitation of the wings.
As an eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, *fluttereth* over her young, and ſpreadeth abroad her wings, ſo the Lord alone did lead him. *Deut.*
Think you're an angel by the wings;
One that gladly will be nigh,
To wait upon each morning-ſigh;
To *flutter* in the balmy air
Of your well-perfumed pray'r. *Craſhaw.*
They fed, and *flutt'ring*, by degrees withdrew. *Dryden.*

2. To move about with great ſhow and buſtle without conſequence.
Exceſs muddles the beſt wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high. *Grew.*
No rag, no ſcrap of all the beau or wit,
That once ſo *flutter'd*, and that once ſo writ. *Pope's Dunc.*

3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.
Ye ſpirits! to your charge repair;
The *flutt'ring* fan be Zephyretta's care. *Pope.*
They the tall maſt above the veſſel rear,
Or teach the *flutt'ring* ſail to float in air. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty.
The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and how long we *fluttered* upon the wings of doubtful ſucceſs, he was not ſurpriſed. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*
It is impoſſible that men ſhould certainly diſcover the agreement or diſagreement of ideas, whilſt their thoughts *flutter* about, or ſtick only in ſounds of doubtful ſignification. *Locke.*

Eſteem we theſe, my friends! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *flutt'ring* dance! *Prior.*
His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas ſucceſſively. *Watts.*

To FLU'TTER. *v. a.*

1. To drive in diſorder; like a flock of birds ſuddenly roufed.
Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I
Flutter'd your Volſcians in Corioli. *Shakeſp.*

2. To hurry the mind.

3. To diſorder the poſition of any thing.

FLU'TTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.
An infinite variety of motions are to be made uſe of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modeſt *flutter*, and the timorous *flutter*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Hurry: tumult; diſorder of mind.

3. Confuſion; irregular poſition.

FLUVIA'TICK. *adj.* [*fluviaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. *n. f.* [*fluxus*, Latin; *flux*, French.]

1. The act of flowing; paſſage.
The ſimple and primary motion of fire is *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference. *Digby.*
By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot*

2. The ſtate of paſſing away and giving place to others.
Whether the heat of the ſun in animals whoſe parts are ſucceſſive, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloſs of blackneſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
What the ſtated rate of intereſt ſhould be, in the conſtant change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to determine. *Locke.*
In the conſtituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the ſtock or fund can never be exhauſted, nor the *flux* and alteration ſenſible. *Woodward*
Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and ſtand in need of recruits to ſupply thoſe words that are continually falling. *Felton.*

3. Any flow or iſſue of matter.
Quinces ſtop *fluxes* of blood. *Arbuthnot*

4. Dyſentery; diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.
Eat eaſtern ſpice, ſecure
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture. *Halifax.*

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.
Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shak.*

6. Concourſe; confluence.
Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus miſery doth part
The *flux* of company. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

7. The ſtate of being melted.

8. That which mingled with the body makes it melt.

FLUX. *adj.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconſtant; not durable; maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To FLUX. *v. a.*

1. To melt.

2. To ſalivate; to evacuate by ſpitting.
He might faſhionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world. *South.*

FLUXI'LITY. *n. f.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Eaſineſs of ſeparation of parts; poſſibility of liquefaction.
Experiments ſeem to teach, that the ſuppoſed averſation of nature to vacuum is but accidental, or in conſequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at leaſt *fluxility* of the bodies here below. *Boyle.*

FLU'XION. *n. f.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]

1. The act of flowing.

2. The matter that flows.
The *fluxion* increaſed, and abſceſſes were raiſed. *Wiſeman.*

3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analyſis of infinitely ſmall variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite ſmall or infinitely ſmall quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given. *Harris.*
A penetration into the abſtruſe difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of thoſe who deſign the learned profeſſions as the buſineſs of life. *Watts.*

To FLY. pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*. *v. n.* [ꝑleogan, Saxon. To *fly* is properly *to uſe wings*, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee* is to *eſcape*, or *to go away*, ꝑlean, Saxon, and makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]

1. To move through the air with wings.
Ere the bat hath *flown*
His cloiſter'd flight. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. *Gen.* i. 20.
Theſe men's haſtineſs the warier ſort of you do not commend: ye wiſh they had held themſelves longer in, and not *flown* ſo dangerouſly abroad before the feathers of the cauſe had been grown. *Hooker.*

2. To paſs through the air.
Man is born unto trouble, as the ſparks *fly* upward. *Job*, v.

3. To paſs away, with the idea of ſwiftneſs or eſcape.
Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme,
Help thee to paſs the tedious time,
Which elſe would on thy hand remain;
Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again. *Prior.*

4. To paſs ſwiftly.
The ſcouts with *flying* ſpeed
Return, and through the city ſpread the news. *Dryden*
Earth roll back beneath the *flying* ſteed. *Pope.*

5. To move with rapidity.
As ſtriplings whip the top for ſport,
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine *flies* and whirls about. *Dryden.*

6. To part with violence.
Glad to catch this good occaſion,
Moſt thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn ſhall *fly* aſunder. *Shakeſpeare.*
He baſſas heads to ſave his own, made *fly*;
And now, the ſultan to preſerve, muſt die. *Waller.*

7. To break; to ſhiver; to burſt aſunder with a ſudden exploſion.
Behold, a frothy ſubſtance riſe;
Be cautious, off your bottle *flies*. *Swift.*

8. [ꝑlean, Saxon; *fliehen*, German.] To run away; to attempt eſcape. [In this ſenſe the verb is properly to *flee*, when *fled* is formed; but the following examples ſhew that they are confounded: they are confounded oftener in the preſent than in the preter tenſe.]
Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,
As lion fierce, upon the *flying* prey. *Spenſer.*
Ye ſhall flee, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake. *Zech.* xiv. 5.
Abiather eſcaped and *fled* after David. 1 *Sa.* xxii.
What wonder if the kindly beams he ſhed,
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;
If ſcience rais'd her head,
And ſoft humanity, that from rebellion *fled*. *Dryden.*
He oft deſir'd to *fly* from Iſrael's throne,
And live in ſhades with her and love alone. *Prior.*
I'll *fly* from ſhepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;
From ſhepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,
Forſake mankind, and all the world but love. *Pope.*

9. *To* FLY *at*. To ſpring with violence upon; to fall on ſuddenly.
A ſervant

A servant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword
To his great master; who, thereat enrag'd,
Flew on him, and among'st them slew'd him dead.
Shakesp.

Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they will come forth and *fly* at him.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miserable, when an enraged conscience shall *fly* at him, and take him by the throat. *South.*

This is an age that *flies at* all learning, and enquires especially into faults. *South.*

10. *To* FLY *in the face.* To insult.

This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly in his face*; and he must expect only danger to himself.
Swift's Drapier's Letters.

11. *To* FLY *in the face.* To act in defiance.

Fly in nature's *face?*
—But how, if nature *fly* in my *face* first?
—Then nature's the aggressor. *Dryden.*

12. *To* FLY *off.* To revolt.

Deny to speak to me? They're sick, they're weary,
They have travelled all the night! mean fetches,
The images of revolt and *flying off.* *Shakesp.*

The traytor Syphax
Flew off at once with his Numidian horse
Addison's Cato.

13. *To* FLY *out.* To burst into passion.

How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,
From harsh and sulphurous matter that *flies out*
In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks.
Ben Jonson. Catil.

Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly out* into contumely and neglect. *Collier of Friendship.*

14. *To* FLY *out.* To break out into licence.

You use me like a courser spurr'd and rein'd:
If I *fly out*, my fierceness you command. *Dryden.*

Papists, when unopposed, *fly out* into all the pageantries of worship; but when they are hard pressed by arguments, lie close intrenched behind the council of Trent. *Dryden.*

15. *To* FLY *out.* To start violently from any direction.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly out* in right lines, if they were not restrained. *Bentley's Sermons.*

16. *To let* FLY. To discharge.

The noisy culverin, o'erchang'd, *lets fly*,
And bursts, unaiming, in the rended sky. *Granville*

17. To be light and unencumbered: as a *flying* camp.

To FLY. *v. a.*

1. To shun; to avoid; to decline.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;
Pursuing that which flies, and *flying* what pursues.
Shakespeare.

O Jove, I think
Foundations *fly* the wretched; such I mean,
Where they should be relieved. *Shakesp.*

If you *fly* physick in health altogether, it will be too strange for your body when you shall need it.
Bacon's Essays.

O whither shall I run, or which way *fly*
The sight of this so horrid spectacle. *Milton.*

2. To refuse association with.

Sleep *flies* the wretch; or when with cares oppress,
And his tos'd limbs are weary'd into rest,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Nature *flies* him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

3. To quit by flight.

Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The swift who sail'd in air. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth. *Bacon.*

5. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*, when it signified volation, and *fled* when it signified escape: *flown* should be confined likewise to volation; but these distinctions are now confounded. I know not any book except the Scriptures in which *fly* and *flee* are carefully kept separate.

FLY. *n. s.* [fleoge, Saxon.]

1. A small winged insect of many species.

As *flies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare.*

My country neighbours begin to think of being in general, before they come to think of the *fly* in their sheep, or the tares in their corn. *Locke.*

To prevent the *fly*, some propose to sow ashes with the seed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To heedless *flies* the window proves
A constant death *Thomson's Summer.*

2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.

If we suppose a man tied in place of the weight, it were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the *fly* or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground.
Wilkins.

3. That part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

To FLY'BLOW. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow.*] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to *fly-blow* my words, to make others distaste them. *Stilling fleet.*

Like a *fly-blown* cake of tallow;
Or on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*

So swarming insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and *fly-blow* in the setting sun. *Pope.*

FLY'BOAT. *n. s.* [*fly* and *boat.*] A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLYCA'TCHER. *n. s.* [*fly* and *catch.*] One that hunts flies.

There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *fly-catcher*. *Dryden.*

The swallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the spider. *L'Estrange.*

FLY'ER. *n. s.* [from *fly.*]

1. One that flies or runs away. This is written more frequently *flier.*

They hit one another with darts, as the others do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the *flier*. *Sandys's Journey.*

He grieves so many Britons should be lost;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To save the *flyers* than to win the field. *Waller.*

2. One that uses wings.

3. The fly of a Jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure, whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are their ends: the second of these *flyers* stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off from one another.
Moxon's Mech. Exer.

To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fish.*] To angle with a hook baited with a fly, either natural or artificial.

I shall give you some directions for *fly-fishing*.
Walton.

FOAL. *n. s.* [fola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burthen. The custom now is to use *colt* for a young horse, and *foal* for a young mare; but there was not originally any such distinction.

Also slew his steed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a *foal* of Pegasus's kind. *F. Q.*
Twenty she-asses and ten *foals*. *Gen.* xxxii. 15.

To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. Used of mares.

Give my horse to Timon: it *foals* me straight
Ten able horses. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Such colts as are
Of generous race, straight, when they first are *foal'd*,
Walk proudly. *May's Georgicks.*

To FOAL. *v. n.* To be disburthened of the fœtus. Used of beasts of burthen.

About September take your mares into the house where keep them 'till they *foal*.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

FO'ALBIT. } *n. s.* Plants.
FO'ALFOOT. }

FOAM. *n. s.* [fam, Saxon.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquours; froth; spume.

The *foam* upon the water. *Hos.* x. 7.

Whitening down their mossy tinctur'd stream
Descends the billowy *foam*. *Thomson's Spring.*

To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To froth; to gather foam.

What a beard of the general's cut will do among *foaming* bottles and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful.
Shakesp. Henry V.

Cæsar fell down in the market-place, and *foam'd* at mouth, and was speechless. *Shakespeare.*

To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd,
And spurn'd large libations on the ground. *Pope.*

Upon a *foaming* horse
There follow'd straight a man of royal port. *Rowe.*

2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.

He *foameth*, and gnasheth with his teeth.
Mar. ix. 18.

FO'AMY. *adj.* [from *foam.*] Covered with foam; frothy.

More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney.*

Behold how high the *foamy* billow rode!
The winds and waves are on the juster side.
Dryden.

FOB. *n. s.* [*fuppe, fupfacke*, German.] A small pocket.

Who picked a *fob* at holding forth. *Hudibras.*

When were the dice with more profusion thrown,
The well fill'd *fob*, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd.*

He put his hand into his *fob*, and presented me in his name with a tobacco-stopper. *Addison.*

Two pockets he called his *fobs*; they were two large slits squeezed close by the pressure of his belly.
Swift.

Orphans around his bed the lawyer sees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *fob*. *Swift.*

To FOB. *v. a.* [*fuppen*, German.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself *fobb'd* in it. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art king, and resolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the rusty curb of old father antick the law.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

He goes pressing forward, 'till he was *fobbed* again with another flory. *L'Estrange.*

2. *To* FOB *off.* To shift off; to put aside with an artifice; to delude by a trick.

You must not think
To *fob off* your disgraces with a tale. *Shakesp.*

For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But those will not be *fobb'd off* so,
They must have wealth and power too. *Hudibras.*

By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rascal *fobb'd* me *off* with only wine. *Addison.*

Being a great lover of country-sports, I absolutely determined not to be a minister of state, nor to be *fobbed off* with a garter. *Addison's Freeholder.*

FO'CAL. *adj.* [from *focus.*] Belonging to the focus. See Focus.

Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or concavity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point or scatters them. *Derham.*

FO'CIL

FO'CIL. *n. ſ.* [*focile*, French.] The greater or leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wriſt.

The fracture was of both the *focils* of the left leg. *Wiſeman.*

FOCILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Comfort; ſupport. *Dict.*

FO'CUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glaſs is the point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction by the glaſs.

The point from which rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. FOCUS *of a Parabola.* A point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*

3. FOCUS *of an Ellipſis.* A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, ſhall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*

4. FOCUS *of the Hyperbola.* A point in the principal axis, within the oppoſite hyperbolas; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the oppoſite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*

FODDER. *n. ſ.* [ꝑoꝺꝺe, ꝑoꝺeꝛ, Saxon.] Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt winter.

Their cattle, ſtarving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the air. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Being not to be raiſed without wintering, they will help to force men into improvement of land by a neceſſity of *fodder*. *Temple.*

Of graſs and *fodder* thou defraud'ſt the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the ſtarving lambs.
Dryd. Virgil.

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

Natural earth is taken from juſt under the turf of the beſt paſture ground, in a place that has been well *foddered* on. *Evelyn.*

From Winter keep,
Well *fodder'd* in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep.
Dryd. Virgil

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with *Mortimer.*

FO'DDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *fodder*.] He who fodders cattle.

FOE. *n. ſ.* [ꝑah, Saxon; *fae*, Scottiſh.]

1. An enemy in war.

Ere he had eſtabliſhed his throne,
He fought great battles with his ſavage *foe*,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Queen.*

Never but one more was either like
To meet ſo great a *foe*. *Milton.*

2. A perſecutor; an enemy in common life.

God's benſon go with you, and with thoſe
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*.
Shakeſpeare.

Fore'd by thy worth thy *foe* in death become,
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a coſtly tomb.
Dryden's Fab.

Thy defects to know,
Make uſe of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope.*

3. An opponent; an illwiſher.

He that conſiders and enquires into the reaſon of things, is counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watts on the Mind.*

FO'EMAN. *n. ſ.* [ꝑa *foe* and *man*.] Enemy in war; antagoniſt. An obſolete word.

Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily ſpoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Fairy Queen.*

What valiant *foeman*, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride?
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

FO'ETUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed: but before, it is called embrio. *Quincy.*

A *fœtus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the ſtate of a vegetable. *Locke.*

FOG. *n. ſ.* [*fog*, Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water.

Infect her beauty,
You fenſuck'd *fogs* drawn by the pow'rful ſun,
To fall and blaſt her pride. *Shakeſp.*

Leſſer miſts and *fogs* than thoſe which covered Greece with ſo long darkneſs, preſent great alterations in the ſun and moon. *Raleigh.*

Fly, fly, profhane *fogs!* far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure ſtreams of the ſpringing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To ſit and ſcoule upon night's heavy brow.
Craſhaw

Fogs we frequently obſerve after ſunſetting, even in our hotteſt months. *Woodward.*

FOG. *n. ſ.* [*fogagium*, low Latin. *Gramen in foreſta regis locatur pro* fogagio. *Leges foreſt. Scotticæ.*] Aftergraſs; graſs which grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.

FO'GGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foggy*.] The ſtate of being dark or miſty; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.

FO'GGY. *adj.* [from *fog*.

1. Miſty; cloudy, dank; full of moiſt vapours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* miſt
Of our ſelf-love, ſo paſſions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when moſt they do aſſiſt.
Sidney.

And Phœbus flying ſo, moſt ſhameful ſight,
His bluſhing face in *foggy* cloud implies,
And hides for ſhame. *Spenſer.*

Whence have they this mettle?
Is not their climate *foggy* raw and dull?
Shakeſp. Henry V.

As cleere Phœbus, when ſome *foggy* cloud
His brightneſſe from the world a while doth ſhrowd,
Doth by degrees beginne to ſhew his light. *Brown.*

Let not air be ſubject to any *foggy* noiſomeneſs, from fens or marſhes near adjoining.
Wotton's Architecture.

About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means *foggy*, retire your rareſt plants.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

2. Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.

FOH. *interject.* [from ꝑah, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence: as if one ſhould at the ſight of any thing hated cry out *a foe!*

Not to affect many propoſed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we ſee in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may ſmell in ſuch a will moſt rank,
Foul diſproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shakeſp.*

FOIBLE. n. ſ. [French.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide; a failing.

He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Friend.*

The witty man ſometimes have ſenſe enough to know their own *foible*, and therefore they craftily ſhun the attacks of argument. *Watts's Logick.*

To FOIL. *v. a.* [*affoler*, to wound, old French,]

1. To put to the worſt; to defeat; though without a complete victory.

Amazement ſeiz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to ſee
Thus *foil'd* their mightieſt. *Milton.*

Leader of thoſe armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd!*
Milton.

Yet theſe ſubject not: I to thee diſcloſe
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:
Who meet with various objects, from the ſenſe
Variouſly repreſenting; yet ſtill free,
Approve the beſt, and follow what I approve.
Milton.

Strange, that your fingers ſhould the pencil *foil*,
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*

He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

In their conflicts with ſin they have been ſo often *foiled*, that they now deſpair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Virtue, diſdain, deſpair, I oft have try'd;
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my foe defy'd.
Dryden.

But I, the conſort of the thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unſucceſsful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*. *Dryden.*

2. [*Fouiller*, French.] To blunt; to dull.

When light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid *foil* with wanton dulneſs,
My ſpeculative and offic'd inſtruments. *Shakeſp.*

3. To defeat; to puzzle.

Whilſt I am following one character, I am croſs'd in my way by another, and put up ſuch a variety of odd creatures in both ſexes, that they *foil* the hounds of one another, and puzzle the chace. *Addiſon.*

FOIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miſcarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conqueſt.

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One ſudden *foil* ſhall never breed diſtruſt. *Shak.*

Whoſoever overthroweth his mate in ſuch ſort, as that either his back, or the one ſhoulder, and contrary heel do touch the ground, ſhall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endangered, and make a narrow eſcape, it is called a *foil*. *Carew.*

So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,
Renewing freſh aſſaults, amidſt his pride,
Fell whence he ſtood to ſee his victor fall. *Milton.*

When age ſhall level me to impotence,
And ſweating pleaſure leave me on the *foil*.
Southern.

Death never won a ſtroke with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate ſo near a *foil*. *Dryden.*

2. [*Feuille*, French,] Leaf; gilding.

A ſtately palace, built of ſquared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whoſe walls were high, but nothing ſtrong nor thick,
And golden *foil* all over them diſplay'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal ſoil,
Nor in the gliſtering *foil*
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies.
Milton

5. Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre.

As ſhe a black ſilk cap on him begun
To ſet for *foil* of his milk-white to ſerve. *Sidney.*

Like bright metal on a ſullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to ſet it off. *Shakeſp.*

The ſullen paſſage of thy weary ſteps
Eſteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to ſet
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil* cloſely to itſelf, and thereby better augment its luſtre: the *foil* is a mixture of maſtich and burnt ivory. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Hector has a *foil* to ſet him off: we oppoſe the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector.
Broome on the Odyſſey.

4. [From *fouiller*, French.] A blunt ſword uſed in fencing.

He that plays the king ſhall be welcome; his majeſty ſhall have tribute of me: the adventurous knight ſhall uſe his *foil* and target. *Shakeſp.*

FO'ILER. *n. ſ.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. *v. n.* [*foindre*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To puſh in fencing.

He hew'd, and laſh'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did ſeek into his life;
No plate, no mail, could ward ſo mighty throws.
But yielded paſſage to this cruel knife. *Fairy Queen.*
He cares not what miſchief he doth, if his weapon be out: he will *foin* like any devil; he will ſpare neither man, woman, nor child. *Shakeſpeare.*
Then both, no moment loſt, at once advance
Againſt each other, arm'd with ſword and lance:
They laſh, they *foin*, they paſs, they ſtrive to bore
Their corſlets, and the thinneſt parts explore. *Dryd.*

FOIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A thruſt; a puſh.

FO'ININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*,] In a puſhing manner.

FO'ISON. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoiſon, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word now out of uſe.
Pay juſtly thy tithes, whatſoever thou be,
That God may in bleſſing ſend *foiſon* to thee. *Tuſſ.*
Be wilful to kill, and unſkilful to ſtore,
And look for no *foiſon*, I tell thee before. *Tuſſer.*
Nature ſhould bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foiſon*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*
As thoſe that ſeed grow full, as bloſſoming time
That from the ſeedneſs the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foiſon*; ſo her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth his full tilth and huſbandry. *Shak.*

To FOIST. *v. a.* [*fauſſer*, French.] To inſert by forgery.
Leſt negligence or partiality might admit or *foiſt* in abuſes and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew.*
Forge law, and *foiſt* into ſome by place
Of ſome old rotten roll. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtion.*

FOI'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *foiſty*.] Fuſtineſs; mouldineſs.
Dreſs muſtard, and lay it in cellar up ſweet,
Leſt *foiſtineſs* make it for table unmeet. *Tuſſer.*

FO'ISTY, *adj.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; fuſty.

FOLD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼalꝺ, ꝼalꝺ, Saxon.]
1. The ground in which ſheep are confined.
His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were ſheaves;
New reap'd; the other part, ſheepwalks and *folds*. *Milton.*
In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy ſheep, and in their ancient *fold*
Slain. *Milton.*
2. The place where ſheep are houſed.
Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come. *Raleigh.*
3. The flock of ſheep.
And this you ſee I ſcarcely drag along,
Who yeaning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promiſe of my failing *fold*. *Dryden.*
4. A limit; a boundary.
Secure from meeting, they're diſtinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their ſeats, and paſs the dreadful *fold*. *Creech.*
5. [From ꝼilꝺ, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.
She in this trice of time
Commits a thing ſo monſtrous, to diſmantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.*
The ancient Egyptian mummies were ſhrouded in a number of *folds* of linen, beſmeared with gums. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
Not with indented wave, the ſerpent then
Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear
Circular baſe of riſing *folds*, that tower'd
Fold above *fold*, a ſurging maze! *Milton.*
Let the draperies be nobly ſpread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large: the parts ſhould be often traverſed by the flowing of the *folds*. *Dryden.*
With fear and wonder ſeiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with ſeven diſtinguiſh'd *folds*
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virgil. Æn.*

The inward coat of a lion's ſtomach has ſtronger *folds* than a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbuthnot.*
6. From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in compoſition. *Fold* ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as *two fold*, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.
But other ſeil into good ground, and brought forth fruit; ſome an *hundred fold*, ſome *ſixty fold*, ſome *thirty fold*. *Matt.*
At laſt appear
Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice *three fold* the gates: *three folds* were braſs,
Three iron, three of adamantine rock. *Milton.*
Their martyr'd blood and aſhes ſow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where ſtill doth ſway
The triple tyrant; that from theſe may grow
A *hundred fold*. *Milton.*

To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut ſheep in the fold.
The ſtar that bids the ſhepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*
We ſee that the *folding* of ſheep helps ground, as well by their warmth as by their compoſt. *Bacon.*
She in pens his flocks will *fold*.
And then produce her dairy ſtore,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Hor.*
2. [ꝼalban, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.
As a veſture ſhalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb.* i. 12.
Yet a little ſleep, a little ſlumber, a little *folding* of the hands to ſleep. *Prov.* vi. 10.
They be *folden* together as thorns. *Nah.* i. 10.
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, unlock her cloſet, take forth paper, *fold* it, write upon't, read it, ſeal it, and again return to bed. *Shakeſpeare.*
Conſcious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in deſpair, and ſits curſing in a corner. *Collier.*
Both furl their ſails, and ſtrip them for the fight;
Their *folded* ſheets diſmiſs the uſeleſs air. *Dryd.*
3. To incloſe; to include; to ſhut.
We will deſcend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shak.*
Witneſs my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,
Whoſe bright outſhining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs *folded* up. *Shakeſp.*
The fires i' th' loweſt hell *fold* in the people!
Shak. Coriol.

To FOLD. *v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind; to join with another of the ſame kind.
The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two leaves of the other door were *folding*.
1 *Kings*, vi. 34.

FOLIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Latin.] Conſiſting of lamina or leaves.
A piece of another, conſiſting of an outer cruſt, of a ruddy talky ſpar, and a blue talky *foliaceous* ſpar. *Woodward on Foſſ.*

FO'LIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*folium*, Latin; *feuillage*, French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.
The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and *foliage*, that run twiſting about them from the very top to the bottom. *Addiſon.*
When ſwelling buds their od'rous *foliage* ſhed,
And gently harden into fruit, the wife
Spare not the little offſprings, if they grow
Redundant. *Philips.*

To FO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, *folium*, Latin.] To beat into laminas or leaves.
Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, ſmaveth. *Bacon.*
If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greeniſh blue. *Newton's Opt.*

FOLIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*foliatio*, *folium*, Latin.]
1. The act of beating into thin leaves.
2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower, being the collection of thoſe gracious coloured leaves called petala, which conſtitute the compaſs of the flower; and ſometimes guard the fruit which ſucceeds the foliation, as in apples and pears, and ſometimes ſtand within it, as in cherries and apricots; for that being tender and pulpous, and coming forth in the Spring, would be injured by the weather, if they were not lodged up within their flowers. *Quincy.*

FO'LIATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *folium*, Latin.] The ſtate of being hammered into leaves. *Dict.*

FO'LIO. *n. ſ.* [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled.
Plumbinus and Plumeo made leſs progreſs in knowledge, though they had read over more *folios*. *Watts on the Mind.*

FO'LIOMORT. *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Latin.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded; vulgarly called *philomot*.
A flinty pebble was of a dark-green colour, and the exteriour cortex of a *foliomort* colour. *Woodw.*

FOLK. *n. ſ.* [ꝼolc, Saxon; *volk*, Dutch; it is properly a noun collective, and has no plural but by modern corruption.]
1. People, in familiar language.
Never troubling him, either with aſking queſtions or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather letting to his dolor dolorous diſcourſes of their own and other *folks* misfortune. *Sidney.*
Dortius having married his ſiſter, had his marriage in ſhort time bleſt, for ſo are *folk* wont to ſay, how unhappy ſoever the children after grow, with a ſon. *Spenſer.*
When with greateſt art he ſpoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other *folk*;
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools. *Hudibras.*
2. Nations; mankind.
Thou ſhalt judge the *folk* righteouſly, and govern the nations upon earth. *Pſal.* lvii. 4.
3. Any kind of people as diſtinguiſhed from others.
The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between;
And the old *folk*, time's doting chronicles,
Say it did ſo a little time before. *Shakeſp.*
Anger is a kind of baſeneſs; as it appears well in the weakneſs of children, women, old *folks*, and ſick *folks*. *Bacon.*
4. It is now uſed only in familiar or burleſque language.
Old good man Dobſon of the green,
Remembers he the tree has ſeen,
And goes with *folks* to ſhew the ſight. *Swift.*
He walk'd and wore a threadbare cloak;
He din'd and ſupp'd at charge of other *folk*. *Swift.*

FO'LKMOTE. *n. ſ.* [from *folk* and *mote*.
Theſe hills were appointed for two ſpecial uſes, and built by two ſeveral nations; the one is that which you call *folkmotes*, built by the Saxons, and ſignifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk. *Spenſer.*

FO'LLICLE. *n. ſ.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]
1. A cavity in any body with ſtrong coats.
Although there be no eminent and circular *follicle*, no round bag or veſicle, which long contained this humour; yet is there a manifeſt receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts. *Brown.*
2. *Follicle* is a term in botany ſignifying ſeed-veſſels, capſula ſeminalis, or caſe, which ſome fruits and ſeeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, &c. *Quincy.*

To FO'LLOW. *v. a.* [ꝼolgian, Saxon; *volgen*, Dutch.]
1. To go after; not before, or ſide by ſide.
I had rather, forſooth, go before you like a man than *follow* him like a dwarf. *Shakeſpeare.*

Him and all his train
Follow'd in bright procession, to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might. *Milton.*
What could I do,
But *follow* strait, invisibly thus led? *Milton.*

2. To purſue as an enemy; to chaſe.
Where ranks fell thickeſt was indeed the place
To ſeek Sebaſtian, through a track of death
I *follow'd* him by groans of dying foes. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; not to forſake.
Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain
God is as here, and will be found alike
Preſent, and of his preſence many a ſign
Still *following* thee, ſtill compaſſing thee round
With goodneſs and paternal love, his face
Expreſs, and of his ſteps the track divine. *Milton.*
Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the ſound
Symphonious of ten thouſand harps that tun'd
Angelic harmonies. *Milton.*

4. To attend as a dependant.
And the three eldeſt ſons of Jeſſe went and *followed* Saul to the battle. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 13.
Let not the muſe then flatter lawleſs ſway,
Nor *follow* fortune where ſhe leads the way. *Pope.*

5. To go after, as a teacher.
Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time *following* a merlin. *Sidney.*
Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,
And *follow'd* with his eyes the fleeting ſhade.
Dryden's Æn.
We *follow* fate, which does too faſt purſue.
Dryden.

6. To ſucceed in order of time.
Such *follow* him as ſhall be regiſter'd,
Part good, part bad, of bad the longer ſcroll. *Milt.*
Signs *following* ſigns, lead on the mighty year
Pope.

7. To be conſequential in argument, as effects to cauſes.
I laugh, when thoſe who at the ſpear are bold
And vent'rous, if that fail them, ſhrink and fear
What yet they know muſt *follow*, to endure
Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain. *Milton.*

8. To imitate; to copy, as a pupil; or to be of an opinion or party.
Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worſe, we had rather *follow* the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects reſemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*
Ill patterns are ſure to be *followed* more than good rules. *Locke.*

9. To obey; to obſerve, as a guide or direction.
If all who do not *follow* oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who *follow* the council of Trent are no Chriſtians. *Tillotſon.*
Moſt men admire
Virtue, who *follow* not her lore. *Paradiſe Reg.*
Fair virtue ſhould I *follow* thee,
I ſhould be naked and alone,
For thou art not in company,
And ſcarce art to be found in one, *Evelyn.*

10. To purſue as an object of deſire.
Follow peace with all men. *Hebrews.*
Follow not that which is evil. *John.*

11. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.
They bound themſelves to his laws and obedience; and in caſe it had been *followed* upon them, as it ſhould have been, they ſhould have been reduced to perpetual civility, *Spenſer.*

12. To attend to; to be buſied with.
He that undertaketh and *followeth* other men's buſineſs for gain, ſhall fall into ſuits. *Eccluſ.*

To FO'LLOW. *v. n.*

1. To come after another.
The ſeaſons ſhall *follow* cloſe after you. *Jer.*
Welcome to us this hour or *follow*
To the [illegible]. *Ben. Jonſon.*

2. To [illegible]
Such [illegible] as iſſue forth every paſſion.
That in the nature of their lords rebels:
As knowing nought, like dogs, but *following*. *Shak.*

3. To be poſteriour in time.

4. To be conſequential, as effect to cauſe.
If the neglect or abuſe of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happineſs, miſlead him, the miſcarriages that *follow* on it muſt be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*
To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of thoſe under their care, great miſchiefs cannot but *follow*. *Locke.*

5. To be conſequential, as inference to premiſes.
Though there are or have been ſometimes dwarfs, and ſometimes giants in the world; yet it does not *follow* that there muſt be ſuch in every age, nor in every country. *Temple.*
Dangerous doctrine muſt neceſſarily *follow*, from making all political power to be nothing elſe but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*

6. To continue endeavours; to perſevere.
Then ſhall we know, if we *follow* on to know the Lord. *Hoſ.*

FO'LLOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *follow.*]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or ſide by ſide.
Little gallant, you were wont to be a *follower*; but now you are a leader; whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your maſter's heels? *Shak.*
No ſtop, no ſtay, but clouds of ſand ariſe,
Spurn'd and caſt backward on the *follower's* eyes.
Dryden.

2. One who obſerves a guide or leader.
The underſtanding that ſhould be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itſelf; and ſo brings all the inconveniencies that attend a blind *follower*, under the conduct of a blind guide. *South's Serm.*

3. An attendant or dependant.
No *follower* but a friend. *Pope.*

4. An aſſociate; a companion.
How accompanied, can'ſt thou tell that?
—With Poins, and other his continual *followers*.
Shak. H. IV.

5. One under the command of another.
I hold it no wiſdom to leave unto the Iriſh chiefs too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their *followers* from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law.
Spenſer's State of Ireland.
And forc'd Æneas, when his ſhips were loſt,
To leave his *followers* on a foreign coaſt. *Dryden.*

6. A ſcholar; an imitator; a copyer.
Be ye *followers* of me, even as I am of Chriſt.
1 *Cor.* xi. 1.
The true profeſſion of Chriſtianity inviolably engages all its *followers* to do good to all men.
Spratt's Sermons.
Every one's idea of identity will not be the ſame that Pythagoras and thouſands of his *followers* have. *Locke.*
The church of Smyrna profeſſed they worthily loved the martyrs, as the diſciples and *followers* of our Lord; and becauſe of their exceeding great affection to their king and their maſter. *Nelſon.*
The ſtudious head or gen'rous mind,
Follower of God, or friend of human kind,
Poet or patriot, roſe but to reſtore
The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope.*

7. One of the ſame faction or party.

FO'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*folie*, French.]

1. Want of underſtanding; weakneſs of intellect.
This is *folly* childhood's guide.
This is childhood at her ſide. *Hawkeſworth.*

2. Criminal weakneſs; depravity of mind.
Think'ſt thou, that duty ſhould have dread to ſpeak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainneſs honour is bound, when majeſty to *folly* falls. *Shakeſp.*

3. Act of negligence or paſſion unbecoming gravity or deep wiſdom. In this ſenſe it has a plural.
Love is blind, and lovers cannot ſee
The pretty *follies* that themſelves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himſelf would bluſh
To ſee me thus tranſformed to a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thy humorous vein, thy pleaſing *folly*,
Lies all neglected, all forgot. *Prior.*
Leave ſuch to trifle with more grace and eaſe,
Whom folly pleaſes, or whoſe *follies* pleaſe. *Pope.*

To FOMENT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin; *fomenter*, French.]

1. To cheriſh with heat.
Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milton.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions.
He *fomented* the head with opiates to procure ſleep, and a ſolution of opium in water to *foment* the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To encourage; to ſupport; to cheriſh.
They love their givings, and *foment* their deeds no leſs than parents do their children. *Wotton.*
Blame then thyſelf, as reaſon's law requires,
Since nature gave, and thou *foment'ſt* my fires. *Dryd.*
They are troubled with thoſe ill humours, which they themſelves infuſed and *fomented* in them. *Locke.*

FOMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fomentation*, French, from *foment.*]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called alſo ſtuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the ſteams breathe into the parts, and diſcuſs obſtructed humours. *Quincy.*
Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poults, draweth gently the humours out: for it is a gentle *fomentation*, and hath withal a mixture of ſome ſtupefactive. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.
The medicines were prepared by the phyſicians, and the lotions or *fomentations* by the nurſes. *Arbuthnot.*

FOME'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *foment.*] One that foments; an encourager; a ſupporter.
Theſe fatal diſtempers, as they did much hurt to the body politick at home, being like humours ſtirred in the natural without evacuation, ſo did they produce diſadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raiſers and *fomenters* of them had never ſprung up. *Howel.*

FON. *n. ſ.* [Scott. A word now obſolete.] A fool; an idiot.
Sicker I hold him for a greater *fon*,
That love's the thing he cannot purchaſe. *Spenſer.*

FOND, *n. ſ.* [*fon*, Scottiſh. A word of which I have found no ſatisfactory etymology. To *fonne* is in *Chaucer* to doat, to be fooliſh.]

1. Fooliſh; filly; indiſcreet; imprudent; injudicious.
That the Grecians or Gentiles ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely way to ſeek men's converſion by ſermons, we have not heard. *Hooker.*
He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* ſchool-maſter. *Aſcham.*
Tell theſe ſad women.
'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable ſtrokes.
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Grant I may never prove ſo *fond*
To truſt man on his oath or bond. *Shakeſp. Timon.*
I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than ſleep, *fonder* than ignorance. *Shakeſp.*
Fond thoughts may fall into ſome idle brain;
But one belief of all, is ever wiſe. *Davies.*
Thou ſee'ſt
How ſubtly to detain thee I deviſe,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply. *Milton.*
So *fond* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themſelves t' invite *Milton.*
'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Theſe aſs's ears on Midas' temples hung;
But *fond* repentance of his happy wiſh. *Waller.*
But reaſon with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinities. *Dryden.*

The

This is *fond*, because it is the way to cheat thyself. *Tillotson.*

8. Trifling; valued by folly.
Not wish *fond* fleckles of the melted gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*

9. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.
I'm a foolish *fond* wife. *Addison.*
Like Venus I'll shine
Be *fond* and be fine. *Addison.*

10. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted: with *of*.
Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too *fond* of it. *Dryden.*
I, *fond of* my well-chosen seat,
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*
Some are so *fond* to know a great deal at once, and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they thoroughly understand them. *Watts.*

To FOND. } *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
To FO'NDLE } treat with great indulgence; to caress; to cocker.
Howe'er unjust your jealousy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move:
I'll *fond* it as the froward child of love. *Dryden.*
When midst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs, and *fonds* thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,
Thou may'st infuse the venom in her veins. *Dryden.*
They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to use any *fondling* expressions. *Swift.*

To FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to doat on.
How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakesp.*

FO'NDLER. *n. f.* [from *fond*.] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING. *n. f.* [from *fondle*.] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.
Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for *fondlings* are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are least cockered make the best and wisest men. *L'Estrange.*
The best of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may shew it to be a *fondling* of our own. *Locke.*
Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*
Bred a *fondling* and an heiress,
Dress'd like any lady may'ress?
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

FO'NDLY. *adv.* [from *fond*.]
1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.
Most shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shak.*
Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantick man. *Shak.*
Ficinus *fondly* adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man, and the blood be sucked. *Bacon.*
The military mound
The British files trampled, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate. *Phillips.*
Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*
Under these sacred leaves, secure
From common lightning of the skies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flashes of Ardelia's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderness.
Ev'n before the fatal engine clos'd
A wretched fish too *fondly* interpos'd:
Fate urg'd the shears, and cut the fish in twain. *Pope.*

Fondly or severely kind. *Harvey.*

FO'NDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fond*.]
1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense want of judgment.
Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be. *Spenser.*
2. Foolish tenderness.
My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds. *Addis.*
Hopeless mother!
Whose *fondness* could compare her mortal offspring
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*
3. Tender passion.
Your jealousy perverts my meaning still;
My very hate is construed into *fondness*. *A. Phil.*
Corinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty, and a bit to spare:
Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*
4. Unreasonable liking.
They err that either through indulgence to others, or *fondness* to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change. *Hammond.*

FONE. *n. f.* Plural of *foe*. Obsolete.
A barbarous troup of clownish *fone*. *Spenser.*

FONT. *n. f.* [*font*, Latin; *fonte*, French.] A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.
The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their godfathers. *Hooker.*
I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*. *Shak.*

FO'NTANEL. *n. f.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An issue; a discharge opened in the body.
A person plethorick, subject to hot defluxions, was advised to a *fontanel* in her arm. *Wiseman of Instr.*

FONTANGE. n. f. [from the name of the first wearer.] A knot of ribbands on the top of the head-dress. Out of use.
Those old-fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above the head; they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addison.*

FOOD. *n. f.* [fœban, Saxon; *voeden*, Dutch, to feed; *feed*, Scott.]
1. Victuals; provision for the mouth.
On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and *food*. *Shakesp.*
Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor, *Prov.* xiii. 23.
Under my lowly roof thou hast vouchsaf'd
To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste;
Food not of angels, yet accepted so,
As that more willingly thou could'st not seem
At heav'nly high feasts t' have fed. *Milton.*
They give us *food*, which may with nectar vie,
And wax that does the absent sun supply. *Waller.*
2. Any thing that nourishes.
Give me some musick: musick, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*
O dear son Edgar,
The *food* of thy abused father's wrath,
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

FOO'DFUL. *adj.* [*food* and *full*.] Fruitful; full of food; plenteous.
There Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the *foodful* earth. *Dryden.*

FOO'DY. *adj.* [from *food*.] Eatable; fit for food.
To vessels, wine the grape did grow;
And into well saw'd sacks pour'd *foody* meal. *Chapman.*

FOOL. *n. f.* [*fol*, Welch; *fol*, Islandick; *fol*, French.]
1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot.
Do'st thou call me *fool*, boy?
—All thy other titles thou hast given away that wast born with *Shakesp. King Lear.*
The *fool* multitude, that chuse by shew,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to the interior *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
It may be asked, whether the eldest son, being a *fool*, shall inherit paternal power before the younger a wise man, *Locke.*
He thanks his stars he was not born a *fool*. *Pope.*
2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.
The *fool* hath said in his heart there is no God. *Ps.* xiv. 1.
3. A term of indignity and reproach.
To be thought knowing, you must first put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.*
4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester.
Where's my knave, my *fool*! Go you, and call my *fool* hither. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester. *Milton.*
If this disguise fit not naturally on so grave a person, yet it may become him better than that *fool's* coat. *Dennis.*
5. *To play the* FOOL. To play pranks like a hired jester; to jest; to make sport.
I returning where I left his armour, found another instead thereof, and armed myself therein to play the fool. *Sidney.*
6. *To play the* FOOL. To act like one void of common understanding.
Well, thus we play the fools with the time, and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to play the fool, and draw shame and misery upon a man's self! *Locke.*
7. *To make a* FOOL *of.* To disappoint; to defeat.
'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and *make a fool of him*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

To FOOL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crave; to toy; to play; to idle; to sport.
I, in this kind of merry *fooling*, am nothing to you; so you may continue and laugh at nothing still. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Fool not: for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Sir E. Dyer.*
If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either wit or honesty, you may *fool* without, and spare not. *Dryden.*
It must be an industrious youth that provides against age; and he that *fools* away the one, must either beg or starve in the other. *L'Estrange.*
He must be happy that knows the true measures of *fooling*. *L'Estrange.*
Is this a time for *fooling*? *Dryden.*

To FOOL. *v. a.*
1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat.
And shall it in more shame be further spoken,
That you are *fool'd*, discarded, and shook off? *Shak.*
Him over-weaning
To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting,
Fool'd and beguil'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
If men loved to be deceived and *fooled* about their spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer course since by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart. *South.*
When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;
For *fool'd* with hope, men favour the deceit. *Dryden.*
I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*
I would advise this blinded set of men not to give credit to those, by whom they have been so often *fooled* and imposed upon. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. To infatuate; to make foolish.
If it be you that stir these daughters hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
When I am read, thou feign'st a weak apology,
As if thou went my friend, but lack'd a cause:

This but thy judgment finds; the other way
Would both thy folly and thy spite betray. *Ben Jonson.*
It were an handsome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he's so fool'd with downright honesty,
He'll ne'er believe it. *Denham's Sophy.*
A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleasures: I will no longer be *fooled* or imposed upon by them. *Calamy's Sermons*
A boor of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer and richer, perhaps *fool* him so far as to make him enjoy less in his riches than others in poverty. *Temple.*

To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

FOO'LBORN. *adj.* [*fool* and *born.*] Foolish from the birth.
Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jest. *Shak. H. IV.*

FOO'LERY. *n. s.* [from *fool.*]
1. Habitual folly.
Foolery, Sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines every where: I would be sorry, Sir, but the fool should be as oft with your master as with my mistress. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*
2. An act of folly; trifling practise.
It is meer *foolery* to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*
3. Object of folly.
That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected. *Raleigh's History.*
We are transported with *fooleries*, which, if we understood, we should despise. *L'Estrange.*

FOOL-HA'PPY. *adj.* [*fool* and *happy.*] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.
As when a ship, that flies fair under sail,
An hidden rock escaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, stares
At perils past, and yet in doubt he dares
To joy at his *fool-happy* oversight. *Fairy Queen.*

FOOLHA'RDINESS. *n. s.* [from *foolhardy.*] Rashness; courage without sense.
There is a difference betwixt daring and *foolhardiness*: Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never. *Dryden.*
A false glozing parasite would call his *foolhardiness* valour, and then he may go on boldly because blindly. *South.*

FOOLHA'RDISE. *n. s.* [*fool* and *hardiesse*, French.] Foolhardiness; adventurousness without judgment. Obsolete.
More huge in strength than wise in works he was,
And reason with *foolhardise* over-ran;
Then melancholy did his courage pass,
And was, for terror more, all-arm'd in shining brass. *Fairy Queen.*

FOOLHA'RDY. *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.
One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe revil'd. *Fairy Queen.*
Some would be so *foolhardy* as to presume to be more of the cabinet council of God Almighty than the angels. *Hamel.*
If any yet be so *foolhardy*,
T'expose themselves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honour's got by such a maim. *Hudibras.*

FOO'LTRAP. *n. s.* [*fool* and *trap.*] A snare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.
Boys at the first were *foolraps*, where the wise
Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

FOO'LISH. *adj.* [from *fool.*]
1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.
[illegible] man, seest thou not our mourning? *2 Esdr.*
[illegible] me;
I am [illegible] old man:
[illegible] perfect mind. *Shakesp.*
[illegible] that ever my *foolish* eyes
looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
2. Imprudent; indiscreet.
We are come off
Like Romans: neither *foolish* in our stands,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
3. Ridiculous; contemptible.
It is a *foolish* thing to make a long prologue, and to be short in the story itself. *2 Mac.* ii. 32.
What could the head perform alone,
If all their friendly aids were gone?
A *foolish* figure he must make;
Do nothing else but sleep and ake. *Prior.*
He allows himself in *foolish* hatreds and resentments against particular persons, without considering that he is to love every body as himself. *Law.*
4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

FOO'LISHLY. *adv.* [from *foolish.*] Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly.
Although we boast our Winter sun looks bright,
And *foolishly* are glad to see it in its height;
Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*

FOO'LISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *foolish.*]
1. Folly; want of understanding.
2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.
Foolishness being properly a man's deviation from right reason, in point of practice, must needs consist in his pitching upon such an end as is unsuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unsuitable to the compassing of his end. *South.*
Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And shape my *foolishness* to their desire. *Prior.*

FOOLSTONES. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

FOOT. *n. s.* plural *feet.* [fot, Saxon; *voet*, Dutch; *fut*, Scottish.]
1. The part upon which we stand.
The queen that bore thee,
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her *feet*,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
His affection to the church was so notorious, that he never deserted it, till both it and he were over-run and trod under *foot*. *Clarendon.*
2. That by which any thing is supported in the nature of a foot: as, *the foot of a table.*
3. The lower part; the base.
Yond' towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own *feet*. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*
Fretting, by little and little, washes away and eats out both the tops and sides and *feet* of mountains. *Hakewill.*
4. The end: the lower part.
What dismal cries are those?
—Nothing; a trifling sum of misery,
New added to the *foot* of thy account:
Thy wife is seiz'd by force, and born away. *Dryden.*
5. The act of walking.
Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by *foot*. *2 Mac.* v. 21.
6. *On* FOOT. Walking; without carriage.
Israel journeyed about six hundred thousand *on foot*. *Ex.* xii.
7. A posture of action.
The centurions and their charges billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on *foot* at an hour's warning. *Shakespeare.*
8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this sense it has no plural.
Lusius gathered three score thousand choice men of *foot*, and five thousand horsemen. *1 Mac.* iv. 28.
Himself with all his *foot* entered the town, his horse being quartered about it. *Clarendon.*
Thrice horse and *foot* about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. *Dryden.*
9. State; character; condition.
See on what *foot* we stand; a scanty share,
The sea behind, our enemies before. *Dryden's Æn.*
In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to insinuate that we are not upon the same *foot* with our fellow-subjects in England. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*
What colour of excuse can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our species, the negroes, that we should not put them upon the common *foot* of humanity, that we should only set an insignificant fine upon the man who murders them? *Addison.*
10. Scheme; plan; settlement.
There is no well-wisher to this country without a little hope that in time the kingdom may be on a better *foot*. *Swift.*
I ask whether upon the *foot* of our constitution, as it stood in the reign of the late King James, a king of England may be deposed? *Swift.*
11. A state of incipient existence; first motion. Little used but in the following phrase.
If such a tradition were at any time *set on foot*, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it should come to be universally propagated. *Tillotson.*
12. It seems to have been once proverbially used for the level, the square, par.
Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot*. *Bacon's Essays.*
13. A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse.
Feet, in our English versifying, without quantity and joints, be sure signs that the verse is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
Didst thou hear these verses?
—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for some o' them had in them more *feet* than the verses would bear. *Shakespeare.*
And Sidney's verse halts ill on Roman *feet*. *Pope.*
14. Motion; action.
While other jests are something rank on *foot*.
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender to marry. *Shakespeare.*
In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on *foot*, with the secret nature of most things to which they relate, must make a distinct remark of their congruity, in some cases very difficult, and in some unattainable. *Grew.*
15. Step.
This man's son would, every *foot* and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard. *L'Estrange.*
16. A measure containing twelve inches: supposed to be the length of a man's foot.
When it signifies measure, it has often, but vitiously *foot* in the plural.
An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's space four *foot* deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten. *Bacon.*

To FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.
Lonely the vale and full of horror stood,
Brown with the shade of a religious wood;
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground. *Dryd.*
2. To walk; not ride; not fly.
By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to land,
Half flying, and half *footing* in his haste. *Fairy Queen.*
Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night. *Shakespeare.*
The man set the boy upon the ass, and *footed* it himself. *L'Estrange.*
If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it farthest. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
With them a man sometimes cannot be a penitent, unless he also turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jerusalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to visit the shrine of such or such a pretended saint. *South.*

To FOOT. *v. a.*
1. To spurn; to kick.
You, that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And *foot* me as you spurn a stranger cur
Over your threshold. *Shakespeare.*
2. To settle; to begin to fix.

What confed'racy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. To tread.

Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold;
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. *Shakesp.*

There imply by the ruddy damsel seen,
Or shepherd boy, they featly *foot* the green. *Tickel.*

4. To hold with the foot. Not in use.

We are the earth, and they,
Like moles within us, heave and caſt about;
And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,
They never cool, much leſs give out. *Herbert.*

FOO'TBALL. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ball.*]

1. A ball commonly made of a blown bladder, caſed with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I ſo round with you as you with me,
That like a *football* you do ſpurn me thus? *Shakeſp.*

Such a Winter-piece ſhould be beautified with all manner of works and exerciſes of Winter; as *footballs*, felling of wood, and ſliding upon the ice. *Peacham.*

As when a ſort of luſty ſhepherds try
Their force at *football*, care of victory
Makes them ſalute ſo rudely, breaſt to breaſt,
That their encounter ſeems too rough for jeſt. *Waller.*

One rolls along a *football* to his foes,
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryd.*

2. The ſport or practice of kicking the football.

He was ſenſible the common *football* was a very imperfect imitation of that exerciſe.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.

FOO'TBOY. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *boy.*] A low menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it diſcretion, lords, to let this man,
This honeſt man, wait like a lowſy *footboy*
At chamber-door? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Though I had nobody to aſſiſt but a *footboy*, yet I made ſhift to try a pretty number of things. *Boyle.*

Whenever he imagines advantages will redound to one of his *footboys* by oppreſſion of me, he never diſputes it. *Swift.*

FOO'TBRIDGE. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *bridge.*] A bridge on which paſſengers walk; a narrow bridge.

Palemon's ſhepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not ſtrong enough, loaded it ſo long, 'till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden. *Sidney.*

FOO'TCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *cloath.*] A ſumpter cloth.

Three times a-day my *footcloath* horſe did ſtumble,
And ſtarted when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the ſlaughter-houſe. *Shakeſp.*

FOO'TED. *adj.* [from *foot.*] Shaped in the foot.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

FOO'TFIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in oppoſition to that on horſeback.

So began our *footfight* in ſuch ſort, that we were well entered to blood of both ſides. *Sidney.*

FOO'THOLD. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *hold.*] Space to hold the foot; ſpace on which one may tread ſurely.

All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it ſo little *foothold*, that the firſt blaſt laid it flat on the ground. *L'Eſtrange.*

He's at the top: he has nothing above him to aſpire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by. *L'Eſtrange.*

FOO'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *foot.*]

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and advent'rous ſpirit
As to o'erwalk a current roaring loud,
On the unſteadfaſt *footing* of a ſpear. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did ſhew the *footing* found, for all the flood. *Davies.*

In aſcents, every ſtep gained has a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Support; foot.

Sar cloven ſtakes; and wond'rous to behold,
Their ſharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. Baſis; foundation.

All thoſe ſublime thoughts take their riſe and *footing* here: the mind ſtirs not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have offered. *Locke.*

The reaſoning faculties of the ſoul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in moſt men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*

4. Place; poſſeſſion.

Whether the unctuous exhalations are
Fir'd by the ſun, or ſeeming ſo alone;
Or each ſome more remote and ſlippery ſtar,
Which loſes footing when to mortals ſhewn. *Dryden.*

5. Tread; walk.

As he forward moved his *footing* old,
So backward ſtill was turn'd his wrinkled face.
Spenſer.

I would outright you did no body come:
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Break off, break off; I feel the different ſound
Of ſome chaſte *footing* near about this ground. *Milton.*

6. Dance.

Make holyday: your ryeſtraw hats put on,
And theſe freſh nymphs encoun'ter every one
In country *footing*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

7. Steps; road; track.

He grew ſtrong among the Iriſh; and in his *footing* his ſon continuing, hath increaſed his ſaid name. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Like running weeds, that have no certain root,
Or like *footings* up and down, impoſſible to be traced. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

8. Entrance; beginning; eſtabliſhment.

Ever ſince our nation had any *footing* in this land, the ſtate of England did deſire to perfect the conqueſt. *Davies.*

The defeat of Colonel Bellaſis gave them their firſt *footing* in Yorkſhire. *Clarendon.*

No uſeful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and ſavage does appear. *Dryden.*

9. State; condition; ſettlement.

Gaul was on the ſame *footing* with Egypt as to taxes. *Arbuthnot.*

FOO'TLICKER. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *lick.*] A ſlave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good miſchief which may make this iſland
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For ay thy *footlicker*. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

FOO'TMAN. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *man.*]

1. A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did conſiſt of *footmen* three millions, of horſemen one million. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. A low menial ſervant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, liſterwiſe, with two horſes at either end, and two *footmen* on each ſide, *Bacon.*

Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*

3. One who practiſes to walk or run.

FOO'TMANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner.

The Iriſh archers eſpying this, ſuddenly broke up, and committed the ſafety of their lives to their nimble *footmanſhip*. *Hayward.*

Yet, ſays the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and ſhifts than ever you did with your *footmanſhip*. *L'Eſtrange.*

FOO'TPACE. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *pace.*]

1. Part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you aſcend another ſtep; thereby to eaſe the legs in aſcending the reſt of the ſtairs. *Moxon.*

2. A pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

FOO'TPAD. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horſeback.

FOO'TPATH. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horſes or carriages.

Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
—Both ſtile and gate, horſeway and *footpath*. *Shak.*

FOO'TPOST. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *poſt.*] A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot.

For carrying ſuch letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpoſt*, whoſe diſpatch is well near as ſpeedy as the horſes. *Carew.*

FOO'T'STALL. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtall.*] A woman's ſtirrup.

FOO'TSTEP. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtep.*]

1. Trace; track; impreſſion left by the foot.

Clear-ſighted reaſon, wiſdom's judgment leads,
And ſenſe, her vaſſal, in her *footſteps* treads. *Denham.*

A man ſhall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever he has the *footſteps* of others to follow. *Locke.*

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our ſyſtem, if there we may trace any viſible *footſteps* of Divine wiſdom and beneficence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Example.

FOO'TSTOOL. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtool.*] Stool on which he that ſits places his feet.

Thus have we ſwept ſuſpicion from our ſeat,
And made our *footſtool* of ſecurity. *Shak. Henry* VI.

They whoſe ſacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By theſe myſterious links to fix and tye
Men to the *footſtool* of the Deity. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let echoing anthems make his praiſes known
On earth, his *footſtool*, as in heaven his throne.
Roſcommon.

By the phraſe of worſhipping his *footſtool*, no more is meant than worſhipping God at his *footſtool*.
Stillingfleet.

FOP. *n. ſ.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A ſimpleton; a coxcomb; a man of ſmall underſtanding and much affectation; a pretender; a man fond of ſhow, dreſs, and flutter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*,
Got 'tween aſleep and wake. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

When ſuch a poſitive abandon'd *fop*,
Among his numerous abſurdities,
Stumbles upon ſome tolerable line,
I fret to ſee them in ſuch company. *Roſcommon.*

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Eſtrange.*

In a dull ſtream, which moving flow,
You hardly ſee the current flow;
When a ſmall breeze obſtructs the courſe,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and ſtraws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and ſtraws. *Swift.*

FO'PDOODLE. *n. ſ.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an inſignificant wretch.

Where ſturdy butchers bruke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle*. *Hudibras.*

FO'PPERY. *n. ſ.* [from *fop.*]

1. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the ſound of ſhallow *foppery* enter
My ſober houſe. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltineſs of my mind, the ſudden ſurpriſe of my powers, drove the groſſneſs of the *foppery* into a received belief, in deſpight of the teeth of all rhyme and reaſon, that they were fairies. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are ſick in fortune, often the ſurfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our diſaſters, the

the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in. *Stilling fleet.*

But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of tune and modes of dance,
Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow scuse. *Granville.*

I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

FO'PPISH. *adj.* [from *fop.*]

1. Foolish; idle; vain.

Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;
For wise men are grown *foppish*,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are so apish. *Shakesp. King Lear*

2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious; vain of dress.

With him the present still some virtues have;
The vain-gate sprightly, and the stupid grave;
The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat,
The lewd are airy, and the sly discreet. *Garth.*

The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish*; so that the Emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women. *Arbuthnot.*

You would know who is rude and ill-natured, who is vain and *foppish*, who lives too high, and who is in debt. *Law.*

FO'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *foppish.*] Vainly; ostentatiously.

FO'PPISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *foppish.*] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.

FOP'LING. *n. s.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his tailor, share the *fopling's* heart.
Tickel.

FOR. *prep.* [for, Saxon; voor, Dutch.]

1. Because of.

That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of his son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant. *Hooker.*

Edward and Richard
With fiery eyes, sparkling *for* very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out *for* length. *Shakespeare.*

For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered of, I will search into a tradition concerning his travels. *Raleigh's History.*

An astrologer saith, if it were not for two things that are constant, no individual would last one moment. *Bacon.*

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their laws; so the Christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The governor sallying out, took great store of victual and warlike provisions, which the Turks had *for* haste left behind them. *Knolles's History.*

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days, *for* lack of victuals. *Knolles.*

Quit, quit, *for* shame; this will not move,
This cannot take her:
If of herself she will not love,
Nothing can make her. *Suckling.*

Care not *for* frowns or smiles. *Denham's Sophy.*

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickedest *for* hoping. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Let no man, *for* his own poverty, become more [illegible] in his bargains; but quietly recommend [illegible] God, and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*

[illegible] have lost most of their grinders, having been compelled to use three or four only in chewing, wore them so low, that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer *for* pain make use of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

I but revenge my fate; disdain'd, betray'd,
And suff'ring death *for* this ungrateful maid. *Dryden.*

Sole on the barren sands, the suff'ring chief
Roar'd out *for* anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryd.*

For his long abjence church and state did groan,
Madness the pulpit, faction seiz'd the throne. *Dryd.*

Nor with a superstitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryden.*

I, my own judge, condemn'd myself before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryden.*

Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shriek'd *for* the downfall in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die.
Dryden.

Children, discountenanced by their parents *for* any fault, find a refuge in the caresses of foolish flatterers. *Locke.*

A sound mind in a sound body is a short but full description of a happy state in this world: he that has these two has little more to wish *for*, and he that wants either of them will be but little better *for* any thing else. *Locke.*

The middle of the gulph is remarkable *for* tempests. *Addison.*

My open'd thought to joyous prospect raise,
And *for thy* mercy let me sing thy praise. *Prior.*

Which best or worst you could not think,
And die you must *for* want of drink. *Prior.*

It is a most infamous scandal upon the nation, to reproach them *for treating* foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*

We can only give them that liberty now *for* something, which they have so many years exercised *for* nothing, of railing and scribbling against us. *Swift.*

Your sermons will be less valuable, *for* want of time. *Swift.*

2. With respect to; with regard to.

Rather our state's defective *for* requital,
Than we to stretch it out. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

A paltry ring
That she did give me, whose poesy was,
For all the world, like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shakesp.*

For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shak.*

It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent counsel *for* the matters. *Bacon's Essays.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but *for* the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick. *Bacon's Essays.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet *for* magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon's Essays.*

For me, if there be such a thing as I. *Waller.*

He saith these honours consisted in preserving their memories, and praising their virtues; but *for* any matter of worship towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stilling fleet.*

Our laws were *for* their matter foreign. *Hales.*

Now *for* the government, it is absolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*

For me, no other happiness I own,
Than to have born no issue to the throne. *Dryden.*

For me, my stormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death securely tend. *Dryden's Æn.*

After death, we sprights have just such natures
We had, *for* all the world, when human creatures.
Dryden.

Such little wasps, and yet so full of spite;
For bulk mere insects, yet in mischief strong. *Tate.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense in general; but *for* particulars and circumstances, he grievously dote them. *Pope.*

Lo, some are vellum, and the rest as good,
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*

3. In this sense it has often *as* before it.

As for Maramaldus the general, they had no just cause to mislike him, being an old captain of great experience. *Knolles.*

4. In the character of.

If a man be fully assured of any thing *for* truth, without having examined, what is those that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, *for* an ungrateful woman. *A. Philips.*

Say, is it living in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, should die *for* a deserter? *Gay.*

5. With resemblance of.

I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Now, now *for* sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd. *Milton.*

The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight:
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay *for* dead. *Dryden.*

6. Considered as; in the place of.

Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe. *Milton.*

The council-table and star-chamber held *for* honourable that which pleased, and *for* just that which profited. *Clarendon.*

7. In advantage of; for the sake of.

An ant is a wise creature *for* itself; but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard. *Bacon.*

He refused not to die for those that killed him, and shed his blood *for* some of those that spit it. *Boyle.*

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devour'd? *Dryden.*

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For those our critticks much confide in;
Though meerly writ at first *for* filling,
To raise the volume's price a shilling. *Swift.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

It can never be *for* the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it. *Addison.*

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We sailed from Peru *for* China and Japan. *Bacon.*

As she was brought *for* England, she was cast away near Harwich haven. *Hayward.*

We sailed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addison.*

10. In comparative respect.

For tusks with Indian elephants he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove.
Dryden.

11. With appropriation to.

Shadow will serve *for* Summer: prick him; for we have a number of shadows to fill up the muster-book. *Shakespeare.*

12. After O an expression of desire.

O *for* a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention! *Shakesp.*

13. In account of; in solution of.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

14. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Tillotson.*

15. In expectation of.

He must be back again by one-and-twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot stay any longer *for* the portion, nor the mother *for* a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*

16. Noting power or possibility.

For a holy person to be humble, *for* one whom all men esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard as *for* a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*

17. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend *for* their visibility upon the disunion of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

18. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow.
Tuſſer.

And, *for* the time ſhall not ſeem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day,
In this ſelf-place. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

There muſt be no alleys with hedges at the hither end, *for* letting your proſpect upon this fair hedge from the green: nor at the farther end, *for* letting your proſpect from the hedge through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

She wrapped him cloſe *for* catching cold. *Lovelace.*

19. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, ſometimes cold things are good *for* the tooth-ach *Garretſon.*

20. In exchange of.

He made conſiderable progreſs in the ſtudy of the law, before he quitted that profeſſion for this of poetry. *Dryden.*

21. In the place of; inſtead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character; and to tranſlate him line *for* line is impoſſible. *Dryden.*

We take a falling meteor *for* a ſtar. *Cowley.*

22. In ſupply of; to ſerve in the place of.

Moſt of our ingenious young men take up ſome cried-up Engliſh poet *for* their model, adore him, and imitate him, as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

23. Through a certain duration.

Some pleaſe *for* once, ſome will *for* ever pleaſe *Roſcom.*

Thoſe who ſleep without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are *for* four hours buſy, without them knowing it. *Locke.*

The adminiſtration of this bank is *for* life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addiſon.*

Since, hir'd *for* life, thy ſervile muſe muſt ſing
Succeſſive conqueſts, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels, whatſoe'er they coſt. *Prior.*

The youth tranſported, aſks without delay
To guide the ſun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth.*

24. In ſearch of; in queſt of.

Philoſophers have run to far back *for* arguments of comfort againſt pain, as to doubt whether there were any ſuch thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men. *Tillotſon.*

25. According to.

Chymiſts have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to ſeparate true ſulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*

26. Noting a ſtate of fitneſs or readineſs.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am *for* you. *Shakeſp.*

If he be brave, he's ready for the ſtroke. *Dryden.*

27. In hope of; for the ſake of; noting the final cauſe.

How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the fooliſh, over-careful fathers,
Have broke their ſleeps with thought, their brains with care,
Their bones with induſtry: *for* this, engroſs'd
The canker'd heaps of ſtrong atchieved gold:
For this they have been thoughtful to inveſt
Their ſons with arts and martial exerciſes. *Shakeſp.*

The kingdom of God was firſt rent by ill counſel; upon which counſel there are ſet, *for* our inſtruction, two marks. *Bacon.*

Whether ſome hero's fate,
In words worth dying *for*, he celebrate. *Cowley.*

For he writes not *for* money, nor *for* praiſe,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*

There we ſhall ſee, a ſight worth dying *for*, that bleſſed Saviour, who ſo highly deſerves of us. *Boyle.*

He is not diſpoſed to be a fool, and to be miſerable *for* company. *Tillotſon.*

Even death's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I ſaw him, and contemn'd him firſt *for* you. *Dryd.*

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart.
Dryd. Virg.

Some pray for riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are ſlain.
Dryden.

Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their ſwords like mine for noble ends. *Dryd.*

28. Of tendency to; towards.

The kettle to the top was hoiſt;
But with its upſide down, to ſhow
Its inclination *for* below. *Swift.*

29. In favour of; on the part of; on the ſide of.

Ye ſuppoſe the laws *for* which ye ſtrive are found in Scripture; but thoſe not againſt which we ſtrive. *Hooker, Preface.*

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cauſe, when I have ſo often drawn it *for* a good one. *Dryden.*

Jove was *for* Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*

He *for* the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*

They muſt be void of all zeal *for* God's honour, who do not with ſighs and tears intercede with him. *Smalridge.*

Ariſtotle is *for* poetical juſtice. *Dennis.*

They are all *for* rank and ſoul feeding. *Felton.*

30. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be ſuch a thing as ſhe
Spies that I bear ſo well her tyranny,
That ſhe thinks nothing elſe ſo fit *for* me. *Donne.*

A few rules of logick are thought ſufficient, in this caſe, *for* thoſe who pretend to the higheſt improvement. *Locke.*

It is *for* wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man may have undiſturbed thoughts, even of the juſtice of God. *Tillotſon.*

His country has good havens, both *for* the Adriatic and Mediterranean. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Perſia is commodiouſly ſituated *for* trade both by ſea and land, *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go *for* ornament, if they will not ſerve *for* uſe. *Felton.*

31. With intention of.

And by that juſtice haſt remov'd the cauſe
Of thoſe rude tempeſts, which, *for* rapine ſent
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*

Here huntſmen with delight may read
How to chooſe dogs *for* ſcent or ſpeed. *Waller.*

God hath made ſome things *for* as long a duration as they are capable of. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

For this from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are couſers driv'n, who ſhed their maſter's blood.
Dryden.

Such examples ſhould be ſet before them, as patterns *for* their daily imitation. *Locke.*

The next queſtion uſually is, what is it *for*? *Locke.*

Achilles is *for* revenging himſelf upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector. *Broome.*

32. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not *for* your quiet, nor your good,
Nor *for* my manhood, honeſty, and wiſdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Th' offers he doth make,
Were not *for* him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

It were more *for* his honour to raiſe his ſiege, than to ſpend ſo many good men in the winning of it by force. *Knolles.*

Jeſts *for* Dutchmen and Engliſh boys. *Cowley.*

Is it *for* you to ravage ſea and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my ſupreme command! *Dryden.*

His fire already ſigns him *for* the ſkies,
And marks the ſeat amidſt the deities. *Dryden.*

It is a reaſonable account *for* any man to give, why he does not live as the greateſt part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do, and periſh with them. *Tillotſon.*

33. Notwithſtanding.

This, *for* any thing we know to the contrary, might be the ſelf-ſame form which Philojudæus expreſſeth. *Hooker.*

God's deſertion ſhall, *for* ought he knows, the next minute ſupervene. *Decay of Piety.*

Probability ſuppoſes that a thing may or may not be ſo, *for* any thing yet certainly determined on either ſide. *South.*

For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift.*

If ſuch vaſt maſſes of matter had been ſituated nearer to the ſun, or to each other, as they might as eaſily have been, *for* any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they muſt neceſſarily have cauſed a conſiderable diſorder in the whole ſyſtem. *Bentley.*

34. To the uſe of; to be uſed in.

The oak *for* nothing ill,
The oſier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill.
Spenſer.

Your underſtandings are not bright enough *for* the exerciſe of the higheſt acts of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

35. In conſequence of.

For love they ſome through thickets of the wood,
They climb the ſteepy hills and ſtem the flood. *Dryd.*

36. In recompence of; in return of.

Now, *for* ſo many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl *for* Cæſar's health;
Beſides, in gratitude *for* ſuch high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden.*

Firſt the wily wizard muſt be caught;
For unconſtrain'd, he nothing tells *for* naught. *Dryd.*

37. In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall. *Shak.*

As he could ſee clear, *for* thoſe times, [illegible] ſuperſtition; ſo he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy. *Bacon.*

Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble *for* revenge. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

38. By means of; by interpoſition of.

Moral conſideration can no way move the ſenſitive appetite, were it not *for* the will. *Hale.*

Of ſome calamity we can have no relief but from God alone; and what would men do in ſuch a caſe, if it were not *for* God? *Tillotſon.*

39. In regard of; in preſervation of. I *cannot* for *my life*, is, I cannot if my life might be ſaved by it.

I bid the raſcal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him *for* my heart. *Shakeſp.*

I cannot *for* my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers paſted upon the walls. *Addiſon's Spect.*

40. For *all*. Notwithſtanding.

Neither doubt you, becauſe I wear a womaniſh apparel, I will be the more womaniſh; ſince I [illegible] you, *for all* my apparel, there is nothing I [illegible] more than fully to prove myſelf a man in this enterprize. *Sidney.*

For all the careſulneſs of the Chriſtians, the [illegible] bulwark was undermined by the enemy, and [illegible] the fourth of September part thereof was blown [illegible] *Knolles's Hiſt.*

But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more, Did ſhew ſhe footing found *for all* the flood. *Daniel.*

They reſolute *for all* this, do proceed
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*

If we apprehend the greateſt things in the world, of the Emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented, *for all* that, to let them go on at home. *Stillingfleet.*

Though that very ingenious perſon has anticipated part of what I ſhould ſay, yet you will, *for all* that, expect that I ſhould give you a fuller account. *Boyle.*

She might have paſſed over my buſineſſes; but my rabble is not to be mumbled up in ſilence, *for all* her pertneſs. *Dryden.*

For all his exact plot, down was he caſt from all his greatneſs, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *South.*

41. For *to*. In the language uſed two centuries ago, *for* was commonly uſed before *to*, the ſign of the infinitive mood, to note the final cauſe. As, I come *for to* ſee you, for I love to ſee you: in the ſame ſenſe with the French *pour*. Thus it is uſed in the tranſlation of the Bible. But this diſtinction was by the beſt writers ſometimes forgotten; and, *for*, by wrong uſe, appearing ſuperfluous, is now always omitted.

Who ſhall let me now
On this vile body *for to* wreak my wrong? *Fairy Q.*

A large poſterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of bleſſed ſaints *for to* increaſe the count. *Spenſer.*

Theſe

These things may serve *for to* represent how just cause of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*

FOR. *conj.*

1. The word by which the reason is introduced of something advanced before.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themselves; *for* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

Old husbandmen I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year, dig, plough, and sow;
For never any man was yet to old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*

Tell me what kind of thing is wit:
For the first matter loves variety less. *Cowley.*

Thus does he foolishly who, for fear of any thing in this world, ventures to displease God; *for* in so doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living God. *Tillotson.*

2. Because; on this account that. It is in this sense properly followed by *that*, and without it is elliptical. This sense is almost obsolete.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet *for that* the worst men are most ready to remove, I would wish them chosen by discretion of wise men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Jealous souls will not be answer'd so:
They are not ever jealous for a cause,
But jealous *for* they're jealous. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Heaven defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant;
For she is with me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;
But, *for* his great Creator would the same,
His will increas'd, so fire augmenteth flame. *Fairfax.*

Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or faded; *for that* the natural sap of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural substance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. FOR *as much.* In regard to that; in consideration of.

For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to consider what is needful, in respect of God; but there is also in men that which we must regard: we somewhat incline to length, lest overquick dispatch should give occasion to deem, that the thing itself is but little accounted of. *Hooker.*

For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free use of spaw water. *Arbuth.*

4. FOR *why.* Because; for this reason that.

Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces; *for why*, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor into battle, had brought no pieces of battery with him. *Knolles.*

To FORAGE. *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Lat.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a distance. Not in use.

Forage, and run
To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he come so nigh. *Shak.*

2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions.

As in a stormy night,
Wolves urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey. *Denham.*

There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad to *forage* for them. *L'Estr.*

Nor dare they stray
When rain is promis'd or a stormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor *forage* far, but short excursions make. *Dryden.*

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.

His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shakesp.*

To FORAGE. *v. n.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil.

They will both strengthen all the country round, and be at continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the whole land. *Spenser.*

The victorious Philistines were mocked by the captivated ark, which *foraged* their country more than a conquering army. *South.*

FORAGE. *n. s.* [*fourage*, German and French; from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.

One way a band select from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Provisions sought abroad.

Some o'er the publick magazines preside,
And some are sent new *forage* to provide. *Dryden.*

3. Provisions in general.

Provided *forage*, our spent arms renew'd. *Dryd.*

FORA'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will deaden it; but in the passage of the sound they will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To FORBEAR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn.* [ꝑonbæꝛnan, Saxon. *For* has in composition the power of privation; as, *forbear*: or depravation; as, *forswear*, and other powers not easily explained.]

1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.

Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. *Cheyne.*

2. To pause; to delay.

I pray you, tarry: pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong,
I lose your company; therefore *forbear* a while. *Shakespeare.*

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.

He *forbear* to go forth. 1 *Sa.* xxiii. 13.

At this he started, and *forbore* to swear;
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. *Dryden.*

The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themselves *forbear*. *Denham.*

4. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient.

By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue breaketh the bone. *Prov.* xxv. 15.

To FORBE'AR. *v. a.*

1. To decline; to avoid voluntarily.

Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*,
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*

2. To abstain from; to shun to do; to omit.

If it passed only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or suspended. *Clarendon.*

There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. To spare; to treat with clemency.

With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph.* iv. 2.

4. To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not. 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 21.

FORBE'ARANCE. *n. s.* [from *forbear.*]

1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would
Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong. *Shak.*

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or forbear doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermission of something.

3. Command of temper.

Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.

Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding, but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present Majesty. *Addison's Freeholder.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance.* *Rogers.*

FORBE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *forbear.*] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

The West as a father all goodness doth bring,
The East a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Tusser.*

To FORBID. *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*; part. *forbidden*, or *forbid.* [ꝑonbeoban, Saxon; *verbieden*, Dutch.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my house? *Shakespeare.*

It is
The practice and the purpose of the king,
From whose obedience I *forbid* my soul. *Shakesp.*

By tasting of that fruit *forbid*,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids.* *South.*

All hatred of persons, by very many Christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid.* *Spratt.*

The chaste and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To command to forbear any thing.

She with so sweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney.*

They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith*, xi. 12.

3. To oppose; to hinder.

The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The plaster alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it as well as *forbid* new humour *Bacon.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight!
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accurse; to blast. Now obsolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray*; to *forbid* therefore is to *curse.*

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid;
He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To FORBI'D. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own! *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

FORBI'DDANCE. *n. s.* [from *forbid.*] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance!* how to violate
The sacred fruit *forbidden!* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FORBI'DDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid.*] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly.* *Shak.*

FORBI'DDER. *n. s.* [from *forbid.*] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown.*

Other care, perhaps,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder!* *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FORBI'DDING. *participial adj.* [from *forbid.*] Raising

Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing averſion.
Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill*

FORCE, *n. ſ.* [*force*, French; *fortis*, Latin.]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.
He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shakſp. Much ado about nothing.*
A ſhip, which hath ſtruck ſail, doth run
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Donne.*

2. Violence.
Thus got the houſe of Lancaſter the crown,
Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right.
Shakeſpeare.
The ſhepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;
But I by free conſent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.
Manifeſt it is, that the very majeſty and holineſs of the place where God is worſhipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, *force*, and efficacy; for that it ſerveth as a ſenſible help to ſtir up devotion. *Hooker.*
No definitions, no ſuppoſitions of any ſect, are of *force* enough to deſtroy conſtant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validneſs; power of law.
A teſtament is of *force* after men are dead. *Heb.* ix.
Not long in *force* this charter ſtood;
Wanting that ſeal, it muſt be ſeal'd in blood. *Denham.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.
O Thou! whoſe captain I account myſelf,
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shak. R. III.*
The ſecret of the power of Spain conſiſteth in a veteran army, compounded of miſcellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*
A greater *force* than that which here we find,
Nor preſs'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind.
Waller.
Thoſe victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to ſuſtain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Deſtiny; neceſſity; fatal compulſion.

To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to conſtrain.
Dangers are light, if they once ſeem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*
I have been *forced* to uſe the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*
The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the ſingle idea. *Broome's View of Epic Poem.*

2. To overpower by ſtrength.
O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
To have wrought ſuch wonders with an aſs's jaw,
I ſhould have *force*'d thee ſoon with other arms. *Milt.*
With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To *force* their monarch, and inſult the court. *Dryden.*

3. To impel; to preſs; to draw or puſh by main ſtrength.
Thou ſhalt not deſtroy the trees by *forcing* an ax againſt them. *Deut.* xx. 19.
Stooping, the ſpear deſcended on his chine,
Juſt where the bone diſtinguiſh'd either loin:
It ſtuck ſo faſt, ſo deeply bury'd lay,
That ſcarce the victor *force*'d the ſteel away. *Dryden.*

4. To enforce; to urge.
Three bluſt'ring nights, born by the ſouthern blaſt,
I floated, and diſcover'd land at laſt:
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my ſtrength, and gath'ring to the ſhore.
Dryden's Æn.
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never ſere,
I come to pluck your berries harſh and crude,
And with *force*'d fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowingyear. *Milton.*

5. To drive by violence or power.
This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their poſſeſſions.
Decay of Piety.
To free the ports, and ope the Punique land
To Trojan gueſts; leſt, ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and ſtate.
Dryd.

6. To gain by violence or power.
My heart is your's; but oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to thoſe tyrants hope and fear:
If they *force*'d from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that ſmall part afford?
Dryden.

7. To ſtorm; to take or enter by violence.
Troy wall'd ſo high,
Atrides might as well have *force*'d the ſky. *Waller.*
Heav'n from all ages wiſely did provide
This wealth, and for the braveſt nation hide;
Who with four hundred ſoot, and forty horſe,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*. *Dryd.*

8. To raviſh; to violate by force.
Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

9. To conſtrain; to diſtort; not to obtain naturally or with eaſe.
Our general taſte in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and *force*'d conceits. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

10. To man; to ſtrengthen by ſoldiers; to garriſon.
Here let them lye,
'Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not *force*'d with thoſe that ſhould be our's,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard.
Shakeſpeare.
If you find that any great number of ſoldiers be newly ſent into Oroonoque, and that the paſſages be already *forced*, then be well adviſed how you land.
Raleigh's Apology.

11. *To* FORCE *out.* To extort.
The heat of the diſpute had *forced out* from Luther expreſſions that ſeemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay ſtreſs upon. This word I have only found in the following paſſage.
That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armorer put on his backpiece before, and his breaſtplate behind; the which being eſpied by ſome that ſtood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore adviſed him not to fight that day; to whom the duke anſwered, I *force* not of ſuch fooleries; but if I have any ſkill in ſoothſaying, as in ſooth I have none, it doth prognoſticate that I ſhall change copy from a duke to a king.
Camden's Remains.

FO'RCEDLY. *adv.* [from *force*.] Violently; conſtrainedly; unnaturally.
This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth moſt aptly agree to that ſtructure of the abyſs and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forcedly* to the preſent form of the earth and the waters.
Burnet's Theory.

FO'RCEFUL. *adj.* [*force* and *full*.] Violent; ſtrong; driven with great might; impetuous.
Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forceful* inſtigation. *Shakſp. Winter's Tale.*
Againſt the ſtued he threw
His *forceful* ſpear, which, hiſſing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden's Æn.*
Were it by chance, or *forceful* deſtiny,
Which forms in cauſes firſt whate'er ſhall be,
Aſſiſted by a friend one moonleſs night,
This Palamon from priſon took his flight. *Dryden.*
He pois'd in air, the javelin ſent,
Through Paris' ſhield the *forceful* weapon went.
Pope.

FO'RCEFULLY. *adv.* [from *forceful*.] Violently; impetuouſly.

FO'RCELESS. *adj.* [from *force*.] Having little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

FO'RCEPS n. ſ. [Latin.]
Forceps properly ſignifies a pair of tongs; but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occaſions. *Quincy.*

FO'RCER. *n. ſ.* [from *force*.]

1. That which forces, drives, or conſtrains.

2. The embolus of a pump working by pulſion, in contradiſtinction to a ſucker, which acts by attraction.
The uſual means for the aſcent of water is either by ſuckers or *forcers*. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

FO'RCIBLE. *adj.* [from *force*.]

1. Strong; mighty: oppoſed to *weak*.
That puniſhment, which hath been ſometimes *forcible* to bridle ſin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*
Who therefore can invent
With what more *forcible* we may offend
Our yet unwounded enemies? *Milton.*

2. Violent; impetuous.
Jerſey, below'd by all; for all muſt feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and conſtant virtue dwell,
Like ming'd ſtreams, more *forcible* when join'd.
Jerſey ſhall at thy altars ſtand,
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.
Sweet ſmells are moſt *forcible* in dry ſubſtances, when broken; and ſo likewiſe in oranges, the ſcraping of the rind giveth out their ſmell more.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

4. Prevalent; of great influence.
How *forcible* are right words? *Job.*
God hath aſſured us, that there is no inclination or temptation ſo *forcible* which our humble prayers and deſires may not fruſtrate and break aſunder.
Raleigh's Hiſtory.

5. Done by force; ſuffered by force.
He ſwifter far,
Me overtook, his mother all diſmay'd,
And in embraces *forcible* and foul
Ingend'ring with me. *Milton.*
The abdication of King James, the advocates on that ſide look upon to have been *forcible* and injuſt, and conſequently void. *Swift.*

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *forcible*.] Force; violence.

FO'RCIBLY. *adv.* [from *forcible*.]

1. Strongly; powerfully.
The Goſpel offers ſuch conſiderations as are fit to work very *forcibly* upon two of the moſt ſwaying and governing paſſions in the mind, our hopes and our fears. *Tillotſon.*

2. Impetuouſly; with great ſtrength.

3. By violence; by force.
He himſelf with greedy great deſire
Into the caſtle enter'd *forcibly*. *Fairy Queen.*
The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly* and againſt the i will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
This doctrine brings us down to the level of horſe and mule, whoſe mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle. *Hammond.*

FO'RCIPATED. *adj.* [from *forceps*.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and incloſe.
The locuſts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long talcation or *forcipated* tail behind. *Brown.*
When they have ſeized their prey, they will ſo tenaciouſly hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters *Derham.*

FORD. *n. ſ.* [ꝼopꝺ, Saxon, from ꝼaꝛan, to paſs]

1. A ſhallow part of a river where it may be paſſed without ſwimming.
Her men the paths rode through made by her ſword,
They paſs the ſtream, when ſhe had found the *ford*.
Fairfax.

2. It ſometimes ſignifies the ſtream, the current, without any conſideration of paſſage or ſhalloweſs.
Meduſa with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford*, and of itſelf the water flies
All taſte of living wight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Rule, wretched widow! riſe; nor unimplor'd
Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian *ford*:
But riſe, prepar'd in black to mourn thy periſh'd lord. *Dryden.*

To FORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To paſs without ſwimming.
Adam's ſhin-bones muſt have contained a thouſand

sand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean. *Raleigh's History.*

Fording his current where thou find'st it low. *Denham.*

FO'RDABLE. *adj.* [from *ford.*] Passable without swimming.

Pliny placeth the Schenite upon the Euphrates, where the famous begmneth to be *fordable*, *Raleigh*

A countryman found a mare up and down, to try where it was most *fordable* and where the water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and, on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

FORE. *adj.* [pone, Saxon.]

1. Anterior; that which is before; not behind.

Though there is an orb or spherical area of the sound, yet they move strongest and go farthest in the *fore* lines from the first local impression. *Bacon.*

2. That which comes first in a progressive motion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Cheyne.*

FORE. *adv.*

1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears first to those that meet it.

Each of them will bear six demiculverins and four sakers, needing no other addition than a flight spar deck *fore* and aft, which is a flight deck throughout. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time, of which some examples shall be given. A vitious orthography has confounded *for* and *fore* in composition.

To FOREADVI'SE *v. n.* [*fore* and *advise.*] To counsel early; to counsel before the time of action, or the event.

Thus to have said,
As you were *fore advis'd* had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To FOREAPPO'INT. *v. n.* [*fore* and *appoint.*] To order beforehand.

To FOREA'RM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm.*] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need,

A man should ha and *forearm* his mind with this persuation, that, during his passion, whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive. *South.*

He *forearms* his care
With rules to push his fortune, or to bear. *Dryden.*

To FOREBO'DE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *bode.*]

1. To prognosticate; to foretell.

An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate,
With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate.
Dryden.

2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future.

Fate mocks you dead, while I in vain implore:
My heart *foreboded* I ne'er should see you more. *Dryd.*

My soul *foreboded* I should find the bow'r
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r.
Pope.

FOREBO'DER. *n. s.* [from *forebode.*]

1. A prognosticator; a foothsayer.

Your raven he was a person in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet: a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his prediction, took up for a *forebodder*. *L'Estrange.*

2. A foreknower.

FOREBY'. *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; fast by.

Not far away he hence doth won
Forebye a fountain, where I late him left. *Fairy Q.*

To FORECA'ST. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cast.*]

1. To scheme; to plan before execution.

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strongholds. *Dan.* xi

2. To adjust; to contrive antecedently.

The feast was serv'd; the time so well *forecast*,
That just when the desert and fruits were plac'd,
The fiend's alarm began. *Dryd. Theod. and Honoria.*

3. To foresee; to provide against.

It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecast* consequences. *L'Estrange.*

To FORECA'ST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom
Ordained have, how can frail fleshy wight
Forecast, but it must needs to issue come? *Spenser.*

When broad awake, she finds in troublous fit,
Forecasting how his foe he might annoy. *Fairy Q.*

FO'RECAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecast*,
But while he thought to steal the single ten,
The King was slily finger'd from the deck. *Shakesp.*

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods. *Addison*

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:
Mem'ry and *forecast* just returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

FORECA'STER. *n. s.* [from *forecast.*] One who contrives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE. *n. s.* [*fore* and *castle.*] In a ship, is that part where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulk head: that part of the *forecastle* which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-rooms are built in their *forecastles*, contrary to that which had been anciently used. *Raleigh's Essays.*

FORECHO'SEN. *part.* [*fore* and *chosen.*] Prechosen.

FORECI'TED. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quoted before, or above.

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that *forecited* passage is continued *Arbuth*

To FORECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *close.*]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade. *Carew.*

2. *To* FORECLOSE *a Mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FO'REDECK. *n. s.* [*fore* and *deck.*] The anteriour part of the ship.

I to the *foredeck* went, and thence did look
For rocky Scylla. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

To FOREDESI'GN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *design.*] To plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreseen and *foredesigned* by the wise Author of nature. *Cheyne*

To FOREDO'. *v. a.* [from *for* and *do*, not *fore.*]

1. To ruin; to destroy. A word obsolete. Opposed to making happy.

Beseeching him, if either salves or oils,
A *foredone* wight from door of death might raise,
He would at her request prolong her nephew's days.
Fairy Queen.

That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,
And many souls in dolours had *foredone*. *Fairy Q.*

This doth betoken
The corse they follow did with desperate hand
Foredo its own life. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

This is the night
That either makes me, or *foredoes* me quite. *Shak.*

2. To overdo; to weary; to harrass.

Whilst the heavy ploughman snoars
All with weary task *foredone*. *Shakespeare.*

To FOREDO'OM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*] To predestinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realms *foredoom'd* by Jove.
Dryden's Æn.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with ease; if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art *foredoom'd* to view the Stygian state.
Dryden.

Fate *foredoom'd*, and all things tend
By course of time to their appointed end. *Dryden.*

Here Britain's statesmen oft the *fall foredoom*
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FORE-E'ND. *n. s.* [*fore* and *end.*] The anteriour part.

I have liv'd at hopest freedom; paid
More pious debts to heaven than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him, grew a small green branch of palm. *Bacon.*

FOREFA'THER. *n. s.* [*fore* and *father.*] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our *forefathers*, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge. *Hooker.*

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence their own *forefathers* have come, it cannot be displeasing to understand the place of our first ancestor. *Raleigh's History.*

Conceit is still deriv'd
From some *forefather* grief; mine is not so. *Shakesp.*

Shall I not be distraught,
And madly play with my *forefather's* joints? *Shakesp.*

Our great *forefathers*
Had left him nought to conquer but his country.
Addison.

When a man sees the prodigious pains our *forefathers* have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been instructed in the right way. *Addison on Italy.*

Blest Peer! his great *forefathers* ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope.*

To FOREFE'ND. *v. a.* [It is doubtful whether from *fore* or *for* and *defend.* If from *fore*, it implies antecedent provision, as *forearm*: if from *for* prohibitory security; as *forbid.* Of the two following examples one favours *for*, and the other *fore.*]

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No, heav'ns *forefend!* I would not kill thy soul.
Shakesp.

Perhaps a fever, which the gods *forefend*,
May bring your youth to some untimely end. *Dryd.*

2. To provide for; to secure.

Down with the nose,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that, his particular to *forefend*,
Smells from the gen'ral weal *Shakesp.*

FORFI'NGER. *n. s.* [*fore* and *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb; the index.

An agate stone
On the *forefinger* of an alderman. *Shakespeare.*

Polymnia shall be drawn, as it were, acting her speech with her *forefinger*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some wear this on the middle finger, as the ancient Gauls and Britons; and some upon the *forefinger*. *Brown.*

FO'REFOOT. *n. s.* plur. *forefeet.* [*fore* and *foot.*] The anteriour foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fist, thy *forefoot* to me give. *Shak.*

He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with his *forefeet.* 2 *Mac.* iii. 25.

I continue my line from thence to the heel; then making the breast with the eminency thereof, bring out his near *forefoot*, which I finish. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To FOREGO'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *go.*]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then she may it mend with skill;
If will, then she at will may will *forego*. *Spenser.*

Having all before absolutely in his power, it remaineth so still, he having already neither forgiven nor *foregone* any thing thereby unto them, but having received something from them. *Spenser.*

He is a great adventurer, said he,
That hath his sword through hard assay *foregone*;
And now hath vowed, till he avenged be
Of that despite, never to weaten none. *Fairy Qu.*

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to prefer one good thing before another; to leave one for another's sake, to *forego* meaner for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker.*

Must I then leave you? Must I needs *forego*
So good, so noble, and so true a master. *Shakesp.*

Let us not *forego*
That for a trifle which was bought with blood.
Shakespeare.

How can I live without thee! how *forego*
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd
To live again in these wild woods forlorn! *Milton.*

This argument might prevail with you to *forego* a little of your repose for the publick benefit. *Dryd.*

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at one time, has proved insipid or nauseous at another; and therefore they see nothing in it for which they should *forego* a present enjoyment. *Locke.*

2. To go before; to be past. [from *fore* and *go*.]

By our remembrances of days *foregone*,
Such were our faults: O! then we thought them not. *Shakesp.*

It is a tradition understood of Cain, that many years *foregone* at what time his people were increased, he built the city of Enoch. *Raleigh.*

Reflect upon the two *foregoing* objections. *Boyle.*

This *foregoing* remark gives the reason why imitators please. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the *foregoing* speculations. *Addison.*

In the *foregoing* part of this work I promised people. *Woodward.*

3. To lose.

This is the very ecstasy of love,
Whose violent property *foregoes* itself,
And leaves the will to desperate undertakings. *Shak.*

FORE'GOER. *n. s.* [from *forego*.] Ancestor; progenitor.

Honours best thrive,
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our *foregoers*. *Shakesp.*

FOR'EGROUND. *n. s.* [*fore* and *ground*.] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subsist on the *foreground* of the picture: the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being universal, and the figures supposed to be in an open field. *Dryden.*

FO'REHAND, *n. s.* [*fore* and *hand*.]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. Not in use.

The great Achilles whom opinion crowns
The sinew and the *forehand* of our host. *Shakesp.*

FO'REHAND. *adj.* Done sooner than is regular.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Shakespeare.*

FOREHA'NDED. *n. s.* [from *fore* and *hand*.]

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and *forehanded* care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time. *Taylor.*

2. Formed in the foreparts.

He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*: mark but the cleanness of his shapes too. *Dryden.*

FO'REHEAD. *n. s.* [*fore* and *head*.]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's *forehead* when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And moulded ev'ry feature from my face:
Such majesty does from her *forehead* rise,
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes.
Dryden.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; audacity. The forehead is the part on which shame visibly operates.

A man of confidence presseth forward upon every appearance of advantage; where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence: these men of *forehead* are magnificent in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they can have the *forehead* to apply. *Swift.*

FOREHO'LDING. *n. s.* [*fore* and *hold*.] Predictions; ominous accounts; superstitious prognostications.

How are superstitious men hagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens *foreboldings*, and old wives tales. *L'Estrange.*

FO'REIGN. *adj.* [*forain*, French, *forano*, Spanish; from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Not of this country; not domestick.

You son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in *foreign* soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home. *Shakesp.*

The learned correspondence you hold in *foreign* parts. *Milton.*

The positions are so far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domestick and *foreign* writers. *Atterbury.*

The parties and divisions amongst us may several ways bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our united force would secure us against all the attempts of a *foreign* enemy. *Addison's Freeh.*

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation. It is often used with *to*; but more properly with *from*.

I must dissemble,
And speak a language *foreign* to my heart. *Addison.*

Fame is a good so wholly *foreign* to our natures, that we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition. *Addison.*

This design is not *foreign from* some peoples thoughts. *Swift.*

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man still; which so griev'd him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich *foreign* mould in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Phillips.*

FO'RLIGNER. *n. s.* [from *foreign*.] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger.

Joy is such a *foreigner*,
So meer a stranger to my thoughts I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham's Sophy.*

To this false *foreigner* you give your throne,
And wrong'd a friend, a kinsman, and a son.
Dryden's Æn.

Water is the only native of England made use of in punch, but the lemon, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, are all *foreigners*. *Addison.*

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift.*

FO'RLIGNESS. *n. s.* [from *foreign*.] Remoteness; want of relation to something.

Let not the *foreignness* of the subject hinder you from endeavouring to set me right.

To FOREIMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine*.] To conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compass of a *foreimagined* possibility in that behalf. *Camden's Remains.*

To FOREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge*.] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed; to prejudge.

To FOREKNO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know*.] To have prescience of; to foresee.

We *foreknow* that the sun will rise and set, that all men born in the world shall die again; that after Winter the spring shall come; after the Spring, Summer and Harvest; yet is not our foreknowledge the cause of any of those. *Raleigh.*

He *foreknew* John should not suffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace. *Brown.*

Calchas the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come
foreknew. *Dryden's Iliad.*

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*?
Not knowing, we but share our part of woe. *Dryden.*

FOREKNO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *foreknow*.] Possible to be known before they happen.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and such circumstances. *More.*

FOREKNO'WLEDGE. *n. s.* [*fore* and *knowledge*.] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Christ by eternal *foreknowledge*, saveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of his saints in this present world. *Hooker.*

I told him you was asleep; he seems to have a *foreknowledge* of that too, and therefore chuses to speak with you. *Shakesp.*

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknown.
Milton.

I hope the *foreknowledge* you had of my esteem for you, is the reason that you do not dislike my letters. *Pope.*

FO'RELAND. *n. s.* [*fore* and *land*.] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland*, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft to steers, and shifts her sails.
Milton.

To FORELA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay*.]

1. To lay wait for; to intrap by ambush.

A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;
An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller:
The man lies murder'd while the thief and snake,
One gains the thickets, and one thirds the brake.
Dryden.

2. To contrive antecedently.

To FO'RELIFT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift*.] To raise aloft any interiour part.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast;
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new-comen guest. *Spenser.*

FO'RELOCK. *n. s.* [*fore* and *lock*.] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be staid,
Unless she do him by the *forelock* take. *Spenser.*

Hyacinthine locks,
Round from his parted *forelock* manly hung,
Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulder's broad.
Milton.

Zeal and duty are not slow,
But on occasion's *forelock* watchful wait. *Milt.*

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the *forelock*; for when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

FO'REMAN. *n. s.* [*fore* and *man*.] The first or chief person.

He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times *foreman* on the petty jury. *Addis.*

Fore'mentioned. *adj.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before. It is obſervable that many participles are compounded with *fore*, whoſe verbs have no ſuch compoſition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Fo'remost. *adj.* [from *fore.*]

1. Firſt in place.

All three were ſet among the *foremoſt* ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. *Sidney.*

Our women in the *foremoſt* ranks appear;
March to the fight, and meet your miſtreſs there. *Dryden.*

The bold Sempronius,
That ſtill broke *foremoſt* through the crowd of patriots,
As with a burſt of zeal tranſported,
And virtuous even to madneſs! *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Firſt in dignity.

Thoſe rode *foremoſt* in the field,
As they the *foremoſt* rank of honour held. *Dryden.*

Forena'med. *adj.* [*fore* and *name.*] Nominated before.

And ſuch are ſure ones,
As Curius and the *forenamed* Lentulus. *Ben Jonſ.*

Fo'renoon. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: oppoſed to *afternoon.*

The manner was, that the *forenoon* they ſhould run at tilt, the *afternoon* in a broad field in manner of a battle, 'till either the ſtrangers or the country knights won the field. *Sidney.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, conſiſting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the poſition of the ſun, for the conveniency of *forenoon's* and afternoon's diverſion. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

Forenotice. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Information of an event before it happens.

So ſtrange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth gives ſome *forenotice* of it. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

Fore'nsick. *adj.* [*forenſis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Perſon is a *forenſick* term, appropriating actions and their merit, and ſo belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happineſs and miſery. This perſonality extends itſelf beyond preſent exiſtence to what is paſt, only by conſciouſneſs. *Locke.*

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their ſpeeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal caſes: thence all ſorts of diſputations in courts of juſtice, where ſeveral perſons make their diſtinct ſpeeches, may come under the name of *forenſick* diſputes. *Watts on the Mind*

To Foreorda'in. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predeſtinate; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can diſcharge, in manner convenient, a work of ſo great importance, by *foreordaining* ſome ſhort collect wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker.*

Forepart. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *part.*]

1. The part firſt in time.

Had it been ſo raiſed it would deprive us of the ſun's light all the *forepart* of the day. *Raleigh.*

2. The place anterior in place.

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breaſt are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. *Ray.*

Forepa'st *adj.* [*fore* and *paſt.*] Paſt before a certain time.

Now ceaſe, ye damſels, your delights *forepaſt*;
Enough it is that all the day is your's. *Spenſer.*

My *forepaſt* proofs, however the matter fall,
Shall rank me [illegible] of little vanity,
Having ſo [illegible] too little. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such is the treaty which he negociates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepaſt* ſins, and of a new covenant. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Forepoſſe'ssed. *adj.* [*fore* and *poſſeſs.*] Preoccupied; prepoſſeſſed; pre-engaged.

The teſtimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other claſſical divines, may be clearly and abundantly anſwered, to the ſatisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *forepoſſeſſed* with prejudice *Sanderſon.*

Fo'rerank. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *rank.*] Firſt rank; front.

Yet leave our Couſin Catherine here with us;
She is our capital demand, compris'd
Within the *forerank* of our articles. *Shakeſp.*

Forerecite'd. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite.*] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount
The *forerecited* practiſes of him
We cannot feel too little, hear too much, *Shakeſp.*

To ForerU'n. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*]

1. To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following; to introduce as an harbinger.

Againſt all chances men are ever merry?
But heavineſs *foreruns* the good event. *Shakeſp.*

The ſun
Was ſet, and twilight from the Eaſt came on,
Forerunning night. *Milton's Parad. loſt.*

She bids me hope oh heav'ns, ſhe pities me!
And pity ſtill *foreruns* approaching love,
As lightning does the thunder, *Dryden.*

2. To precede; to have the ſtart of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practiſed in London. *Swift.*

ForerU'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *forerun.*]

1. An harbinger; a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow.

The ſix ſtrangers ſeek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a ſeventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shakeſpeare.*

A cock was ſacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the ſun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of Providence. *Stirling ſect.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came,
Rough draughts of nature, ill deſign'd and lame:
Blown off, like bloſſoms never made to bear;
'Till I came finiſh'd, her laſt labour'd care. *Dryd.*

2. A prognoſtick; a ſign foreſhowing any thing.

O Eve! ſome further change awaits us nigh,
Which heav'n, by theſe mute ſigns in nature, ſhews
Forerunners of his purpoſe. *Milton's Paradiſe loſt.*

Loſs of ſight is the miſery of life, and uſually the *forerunner* of death. *South.*

The keeping inſenſible perſpiration up in due meaſure is the cauſe as well as ſign of health, and the leaſt deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

Already Opera prepares the way,
The ſure *forerunner* of her gentle ſway. *Pope.*

To Foresa'y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſay.*] To predict; to prophecy; to foretell.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foreſay* it. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbel*

To Foresee'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſee.*]

1. To ſee beforehand; to ſee what has not yet happened; to have preſcience; to foreknow.

The firſt of them could things to come *foreſee*;
The next, could of things preſent beſt adviſe;
The third, things paſt could keep in memory. *Fairy Queen.*

If there be any thing *foreſeen* that is not ritual, be armed for it by any hearty though a ſhort prayer, and an earneſt reſolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

At his *foreſeen* approach, already quake
The Caſpian kingdoms and Meotian lake;
Their ſeers behold the tempeſt from afar,
And threat'ning oracles denounce the war. *Dryd.*

2. To provide for; with *to.* Out of uſe.

A king againſt a ſtorm muſt *foreſee* to a convenient ſtock of treaſure. *Bacon.*

To Foresha'me. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhame.*] To ſhame; to bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, *foreſhaming*
Thoſe ſuch baſe heirs, that let their fathers lie
Without a monument. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To Fo'reshew. *v. a.* [See Foreshow.]

Fo'reship. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſhip.*] The anterior part of the ſhip.

The ſhipmen would have caſt anchors out of the *foreſhip*. *Acts*, xxvii. 30.

To ForeshO'rten. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhorten.*] To ſhorten figures for the ſake of ſhewing thoſe behind.

The greateſt parts of the body ought to appear foremoſt; and he forbids the *foreſhortenings*, becauſe they make the proportions leſs. *Dryden's Dufreſn.*

To Fo'reshow. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhow.*]

1. To diſcover before it happens; to predict; to prognoſticate.

Chriſt had called him to be a witneſs of his death, and reſurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moſes had *foreſhewed.* *Hooker.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenſer roſe,
Whoſe purple bluſh the day *foreſhows.* *Prior.*

You chooſe to withdraw yourſelf from public buſineſs, when the face of heaven grows troubled, and the frequent ſhifting of the wind *foreſhews* a ſtorm. *Dennis.*

2. To repreſent before it comes.

What elſe is the law but the goſpel *foreſhewed*?
What other the goſpel than the law fulfilled? *Hooker.*

Fo'resight. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſight.*]

1. Preſcience; prognoſtication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the laſt ſyllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here ſleep below, while thou to *foreſight* wak'ſt,
As once thou ſlept'ſt while ſhe to life was form'd. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a ſharp *foreſight*, and working wit,
That never idle was, ne once could reſt a whit *Spenſer.*

In matters of arms he was both ſkilful and of diſcourſe, and as well in *foreſight* as reſolution preſent and great. *Hayward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more eaſily be borne or avoided, if with prudent *foreſight* we arm ourſelves againſt them. *Regers.*

Foresi'ghtful. *adj.* [*foreſight* and *full.*] Preſcient; provident.

Death gave him no ſuch pangs as the *foreſightful* care he had of his fully ſucceſſor. *Sidney.*

To Foresi'gnify. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſignify.*] To betoken beforehand, to forethow, to typify.

Diſcoveries of Chriſt already preſent, whoſe future coming the pſalmiſt did but *foreſignify.* *Hooker.*

Yet as being paſt times noxious, where they light
On man, beaſt, plant, waſteful and turbulent,
They oft *foreſignify* and threaten ill. *Milton.*

Fo'reskin. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkin.*] The prepuce.

Their own hand
An hundred of the foe ſhall ſlay,
And for a dow'r them hundred *foreſkins* pay,
Be Michol thy reward. *Cowley's Davideis.*

Fo'reskirt. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkirt.*] The pendulous or looſe part of the coat before.

A thouſand pounds a year for pure reſpect!
No other obligation?
That promiſes more thouſands: honour's train
Is longer than his *foreſkirt.* *Shakeſpeare's H. VIII*

To Forestack. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſtack.*] To neglect by idleneſs.

It

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *forestalled*, that might have been the eternal good of the land *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To FORESLO'W, *v. a.* [*fore* and *slow.*]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow*
Their hasty pace *Fairfax.*

Now the illustrious nymph return'd again,
Brings every grace triumphant in her train.
The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,
Foreslow'd her passage to behold her form. *Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were one Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness to *preslowing*, but wisdom in choosing his time, resolved with speed to assail them.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Our good purposes *foreslowed* are become our torments upon our death bed. *Bishop Hall.*

Come, how many wife's do you know
That rule their husbands as their nets aright,
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *foreslow*,
Some such have been: but, ah! by tempests spite
Their boats are lost, while we may sit and moan
That few were such, and now these few are none.
P. Fletch.

To FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This wise plot courage in their quaking breasts,
But with the spoil of life and victory;
Foreslow no longer, make we hence amain. *Shak.*

To FORESPE'AK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *speak.*]

1. To predict, to foretell, to foresay; to foreshow, to foretell.

Old Geffrey of Winchester, thoseth no ominous *forespeaking* to be in navies. *Camden's Remains.*

2. To forbid. [From *fore* and *speak.*]

Though for my service I have been in three wars,
And forty-five times more,
And lay'd it on me. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

FORESPE'NT. *adj.* [*fore* and *spent.*]

1. Wasted, tired; spent.

After I came spurring hard
A day's journey, almost *forespent* with speed *Shak.*

2. Forepassed, past. [*Fore* and *spent.*]

Is not enough thy evil life *forespent*? *Fairy Q.*

You find and his vanities *forespent*,
Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly. *Shakesp.*

3. Bestowed before.

We must receive him
According to the honour of his sender;
And towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,
We must extend our notice. *Shakespeare.*

FORESPU'RRER. *n. s.* [*fore* and *spur.*] One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how costly Summer was at hand,
As this *forespurrer* comes before his lord. *Shakesp.*

FO'REST. *n. s.* [*foret*, French; *foresta*, Italian.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, because, in a *forest* of many wolves, sheep cannot chuse but feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker.*

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnham-wood to Dunsinane's high hill
Shall come against him.
—— That will never be:
Who can impress the *forest*, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champaigns, but grazing, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber-shades, as in *forests*. *Bacon.*

How the bird *forest* rais'd its shady head. *Rofcom.*

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of *forests*, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure. The manner of making *forests* is this: the king sends out his commission, directed to certain persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to afforest: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made, that none shall hunt any wild beasts within that precinct, without licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a *forest* by matter of record. The properties of a *forest* are these: a *forest*, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the *forest*; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices of the *forest*, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agistors, regarders, bailiffs, and beedles. The chief property of a *forest* is the swainmote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pyepowders to a fair. *Cowel.*

To FORESTA'LL. *v. a.* [foprestallan, Sax.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou can'st speak at once, but husband it,
And give men turns of speech; do not *forestall*
By vainness thine own and others wit,
Ay if thou mad'st thy will. *Herbert.*

What need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid. *Milt.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like mishap *forestall*.
Fairy Queen.

What's in thy prayer, but this twofold force
To be *forestalled* ere we come to fall,
Or pardon'd being down. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

But for my tears,
I had *forestall'd* this dear and deep rebuke,
Ere you with grief had spoke. *Shakespeare.*

If thou cover death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so
To be *forestall'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

I will not *forestall* your judgment of the rest.
Pope.

3. To seize or gain possession of before another; to buy before another in order to raise the price.

He bold spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this *forestalled* place at erst,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Fairy Qu.*

4. To deprive by something prior. with *of*. Not in use.

May
This night *forestall* him of the coming day. *Shak.*

FORESTA'LLER. *n. s.* [from *forestall.*] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities good or bad, the workman must take at his master's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this new sort of ingrossers or *forestallers* having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

FORESTBO'RN. *adj.* [*forest*, and *born.*] Born in a wild.

This boy is *forestborn*,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of desperate studies. *Shakesp. As you Like it.*

FO'RESTER. *n. s.* [*Forestier*, French; from *forest.*]

1. An officer of the forest.

Forester, my friend, where is the bush,
That we may stand and play the murtherer in?
—Here by, upon the edge of yonder coppice. *Shak.*

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RESWAT. } *adj.* [from *for* and *sweat.*
FO'RESWART. } from *sweat.*] Spent with heat.

Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of *foreswat* melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

To FORETA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taste.*]

1. To have antepast of; to have prescience of.

2. To taste before another.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, *foretasted* fruit,
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our taste.
Milton.

FO'RETASTE. *n. s.* Anticipation of.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury. It is the *foretaste* of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. *South.*

To FORETE'LL. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *foretold.* [*fore* and *tell.*]

1. To predict; to prophesy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue? *Shak.*

I found
The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had *foretold*. *Milton.*

Mercia's king,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did *foretell*,
From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*

When great Ulysses fought the Phrygian shores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*;
Heaven seal'd my words, and you those deeds behold.
Pope.

2. To foretoken; to foreshow.

To FORETE'LL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise *foretold* of these days
Acts, iii. 24.

FORETE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *foretell.*] Predicter; foreshewer.

Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known, but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the *foreteller* of them was able to foresee thee. *Boyle on Colours.*

To FORETHI'NK. *v. a* [*fore* and *think.*]

1. To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of.

The soul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall. *Shakespeare.*

I do pray to thee,
Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom
Forethought by heaven. *Shakespeare's King John.*

Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terror than he had *forethought*, or could imagine. *Raleigh.*

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her soul *forethought* the fiend would change his game.
Dryd.

2. To contrive antecedently.

Blessed be that God which hath given you an heart to *forethink* this, and a will to honour him with his own. *Bishop Hall.*

To FORETHI'NK, *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wise, *forethinking*, weighing politician!
Smith.

FORETHO'UGHT. *n. s.* [from *forethink.*]

1. Prescience.

1. Prescience; anticipation.
He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of *forethought*, or by the folly of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Estrange.*
2. Provident care.

To Foreto'ken. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token.*] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.
The king from Ireland hasten; but did no good; Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*

Foreto'ken. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Prevenient sign; prognostick.
It may prove some ominous *foretoken* of misfortune. *Sidney.*
They misliked nothing more in King Edward the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified, and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a *foretoken* of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

Foreto'oth. *n. s.* [*fore* and *tooth.*] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor.
The *foreteeth* should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Ray on the Creation.*

Fo'retop. *n. s.* [*fore* and *top.*] That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.
So may your hats your *foretops* never press, Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your dress. *Dryd.*

Forevo'uched. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told.
Sure her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your *forevouch'd* affection
Fall'n into taint. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Fo'reward. *n. s.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front.
They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men. 1 *Mac.* ix. 11.

To Forewarn. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*]
1. To admonish beforehand.
I will *forewarn* you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. *Luke*, xii. 5.
2. To inform previously of any future event.
Divine interpreter, by favour sent
Down from the empyrean, to *forewarn*,
Us timely of what might else have been our loss
Unknown. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
3. To caution against any thing beforehand.
Well I will arm me, being thus *forewarn'd*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
Rejected my *forewarning*, and disdain'd
Not to be trusted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Tho' Phœbus had *forewarn'd* him of singing wars, yet the touch of nature was free. *Dryd. Virg. Ded.*
Young Chorœbus, who by love was led
To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid. *Dryd.*

To Forewa'ste. *v. a.* [*fore* and *waste.*] To desolate; to destroy. Out of use.
Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all, until Gemissa gent
Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen.*
High time 'gan it wex for Una fair,
To think of those her captive parents dear,
And their *forewasted* kingdom to repair. *Fairy Q.*

To Forewea'ry. *v. a.* [*fore* and *weary.*] To dispirit with labour.
By your toil
And labour long, through which ye hither came,
Ye both *forewearied* be: therefore a while
I read you rest, and to your bowers recoil. *Fairy Q.*

To Forewi'sh. *v. a.* [*fore* and *wish.*] To desire beforehand.
The [illegible]fort ceased not to what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly *forewished* might in time come to effect. *Knolles.*

Forewo'rn. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear.*] Worn out; wasted by time or use.
Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already *foreworn*, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*

Fo'rfeit. *n. s.* [*forfait*, French; *fforfed*, Welsh.]
1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.
Thy slanders I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits*. *Shakesp.*
Th' execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal *forfeit* from thyself. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
Of which foul treason does a *forfeit* make. *Waller.*
2. A person obnoxious to punishment: one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.
Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words. *Shakesp.*
Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater *forfeit* to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced him. *Shakesp.*

To Fo'rfeit. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.
If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great estate to him, and his, for ever;
If wilfully he *forfeit* it again,
Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver? *Davies.*
Men displeased God, and consequently *forfeited* all right to happiness. *Boyle.*
A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to some degrees *forfeit* it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*

Fo'rfeit. *participial. adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.
All the souls that are, were *forfeit* once;
And he that might the 'vantage best have took,
Found out the remedy. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*
Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself;
And yet, thy wealth being *forfeit* to the state,
Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shakespeare.*
This now fenceless world,
Forfeit to death. *Milton.*
Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,
And his long toils were *forfeit* to a look. *Dryden.*
Methought with wond'rous ease he swallow'd down
His *forfeit* honour, to betray the town. *Dryden.*
How the murd'rer payed his *forfeit* breath;
What lands so distant from that scene of death,
But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyssey.*

Fo'rfeitable. *adj.* [from *forfeit.*] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

Fo'rfeiture. *n. s.* [*forfaiture.* French; from *forfeit.*]
1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.
2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.
The court is as well a Chancery to save and debar *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial *forfeitures* should go for good titles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor.*
He fairly abdicates his throne,
He has a *forfeiture* incurr'd. *Swift.*

Forga've. The preterite of *forgive.*

Forge. *n. s.* [*forge*, French.
1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.
Now behold
In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens *Shakesp.*
In other part stood one, who at the *forge*
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass,
Had melted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Th' o'er labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,
Th' Æolian *forge* exhausted of its fires. *Pope.*
2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.
From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. *Hooker.*
3. Manufacture of metalline bodies; the act of working.
In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious and obedient to the stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, and moulded. *Bacon.*

To Forge. *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]
1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.
The queen of martials,
And Mars himself conducted them; both which being *forg'd* of gold,
Must need, have golden furniture. *Chapman's Iliad.*
Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find
In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;
But lawless man the anvil dates profane,
And *forge* the instrument by which a man is slain,
Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,
Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword.
Tate's Juv.
2. To make by any means.
He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
'Till he had *forg'd* himself a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
His heart's his mouth:
What his breast *forges*, that his tongue must vent
Shakesp.
Those names that the schools *forged*, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use, or obtain the licence of publick approbation. *Locke.*
3. To counterfeit; to falsify.
Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
For my more having would be but as much
To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Fo'rger. *n. s.* [from *forge.*]
1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.
As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*
No *forger* of lies willingly and wittingly furnishes out the means of his own detection. *Wisd.*

Fo'rgery. *n. s.* [from *forge.*] The crime of falsification.
Has your King married the Lady Gray?
And now, to sooth your *forgery* and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience. *Shakesp.*
Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts, had they been false, to have shewn their falsehood, and to have convicted them of *forgery.* *Stephens's Sermons.*
A *forgery*, in setting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so many *forgeries.* *Swift.*
2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.
He ran on embattled armies clad in iron,
And weaponless himself,

Made

Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agonistes.*

To FORGE'T. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot*. [ꝑongyttan, Saxon; *vergeten*, Dutch.]

1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.

That is not *forgot*
Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakespeare.*
When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,
And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me must more be heard. *Shakespeare.*
Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches. *Eccles.* xxxvii. 6.
No sooner was our deliverance completed, but we *forgot* our danger and our duty. *Atterbury.*
Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*. *Pope.*

2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*; yet I will not *forget* thee. *Isa.* xlix. 5.
If we might *forget* ourselves, or *forget* God; if we might disregard our reason, and live by humour and fancy in any thing, or at any time, or at any place, it would be as lawful to do the same in every thing, at every time, and every place. *Law.*
The mats of mean *forgotten* things. *Ancn.*

FORGE'TFUL. *adj.* [from *forget*.]

1. Not retaining the memory of.
2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

But when a thousand rolling years are past,
So long their punishments and penance last,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,
In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares
Of their past labours, and their irksome years.
Dryd. Æn.

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Heb.* xiii. 2.
The Queen is comfortless, and we *forgetful*
In our long absence. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.
Have you not love to bear with me,
When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,
Makes me *forgetful*? *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*
I, in fact, a real interest have,
Which to my own advantage I would save;
And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend
To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*

FORGE'TFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *forgetful*.]

1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.

O gentle sleep!
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in *forgetfulness*! *Shakesp.*
All birds and beasts be hush'd; sleep steals away
The wild desires of men and toils of day;
And brings, descending, through the silent air,
A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker.*

FO'RGETIVE. *adj.* [from *forge*.] That may forge or produce. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare.

Good sherris sack ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble shapes, which, delivered to the voice, becomes excellent wit. *Shakespeare.*

FORGI'TTER. *n. s.* [from *forget*.]

1. One that forgets.
2. A careless person.

To FORGIVE. *v. a.* [ꝑongiꝑan, Saxon.

1. To pardon a person; not to punish.

Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shakespeare.*
I do beseech your grace for charity;
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.
Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,
As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all. *Shakesp.*
Slowly provok'd, she easily *forgives*. *Prior.*

2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven* their iniquity. *Isa.* xxxiii. 24.
If prayers
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would speed before thee, and be louder heard,
That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty and infirmer sex *forgiven*,
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and *forgave* him the debt. *Mat.* xviii. 27.

FORGI'VENESS. *n. s.* [ꝑongiꝑennyꝛꝛe, Sax.]

1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses*. *Daniel.*

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness* to them that have sinned against thee. *Prayer of Ma.*
Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin to every one who repents. *South.*

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroick principles of meekness, *forgiveness*, bounty, and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. *Spratt.*
Mercy above did hourly plead
For her remembrance here below;
And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

5. Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGI'VER. *n. s.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.

FORGO'T. } part. pass. of *forget*. Not
FORGO'TTEN. } remembered.

This song shall not be *forgotten*. *Deut.* xxxi. 21.
Great Stafford! worthy of that name, though all
Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denham.*
The soft ideas of the chearful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily *forgot*. *Prior.*

To FORHA'IL. *v. a.* [An old word. Probably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul*.] To harrass; tear; torment.

All this long tale,
Nought easeth the care that doth me *forhail*.
Spenser's Past.

FORK. *n. s.* [*furca*, Latin; *ffurch*, Welsh; *fourche*, French.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions.

At Midsummer down with the brambles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes.
Tusser.
The vicar first, and after him the crew,
With *forks* and staves the felon to pursue,
Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*
I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.
—Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

3. A point.

Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients, that represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting. *Addison.*

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

The corn beginneth to *fork*. *Mortimer's Husb.*

FO'RKED. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts.

Naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked* radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. *Shakespeare.*
Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shakesp.*
Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should in their own confines, with *forked* heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakesp.*
He would have spoke;
But hiss for hiss return'd, with *forked* tongue
To *forked* tongue. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Ye dragons, whose contagious breath
Peoples the dark retreats of death,
Change your fierce hissing into joyful song,
And praise your Maker with your *forked* tongue.
Rescommon.

FO'RKEDLY. *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a forked form.

FO'RKEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts or more.

FO'RKHEAD. *n. s.* [*fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow.

It seizing, no way enter might;
But back resounding, left the *forkhead* keen,
Eftsoons it fled away, and might no where be seen.
Fairy Queen.

FO'RKY. *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with them *forky* tongue and pointless sting shall play. *Pope's Messiah.*

FORLO'RE. [The preterite and participle of the Saxon ꝑonleoꝑen, in Dutch *verloren*.] Deserted; forsook; forsaken. Obsolete.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore
Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*. *Fairy Qu.*
That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*.
Fairy Queen.
Thus fell the trees, with noise the deserts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*.
Fairfax.

FORLORN. *adj.* [ꝑorloꝑen, from ꝑonleoꝑan, Saxon; *verloren*, Dutch.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they wont to scorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*. *Hubberd.*
Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet?
What? hath some wolf thy tender lambs yeorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lass *forlorn*? *Spenser.*
In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing shewed the heavyness of the time, and seemed as altogether lost and *forlorn*.
Knolles's History.
How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
To live again in these wild woods *forlorn*! *Milton.*
Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;
The nodding horrour of whose shady brows,
Threat the *forlorn* and wand'ring passenger *Milton.*
My only strength and stay! *forlorn* of thee,
Whither shall I betake me, where subsist! *Milton.*
Like a declining statesman, left *forlorn*
To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Denham.*
The good old man, *forgot* of human aid,
For vengeance to his heavenly patron pray'd.
Dryden.
Philomel laments *forlorn*. *Fenton.*
As some sad turtle has lost love deplores,
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, unpity'd, and *forlorn*. *Pope.*

2. Taken away. This sense shews that it is the participle of an active verb, now lost.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*,
I wish that day would shortly re ascend. *Spenser.*
What is become of great Achates' son!
Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath so many haughty conquests won?
Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his Glory done?
Fairy Queen.

3. Small; despicable; in a ludicrous sense.
He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

FORLO'RN. *n. s.*

1. A lost, solitary, forsaken man,
Henry
Is of a king become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in *Scotland* a *forlorn*. *Shakesp.*

2. FORLORN *Hope.* The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish.
Criticks in plume,
Who lolling on our foremost benches sit,
And still charge first, the true *forlorn* of wit. *Dryd.*

FORLO'RNNESS. *n. s.* [from *forlorn*.] Destitution; misery; solitude.
Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness; even whilst they compleated the *forlornness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle*

To FORLY'E, *v. n.* [from *fore* and *lye*.] To lye before.
Knit with a golden baldric, which *forlay*
Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide
Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
Now little 'gan to swell; and being ty'd
Through her thin weed, their places only signify'd.
Fa. Qu.

FORM. *n. s.* [*forma*, Latin; *forme*, Fr.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.
Nay, women are frail too,
——Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,
Which are as easy broke as they make *forms*. *Shak.*
It stood still; but I could not discern the *form* thereof. *Job.*
Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts; yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its *form*.
Grew's Cosmol. Sac.
Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a *form* subsist;
And *form*, say I as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no grist. *Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.
When noble benefits shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious *forms*, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*
Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep;
With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind. *Dryd.*

3. Particular model or modification.
He that will look into many parts of Asia and America will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to those *forms*. *Locke.*
It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient *form* of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Addison.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.
He hath no *form* nor comeliness. *Isa.* liii. 2

5. Regularity; method; order.
What he spoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,
Was not like madness. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.
Then those whom *form* of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause.
Dryden.
They were young heirs sent only for *form* from schools, where they were not suffered to stay three months. *Swift.*

7. Ceremony; external rites.
Though well we may not pass upon his life,
Without the *form* of justice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not controul. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
A long table, and a square table, or a seat about the walls, seem things of *form*, but are things of substance; for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business; but in the other form, there is more use of the counsellors opinions that sit lower. *Bacon's Essays.*
That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable *form* used in England, he caused a particular act to pass, that the lords of Ireland should appear in parliament robes. *Davies.*
Their general used, in all dispatches made by himself, to observe all decency in their *forms*. *Clarend.*
How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?
Is it a compliment of *form*, or love?
A Phil. Disc. Marth.

8. Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode.
He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby impose that all men must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the necessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain *form* to be necessary in them all.
Hooker.
Not are constant *forms* of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles.*
Not seek to know
Their process, or the *forms* of law below. *Dryden.*

9. A long seat.
If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back; and a *form* is a seat for several persons, without a back. *Watts.*
I was seen with her in the manor-house, sitting with her upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park. *Shakesp.*

10. A class; a rank of students.
It will be necessary to see and examine those works which have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first *form*. *Dryden.*

11. The seat or bed of a hare.
Now for a clod like hare in *form* thy peer:
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do more;
Now the ambitious lark, with mirror clear,
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love.
Sidney.
Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
List'ning, and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
Afraid to keep or leave her *form*. *Prior.*

12. *Form* is the essential, specifical, or distinguishing modification of the matter of which any thing is composed, so as thereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence. *Harris.*
In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or stricter to abridge the number of sacraments, we find grace expressly mentioned as their true essential *form*, and elements as the matter whereunto that *form* did adjoin itself. *Hooker.*

13. A formal cause; that which gives essence.
They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential *form* of the universe.
Bacon's Natural History.

To FORM. *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]

1. To make out of materials.
God *formed* man of the dust of the ground.
Gen. ii. 7.
The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools; then, what might else be wrought
Fusil, or grav'n in metal. *Milton.*
Determin'd to advance into our room
A creature *form'd* of earth. *Milton.*
She *form'd* the phantom of well-bodied air. *Pope*

2. To model to a particular shape or state.
Creature in whom excell'd
Whatever can to sight or thought be *form'd*,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet. *Milton.*
Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to foresight wak'st;
As once thou slept'st, while she to life was *form'd*.
Milton.

3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.
Lucretius taught him not to *form* his heroe, to give him piety or valour for his manners. *Dryden.*

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.
Our differences with the Romanists are thus *formed* into an interest, and become the design not of single persons, but of corporations and successions.
Decay of Piety.

6. To contrive; to coin.
The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions *formed* for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*
He dies too soon;
And fate, if possible, must be delay'd:
The thought that labours in my *forming* brain,
Yet crude and immature, demands more time.
Rowe.

7. To model by education or institution.
Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
And seem to labour when he labours not:
Thus *form'd* for speed, he challenges the wind,
And leaves the Scythian archer far behind. *Dryd.*

FO'RMAL. *adj.* [*formel*, French; *formalis*, Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation.
The justice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wise laws and modern instances
And so he plays his part. *Shakesp. As you like it*
Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a father.
Shakespeare.
Ceremonies be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminish the credit of him that speaks. *Bacon.*

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.
There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* express consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation, as in customs it cometh to pass, but may be taken away, if occasion serve. *Hooker.*
As there are *formal* and written leagues, respective to certain enemies; so there is a natural and tacit consideration amongst all men against the common enemies of human society, so as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all these formalities the law of nature supplies, as in the case of pirates. *Bacon.*

3. Regular; methodical.
The *formal* stars do travel so,
As we their names and courses know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.
Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most. *Dryd.*

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.
Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constituent; essential.
Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is determinated.
Holder's Elements of Speech.
Bellarmine agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but withal he

he makes the mere apprehenſion of excellency to include the *formal* reaſon of it: whereas mere excellency, without ſuperiority, doth not require any ſubjection, but only eſtimation. *Stilling fleet.*

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* eſſence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and eſſential characteriſtick; regular; proper.

Thou ſhou'dſt come like a fury cover'd with ſnakes,
Not like a *formal* man. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

I will not let him ſtir,
'Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
With wholeſome ſyrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shakeſp.*

FO'RMALIST. *n. ſ.* [*formaliſte*, French; from *form.*] One who practiſes external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who ſeems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a ſatyr to perſons of judgment, to ſee what ſhifts *formaliſts* have, and what proſpectives to make ſuperficies to ſeem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon.*

A grave, ſtaunch, ſkilfully managed face, ſet upon a graſping aſpiring mind, having got many a fly *formaliſt* the reputation of a primitive and ſevere piety. *South.*

FORMA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*formalité*, French; from *form.*]

1. Ceremony; eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the miniſters of God is by order to uſe at times of divine ſervice, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet ſuch as for comelineſs ſake hath hitherto been judged not unneceſſary. *Hooker.*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and elaborate than in deſperate deſigns. *King Charles.*

Many a worthy man ſacrifices his peace to *formalities* of compliment and good manners. *L'Eſtr.*

Not was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and cuſtom, but of conſcience. *Atterbury.*

2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dreſs.

If men forſwear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though ſign'd with all *formality* of law;
And though the ſigning and the ſeal proclaim
The bareface'd perjury, and fix the ſhame *Dryden.*

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all ſet down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman ſenators. *Swift.*

3. External appearance.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the impoſture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity *Glanville's Sceppſis.*

4. Eſſence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pounds to an hoſpital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witneſſes to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promiſe made to God. *Stilling fleet.*

To FO'RMALIZE. *v. a.* [*formaliſer*, French; from *formal.*]

1. To model; to modify. A word not now in uſe.

The ſame ſpirit which anointed the bleſſed ſoul of our Saviour Chriſt, doth ſo *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were ſo many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

2. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

FO'RMALLY, *adv.* [from *formal.*]

1. According to eſtabliſhed rules, methods, ceremonies or rites.

Formally according to our law,
Depoſe him. *Shakeſpeare's Richard II.*

2. Ceremoniouſly; ſtiffly; preciſely.

To be ſtiff and *formally* reſerved, as if the company did not deſerve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier on Pride.*

3. In open appearance; in a viſible and apparent ſtate.

You and your followers do ſtand *formally* divided againſt the authoriſed guides of the church, and the reſt of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Eſſentially; characteriſtically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the Image of God, but only a part of it. *South.*

The Heathens and the Chriſtians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a Chriſtian grace, is the ſpring from which it flows. *Smalridge.*

FORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*formation*, French; from *formo*, Lat.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter diſcharged forth of vulcano's, and other ſpiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward.*

The ſolids are originally formed of a fluid, from a ſmall point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fœtus. *Arbuthnot.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under obſervation, give not the ſame confuſion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your obſerving the original and *formation* of them. *Watts*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obſcuring the *formation*, the dam doth tear aſunder. *Brown.*

FO'RMATIVE. *adj.* [from *formo*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plaſtick.

As we have eſtabliſhed our aſſertion of the ſeminal production of all kinds of animals; ſo likewiſe we affirm, that the meaneſt plant cannot be raiſed without ſeed, by any *formative* power reſiding in the ſoil. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FO'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *form.*] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner,

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he muſt have in the formation of ſeveral parts for ſeveral uſes. *Ray on the Creation.*

FO'RMER. [*adj.* [from ꝼonma, Saxon, firſt; whence *former*, and *formoſt*, now commonly written *foremoſt*, as if derived from *before*. *Foremoſt* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we ſay the laſt rank of the proceſſion is like the *former*, we reſpect time rather than place, and mean that which he ſaw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place.]

1. Before another in time,

Thy air,
Thou other gold bound brow, is like the firſt:
— A third is like the *former*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deſerves better uſage than a bad critick: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Paſt: as *this was the cuſtom in* former *times.*

The preſent point of time is all thou haſt,
The future doubtful, and the *former* paſt. *Hoole.*

FO'RMERLY. *adv.* [from *former.*] In times paſt.

The places were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they uſed to hide themſelves among the woods and mountains, during the exceſſive heats of their Summer. *Addiſon.*

As an animal degenerates by diſeaſes, the animal falls, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbuthnot.*

FO'RMIDABLE. *adj.* [*formidabilis*, Latin; *formidable*, French.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrifick; to be feared.

I ſwell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you ſee ſo many pages behind. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

They ſeem'd to fear the *formidable* fight,
And roll'd their billows on, to ſpeed his flight. *Dryd.*

FO'RMIDABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *formidable.*]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing cauſing dread.

They rather chuſe to be ſhewed the *formidableneſs* of their danger, than by a blind embracing it, to periſh. *Decay of Piety.*

FO'RMIDABLY. *adv.* [from *formidable.*] In a terrible manner.

Behold! e'en to remoter ſhores,
A conquering navy proudly ſpread;
The Britiſh cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

FO'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *form.*] Shapeleſs; without regularity of form.

All form is *formleſs*, order orderleſs,
Save what is oppoſite to Eng'and's love. *Shakeſp.*

FO'RMULARY. *n. ſ.* [*formulaire*, French; from *formule.*] A book containing ſtated and preſcribed models or ſet forms.

FO'RMULARY. *adj.* Ritual; preſcribed; ſtated.

FO'RMULE. *n. ſ.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A ſet or preſcribed model.

To FO'RNICATE. *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Latin.] To commit lewdneſs.

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a diſtance. *Brown.*

FORNICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fornication*, French; *fornicatio*, Latin.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bleſs me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door. *Shakeſp.*

The law ought to be ſtrict againſt *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were univerſal liberty, the increaſe of mankind would be but like that of foxes at beſt. *Graunt.*

2. In Scripture, ſometimes idolatry.

Thou did'ſt truſt in thine own beauty, thou *playedſt* the harlot, becauſe of thy renown, and *pourediſt* out thy *fornications* on every one that paſſed by. *Ezek* xvi. 15.

FORNICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*fornicateur*, French; from *fornix*, Lat.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer ſteals the ſoul, as well as diſhonours the body of his neighbour. *Taylor.*

FORNICA'TRESS *n. ſ.* [from *fornicator.*] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatreſs* be remov'd;
Let her have needful but not ſlaviſh means. *Shakeſp.*

To FORSA'KE. *v. a.* preter. *forſook*; part. paſſ. *forſook*, or *forſaken.* [*verſaaken*, Dut.]

1. To leave in reſentment, neglect, or diſlike.

'Twas now the time when firſt Saul God *forſook*,
God Saul; the room in's heart wild paſſions took. *Cowley.*

Oreſtes comes in time
To ſave your honour. Pyrrhus cools apace;
Prevent his falſhood, and *forſake* him firſt:
I know you hate him. *A. Phillips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

Daughter of Jove, whoſe arms in thunder wield
Th' avenging bolt, and ſhake the dreadful ſhield,
Forſook by thee, in vain I fought thy aid. *Pope.*

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I *forſook* your friendly ſtate,
Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate. *Dryd.*

3. To deſert; to fail.

Truth, modeſty, and ſhame the world *forſook*;
Fraud, avarice, and force their places took. *Dryd.*

When ev'n the flying ſouls were ſeen no more,
Forſaken of all ſight the left the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Then purple majeſty,
And all thoſe outward ſhows which we call greatneſs,
Languiſh and droop, ſeem empty and *forſaken*,
And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no more. *Rowe.*

FORSA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *forſake.*] Deſerter; one that forſakes.

Thou didſt deliver us into the hand of lawleſs enemies, moſt hateful *forſakers* of God [illegible].

FORSOO'TH. *adv.* [ꝑopꝑoꝺe, Saxon.

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is uſed almoſt always in an ironical or contemptuous ſenſe.

Wherefore doth he *forſooth*
Deny your love, ſo rich within his hand,
And tender me, *forſooth*, affection? *Shakeſpeare.*

A fit man *forſooth* to govern a realm, who had ſo goodly government of his own eſtate. *Hayward.*

Unlearned perſons uſe ſuch letters as juſtly expreſs the power or ſound of their ſpeech; yet *forſooth*, we ſay, write not true Engliſh, or true French. *Holder on Speech.*

In the Eaſt Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herſelf into the flames of her huſband's funeral pile, to ſhew, *forſooth*, that ſhe is faithful to the memory of her deceaſed lord. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

She would cry out murder, and diſturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the ſtairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forſooth*, only her maid had ſtuck a pin wrong in her gown. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of John Bull*

Some queſtion the genuineneſs of his books, becauſe, *forſooth*, they cannot diſcover in them that *ſtumen orationis* that Cicero ſpeaks of. *Baker*

2. It is ſuppoſed once to have been a word of honour in addreſs to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, ſhewed his attention by anſwering in the word yes, *forſooth*, which in time loſt its true meaning; and inſtead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was ſuppoſed a compellation. It appears in *Shakeſpeare* to have been uſed likewiſe to men.

Our old Engliſh word *forſooth* has been changed for the French madam. *Guardian.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. a.* pret. *forſwore*: part *forſworn*. [ꝑoꝛꝑeꝛꝛan, Saxon.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow
Never to woo her more; but do *forſwear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shakeſp.*

2. To deny upon oath.

And that fell chain about his neck,
Which he *forſwore* moſt monſtrouſly to have *Shak.*

Obſerve the wretch who hath his faith forſook,
How clear his voice, and how aſſur'd his look!
Like innocence, and as ſerenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forſwears* thy gold! *Dryd. Juv.*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forſwear himſelf* to be perjured; to ſwear falſely.

To leave my Julia, ſhall I be *forſworn*?
To leave fair Sylvia, ſhall I be *forſworn*?
To wrong my friend, ſhall I be much *forſworn*?
And ev'n that power which gave me firſt my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury. *Shakeſpeare.*

One ſays, he never ſhould endure the ſight
Of that *forſworn*, that wrongs both lands and laws. *Daniel.*

I too have ſworn, ev'n at the altar ſworn,
Eternal love and endleſs faith to Theſeus;
And yet I'm falſe, *forſworn*, the hallow'd ſhrine,
That heard me ſwear, is witneſs to my falſhood. *Smith.*

To FORS'WEAR. *v. n.* To ſwear falſely; to commit perjury.

Take heed, for he holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.
—And that ſame vengeance doth he hurl on thee,
For falſe *forſwearing*, and for murder too. *Shakeſp.*

FORSWE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *forſwear*.] One who is perjured.

FORT. *n. ſ.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified houſe; a caſtle.

They erected a *fort*, which they called the *fort de Pas*; and from thence they bolted like beaſts of the foreſt. *Bacon.*

Now to their *fort* they are about to ſend
For the loud engines which their iſle defend. *Waller.*

He that views a *fort* to take it.
Plants his artillery 'gainſt the weakeſt part. *Denham.*

My jury does, like jealous *forts* purſue
With death ev'n ſtrangers who but come to view.
Dryden.

FO'RTED. *adj.* [from *fort*.] Furniſhed or guarded by forts. Not uſed now.

Your deſert ſpeaks loud, and I ſhould wrong
To lock it in the wards of covert boſom,
When it deſerves with characters of braſs
A *forted* reſidence, 'gainſt the tooth of time
And raſure of oblivion. *Shak. Meaſur. for Meaſure*

FORTH. *adv.* [ꝑoꝛꝺ, Saxon; whence *further* and *furtheſt*.]

1. Forward; onward in time.

From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;
From that day *forth* I cait in careful mind
To ſeek her out. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the ſecond admonition, and ſo *forth*, where they ſpeak in moſt unchriſtian manner. *Whitgift.*

Mid Pandarus ſteps *forth*, with vengeance vow'd
For Baſtar' death *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.

Uncle, I muſt come *forth* *Shakeſp. Othello.*
I have no mind of feaſting *forth* to-night *Shakeſp.*
Attend you here the door of our ſtern daughter?
Will the not *forth*? *Shakeſpeare.*

When Winter paſt, and Summer ſcarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labour in the ſun. *Dryden.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.

They will plainly relieve their friends that are *forth*; they will ſend the enemy ſecret advertiſements; and they will not alſo ſtick to draw the enemy plainly upon them. *Spenſer.*

Ev'n that ſunſhine brew'd a ſhow'r for him,
That waſh'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France.
Shakeſp.

5. Out into a public character; publick view.

You may ſet *forth* the ſame with farmheoſes.
Peacham

But when your troubled country call'd you *forth*,
Your flaming courage, and your matchleſs worth,
To fierce contention gave a proſp'rous end, *Waller.*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. Out of uſe.

You, couſin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as ſeems you beſt. *Shakeſp.*

7. To a certain degree. Obſolete.

Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect juſtification and ſalvation from the ſufferings of Chriſt; no *further* than we are wrought on by his renewing grace. *Hammond.*

8. On to the end. Out of uſe.

I repeated the Ave-Maria the inquiſitor bad me ſay *forth*; I ſaid I was taught no more *Memoir in Strype.*

FORTH. *prep.* Out of.

And here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From *forth* the ſtreets of Pontiret. *Shakeſp.*

Some *forth* their cabbins peep,
And trembling aſk what news, and do hear ſo
As jealous huſbands, what they would not know.
Donne.

FORTHCO'MING. *adj.* [*forth* and *coming*.] Ready to appear; not abſconding; not loſt.

Carry this mad knave to jail; I charge you ſee that he be *forthcoming*. *Shak. Taming of a Shrew.*

We'll ſee your trinkets here *forthcoming* all
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

FORTHI'SSUING. *adj.* [*forth* and *iſſue*.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

Forthiſſuing thus, ſhe gave him firſt to wield
A weighty axe, with trueſt temper ſteel'd,
And double edg'd. *Pope's Odyſſey*

FORTHRI'GHT. *adv.* [*forth* and *right*.] Straight forward; without flexions. Not in uſe.

He ever going ſo juſt with the horſe, either *forthright* or turning, that it ſeemed as he borrowed the horſe's body, ſo he lent the horſe his mind. *Sidney.*

The river not running *forthright*, but almoſt continually winding, as if the lower ſtreams would return to their ſpring, or that the river had a delight to play with itſelf. *Sidney.*

Arrived there, they paſſed in *forthright*;
For ſtill to all the gate ſtood open wide *Fairy Queen*
Thither *forthright* he rode to route the pray *Dry.*

FORTHRI'GHT. *n. ſ.* A ſtreight path.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

FORTHWI'TH. *adv.* [*forth* and *with*.] Immediately; without delay; at once, ſtraight.

Forthwith he runs, with feigned faithful haſte,
Unto his gueſt; who, after troubleus fight,
And dreams, 'gan now to take more ſound repaſt.
Spenſer.

Few things are ſo reſtrained to any one end or purpoſe, that the ſame being extended, they ſhould *forthwith* utterly become fruſtrate. *Hooker.*

Neither did the martial men ſally or proſecute the ſervice faintly, but did *forthwith* quench their fire. *Davies on Ireland.*

Forthwith begin the ſe fiery-moving floods,
The rotes of wrath, the malice brought from hell,
The rolling drums. *Daniel's Civil War*

The winged heralds, by command
Of ſov'reign power, through all the hoſt proclaim
A ſolemn council forthwith to be held
At Pandemonium. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

In his paſſage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole conſpiracy, deſiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to remember the ſame as long as he lived *South.*

FO'RTIETH. *adj.* [from *forty*.] The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an eſtate? *Donne.*

In theſe days, Scotland is not above a *fortieth* part in value to the reſt of Britain; and, with reſpect to the profit that England gains from thence, not the fifty thouſandth part. *Swift*

FO'RTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *fortify*.] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fortification*, French; from *fortify*.]

1. The ſcience of military architecture.

Fortification is an art ſhewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a ſmall number of men within may be able to defend themſelves, for a conſiderable time, againſt the aſſaults of a numerous army without; ſo that the enemy, in attacking them, muſt of neceſſity ſuffer great loſs. It is either regular or irregular, and, with reſpect to time, may be diſtinguiſhed into durable and temporary. *Harris.*

The Phœnicians, though an unwarlike nation, yet underſtood the art of *fortification*. *Broome.*

2. A place built for ſtrength.

The hounds were uncoupled, and the ſtag thought it better to truſt to the nimbleneſs of his feet, than to the ſmaller *fortifications* of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Excellent devices were uſed to make even their ſports profitable; images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to their memory, which, after ſtronger judgements, might diſpenſe ſome advantage. *Sidney.*

3. Addition of ſtrength. Not much uſed.

To ſtrengthen the infeſted parts, give ſome few advices by way of *fortification* and antidote.
Government of the Tongue.

FO'RTIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *fortify*.]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifier* of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity offered by the ground. *Carew.*

2. One who ſupports or ſecures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often

had

had been the *fortifiers* of wickedneſs, to the place of execution. *Sidney.*

To FO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]

1. To ſtrengthen againſt attacks by walls or works.

Great Dunſinane he ſtrongly *fortifies*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *fortified* the city againſt beſieging. *Eccles.* l. 4.

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her deſires, to ſee that her mother had the like deſires *Sidney.*

To *fortify* the former opinions Toſtatus adds, that thoſe which dwell near the falls of water are deaf from their infancy; but this I hold as feigned. *Raleigh.*

3. To fix; to eſtabliſh in reſolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,
New ſtrung and ſtiffer bent her totter ſoul:
The heroine aſſum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face. *Dryden.*

A young man, before he leaves the ſhelter of his father's houſe, ſhould be *fortified* with reſolution to ſecure his virtue. *Locke*

To FO'RTIFY. *v. n.* To raiſe ſtrong places.

Thou us impower'd
To *fortify* thus far and overlay
With this portentous bridge the dark abyſs. *Milton.*

FO'RTILAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *fort.*] A little fort; a blockhouſe.

Yet was the fence thereof but weak and thin
Nought ſtrong'd their force that *fortilage* to win. *Spenſer.*

In all ſtraight and narrow paſſages there ſhould be ſome little *fortilages*, or wooden caſtle ſet, which would keep and command the ſtraight. *Spenſer*

FO'RTIN *n. ſ.* [French.] A little fort raiſed to defend a camp, particularly in a ſiege. *Hanmer.*

Thou haſt talk'd
Of Paliſadoes, *fortins*, parapets. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*fortitude*, Latin.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatneſs of mind, power of acting or ſuffering well.

The kindly-coming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have a reaſon of them *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and heroick martyrdom
Unſung. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

Fortitude is the guard and ſupport of the other virtues, and without courage, a man will ſcarce keep ſteady to his duty and fill up the character of a truly worthy man. *Locke.*

They thought it reaſonable to do all poſſible honour to the memories of martyrs; partly that others might be encouraged to the ſame patience and *fortitude*, and partly that virtue, even in this world, might not loſe its reward. *Nelſon.*

2. Strength; force. Not in uſe.

He wrongs his fame,
Deſpairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with witches and the help of Hell! *Shakeſp.*

FO'RTLET. *n. ſ.* [from *fort.*] A little fort.

FORTNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, peopneżyne nigh7, Saxon. It was the cuſtom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights; thus we ſay, *this day ſeven-night*. So *Tacitus*, *Non dierum numerum, ut nos, ſed noctium computant.*] The ſpace of two weeks.

She would give her a leſſon for walking ſo late, that ſhould make her keep within doors for one *fortnight*. *Sidney.*

Hanging on a deep well, ſomewhat above the water, for ſome *fortnight* ſpace, is an excellent means of making drink freſh and quick *Bacon*

About a *fortnight* before I had finiſhed it, his majeſty's declaration for liberty of conſcience came abroad. *Dryden.*

He often had it in his head but never, with much apprehenſion, 'till about a *fortnight* before. *Swift.*

FO'RTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*forteſſe*, French.] A ſtrong hold; a fortified place; a caſtle of defence.

Breaking forth like a ſudden tempeſt he over-ran all, breaking down all the holds and *fortreſſes*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The trump of death ſounds in their hearing ſhrill;
Their weapon, faith; their *fortreſs* was the grave. *Fairfax.*

God is our *fortreſs*, in whoſe conqu'ring name
Let us reſolve to ſcale their flinty bulwarks. *Shakeſp.*

There is no ſuch way to give defence to abſurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obſcure and undefined words; which yet makes theſe retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the *fortreſſes* of fair warriors. *Locke.*

FORTU'ITOUS. *adj.* [*fortuit*, French; *fortuitus*, Lat.] Accidental; caſual; happening by chance.

A wonder it muſt be, that there ſhould be any man found ſo ſtupid as to perſuade himſelf that this moſt beautiful world could be produced by the *fortuitous* concourſe of atoms. *Ray.*

If caſual concourſe did the world compoſe,
And things and acts *fortuitous* aroſe,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can conſtant order ſpring. *Blackmore.*

FORTU'ITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accidentally; caſually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and *fortuitouſly* ſhared between all the elements. *Rogers.*

FORTU'ITOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accident; chance; hit.

FO'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; ſucceſsful; not ſubject to miſcarriage. Uſed of perſons or actions.

I am moſt *fortunate* thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my buſineſs, and I will merrily accompany you home, *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He ſigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,
So wretched now, ſo *fortunate* before. *Dryd.*

No, there is a neceſſity in fate
Why ſtill the brave bold man is *fortunate*:
He keeps his object ever full in ſight,
And that aſſurance holds him firm and right:
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliſs,
But right before there is no precipice;
Fear makes them look aſide, and ſo their footing miſs. *Dryden.*

FO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *fortunate.*] Happily; ſucceſsfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's ſtate,
And boldly wiſe, and *fortunately* great. *Prior.*

FO'RTUNATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fortunate.*] Happineſs, good luck; ſucceſs.

O me, ſaid ſhe, whoſe greateſt *fortunateneſs* is more unfortunate than my ſiſters greateſt unfortunateneſs *Sidney.*

FO'RTUNE. *n. ſ.* [*fortuna*, Latin; *fortune*, French.]

1. The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to the poor. *Shakſ. King Lear*

Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my ſtate,
My mind exceeds the compaſs of her wheel. *Shak.*

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

Rejoice, ſaid he, to day;
In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies:
Among ſo brave a people you are they
Whom heav'n has choſe to fight for ſuch a prize
Dryden.

The adequate meaning of chance, as diſtinguiſhed from *fortune*, is that the latter is underſtood to befal only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*

3. The chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to ſeek his *fortune*. *Swift.*

4. Succeſs, good or bad; event.

This terreſtrial globe has been ſurrounded by the *fortune* and boldneſs of many navigators, *Temple.*

No, he ſhall eat, and die with me, or live;
Our equal crimes, ſhall equal *fortune* give. *Dryden.*

5. Eſtate; poſſeſſions.

If thou do'ſt,
And this inſtructs thee, thou do'ſt make thy way
To noble *fortunes*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

That eyeleſs head of thine was firſt fram'd fleſh
To raiſe my *fortunes*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power
Preſerv'd your *fortunes* in that fatal hour? *Dryden.*

The fate which governs poets, thought it fit
He ſhould not raiſe his *fortunes* by his wit. *Dryden.*

He was younger ſon to a gentleman of a good birth, but ſmall *fortune*. *Swift.*

6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.

I am thought ſome heireſs rich in lands,
Fled to eſcape a cruel guardian's hands;
Which may produce a ſtory worth the telling,
Of the next ſparks that go a *fortune* ſtealing.
Prol. to Orphan.

The *fortune* hunters have already caſt their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themſelves in her view. *Spectator.*

When miſs delights in her ſpinnet,
A fiddler may a *fortune* get. *Swift.*

7. Futurity; future events.

You who men's *fortunes* in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:
But mark her face, and all the features heed;
For only there is writ my deſtiny. *Cowley's Miſtreſs.*

To FO'RTUNE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To befal; to fall out; to happen; to come caſually to paſs.

It *fortuned*, as fair it then befel
Behind his back, unwoeting, where he ſtood,
Of ancient time there was a ſpringing well,
From which faſt trickled forth a ſilver flood.
Fairy Queen.

It *fortuned*, the ſame night that a Chriſtian, ſerving a Turk in the camp, ſecretly gave the watchmen warning. *Knolles.*

I'll tell you as we paſs along,
That you will wonder what hath *fortun'd*. *Shakeſp.*

Here *fortun'd* Curl to ſlide. *Pope's Dunciad.*

FO'RTUNED. *adj.* Supplied by fortune.

Not th' imperious ſhew
Of the full *fortuned* Cæſar ever ſhall
Be brook'd with me. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FO'RTUNEBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *book.*] A book conſulted to know fortune or future events.

Thou know'ſt a face, in whoſe each look
Beauty lays ope love's *fortune-book*;
On whoſe fair revolution, wait
The obſequious motions of love's fate. *Crashaw.*

FORTUNEHU'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *hunt.*] A man whoſe employment is to enquire after women with great portions, to enrich himſelf by marrying them.

We muſt, however, diſtinguiſh between *fortune-hunters* and fortune-tellers. *Spectator.*

To FORTUNE-TELL. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell.*] To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are ſimple men; we do not know what's brought to paſs under the profeſſion of *fortune-telling*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortune-tell* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gypſies were to divide the money got by ſtealing linen, or by *fortune-telling*. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd
The myſtick figures of her hand,
He ſipples palmiſtry, and dines
On all her *fortune-telling* lines. *Cleaveland.*

FO'RTUNETELLER. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *teller.*] One who cheats common people, by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-faced villain,
A thread-bare juggler, and a *fortune-teller*. *Shakeſp.*

A Welchman being at a feſtival houſe, and ſeeing

the prisoners hold up their hands at the bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the judges were good *fortunetellers*; for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they should live or die. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Hast thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams or *fortunetellers*, or gone about to know any secret thing by lot? *Duppa's rules for Devotion.*

There needs no more than impudence on one side, and a superstitious credulity on the other, to the setting up of a *fortuneteller*. *L'Estrange.*

Long ago a *fortuneteller*
Exactly said what now befell her. *Swift.*

FO'RTY. *adj.* [feopentiz, Saxon.] Four times ten.

On fair ground I could beat *forty* of them. *Shakes.*

He that upon levity quits his station, in hopes to be better, 'tis *forty* to one loses. *L'Estrange.*

FO'RUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Any publick place.

The *forum* was a publick place in Rome, where lawyer and orators made their speeches before their proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend. *Watts on the Mind.*

Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,
And near a *forum* flank'd with marble shines,
Where the bold youth, the num'rous fleets to store,
Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar. *Pope.*

To FORWA'NDER. *v. a.* [*for* and *wander*.] To wander wildly and wearily.

The better part now of the ling'ring day
They travelled had, when as they far espy'd
A weary wight *forwand'ring* by the way. *Fairy Q.*

FO'RWARD. *adv.* [foppeapd, Saxon.] Towards; to a part or place before; onward; progressively.

When fervent sorrow slaked was,
She up arose, resolving him to find
Alive or dead, and *forward* forth doth pass. *Fairy Q.*

From smaller things the mind of the hearers may go *forward* to the knowledge of greater, and climb up from the lowest to the highest things. *Hooker.*

He that is used to go *forward*, and findeth a stop, falleth off his own favour, and is not the thing he was. *Bacon's Essays.*

FO'RWARD. *adj.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earnest; not backward.

They would that we should remember the poor, Which I also was *forward* to do. *Gal.* ii. 10.

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll still be too *forward*. *Sh. Two Gent. of Ver.*

Unskill'd to dart the pointed spear,
Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.

Old Bates' form he took, Anchises' spunk,
Now left to rule Alcanius by his sire;
And thus salutes the boy too *forward* for his years. *Dryden.*

4. Not reserved; not over modest.

'Tis a perilous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable.
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakesp.*

5. Premature; early ripe.

Short Summer lightly has a *forward* Spring *Shak.*

6. Quick; ready; hasty.

The mind makes not that benefit it should of the information it receives from civil or natural historians, in being too *forward* or too slow in making observations on the particular facts recorded in them. *Locke*

Had they, who would persuade us that there are innate principles, considered separately the parts out of which these propositions are made, they would not perhaps have been so *forward* to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anterior; opposed to posterior.

Let us take the instant by the *forward* top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferiour.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' th' rear o' our birth. *Shake. Winter's Tale.*

To FO'RWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.

As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to save them; so we may house our own country plants to *forward* them, and make them come in the cold seasons. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Whenever I shine,
I *forward* the grass and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To patronise; to advance.

FO'RWARDER. *n. s.* [from *forward*.] He who promotes any thing.

FO'RWARDLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves have felt, should not suffer us too *forwardly* to admit presumption. *Atterbury.*

FO'RWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *forward*.]

1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve either willingness to live, or *forwardness* to die. *Hooker.*

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and purpose, whose *forwardness* is not therefore a bridle to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning. *Hooker.*

The great ones were in *forwardness*, the people in fury, entertaining this airy phantasm with incredible affection. *Bacon.*

2. Quickness; readiness.

He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his *forwardness*: that his brothers who were under the same training, might hold pace with him. *Wotton.*

3. Earliness; early ripeness.

4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

In France it is usual to bring their children into company, and to cherish in them from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance. *Addison.*

FO'RWARDS. *adv.* Straight before; progressively; not backwards.

The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* several times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum. *Arbuthnot.*

FOSSE. *n. s.* [*fossa*, Latin; *fos*, Welch.] A ditch; a moat.

FO'SSET. See FAUCET.

FO'SSEWAY. *n. s.* [*fosse* and *way*.] One of the great Roman inroads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FO'SSIL. *adj.* [*fossilis*, Latin; *fossile*, Fr.] That which is dug out of the earth.

The *fossil* shells are many of them of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neighbouring shores; and the rest such as may be presumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent seas. *Woodward.*

Fossil or rock salt, and sal gemm, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common salt of salt springs, or that of the sea, when pure. *Woodward's Natural History.*

It is of a middle nature, between *fossil* and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable salts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FO'SSIL. *n. s.*

In this globe are many other bodies, which, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *fossils*; under which are comprehended metals and minerals. *Locke.*

Many *fossils* are very oddly and elegantly shaped. *Bentley.*

By the word *fossil*, used as a denomination of one of three general divisions of natural productions, we understand bodies formed usually within the earth, sometimes on its surface, and sometimes in waters; of a plain and simple structure, in which there is no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels and their contents, but every portion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Those bodies which will melt in the fire are called minerals, the rest *fossils*. *Pemberton.*

To FO'STER. *v. a.* [fopfrtan, Saxon.]

1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train up.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children. *Shak.*

Our kingdom's earth should not be soil'd
With that dear blood which it hath *fostered*. *Shakesp.*

That base wretch,
Bred but on alms, and *foster'd* with cold dishes,
With scraps o' th' court. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies.*

No more let Ireland brag her harmless nation
Fosters no venom since that Scots plantation.
Cleaveland.

The son of Mulciber,
Found in the fire, and *fostered* in the plains,
A shepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryden.*

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but *fostered* up in blood by his naughty father. *Stanley*

3. To cherish; to forward.

Ye *fostering* breezes blow;
Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend.
Thomson.

FO'STERAGE. *n. s.* [from *foster*.] The charge of nursing; alterage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fosterage* of this child. *Ralegh's History.*

FO'STERBROTHER. *n. s.* [fopfren bpoðer, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap; one fed by the same nurse.

FO'STERCHILD. *n. s.* [fopfren cilð, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The *foster children* do love and are beloved of their fosterfathers. *Davies on Ireland.*

The goddess thus beguil'd,
With pleasant stories, her false *fosterchild* *Addison.*

FO'STERD'AM. *n. s.* [*foster* and *dam*.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins:
Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
The *fosterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue. *Dryden.*

FO'STERE'ARTH. *n. s.* [*foster* and *earth*.] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain the nursling grove
Seems fair a while, cherish'd with *fosterearth*;
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails! *Philips.*

FO'STERER. *n. s.* [from *foster*.] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers*; the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irish, fosterage has always been a stronger alliance than blood. *Davies on Ireland.*

FO'STERFATHER. *n. s.* [fopfrenfaðen, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are beloved by their *fosterfathers*, and their sept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies.*

The Duke of Bretagne having been an holt and a kind of parent or *fosterfather* to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did look for aid this time from King Henry. *Bacon.*

Tyrtheus, the *fosterfather* of the beast,
Then clench'd a harchet in his horny fist. *Dryd.*

FO'STERMO'THER. *n. s.* [*foster* and *mother*.] A nurse.

FO'STERNU'RSE. *n. s.* [*foster* and *nurse*.] This is an improper compound, because *foster* and *nurse* mean the same.] A nurse.

Our *fosternurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

FO'STERSON. *n. s.* [*foster* and *son*.] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

Matur

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial seed! O *fosterson* of Jove! *Dryd. Virg.*

FOUGA'DE. *n. s.* [French.] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth. *Dict.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight*.
Though unknown to me, they sure *fought* well,
Whom Rupert led, and who were British born. *Dryd*

FOU'GHTEN. [The passive participle of *fight*. Rarely used.] Contested; disputed by arms.
On the *fought*en field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

FOUL. *adj.* [*fu l*, Gothick; *ful*, Saxon.]
1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its significations it is opposed to *fair*.
My face is *foul* with weeping. *Job*, xvi. 16
It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain,
And it grow *fouler*. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways, ought not to say that he cannot wade in fair. *Tillotson.*
The stream is *foul* with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains. *Addison.*
2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.
With *foul* mouth,
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain. *Shakesp. Meas for Meas.*
Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow
Upon the *foul* disease. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Intemperance and sensuality debase men's minds, clog their spirits, and make them gross, *foul*, listless and unactive. *Tillotson.*
3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.
Jesus rebuked the *foul* spirit. *Mark*, ix. 25.
He hates *foul* leasings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubberd's Tale.*
This is the grossest and most irrational supposition, as well as the *foulest* atheism, that can be imagined. *Hale.*
Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way if not the best,
To tell men truly of their *foulest* faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts. *Dryden.*
4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.
By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,
But blessedly help'd hither. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.
Th' other half did woman's shape retain,
Most loathsome, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile disdain. *Fairy Queen.*
Hast thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop? *Shakesp. Tempest.*
Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those *foul* sights do not much offend. *Bacon.*
All things that seem so *foul* and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively. *More.*
6. Disgraceful; shameful.
Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat
Hath lost us heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Who first seduc'd them to that *foul* revolt? *Milt.*
Reason half extinct,
Or impotent, or else approving, sees
The *foul* disorder. *Thomson's Spring.*
7. Coarse; gross.
You will have no notion of delicacies if you table with them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking. *Felton.*
8. Full of gross humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation or mundification.
You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it. *Shakes.*
9. Not bright; not serene.
Who's there besides *foul* weather?
One minded like the weather, most inquietly. *Shak.*
Be fair or *foul*, or rain or shine,
The joys I have profess'd, in spite of fate are mine. *Dryden.*
10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence.
So in this throng bright Sacharissa far'd,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*
In his sallies their men might fall *foul* of each other. *Clarendon.*
The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the heart, is to keep fair with God himself, while men fall *foul* upon his laws *South.*
11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To FOUL. *v. a.* [*fulan*, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.
Sweep your walks from autumnal leaves, lest the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your garden. *Evelyn.*
While Thaulus all his ordure scatters,
To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*
She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid doth in a week. *Swift's Direct. to Serv.*

FOU'LFACED. *adj.* [*foul* and *faced*.] Having an ugly or hateful visage.
If black scandal, or *foul fac'd* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakes.*

FOU'LLY. *adj.* [from *foul*.]
1. Filthily; nastily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.
We in the world's wide mouth
Live scandaliz'd, and *foully* spoken of. *Shakesp.*
The letter to the protector was gilded over with many smooth words; but the other two did fully and *foully* set forth his obstinacy, avarice, and ambition. *Hayward.*
O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;
I *foully* wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*
2. Not lawfully; not fairly.
Thou play'dst most *foully* for't. *Shakespeare.*

FOULMOUTHED *adj.* [*foul* and *mouth*.] Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.
My Lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *foulmouth'd* man as he is, and said he would cudgel you. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
It was allowed by every body, that to *foulmouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause. *Addison.*
My reputation is too well established in the world to receive any hurt from such a *foulmouthed* scoundrel as he. *Arbuthnot.*
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,
Scolds answer *foulmouth'd* scolds; bad neighbourhood I ween. *Pope.*

FOU'LNESS. *n. s.* [from *foul*.]
1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.
The ancients were wont to make garments that were not destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or *foulness* of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were usually burnt away. *Wilkins.*
2. Pollution; impurity.
It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness*,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakespeare.*
There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness*: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*
3. Hatefulness; atrociousness.
Consul, you are too mild:
The *foulness* of some facts takes thence all mercy. *Ben Jonson.*
It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and *foulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or common sewer. *South.*
4. Ugliness; deformity.
He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should not delight in horrible *foulness*. *Sidney.*
He's fallen in love with your *foulness*, and she'll fall in love with my anger. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
The fury laid aside
Her looks and limbs and with new methods tried
The *foulness* of th' internal form to hide. *Dryden.*
5. Dishonesty; want of candour.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions; especially to that personated devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised. *Hammond.*

FOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *find*.
I am sought of them that asked not for me: I am *found* of them that sought me not. *Isaiah*, lxv. 1.
Authors now find, as once Achilles *found*,
The whole is mortal if a part's unsound. *Young.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin; *fonder*, French.]
1. To lay the basis of any building.
It fell not; for it was *founded* upon a rock. *Matth.*
He hath *founded* it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods *Ps.* xxiv. 2.
2. To build; to raise.
These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre,
Wherewith he did the Theban city *found*. *Davies.*
They Gabii walls, and strong Fidenæ rear,
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found*
And raise Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryden.*
3. To establish; to erect.
This also shall they gain by their delay
In the wide wilderness; there they shall *found*
Their government, and their great senate chuse,
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton.*
He *founding* a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets. 2 *Mac.* ii. 13.
4. To give birth or original to: as, he *founded* an art; he *founded* a family.
5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground.
Though some have made use of the opinion of some schoolmen, that dominion is *founded* in grace; were it admitted as the most certain truth, it could never warrant any such sanguinary method. *Decay of Piety.*
A right to the use of the creatures is *founded* originally in the right a man has to subsist. *Locke.*
Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has a right by that contract *Locke.*
The reputation of the Iliad they *found* upon the ignorance of his times. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*
6. To fix firm.
Eleance is escap'd.
—Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shakesp.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin; *fondre*, French.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.
A second multitude
With wondrous art *founded* the massy ore,
Severing each kind, scum'd the bullion dross. *Milton.*

FOUNDA'TION. *n. s.* [*fondation*, French.]
1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.
The stateliness of houses, the goodliness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that *foundation* which beareth up the one, that root which ministreth unto the other nourishment, is in the bosom of the earth concealed. *Hooker.*
That is the way to make the city fit,
To bring the roof to the *foundation*,
To bury all. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
O Jove, I think,
Foundations fly the wretched; such, I mean,
Where they should be reliev'd. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
I draw a line along shore;

I lay

I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*

2. The act of fixing the baſis.

Ne'er to theſe chambers where the mighty reſt,
Since their *foundation*, came a nobler gueſt *Tickel*

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raiſed.

If we give way to our paſſions, we do but gratify ourſelves for the preſent, in order to our future diſquiet; but if we reſiſt and conquer them, we lay the *foundation* of perpetual peace in our minds. *Tillotſon.*

That ſhe ſhould be ſubject to her huſband, the laws of mankind, and cuſtoms of nations have ordered it ſo; and there is a *foundation* in nature for it. *Locke.*

4. Original; riſe.

Throughout the world, even from the firſt *foundation* thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houſes. *Hooker.*

5. A revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for any purpoſe, particularly charity.

He had an opportunity of going to ſchool on a *foundation*. *Swift.*

6. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.

FO'UNDER. *n. ſ.* [from *found.*]

1. A builder; one who raiſes an edifice; one who preſides at the erection of a city.

Of famous cities we the *founders* know;
But rivers, old as ſeas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor was Pœneſte's *founder* wanting there,
Whom fame reports the ſon of Mulciber. *Dryden.*

2. One who eſtabliſhes a revenue for any purpoſe.

The wanting orphans ſaw with wat'ry eyes
Their *founder*'s charity in the duſt laid low. *Dryden.*

This hath been experimentally proved by the honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatiſe of the air. *Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantic ſchools
Blaſpheme the ſacred *founder* of our rules.
Roſcommon.

When Jove, who ſaw from high, with juſt diſdain,
The dead inſpir'd with vital breath again,
Struck to the centre with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy *founder* of the godlike art. *Dryden.*

King James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his ſon had not been involved in ſuch fatal troubles. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Not can the ſkilful herald trace
The *founder* of thy ancient race. *Swift.*

4. [*Fondeur*, French.] A caſter; one who forms figures by caſting melted matter into moulds.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more ſonorous; and ſo pewterers to their pewter, to make it ſound more clear like ſilver. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To FO'UNDER. *v. a.* [*fondre*, French.] To cauſe ſuch a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs in a horſe's foot, that he is unable to ſet it to the ground.

Pitch'd fields are *founder'd*,
Or night-kept chain'd below. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt*

I have *foundered* nine ſcore and odd poſts; and here travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville of the Dale, a moſt furious knight: but what of that? he ſaw me and yielded. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Thy ſtumbling *foundered* jade can trot as high
As any other Pegaſus can fly;
So the dull eel moves ſlumber'd in the mud,
Than all the ſwift finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorſet.*

Brutes find out where their talents lie:
A bear will not attempt to fly;
A *founder'd* horſe will oft debate,
Before he tries a five-bar'd gate. *Swift.*

If you find a gentleman fond of your horſe, perſuade your maſter to ſell him, becauſe he is vicious, and *foundered* into the bargain. *Swift.*

Men of diſcretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they pleaſe, drive them through the hardeſt and deepeſt roads, without danger of *foundering* or breaking their backs, and will be ſure to find them neither reſty nor vicious. *Swift.*

To FO'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *fond*, French, the bottom.]

1. To ſink to the bottom.

New ſhips, built at thoſe rates, have been ready to *founder* in the ſeas with every extraordinary ſtorm. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. To fail; to miſcarry.

In this point
All his tricks *founder*; and he brings his phyſick
After his patient's death. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

FO'UNDERY. *n. ſ.* [*fonderi*, Fr. from *found.*] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a caſting-houſe.

FO'UNDLING. *n. ſ.* [from *found* of *find.*] A child expoſed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

We, like baſtards, are laid abroad, even as *foundlings*, to be trained up by grief and ſorrow. *Sidney.*

I paſs the *foundling* by, a race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,
And into noble families advance
A nameleſs iſſue; the blind work of chance. *Dryd.*

A piece of charity practiſed by moſt of the nations about us, is a proviſion for *foundlings*, or for thoſe children who are expoſed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents. *Addiſon.*

The goddeſs long had mark'd the child's diſtreſs,
And long had fought his ſuff'rings to redreſs;
Sue prays the gods to take the *foundling's* part,
To teach his hands ſome beneficial art. *Gay.*

FO'UNDRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *founder.*]

1. A woman that founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing.

2. A woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable revenue.

For of their order ſhe was patroneſs,
Alhe Clariſſa was their chief'ſt *foundreſs*. *Fairy Q.*

For zeal like her's, her ſervants were to ſhow;
She was the firſt, where need requir'd to go;
Herſelf the *foundreſs*, and attendant too. *Dryden.*

FOUNT. } *n. ſ.* [*fons*, Latin; *fon-*
FO'UNTAIN. } *taine*, French.]

1. A well; a ſpring.

He ſet before him ſpread
A table of celeſtial food divine,
Ambroſial fruits, fetch'd from the tree of life;
And from the *fount* of life ambroſial drink. *Milt*

2. A ſmall baſon of ſpringing water.

Roots as clear as *founts* in July, when
We ſee each grain of gravel. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Can a man drink better from the *fountain* finely paved with marble, than when it ſwells over the green turf? *Taylor.*

Narciſſus on the graſſy verdure lies;
But whilſt within the cryſtal *fount* he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat ariſe. *Addiſ.*

3. A jet; a ſpout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that ſprinkleth or ſpouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fiſh, or ſlime, or mud. *Bacon.*

4. The head or firſt ſpring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their *fountains*: your compaſſion is general, and has the ſame effect as well on enemies as friends. *Dryden.*

5. Original; firſt principle; firſt cauſe.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodneſs.
Common Prayer.

You may reduce many thouſand bodies to theſe few general figures, as unto their principal heads and *fountains*. *Peacham*

This one city may well be reckoned not only the ſeat of trade and commerce, not only the *fountain* of habits and faſhions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England. *Spratt's Sermons.*

FO'UNTAINLESS. *adj.* [from *fountain.*] Having no fountain; wanting a ſpring.

So large
The proſpect was, that here and there was room
For barren deſert *fountainleſs* and dry. *Milton.*

FO'UNTFULL. *adj.* [*fount* and *full.*] Full of ſprings.

But when the *fountful* Ida's top they ſcal'd with utmoſt haſte,
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks. *Chapman.*

To FOUPE. *v. a.* To drive with ſudden impetuoſity, A word out of uſe.

We pronounce, by the confeſſion of ſtrangers, as ſmoothly and moderately as any of the northern nations, who *foupe* their words out of the throat with fat and full ſpirits. *Camden.*

FOUR. *adj.* [ꝓeopen, Saxon.] Twice two.

Juſt as I wiſh'd, the lots were caſt on *four*;
Myſelf the fifth. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FOURBE. n. ſ. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in uſe.

Jove's envoy, through the air,
Brings diſmal tidings; as if ſuch low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repoſe diſturb!
Thou art a falſe impoſtor, and a *fourbe*. *Denham.*

FOURFO'LD. *adj.* [*four* and *fold.*] Four times told.

He ſhall reſtore the lamb *fourfold*, becauſe he had no pity. 2 *Sam.* xii. 6.

FOURFO'OTED. *adj.* [*four* and *foot.*] Quadruped; having twice two feet.

Augur Aſtylos, whoſe art in vain
From flight diſſuaded the *fourfooted* train,
Now beat the hoof with Neſſus on the plain *Dryd.*

FOURSCO'RE. *adj.* [*four* and *ſcore.*]

1. Four times twenty; eighty.

When they were out of reach they turned and croſſed the ocean to Spain, having loſt *fourſcore* of their ſhips, and the greater part of their men *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Chians were firſt a free people, being a commonwealth, maintaining a navy of *fourſcore* ſhips. *Sandys.*

The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *fourſcore* years, obtained great veneration from all ſober Proteſtants *Clarend.*

2. It is uſed elliptically for fourſcore years in numbering the age of man.

At ſeventeen years many their fortunes ſeek,
But at *fourſcore* it is too late a week. *Shakeſp.*

Some few might be of uſe in council upon great occaſions, 'till after threeſcore and ten; and the two late miniſters in Spain were to 'till *fourſcore*. *Temple.*

FOURSQUARE. *adj.* [*four* and ſquare.] Quadrangular; having four ſides and angles equal.

The temple of Bel was environed with a wall carried *fourſquare*, of great height and beauty, and on each ſquare certain brazen gates curiouſly engraven. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

FOURTEEN. *adj.* [ꝓeopenţýn, Saxon.] Four and ten; twice ſeven

I am not *fourteen* pence on the ſcore for ſheer ale. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOURTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *fourteen.*] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

I have not found any that ſee the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of ſome not open before the *fourteenth* day. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

FOURTH. *adj.* [from *four.*] The ordinal of four; the firſt after the third.

A third is like the former: filthy hags!
Why do you ſhew me this? A *fourth*? ſtart eye!
What! will the line ſtretch out to th' crack of doom?
Shakeſpeare.

FO'URTHLY. *adv.* [from *fourth.*] In the fourth place.

Fourthly, plants have their ſeed and ſeminal parts uppermoſt, and living creatures have them lowermoſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FOUR-

FOURWHEELED. *adj.* [*four* and wheel.] Running upon twice two wheels.

Scarce twenty *four-wheel'd* cars, compact and ſtrong,
The maſſy load could bear, and roll along. *Pope.*

FOUTRA. *n. ſ.* [from *foutre*, French.] A fig; a ſcoff: a word of contempt. Not uſed.

A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings baſe. *Shak.*

FOWL. *n. ſ.* [ƿugel, ƿuhl, Saxon; *vogel*, Dutch.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially uſed of edible birds, but in books of all the feathered tribes. *Fowl* is uſed collectively: as, we dined upon fiſh and *fowl*.

The beaſts, the fiſhes, and the winged *fowls*,
Are their males ſubjects, and at their controuls. *Shak.*

Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent houſe: Pompey ſaid, this is a marvellous houſe for the Summer; but methinks very cold for Winter. Lucullus anſwered, do you not think me as wiſe as divers *fowls*, to change my habitation in the Winter ſeaſon? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

This mighty breath
Inſtructs the *fowls* of heaven. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **FOWL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *fowl.*] A ſportſman who purſues birds.

The *fowler*, warn'd
By thoſe good omens, with ſwift early ſteps
Tread the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades,
Offenſive to the birds. *Philips.*

With ſkilful eye the fowlers roves,
When froſt has whiten'd all the naked grove. *Pope.*

FO'WLING-PIECE. *n. ſ.* [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun for birds.

'Tis neceſſary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowling-piece*. *Mortimer.*

FOX. *n. ſ.* [ƿox, Saxon; *vos*, *voſh*, Dutch.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with ſharp ears, and a buſhy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or ſmall animals.

The *fox* barks not when he would ſteal the lamb *Shakeſpeare.*

He that truſts to you,
Where he muſt find you lion, finds you hares;
Where *foxes*, geeſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*

Their retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of *foxes*, than the fortreſſes of fair warriours *Locke.*

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCASE. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *caſe.*] A fox's ſkin.

One had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcaſe* for a fox, than be deſtroyed by taking a live fox for a caſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

FO'XCHASE. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *chaſe.*] The purſuit of the fox with hounds.

See the ſame man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at buſineſs, and at hazard late;
Mad at a *foxchaſe*, wiſe at a debate. *Pope.*

FO'XEVIL. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *evil.*] A kind of diſeaſe in which the hair ſheds.

FO'XFISH. *n. ſ.* [*vulpecula piſcis.*] A fiſh.

FO'XGLOVES. *n. ſ.* [*digitalis.*] A plant. *Miller.*

FO'XHUNTER. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *hunter.*] A man whoſe chief ambition is to ſhew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach uſed of country gentlemen.

The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out ſteals the fox. *L'Eſtrange.*

John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a ſix-bar gate. *Spectator.*

FO'XSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *fox.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning; miſchievous art.

Had'ſt thou *foxſhip*,
To baniſh him that ſtruck more blows for Rome,
Than thou haſt ſpoken words. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

FO'XTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*alopecurus.*] A plant.

FO'XTRAP. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *trap.*] A gin or ſnare to catch foxes.

Anſwer a queſtion, at what hour of the night to ſet a *foxtrap*? *Tatler.*

FOY. *n. ſ.* [*foi*, French.] Faith; allegiance. An obſolete word.

He Eaſtland ſubdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raiſe. *F. Q.*

To **FRACT.** *v. a.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following paſſage.

His days and times are paſt,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has ſmit my credit. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

FRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*fraction*, Fr. *fractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking; the ſtate of being broken.

The ſurface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it diſlocated; ſeveral parcels of nature retain ſtill the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. A broken part of an integral.

The *fractions* of her faith, arts of her love,
The fragments, ſcraps, the bits and greaſy reliques
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomede. *Shakeſpeare.*

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the ſun, whereby years are accounted, conſiſteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FRA'CTIONAL. *adj.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number; compriſing a broken number.

We make a cypher the medium between increaſing and decreaſing numbers, commonly called abſolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

FRA'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*fractura*, Latin.]

1. Breach; ſeparation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more ſtable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof. *Hale.*

2. The ſeparation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

But thou wilt ſin and grief deſtroy,
That to the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-ſet ſong,
Full of his praiſes,
Who dead men raiſes;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more ſtrong. *Herbert*

Fractures of the ſcull are dangerous, not in conſequence of the injury done to the cranium itſelf, but as the brain becomes affected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To **FRA'CTURE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.

The leg was dreſſed, and the *fractured* bones united together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FRA'GILE. *adj.* [*fragile*, French; *fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Brittle; eaſily ſnapped or broken.

To eaſe them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
That nature's *fragile* veſſel doth ſuſtain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shakeſp. Timon*

The ſtalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile*. *Bacon.*

When ſubtile wits have ſpun their threads too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line. *Dunham.*

A dry ſtick will be eaſily broken, when a green one will maintain a ſtrong reſiſtance, and yet in the moiſt ſubſtance there is leſs reſt than in what is drier and more *fragile*. *Glanville.*

2. Weak; uncertain; eaſily deſtroyed.

Much oſtentation, vain of fleſhly arms.
And *fragile* arms, much inſtrument of war,
Long in preparing, ſoon to nothing brought,
Before mine eyes thou'ſt ſet. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg*

FRAGI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fragile.*]

1. Brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be broken.

To make an induration with toughneſs, and leſs *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt*

2. Weakneſs; uncertainty; eaſineſs to be deſtroyed.

Fear the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune. *Knolles.*

3. Frailty; liableneſs to fault.

All could not be right, in ſuch a ſtate, in the lower age of *fragility*. *Wotton*

FRA'GMENT. *n. ſ.* [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

He who late a ſceptre did command,
Now graſps a floating *fragment* in his hand. *Dryden*

Cowley, in his unfiniſhed *fragment* of the Davideis, has ſhewn us this way to improvement. *Watts on the Mind*

If a thin or plated body, which, being of an even thickneſs, appears all over of one uniform colour ſhould be ſlit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the ſame thickneſs with the plate, I ſee no reaſon why every thread or *fragment* ſhould not keep its colour. *Newton's Opticks*

Some on painted wood
Tranſfix'd the *fragments*, ſome prepar'd the food. *Pope's Odyſſey*

FRA'GMENTARY. *adj.* [from *fragment.* Compoſed of fragments. A word not elegant, not in uſe.

She, ſhe is gone; ſhe's gone: when thou know'ſt this,
What *fragmentary* rubbiſh this world is,
Thou know'ſt, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought. *Donne*

FRA'GOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A noiſe; a crack; a craſh. Not uſed.

Purſu'd by hideous *fragors*, as before
The flames deſcend, they in their breaches roar. *Sandys*

FRA'GRANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*fragrantia*, Latin.
FRA'GRANCY. } Sweetneſs of ſmell; pleaſing ſcent; grateful odour.

Eve ſeparate he ſpies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where ſhe ſtood
Half ſpy'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

I am more pleas'd to ſurvey my rows of colworts and cabbages ſpringing up in their full *fragrancy* and verdure, than to ſee the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Not loveliet ſeem'd Narciſſus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower could boaſt more *fragrancy*. *Gay*

Such was the wine; to quench whoſe fervent heat
Scarce twenty meaſures from the living ſtream
To cool one cup ſuffic'd: the goblet crown'd,
Breath'd aromatick *fragrancies* around. *Pope's Od*

FRA'GRANT. *adj.* [*fragrans*, Latin.] Odorous; ſweet of ſmell.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After ſoft ſhow'rs; and ſweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild. *Milto*

The nymph vouchſaf'd to place
Upon her head the various wreath:
The flow'rs, leſs blooming than her face;
Their ſcent leſs *fragrant* than her breath. *Prio*

FRA'GRANTLY. *adv.* [from *fragrant.* With ſweet ſcent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and ſmell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mortime*

FRAIL. *n. ſ.*

1. A baſket made of ruſhes.

2. A ruſh for weaving baſkets.

FRAIL. *adj.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]

1. Weak

1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed.
I know my body's of so *frail* a kind,
As force, without fevers within can kill. *Davies.*
When with care we have raised an imaginary treasure of happiness, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure are *frail* and perishing, and the foundation itself is laid in the sand. *Rogers.*
2. Weak of resolution, liable to errour or seduction.
The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may do amiss, then may those also speak amiss: man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fail in words. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

FRA'ILNESS. *n. s.* [from *frail*.] Weakness; instability.
There is nothing among all the *frailnesses* and uncertainties of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris.*

FRA'ILTY. *n. s.* [from *frail*.]
1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity.
Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shakespeare.*
Nor should'st thou have trusted that to woman's *frailty*.
Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel. *Milton.*
God knows our *frailty*, pities our weakness, and requires of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke.*
2. Fault, proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity: in this sense it has a plural.
Love did his reason blind,
And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind. *Dryd.*
Kind wits will those light faults excuse;
Those are the common *frailties* of the muse. *Dryd.*
Death, only death, can break the lasting chain;
And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain;
Here all its *frailties*, all its flames resign,
And wait, 'till 'tis no sin to mix with thine. *Pope.*
That Christians are now not only like other men in their frailties and infirmities, might be in some degree excusable; but the complaint is, they are like heathens in all the main and chief articles of their lives. *Law.*

FRAI'SCHEUR. n. s. [French.] Freshness; coolness. A word foolishly innovated by *Dryden.*
Hither in Summer-evenings you repair,
To taste the *fraischeur* of the purer air. *Dryden.*

FRAISE. n. s. [French, the caul of an animal.] A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME. *v. a.*
1. To form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts.
The double gates he findeth locked fast;
The one fair *fram'd* of burnish'd ivory,
The other all with silver overcast. *Spenser.*
2. To fit to one another.
They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do necessaries to their convenient use, than to sight. *Abbot.*
Hew timber, saw it, frame it, and set it together. *Mortimer.*
3. To make; to compose.
Then chusing out few words most horrible,
Thereof did verses *frame*. *Spenser.*
Fight valiantly to-day;
And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it;
For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour. *Shak.*
4. To regulate; to adjust.
Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it. *Tillotson.*
5. To form any rule or method by study or precept.
Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt *frame*
Thyself forsooth hereafter theirs. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
I have been a truant to the law;
I never yet could *frame* my will to it,
And therefore *frame the law* unto my will. *Shakes.*
6. To form and digest by thought.
The most abstruse ideas are only such as the understanding *frames* to itself, by joining together ideas that it had either from objects of sense or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*
Full of that flame his tender scenes he warms,
And *frames* his goddess by your matchless charms. *Granville.*
Urge him with truth to *frame* his suit replies,
And sure he will, for wisdom never lies. *Pope.*
How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years. *Watts.*
7. To contrive; to plan.
Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in contriving and *framing* this letter was. *Clarendon.*
8. To settle; to scheme out.
Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense; as, to *frame* a story or lie.
Astronomers, to solve the phænomena, *fram...* to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles. *Bacon.*

FRAME. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A fabrick; any thing constructed of various parts or members.
If the *frame* of the heavenly arch should dissolve itself, if celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility, turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*
Castles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*
These are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this universal *frame*. *Milton.*
Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal *frame*. *Dryden.*
The gate was adamant; eternal *frame*,
Which, hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god; and all along
Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it strong. *Dryden.*
We see this vast *frame* of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author. *Tillotson.*
2. Any thing made so as to inclose or admit something else.
Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into a convenient wooden *frame*, to keep them from mischances. *Boyle.*
His picture scarcely would deserve a *frame*. *Dryd.*
A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a *frame* where it may be swiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, shine, where it rubs against the palm of one's hand. *Newton.*
3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition.
A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*,
And never going aright. *Shakespeare.*
Your steady soul preserves her *frame*;
In good and evil times the same. *Swift.*
4. Scheme; order.
Another party did resolve to change the whole *frame* of the government in state as well as church. *Clarendon.*
5. Contrivance; projection.
John the Bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies. *Shakesp.*
6. Mechanical construction.
7. Shape; form; proportion.
A bear's a savage beast,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and *frame*. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER. *n. s.* [from *frame*; ꝑnemman, Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver; schemer.
The forger of his own fate, the *framer* of his fortune, should be improper, if actions were predetermined. *Hammond.*
There was want of accurateness in experiments in the first original *frames* of those medals. *Arbuthnot.*

FRA'MPOLD. *n. s.* [This word is written by Dr. *Hacket*, *frampul*. I know not its original.] Peevish; boisterous; rugged; crossgrained.
Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him: she leads a very *frampold* life with him. *Shakespeare.*
The *frampul* man could not be pacified. *Hacket.*

FRA'NCHISE. *n. s.* [*franchise*, French.]
1. Exemption from any onerous duty.
2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.
They granted them markets, and other *franchises*, and erected corporate towns among them. *Davies on Ireland.*
His gracious edict the same *franchise* yields
To all the wild increase of woods and fields. *Dryden.*
3. District; extent of jurisdiction.
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be travelled forth of their own *franchises*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To FRANCHI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchise; to make free; to keep free.
I lose no honour
In seeking to augment it; but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd*, and allegiance clear. *Shakes.*

FRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; easily broken.
Though it seems the solidest wood, if wrought before it be well seasoned, it will shew itself very *frangible*. *Boyle.*

FRA'NION. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A paramour; a boon companion.
First, by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fit mate for such a mincing minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy
Might not be found a franker *franion*. *Fairy Queen.*

FRANK. *adj.* [*franc*, French.]
1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.
The mossier sorts of trees yield little moss, for the reason of the *frank* putting up of the sap into the boughs. *Bacon.*
They were left destitute either by narrow provision, or by their *franks* hearts and their open hands, and their charity towards others. *Spratt's Sermons.*
'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civilities that cost them nothing. *L'Estr.*
2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.
3. Without conditions; without payment.
Thou hast it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the rest to shift. *Hubberd.*
4. Not restrained; licentious. Not in use.
Might not be found a *franker* fashion. *Spenser.*

FRANK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty: so called from liberality of food.
Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*? *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
2. A letter which pays no postage.
You'll have immediately, by several *franks*, my epistle to Lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*
3. A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut up in a frank or sty. *Hanmer.*
In the sty of this most bloody boar,
My son George Stanly is *frank'd* up in hold. *Shak.*
2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Junius* and *Ainsworth.*
3. [From the adjective.] To exempt letters from postage.
My Lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you see I send this under his cover, or at least *franked* by him. *Swift.*
Gazettes sent gratis down, and *frank'd*,
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*

FRANKALMOI'GNE. *n. s.* The same which we in Latin call *libera eleemosyna*, or free alms in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among our English law;

lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank aumone*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according to *Britan*, is a tenure by divine service. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FRA'NKINCENSE. *n. ſ.* [*frank* and *incenſe*; ſo called perhaps from its liberal diſtribution of odour.]

Frankincenſe is a dry reſinous ſubſtance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowiſh white colour; a ſtrong ſmell, but not diſagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and reſinous taſte. It is very inflammable. The earlieſt hiſtories inform us, that *frankincenſe* was uſed among the ſacred rites and ſacrifices, as it continues to be in many parts. We are ſtill uncertain as to the place whence *frankincenſe* is brought, and as to the tree which produces it. *Hill.*

Take unto thee ſweet ſpices, with pure *frankincenſe*. *Exodus.*

I find in Dioſcorides record of *frankincenſe* gotten in India. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Black ebon only will in India grow,
And od'rous *frankincenſe* on the Sabæan bough.
Dryden's Virgil.

Cedar and *frankincenſe*, an od'rous pile,
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfum'd the iſle.
Pope.

FRA'NKLIN. *n. ſ.* [from *frank*.] A ſteward; a bailiff of land. It ſignifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Engliſhed a gentleman ſervant. Not in uſe.

A ſpacious court they ſee,
Both plain and pleaſant to be walked in,
Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free.
Fairy Queen.

FRA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *frank*.]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

If ever any malice in your heart,
Were hid againſt me, now forgive me *frankly*.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. *Luke* vii. 42.

By the roughneſs of the earth, the ſap cannot get up to ſpread ſo *frankly* as it ſhould do. *Bacon.*

I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very *frankly* give them fruit for their ſongs. *Spectator.*

2. Without conſtraint.

The lords mounted their ſervants upon their own horſes; and they, with the volunteers, who *frankly* liſted themſelves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horſe. *Clarendon.*

3. Without reſerve.

He entered very *frankly* into thoſe new deſigns, which were contrived at court. *Clarendon.*

FRA'NKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frank*.]

1. Plainneſs of ſpeech; openneſs; ingenuouſneſs.

When the Conde duke had ſome eclairciſſement with the duke, in which he made all the proteſtations of his ſincere affection, the other received his proteſtations with all contempt; and declared, with a very unneceſſary *frankneſs*, that he would have no friendſhip with him. *Clarendon.*

Tom made love to a woman of ſenſe, and always treated her as ſuch during the whole time of courtſhip: his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing diſagreeable, as his ſincerity and *frankneſs* of behaviour made him converſe with her before marriage in the ſame manner he intended to do afterwards. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. Liberality; bounteouſneſs.

3. Freedom from reſerve.

He delivered with the *frankneſs* of a friend's tongue, word by word, what Kalendar had told him touching the ſtrange ſtory. *Sidney.*

The ableſt men that ever were, have had all an openneſs and *frankneſs* of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity. *Bacon.*

FRA'NKPLEDGE. *n. ſ.* [*franciplegium*, Latin; of *franc*, i. e. *liber* & *pleige*, i. e. *fidei juſſor*.] A pledge or ſurety for freemen. For the ancient cuſtom of England, for the preſervation of the publick peace, was, that every freeborn man at fourteen years of age, religious perſons, clerks, knights, and their eldeſt ſons excepted, ſhould find ſecurity for his fidelity to the king, or elſe be kept in priſon: whence it became cuſtomary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to ſee each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to anſwer the tranſgreſſion of any one abſenting himſelf. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decenna*, becauſe it commonly conſiſted of ten houſeholds; and every particular perſon, thus mutually bound, was called *decennier*. This cuſtom was ſo ſtrictly obſerved, that the ſheriffs, in every county did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and ſee that they combined in one decennary or other; this branch of the ſheriff's authority was called *viſus franciplegii*, view of frankpledge. *Cowel.*

FRA'NTICK. *adj.* [corrupted from *phreneticks*, *phreneticus*, Lat. φρενητικος.]

1. Mad; deprived of underſtanding by violent madneſs; outrageouſly and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them ſo glad;
Of Bacchus' merry fruit they did invent,
Or Cybel's *frantick* rites have made them mad.
Fairy Queen.

2. Tranſported by violence of paſſion; outrageous; turbulent.

Eſteeming in the *frantick* error of their minds, the greateſt madneſs in the world to be wiſdom, and the higheſt wiſdom fooliſhneſs. *Hooker.*

To ſuch height their *frantick* paſſion grows,
That what both love, both hazard to deſtroy. *Dryd.*

She tears her hair, and, *frantick* in her griefs,
Calls out on Lucia. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. Simply mad.

The lover, *frantick*,
Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shakeſp.*

FRA'NTICKLY. *adv.* [from *frantick*.] Madly; diſtractedly; outrageouſly.

Fie, fie, how *frantickly* I ſquare my talk. *Shak.*

FRA'NTICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frantick*.] Madneſs; fury of paſſion; diſtraction.

FRA'TERNAL. *adj.* [*fraternel*, French; *fraternus*, Latin.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One ſhall ariſe
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content
With fair equality, *fraternal* ſtate,
Will arrogate dominion undeſerv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his fellow Chriſtians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehenſions; and upon their unſucceſsfulneſs, the cenſures of the church, until he reform and return. *Hammond.*

Plead it to her,
With all the ſtrength and heats of eloquence
Fraternal love and friendſhip can inſpire. *Addiſon.*

FRATE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner.

FRATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*fraternité*, French; *fraternitas*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate or quality of a brother.

2. Body of men united; corporation; ſociety; aſſociation; brotherhood.

'Tis a neceſſary rule in alliances, ſocieties, and *fraternities*, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a ſtrict regard to the humour of thoſe we have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Men of the ſame claſs or character.

With what terms of reſpect knaves and fools will ſpeak of their own *fraternity*. *South's Sermons.*

FRA'TRICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*fratricide*, French; *fratricidium*, Latin.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *n. ſ.* [*fraus*, Latin; *fraude*, Fr.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; ſubtilty; ſtratagem.

Our better part remains
To work in cloſe deſign, by *fraud* or guile,
What force effected not. *Milton.*

None need the *frauds* of ſly Ulyſſes fear. *Dryden.*

If ſucceſs a lover's toil attends,
Who aſks if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends. *Pope.*

FRA'UDFUL. *adj.* [*fraud* and *full*.] Treacherous; artful; trickiſh; deceitful; ſubtle.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting ſhort that *fraudful* man.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

He, full of *fraudful* arts,
This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*

FRA'UDFULLY. *adv.* [from *fraudful*.] Deceitfully; artfully; ſubtilly; treacherouſly; by ſtratagem.

FRA'UDULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*fraudulentia*, Lat.]
FRA'UDULENCY. } Deceitfulneſs; trickiſhneſs; proneneſs to artifice.

We admire the Providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithſtanding the endeavours of infidels to aboliſh, and the *fraudulence* of hereticks always to deprave the ſame. *Hooker.*

FRA'UDULENT. *adj.* [*fraudeleux*, French; *fraudulentus*, Latin.]

1. Full of artifice; trickiſh; ſubtle; deceitful.

He with ſerpent tongue
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began. *Milton.*

She mix'd the potion, *fraudulent* of ſoul;
The potion mantled in the golden bowl. *Pope's Od.*

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou haſt aveng'd
Supplanted Adam,
And fruſtrated the conqueſt *fraudulent*. *Milton.*

FRA'UDULENTLY. *adv.* [from *fraudulent*.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that by fact, word, or ſign, either *fraudulently* or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make reſtitution. *Taylor.*

FRAUGHT. *particip. paſſ.* [from *freight*, now written *freight*.]

1. Laden; charged.

In the narrow ſeas that part
The French and Engliſh, there miſcarried
A veſſel of our country, richly *fraught*. *Shakeſp.*

With joy
And tidings *fraught*, to hell he now return'd.
Milton's Par. Loſt.

And now approach'd their fleet from India,
Fraught
With all the riches of the riſing ſun,
And precious ſand from ſouthern climates brought.
Dryden.

2. Filled; ſtored; thronged.

The Scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature. *Hooker.*

By this ſad Una, *fraught* with anguiſh ſore,
Arrived, where they in earth their dear had pfilt. *Spenſer.*

I am ſo *fraught* with curious buſineſs, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Whoſoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his wits and underſtanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and diſcourſing with another. *Bacon.*

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire,
Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain. *Milton.*
Abdallah and Belfora were so *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with a so constant passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them. *Addison.*

FRAUGHT. *n. s.* [from the participle.] A freight, a cargo.

Wield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate! swell, bosom, with thy *fraught*;
For 'tis of aspicks' tongues. *Shakesp. Othello.*
The bark that all our blessings brought,
Charg'd with thyself and James, a doubly royal *fraught*. *Dryden.*

To FRAUGHT. *v. a.* [for *freighr*, by corruption.] To load; to crowd.

Hence from my sight:
If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st. *Shakesp. Cymb.*

FRA'UGHTAGE. *n. s.* [from *fraught*.] Lading; cargo. A bad word.

Our *fraughtage*, Sir,
I have convey'd aboard. *Shakesp. Comedy of Err.*

FRAY. *n. s.* [*effroyer*, to fright, French.]

1. A battle; a fight.

Time tells, that on that ever blessed day,
When Christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd,
The furious prince Tancredie from that *fray*
His coward foes chased through forests wide. *Fairf.*
After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought.
Shakesp. Henry VI.
He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*,
To toil and struggle through the well-fought day.
Pope.

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their *fray*. *Denham.*
The boaster Paris oft defir'd the day
With Sparta's King to meet in single *fray*. *Pope.*

3. A broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride; and speak of *frays*,
Like a fine bragging youth. *Shakesp.*

To FRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.]

1. To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his spotted hide
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them *fray*,
Within a bush his dreadful head doth hide,
To let them gaze, while he on them may prey.
Spenser.
So diversely themselves in vain they *fray*,
Whilst some more bold to measures him stand nigh.
Spenser.
Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion caused by noise upon the water. *Bacon.*
These vultures prey only on carcases, on such stupid minds as have not life and vigour to *fray* them away.
Gov. of Tongue.

2. [*frayer*, French.] To rub.

FREAK. *n. s.* [*frech*, German; saucy, petulant; fræc, Saxon, fugitive.]

1. A sudden and causeless change of place.
2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but a fear the tickle *freaks*, quoth she,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field. *Fairy Q.*
When that *freak* has taken possession of a fantastical head, the distemper is incurable. *L'Estrange.*
She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Spectator.*
To vex me more, he took a *freak*
To slit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

To FREAK. *v. a.* [A word, I suppose, Scotch, brought into England by *Thomson.*] To variegate; to checquer.

There furry nations harbour:
Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue.
Thomson.

FRE'AKISH, *adj.* [from *freak*.] Capricious; humoursome.

It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two; for she was still the same uneasy sop. *L'Estrange.*

FRE'AKISHLY. *adv.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciously; humoursomely.

FRE'AKISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *freakish*.] Capriciousness; humoursomeness; whimsicalness.

To FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremore*, Latin; *fremir*, French.] To growl or grunt as a boar.
Bailey.

FRECKLE. *n. s.* [*flecb*, a spot, German; whence *flecke*, *freckle*.]

1. A spot raised in the skin by the sun.

Ruddy his lips, and frosh and fair his hue;
Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen.
Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryd.*

2. Any small spot or discoloration.

The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see:
Those be rubies fairy favours;
In those *freckles* live their favours. *Shakesp.*
The farewell frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips; therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles*. *Evelyn.*

FRE'CKLED. *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Spotted; maculated; discoloured with small spots.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With silken worms. *Drayton's Cynthia.*
The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip,
Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleness. *Shakesp. Henry* V.
Now thy face charms ev'ry shepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard;
And, thy *freckled* neck display'd,
Envy breeds in ev'ry maid. *Swift.*

FRE'CKLY. *adj.* [from *freckle*.] Full of freckles.

FRED. The same with *peace*; upon which our forefathers called their sanctuaries *fredstole*, *i. e.* the seats of peace. So *Frederic* is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, sincere peace. *Gibson's Camden.*

FREE. *adj.* [preah, Saxon; *vry*, Dutch.]

1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved; not a prisoner; not dependent.

A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any condition of subjection. *Temple.*
Free, what, and fetter'd with so many chains?
Dryden.
How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will? *Locke.*
This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could fortune; but she can no more:
Free to herself my potent mind remains,
Not fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains.
Pulor.
Set an unhappy pris'ner *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Prior.*

2. Uncompelled; unrestrained.

Their use of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himself did; but this is a publick constitution for the ordering of the church. *Hooker.*
Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,
All which we pine for now. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not indifferent. *Swift.*

3. Not bound by fate; not necessitated.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell;
Not *free*, what proof could they have given sincere
Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs must do, appear'd;
Not what they would? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Permitted; allowed.

Why, Sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all.
Milton.
To gloomy cares my thoughts alone are *free*,
Ill the gay sports with troubled thoughts agree.
Pope.

5. Licentious; unrestrained.

O conspiracy!
Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most *free*? *Shakesp.*
Physicians are too *free* upon the subject, in the conversation of their friends. *Temple.*
The criticks have been very *free* in their censures.
Felton.
I know there are to whose presumptuous thoughts
Those *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faults.
Pope.

6. Open; ingenuous; frank.

Castalio, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend? *Otway.*

7. Acquainted; conversing without reserve.

'Tis not to make me jealous,
To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is *free* of speech, sings, plays, and dances well,
Where virtue is, these make more virtuous. *Shak.*
Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great laughter. *Hakewill.*
Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe. *Prior.*

8. Liberal; not parsimonious: with *of*.

Glo'ster too, a foe to citizens,
O'ercharging your *free* purses with large fines,
That seeks to overthrow religion. *Shakesp.*
No statute in his favour says,
How *free* or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend at others spare. *Pope.*
Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of these in his latter works. *Pope*

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.

We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble *free* offers left us nothing to ask. *Bacon.*

10. Clear from distress.

Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy shows behind *Shak.*

11. Guiltless; innocent.

Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free*,
Confound the ign'rant. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dryd.*

12. Exempt: with *of* anciently; more properly *from*.

These
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free of*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;
And *free from* conscience, is a slave to fame. *Denh.*
Let envy, then, those crimes within you see,
From which the happy never must be *free*. *Dryden.*
Their steeds around,
Free from the harness, graze the flow'ry ground.
Dryden.
The will, *free from* the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions.
Locke.

13. Invested with franchises; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of any body: with *of*.

He therefore makes all birds of every sect
Free of his farm, with promise to respect
Their several kinds alike, and equally protect.
Dryden.
What do'st thou make a shipboard? To what end
Art thou *of* Bethlem's noble college *free*?
Stark-staring mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea?
Dryden.

14. Without expence; by charity, as a *free-school*.

To FREE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to manumit; to loose.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is

By law and proceſs of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of,
If any be, the treſpaſs of the queen. *Shakeſ.*

He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down. 2 *Mac.* ii. 22.

Can'ſt thou no other maſter underſtand,
Than him that *free'd* thee by the pretor's wand?
Dryden.

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poiſon through the martial throng,
My jav'lin ſhall revenge ſo baſe a part,
And *free* the ſoul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*

2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill: with *of* or *from*.

It is no marvail, that he could think of no better way to be *free'd of* theſe inconveniencies the paſſions of thoſe meetings gave him, than to diſſolve them. *Clarendon.*

Hercules
Free'd Erymanthus *from* the foaming boar. *Dryden*
Our land is *from* the rage of tygers *free'd*. *Dryd.*

3. To clear from impediments or obſtructions.

The chaſte Sibylla ſhall your ſteps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way. *Dryden.*

Fierce was the fight; but haſt'ning to his prey,
By force the furious lover *free'd* his way. *Dryden.*

This maſter-key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his perſon. *Dryd.*

4. To baniſh; to ſend away; to rid. Not in uſe.

We may again
Give to our tables meat, ſleep to our nights,
Free from our feaſts and banquets bloody knives.
Shakeſp.

Never any ſabbath of releaſe
Could *free* his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*

5. To exempt.

For he that is dead is *free'd* from ſin. *Rom.* vi. 7.

FREEBO'OTER. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *booty*.] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Perkin was not followed by any Engliſh of name, his forces conſiſted moſtly of baſe people and *freebooters*, fitter to ſpoil a coaſt than to recover a kingdom. *Bacon.*

The Earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Iriſh frigates, or ſuch *freebooters* as ſailed under their commiſſion, taken all the ſeamen. *Clarendon.*

FREEBO'OTING. *n. ſ.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handſomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting*, it is his beſt and ſureſt friend. *Spenſer.*

FRE'EBORN. *adj.* [*free* and *born*.] Not a ſlave; inheriting liberty.

O baſeneſs, to ſupport a tyrant's throne,
And cruſh your *freeborn* brethren of the world!
Dryden.

I ſhall ſpeak my thoughts like a *freeborn* ſubject, ſuch things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am ſure no Frenchman durſt. *Dryden.*

Shall *freeborn* men, in humble awe,
Submit to ſervile ſhame;
Who from conſent and cuſtom draw,
The ſame right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

FREECHA'PPEL. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *chappel*.] Such chappels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the juriſdiction of the ordinary. The king may alſo licenſe a ſubject to found ſuch a chappel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's viſitation. *Cowel.*

FRE'ECOST. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *coſt*.] Without expence; free from charges.

We muſt not vouch any man for an exact maſter in the rules of our modern policy, but ſuch a one as has brought himſelf ſo far to hate and deſpiſe the abſurdity of being kind upon *freecoſt*, as not ſo much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South.*

FRE'EDMAN. *n. ſ.* [*freed* and *man*.] A ſlave manumitted. *Libertus.*

The *freedman* juſtles, and will be preferr'd;
Firſt come, firſt ſerv'd, he cries. *Dryden's Juv.*

FRE'EDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *free*.]

1. Liberty; exemption from ſervitude; independence.

The laws themſelves they do ſpecially regard, as moſt repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

O *freedom!* firſt delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their maſters find,
The privilege of doles; nor yet t' inſcribe
Their names in this or t'other Roman tribe:
That falſe enfranchiſement with eaſe is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryden.*

2. Privileges; franchiſes; immunities.

By our holy ſabbath have I ſworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond:
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*. *Shak.*

3. Power of enjoying franchiſes.

This prince firſt gave *freedom* to ſervants, ſo as to become citizens of equal privileges with the reſt, which very much increaſed the power of the people. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, neceſſity, or predetermination.

I elſe muſt change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*; they themſelves ordain'd their fall. *Milton.*

In every ſin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by ſo much is the act the more ſinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is ſo much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South.*

5. Unreſtraint.

I will that all the feaſts and ſabbaths ſhall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm. 1 *Mac.* x.

6. The ſtate of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

The *freedom* of their ſtate lays them under a greater neceſſity of always chuſing and doing the beſt things. *Law.*

7. Eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED. *adj.* [*free* and *foot*.] Not reſtrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freefooted*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

FREEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*free* and *heart*.] Liberal; unreſtrained.

Love muſt *freehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not inchanted, or by fate conſtrain'd. *Davies.*

FREEHO'LD. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *hold*.] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real poſſeſſion of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to ſuch land or tenements before his entry or ſeiſure. *Freehold* is ſometimes taken in oppoſition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either bookland, that is, holden by book or writing, or folcland, that is, holden, without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better ſort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being ſuch as we now call *freehold*. The latter was commonly in the poſſeſſion of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowel.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief ſhould be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record. *Bacon's Office of Alienations.*

There is an unſpeakable pleaſure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and ſnow, will make the owner pleaſed in the poſſeſſion, and ſtout in the defence of it. *Addiſon.*

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold*, from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I ſhould be glad to poſſeſs a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give conſent. *Swift.*

FREEHO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *freehold*.] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did baniſh the old Engliſh *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; ſo the law did baniſh the Iriſh lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

FRE'ELY. *adv.* [from *free*.]

1. At liberty; without vaſſalage; without ſlavery; without dependence.

2. Without reſtraint; heartily; with full guſt.

If my ſon were my huſband, I would *freelier* rejoice in that abſence wherein he won honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would ſhew moſt love. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

3. Plentifully; laviſhly.

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains
I have beſtow'd to breed this preſent peace,
You would drink *freely*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

4. Without ſcruple; without reſerve.

Let ſuch teach others who themſelves excel,
And cenſure *freely* who have written well. *Pope.*

5. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true verſifying, were even to eat acorns with ſwine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Aſcham.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I ſhow,
Thyſelf may *freely* on thyſelf beſtow:
Fortune was never worſhipp'd by the wiſe;
But ſet aloft by fools, uſurps the ſkies. *Dryden.*

6. Without neceſſity; without predetermination.

Freely they ſtood who ſtood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*

He leaves us to chuſe with the liberty of reaſonable beings: they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do alſo *freely* reject it. *Regers.*

7. Frankly; liberally; without coſt.

By nature all things have an equally uncommon uſe; nature *freely* and indifferently opens the boſome of the univerſe to all mankind. *South.*

8. Spontaneouſly; of its own accord.

FRE'EMAN. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *man*.]

1. One not a ſlave; not a vaſſal.

Had you rather Cæſar were living, and die all ſlaves, than that Cæſar were dead, to live all *freemen*? *Shakeſpeare.*

If to break looſe from the conduct of reaſon, and to want that reſtraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chuſing or doing the worſt, be liberty, true liberty, madmen and fools are the only *freemen*. *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent,
What nature did like captives treat before. *Dryden.*

What this union was is expreſſed in the preceding verſe, by their both having been made *freemen* on the ſame day. *Addiſon.*

FREEMI'NDED. *adj.* [*free* and *mind*.] Unperplexed; without load of care.

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully diſpoſed at hours of meat, ſleep, and exerciſe, is one of the beſt precepts of long laſting. *Bacon.*

FRE'ENESS. *n. ſ.* [from]

1. The ſtate or quality of being free.

2. Openneſs; unreſervedneſs; ingenuouſneſs; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he pleaſe, for the *freeneſs* of the confeſſion. *Dryden.*

1. Generoſity; liberality.

I hope it will never be ſaid that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, ſhall in their corporations exceed the clergy itſelf, and their ſons, in *freeneſs* of giving. *Spratt.*

FREESCHO'OL. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the time to come, proviſion was made by another law, that there ſhould be one *freeſchool* at leaſt erected in every dioceſe. *Davies.*

Two clergymen ſtood candidates for a ſmall *freeſchool*; a gentleman who happened to have a better underſtanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better ſcholar. *Swift.*

FREESPO'KEN: *adj.* [*free* and *ſpoken.*] Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve.

Nerva one night ſupped privately with ſome ſix or ſeven; amongſt whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courſes as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the Emperor fell into diſcourſe of the injuſtice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accuſers; and ſaid, what ſhould we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at ſupper, and was a *freeſpoken* ſenator, ſaid, Marry, they ſhould ſup with us. *Bacon.*

FREE'STONE. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *ſtone.*] Stone commonly uſed in building.

Freeſtone is ſo named from its being of ſuch a conſtitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

I ſaw her hand; ſhe has a leathern hand, a *freeſtone*-coloured hand. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The ſtreets are generally paved with brick or *freeſtone*, and always kept very neat. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FREETHI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atheiſt is an old faſhioned word: I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Addiſon.*

Of what uſe is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the ſole end, how remote ſoever in appearance, of all objections againſt Chriſtianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* conſider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have ſuch a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one ſingle nail, the whole fabrick muſt fall to the ground. *Swift.*

FREEWI'LL. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *will.*]

1. The power of directing our own actions without reſtraint by neceſſity or fate.

We have a power to ſuſpend the proſecution of this or that deſire: this ſeems to me the ſource of all liberty; in this ſeems to conſiſt that which is improperly called *freewill*. *Locke.*

2. Voluntarineſs; ſpontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Iſrael in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jeruſalem, go with thee. *Ezra*, vii. 13.

FREEWO'MAN. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *woman.*] A woman not enſlaved.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a *freewoman* ſhe is become a bondſlave. *2 Maccabees.*

To FREEZE. *v. n.* preter. *froze.* [*vriezen*, Dutch.]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, ſeeing it hath the perſpicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray.*

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidiſtant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well ſerve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the ſun. *Locke.*

To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

O'ens with [illegible] made trees
And [illegible] cups, that *freeze*,
Bow [illegible] where he did ſing. *Shakeſp.*
[illegible] thy kindneſs *freezes*. *Shakeſp.*

Heav'n *froze* above ſevere, the clouds congeal,
And thro' the cryſtal vault appear'd the ſtanding hail. *Dryden.*

To FREEZE. *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze.*

1. To congeal with cold.

2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almoſt to death, how did he lap me,
Ev'n in his garments! *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

My maſter and miſtreſs are almoſt *frozen* to death. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To chill by the loſs of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almoſt *freezes* up the heat of life. *Shakeſ.*

Death came on amain
And exercis'd below his iron reign;
Then upward to the ſeat of life he goes;
Senſe fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze*. *Dryden.*

To FREIGHT. *v. a.* preter. *freighted*; part. *fraught*; which being now uſed as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter*, French.]

1. To load a ſhip or veſſel with goods for tranſportation.

The princes
Have to the port of Athens ſent their ſhips,
Fraught with the miniſters and inſtruments
Of cruel war. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida, Prol.*

Now, indeed, that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who *freights* a ſhip to venture on the ſeas;
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryd.*

Freighted with iron, from my native land
I ſteer my voyage *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a veſſel is freighted.

I would
Have ſunk the ſea within the earth, or ere
It ſhould the good ſhip ſo have ſwallow'd, and
The *freighting* ſouls within her. *Shakſp.*

FREIGHT. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing with which a ſhip is loaded.

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;
The ſky veſſel groans beneath the weighty burden. *Dryden.*

2. The money due for tranſportation of goods.

FRE'IGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*fretteur*, French.] He who freights a veſſel.

FREN. *n. ſ.* A ſtranger. An old word wholly forgotten here; but retained in Scotland. *Beattie.*

But now from me his madding mind is ſtatt,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the glen;
And now fair Roſalind hath bred his ſmart,
So now his friend is changed for a *fren*. *Spenſer.*

FRENCH *Chalk n. ſ.*

French chalk is an indurated clay, extremely denſe, of a ſmooth glolſy ſurface, and ſoft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyiſh white colour, variegated with a duſky green. *Hill.*

French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as ſteatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the conſiſtence of ſtone. *Woodward.*

To FRE'NCHIFY. *v. a.* [from *French.*] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They miſliked nothing more in King Edward the Confeſſor than that he was *Frenchified*; and accounted the deſire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

Has he familiarly diſlik'd
Your yellow ſtarch, or ſaid your doublet
Was not exactly *Frenchified*? *Shakeſp.*

FRE'NETICK. *adj.* [*frenetique*, French; φρενητικος; generally therefore written *phrenetick.*] Mad; diſtracted.

He himſelf impotent,
By mean of his *frenetick* malady. *Daniel.*

FRE'NZY. *n. ſ.* [φρενιτις, Latin; whence *phrenetiſy*, *phrenetſy*, *phrenzy*, or *frenzy.*] Madneſs; diſtraction of mind; alienation of underſtanding; any violent paſſion approaching to madneſs.

That knave, Ford, hath the fineſt mad devil of jealouſy in him that ever governed *frenzy*. *Shakeſp.*

True fortitude is ſeen in great exploits,
That juſtice warrants, and that wiſdom guides;
All elſe is touring *frenzy* and diſtraction. *Addiſon.*

Why ſuch a diſpoſition of the body induceth ſleep, another diſturbs all the operations of the ſoul, and occaſions a lethargy or *frenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bent.*

FRE'QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*frequence*, French, *frequentia*, Latin.] Crowd; concourſe; aſſembly.

The *frequence* of degree,
From high to low throughout. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

He, in full *frequence* bright
Of angels, thus to Gabriel ſmiling ſpake. *Milton.*

FRE'QUENCY. *n. ſ.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often ſeen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themſelves equally intitled to it; and if indulged to [illegible] it would no longer have the effect of a miracle, [illegible] and credence would be loſt by the *frequency* of it. *Atterbury.*

2. Concourſe; full aſſembly.

Thou can'ſt not while into the ſenate: who
Of ſuch a *frequency*, ſo many friends
And kindred thou haſt here, ſaluted thee *Ben Jonſon.*

FRE'QUENT. *adj.* [*frequent*, French; *frequens*, Latin.]

1. Often done, often ſeen; often occurring.

The *frequenter* theſe times are, the better. *Duty of Man.*

An [illegible] ſpirit, falls;
The ſtreets are [illegible] *frequent* funerals. *Dryden.*
Frequent herſes ſhall beſiege your gates. *Pope.*

2. Uſed often to practiſe any thing.

The Chriſtians of the firſt times were generally *frequent* in the practice of it. *Duty of Man.*

Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himſelf hearty for the government. *Swift.*

3. Full of concourſe.

Frequent and full *Milton.*

To FREQUE'NT. *v. a.* [*frequento*, Latin; *frequenter*, French.] To viſit often; to be much in any place; to reſort often to.

They in latter day,
Finding in fit ports for fiſhers trade,
Gan more the ſame *frequent*, and further to invade. *Spenſer.*

There were ſynagogues for men to reſort unto: our Saviour himſelf and the Apoſtles *frequented* them. *Hooker.*

This fellow here, this thy creature,
By night *frequents* my houſe. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

At that time this land was known and *frequented* by the ſhips and veſſels. *Bacon.*

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts contrite, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*

To ſerve my friends, the ſenate I *frequent*;
And there what I before digeſted, vent. *Denham.*

That he *frequented* the court of Auguſtus, and was well received in it, is moſt undoubted. *Dryden.*

FREQUE'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *frequent.*] Converſable; acceſſible. A word not now uſed, but not inelegant.

While youth laſted in him, the exerciſes of that age and his humour not yet fully diſcovered, made him ſomewhat the more *frequentable* and leſs dangerous. *Sidney.*

FREQUE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*frequentatif*, Fr. *frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs ſignifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER. *n. s.* [from *frequent.*] One who often resorts to any place.

Persons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches. *Swift.*

FRE'QUENTLY. *adv.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times; manifold times.

I could not without much grief; observe how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers. *Swift.*

FRE'SCO. *n. s.* [Italian.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.

Hellish furies
Love more the *fresco* of the nights. *Prior.*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

Here the well-studied marbles fix our eye;
A tatue *fresco* here demands a look. *Pope.*

FRESH. *adj.* [frere, Saxon, *fraische*, Fr.

1. Cool; not vapid with heat

I'll call the fairest maid to the wood;
The choicest bird
And drink
Prior.

2. Not salt

They keep them
fo that, a very
take up
Ray on the World.

3. New not

No homes
But
Now,

This
And
fresh in their minds, how we the Lord
With some regale
Shall lead their
That love will
More of a *fresher* date will longer stay *Dryden.*

4. In a state like that of recentness.

We will revive those times
Preserve and still keep *fresh*

With such a care
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still preserve them new,
And *fresh* as on the bush they grew. *Waller.*

Thou fon, said I, thy sight
And thou enlighten'd earth, so *fresh* and gay *Milt.*
Think not, 'cause men flattering say
Y'are *fresh* as April, sweet as May,
Bright as is the morning star,
That you are so. *Carew.*

6. Recent; newly come.

Amidst the spirits Palmurus press'd
Yet *fresh* from life, a new admitted guest. *Dryden.*
Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place,
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,
On engines they distend their torture'd joints. *Dryd.*

7. Repaired from any loss or diminution.

Nor lies she long; but as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and *fresh* to second pain
Is lay'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him; take order that when he is dead there be chosen a pope of *fresh* years, between fifty and threescore. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Two swains
Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. *Pope.*

9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me
Hast thou beheld a *fresher* gentlewoman,
Such war of white and red within her cheeks? *Shakespeare.*

It is no rare observation in England to see a *fresh* coloured lusty young man yoked to a consumptive female, and him soon after attending her to her grave. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

They represent to themselves a thousand poor, tall, innocent, *fresh* coloured young gentlemen. *Addison.*

10. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a *fresh* gale of wind fills the sails of a ship. *Wilder.*

11. Fasting: opposed to eating or drinking. A low word.

12. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

FRESH. *n. s.* Water not salt.

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not shew him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. a.* [from *fresh.*] To make fresh.

Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the *freshen'd* world. *Thomson.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. n.* To grow fresh.

A *freshening* breeze the magick power supply'd,
While the wing'd vessel flew along the tide. *Pope.*

FRE'SHET. *n. s.* [from *fresh.*] A pool of fresh water.

All fish from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin. *Milton.*

FRE'SHLY. [from *fresh.*]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed.

Weeds not hereby, being grown unto such ripeness as they was, do, even in the very cutting down, better one summer those seeds which for a while lie unbeen and buried in the earth; but afterwards *freshly* spring up again, no less pernicious than at the first. *Hooker.*

Then shall our names,
Familiar in his mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing cups *freshly* remember'd. *Shak.*

They are now *freshly* in difference with them. *Bacon.*

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled? *Shakesp.*

FRE'SHNESS. *n. s.* [from *fresh.*]

1. Newness, vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness.

Most odours smell best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness* and sweetness of their odour *Bacon.*

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not rateness.

For the constant *freshness* of [illegible] is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever weary of gathering [illegible] have done well or [illegible] *South.*

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength

This S[illegible] to be a vintage both for number and *freshness* *Hayward.*

4. Coolness.

There [illegible] in Italy and Spain for *freshness*, [illegible] the winds and air in the heats of Summer, for they be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate [illegible] *Bacon.*

Says [illegible] she hither may repair,
And breathe the *freshness* of the open air. *Dryden.*
[illegible] and her down to rest,
And to [illegible] exposed her glowing breast,
To take the *freshness* of the morning air. *Addison.*

5. Ruddiness; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and hurls in bloating stains;
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face. *Granville.*

6. Freedom from saltness.

FRESHWA'TER. [A compound word of *fresh* and *water*, used as an adjective.] Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the sailors, who stigmatise those who come first to sea as *freshwater* men, or novices.

Those nobility, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks. *Knolles.*

FRET. *n. s.* [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: some derive it from πρεταν, to eat; others from πρεπαν, to adorn; some from φρίττω; *Skinner* more probably from *fremo*, or the French *fretiller*: perhaps it comes immediately from the Latin *fretum.*]

1. A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores. *Brown.*

2. Any agitation of liquours by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage. *Addison on Italy.*

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the *fret* dischargeth itself of heterogeneous mixtures *Derham.*

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.

It requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note; and, in the tops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the *frets*. *Bacon.*

The harp
Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe
And dulcet reed, all organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on *fret* by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They are fitted to answer the most valuable harmony: two or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and *frets* of a lute. *Grew's Cosmolog. Sac.*

4. Work rising in protuberances.

The *frets* of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*

We take delight in a prospect well laid out, and diversified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious *fret* works of rocks and grottos. *Spectator.*

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another shake, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *frets*
As cunning lencers suffer heat to tire *Herbert.*

The incredulous Pheac, having yet
Drank but one round, reply'd in sober *fret*. *Tate.*

You, too weak, the slightest loss to bear,
Are on the *fret* of passion, boil and rage. *Creech.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*;
I never answer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope.*

To FRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To agitate violently by external impulse or action.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
When they are *fretted* with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them still upon one place,
Till they have *fretted* us a pair of graves
Within the earth. *Shakesp. Richard II.*

In the banks of rivers, with the washing of the water, there were divers times *fretted* out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always ground the putty on it with the concave copper, 'till it had done making a noise; because, if the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

Antony
Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts,
His *fretted* fortunes gave him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.

It is *fret* inward, whether it be bare within or without. *Lev. xiii. 55.*

The

The painful husband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find all *fret* with rust, both pikes and shields,
And empty helms under his harrow sound. *Hakew.*

5. To form into raised work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures grav'n;
The roof was *fretted* gold. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. To variegate; to diversify.

Yon grey lines,
That *fret* the clouds, are messengers of day. *Shak.*

7. To make angry; to vex.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that over-ween,
And at thy growing virtues *fret* their spleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and truth. *Milton.*
Because thou hast *fretted* me in all these things, behold I will recompence thy way upon thine head. *Ezek.* xvi. 43.

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to pass: therefore I'll even give it up, and go and *fret* myself. *Collier.*
Injuries from friends *fret* and gall more, and the memory of them is not so easily obliterated. *Arbuth.*

To FRET. *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.

No benefits whatsoever shall ever allay or allay that diabolical rancour that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts, but that it will foam out in slander and invective. *South.*
Th' adjoining brook, that purls along,
The vocal grove, now *fretting* o'er a rock,
Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool. *Thomf.*

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.

Take a piece of glovers leather that is very thin, and put your gold therein, with sal armoniack, binding it close, and then hang it up: the sal armoniack will *fret* away, and the gold remain behind. *Peach.*

3. To make way by attrition or corrosion.

These do but indeed scrape off the exuberances, or *fret* into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to soft wood. *Moxon.*
It inflamed and swelled very much; many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

4. To be angry; to be peevish; to vex himself.

They trouble themselves with *fretting* at the ignorance of such as withstand them in their opinion. *Hooker.*
We are in a *fretting* mind at the church of Rome, and with angry disposition enter into cogitation. *Hooker.*
Helpless, what may it boot
To *fret* for anger, or for grief to moan! *Fairy Qu.*
Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shakesp. Henry V.*
Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who *frets*, or where conspirers are. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
His heart, *fretteth* against the Lord. *Prov.* xix. 3.
Hudibras *fretting*
Conquest should be so long a getting,
Drew up his force. *Hudibras.*
He swells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,
He *frets*, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground. *Dryden.*
How should I *fret* to mangle ev'ry line,
In reverence to the sins of thirty-nine. *Pope*

FRE'TFUL. *adj.* [from *fret*.] Angry; peevish; in a state of vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the *fretful* porcupine. *Shakesp.*
Where's the king?
—Contending with the *fretful* elements;
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea. *Shakesp.*
They are extremely *fretful* and peevish, never well at rest; but always calling for this or that, or changing their posture of lying or sitting. *Harvey.*
Are you restive and *fretful*?
Heedless, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*

FRE'TFULLY. *adv.* [from *fretful*.] Peevishly.

FRE'TFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *fretful*.] Passion; peevishness.

FRE'TTY. *adj.* [from *fret*.] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *friable*.] Capacity of being easily reduced to powder.
Hardness, *friability*, and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadstone. *Locke.*

FRI'ABLE. *adj.* [*friable*, French; *friabilis*, Latin.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.
A spongy excrescence groweth upon the roots of the laser-tree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and *friable*, which we call agarick. *Bacon.*
The liver, of all the viscera, is the most *friable*, and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

FRI'AR. *n. s.* [A corruption of *frere*, Fr.] A religious; a brother of some regular order.
Holy Franciscan *friar*! brother! ho! *Shakesp.*
All the priests and *friars* in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her endless praise. *Shakesp.*
He's but a *friar*, but he's big enough to be a pope. *Dryden.*
Many jesuits and *friars* went about, in the disguise of Presbyterian and Independant ministers, to preach up rebellion. *Swift.*
A *friar* would need shew his talent in Latin. *Swift.*

FRI'ARLIKE. *adj.* [from *friar*.] Monastick; unskilled in the world.
Their *friarlike* general would the next day make one holyday in the Christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. *Knolles.*

FRI'ARLY. *adj.* [*friar* and *like*.] Like a friar, or man untaught in life.
Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor *friarly* contempt of them. *Bacon's Essays.*

FRI'ARSCOWL. *n. s.* [*friar* and *cowl*.] A plant. It agrees with arum, from which it differs only in having a flower resembling a cowl.

FRI'ARY. *n. s.* [from *friar*.] A monastery or convent of friars.

FRI'ARY. *adj.* Like a friar.
Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweetly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a *friary* cowl in a corn field. *Camden's Rem.*

To FRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To trifle.
Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than those that with the stars do *fribble*. *Hudibras.*

FRIBBLER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A trifler.
A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture for the woman, and dreads her consent. *Spectator.*

FRICASSE'E. n. s. [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.
Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs,
Their shaking cheese, and *fricasey* of frogs!
He'd raise no fables, sing no flagrant lye,
Of boys with custard choak'd at Newberry. *King.*

FRICA'TION. *n. s.* [*fricatio*, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing against another.
Gentle *frication* draweth forth the nourishment, by making the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this *frication* I wish to be done in the morning. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract vigorously, and most thereof without *frication*, as good hard wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the loadstone. *Brown.*

FRI'CTION. *n. s.* [*friction*. Fr. *frictio*, from *frico*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.
Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, *friction*, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloutha.
Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses; for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

FRIDAY. *n. s.* [Frige dæg, Saxon.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity.
An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on *Friday* as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakesp.*
For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,
And seldom shall we see a *Friday* clear. *Dryden.*

FRIEND. *n. s.* [*vriend*, Dutch; freond, Saxon.] This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced *fiend*, *frendly*: the *i* totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: opposed to foe or enemy.
Friends of my soul, you twain
Rule in this realm, and the gor'd state sustain. *Shakesp.*
Some man is a *friend* for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble *Ecc.* vi 8.
God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and *friends* of foes. *Shakesp.*
Wonder not to see this soul extend
The bounds, and seek some other self, a *friend*. *Dryden.*

2. One without hostile intentions.
Who comes so fast in silence of the night?
—A *friend*.
—What *friend* your name? *Shakesp.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the language somewhat irregularly in the plural number.
He's *friends* with Cæsar,
In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free. *Shakesp.*
My son came then into my mind; and yet my mind
Was then scarce *friends* with him. *Shakesp.*
If she repent, and would make me amends,
Bid her but send me hers, and we are *friends*. *Carew.*

4. An attendant or companion.
The king ordains their entrance, and ascends
His regal seat, surrounded by his *friends*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourer; one propitious.
Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her swiftness, and how she is a *friend* to poetry and all ingenious inventions. *Peacham.*

6. A familiar compellation.
Friend, how camest thou in hither? *Mat.* xxxii. 12.
What supports me, do'st thou ask?
The conscience, *friend*, t' have lost mine eyes o'erply'd
In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To FRIEND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support.
I know that we shall have him well to *friend*. *Shakespeare.*
When vice makes mercy, mercy's so extended,
That, for the fault's love, is th' offender *friended*. *Shakesp.*

FRI'ENDED. *adj.* Well disposed; inclined to love.
Not *friended* by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakespeare.*

FRI'ENDLESS. *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.
Alas! I am a woman, *friendless*, hopeless. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Woe

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as upon the *friendleſs* perſon. *South.*

To ſome new clime, or to thy native ſky,
Oh *friendleſs* and forſaken virtue fly. *Dryden.*

To what new clime, what diſtant ſky,
Forſaken, *friendleſs*, will ye fly? *Pope.*

2. FRIENDLESS *Man.* The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, becauſe he was, upon his excluſion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

FRI'ENDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *friendly*.]

1. A diſpoſition to friendſhip.

Such a liking and *friendlineſs* as hath brought forth the effects. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendlineſs* and neighbourhood, and means of ſpiritual and corporal health. *Taylor.*

FRI'ENDLY. *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, deſiring them to be *friendly* ſtill unto them. 2 *Mac.* xii. 31.

Thou to mankind
Be good, and *friendly* ſtill, and oft return! *Milton.*

How art thou
To me ſo *friendly* grown above the reſt
Of brutal kind? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let the Naſſau-ſtar in ruling majeſty appear,
And guide the propitious mariner
With everlaſting beams of *friendly* light. *Prior.*

2. Diſpoſed to union; amicable.

Like *friendly* colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new ſtrength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutary; homogeneal.

Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of ſuch power to ſtir up joy as this,
To life ſo *friendly*, or ſo cool to thirſt. *Milton.*

FRI'ENDLY. *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindneſs; amicably.

Here between the armies,
Let's drink together *friendly*, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear thoſe tokens home
Of our reſtored love and amity. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

FRI'ENDSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*vriendſcap*, Dutch.]

1. The ſtate of minds united by mutual benevolence; amity.

There is little *friendſhip* in the world, and leaſt of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between inferior and inferior, whoſe fortunes may comprehend the one the other. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any *friendſhip* with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

2. Higheſt degree of intimacy.

My ſons, let your unſeemly diſcord ceaſe,
If not in *friendſhip*, live at leaſt in peace. *Dryden.*

3. Favour; perſonal kindneſs.

His *friendſhips*, ſtill to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

Raw captains are uſually ſent only preferred by *friendſhip*, and not choſen by ſufficiency. *Spenſer.*

4. Aſſiſtance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:
Some *friendſhip* will it lend you 'gainſt the tempeſt;
Repoſe you there. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correſpondence; aptneſs to unite.

We know thoſe colours which have a *friendſhip* with each other, and thoſe which are incompatible, in mixing together thoſe colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

FRIEZE. *n. ſ.* [*drap de friſe*, French.] A coarſe warm cloth, made perhaps firſt in *Frieſland*.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but *frieze*,
The All-giver would be unthank'd. *Milton.*

The captive Germans of gigantick ſize,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in *frieze*. *Dryden.*

He could no more live without his *frieze* coat than without his ſkin. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with ſkirts of *frieze*;
As if a man, in making poſies,
Should bundle thiſtles up with roſes. *Swift.*

FRIEZE. } *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A large
FRIZE. } flat member which ſeparates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

No jutting *frieze*,
Buttrice, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakeſp.*

Nor did there want
Cornice or *frieze* with boſſy ſculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Polydore deſigned admirably well, as to the practical part, having a particular genius for *friezes*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

FRI'EZED. *adj.* [from *frieze*.] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRI'EZELIKE. *adj.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Reſembling a frieze.

I have ſeen the figure of Thalia, the comick muſe, ſometimes with an entire headpiece and a little *friezelike* tower, running round the edges of the face, and ſometimes with a maſk for the face only. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FRI'GAT. *n. ſ.* [*frigate*, French; *fregata*, Italian.]

1. A ſmall ſhip. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed *frigats*.

The treaſure they fought for was, in their view, embezzled in certain *frigats*. *Raleigh's Apology.*

On high-mais'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whoſe ſhades our humble *frigats* go. *Dryden.*

2. Any ſmall veſſel on the water.

Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigat*, therein making way. *Fairy Queen.*

FRIGEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. *v. a.* [ꝼrihtan, Saxon.] To terrify; to diſturb with fear; to ſhock with fear; to daunt; to diſmay. This was in the old authors more frequently written *affright*, as it is always found in the Scripture.

The herds
Were ſtrongly clam'rous in the *frighted* fields.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

Such a numerous hoſt
Fled not in ſilence through the *frighted* deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confuſion worſe confounded. *Milton.*

Cherubic watch, and of a ſword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach far off to *fright*
And guard all paſſage to the tree of life. *Milton.*

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave ſpirit,
With innocence guarded,
With virtue rewarded,
I make of my ſufferings a merit. *Dryden's Alb.*

The mind *frights* itſelf with any thing reflected on in groſs, and at a diſtance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the ſhew of nothing but difficulty. *Locke.*

Whence glaring off with many a broaden'd orb,
He *frights* the nations *Thomſon's Autumn.*

FRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſudden terrour.

You, if your goodneſs does not plead my cauſe,
May think I broke all hoſpitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And put your noble perſon in a *fright*. *Dryden.*

To FRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to ſhock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or ſpotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys and infeſt the wood. *Prior.*

FRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *fright*.]

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy ſchooldays *frightful*, deſp'rate, wild, and furious. *Shakeſp.*

Without aid you durſt not undertake
This *frightful* paſſage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryd.*

2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleaſing.

FRIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *frightful*.]

1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious maſs of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*

2. Diſagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.

Then to her glaſs; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*

FRI'GHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frightful*.] The power of impreſſing terrour.

FRI'GID. *adj.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]

1. Cold; wanting warmth. In this ſenſe it is ſeldom uſed but in ſcience.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have deſtroyed both animals and vegetables. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

2. Wanting warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If Juſtice Philip's coſtive head
Some *frigid* rhymes diſburſes,
They ſhall like Perſian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurſes. *Swift.*

FRIGI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]

1. Coldneſs; want of warmth.

2. Dulneſs; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at theſe as at the higheſt elegancies, which are but the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Of the two extremes, one would ſooner pardon phrenzy than *frigidity*. *Pope.*

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth hinders that ſerenity which is neceſſary to ſevere intenſeneſs; and the *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reaſon of its dulling moiſture. *Glanville's Scep.*

4. Coldneſs of affection.

FRI'GIDLY. *adv.* [from *frigid*.] Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRI'GIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *frigid*.] Coldneſs; dulneſs; want of affection.

FRIGORI'FICK. *adj.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cauſing cold. A word uſed in ſcience.

Frigorifick atoms or particles mean thoſe nitrous ſalts which float in the air in cold weather, and occaſion freezing. *Quincy.*

To FRILL. *v. a.* [*frilleux*, French.] To quake or ſhiver with cold. Uſed of a hawk; as the hawk *frills*. *Dict.*

FRINGE. *n. ſ.* [*frigio*, Italian; *frange*, French.] Ornamental appendages added to dreſs or furniture. It is in converſation uſed of looſe and ſeparate threads.

Thoſe offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatneſs. *Wotton.*

The golden *fringe* ev'n ſet the ground in flame,
And drew a precious trail. *Dryd. Flower and Leaf.*

The ſhadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the ſhadow was broadeſt and moſt luminous; and that which was remoteſt from it was narroweſt, and ſo faint as not eaſily to be viſible. *Newton's Opt.*

To FRINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either ſide of the bank, *fringed* with moſt beautiful trees, reſiſted the ſun's darts. *Sidney.*

Of silver wings he took a shining pair,
Fringed with gold. *Fairfax.*
Here, by the sacred bramble ting'd,
My petticoat is doubly *fring'd*. *Swift.*

FRI'PPERER. *n. f.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRI'PPERY. *n. f.* [*friperie*, French; *fripperia*, Italian.]

1. The place where old cloaths are sold.
We know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Shakesp.*
Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Drusna to play their after-game. *Howel.*

2. Old cloaths; cast dresses; tattered rags.
Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are ev'n the *frippery* of wit;
From brokage is become so bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it.
Ben Jonson.
The fighting-place now seamens rags supply,
And all the tackling is a *frippery*. *Donne.*
Ragfair is a place near the the Tower of London, where old cloaths and *frippery* are sold. *Pope.*

To FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to skip.
Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the water *frisk* and sprinkle up in a fine dew. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The fish fell a *frisking* in the net. *L'Estrange.*
Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not. *Locke.*

2. To dance in frolick or gaiety.
We are as twinn'd lambs, that did *frisk* i' th' sun,
And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd,
Was innocence for innocence; we knew not
The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
About them *frisking* play'd
All beasts of th' earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
A wanton heifer *frisked* up and down in a meadow, at ease and pleasure. *L'Estrange.*
Watch the quick motions of the *frisking* tail,
Then strive their fury with the rushing male. *Dryden.*
So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beasts in gambols *frisk'd* before their honest god.
Dryden.
Oft to the mountains airy tops advanc'd,
The *frisking* satyrs on the summits danc'd.
Addison.
These merry blades,
That *frisk* it under Pindus' shades. *Prior.*
Peg faints at the sound of an organ, and yet will dance and *frisk* at the noise of a bagpipe. *Arbuthnot.*
Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's isle,
To catch a monkey by a wile,
The mimick animal amuse;
They place before him gloves and shoes;
Which when the brute puts awkward on,
All his agility is gone:
In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;
The huntsmen seize the grinning prize. *Swift.*

FRISK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRI'SKER. *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] A wanton; one not constant or settled.
Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;
Now I will wear I cannot tell what:
All new fashions be pleasant to me:
Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;
What should I do but set cock on the hoop?
Camden.

FRI'SKINESS. *n. f.* [from *frisk*.] Gaiety; liveliness. A low word.

FRI'SKY. *adj.* [*frisque*, French; from *frisk*.] Gay; airy. A low word.

FRIT. *n. f.* [among chymists.] Ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand. *Dict.*

FRITH. *n. f.* [*fretum*, Latin.]

1. A strait of the sea where the water being confined is rough.
What desp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore?
Dryd. Virg.
Batavian fleets
Defraud us of the glittering finny swarms
That heave our *friths*, and crowd upon our shores.
Thomson.

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this sense be now retained.
The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Ose, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopt from issuing out again. *Carew.*

FRITILLARY. *n. f.* [*fritillaire*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

FRI'TINANCY. *n. f.* [from *fritinnio*, Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.
The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more shrill than that of the locust, and its life short.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

FRITTER. *n. f.* [*friture*, French.]

1. A small piece cut to be fried.
Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow see ye make;
Let Slut have one pancake for company sake. *Tusser.*

2. A fragment; a small piece.
Sese and putter! have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of English!
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.
If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers, and *fritters*; the motion, upon the pressure, searching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakest. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights;
And cut whole giants into *fritters*,
To put them into amorous twitters. *Hudibras.*

3. A cheesecake; a wig. *Ainsworth.*

To FRI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.

2. To break into small particles or fragments.
Joy to great chaos! let division reign!
My racks and tortures soon shall drive them hence,
Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.
Dunciad.
How prologues into prefaces decay,
And these to notes are *fritter'd* quite away. *Pope.*

FRI'VOLOUS. *adj.* [*frivolus*, Latin; *frivole*, French.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.
It is *frivolous* to say we ought not to use bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all such bad as it pleaseth themselves to dislike. *Hooker.*
These seem very *frivolous* and fruitless; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. *Spenser.*
She tam'd the brinded lioness,
And spotted mountain pard; but set at nought
The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. *Milton.*
Those things which now seem *frivolous* and slight,
Will be of serious consequence to you,
When they have made you once ridiculous.
Roscommon.
All the impeachments in Greece and Rome agreed in a notion of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever person they impeached, however *frivolous* the articles, or however weak the proofs. *Swift.*
I will not defend any mistake, and do not think myself obliged to answer every *frivolous* objection.
Arbuthnot.

FRI'VOLOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; trifling-ness.

FRI'VOLOUSLY. *adv.* [from *frivolous*.] Trifingly; without weight.

To FRI'ZZLE. *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.
Th' humble shrub
And bush, with *frizzled* hair implicit. *Milton.*
They *frizzled* and curled their hair with hot irons.
Hakewill.
I doff'd my shoe, and swear
Therein I spy'd this yellow *frizzled* hair. *Gay.*

FRO. *adv.* [ꝼꝛa, Saxon.]

1. Backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from*.
The Carthaginians having spoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians: so betwixt them both, to and *fro*, there was scarce a native Spaniard left. *Spenser.*
As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast,
Now to, now *fro*, before th' autumnal blast,
Together clung, it rolls around the field. *Pope.*

2. It is a contraction of *from*: not now used.
They turn round like grindlestones,
Which they dig out *fro*' the delves,
For their bairns bread, wives, and selves. *Ben Jonson.*

FROCK. *n. f.* [*froc*, French.]

1. A dress; a coat.
That monster, custom, is angel yet in this,
That to the use of actions fair and good,
He likewise gives a *frock* or livery,
That aptly is put on. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Chalybean temper'd steel, and *frock* of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agonistes.*

2. A kind of close coat for men.
I strip my body of my shepherd's *frock*. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG. *n. f.* [ꝼꝛoꝺꝺa, Saxon.]

1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish; famous in Homer's Poem. There is likewise a small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous.
Poor Tom, that eats the swimming *frog*, the toad, the tadpole. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Auster is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which shall descend *frogs*. *Peacham.*

2. The hollow part of a horse's hoof.

FRO'GBIT. *n. f.* [*frog* and *bit*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

FRO'GFISH. *n. f.* [*frog* and *fish*.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

FRO'GGRASS. *n. f.* [*frog* and *grass*.] A kind of herb.

FRO'GLETTUCE. *n. f.* [*frog* and *lettuce*.] A plant.

FROISE. *n. f.* [from the French *froisser*, as the pancake is crisped or crimpled in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake.

FROLICK. *adj.* [*wrolijck*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.
We fairies, that do run
By the triple Hecate's team,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,
Now are *frolick*. *Shakespeare.*
Whether, as some sages sing,
The *frolick* wind that breathes the Spring,
Zephyr with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a Maying;
There on beds of violets blue,
And fresh-blown roses wash'd in dew,
Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonnair. *Milton.*
Who ripe, and *frolick* of his full-grown age,
Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,
At last betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milton.*
The gay, the *frolick*, and the loud. *Waller.*

FRO'LICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He

He would be at his *frolick* once again,
And his pretensions to divinity. *Roscommon.*

Alcibiades having been formerly noted for the like *frolicks* and excursions, was immediately accused of this. *Swift.*

While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er
Her *frolicks*, and pursues her tail no more. *Swift.*

To FRO'LICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gaiety.

Manly spirit and genius plays not tricks with words, nor *frolicks* with the caprices of a frothy imagination. *Glanville.*

Then to her new love let her go,
And deck her in golden array;
Be finest at every fine show,
And *frolick* it all the long day. *Rowe.*

FRO'LICKLY. *adv.* [from *frolick.*] Gaily; wildly.

FRO'LICKSOME. *adj.* [from *frolick.*] Full of wild gaiety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *frolicksome.*] Wildness of gaiety: pranks.

FRO'LICKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *frolicksome.*] With wild gaiety.

FROM. *prep.* [fpum, Saxon and Scottish.]

1. Away; noting privation.

Your slighting Zulema, this very hour
Will take ten thousand subjects *from* your power. *Dryden.*

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And took him trembling *from* his sov'reign's side. *Dryden.*

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon *from* the shining case. *Pope.*

2. Noting reception.

What time would spare *from* steel receives its date. *Pope.*

3. Noting procession, descent, or birth.

Thus the hard and stubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore.*
The song began *from* Jove. *Dryden.*
Succeeding kings rise *from* the happy bed. *Irene.*

4. Noting transmission.

The messengers *from* our sister and the king. *Shak.*

5. Noting abstraction or vacation.

I shall find time
From this enormous state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies. *Shakespear's King Lear.*

6. With *to* following; noting succession.

These motions we must examine *from* first *to* last, to find out what was the form of the earth. *Burnet*

He bid her *from* time *to* time be comforted. *Addis.*

7. Out of; noting emission.

When the most high
Eternal Father, *from* his secret cloud
Amid'st, in thunder utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*

Then pierc'd with pain, she took her haughty head,
Sigh'd from her inward soul, and thus she said. *Dryd.*

8. Noting progress from premisses to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the conclusion of experience *from* the time past to the time present will not be sound and perfect. *Bacon.*

This is evident *from* that high and refined morality, which shined forth in some of the ancient heathens. *South.*

9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought.

The king is coming, and I must speak with him *from* the bridge.
—How now, Fluellan, cam'st thou *from* the bridge? *Shak. Hen. V.*

10. Out of: noting extraction.

From high Meonia's rocky shores I came,
Of poor descent; Acmes is my name. *Addison.*

11. Because of. Noting the reason or motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cause;
From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws. *Dryden.*

David celebrates the glory of God *from* the consideration of the greatness of his works. *Tillotson.*

We sicken soon from her contagious care;
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*

Relaxation *from* plenitude is cured by spare diet, and *from* any cause by that which is contrary to it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

12. Out of. Noting the ground or cause of any thing.

By the sacred radiance of the sun,
The mysteries of Hecate, and the night;
By all the operations of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care. *Shakesp.*

They who believe that the praises which arise *from* valour are superiour to those which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not considered. *Dryd.*

What entertainment can be raised *from* so pitiful a machine? We see the success of the battle from the very beginning. *Dryden.*

'Tis true *from* force the strongest title springs,
I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

13. Not near to: noting distance.

His regiment lies half a mile at least
South *from* the mighty power of the king. *Shak.*

14. Noting separation or recession.

To die by thee, were but to die in jest;
From thee to die, were torture more than death. *Sh.*

Hast thou beheld when from the goal they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart,
Rush to the race, and, panting, scarcely bear
Th' extremes of fev'rish hope and chilling fear.
Dryd. Virgil.

15. Noting exemption or deliverance.

From jealousy's tormenting strife,
For ever be thy bosom free'd. *Prior.*

16. Noting absence.

Our father he hath writ, so hath our sister,
Of differences, which I best thought it fit
To answer *from* our home. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

17. Noting derivation.

I lay the deep foundations of a wall
And Enos, nam'd *from* me, the city call. *Dryden.*

18. Since. Noting distance from the past.

The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains *from* the creation. *Raleigh.*

I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers. *Bacon.*

The other had been trained up *from* his youth in the war of Flanders. *Clarendon.*

The milk of tygers was his infant food,
Taught *from* his tender years the taste of blood. *Dryden.*

Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable actions done 'till about that time? *Tillotson.*

19. Contrary to. Not in use.

Any thing so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as twere, the mirrour up to nature. *Shakespear's Hamlet.*

Do not believe,
That *from* the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shakesp.*

Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign, to break?
Or must we read you quite *from* what we speak,
And find the truth out the wrong way? *Donne.*

20. Noting removal.

Thrice *from* the ground she leap'd. *Dryden.*

21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs: as, *from above, from* the parts *above*; *from below, from* the places *below*; of which some are here exemplified.

22. FROM *above.*

He which gave them *from above* such power, for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught, endued them also with wisdom *from above*, to teach that which they so did confirm. *Hooker.*

No sooner were his eyes in slumber bound,
When, *from above*, a more than mortal sound
Invades his ears. *Dryden's Æn.*

23. FROM *afar.*

Light demilances *from afar* they throw. *Dryden.*

24. FROM *beneath.*

With whirlwinds *from beneath* she toss'd the ship,
And bare expos'd the bottom of the deep. *Dryden.*

An arm arises out of Stygian flood,
Which, breaking *from beneath* with bellowing sound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling thunder around. *Dryden.*

25. FROM *behind.*

See, to their base restor'd, earth, seas, and air,
And joyful ages *from behind*, in crowding ranks appear. *Dryden.*

26. FROM *afar.*

Their train proceeding on their way,
From far the town and lofty tow'rs survey. *Dryden.*

27. FROM *high.*

Then heav'ns imperious queen shot down *from high.* *Dryden.*

28. FROM *thence.* Here *from* is superfluous.

In the necessary differences which arise *from thence*, they rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick interest; and *from hence* have always risen the most dangerous factions, which have ruined the peace of nations *Clarendon.*

29. FROM *whence. From* is here superfluous.

While future realms his wand'ring thoughts delight,
His daily vision and his dream by night,
Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,
From whence he sees his absent brother fly. *Pope.*

30. FROM *where.*

From where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'erarching shades and pendent woods,
Us to these shores our filial duty draws. *Pope's Odyss.*

31. FROM *without.*

When the plantation grows to strength, then it is time to plant it with women as well as with men, that it may spread into generations, and not be pierced *from without*. *Bacon.*

If native power prevail not, shall I doubt
To seek for needful succour *from without*. *Dryden.*

32. *From* is sometimes followed by another preposition, with its proper case.

33. FROM *amidst.*

Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
Whose circling walls the sev'n fam'd hills enclose;
And thou, whose rival tow'rs invade the skies,
And, *from amidst* the waves with equal glory rise. *Addison.*

34. FROM *among.*

Here had new begun
My wand'ring, had not he, who was my guide
Up hither *from among* the trees appear'd,
Presence divine! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

35. FROM *beneath.*

My worthy wife our arms mislaid,
And *from beneath* my head my sword convey'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

36. FROM *beyond.*

There followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and *from beyond* Jordan. *Mat.* iv. 25.

37. FROM *forth.*

Young Arctus, *from forth* his bridal bow'r,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour. *Pope's Odyssey.*

38. FROM *off.*

The sea being constraind to withdraw *from off* certain tracts of lands, which lay till then at the bottom of it. *Woodward.*

Knights, unhors'd, may rise *from off* the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

39. FROM *out.*

The king with angry threatnings *from out* a window, where he was not ashamed the world should behold him a beholder, commanded his guard and the rest of his soldiers, to hasten their death. *Sidney.*

And join thy voice unto the angel-quire
From out his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire. *Milton.*

Now shake *from out* thy fruitful breast, the seeds
Of envy, discord, and of cruel deeds. *Dryden's Æn.*

Strong god of iron, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing north and hyperborean seas,
Terrour is thine, and wild amazement, flung
From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the strong. *Dryden.*

40. FROM *out of.*

Whatsoever such principle there is, it was at the first

first found out by discourse, and drawn *from out of* the very bowels of heaven and earth. *Hooker.*

11. FROM *under.*

He, though blind of sight,
Despis'd, and thought extinguish'd quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His fiery virtue rous'd
From under ashes into sudden flame. *Milt. Agonistes.*

12 FROM *within*

From within
The broken bowel, and the bloated skin,
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms. *Dryden.*

FRO'MWARD. *prep* [ꝼpam and peapb, Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word *toward*. Not now in use.

As chearfully going towards as Pyrocles went froward *from* and his death. *Sidney*

The horizontal needle is continually varying towards East and West; and so the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or *from* as the zenith. *Cheyne.*

FRONDI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*frondifer*, Latin.] Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT. *n. s.* [*frons*, Latin; *front*, French.]

1. The face.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command. *Prior.*

They stand not *front* to *front*, but each doth view
The other's tail pursu'd as they pursue. *Creech.*

The patriot virtues that attend thy thought,
Spread on thy *front* and in thy bosom glow *Thomson.*

2. The face, in a sense of censure or dislike: as, a hardened *front*; a fierce *front*. This is the usual sense.

3. The face as opposed to an enemy.

His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest *front* of the most fierce. *Daniel.*

4. The part or place opposed to the face.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land: our men had shot, that thundered upon them from the ramiers in *front*, and from the gallies that lay at sea in flank. *Bacon.*

5. The van of an army.

Every host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful interval and *front* to *front*
Presented, stood in terrible array. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

6. The forepart of any thing as of a building.

Both these sides are not only returns, but parts of the *front*; and uniform without, though severally partitioned within, and are on both sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of the *front*. *Bacon.*

Palladius adviseth the *front* of his edifice should so respect the South, that in its first angle it receive the rising rays of the Winter sun, and decline a little from the Winter setting thereof. *Brown.*

The prince approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch, and on the *front* above
He fix'd the fatal bough. *Dryden's Æn.*

One sees the front of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. *Addison on Italy.*

7. The most conspicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter.

You four shall front them in the narrow lane; we will walk lower: if they 'scape from your encounter, then they light on us. *Shakesp.*

Can you, when you have push'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to *front* his revenges with easy groans. *Shakespeare.*

Some are either to be won to the state in a fast and true manner, or *fronted* with some other of the same party that may oppose them, and so divide the reputation. *Bacon's Essays.*

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me. *Dryd. Don. Sebastian.*

2. To stand opposed or overagainst any place or thing.

The square will be one of the most beautiful in Italy when this statue is erected, and a town house built at one end to *front* the church that stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*

To FRONT. *v. n.* To stand foremost.

I *front* but in that file,
Where others tell steps with me. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

FRO'NTAL. *n. s.* [*frontale*, Latin; *frontal*, French.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally composed amongst the ancients of coolers and hypnoticks. *Quincy.*

We may apply intercipients upon the temples of mastick: *frontales* may also be applied. *Wiseman.*

The torpedo, alive, stupifies at a distance; but after death produceth no such effect; which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as *frontales* in phrensies. *Brown.*

FRO'NTATED. *adj.* [from *frons*, Latin.] In botany, the *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: used in opposition to cuspated, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

FRO'NTBOX. *n. s.* [*front* and *box*.] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.

How vain are all these glories, all our pains,
Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains!
That men may say, when we the *front-box* grace,
Behold the first in virtue, as in face. *Pope.*

FRO'NTED. *adj.* [from *frons*.] Formed with a front.

Part *fronted* brigades form. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *n. s.* [*frontiere*, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory; the border; properly that which terminates not at the sea, but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away, or plant garrisons upon all those *frontiers* about him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I upon my *frontiers* here keep residence,
That little which is left so to defend. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *adj.* Bordering; conterminous.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,
Where rising seas insult the *frontier* grounds. *Addison.*

FRO'NTISPIECE. *n. s.* [*frontispicium, id quod in fronte conspicitur*; *frontispice*, Fr.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

With *frontispiece* of diamond and gold
Embellish'd, thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal shone. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Who is it has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort of *frontispiece*? *Locke.*

The *frontispiece* of the town house has pillars of a beautiful black marble, streaked with white. *Addison.*

FRO'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *front*.] Not blushing; wanting shame; void of diffidence.

Thee *frontless* man, we follow'd from afar,
Thy instruments of death and tools of war. *Dryden.*

For vice, though *frontless*, and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace. *Dryden.*

Strike a blush through *frontless* flattery. *Pope.*

FRO'NTLET. *n. s.* [from *frons*, Latin; *frontelet*, French.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on? You are too much of late i' th' frown. *Shakesp.*

They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes. *Deut.* vi. 8.

To the forehead *frontlets* were applied, to restrain and intercept the influx. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

FRONTRO'OM. *n. s.* [*front* and *room*.] An apartment in the forepart of the house.

If your shop stands in an eminent street, the *frontrooms* are commonly more airy than the backrooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the *frontroom* shallow. *Moxon.*

FRORE. *adj.* [*bevrozen*, Dutch, frozen.] Frozen. This word is not used since the time of *Milton*.

The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs th' effect of fire. *Milton.*

FRORNE. *adj.* [*bevrozen*, Frozen, Dutch.] Frozen; congealed with cold. Obsoletes

O, my heart-blood is well nigh *frorne* I feele,
And my galage grown fast to my heele. *Spenser's Past.*

FROST. *n. s.* [ꝼpopt, Saxon.]

1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

This is the state of man: to day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a *frost* a killing *frost*,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

When the *frost* seises upon wine, only the more watery parts are congealed: there is a mighty spirit which can retreat into itself, and within its own compass lie secure from the freezing impression *South.*

2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew.

Behold the groves that shine with silver *frost*,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost. *Pope.*

FRO'STBITTEN. *adj.* [*frost* and *bitten*.] Nipped or withered by the frost.

The leaves are too much *frostbitten*. *Mortimer.*

FRO'STED. *adj.* [from *frost*.] Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

The rich brocaded silk unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with *frosted* gold. *Gay.*

FRO'STILY. *adv.* [from *frosty*.]

1. With frost; with excessive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it *frostily*. *Ben Jonson.*

FRO'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *frosty*.] Cold; freezing cold.

FRO'STNAIL. *n. s.* [*frost* and *nail*.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

The claws are streit only to take hold, for better progression; as a horse that is shod with *frostnails*. *Grew's Cosmol.*

FRO'STWORK. *n. s.* [*frost* and *work*.] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

By nature shap'd to various figures, those
The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose;
The snowy fleece and curious *frostwork* these
Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze. *Blackmore.*

FRO'STY. *adj.* [from *frost*.]

1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed,
For all the *frosty* nights that I have watch'd,
Be pitiful to my condemned sons. *Shak. Titus Andron.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire scorcheth in *frosty* weather. *Bacon.*

A gnat half-starved with cold and hunger, went out one *frosty* morning to a bee-hive. *L'Estrange.*

2. Chill in affection; without warmth of kindness or courage.

What a *frosty* spirited rogue is this! *Shakesp.*

3. Hoary; grey-haired; resembling frost.

Where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth? *Shak.*

FROTH. *n. s.* [*frae*, Danish and Scottish.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,

And

And therewith all enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his *froth* foamy steed. *Fairy Queen.*

When wind expireth from under the sea, as it causeth some resounding of the water, so it causeth some light motions of bubbles, and white circles of *froth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew;
Vain hart'ry, and in *froth* or bubbles end. *Milton.*

The useless *froth* swims on the surface, but the pearl lies covered with a mass of waters. *Glanville.*

The scatter'd ocean flies;
Black sands, discolour'd *froth*, and mingled mud arise. *Dryden.*

They were alse *froth* my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let water, a little thickened with soap, be agitated to raise a *froth*; and after that *froth* has stood a little, there will appear, to one that shall view it intently, various colours every where in the surfaces of the bubbles; but to one that shall go so far off that he cannot distinguish the colours from one another, the whole *froth* will grow white, with a perfect whiteness. *Newton.*

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse, excepting the loose *froth* about his mouth and his bridle; and after many unsuccessful essays, despairing to do that to his satisfaction, in a great rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill in the artist. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Any empty or senseless shew of wit or eloquence.

3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.

Who eateth his veal, pig, and lamb being *froth*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tusser.*

To FROTH, *v. n.* [from the noun. To foam; to throw out spume; to generate spume.

He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden.*

Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it flutter and *froth* high. *Grew.*

FRO'THILY, *adv.* [from *frothy*.]

1. With foam; with spume.

2. In an empty trifling manner.

FRO'THY. *adj.* [from *froth*.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of differing natures; some watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries; and some *frothy*, as elms. *Bacon.*

Behold a *frothy* substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not solid; wasting.

Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that bathing should make them *frothy*. *Bacon.*

3. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy* variety of discourse that commonly attends those pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortification to a man of sense and virtue? *L'Estrange.*

Though the principles of religion were never so clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and *frothy* men; as the gravest and wisest person in the world may be abused by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotson.*

FROUNCE. *n. s.* A word used by falconers for a distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner.*

To FROUNCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To frizzle or curl the hair about the face. This word was at first probably used in contempt.

Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guise,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen.*

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin, or an overstaring *frounced* head. *Ascham.*

Thus, night oft see me in thy pale career,
'Till civil suited morn appear;
Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

FRO'UZY. *adj.* [A cant word.]

1. Fœtid; musty.

Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps. *Swift.*

2. Dim; cloudy.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-coloured red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD. *adj.* [ppampeapb.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry; perverse: the contrary to *toward*.

The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me delight to punish him, whom I esteemed the chiefest let in the way. *Sidney.*

She's not *froward*, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn. *Shakesp.*

Whose ways are crooked, and they *froward* in their paths. *Prov.* ii. 15.

Time moveth so round, that a *froward* retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon.*

'Tis with *froward* men, and *froward* factions too, as 'tis with *froward* children; they'll be pleased quieted by fear than by any sense of duty. *L'Estrange.*

Motions occasion sleep, as we find by the common use and experience of rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *adv.* [from *froward*.] Peevishly; perversely.

I had me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly* in the way of his heart. *Isa.* lvii. 17

FRO'WARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *froward*.] Peevishness; perverseness.

How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother? how many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands? *South.*

We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth, and *frowardness* of age.
Addis. Cato.

FRO'WER. *n. s.* [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving tool.

A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath. *Tusser.*

To FROWN. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old French, to wrinkle. [*Skinner.*] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look stern.

Say, that she *frowns*; I'll say, she looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew. *Shakesp.*

They chuse their magistrate;
And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a gravel bench
Than ever *frown'd*, *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on?
You are too much of late i'th' *frown*.

——Thou wast a pretty fellow, when thou hadst no need to care for her *frowning*. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope.*

The wood,
Whose shady borrors on a rising brow
Wav'd high, and *frown'd* upon the stream below.
Pope.

FRO'WN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure.

Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour. *Knolles.*

In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His front yet threatens, and his *frowns* command.
Prior.

FRO'WNINGLY. *adv.* [from *frowning*.] Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd he *frowningly*?

A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. *Shak.*

FRO'WY. *adj.* Musty; mossy. This word is now not used; but instead of it *frouzy*.

But if they with thy gores should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frowy* fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

FRO'ZEN. *part. pass.* of *freeze*.

1. Congealed with cold.

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms?
Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the *frozen* sea. *Dryden.*

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, issues forth
T' invade the *frozen* waggon of the North. *Dryden.*

A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire
They warm'd their *frozen* feet, and dry'd their wet attire. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

2. Chill in affection.

Against whom was the fine *frozen* knight, *frozen* in despair; but his armour naturally representing ice, and all his furniture lively answering thereto. *Sidney.*

Be not ever *frozen*, coy;
One beam of love will soon destroy
And melt that ice to floods of joy. *Carew.*

3. Void of heat or appetite.

Even here, where *frozen* charity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

F. R. S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society*.

Who e'er he profess
Shine in the dignity of F. R. S. *Pope.*

FRUCTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*fructifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

To FRUCTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, French.] To make fruitful; to fertilise.

The legal terms the sovereign rules are as vapours which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to *fructify* the earth. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

Whereo'er she looks, behold some sudden birth,
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth. *Granville.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*; maketh the virtuous in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; and serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and heavy accidents which befal men in this present life. *Hooker.*

Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or under them, the sun being horizontal to the poles. *Brown.*

FRUCTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *fructify*.] The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the Spring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath slender reason to doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FRU'CTUOUS. *adj.* [*fructueux*, French; from *fructify*.] Fruitful; fertile, impregnating with fertility.

Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn
Oft intermix'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, to rich the soil,
So much the more *fructuous* moisture o'erabound! *Philips.*

FRU'GAL. *adj.* [*frugalis*, Latin; *frugal*, French.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.

Reasoning, I not admire,
How nature wide and *frugal* could commit
Such disproportion, with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater to frame and to her own use. *Milton.*

And with a purveyor's sharp hunger fed
With *frugal* scraps of flesh and mouldy bread. *Harte.*

It through mists he throws his solemn beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and thin gilt streams,
Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FRU'GALLY. *adv.* [from *frugal*.] Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily.

Mean time young Palmira's marriage press'd,
And *frugally* reviews the charge to shun,
To join in mother's bridal with his own. *Dryden.*

FRUGA'LITY. *n. s.* [*frugalité*, French; *frugalitas*, Lat.] Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.

As for the general sort of men, *frugality* may be the cause of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,
Those differing virtues, meet in you. *Waller.*

In this *frugality* of your praises, some things I cannot omit. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

The boundaries of virtue are indivisible lines: it is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of *frugality*, without entering the territories of parsimony. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

FRUGI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*frugifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit. *Ainsworth.*

FRUIT. *n. s.* [*fructus*, Latin; *frwyth*, Welsh; *fruit*, French.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by *fruit* of baser quality. *Shakesp.*

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.

By tasting of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

See how the rising *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own. *Blackmore.*

3. Production.

The *fruit* of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness, and truth. *Ephes.* v. 9.

4. The offspring of the womb; the young of any animal.

Can'st thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,
When their swol'n bellies shall enlarge the *fruit*. *Sandys.*

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories? Where are the *fruits* of them at this day? Or of what benefit will they be to posterity? *Swift.*

Another *fruit*, from considering things in themselves, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or consequence of any action.

She blushed when she considered the effect of granting; she was pale when she remembered the *fruits* of denying. *Sidney.*

They shall eat of the *fruit* of their own way. *Prov.*

FRU'ITAGE. *n. s.* [*fruitage* French.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.

In heav'n the trees
Of life ambrosial *fruitage* bear, and vines
Yield nectar. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Greedily they pluck'd
The *fruitage*, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flamed. *Milton.*

What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flowers and *fruitage* for the garnishing of their work? *More.*

FRU'ITBEARER. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *bearer*.] That which produces fruit.

Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the measles. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FRU'ITBEARING. *adj.* [*fruit* and *bear*.] Having the quality of producing fruit.

By this way great trees of different kinds one on another, a *fruitbearing* trees on those that bear not. *Mortimer.*

FRUI'TERER. *n. s.* [*fruitier*, French.] One who trades in fruit.

I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's-inn. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

Walnuts the *fruiterer's* hand in Autumn stain;
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment the gain. *Gay.*

FRU'ITERY. *n. s.* [*fruiterie*, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the small *fruitery*
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies. *Philips.*

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL. *adj.* [*fruit* and *full*.]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product.

If she continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life than the earth remain *fruitful* in the sun's continual absence. *Sidney.*

The Earth,
Though in comparison of Heav'n, so small,
Nor glist'ring, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect.
But on the *fruitful* earth. *Milton.*

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next. *Shakespeare.*

3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.

Hear, Nature, hear; dear goddess, hear a father!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend
To make this creature *fruitful*:
Into her womb convey sterility. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Male he created thee, but thy consort
Female for race; then bless'd mankind, and said,
Be *fruitful*, multiply, and fill the Earth;
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold. *Milton.*

I have copied nature, making the youths amorous and the damsels *fruitful*. *Gay.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays. *Addison.*

FRU'ITFULLY. *adv.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. In such a manner as to be prolifick.

How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night,
And empty space did *fruitfully* unite. *Roscommon.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered. *Shakespeare.*

Fruitfully abound. *Dryden.*

FRU'ITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we ascribe the same *fruitfulness* to any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing, that they had before the flood. *Raleigh's History.*

2. The quality of being prolifick, or bearing many children.

The goddess, present at the match she made,
So bless'd the bed, such *fruitfulness* convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd.*

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrary: I will like and praise some things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but justly hate him for. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

FRU'ITGROVES. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *groves*.] Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees.

The faithful slave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarius gave,
To tend the *fruitgroves*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

FRUITION. *n. s.* [*fruor*, Latin.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use.

Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with *fruition* of that wherewith his life is preserved, or with performance of such actions as advance him most effectually in estimation. *Hooker.*

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to seek shipwreck, or to arrive
Where I may have *fruition* of her love. *Shakesp.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a fluency receive,
But their *fruition* to a stranger leave. *Sandys.*

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,
Naked and unadorned, could find success;
'Till by *fruition*, novelty destroyed,
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd. *Granville.*

Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing those vices in which the guilt of men consists: if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* destroyed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

FRU'ITIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. A word not legitimate.

To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven, to know how happy we shall be, when there. *Boyle.*

FRUI'TLESS. *adj.* [from *fruit*.]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was *fruitless*. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whose joys to *fruitless* are:
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or straightway on that last long voyage fare. *Spenser.*

Serpent! we might have spar'd our coming hither;
Fruitless to me, though fruit be here t' excess. *Milt.*

The other is for entirely waving all searches into antiquity, in relation to this controversy, as being either needless or *fruitless*. *Waterland.*

3. Having no offspring.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe;
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

FRU'ITLESSLY. *adv.* [from *fruitless*.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this vain curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth. *Brown.*

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlessly* divin'd
What friend the priestess by those words design'd. *Dryden.*

FRU'IT-TIME. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *time*.] The Autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE. *n. s.* [*fruit* and *tree*.] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow,
That tips with silver all these *fruit-tree* tops. *Shak.*

They possessed houses full of all goods, wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruit-trees* in abundance. *Neh.* ix. 25.

All with a border of rich *fruit-trees* crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound. *Waller.*

FRUMENTA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain. *Dict.*

FRUME'NTY. *n. s.* [*frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat. *Skinner. Ainsworth.*

To FRUSH. *v. a.* [*froisser*, French.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Hanmer.*

I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shakespeare.*

FRUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork. *Farrier's Dict.*

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*frustra*, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being so *frustraneous*, and the demonstrations to the contrary so perspicuous, it is a marvel that any man should be zealously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it. *More.*

He timely withdraws his *frustraneous* baffled kindnesses, and sees the folly of endeavouring to stroke

stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *South.*

To FRU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*fruſtror*, Latin; *fruſtrer*, Fr.]

1. To defeat; to diſappoint; to baulk.

It is an axiom of nature, that natural deſire cannot utterly be *fruſtrate*. *Hooker.*

I ſurvive,
To mock the expectations of the world,
To *fruſtrate* prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as *fruſtrate* of his will;
Not half ſuffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*

Not more, almighty to reſiſt our might,
Than wiſe to *fruſtrate* all our plots and wiles. *Milt.*

2. To make null; to nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and *fruſtrate* all ſuch conveyances. *Spenſer.*

Now thou haſt aveng'd
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquiſhing
Temptation, haſt regain'd loſt paradiſe,
And *fruſtrated* the conqueſt fraudulent. *Milton.*

The peculiar ſtrength of the motive may of itſelf perhaps contribute to *fruſtrate* the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be ſuſpected by him to whom it is addreſſed. *Attebury.*

FRU'STRATE, *participial adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; uſeleſs; unprofitable.

He is drown'd
Whom thus we ſtray to find, and the ſea mocks
Our *fruſtrate* ſearch on land. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The rulers of the province of Judea being by Julian loſſed in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire iſſuing near the foundation, and oft conſuming the workmen, made the enterprize *fruſtrate*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes *fruſtrate* the deſign. *Dryden.*

2. Null; void.

Few things are ſo reſtrained to any one end or purpoſe, that, the ſame being extinct, they ſhould forthwith utterly become *fruſtrate*. *Hooker.*

FRUSTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fruſtratio*, Latin; from *fruſtrate*.] Diſappointment; defeat.

In ſtates notoriouſly irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power countermands their deepeſt projects, ſplits their counſels, and ſmites their moſt refined policies with *fruſtration* and a curſe. *South.*

FRU'STRATIVE. *adj.* [from *fruſtrate*.] Fallacious; diſappointing. *Ainſworth.*

FRU'STRATORY. *adj.* [from *fruſtrate*.] That which makes any procedure void; that which vacates any former proceſs.

Bartolus reſtrains this to a *fruſtratory* appeal. *Ayliffe.*

FRUSTUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of ſcience.

FRY. *n. ſ.* [from *froe*, foam, Daniſh. *Skinner.*]

1. The ſwarm of little fiſhes juſt produced from the ſpawn.

They come to us, but as love draws;
He ſwallows us and never chaws;
By him, as by chain'd ſhot, whole ranks to die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fry*. *Donne.*

Forthwith the ſounds and ſeas each creek and bay,
With *fry* innumerable ſwarm, and ſhoals
Of fiſh, that with their fins and ſhining ſcales
Glide under the green wave in ſculls, that oft
Bank the mid-ſea. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fiſh from among the *fry*. *L'Eſtrange.*

So cloſe behind ſome promontory lie
The huge leviathans, t' attend their prey;
And give no chace, but ſwallow in the *fry*,
Which through their gaping jaws miſtake the way.
Dryden.

2. Any ſwarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

Out of the *fry* of theſe rakehell horſeboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually ſupplied and maintained. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Them before the *fry* of children young,
Their wanton ſports and childiſh mirth did play,
And to the maidens ſounding timbrels ſung. *Fairy Q.*

Draw me no conſtellations there,
Nor dog nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monſtrous *fry*
Of animals that ſtock the ſky. *Oldham.*

The young *fry* muſt be held at a diſtance, and kept under the diſcipline of contempt. *Collier.*

FRY. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſieve.

He dreſſed the duſt from malt by running it through a fan or *fry*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To FRY. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat. *frio*, Welſh; *frijck*, Erſe.]

To dreſs food by roaſting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY. *v. n.*

1. To be roaſted in a pan on the fire.

2. To ſuffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron *fries*,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryd.*

3. To melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting *fry*,
And phenix like, in that rich neſt they die. *Waller.*

4. To be agitated like liquour in the pan on the fire.

Oil of ſweet almonds, newly drawn with ſugar, and a little ſpice, ſpread upon bread toaſted, is an excellent nouriſher; but then, to keep the oil from *frying* in the ſtomach, drink mild beer after it.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Where no ford he finds, no water *fries*,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But ſmoothly ſlide along, and ſwell the ſhoar,
That courſe he ſteer'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

FRY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſh of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN. *n. ſ.* [*fry* and *pan*.] The veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire.

If I paſs by ſea, I may chance to fall from the *frying-pan* into the fire. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

We underſtand by out of the *frying-pan* into the fire, that things go from bad to worſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

A freeman of London has the privilege of diſturbing a whole ſtreet with the twanking of a braſs kettle, or a *frying-pan*. *Addiſon.*

To FUB. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by falſe pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fob*. See FOB.

A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear: and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been *fubb'd* off and *fubb'd* off from this day to that day, that it is a ſhame to be thought on. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

FUB. *n. ſ.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainſworth.*

FU'CATED. *adj.* [*fucatus* Latin.]

1. Painted; diſguiſed with paint.

2. Diſguiſed by falſe ſhow.

FU'CUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Paint for the face. Not now in uſe.

Women that
Of *fucus* this and *fucus* that. *Ben Johnſon.*

Thoſe who paint for debauchery ſhould have the *fucus* pulled off, and the coarſeneſs underneath diſcovered. *Collier.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

The table floating round,
And pavement ſlaithleſs to the *fuddled* feet. *Thomſon.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. n.* To drink to exceſs.

Men will be whoring and *fuddling* on ſtill.
L'Eſtrange.

FU'EL. *n. ſ.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire.

This ſhall be with burning and *fuel* of fire. *Iſ.* lx. 5.

This ſpark will prove a raging fire,
If wind and *fuel* be brought to feed it with. *Shakeſ.*

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may ceaſe;
And as the *fuel* ſinks the flame decreaſe. *Prior.*

To FU'EL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combuſtible matter.

And yet ſhe cannot waſte by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;
For more corruption needleſs is,
To *fuel* ſuch a fever long. *Donne.*

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

The *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide. *Thomſon.*

2. To ſtore with firing.

Some are plainly œconomical, as that the ſeat be well watered, and well *fuelled*. *Wotton's Architect.*

FUE'ILLEMORTE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *phillamot*.

Fuillemorte colour ſignifies the colour of withered leaves in autumn.

FUGA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*fugax*, *fugacis*, Latin.] Volatile.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*fugax*, Latin.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

Spirits and ſalts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour ſmell, taſte, and divers experiments that I purpoſely made to examine them, were like the ſalt and ſpirit of urine and ſoot. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; inſtability.

FUGH. *interj.* perhaps from [φεῦ.] An expreſſion of abhorrence: Commonly *fah*.

A very filthy fellow: how odiouſly he ſmells of his country garlick! *fugh*, how he ſtinks of Spain.
Dryd. Don. Sebaſtian.

FU'GITIVE. *adj.* [*fugitif*, French; *fugitivus*, Latin.

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, ſtill in a boundleſs progreſſion, that can ſtop nowhere. *Locke.*

Happineſs, object of that waking dream,
Which we call life, miſtaking: *fugitive* theme
Of my purſuing verſe, ideal ſhade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unſteady; unſtable; not durable.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the eſſence of many of the more ſturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the ſupply from beneath: thoſe only which are more tenacious, making a ſhift to ſubſiſt without ſuch recruit. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Flying; running from danger.

Whilſt yet with Parthian blood thy ſword is warm,
The *fugitive* Parthians follow. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

The Trojan chief
Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herſelf, while her parents are in tears. *Clariſſa.*

6. Wandering; runnagate; vagabond.

The moſt malicious ſlanders was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* phyſician. *Wotton.*

FU'GITIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his ſtation or duty.

Unmarried men are beſt friends, beſt maſters, beſt ſervants, but not always beſt ſubjects; for they are light to run away, and almoſt all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon.*

Back to thy puniſhment,
Falſe *fugitive*! and to thy ſpeed add wings,
Left with a whip of ſcorpions I purſue
Thy ling'ring. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

We underſtand by ſome *fugitives* that he hath commanded
The generals to return with victory, or expect
A ſhameful death. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. One who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment.

Too many, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the ſeas, where they live under princes which are her majeſty's profeſſed enemies; and con-

verſe

verse and are confederates with other traytors and *fugitives* there abiding. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Your royal highneſs is too great and too juſt, either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*. *Dryden.*

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

What muſe, but his can Nature's beauties hit,
Or catch that airy *fugitive*, call'd wit. *Harte.*

FU'GITIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fugitive.*]

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers ſalt, emerging upon the analyſis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveneſs* of ſalt and of hartſhorn attending in diſtillation. *Boyle.*

2. Inſtability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. n. ſ. [French; from *fuga*, Latin.] In muſick, ſome point conſiſting of four, five, ſix, or any other number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then ſeconded by a third, fourth, fifth and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many; repeating the ſame or ſuch like notes, ſo that the ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow. *Harris.*

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and traduction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſkilful organiſt plies his grave and fancied deſcant in lofty *fugues*. *Milton on Education.*

His volant touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant *fugue*. *Milton.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a *fugue* expire. *Addiſon.*

FU'LCIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*fulcimen, fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body reſts, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

The power that equiponderates with any weight, muſt have the ſame proportion unto it, as there is betwixt their ſeveral diſtances from the centre of *fulcrment*. *Wilkins.*

To FULFI'L. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill.*]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. This ſenſe is now not uſed.

Six gates i' th' city, with maſſy ſtaples,
And correſpontive and *fulfilling* bolts,
Sparre up the ſons of Troy. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida.*

2. To anſwer any prophecy or promiſe by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every ſabbath-day, they have *fulfilled* them in condemning him. *Acts*, xiii. 27.

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears *fulfill'd* her promiſe to the ſkies. *Dryden.*

3. To anſwer any purpoſe or deſign.

Here nature ſeems *fulfill'd* in all her ends.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

4. To anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification.

If on my wounded breaſt thou drop'ſt a tear,
Think for whoſe ſake my breaſt that wound did bear;
And faithfully my laſt deſires *fulfil*,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. To anſwer any law by obedience.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. *Rom.* xiii. 10.

This I my glory account
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'ſt thy will
Fulfill'd, which to *fulfill* is all my bliſs. *Milton.*

FULFRAUGHT. *adj.* [*full* and *fraught.*] Fully ſtored.

Thy tall hath left a kind of blot
To mark the *fulfraught* man, the beſt endu'd,
With ſome [redacted] *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

FU'LGENCY. *n. ſ.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGENT. *adj.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquiſitely bright.

As from a cloud his *fulgent* head,
And ſhape ſtar-bright, appear'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The illumination is not ſo bright and *fulgent* as to obſcure or extinguiſh all perceptibility of reaſon. *More's Divine Dial.*

FU'LGID. *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fulgid.*] Splendour; dazzling glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGOUR. *n. ſ.* [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightneſs like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a luſtre in the dark; which *fulgour*, notwithſtanding, ceaſeth after death. *Brown.*

When I ſet my eyes on this ſide of things, there ſhines from them ſuch an intellectual *fulgour*, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes viſible through them. *More.*

FULGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightening.

FU'LHAM. *n. ſ.* A cant word for falſe dice. *Hanmer.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and *Fulham's* hold,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor. *Shakeſp.*

FULI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*fuligineux ſe*, French, *fuliginoſus*, Latin.] Sooty; ſmoky.

Burrage hath an excellent ſpirit to repreſs the *fuliginous* vapours of duſky melancholy, and ſo cure madneſs. *Bacon.*

Whereas hiſtory ſhould be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies. *Howel.*

FU'LIMART. *n. ſ.* [This word, of which *Skinner* obſerves that he found it only in this paſſage, ſeems to mean the ſame with *ſtoat.*] A kind of ſtinking ferret.

The fichat, the *fulimart*, and the ferret, live upon the face, and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

FULL. *adj.* [fulle, Saxon; *vol*, Dutch.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; having no ſpace void.

Better is an handful with quietneſs, than both the hands *full* with travel and vexation of ſpirit. *Eccl.* iv. 6.

Valley *full* of chariots. *Iſaiah.*
The trees of the Lord are *full* of ſap. *Pſalms.*
Where all muſt *full* or not coherent be. *Pope.*

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full, but *full* of wareſulneſs. *Sidney.*

You ſhould tread a courſe
Pretty and *full* of view. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Followers, who make themſelves as trumpets of the commendation of thoſe they follow, are *full* of inconvenience; they taint buſineſs through want of ſecrecy, and expoſe honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That muſt be our cure,
To be no more; ſad cure; for who would loſe,
Though *full* of pain, this intellectual being,
Thoſe thoughts that wander through eternity? *Milt.*

Gay religion's *full* of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

In that ſweet ſeaſon, as in bed I lay,
I turn'd my weary ſide, but ſtill in vain,
Though *full* of youthful health and pain. *Dryden.*

He is *full* of wants which he cannot ſupply, and compaſſed about with infirmities which he cannot remove. *Tillotſon.*

From you bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,
And paints the paſſions that your eyes inſpire;
Full of that flame, his tender ſcenes he warms,
And frames his goddeſs by your matchleſs charms. *Granv.*

3. Stored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing.

Full of days was he;
Two ages paſt, he liv'd the third to ſee. *Tickl.*

4. Plump; ſaginated; fat.

A gentleman of a *full* body having broken his ſkin by a fall, the wound inflamed. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

5. Saturated; ſated.

I am *full* of the burnt offerings of rams. *Iſa.* i. 11.

The alteration of ſcenes feeds and relieves the eye, before it be *full* of the ſame object. *Bacon.*

6. Crowded with regard to the imagination or memory.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak conſtitutions. *Locke.*

7. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.

Water digeſteth a *full* meal ſooner than any liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Complete; ſuch as that nothing further is deſired or wanted.

That day had ſeen the *full* accompliſhment
Of all his travels. *Daniel's Civil War.*

What remains, ye gods,
But up and enter now into *full* bliſs? *Milton.*

Being tried at that time only with a promiſe, he gave *full* credit to that promiſe, and ſtill gave evidence of his fidelity as full as occaſions were offered. *Hammond's Practl. Catechiſm.*

The reſurrection of Jeſus from the dead hath given the world *full* aſſurance of another life. *Tillotſon.*

9. Complete without abatement; at the utmoſt degree.

At the end of two *full* years Pharaoh dreamed. *Geneſis.*

After hard riding plunge the horſes into water, and allow them to drink as they pleaſe; but gallop them *full* ſpeed, to warm the water in their bellies. *Swift.*

10. Containing the whole matter; expreſſing much.

Where my expreſſions are not ſo *full* as his, either our language or my art were defective; but where mine are *fuller* than his, they are but the impreſſions which the often reading of him have left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*

Should a man go about with never ſo let ſtudy to deſcribe ſuch a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which is at preſent eſtabliſhed, he could ſcarcely do it in ſo few words, ſo fit and proper, ſo *full* and expreſs. *Woodward.*

11. Strong: not faint; not attenuated.

I did never know ſo *full* a voice iſſue from ſo empty a heart, but the empty veſſel makes the greateſt ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noiſes in the ſame more *full* and reſounding. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the *full* reſounding line. *Pope.*

12. Mature; perfect.

In the ſultanry of the Mamalukes, ſlaves reigned over families of free men; and much like were the caſe, if you ſuppoſe a nation, where the cuſtom were that alter *full* age the ſons ſhould expulſe their fathers out of their poſſeſſions. *Bacon.*

So law appears imperfect, and but gives
With purpoſe to reſign them in *full* time
Up to a better covenant, *Milton.*

Theſe thoughts
Full counſel muſt mature. *Milton.*

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.

Towards the *full* moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his legs faulter. *Wiſeman.*

14. Not continuous, or a full ſtop.

Therewith he ended, making a *full* point of a hearty ſign. *Sidney.*

15. Spread to view in all dimenſions.

'Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have ſeen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a *full* face: they always appear in profile. *Addiſon on Medals.*

FULL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Complete meaſure; freedom from deficiency.

When we return,
We'll ſee thoſe things attached to the *full*. *Shakſp.*

He liked the pomp and abſolute authority of a general

general well, and preserved the dignity of it to the *full*. *Clarendon.*

The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by authors to the *full*. *Dryden.*

Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,
Are emblems, rather than express the *full*
Of what he feels. *Dryden's Perf.*

If where the rules not far enough extend,
Some lucky licence answer to the *full*
Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope.*

2. The highest state or degree.

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide,
Neither way inclines. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. The whole; the total.

The king hath wom, and hath sent out
A speedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord;
This is the news at *full*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

But what at *full* I know, thou know'st no part;
I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakespeare.*

4. The state of being satiated.

When I had fed them to the *full*. *Jer.* v. 7.

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the *full* of the moon. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

FULL. *adv.*

1. Without abatement or diminution.

He *full*
Resplendent all his Father manifest
Express'd. *Milton.*

In the unity of place they are *full* as scrupulous; which many of their criticks limit to that very spot of ground where the play is supposed to begin. *Dryd.*

A modest blush the weare, not form'd by art;
Free from deceit his face, and *full* as free his heart. *Dryden.*

The most judicious writer is sometimes mistaken after all his care; but the hasty critick, who judges on a view, is *full* as liable to be deceived. *Dryden.*

Since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not lay,
The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. With the whole effect.

'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily *full* upon the horse's mouth to express the foam, which the painter, with all his skill, could not perform without it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing *full* in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood. *Addison.*

Full nineteen sailors did the ship convey,
A shole of nineteen dolphins round her play. *Addis.*

4. Directly.

He met her *full*, but full of wariness. *Sidney.*

He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming *full*,
The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull. *Dryden.*

At length resolv'd, he throws with all his force
Full at the temples of the warrior horse. *Dryden.*

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or strengthen their signification.

Tell me why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Full lively in the semblant, though the substance dead. *Spenser.*

I was set at work
Among my maids; *full* little, God knows, looking
Either for such men or such business. *Shakesp.*

Full well ye reject the commandment. *Mar.* vii. 9.

Adam was all in tears, and to his guide
Lamenting turn'd *full* sad. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

You *full* little think that you must be the beginner of the discourse yourself. *More's Divine Dial.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight. *Dryd.*

Full well the god his sister's envy knew,
And what her arms and what her arts pursue. *Dryd.*

There is a perquisite *full* as honest, by which you have the best part of a bottle of wine for yourself. *Swift.*

FULL is much used in composition to intimate any thing arrived at its highest state, or utmost degree.

FULL-BLOWN. *adj.* [*full* and *blown*.]

1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.

My glories are past danger; they're *full blown*;
Things, that are blasted, are but in the bud. *Denh.*

My *full-blown* youth already fades apace;
Of our short being 'tis the shortest space! *Dryden.*

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;
Who at enormous villainy turns pale,
And steers against it with a *full-blown* sail. *Dryden.*

FULL-BOTTOMED. *adj.* [*full* and *bottom*.] Having a large bottom.

I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown, having pawned a new suit of cloaths and a *full bottomed* wig for a sum of money. *Guardian.*

FULL-EARED. *adj.* [*full* and *ear*.] Having the heads full of grain.

As flames roll'd by the winds conspiring force,
O'er *full-ear'd* corn, or torrents raging course. *Denham.*

FULL-EYED. *adj.* [*full* and *eye*.] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED. *adj.* [*full* and *fed*.] Sated; fat; faginated.

All as a partridge plump, *full-fed* and fair,
She form'd this image of well boiled air. *Pope.*

FULL-LADEN. *adj.* [*full* and *laden*.] Laden 'till there can be no more added.

It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the Gospel promises should stoop down, like fruit upon a *full-laden* bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand. *Tillotson.*

FULL-SPREAD. *adj.* [*full* and *spread*.] Spread to the utmost extent.

How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With *full-spread* sails to run before the wind;
But those that 'gainst stiff gales lavering go,
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too. *Dryden.*

FULL-SUMMED. *adj.* [*full* and *summed*.] Complete in all its parts.

The cedar stretched forth his branches, and the king of birds nested within his leaves, thick feathered, and with *full-summed* wings fattening his talons East and West; but now the eagle is become half naked. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

To FULL. *v. a.* [*fullo*, Latin.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FULLAGE. *n. s.* [from *full*.] The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FULLER. *n. s.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.

The clothiers have put off
The spinsters, carders, *fullers*, weavers. *Shakesp.*

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no *fuller* on earth can whiten them. *Mar.* ix. 3

FULLERS *Earth*. *n. s.*

Fullers earth is a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and generally has a greenish cast in it. The finest *fullers earth* is due in our own island. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

The *fullers earth* of England very much exceeds any yet discovered abroad in goodness; which is one great reason why the English surpass all other nations in the woollen manufacture. *Woodward.*

FULLERS *Thistle*, or *Weed*. *n. s.* [*dipsacus*.] A plant.

FULLERY. *n. s.* [from *fuller*.] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMILL. *n. s.* [*full* and *mill*.] A mill where the water raises hammers which beat the cloth 'till it be cleansed.

By large hammers, like those used for paper and *fullingmills*, they beat their hemp. *Mortimer.*

FULLY. *adv.* [from *full*.]

1. Without vacuity.

2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.

There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be *fully* had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires. *Hooker.*

He *fully* possessed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digested it. *Locke.*

The goddess cry'd
It is enough, I'm *fully* satisfy'd. *Addison's Ovid.*

FULMINANT. *adj.* [*fulminant*, French, *fulminans*, Latin.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINATE. *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Latin, *fulminer*, French.]

1. To thunder.

I cannot *fulminate* nor tonitruate words
To puzzle intellects; my ninth lap affords
No Lycophronian hutkins. *Tho. Randolph.*

2. To make a loud noise or crack.

Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty while: after which we cast in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afresh. *Boyle.*

In damps one is called the suffocating, and the other the *fulminating* damp. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.

To FULMINATE. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terrour.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated*; so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure. *Ayliffe.*

FULMINATION. *n. s.* [*fulminatio*, Latin; *fulmination*, French. from *fulminate*.]

1. The act of thundering.

2. Denunciations of censure.

The *fulminations* from the vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

FULMINATORY. *adj.* [*fulmineus*, Latin; from *fulminate*.] Thundering; striking horror.

FULNESS. *n. s.* [from *full*.]

1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your heave-offering shall be reckoned the *fulness* of the wine-press. *Numb.* xviii. 27.

Let the sea roar and the *fulness* thereof. *Deut.*

To the houses I wished nothing more than safety, *fulness*, and freedom. *King Charles.*

2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.

3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.

Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gratulations, and congratulating them *fulness* only with their continuance. *South.*

4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.

The king set forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonstration and *fulness* of the city. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

In thy presence is *fulness* of joy. *Psalms.*

He is the best part of a liberal man,
Left to be finished by such as she;
And she a fair divided excellence,
Whose *fulness* of perfection lies in him *Shakesp.*

6. Repletion;

6. Repletion; satiety.
I need not instance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of *fulness*, pride and lust, wantonness and softness. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

7. Plenty; wealth.
To lapse in *fulness*
Is worse than to lie for need; and falshood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.
A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the *fulness* of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. *Bacon's Essays.*

9. Largeness; extent.
There wanted the *fulness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have been added to the beauty of the style. *Dryden*

10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour.
This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and *fulness* of both. *Pope.*

FU'LSOME. *adj.* [from *pulle*, Saxon, foul.]
1. Nauseous; offensive.
He that brings *fulsome* objects to my view,
With nauseous images my fancy fills,
And all goes down like oxymel of squills. *Roscommon.*
How half the youth of Europe are in arms,
How *fulsome* must it be to stay behind,
And die of rank diseases here at home? *Otway.*

2. Rank; gross; to the smell.
White satyrion is of a dainty smell, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and *fulsome* smell. *Bacon.*

3. Lustful.
He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes. *Shakespeare.*

4. Tending to obscenity.
A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more *fulsome* than any passage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*

FU'LSOMELY. *adv.* [from *fulsome*.] Nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

FU'LSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *fulsome*.]
1. Nauseousness.
2. Rank smell.
3. Obscenity.
No decency is considered, no *fulsomeness* is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulness can supply it. *Dryden.*

FU'MADO. *n. s.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A smoked fish.
Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to fume, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumadoes*. *Carew.*

FU'MAGE. *n. s.* [from *fumus*, Latin.] Hearthmoney. *Dict.*

FU'MATORY. *n. s.* *fumaria*, Latin, *fumeterre*. French.] An herb.
Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumatory*,
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

To FU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch.]
1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly.
Our mechanick sheists will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in these their motions, nor to have produced any inept system. *Cudworth.*

2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.
Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

3. To play childishly.
I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smell upon his finger's end. *Shakesp.*

To FU'MBLE. *v. n.* To manage awkwardly.
As many farewels as be stars in heav'n,
With distinct breath and consign'd kisses to them,
He *fumbles* up all in one loose adieu. *Shakespeare.*
His greasy bald-pate choir
Came *fumbling* o'er the heads, in such an agony
They told 'em false for fear. *Dry. Spanish Fryar.*

FU'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *fumble*.] One who acts awkwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *fumble*.] In an awkward manner.

FUME. *n. s.* [*fumée* French; *fumus*, Latin.]
1. Smoke.
Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume;
But straight, like Turks, fought on to win or die,
They first lay tender bridges of their *fume*,
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. *Dryd.*

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.
Love is a smoke rais'd with the *fume* of sighs:
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakesp.*
It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by pipes, as they do in tobacco, or other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*
In Winter, when the heat without is less, breath becomes so far condensed as to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form of a *fume*, or grosser vapour; and may, by proper vessels, set in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a considerable quantity. *Woodward.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach.
The *fumes* of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a man overcharged with it. *South.*
Plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigested wine. *Dryden.*
Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain surprize,
And its mad *fumes* in your discourses rise;
But time these yielding vapours will remove:
Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love. *Dryden.*

4. Rage; heat of mind; passion.
The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial.
When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.
Plato's great year would have some effect, not in renewing the state of like individuals; for that is the *fume* of those, that conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influence upon these things below, than they have, but in gross. *Bacon.*
To lay aside all that may seem to have a shew of *fumes* and fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty work. *Bacon.*

To FUME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, French; *fumo*, Latin.]
1. To smoke.
Their pray'rs pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incense, where the golden altar *fum'd*
By the great intercessor; came in sight
Before their father's throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
From thence the *fuming* trail began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden.*
Strait hover round the fair her airy band;
Some, as she sipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd. *Pope.*

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations, as by heat.
Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Silenus lay,
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein. *Roscommon.*

3. To pass away in vapours.
We have
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning:
Our hate is spent and *fum'd* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*
Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity, and also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them. *Cheyne.*
The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race,
Of uncorrupted man, nor blush'd to see,
The sluggard sleep beneath its sacred beam;
For their light slumbers gentle *fum'd* away. *Thomson.*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.
When he knew his rival free'd and gone;
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:
He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

To FUME. *v. a.*
1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.
Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to *fume*, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Carew.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.
She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the sacred altars came,
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryd.*
The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other unsavory things, will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. To disperse in vapours.
The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

FUME'T. *n. s.* The dung of the deer.

FUMETTE. *n. s.* [French.] A word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat.
A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

FU'MID. *adj.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.
A crass and *fumid* exhalation is caused from the combat of the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of *aquafortis*. *Brown.*

FUMI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *fumid*.] Smokiness; tendency to smoke. *Dict.*

To FU'MIGATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Lat. *fumiger*, French.]
1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.
Would thou preserve thy famish'd family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxen walls to save the state. *Dryden.*
2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*fumigatio*, Latin; *fumigation*, Fr. from *fumigate*.]
1. Scents raised by fire.
Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbuthnot.*
My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows brains and pigeons blood. *Dryden.*
2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FU'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *fume*.] Angrily; in a rage.
That which we move for our better learning and instruction sake, turneth into anger and choler in them: they grow altogether out of quietness with it; they answer *fumingly*, that they are ashamed to defile their pens with making answer to such idle questions. *Hooker.*

FU'MITER. *n. s.* A plant.
Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vext sea; singing aloud,
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow weeds. *Shak.*

FU'MOUS. } *ad.* [*fumeux-se*, French; from
FU'MY. } *fume*.] Producing fumes.
From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puff'd the *fumy* god from out his breast:
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it lasted 'till the day. *Dryden.*

FUN. *n. s.* [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; frolicksome delight.
Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *More.*

FU'NCTION. *n. s.* [*function*, Latin.]
1. Discharge; performance.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a repreſenting commoner in the *function* of his publick calling, and the ſame perſon in common life. *Swift.*

2. Employment; office.

The miniſtry is not now bound to any one tribe: now none is ſecluded from that *function* of any degree, ſtate, or calling. *Whitgifte.*

You have paid the heav'ns your *function*, and the priſoner the very other debt of your calling. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Nor was it any policy, or obſtinacy, or partiality of affection either to the men or their *function*, which fixed me. *King Charles.*

This double *function* of the goddeſs gives a conſiderable light and beauty to the ode which Horace has addreſſed to her. *Addiſon.*

Let not theſe indignities diſcourage us from aſſerting the juſt privileges and pre-eminence of our holy *function* and character. *Atterbury.*

3. Single act of any office.

Without difference thoſe *functions* cannot, in orderly ſort, be executed. *Hooker.*

They have ſeveral offices and prayers againſt fire, tempeſts, and eſpecially for the dead, in which *functions* they uſe ſacerdotal garments. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Trade; occupation.

Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold bits. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Office of any particular part of the body.

The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well fitted for life and motion; and the ſeveral parts of them well adapted to their particular *functions*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

6. Power; faculty: either animal or intellectual.

Tears in his eyes, diſtraction in his aſpect,
A broken voice, and his whole *function* ſuiting
With forms to his conceit *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

Nature ſeems
In all her *functions* weary of herſelf:
My race of glory run, and race of ſhame;
And I ſhall ſhortly be with them that reſt. *Milton.*

Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its *functions* ſpread,
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,
And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*

Though every human conſtitution is morbid, yet are their diſeaſes conſiſtent with the common *functions* of life. *Arbuthnot.*

FUND. *n. ſ.* [*fond*, French; *fundo*, a bag, Latin.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is ſupported.

He touches the paſſions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own *fund*, without diving into the arts and ſciences for a ſupply. *Dryden.*

Part muſt be left, a *fund* where foes invade,
And part employ'd to toil the watry trade. *Dryden.*

In preaching, no men ſucceed better than thoſe who truſt entirely to the ſtock or *fund* of their own reaſon, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my eſtate has been hitherto either toſt upon ſeas, or fluctuating in *funds*, it is now fixed in ſubſtantial acres. *Addiſon.*

FU'NDAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part of the body.

FUNDAME'NTAL. *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Latin, from *fundament*.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the reſt is built; eſſential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and *fundamental* cauſe of the moſt grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. *Raleigh.*

You that will be leſs fearful than diſcreet,
That love the *fundamental* part of ſtate,
More than you doubt the charge of't. *Shakeſp.*

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the ſucceſſion ſhould go to the next heir, according to the *fundamental* laws of the kingdom, as if the laſt king were actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*

Gain ſome general and *fundamental* truths, both in philoſophy, in religion, and in human life. *Watts.*

Such we find they are, as can controul
The ſervile actions of our wav'ring ſoul,
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ills all built on life, that *fundamental* ill. *Prior.*

Yet ſome there were among the founder few,
Of thoſe who leſs preſum'd, and better knew,
Who durſt aſſert the juſter ancient cauſe,
And here reſtor'd wit's *fundamental* laws. *Pope.*

FUNDAME'NTAL. *n. ſ.* Leading propoſition; important and eſſential part which is the groundwork of the reſt.

We propoſe the queſtion, whether thoſe who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Chriſt damnable in reſpect of ſuperſtructures and conſequences that ariſe from them. *South.*

It is a very juſt reproach, that there ſhould be ſo much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in ſome ceremonies, or mere ſpeculative points. *Swift.*

FUNDAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *fundamental*.] Eſſentially; originally.

As virtue is ſeated *fundamentally* in the intellect, ſo perſpectively in the fancy; ſo that virtue is the force of reaſon, in the conduct of our actions and paſſions to a good end. *Grew.*

Religion is not only uſeful to civil ſociety, but *fundamentally* neceſſary to its very birth and conſtitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legiſlators endeavour to depoſit in ſuch hands as would preſerve the people. *Swift.*

FU'NERAL. *n. ſ.* [*funus*, Latin; *funerailles*, French.]

1. The ſolemnization of a burial; the payment of the laſt honours to the dead; obſequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the reſt,
Come I to ſpeak in Cæſar's *funeral*. *Shakeſp.*

All things that we ordained feſtival,
Turn from their office to black *funeral*. *Shakeſp.*

He that had caſt out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any ſolemn *funerals*, nor ſepulchre with his fathers. 2 *Mac.* v. 10.

No wife nor his *funeral* ſhall weep. *Sandys.*

2. The pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried.

The long *funerals* blacken all the way. *Pope.*

You are ſometimes deſirous to ſee a *funeral* paſs by in the ſtreet. *Swift.*

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his *funeral*
In th' ſands, when he before his day ſhall fall. *Denham.*

FU'NERAL. *adj.* Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our inſtruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding chear to a ſad *funeral* tear. *Shakeſp.*

Let ſuch honours
And *funeral* rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be firſt perform'd. *Denham's Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the *funeral* torch diſplays,
And forms a thouſand ills ten thouſand ways. *Dryden.*

FUNE'REAL. *adj.* [*funereus*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; diſmal.

But if his ſoul hath wing'd the deſtin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep diſaſtrous night,
Homeward with proſp'rous ſpeed repaſs the main,
To the pale ſhade *funereal* rites ordain. *Pope.*

FUNGO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fungus*.] Unfolid excreſcence. *Dict.*

FU'NGOUS. *adj.* [from *fungus*.] Excreſcent; ſpongy; wanting firmneſs.

It is often employed to keep down the *fungous* lips that ſpread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the eſcharotick medicines. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FU'NGUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] Strictly a muſhroom: a word uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-tree, and auriculæ Judæ from elder. *Quincy.*

The ſurgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *fungoſes*, or as they harden and produce calloſities. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

This eminence is compoſed of little points, or granula, called *fungus*, or proud fleſh. *Sharp.*

FU'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A ſmall cord; a ſmall ligature; a fibre.

FUNI'CULAR. *adj.* [*funiculaire*, French, from *funicle*.] Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.

FUNK. *n. ſ.* A ſtink. A low word.

FU'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*infundibulum*, Latin; whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel*.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels with narrow mouths; a tundiſh.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by degrees, you ſhall fill many of them. *Ben Jonſon.*

Some the long *funnel's* curious mouth extend,
Through which ingeſted meats with eaſe deſcend. *Blackm.*

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees, to draw the ſound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we uſe a *funnel* to pour liquor into any veſſel. *Ray.*

2. A pipe or paſſage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or freſh air. *Addiſon.*

FUR. *n. ſ.* [*fourrure*, French.]

1. Skin with ſoft hair with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December muſt be expreſſed with a horrid fearful countenance; as alſo it has back a bundle of holly, holding in *fur* mittens the ſign of Capricorn. *Peacham on Drawing.*

'Tis but dreſſing up a bird of prey in his cap and *furs* to make a judge of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

And for fy goat wrapt up in *fur*,
And wheezing aſthma, loth to ſtir. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beaſts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats ſuitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their *fur* dry, unbonneted he runs,
And bids what will take all. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Such animals as feed upon ſtalh quality it, the one by ſwallowing the hair or *fur* of the beaſts they prey upon, the other by devouring ſome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themſelves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Any moiſture exhaled to ſuch a degree as that the remainder ſticks on the part.

Methinks I am not right in every part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:
My pulſe unequal, and my breath is ſtrong;
Beſides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue. *Dryden.*

To FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair.

How mad a ſight it was to ſee Dametas, like rich taffie *furred* with lambſkins? *Sidney.*

Through tatter'd cloaths ſmall vices do appear;
Robes and *furr'd* gowns hide all. *Shakeſp.*
You are for dreams and ſlumbers, brother prieſt;
You *fur* your gloves with reaſons. *Shakeſp.*

2. To cover with ſoft matter.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten baſon; and, as it groweth to be *furred* and black within, ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell. *Peacham.*

Three ſiſters, mourning for their brother's loſs,
Their bodies hid in bark, and *furr'd* with moſs. *Dryden.*

Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry *furr'd* tongues. *Philips.*

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all ſides *furr'd* with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of ropy gore. *Addiſon.*

FUR. *adv.* [It is now commonly written *far*.] At a diſtance.

The white lovely dove
Doth on her wing her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of faulcon fierce not *fur*. *Sidney.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur.

Silent along the mazy margin ſtray,
And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey. *Gay's Paſt.*

FURA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*furax*, Lat.] Thieviſh; inclined to ſteal. *Dict.*

FURA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Diſpoſition to theft; thieviſhneſs.

FU'RBELOW. *n. ſ.* A piece of ſtuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice. *Trev. Dict.*

Nay, oft in dreams invention we beſtow
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*. *Pope.*

To FU'RBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dreſs.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain diſcourſe. *Prior.*

She was flounced and *furbelowed*; every ribbon was crinkled and every part of her garments in curl. *Addiſon.*

FU'RBISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burniſh; to poliſh; to rub to brightneſs.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
And *furbiſh* new the name of John o'Gaunt. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

Furbiſh the ſpears, and put on the brigandines. *Jer.* xlvi. 4.

Some others who *furbiſh* up and reprint his old errours, hold that the ſufferings of the damned are not to be, in a ſtrict ſenſe, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there ſhall be a general gaol-delivery of the ſouls in priſon, and that not a farther execution, but a final releaſe. *South.*

As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Ancus did the ſceptre wield;
Furbiſh'd the ruſty ſword again,
Reſum'd the long-forgotten ſhield,
And led the Latins to the duſty field. *Dryden.*

Inferior miniſters, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
And ſend him forth again, with *furbiſh'd* arms. *Dryden.*

FU'RBISHER. *n. ſ.* [*fourbiſſeur*, French; from *furbiſh*.] One who poliſhes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkineſs; the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When ſtags grow old they grow leſs branched, and firſt loſe their brow-antlers, or loweſt *furcations* next the head. *Brown.*

FURFUR. n. ſ. [Latin.] Huſk or chaff, ſcurf or dandriff, that grows upon the ſkin, with ſome likeneſs to bran. *Quincy.*

FURFURA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Huſky; branny; ſcaly.

FU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*furieux*, French; *furioſus*, Latin.]

1. Mad; phrenetick.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be puniſhable. *Hooker.*

2. Raging; violent; tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon.

Who can be wiſe, amaz'd, temp'rate and *furious*,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To be *furious*,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood,
The dove will peck the eſtridge. *Shakeſp.*

Noiſe, other than the ſound of dance or ſong,
Torment, and loud lament, and *furious* rage. *Milton.*

3. Violent; impetuouſly agitated.

With clamour thence the rapid currents drive,
Towards the retreating ſea their furious tide. *Milton.*

FU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furious*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother ſaw, fraught with great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiouſly*. *Fa. Qu.*

They obſerve countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furiouſly* to that which of themſelves they are inclined. *South.*

She heard not half, ſo *furiouſly* ſhe flies;
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

FU'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *furious*.] Frenzy; madneſs; tranſport of paſſion.

To FURL. *v. a.* [*freſler*, French.] To draw up; to contract.

When fortune ſends a ſtormy wind,
Then ſhew a brave and preſent mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She ſwells too much, then *furl* thy ſails. *Creech.*

FU'RLONG. *n. ſ.* [ꝼanlanꝫ, Saxon.] A meaſure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man ſtand in the middle of a field and ſpeak aloud, he ſhall be heard a *furlong* in a round and that in articulate ſounds. *Bacon.*

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they paſſed through a very thick grove. *Addiſon.*

FU'RLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [*verlof*, Dutch.] A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice; a licence given to a ſoldier to be abſent.

Brutus and Cato might diſcharge their ſouls,
And give them *furlo's* for another world;
But we, like ſentries, are oblig'd to ſtand
In ſtarleſs nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

FU'RMENTY. *n. ſ.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The ſeed-cake, the paſties, and *furmenty* pot. *Tuſſer.*

FU'RNACE. *n. ſ.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An incloſed fireplace.

Heat not a *furnace* for your foe ſo hot
That it may ſinge yourſelf. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The fining pot is for ſilver and the *furnace* for gold. *Prov.*

We have alſo *furnaces* of great diverſities, that keep great diverſity of heats. *Bacon.*

The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces* and forges, for the trying and fining of their gold. *Abbot.*

Whoſo falleth not down and worſhippeth, ſhall the ſame hour be caſt into the midſt of a burning fiery *furnace*. *Dan.*

A dungeon horrible, on all ſides around,
As one great *furnace*, flam'd. *Milton.*

To FU'RNACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as ſparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He *furnaces*
The thick ſighs from him. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To FU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*fourmir*, French.]

1. To ſupply with what is neceſſary to a certain purpoſe.

She hath directed
How I ſhall take her from her father's houſe;
What gold and jewels ſhe is *furniſh'd* with. *Shakeſpeare.*

His training ſuch,
That he may *furniſh* and inſtruct great teachers,
And never ſeek for aid out of himſelf. *Shakeſ.*

Thou ſhalt *furniſh* him liberally out of thy flock, *Deut.* xv.

Come, thou ſtranger, and *furniſh* a table, and feed me of that thou haſt ready. *Eccleſ.*

Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by ſea and land, *furniſhed* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

I ſhall not need to heap up inſtances; every one's reading and converſation will ſufficiently *furniſh* him, if he wants to be better ſtored. *Locke.*

2. To give; to ſupply.

Theſe ſimple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are ſuggeſted and *furniſhed* to the mind only by theſe two ways, ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

It is not the ſtate, but a compact among private perſons that hath *furniſhed* out theſe ſeveral remittances. *Addiſon.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.

Something deeper,
Whereof perchance theſe are but *furniſhings*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Plato entertained ſome of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and coſtly *furniſhed*. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, ſaying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly anſwered, But with greater pride, Diogenes. *Bacon's Apophth.*

We were led into another great room, *furniſhed* with old inſcriptions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.

Will your lordſhip ſend me a thouſand pounds to *furniſh* me? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have *furniſh'd* out three diff'rent ſects. *Prior.*

Doubtleſs the man Jeſus Chriſt is *furniſhed* with ſuperior powers to all the angels in heaven, becauſe he is employed in ſuperior work. *Watts.*

5. To decorate; to ſupply with ornamental houſehold ſtuff.

The wounded arm would *furniſh* all their rooms,
And bleed for ever ſcarlet in the looms. *Halifax.*

FU'RNISHER. *n. ſ.* [*fourniſſeur*, French; from *furniſh*.] One who ſupplies or fits out.

FU'RNITURE. *n. ſ.* [*fourniture*, French; from *furniſh*.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament.

No man can tranſport his large retinue, his ſumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world. *South.*

There are many noble palaces in Venice; their *furniture* is not very rich, if we except the pictures. *Addiſon.*

2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind ſhall be deſtroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotſon.*

3. Equipage; embelliſhments; decorations.

Young Clarion, with vauntful luſtyhed,
After his guiſe did caſt abroad to fare,
And thereto 'gan his *furnitures* prepare. *Spenſer.*

The duke is coming: ſee the barge be ready,
And fit it with ſuch *furniture* as ſuits
The greatneſs of his perſon. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The

The ground muſt be of a mixt brown, and large enough, for the horſe's *furniture* muſt be of very ſenſible colours. *Dryden.*

FU'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [from *fur.*] A dealer in furs.

FU'RROW. *n. ſ.* [ꝼuꝛh, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall trench made by the plow for the reception of ſeed.

Wheat muſt be ſowed above *furrow* before Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

Then ploughs for ſeed the fruitful *furrows* broke,
And oxen labour'd firſt beneath the yoke. *Dryden.*

2. Any long trench or hollow; as a wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face
With many *furrows* ſince I ſaw it firſt;
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite to forget it. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

FU'RROW-WEED. *n. ſ.* [*furrow* and *weed.*] A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and *furrow-weeds.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To FU'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; ꝼuꝛuan, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.

While the ploughman near at hand,
Whiſtles o'er the *furrow'd* land. *Milton.*

2. To divide in long hollows.

No briny tear has *furrow'd* her ſmooth cheek. *Suckling.*

The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace
On the rough ſea, and ſmooths its *furrow'd* face. *Dryden.*

3. To make by cutting.

There go the ſhips that *furrow* out their way;
Yea, there of whales enormous ſights we ſee. *Wotton.*

FU'RRY. *adj.* [from *fur.*]

1. Covered with fur; dreſſed in fur.

From Volgar's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war. *Felton.*

2. Conſiſting of fur.

Stretch out thy lazy limbs, awake, awake,
And Winter from thy *furry* mantle ſhake. *Dryden.*

Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to ſeize their *furry* ſpoils in fight. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHER. *adj.* [from *forth*, not frot. *far*, as is commonly imagined; *forth*, *further*, *furtheſt*, corrupted from *forther*, *forthеſt*, ꝼoꝛðeꝛ, Saxon. *Forther* is uſed by Sir *Thomas More*. See FORTH and FARTHER, of which the examples are to be referred to this word.]

1. At a greater diſtance.

2. Beyond this.

What *further need* have we of witneſſes. *Mat.* xxvi. 65.

Satan had journey'd on, penſive and ſlow:
But *further* way found none, ſo thick intwin'd,
As one continu'd brake, the undergrowth
Of ſhrubs and tangling buſhes had perplex'd
All path of man or beaſt that paſs'd that way. *Milton.*

Their earneſt eyes they fix'd, imagining
For one forbidden tree a multitude
Now riſ'n, to work them *further* woe or ſhame. *Milton.*

I may meet
Some wand'ring ſpirit, from him to draw
What *further* would be learn'd. *Milton.*

3. *Further* has in ſome ſort the force of a ſubſtantive in the phraſe *no further*, for *nothing further*.

Let this appeaſe
Thy doubt, ſince human reach no *further* knows. *Milton.*

FU'RTHER. *adv.* [from *forth.*] To a greater diſtance.

And the angel of the Lord went *further*, and ſtood in a narrow place. *Numb.* xxii. 2.

To FU'RTHER. *v. a.* [from the adverb; ꝼoꝛðꝛian, Saxon.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to aſſiſt; to help.

Things thus ſet in order, in quiet and reſt,
Shall *further* thy harveſt, and pleaſure thee beſt. *Tuſſer.*

Could their fond ſuperſtition have *furthered* ſo great attempts, without the mixture of a true perſuaſion concerning the irreſiſtible force of divine power. *Hooker.*

Grant not, O Lord, the deſires of the wicked: *further* not his wicked device. *Pſ.* cxl. 8.

This binds thee then to *further* my deſign,
As I am bound by vow to *further* thine. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *further.*] Promotion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them firſt, and uſed them only for the *furtherance* of their trade and private buſineſs. *Spenſer.*

Our diligence muſt ſearch out all helps and *furtherances* of direction, which ſcriptures, councils, fathers, hiſtories, the laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hooker.*

For gain and work, and ſucceſs in his affairs, he ſeeketh *furtherance* of him that hath no manner of power. *Hooker.*

Cannot my body, nor blood ſacrifice,
Intreat you to your wonted *furtherance*? *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

If men were minded to live righteouſly, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any ſuch deſign, but very much for the advancement and *furtherance* of it. *Tillotſon.*

FU'RTHERER. *n. ſ.* [from *further.*] Promoter; advancer.

That earneſt favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion, that faithful ſervitor to his prince and country. *Aſcham.*

FU'RTHERMORE. *adv.* [*further* and *more.*] Moreover; beſides.

This ring I do accept moſt thankfully,
And ſo, I pray you, tell him: *furthermore*,
I pray you, ſhew my youth old Shylock's houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'RTIVE. *adj.* [*furtive*, Fr. *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen; gotten by theft.

Or do they, as your ſchemes, I think, have ſhown,
Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,
All ſervants to that ſource of light, the ſun? *Prior.*

FU'RUNCLE. *n. ſ.* [*furoncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; an angry puſtule.

A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaſeth, it riſeth up with an acute head, and ſometimes a puſtule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its ſtate, which is about the eighth or ninth day. *Wiſeman.*

FU'RY. *n. ſ.* [*furor*, Latin; *fureur*. French.]

1. Madneſs.

2. Rage; paſſion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madneſs.

I do oppoſe my patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd
To ſuffer with a quietneſs of ſpirit
The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shakeſp.*

He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the *furies* of wild beaſts. *Wiſd.* vii. 20.

3. Enthuſiaſm; exaltation of fancy.

Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inſpired; and her voice would, in ſo beloved an occaſion, ſecond her wit. *Sidney.*

A ſybil, that had number'd in the world
The ſun to courſe two hundred compaſſes,
In her prophetick *fury* ſew'd the work. *Shakeſp.*

Greater than human kind ſhe ſeem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal ſpoke;
Her ſtaring eyes with ſparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came ruſhing on her ſoul. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. [From *furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a ſtormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

The ſight of any of the houſe of York,
Is as a *fury* to torment my ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

It was the moſt proper place for a *fury* to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleaſed, when he ſees the angry goddeſs thus ſinking in a tempeſt, and plunging herſelf into hell; amidſt ſuch a ſcene of horror and confuſion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FURZ. *n. ſ.* [ꝼyꝛꝛ, Saxon; *geniſta ſpinoſa*, Lat.] Gorſe; goſs.

The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are diſpoſed in ſhort thick ſpikes, which are ſucceeded by ſhort compreſſed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and *furzin*, the turf and the cole. *Tuſſer.*

For fewel, there groweth great ſtore of *furres*, of which the ſhrubby ſort is called tame, and the better grown French. *Carew.*

We may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to ſow,
Or when to fell the *furzes*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

FU'RZY. *adj.* [from *furze.*] Overgrown with furze; full of goſſe.

Wide through the *furzy* field their rout they take,
Their bleeding boſoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

FUSCATION. *n. ſ.* [*fuſcus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obſcuring. *Diſt.*

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fundo*, *fuſum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fuſion; to liquify by heat.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FU'SEE. *n. ſ.* [*fuſeau*, French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The reaſon of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the *fuſee*, and that by the motion of the ſpring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reaſonableneſs in it, the paſſive impreſſion of the intellectual idea that was in the artiſt. *Hale.*

2. A firelock [from *fuſil*, French]; a ſmall neat muſquet. This is more properly written *fuſil.*

FUSE of a bomb or granado ſhell, is that which makes the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell take fire, to do the deſigned execution. 'Tis uſually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or ſome ſuch matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Anderſon makes twenty-ſeven ſeconds. *Harris.*

FU'SEE. Track of a buck. *Ainſworth.*

FU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *fuſe.*] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with, or otherwiſe penetrate into other bodies, eſpecially *fuſible* ones. *Boyle.*

FUSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſible.*] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

The ancients obſerving in that material a kind of metallical nature, or at leaſt a *fuſibility*, ſeems to have reſolved it into a nobler uſe. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The bodies of moſt uſe, that are fought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals which are diſtinguiſhed from other bodies by their weight, *fuſibility*, and malleableneſs. *Locke.*

FU'SIL. *adj.* [*fuſile*, French; *fuſilis*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.

Some, leſs ſkilful, fancy theſe ſcapi that occur in moſt of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial; and will have it, that they are a kind of *fuſil* marble. *Woodward.*

2. Running by the force of heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
Firſt his own tools; then, what might elſe be wrought
Fuſile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Perpetual flames,
O'er ſand and athes, and the ſtubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fuſil* lea. *Phillips.*

Fu'SIL. *n. ſ.* [*fuſil*, French.]

1. A firelock; a ſmall neat muſquet.

2. [In heraldry; from *fuſus*, Latin.] Something like a ſpindle.

Fuſils muſt be made long, and ſmall in the middle, in the ancient coat of Montague, argent three *fuſils* in feſſe gules. *Peacham.*

Fu'SILIER. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſil.*] A ſoldier armed with a fuſil; a muſketeer.

Fu'SION. *n. ſ.* [*fuſio*, Latin; *fuſion*, Fr.

1. The act of melting.

2. The ſtate of being melted, or of running with heat.

Metals in *fuſion* do not flame for want of a copious fume, except ſpelter, which fumes copiouſly, and thereby flames. *Newton's Opt.*

Fuss. *n. ſ.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a buſtle.

End as it beſits your ſtation;
Come to uſe and application;
Nor with ſenates keep a *fuſs*:
I ſubmit, and anſwer thus. *Swift.*

FUST. *n. ſ.* [*faſte*, French.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.

2. [From *fuſte*, French.] A ſtrong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To Fust. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to ſmell ill.

FU'STIAN. *n. ſ.* [*futaine*, French; from *fuſte*, a tree, becauſe cotton grows on trees.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.

Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimm'd, the ſerving-men in their new *fuſtian* and their white ſtockings? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A high ſwelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill aſſociated; bombaſt.

Nor will you raiſe in me combuſtian,
By dint of high heroick *fuſtian*. *Hudibras.*

What *fuſtian* have I heard theſe gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general, I will ſay, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the ſtrength of thoſe images which they condemn. *Dryden.*

Fuſtian is thoughts and words ill ſorted, and without the leaſt relation to each other. *Dryden.*

Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the cloſe,
Oft riſe to *fuſtian*, or deſcend to proſe. *Smith.*

Fu'STIAN. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of fuſtian.

2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculouſly tumid. Uſed of ſtile.

When men argue, th' greateſt part
O' th' conteſt falls on terms of art,
Until the *fuſtian* ſtuff be ſpent,
And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras.*

Virgil, if he could have ſeen the firſt verſes of the Sylvæ, would have thought Statius mad in his *fuſtian* deſcription of the ſtatue on the brazen horſe. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Fu'STIC. *n. ſ.* A ſort of wood brought from the Weſt-Indies, uſed in dying of cloth. *Dict.*

To Fu'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*fuſtigo*, Latin.] To beat with a ſtick; to cane. *Dict.*

FUSTILA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſty.*] A low fellow; a ſtinkard; a ſcoundrel. A word uſed by *Shakeſpeare* only.

Away, you ſcullion, you rampallian, you *fuſtilarian*: I'll tickle your cataſtrophe. *Shakeſp.*

Fu'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſty.*] Mouldineſs; ſtink.

FUSTY. *adj.* [from *fuſt.*] Ill-ſmelling; mouldy.

Hector ſhall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fuſty* nut with no kernel. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *fuſty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Shak.*

The large Achilles, at this *fuſty* ſtuff,
From his deep cheſt laughs out a loud applauſe. *Shakeſpeare*

FU'TILE. *adj.* [*futile*, French; *futilis*, Latin.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.

One *futile* perſon, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*

2. Trifling; worthleſs; of no weight.

FUTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*futilité*, French; from *futile.*]

1. Talkativeneſs; loquacity.

This fable does not ſtrike ſo much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Trifflingneſs; want of weight; want of ſolidity.

Trifling *futility* appears in their ſigns of the zodiack, and their mutual relations and aſpects *Bentley.*

FU'TTOCKS. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *foot hooks. Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FU'TURE. *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* ſtate.

Glory they ſung to the moſt High! good will
To future men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milton.*

He ſows the teeth at Pallas's command,
And ſtings the *future* people from his hand. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

Fu'TURE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; ſomewhat to happen hereafter.

Thy letters have tranſported me beyond
This ignorant preſent time, and I feel now
The *future* in the inſtant. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is diſabled for the *future*, or elſe checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

Fu'TURELY. *adv.* [from *future.*] In time to come.

This preſcience of God, as it is preſcience, is not the cauſe of any thing *futurely* ſucceeding; neither doth God's foreknowledge impoſe any neceſſity, or bind. *Raleigh.*

FUTURI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *future.*] The ſtate of being to be; the condition of being come to paſs hereafter.

Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption ſhould reſt only in the number of poſſibilities, and hang ſo looſe in reſpect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poiſe, whether ever there ſhould be ſuch a thing or no? *South.*

FUTU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *future.*]

1. Time to come; events to come.

Not my ſervice paſt, nor preſent ſorrows,
Nor put on's merit in *futurity*,
Can ranſom me. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

I will contrive ſome way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordſhip for my patron. *Swift.*

2. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before that All-ſeeing Eye, the ſight of which is no more hindred by diſtance of time than the ſight of an angel can be determined by diſtance of place. *South.*

Thus, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
Thou ſkill'd in fate and dark *futurity*. *Pope.*

3. The ſtate of being to be; futurition.

It may be well reckoned among the bare poſſibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring ſuch a free, ſedate and intent mind, as it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas. *Glanville's Sceppſis.*

To FUZZ. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out, in ſmall particles.

Fu'ZZBALL. *n. ſ.* [*fuzz* and *ball.*] A kind of fungus which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

Fy. *interj.* [*fy*, French and Fleminſh; φεῦ, Greek; *vah*, Lat.] A word of blame and diſapprobation.

And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whoſe wrathful wreaks themſelves do now allay. *Spenſer.*

Fy, my lord, *fy!* a ſoldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakeſpeare.*

A bawd, ſir, *fy* upon him! *Shakeſpeare.*

But *fy*, my wand'ring muſe, how thou do'ſt ſtray!
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?
Unhand me, or, I ſwear, I'll ſcratch your face:
Let go, for ſhame; you make me mad for ſpite.
My mouth's my own; and if you kiſs, I'll bite. *Dryden.*

Fy, madam, he cried, we muſt be paſt all theſe gaities. *Tatler.*

G.

GAB.

G Has two ſounds, one from the Greek Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard G, becauſe it is formed by a preſſure ſomewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue againſt the upper gum. This ſound G retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*; as, *gate*, *go*, *gull*. The other ſound, called that of the ſoft G, reſembles that of *J*, and is commonly, though not always, found before, *e*, *i*; as, *gem*, *gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which theſe words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign*, *malign*, *condign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*. It is often ſilent in the middle of the words before *h*; as, *might*. The Saxon Ȝ, ȝ, ſeems to have had generally the ſound of *y* conſonant; whence *gate* is by ruſticks ſtill pronounced *yate*.

GA'BARDINE. *n. ſ.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarſe frock; any mean dreſs.

My beſt way is to creep under his *gabardine*; there is no other ſhelter hereabouts. *Shakeſpeare.*

You call me miſbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And ſpit upon my Jewiſh *gabardine*. *Shakeſ.*

The knight did ſtraight ſubmit,
And laid his weapons at her feet:
Next he diſrob'd his *gabardine*,
And with it did himſelf reſign. *Hudibras*

To GA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian; *gabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To make an inarticulate noiſe.

When thou could'ſt not, ſavage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'ſt *gabble* like
A thing moſt brutiſh, I endow'd thy purpoſes
With words that made them known. *Shakeſpeare.*

Flocks of fowl, that when the tempeſt roar,
With their hoarſe *gabbling* ſeek the ſilent ſhoar.
Dryden.

2. To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honeſty, but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehouſe of my lady's houſe?
Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.

Which made ſome think, when he did *gabble*,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudibras.*

Such a rout, and ſuch a rabble,
Rein to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*

GA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we ſpeak one to another, ſo we ſeem to know, is to know ſtraight our purpoſe: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough.
Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.

2. Loud talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* riſes loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
not underſtood. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

GA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL. *n. ſ.* [*gabello*, French; *gabella*, Italian; ȝaȝel, Saxon, a tribute.] An exciſe; a tax.

GAD

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addiſon on Italy.*

GAIBON. n. ſ. [French.] A wicker baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and caſks filled with ſand. *Knolles.*

GA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*gavel*, Welſh; *gable*, French.] The ſloping roof of a building.

Take care, that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

GAD. *n. ſ.* ȝab, Saxon; *gaddur*, Iſlandick, a club.]

1. A wedge or ingot of ſteel.

Flemiſh ſteel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts, ſome in bars, and ſome in *gads*; and therefore called Flemiſh ſteel, and ſometimes *gad* ſteel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for a ſtile or graver [from ȝab, Saxon, a goad.

I will go get a leaf of braſs,
And with a *gad* of ſteel will write theſe words.
Shakeſpeare.

To GAD. *v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gadſly*; by *Junius* from *gadaw*, Welſh, to forſake; thought by others only the preterite of the old word ȝaȝan, *to go*.] To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe; to rove looſely and idly.

How now, my headſtrong, where have you been *gadding*?
—Where I have learnt me to [illegible] *Shakeſp.*

Give the water no paſſage, [illegible] wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Eccleſ.* xxv. 25.

The leſſer devils aroſe with [illegible] none,
And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;
Each land they fill'd, river, ſtream and ſhore.
Fairfax.

Envy is a *gadding* paſſion, and walketh the ſtreets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon.*

Gad not abroad at ev'ry queſt and call
Of an untrained hope or paſſion;
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonneſs in contemplation. *Herbert.*

Thee, ſhepherd, thee the woods and deſart caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,
And all their echo's mean. *Milton.*

A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their ſtings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.
Dryden.

She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies frights her from her native home,
And drives her *gadding*, round the world to roam.
Dryden.

There's an ox loſt, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wild fowl. *L'Eſtrange.*

No wonder their thoughts ſhould be perpetually ſhifting from what diſguſts them, and ſeek better entertainment in more pleaſing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*. *Locke.*

GADDER. *n. ſ.* [from *gad*.] A rambler: one that runs much abroad without buſineſs.

A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, cauſeth great anger, and ſhe will not cover her own ſhame.
Eccleſ. xxvi. 8.

GAG

GA'DDINGLY. *adv.* [from *gad*.] In rambling, roving manner.

GA'DFLY. *n. ſ.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by *Skinner*, who makes it the original of *gad* it is called *goadfly*. Suppoſed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon ȝab, an *fly*.] A fly that when he ſtings the cattle makes them gad or run mad about; the breeſe.

The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of ſomewh that ſwimmeth upon the top of the water, and is m about ponds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſ*

Light fly his ſlumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gadflies* taſten on the herd. *Thompſo*

GAFF. *n. ſ.* A harpoon or large hook.
Ainſworth

GAFFER. *n. ſ.* [ȝeȝene, companion, Saxon.] A word of reſpect now obſolete or applied only in contempt to a mea perſon.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Exceſſive ſorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay's Paſtora*

GA'FFLES. *n. ſ.* [ȝafelucaȝ; ſpears, Saxon.

1. Artificial ſpurs put upon cocks when the are ſet to fight.

2. A ſteel contrivance to bend croſs-bows.
Ainſworth

To GAG. *v. n.* [from *gaghel*, Dutch, t palate, *Minſheu.*] To ſtop the mout with ſomething that may allow to breath but hinder to ſpeak.

He's out of his guard already: unleſs you laug and mintſter occaſion to him, he is *gagg'd*.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Nigh

There foam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and bou
Pop

GAG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Somethin put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech eating.

Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain
With *gags* and muzzles their ſoft mouths reſtrain.
Dryde

Your woman would have run up ſtairs before me but I have ſecured her below with a *gag* in her chin
Dryde

GAGE. *n. ſ.* [*gage*, French.]

1. A pledge; a pawn; a caution; anything given in ſecurity.

He, when the ſhameleſs ſhield of ſlain Sansfoy
He ſpy'd, with that ſame fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that ſame curious *gage*,
Of victor's glory from him ſnatcht away.
Fairy Queen

There I throw my *gage*,
Diſclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aſide my high blood's royalty. *Shakeſp*
There is my *gage*, the manual ſeal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Shakeſpeare*

They from their mothers breaſts pluck orphans rend
Nor without *gages* to the needy lend. *Sandys*

I am made the cautionary pledge,
The *gage* and hoſtage of your keeping it. *Southern*

But ſince it was decreed, auſpicious king,
In Britain's right that thou ſhould'ſt wed the maid
Heav'n, as a *gage*, would firſt ſome previous thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawſon ſhould be ſlain.
Dryden

In any truth, that gets not poſſeſſion of our minds by ſelf-evidence or demonſtration, the arguments that gain it aſſent are the vouchers and *gage* of its probability. *Locke.*

3. A meaſure; a rule of meaſuring.

One judges, as the weather dictates, right
The poem is at noon, and wrong at night;
Another judges by a ſurer *gage*,
An author's principles or parentage. *Young.*

To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or ſecurity.

A moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shakeſpeare.*

He found the Turkiſh merchants making merry: unto theſe merchants, he gave due ſalutations, *gaging* his faith for their ſafety, and they likewiſe to him. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

2. To bind by ſome caution or ſurety; to engage.

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, ſomething too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To meaſure; to take the contents of any veſſel of liquids particularly. More properly *gauge*. See GAUGE.

We ſhall ſee your bearing.
—Nay, but I bar to night: you ſhall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, *gagelen*, Dutch.] To make a noiſe like a gooſe.

Birds prune their feathers, geeſe *gaggle*, and crows ſeem to call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

May fat geeſe *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And ne'er want gooſeberries or apple-ſauce. *King.*

GA'ILY. *adv.* [from *gay*.]

1. Airily; cheerfully.

2. Splendidly. See GAYLY.

GAIN. *n. ſ.* [*gain*, French.]

1. Profit; advantage; contrary to *loſs*.

But what things were *gain* to me, thoſe I counted loſs for Chriſt. *Phil.* iii. 7.

Beſides the purpoſe it were now, to teach how victory ſhould be uſed, or the *gains* thereof communicated to the general conſent. *Raleigh.*

Havock and ſpoil, and ruin are my *gain*.
Milton.

It is in praiſe of men as in gettings and *gains*; for light *gains* make heavy purſes; for light *gains* come thick, whereas great come but now and then.
Bacon's Eſſays.

This muſt be made by ſome governor upon his own private account, who has a great flock that he is content to turn that way, and is invited by the *gains*. *Temple.*

Compute the *gains* of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill ſuits his cloth the praiſe of railing well. *Dryden.*

Folly fights for kings or dives for *gain*. *Pope.*

4. Intereſt; lucrative views.

That, ſir, which ſerves for *gain*,
And ſollows but for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the ſtorm. *Shakſpeare.*

5. Unlawful advantage.

Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them whom I ſent unto you? 2 *Cor.* xii. 17.

If pride, if envy, if the luſt of *gain*,
If mad ambition in thy boſom reign,
Thou boaſt'ſt, alas! thy ſober ſenſe in vain.
Fitzgerald.

6. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing oppoſed to loſs.

To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

Egypt became a *gained* ground by the muddy and ſimilar matter brought down by the Nilus, which ſettled by degrees into a firm land.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

He *gains*, to [illegible] Man,
Higher degree of li[illegible] *Milton.*

What reinforcement we may *gain* from hope.
Milton.

2. To win; not to loſe.

A leper once he loſt, and *gain'd* a king. *Milton.*

3. To have the overplus in comparative computation.

If you have two veſſels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that.
Brown's Theory of the Earth.

4. To obtain; to procure; to receive.

I acceptance found, which *gain'd*
This anſwer from the gracious voice divine. *Milton.*

That ſide from ſmall reflection *gains*
Of glimm'ring air, leſs vex'd with tempeſt loud.
Milton.

If ſuch a tradition were endeavoured to be ſet on foot, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt *gain* entertainment; but much more difficult to conceive however it ſhould come to be univerſally propagated. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

For fame with toil we *gain*, but loſe with eaſe,
Sure ſome to vex, but never all to pleaſe. *Pope.*

5. To obtain increaſe of any thing allotted.

I know that ye would *gain* the time, becauſe ye ſee the king is gone from me. *Dan.* ii. 8.

6. To obtain whatever, good or bad.

Ye ſhould not have looſed from Crete, and have *gained* this harm and loſs. *Acts*, xxvii. 21.

7. To win againſt oppoſition.

They who were ſent to the other paſs, after a ſhort reſiſtance, *gained* it. *Clarendon.*

Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draws,
And only *gains* the wealthy client's cauſe.
Dryden's Perſ.

O love! for Sylvia let me *gain* the prize,
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. *Pope.*

8. To draw into any intereſt or party.

Come, with preſents, laden from the port,
To gratify the queen and *gain* the court. *Dryden.*

If Pyrrhus muſt be wrought to pity,
No woman does it better than yourſelf:
If you *gain* him, I ſhall comply of courſe.
A. Philips.

9. To obtain as a wooer.

He never ſhall find out fit mate, but ſuch
As ſome misfortune brings him, or miſtake,
Or whom he wiſhes moſt ſhall ſeldom *gain*
Through her perverſeneſs, but ſhall ſee her *gain'd*
By a far worſe. *Milton.*

10. To reach; to attain.

The Weſt ſtill glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:
Now ſpurs the [illegible] traveller space,
To *gain* the [illegible] *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Death was [illegible] which I almoſt did *gain*:
Shall I once more be toſt into the main? *Waller.*

Sun! found this praiſe
In thy eternal courſe, both when thou climb'ſt,
And when high noon haſt *gain'd*, and when thou fall'ſt. *Milton.*

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troubleſome march to *gain* the top of it.
Addiſon on Italy.

Thus ſav'd from death, they *gain* the Pheſtan ſhores,
With ſhatter'd veſſels and diſabled oars. *Pope.*

11. *To* GAIN *over*. To draw to another party or intereſt.

The court of Hanover ſhould have endeavoured to *gain over* thoſe who were repreſented as their enemies. *Swift.*

To GAIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in intereſt or happineſs.

Thou haſt taken uſury and increaſe, and thou haſt greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extortions.
Ezek. xxii. 12.

2. To encroach: to come forward by degrees; with *on*.

When watchful herons leave their watry ſtand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the ſkies, and ſoar above the ſight.
Dryden's Virgil.

So *on* the land, while here the ocean *gains*,
In other parts it leaves wide ſandy plains. *Pope.*

3. To get ground; to prevail againſt; with *on*.

The Engliſh have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itſelf. *Addiſon.*

4. To obtain influence with: with *on*.

My good behaviour had *gained* ſo far *on* the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty.
Swift.

GAIN. *adj.* [An old word now out of uſe.] Handy; ready; dexterous.

Preface to the Accidence.

GA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or advantage.

The client, beſides retaining a clear conſcience, is always a *gainer*, and by no means can be at any loſs, as ſeeing, if the compoſition be overhard, he may relieve himſelf by recourſe to his oath. *Bacon.*

If what I get in empire
I loſe in fame, I think myſelf no *gainer*.
Denham's Sophy.

He that loſes any thing, and gets wiſdom by it, is a *gainer* by the loſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

By trade, we are as great *gainers* by the commodities of other countries as of our own nation.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

GA'INFUL. *adj.* [*gain* and *full*.]

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the luſcious propoſal of ſome *gainful* purchaſe, ſome rich match, or advantageous project. *South.*

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

Nor knows he merchants *gainful* care. *Dryden.*

Maro's muſe commodious precepts gives,
Inſtructive to the ſwains, nor wholly bent
On what is *gainful*: ſometimes ſhe diverts
From ſolid counſels. *Philips.*

GA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *gainful*.] Profitably; advantageouſly.

GA'INFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gainful*.] Profit; advantage.

GA'INGIVING. *n. ſ.* [*gainſt* and *give*.] The ſame as miſgiving; a giving againſt: as gainſaying, which is ſtill in uſe, is ſaying againſt, or contradicting.

It is but foolery; but it is ſuch kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman.
Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.

GA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *gain*.] Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

GA'INLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gainleſs*.] Unprofitableneſs; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the *gainleſſneſs* as well as laboriouſneſs of the work; miners, buried in earth and darkneſs, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the inſatiable miſer.
Decay of Piety.

GA'INLY. *adv.* [from *gain*.] Handily; readily; dexterouſly. Out of uſe.

To GA'INSAY. *v. a.* [*gainſt* and *ſay*.]

1. To contradict; to oppoſe; to controvert with; to diſpute againſt.

Speeches which *gainſay* one another, muſt of neceſſity be applied both unto one and the ſame ſubject. *Hooker.*

Too facile then, thou didſt not much *gainſay*;
Nay, didſt permit, approve, and ſair diſmiſs.
Milton.

2. To deny any thing.

I never heard yet
That any of thoſe bolder vices wanted
Leſs impudence to *gainſay* what they did
Than to perform it firſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

GAINSA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *gainſay*.] Opponent; adverſary.

Such as may ſatisfy *gainſayers*, when ſuddenly, and beſides expectation, they require the ſame at our hands. *Hooker.*

We are, for this cauſe, challenged as manifeſt *gainſayers* of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto the people. *Hooker.*

It was full matter of conviction to all *gainſayers*.
Hammond.

Others

Others fought themſelves a name by being his *gainſaying*, but failed of their purpoſe. *Fell.*

'GAINST. *prep.* [for *againſt*.] See AGAINST.

Tremble, ye nations! who, ſecure before,
Laugh'd at thoſe arms, that '*gainſt* ourſelves we bore. *Dryden.*

To GA'INSTAND. *v. a.* ['*gainſt* and *ſtand*.] To withſtand; to oppoſe; to reſiſt. A proper word, but not in uſe.

Love proved himſelf valiant, that durſt with the ſword of reverent duty *gainſtand* the force of ſo many enraged deſires. *Sidney.*

GA'IRISH: *adj.* [ȝeppian, to dreſs fine, Saxon.]

1. Gaudy; ſhowy; ſplendid; fine.

Three or four will outrage in apparel, huge hoſe, monſtrous hats, and *gairiſh* colours. *Aſcham.*

I call'd thee then poor ſhadow, painted queen,
The preſentation of but what I was;
A mother, only mock'd with two fair babes;
A dream of what thou waſt, a *gairiſh* flag,
To be the aim of every dangerous ſhot. *Shakeſp.*

There in cloſe covert by ſome brook,
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from day's *gairiſh* eye. *Milton.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Fame and glory tranſport a man out of himſelf: it makes the mind looſe and *gairiſh*, ſcatters the ſpirits, and leaves a kind of diſſolution upon all the faculties. *South.*

GA'IRISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gairiſh*.]

1. Finery; flaunting gaudineſs.

2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or *gairiſhneſs* of ſpirit, but ſober, grave, and ſilent. *Taylor.*

GAIT. *n. ſ.* [*gat*, Dutch.]

1. Away; as, *gang your gait.*

Good youth, addreſs thy *gait* unto her;
Be not denied acceſs, ſtand at her door. *Shakeſ.*

2. March; walk.

Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,
And all her vain allurements did forſake.
Fairy Queen.

Thou art ſo lean and meagre waxen late,
That ſcarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait*.
Hubb. Tale.

3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes; I know her by her *gait*.
Shakeſpeare.

He had in his perſon, in his aſpect, the appearance of a great man, which he preſerved in his *gait* and motion. *Clarendon.*

A third, who, by his *gait*
And fierce demeanor, ſeems the prince of hell.
Milton.

Leviathans
Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their *gait*.
Milton.

I deſcrib'd his way,
Bent all on ſpeed, and mark'd his airy *gait*.
Milton.

GALA'GE. *n. ſ.* A ſhepherd's dog. Not in uſe.

My heart-blood is well nigh ſtorne, I feel;
And my *galage* grown faſt to my heel. *Spenſer.*

GALA'NGAL. *n. ſ.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root.

The leſſer *galangal* is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickneſs of a man's little finger; a browniſh red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger *galangal* is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickneſs: its colour is brown, with a faint caſt of red in it: it has a diſagreeable, but much leſs acrid and pungent taſte. *Hill.*

GALA'XY. *n. ſ.* [γαλαξία; *galaxie*, Fr.] The milky way; a ſtream of light in the ſky, conſiſting of many ſmall ſtars.

A broad and ample road, whoſe duſt is gold,
And pavement ſtars, as ſtars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A brown, for which heaven would diſband
The *galaxy*, and ſtars be tann'd. *Cleaveland.*

Several lights will not be ſeen,
If there be nothing elſe between;
Men doubt, becauſe they ſtand ſo thick i' th' ſky,
If thoſe be ſtars that paint the *galaxy*. *Cowley.*

We dare not undertake to ſhew what advantage is brought to us by thoſe innumerable ſtars in the *galaxy*. *Bentley.*

GA'LBANUM. *n. ſ.*

We meet with *galbanum* ſometimes in looſe granules, called drops of tears, which is the pureſt, and ſometimes in large maſſes. It is ſoft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yelloviſh or reddiſh colour: its ſmell is ſtrong and diſagreeable. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a reſin, being inflammable as a reſin, and ſoluble in water as a gum, and will not diſſolve in oil as pure reſins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant. *Hill.*

I yielded indeed a pleaſant odour, like the beſt myrrh; as *galbanum*. *Eccleſ.* xxiv. 15.

GALE. *n. ſ.* [*gahling*, haſty, ſudden, German.] A wind not tempeſtuous, yet ſtronger than a breeze.

What happy *gale*
Blows you to Padua here, from old Verona? *Shakeſpeare.*

Winds
Of gentleſt *gale* Arabian odours fann'd
From their ſoft wings, and Flora's earlieſt ſmells. *Milton.*

Freſh *gales* and gentle air. *Milton.*

Umbria's green retreats,
Where weſtern *gales* eternally reſide. *Addiſon.*

GA'LEATED. *adj.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A *galeated* eſchinus copped, and in ſhape ſomewhat more comick than any of the foregoing. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower reſembling an helmet, as the monkſhood.

GALERI'CULATE. *adj.* [from *galerus*, Latin.] Covered as with a hat.

GA'LIOT. *n. ſ.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley or ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight and fit for chaſe. It carries but one maſt, and two or three pattereroes. It can both ſail and row, and has ſixteen or twenty ſeats for the rowers, with one man to each oar. *Diſt.*

Barbaroſſa ſent two notable pyrates with thirty *galliots*, who, landing their men, were valiantly encountered, and forced again to their *galliots*. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

GALL. *n. ſ.* (ȝeala, Saxon; *galle*, Dutch.]

1. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its ſuppoſed bitterneſs.

Come to my woman's breaſt,
And take my milk for *gall*, you murthering miniſters! *Shakeſpeare.*

A honey tongue, a heart of *gall*,
Is fancy's ſpring, but ſorrow's fall. *Shakeſp.*

This poſition informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the *gall* bitter, as their proverb implies, It's as bitter as *gall*; whereas there's nothing guſtable ſweeter; and what is moſt unctuous muſt needs partake of a ſweet ſavour. *Harvey.*

Gall is the greateſt reſolvent of curdled milk: Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with ſucceſs. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a teſtimony of future concord, did caſt the *gall* of the ſacrifice behind the altar. *Brown.*

3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you ſend,
Though ink be made of *gall*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Poiſon be their drink!
Gall, worſe than *gall*, the daineſt meat they taſte! *Shakeſpeare.*

She ſtill inſults, and you muſt ſtill adore;
Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more. *Dryd. Juv.*

4. Rancour; malignity.

They did great hurt unto his tide, and have left a perpetual *gall* in the mind of the people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

5. Anger; bitterneſs of mind.

Suppoſe your hero were a lover,
Though he before had *gall* and rage;
He grows diſpirited and low,
He hates the fight, and ſhuns the blow. *Prior.*

6. A ſlight hurt by fretting off the ſkin. [From the verb.]

This is the fatalſt wound; as much ſuperior to the former, as a gangrene is to a *gall* or ſcratch. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. [From *galla*.]

Galls or galnuts are preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on trees; but thoſe of the oak only are uſed in medicine. We have Oriental and European *galls*: the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigneſs of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their ſurface, of a very firm texture, and a diſagreeable, acerb, and aſtringent taſte. The European *galls* are of the ſame ſize, with perfectly ſmooth ſurfaces: they are light, often ſpongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a leſs auſtere taſte, and are of much leſs value than the firſt ſort. The general hiſtory of galls is this: An inſect of the fly kind wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole depoſites her egg: the lacerated veſſels of the tree diſcharging their contents, form a tumour or woody caſe about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour alſo ſerves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg, which, as ſoon as it is in its winged ſtate, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is ſeen, the maggot, or its remains, are ſure to be found within. It has been obſerved, that the oak does not produce galls in cold countries: but this obſervation ſhall be confined to the medicinal galls; for all thoſe excreſcencies which we call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true galls, though leſs firm in their texture. *Hill.*

Beſides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Malpighi, in his treatiſe of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morboſe excreſcences, demonſtrates that all ſuch excreſcences, where any inſects are found, are excited by ſome venenoſe liquor, which, together with their eggs, ſuch inſects ſhed. *Ray on the Creation.*

The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than caſes of inſects, which are bred in them. *Derham.*

To GALL. *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the ſkin.

I'll touch my point
With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him ſlightly,
It may be death. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

His yoke is eaſy, when by us embrac'd;
But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis caſt. *Denham.*

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horſe, begins with caſting his eye upon all things. *Locke.*

On the monarch's ſpeech Achilles broke,
And furious thus, and interrupting ſpoke,
Tyrant, I well deſerv'd thy *galling* chain. *Pope.*

2. To impair; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my ſtate being *galled* with my expence,
I ſeek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shakeſpeare.*

If it ſhould fall down in a continual ſtream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, waſh away plants by the roots, and overthrow houſes. *Ray.*

3. To teaze; to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to *gall* their mind who did not ſo much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hooker.*

What they ſeem contented with, even for the very cauſe we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaſeth us the better, if we eſpy that it *galleth* them. *Hooker.*

When I ſhow juſtice,
I pity thoſe I do not know;
Which a diſmiſs'd offence would after *gall*.
Shakeſpeare.

All ſtudies here I ſolemnly defy,
Save how to *gall* and pinch this Bolingbroke.
Shak Hen. IV.

No man commits any ſin but his conſcience ſmites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *galled* with the remembrance of it.
Tillotſon.

4. To haraſs; to miſchief; to keep in a ſtate of uneaſineſs.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers ſorts of ſhot from corners of ſtreets and houſe-windows *galled* them.
Sidney.

Light demilances from afar they throw,
Faſten'd with leathern thongs, to *gall* the foe.
Dryd. Æn.

In our wars againſt the French of old, we uſed to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater diſtance than they could ſhoot their arrows.
Addiſon.

To GALL. *v. n.* To fret.

I have ſeen you glecking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice.
Shakeſpeare.

GALLANT. *adj.* [*galant*, French, from *gala*, fine dreſs, Spaniſh.]

1. Gay; well dreſſed; ſhowy; ſplendid; magnificent.

A place of broad rivers, wherein ſhall go no galley with oars, neither ſhall *gallant* ſhips paſs thereby.
Iſ. xxxiii. 21.

The gay, the wiſe, the *gallant*, and the grave,
Subdu'd alike, all but one paſſion have.
Waller.

2. Brave; high ſpirited; daring; magnanimous.

Scorn, that any ſhould kill his uncle, made him ſeek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough.
Sidney.

But, fare thee well, thou art a *gallant* youth.
Shakeſpeare.

A *gallant* man, whoſe thoughts fly at the higheſt game, requires no further inſight.
Digby.

3. Fine; noble; ſpacious.

There are no tricks in plain and ſimple faith;
But hollow men, like horſes hot at hand,
Make *gallant* ſhew and promiſe of their mettle.
Shakeſpeare.

4. Courtly with reſpect to ladies.

He diſcourſed, how *gallant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highneſs to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his miſtreſs.
Clarendon.

When firſt the ſeaſon of love is ſent abroad,
The gay troops begin
In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings.
Thomſon.

GA'LLANT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, ſprightly, airy, ſplendid man.

The new proclamation.
——What is't for?
—The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylors.
Shakeſpeare.

The *gallants* and luſty youths of Naples came and offered themſelves unto Vatinius.
Knolles.

The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right,
Their fauchions brandiſh'd at the griſly ſpright.
Dryden.

Gallants, look to't, you ſay there are no ſprights,
But I'll come dance about your beds at nights.
Dryden.

2. A whoremaſter, who careſſes women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, ſhews himſelf a young *gallant*.
Shakeſpeare.

She had left the good man at home, and brought away her *gallant*.
Addiſon's Spectator.

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter ſenſes it has commonly the accent on the laſt ſyllable.

GA'LLANTLY. *adv.* [from *gallant*.]

1. Gayly; ſplendidly.
2. Bravely; nobly; generouſly.

You have not dealt ſo *gallantly* with us as we did with you in a parallel caſe: laſt year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman.
Swift.

GA'LLANTRY. *n. ſ.* [*galanterie*, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; ſhow; magnificence; glittering grandeur; oſtentatious finery.

Make the ſea ſhine with *gallantry*, and all
The Engliſh youth flock to their admiral.
Waller.

2. Bravery; nobleneſs; generoſity.

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the uſeful and ennobling ſtudy of nature.
Glanv. Scepſ. Preface.

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Deiphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day.
Shakeſpeare.

4. Courtſhip; refined addreſs to women.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind.
Granville.

5. Vicious love; lewdneſs; debauchery.

It looks like a ſort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided ſhe be not a profligate; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins.
Swift.

GA'LLEASS. *n. ſ.* [*galeas*, French.] A heavy low-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars. It carries three maſts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two ſeats for rovers, and ſix or ſeven ſlaves to each. To carry three tire of guns at the head, and at the ſtern there are two tire of guns.
Dict.

The Venetians pretend they could ſet out, in caſe of great neceſſity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *galeaſſes*.
Addiſon on Italy.

My father hath no leſs
Than three great argoſies, beſides two *galeaſſes*,
And twelve tight gallies.
Shakeſpeare.

GA'LLEON. *n. ſ.* [*galion*, French.] A large ſhip with four or ſometimes five decks, now in uſe only among the Spaniards.

I aſſured them that I would ſtay for them at Trinidado, and that no force ſhould drive me thence, except I were ſunk, or ſet on fire by the Spaniſh *galleons*.
Raleigh's Apology.

The number of veſſels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleaſſes and *galleons* ſeventy-two goodly ſhips, like floating towers or caſtles.
Bacon's War with Spain.

GA'LLERY. *n. ſ.* [*galerie*, French; derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a houſe, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In moſt part there had been framed by art ſuch pleaſant arbors, that, one anſwering another, they became a *gallery* aloft from tree to tree, almoſt round about, which below gave a perfect ſhadow.
Sidney.

High lifted up were many lofty towers,
And goodly *galleries* fair overlaid.
Spenſer.

Your *gallery*
Have we paſs'd through, not without much content.
Shakeſp.

The row of return on the banquet ſide, let it be all ſtately *galleries*, in which *galleries* let there be three cupolas.
Bacon.

A private *gallery* 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known.
Denham.

Nor is the ſhape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with *galleries* gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the pariſh churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many *galleries* every day built in them.
Graunt.

There are covered *galleries* that lead from the palace to five different churches.
Addiſon.

2. The ſeats in the playhouſe above the pit, in which the meaner people ſit.

While all its throats the *gallery* extends,
And all the thunder of the pit aſcends.
Pope.

GA'LLETYLE. *n. ſ.* I ſuppoſe this word has the ſame import with *gallipot*.

Make a compound body of glaſs and *galletyle*; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a ſtuff between a porcellane and a glaſs.
Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.

GALLEY. *n. ſ.* [*galea*, Italian; *galere*, French; derived, as ſome think, from *galea*, a helmet, pictured anciently on the prow; as others from γαλεάνη, the ſword-fiſh; as others from *galleon*, expreſſing in Syriac men expoſed to the ſea. From *galley* come *galleaſs*, *galleon*, *galliot*.]

1. A veſſel driven with oars, much in uſe in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load
Of ſhips, hulks, *gallies*, barks and brigandines.
Fairfax.

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, by the uſe of *gallies*, and ſuch veſſels as could hardly brook the ocean.
Bacon.

Jaſon ranged the coaſts of Aſia the Leſs in an open boat or kind of *galley*.
Raleigh's Hiſtory.

On ooze ground his gallies moor;
Their heads are turn'd to ſea, their ſterns to ſhore.
Dryden.

2. It is proverbially conſidered as a place of toilſome miſery, becauſe criminals are condemned to row in them.

The moſt voluptuous perſon, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtſhips every day, would find it the greateſt torment that could befal him: he would fly to the mines and the *gallies* for his recreation, and to the ſpade and the mattock for a diverſion from the miſery of a continual uninterrupted pleaſure.
South.

GA'LLEY-SLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*galley* and *ſlave*.] A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies.

As if one chain were not ſufficient to load poor men, he muſt be clogged with innumerable chains: this is juſt ſuch another freedom as the Turkiſh *galley-ſlaves* do enjoy.
Brawb.

Hardened *galley-ſlaves* deſpiſe manumiſſion.
Decay of Piety.

The ſurges gently daſh againſt the ſhore,
Flocks quit the plains, and *galley-ſlaves* their oar.
Garth.

GA'LLIARD. *n. ſ.* [*gaillard*, French; imagined to be derived from the Gauliſh *ard*, genius; and *gay*.]

1. A gay, briſk, lively man; a fine fellow.

Selden is a *galliard* by himſelf.
Cleveland.

2. An active, nimble, ſprightly dance. It is in both ſenſes now obſolete.

I did think, by the excellent conſtitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the ſtar of a *galliard*.
Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.

There's nought in France
That can be with a nimble *galliard* won:
You cannot revel into dukedoms there.
Shakeſp.

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on: as muſicians uſe to do with thoſe that dance too long *galliards*.
Bacon.

The triple's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when *galliard* time and meaſure time are in the medley of one dance.
Bacon.

GA'LLIARDISE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. Not in uſe.

At my nativity my ascendant was the watery sign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and *galliardise* of company. *Brown.*

GA'LLICISM. *n. s.* [*gallicisme*, French; from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the same language that another had *held* before: with many other expressions to be found in the pages of *Bolingbroke*.

In English I would have *Gallicisms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech. *Felton on the Class.*

GA'LLIGASKINS. *n. s.* [*Caligæ Gallo-Vasconum. Skinner.*] Large open hose. Not used but in ludicrous language.

My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
The Winter's fury, and encroaching frosts,
By time subdu'd, what will not time subdue,
An horrid chasm discloses. *Philips.*

GALLIMA'TIA. n. s. [*galimathias*, French.] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAU'FRY. *n. s.* [*galimafrée*, Fr.]

1. A hoch-poch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. *Hanmer.*

They have made of our English tongue a *gallimaufry*, or hodgepodge of all other speeches. *Spens.*

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, because they are not in't. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *gallimaufry* of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. It is used by *Shakespeare* ludicrously of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.
—Why, sir, my wife is not young.
—He woos both high and low, both rich and poor;
Both young and old, one with another, Ford;
He loves thy *gallimaufry*. *Shakespeare.*

GA'LLIOT. *n. s.* [*galiotte*, French.] A small swift galley.

Barbarossa departing out of Hellespontus with eighty gallies and certain *galliots*, shaped his course towards Italy. *Knolles's History.*

GA'LLIPOT. *n. s.* [*gleye*, Dutch, shining earth. *Skinner.* The true derivation is from *gala*, Spanish, finery. *Gala*, or gally-pot, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outsides apes, owls, and satyrs; but within, precious drugs. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Here phials in nice discipline are set;
There *gallipots* are rang'd in alphabet. *Garth.*

Alexandrinus thought it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and *gallipot* to any man. *Spectator.*

Thou that dost Æsculapius decide,
And o'er his *gallipots* in triumph ride. *Fenton.*

GA'LLON. *n. s.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a *gallon* of wine, in a vessel close stopped. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

GALLO'ON. *n. s.* [*galon*, French] A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GA'LLOP. *v. n.* [*galoper*, French.] Derived by all the etymologists, after *Budæus*, from καλωπάζω; but perhaps it comes from *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run, Dutch; that is, to go on full speed]

1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear
The *galloping* of horse: who was't come by? *Shak.*

His steeds will be restrain'd,
But *gallop* lively down th' western hill. *Donne.*

In such a shape grim Saturn did restrain
His heav'nly limbs, and slow'd with such a mane,
When half surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen,
The leacher *gallop'd* from his jealous queen. *Dryd.*

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing such streams of blood as threatened a drowning life, we *galloped* toward them to part them. *Sidney.*

They 'gan espy
An armed knight towards them *gallop* fast,
That seem'd from some feared foe to fly. *Fairy Qu.*

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he *gallop* all day full speed. *Locke.*

3. To move very fast.

The golden sun
Gallops the zodiack in his glist'ring coach. *Shakesp.*

Whom doth time *gallop* withal?
—With a thief to the gallows. *Shakespeare.*

He that rides post through a country may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie: such superficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

GALLOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almost at once. *Farrier's Dict.*

GA'LLOPER. *n. s.* [from *gallop*.]

1. A horse that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough *gallopers*, though some of them are very fleet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste.

GA'LLOWAY. *n. s.* A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland.

To GA'LLOW. *v. a.* [agælpan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. *Shakespeare.*

GA'LLOWGLASSES. *n. s.*

1. It is worn likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen the Irish call *gallowglasses*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for *gallogla* signifies an English servitor or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ*; and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corslet, before the corslet was used, or almost invented. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. [*Hanmer*, otherwise than *Spenser*.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.

A puissant and mighty pow'r
Of *gallowglasses* and stout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shaksp.*

GA'LLOW. } *n. s.* [It is used by some in
GA'LLOWS. } the singular; but by more only in the plural, or sometimes has another plural *gallowses*. *Galgo*, Gothick; zealza, Saxon; *galge*, Dutch; which some derive from *gabalus furca*, Latin; others from גבה high, others from *galln*, Welsh, power; but it is probably derived like *gallow*, to fright, from agælpan, the gallows being the great object of legal terrour.]

1. A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowses*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

I prophesied if a *gallows* were on land,
This fellow could not drown. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

He took the mayor aside, and whispered him that execution must that day be done, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* should be erected. *Hayward.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the smart of wasps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.
—Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallows* too. *Shak.*

GA'LLOWSFREE. *adj.* [*gallows* and *free*.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowsfree* by my consent,
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant. *Dryd.*

GA'LLOWTREE. *n. s.* [*gallows* and *tree*.] The tree of terrour; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,
On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame. *Spenser.*

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a soland goose. *Cleavel.*

GAMBA'DE. } *n. s.* [*gamba*, Italian, a leg.]
GAMBA'DO. } Spatterdashes; boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week. *Dennis's Letters.*

GA'MBLER. *n. s.* [A cant word, I suppose, for *game* or *gamester*.] A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GA'MBOGE. *n. s.*

Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America and the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia. *Hill.*

To GA'MBOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, French.]

1. To dance; to skip; to frisk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolicks.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gambol'd before them. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

The monsters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in awkward measures play. *Pope.*

2. To leap; to start.

'Tis not madness
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will record, which madness
Would *gambol* from. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

GA'MBOL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty *gambols*. *L'Estrange.*

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beasts in *gambols* frisk'd before their hoarse god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambols*,
With such unsufferable rambles! *Hudibras.*

GA'MEREL. *n. ſ.* [from *gamba, gambarella*, Italian.] The leg of a horſe.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be ſo mixed as to make it a ſoft body, and yet to have the ſtrength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horſe's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Grew.*

GAME. *n. ſ.* [*gaman*, a jeſt, Iſlandick.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had paſtimes here, and pleaſing *game*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Jeſt; oppoſed to earneſt or ſerioufneſs.

Then on her head they ſet a garland green,
And crowned her 'twixt earneſt and 'twixt *game*. *Spenſer.*

3. Inſolent merriment; ſportive inſult.

Do they not ſeek occaſion of new quarrels,
On my refuſal, to diſtreſs me more;
Or make a *game* of my calamities? *Milton's Ag*

4. A ſingle match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we ſtand,
And play the *game* into each other's hand. *Dryden.*

6. Scheme purſued; meaſures planned.

This ſeems to be the preſent *game* of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they ſee an end of this. *Temple.*

7. Field ſports: as, the chace, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his uſual *game*,
He ſhall here find his friends with horſe and men,
To ſet him free from his captivity. *Shakeſp.*

What arms to uſe, or nets to frame
Wild beaſts to combat, or to tame,
With all the myſt'ries of that *game*. *Waller.*

Some ſportſmen, that were abroad upon *game*, ſpied a company or buſtards and cranes. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. Animals purſued in the field; animals appropriated to legal ſportſmen.

Hunting, and men, not beaſts, ſhall be his *game*,
With war, and hoſtile ſnare, ſuch as refuſe
Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton*

There is ſuch a variety of *game* ſpringing up before me, that I know not which to follow. *Dryden.*

A bloodhound will follow the perſon he purſues, and all hounds the particular *game* they have in chace. *Arbuthnot.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hunt the pointed ſpear
At the rough bear, or chace the flying deer;
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miſs the *game*. *Prior.*

Proud Nimrod firſt the bloody chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:
Our haughty Norman boaſts that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling ſlaves the royal *game*. *Pope.*

Shorten my labour, if its length you blame,
For, grow but wiſe, you rob me of my *game*. *Young.*

9. Solemn conteſts, exhibited, as ſpectacles to the people.

The *games* are done, and Cæſar is returning. *Shakeſpeare*

Milo, when ent'ring the Olympick *game*,
With a huge ox upon his ſhoulders came. *Denham.*

To GAME. *v. n.* [*gaman*, Saxon.]

1. To play at any ſport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

Gaming leaves no ſatiſfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind. *Locke.*

GA'MECOCK. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *cock*.] Cocks bred to fight.

They manage the diſpute as fiercely as two *game-cocks* in the pit. *Locke.*

GA'MEEGG. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *egg*.] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Garth.*

GA'MEKEEPER. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *keep*.] A perſon who looks after game and ſees it is not deſtroy[illegible]

GA'MESOME. *adj.* [from *game*.] Frolickſome; gay; ſportive; playful; ſportful.

Geron, though old, yet *gameſome*, kept one end with Coſma. *Sidney*

I am not *gameſome*; I do lack ſome part
Of that quick ſpirit that is in Antony. *Shakeſp.*

The *gameſome* wind among her truſſes play,
And curleth up thoſe growing riches ſhort. *Fairfax.*

Behal, in like *gameſome* mood. *Milton.*

This *gameſome* humour of children ſhould rather be encouraged, to keep up their ſpirits and improve their ſtrength and health, than curbed or reſtrained *Locke.*

GA'MESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gameſome*.] Sportiveneſs; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *adv.* [from *gameſome*.] Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *n. ſ.* [from *game*.]

1. One who is vitiouſly addicted to play.

Keep a *gameſter* from the dice, and a good ſtudent from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakeſp.*

A *gameſter*, the greater maſter he is in his art, the worſe man he is, *Bacon.*

Gamſters for whole patrimonies play;
The ſteward brings the deeds, which muſt convey
The whole eſtate. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Could we look into the mind of a common *gameſter*, we ſhould ſee it full of nothing but trumps and mattadores: her ſlumbers are haunted with kings, queens, and knaves. *Addiſon.*

All the ſuperfluous whims relate,
That fill a female *gameſter's* pate;
What agony of ſoul ſhe feels
To ſee a knave's inverted heels. *Swift.*

Her youngeſt daughter is run away with a *gameſter*, a man of great beauty, who in dreſſing and dancing has no ſuperior. *Law.*

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler *gameſter* is the ſooneſt winner. *Shak*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes ſee no more than one; or that a *gameſter* ſeeth always more than a looker-on but, when all is done, the help of good counſel is that which ſetteth buſineſs ſtraight. *Bacon.*

3. A merry frolickſome perſon.

You're a merry *gameſter*,
My lord Sands. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

4. A proſtitute; not in uſe.

She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common *gameſter* to the camp. *Shakeſp.*

GA'MMER. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore uſed commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman correſponding to gaffer; as, *Gammer* Gurton's Needle. An old play.

GA'MMON. *n. ſ.* [*gambone*, Italian.]

1. The buttock of an hog ſalted and dried; the lower end of the flitch.

Ah, for what price thy venal tongue was ſold:
A tuſk *gammon* of ſome ſev'n years old. *Dryden.*

Gammons, that give a reliſh to the taſte,
And potted fowl, and fiſh, come in ſo faſt,
That ere the firſt is out, the ſecond ſtinks. *Dryd.*

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,
In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The ſounding *gammon*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

GA'MUT. *n. ſ.* [*gama*, Italian.] The ſcale of muſical notes.

Madam, before you touch the inſtrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I muſt begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you *gamut* in a briefer ſort. *Shakeſpeare.*

When by the *gamut* ſome muſicians make
A perfect ſong, others try at undertake,
By the ſame *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:
Things ſimply good can never be unfit. *Donne.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a ſeuge expire. *Addiſon.*

GAN, *for began, from 'gin for begin.*

The noble knight *'gan* to feel
His vital force to faint, *Spenſer.*

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, from *gancio*, a hook, Italian; *ganche*, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of puniſhment: a practice in Turkey, to which *Smith* alludes in his *Pocockius*.

Cohors catenis qua pia ſtridulis
Gemunt onuſti, vel ſude trans ſinum
Luctantur acta, pendulive
Sanguineis trepidant in uncis. *Muſæ Angl.*

GA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [ȝandra, Saxon.] The male of the gooſe.

As deep drinketh the gooſe as the *gander*. *Camd.*

One *gander* will ſerve five geeſe. *Mortimer.*

To GANG. *v. n.* [*gangen*, Dutch; ȝangan, Saxon; *gang*, Scottiſh.] To go; to walk: an old word not now uſed, except ludicrouſly.

But let them *gang* alone,
As they have brewed, ſo let them bear blame.
Spenſer.

Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breaſts open. *Arbuthnot.*

GANG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is ſeldom uſed but in contempt or abhorrence.

O, you panderly raſcals! there's a knot, a *gang*, a pack, a conſpiracy againſt me. *Shakeſp.*

As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a houſe, a maſtiff fell a barking. *L'Eſtrange.*

Admitted in among the *gang*,
He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Prior.*

GA'NGLION. *n. ſ.* [γαγγλίον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

Poneſetters uſually repreſent every bone diſlocated, though poſſibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of ſome part of a joint. *Wiſeman.*

To GA'NGRENATE. *v. a.* [from *gangrene*.] To produce a gangrene; to mortify.

Parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, ſideratedand mortified, become black. the radical moiſture or vital ſulphur ſuffering an extinction. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

GA'NGRENE. *n. ſ.* [*gangrene*, French; *gangræna*, Latin.] A mortification; a ſtoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be tranſferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themſelves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

She ſaves the lover, as we *gangrenes* ſtay,
By cutting hope, like a loſt limb, away. *Waller.*

A diſcolouring in the part was ſuppoſed an approach of a *gangrene*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

If the ſubſtance of the ſoul is feſtered with theſe paſſions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured. theſe inflammations will rage to all eternity. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To GA'NGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, French; from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noſes and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrene* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off preſently; for that the few ſpirits that remain in thoſe parts, are ſuddenly drawn forth, and ſo putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon.*

Gangren'd members muſt be lop'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay. *Dryden.*

To GA'NGRENE. *v. n.* To become mortified.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle and feſter, and *gangrene*
To black mortification *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

As phlegmons are ſubject to mortification, ſo alſo in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not ſpeedily digeſted out. *Wiſem.*

GA'NGRENOUS.

GA'NGRENOUS. *adj.* [from *gangrene.*] Mortified; produced or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the veſſels, producing hæmorrhages, puſtules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*. *Arbuthnot on Al.*

GA'NGWAY. *n. ſ.* In a ſhip, the ſeveral ways or paſſages from one part of it to the other. *Dict.*

GA'NGWEEK. *n. ſ.* [*gang* and *week.*] Rogation week, when proceſſions are made to luſtrate the bounds of pariſhes. *Dict.*

GA'NTELOPE. } *n. ſ.* [*gantlet* is only corGA'NTLET. } rupted from *gantelope*, *gant*, all; and *loopen*, to run, Dutch.] A military puniſhment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a laſh from each man.

But would'ſt thou, friend, who haſt two legs alone,
Would'ſt thou to run the *gantlet* theſe expoſe,
To a whole company of hob-nail'd ſhoes? *Dryden.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the ſeveral claſſes. *Locke.*

GA'NZA. *n. ſ.* [*ganſa*, Spaniſh, a gooſe.] A kind of wild gooſe, by a flock of which a virtuoſo was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And ſavour ſtrongly of the *ganza's*. *Hudibras.*

GAOL. *n. ſ.* [*geol*, Welſh; *geole*, French.] A priſon; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written *jail*, and ſometimes *goal.*

Then am I the priſoner, and his bed my *gaol*.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

Have I been ever free, and muſt my houſe
Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol*? *Shakeſpeare.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the priſoners. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GAOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impriſon; to commit to gaol.

Gaoling vagabonds was chargeable, peſterous, and of no open example. *Bacon.*

GAOL'DELIVERY. *n. ſ.* [*gaol* and *deliver.*] The judicial proceſs, which by condemnation or acquittal of perſons confined evacuates the priſon.

Then doth th' aſpiring ſoul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to all,
What life our ſouls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth of *gaol-delivery* call. *Davies.*

Theſe make a general *gaol-delivery* of ſouls, not for puniſhment. *South.*

GAO'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *gaol.*] Keeper of a priſon; he to whoſe care the priſoners are committed.

This is a gentle provoſt; ſeldom, when
The ſteeled *gaoler* is the friend of men. *Shakeſp.*

I know not how or why my ſurly *gaoler*,
Hard as his irons, and inſolent as pow'r
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute. *Dryden's Cleomenes*

From the polite part of mankind ſhe had been baniſhed and immured, 'till the death of her *gaoler*. *Tatler.*

GAP. *n. ſ.* [from *gape.*]

1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behold the deſpair,
By cuſtom and covetous pates,
By *gaps* and opening of gates. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

With terrours and with furies to the bounds
And cryſtal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,
Roll'd inward, and a ſpacious *gap* diſcloſ'd
Into the waſteful deep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Buſhes are moſt laſting of any for dead hedges, or to mend *gaps*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

I ſought for a man, ſays God, that ſhould make up the hedge, and ſtand in the *gap* before me, for the land that I ſhould not deſtroy it. *Rogers.*

2. A breach.

The loſs of that city concerned the Chriſtian commonweal: manifold miſeries afterwards enſued by the opening of that *gap* to all that ſide of Chriſtendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any paſſage.

So ſtands the Thracian herdſman with his ſpear
Full in the *gap* and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him ruſtling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England paſſed into them a great part of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended, and perhaps well deſerved, yet now ſuch a *gap* of miſchief lies open thereby, that I could wiſh it were well ſtopt. *Spenſer.*

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed againſt him, miſtaking his purpoſe, it would make a great *gap* in your honour. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Nor is it any botch or *gap* in the works of nature. *More.*

6. Any interſtice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and anſwer to his part
Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, ſince firſt
We were diſſever'd. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale*

That I might ſleep out this great *gap* of time
My Antony is away. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*,
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras.*

One can revive a languiſhing converſation by a ſudden ſurpriſing ſentence; another is more dexterous in ſeconding; a third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift.*

7. An opening of the mouth in ſpeech during the pronunciation of two ſucceſſive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is cauſed by two vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*

8. *To ſtop a* GAP, is to eſcape by ſome mean ſhift; alluding to hedges mended with dead buſhes, 'till the quickſets will grow.

His policy conſiſts in ſetting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *ſtopping gaps*.
Swift.

9. *To ſtand in the* GAP. To make defence; to expoſe himſelf for the protection of ſomething in danger.

What would become of the church, if there were none more concerned for her rights than this? Who would *ſtand in the gap*? *Leſley.*

GAP-TOOTHED. *adj.* [*gap* and *tooth.*] Having interſtices between the teeth.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are diſtinguiſhed from each other, as much as the mincing lady prioreſs and the broad ſpeaking *gaptoothed* wife of Bath. *Dryd.*

To GAPE. *v. n.* [ȝeapan, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are love not a *gaping* pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakeſp.*

Gaping or yawning, and ſtretching, do paſs from man to man; for that that cauſeth *gaping* and ſtretching is when the ſpirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbuthnot.*

She ſtretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And aſks if it be time to riſe. *Swift*

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,
Whoſe mother's kill'd in ſeeking of the prey,
Cry in their neſt, and think her long away,
And at each leaf that ſtirs, each blaſt of wind,
Gape for the food which they muſt never find.
Dryden.

As in a drought the thirſty creatures cry,
And *gape* upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then firſt the martlet meets it in the ſky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train.
Dryden.

3. To deſire earneſtly; to crave; with *for.*

To her grim death appears in all her ſhapes;
The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes*. *Denh.*

To thy fortune be not thou a ſlave;
For what haſt thou to ſtay beyond the grave?

And thou, who gap'ſt for my eſtate; draw near;
For I would whiſper ſomewhat in thy ear. *Dryd*

4. With *after.*

What ſhall we ſay of thoſe who ſpend their day in *gaping after* court-favour and preferments?
L'Eſtrange

5. With *at.*

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but before they could ſwallow them, have had the mouths ſtopped in the church-yard. *Sout*

6. To open in fiſſures or holes.

If it aſſume my noble father's perſon,
I'll ſpeak to it, though hell itſelf ſhould *gape*
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakeſpeare's Hamle*

May that ground *gape*, and ſwallow me alive,
Where I ſhall kneel to him that ſlew my father. *S*

The great horſe-muſſel, with the fine ſhell, do*gape* and ſhut as the oyſters do. *Bacon's Nat. Hi*

The reception of one is as different from the e miſſion of the other, as when the earth falls op under the inciſions of the plough, and when it *gap* and greedily opens itſelf to drink in the dew of hea ven, or the refreſhments of a ſhower. *Sout*

The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* in the cavity of theſe veſicles. *Cheyne's Phil. Pri*

7. To open with a breach.

The planks their pitchy coverings waſh'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach diſplay:
The roaring waters, with a hoſtile ride,
Ruſh through the ruins of her *gaping* ſide. *Dryde*

That all theſe actions can be performed by al ment, as well as medicines, is plain, by obſervi the effects of different ſubſtances upon the fluids ar ſolids, when the veſſels are open and *gape* by a woun *Arbuthno*

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not to the beſt of my remembrance, a vowel *gaping* on another for want of a cæſura in th poem. *Dryde*

9. To make a noiſe with open throat.

And, if my muſe can through paſt ages ſee,
That noiſy, nauſeous, *gaping* fool is he. *Roſcommo*

10. To ſtare with hope or expectation.

Others will *gape* & anticipate
The cabinet deſigns of fate;
Apply to wizards, to foreſee
What ſhall, and what ſhall never be. *Hudibra*

11. To ſtare with wonder.

Parts of different ſpecies jumbled together, accor ing to the mad imagination of the dawber: and t end of all this to cauſe laughter: a very monſter a Bartholomew fair, for the mob to *gape at*. *Dry*

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* crowd,
Claſp'd in the board the perjur'd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat. *Gay's Trivi*

12. To ſtare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth.
Job, xvi. 1

GA'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *gape.*]

1. One who opens his mouth.

2. One who ſtares fooliſhly.

3. One who longs or craves.

The golden ſhower of the diſſolved abbey-lan rained well near into every *gaper's* mouth. *Carew*

GAR, in Saxon, ſignifies a weapon *Eadgar* is a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, noble weapon. *Gibſon's Camde*

To GAR, *v. a.* [*gieria*, Iſlandick.] To cauſ to make. Obſolete. It is ſtill uſed Scotland.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet
What! hath ſome wolf thy tender lambs torn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that ſounds ſo ſad?
Or art thou of thy loved laſs forlorne. *Spenſ*

GARB. *n. ſ.* [*garbe*, French.]

1. Dreſs; cloaths; habit.

Thus Behal, with words clothed in reaſon's ga
Counſel'd ignoble eaſe and peaceful ſloth. *Miltc*

He puts himſelf into the *garb* and habit of a pr feſſor of phyſick, and ſets up. *L'Eſtrang*

2. Faſhion of dreſs.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's ſtate,
He did not ſteal, but emulate;

And when he would like them appear,
Their *garb*, but not their cloaths did wear. *Denh.*

3. Exteriour appearance.

This is some fellow,
Who having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy roughness, and constrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

GA'RBAGE. *n. s.* [*garbear*, Spanish. This etymology is very doubtful.]

1. The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is separated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,
That satiate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,
Longs after for the *garbage*. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*
Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
A flam more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old Aruspicy and aug'ry,
That of *garbages* of cattle
Presag'd th' events of trade or battle. *Hudibras.*
Who, without aversion, ever look'd
On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd? *Rose.*
When you receive condign punishment, you run to your confessor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*.
Dryden.

GA'RBEL. *n. s.* A plant next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*

GA'RBIDGE. *n. s.* Corrupted from *garbage*.

All shavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and *garbidge*, is good manure for land. *Mortimer.*

GA'RBISH. *n. s.* Corrupted from *garbage*.

In Newfoundland they improve their ground with the *garbish* of fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GARBLE. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake. *Dryd.*
Had our author set down this command, without *garbling*, as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made directly against him. *Locke.*
The understanding works to collate, combine, and *garble* the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to it. *Cheyne.*

GA'RBLER. *n. s.* [from *garble*.] He who separates one part from another.

A further secret in this clause may best be discovered by the projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it
Swift's Examiner.

GA'RBOIL. *n. s.* [*garbouille*, French; *garbuglio*, Italian.] Disorder; tumult; uproar. *Hanmer.*

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What *garbuils* the awak'd. *Shakesp.*

GARD. *n. s.* [*garde*, French.] Wardship; care; custody.

GA'RDEN. *n. s.* [*gardd*, Welsh; *jardin*, French; *giardino*, Italian.]

1. A piece of ground inclosed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleasure.

Thy promises are like Adonis' *gardens*,
which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next.
Shakespear.
My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourn,
I saw good strawberries in your *garden* there.
Shakesp. Rich. III.
In the royal ordering of *gardens*, there ought to be *gardens* for all the months in the year. *Bacon*
In every *garden* should be provided flowers, fruit, shade and water. *Temple.*
My *garden* takes up half my daily care,
And my field asks the minutes I can spare. *Harte.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

I am arrived in fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *gardens* of great Italy. *Shakesp.*

3. GARDEN is often used in composition for *hortensis*, or belonging to a garden.

4. *Garden-mould.* Mould fit for a garden.

They delight most in rich black *garden-mould*, that is deep and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay. *Mortimer.*

5. *Garden-tillage.* Tillage used in cultivating gardens.

Peas and beans are what belong to *garden-tillage* as well as that of the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

6. *Garden-ware.* The produce of gardens.

A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden; to lay out gardens.

At first, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or *gard'n'd* well. *Ben Johnson's Catiline.*
When ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately, sooner than to *garden* finely; as if *gardening* were the greater perfection. *Bacon.*

GA'RDENER. *n. s.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are *gardeners*; so that if we plant nettles, or sow lettuce, the power lies in our will. *Shakespeare.*
Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after they have sown onions or turnips *Bacon's Natural Hist.*
The *gardener* may lop religion as he pleases.
Howel.
The life and felicity of an excellent *gardener* is preferable to all other diversions. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
Then let the learned *gard'ner* mark with care
The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will bear.
Dryden.

GA'RDENING. *n. s.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

My compositions in *gardening* are after the Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Spectator.*

GARE. *n. s.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Dict.*

GA'RGARISM. *n. s.* [γαργαρισμος; *gargarisme*, French.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Quincy.*

Apophlegmatisms and *gargarisms* draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon's Natural History*

To GARGARI'ZE. *v. a.* [γαργαριζω; *gargariser*, French.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or *gargarised*, doth ease the hiccough; for that it is astringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the spirit. *Bacon*
This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the larynx; as when we *gargarize*. *Holder.*

GA'RGET, *n. s.* A distemper in cattle.

The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GARGLE. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, French; *gargagliare*, Ital. *gargel*, German, the throat.]

1. To wash the throat with some liquour not suffered immediately to descend.

Gargle twice or thrice with sharp oxycrate.
Harvey.
The excision made, the bleeding will soon be stopt by *gargling* with oxycrate. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
They comb, and then they order every hair;
Next *gargle* well their throats. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper use.

Echo; which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a song. *Waller.*
So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat
On melodie *gargled* in an eunuch's throat. *Fenton.*

GA'RGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A liquour with which the throat is washed.

His throat was washed with one of the *gargles* set down in the method of cure. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

GA'RGLION. *n. s.* An exudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumour.
Quincy.

GA'RGOL. *n. s.* A distemper in hogs.

The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite. *Mortimer.*

GA'RLAND. *n. s.* [*garlande*, *guirland*, Fr.]

1. A wreath of branches or flowers.

Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whitsuntide to bear. *Sidney.*
A reeling world will never stand upright,
'Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm.
—How! wear the *garland!* dost thou mean the crown?
—Ay, my good lord. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
Then party-coloured flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a *garland* for her head. *Dryd.*
Vanquish again; though she be gone,
Whose garland crown'd the victor's hair,
And reign; though she has left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Prior.*
Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,
And all her faded *garlands* bloom anew. *Pope.*

2. The top; the principal; the thing most prized.

With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate,
Him vile, that was your *garland*. *Shakesp.*

GA'RLICK. *n. s.* [gar, Saxon, a lance; and *leek*, the leek that shoots upon blades. *Skinner. Allium*, Lat.]

It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small tubercles included in its coats. the leaves are plain: the flower consist of six leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the stalk; and are succeeded by subrotund fruit, divided into three cells, which contain roundish seed. *Miller.*
Garlick yields an extremely strong smell, and of an acrid and pungent taste. It is extremely active, as may be proved by applying plasters of *garlick* to the feet, which will give a strong smell to the breath. *Ibid.*
Garlick has, of all our plants, the greatest strength, affords most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat little flesh. *Temple.*
'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each clove of *garlick* is a sacred pow'r:
Religious nation, sure, and blest abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. *Tate.*

GA'RLICK *Pear-tree. n. s.*

This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and several other places of America, where it usually rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit, which when ripe, has a rough brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, but a strong scent of garlick. *Miller.*

GA'RLICK *Wild. n. s.* A plant.

GARLICKEATER. *n. s.* [*garlick* and *eat*] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,
You and your apron men, that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlickeaters*. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

GARMENT *n. s.* [*guarniment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered; cloaths; dress.

Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy *garments*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more; neither doth the sun or summer adorn us again with the *garments* of new leaves and flowers. *Raleigh's Hist.*
Fairest thing that shines below,
Why in this robe dost thou appear?
Would'st thou a while more perfect show,
Thou must at all no *garment* wear. *Cowley.*
Three worthy persons from his side it tore,
And dy'd his *garment* with their scatter'd gore.
Waller.
The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the colours that appear in the *garments* of a British lady when she is dressed. *Addison's Spect.*

Let him that ſues for the coat, i. e. the ſhirt, or inner *garment*, take the cloak alſo, is a proverbial phraſe too; for in the truth of the letter, a ſhirt is no likely matter of a lawſuit, and ſignifies an uncontelting ſufferance of ſuch ſmall loſſes. *Kettlewell.*

GA'RNER. *n. ſ.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in which threſhed grain is ſtored up.

Earth's increaſe, and foyſon plenty,
Barns and *garners* never empty. *Shakeſpeare.*

For ſundry foes the rural realm ſurround;
The fieldmouſe builds her *garner* under ground:
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. *Dryd.*

To GA'RNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore as in garners.

There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I muſt live, or bear no life. *Shakeſp.*

GA'RNET. *n. ſ.* [*garnato*, Italian; *granatus*, low Latin: from its reſemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]

The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardneſs, between the ſaphire and the common cryſtal. It is found of various ſizes. Its ſurfaces are not ſo ſmooth or polite as thoſe of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a ſtrong red, with a plain admixture of blueiſh: its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightneſs of the ruby. *Hill.*

The *garnet* ſeems to be a ſpecies of the carbuncle of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a ſlight caſt of a flame-colour; and the Syrian is red, with a ſlight caſt of purple. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

To GA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

Here were hills which *garniſhed* their proud height with ſtately trees. *Sidney.*

All within with flowers was *garniſhed*,
That, when mild Zephyrus among them blew,
Did breathe out bounteous ſmell, and painted colours ſhew. *Spenſer.*

With taper light
To ſeek the beauteous eye of heav'n to *garniſh*,
Is waſteful and ridiculous exceſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Paradiſe was a terreſtrial garden, *garniſhed* with fruits, delighting both the eye and the taſte. *Raleigh.*

All the ſtreets were *garniſhed* with the citizens, ſtanding in their liveries. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To embelliſh a diſh with ſomething laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly dreſt!
Garniſh'd with aſparagus, himſelf a feaſt! *Dryd.*

No man lards fat pork with orange-peel,
Or *garniſhes* his lamb with ſpitchcock'd eel.
King's Cookery.

3. To fit with fetters. A cant term.

GA'RNISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.

So are you, ſweet,
Ev'n in the lovely *garniſh* of a boy. *Shakeſp.*

Matter and figure they produce;
For *garniſh* this, and that for uſe;
They ſeek to feed and pleaſe their gueſts. *Prior.*

2. Things ſtrewed round a diſh.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters. A cant term.

4. *Penſiuncula carceraria*; an acknowledgement in money when firſt a priſoner goes into a gaol. *Ainſworth.*

GA'RNISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *garniſh*.] Ornament; embelliſhment.

The church of Sancta Guſtiniana in Padoua is a found piece of good art, where the materials being ordinary ſtone, without any *garniſhment* of ſculpture, raviſh the beholders. *Wotton*

GA'RNITURE. *n. ſ.* [from *garniſh*] Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall ſhort in *garniture* of their knees, that they are inferiour in furniture of their heads *Gov. of Tongue.*

Plain ſenſe, which pleas'd your ſire, an age ago,
Is loſt, without the *garniture* of ſhow. *Granville.*

As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our ſpecies, ſo they are very aſſiduous in beſtowing upon themſelves the fineſt *garnitures* of art. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

GA'ROUS. *adj.* [from *garum*.] Reſembling pickle made of fiſh.

In a civet-cat an offenſive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being eſpecially fiſh; whereof this humour may be a *garous* excretion, and olidous ſeparation. *Brown.*

GA'RRAN. *n. ſ.* [Erſe. It imports the ſame as gelding. The word is ſtill retained in Scotland.] A ſmall horſe; a hobby. A Highland horſe, which, when brought into the North of England, takes the name of *galloway*.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and *garrans* to walk, if he doth no other harm to their perſons. *Spenſer.*

Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrans* ſhift upon graſs the year round; and this would force men to the incloſing of grounds, ſo that the race of *garrans* would decreaſe. *Temple.*

GA'RRET. *n. ſ.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the higheſt floor of the houſe.

The mob, commiſſion'd by the government,
Are ſeldom to an empty *garret* ſent. *Dryden.*

John Bull ſkipped from room to room; ran up ſtairs and down ſtairs, from the kitchen to the *garret*. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;
Leaving the arts the ſpacious air,
With licence to build caſtles there:
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift.*

2. Rotten wood. Not in uſe.

The colour of the ſhining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in ſome pieces white, and in ſome pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon.*

GARRETE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a garret.

GA'RRISON. *n. ſ.* [*garriſon*, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle to defend it.

How oft he ſaid to me,
Thou art no ſoldier fit for Cupid's *garriſon*. *Sidney.*

2. Fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall ſo ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garriſons* you bind. *Waller.*

3. The ſtate of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garriſon* will do no great hurt to the enemies. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To GA'RRISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſecure by fortreſſes.

Others thoſe forces join,
Which *garriſon* the conqueſts near the Rhine.
Dryd. Juv.

GARRULITY. *n. ſ.* [*garrulitas*, Latin.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a ſecret.

Let me here
Expatiate, if poſſible, my crime,
Shameful *garrulity*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeneſs.

Some vices of ſpeech muſt carefully be avoided: firſt of all, loquacity or *garrulity* *Ray on the Creat.*

GA'RRULOUS. *adj.* [*garrulus*, Latin.] Prattling; talkative.

Old age looks out,
And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth. *Thomſ.*

GA'RTER. *n. ſ.* *Gardut*, Welſh, *jartier*, French; from *gard*, Welſh, the binding of the knee.]

1. A ſtring or ribband by which the ſtocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be ſleekly comb'd, their blue coats bruſh'd, and their *garters* of an indifferent knit. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

When we reſt in our cloaths we looſen our *garters* and other ligatures, to give the ſpirits free paſſage. *Ray.*

Handſome *garters* at your knees. *Swift.*

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the higheſt order of Engliſh knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter*.
—The george, profan'd, hath loſt his holy honour;
The *garter*, blemiſh'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue. *Shak. R. III.*

You owe your Ormond nothing but a ſon,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race. *Dryden.*

3. The principal king at arms.

To GA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not ſee to *garter* his hoſe. *Shakeſp.*

A perſon was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering* place. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GARTH. *n. ſ.* [as if *girth*, from *gird*.] The bulk of the body meaſured by the girdle.

GAS. *n. ſ.* [A word invented by the chymiſts.] It is uſed by Van Helmont, and ſeems deſigned to ſignify, in general, a ſpirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uſes it looſely in many ſenſes. *Harris.*

GASCONA'DE. *n. ſ.* [French; from *Gaſcon*, a nation eminent for boaſting.] A boaſt; a bravado.

Was it a *gaſconade* to pleaſe me, that you ſaid your fortune was increaſed to one hundred a year ſince I left you? *Swift.*

To GASCONA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boaſt; to brag; to bluſter.

To GASH. *v. a.* [from *hacher*, to cut, Fr. *Skinner.*] To cut deep ſo as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt inſtrument ſo as to make the wound wide.

Where the Engliſhmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horſes were found grievouſly *gaſhed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

Wit is a keen inſtrument, and every one can cut and *gaſh* with it: but to carve a beautiful image requires art. *Tillotſon.*

See me *gaſh'd* with knives,
Or ſear'd with burning ſteel, *Rowe's Royal Conv.*

Streaming with blood, all over *gaſh'd* with wounds,
He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell. *Philips.*

GASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helm, made a large
And open *gaſh* therein; were not his targe,
That broke the violence of his intent,
The weary ſoul from thence it would diſcharge. *Spenſer.*

A perilous *gaſh*, a very limb loſt off. *Shakeſp.*

Hamilton drove Newton almoſt to the end of the liſts: but Newton on a ſudden gave him ſuch a *gaſh* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*

But th' ethereal ſubſtance cloſ'd
Not long diviſible; and from the *gaſh*
A ſtream of nectarous humour iſſuing flow'd. *Milt.*

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back-ſword and cudgel play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gaſh* and ſcar. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'SKINS. *n. ſ.* [from *Gaſcoigne*. See GALLIGASKINS.] Wide hoſe; wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaſkins* fall. *Shakeſp.*

To GASP. *v. n.* [from *gape*. *Skinner*; from *ſiſpe*, Daniſh, to ſob, *Junius*.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to catch breath with labour.

The ſick for air before the portal *gaſp*. *Dryden*
They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;
But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gaſping* throats.
Dryden
The *gaſping* head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk. *Dryden's Æn.*
The ladies *gaſp'd*, and ſcarcely could reſpire;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dryd.*
A ſcantling of wit I ſay *gaſping* for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbiſh. *Dryden.*
The rich countrymen in Auſtria were faint and *gaſping* for breath. *Brown's Travels.*
Pale and faint,
He *gaſps* for breath, and, as his life flows from him,
Demands to ſee his friends. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulſively.
I lay me down to *gaſp* my lateſt breath;
The wolves will get a breakfaſt by my death. *Dryd.*
He ſtaggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with ſhort ſobs he *gaſps* away his breath.
Dryden's Æn.

3. To long for. This ſenſe is, I think, not proper, as nature never expreſſes deſire by gaſping.
The Caſtilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the ſame maſter, who, ſeeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gaſped* after their liberty, demanded a moſt exorbitant price for their ranſom. *Spectator.*

GASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The ſhort catch of breath in the laſt agonies.
His fortunes all lie ſpeechleſs, and his name
Is at laſt *gaſp*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his laſt;
And to the lateſt *gaſp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shak.*
If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the lateſt *g'ſp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, ſhew it now. *Addiſon.*

To GASP. *v. a.* [from ȝæſt, Saxon. See AGHAST.] To make aghaſt; to fright; to ſhock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.
When he ſaw my beſt alarm'd ſpirits
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to the encounter,
Or whether *gaſted* by the noiſe I made,
Full ſuddenly he fled. *Shakſpeare's King Lear.*

GA'STRICK, *adj.* [from γαστηρ.] Belonging to the belly.

GASTRO'RAPHY. *n. ſ.* [γαστηρ and ῥαπτω.] In ſtrictneſs of etymology ſignifies no more than ſewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the inteſtine. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GASTRO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [γαστηρ and τεμνω.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT. The preterit of *get*.
Moſes *gat* him up into the mount. *Ex.* xxiv. 18.

GATE. *n. ſ.* [ȝeat, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, caſtle, palace, or large building.
Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!
My ſoul flies through theſe wounds to ſeek thee. *Shak.*
Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd ſo high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbands on, without
Good-morrow to the ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a paſſage into incloſed grounds.
Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
—Both ſtile and *gate*, horſeway and footpath. *Shak.*

3. An avenue; an opening.
Auſtria had done nothing but wiſely and politickly, in ſetting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war. *Knolles.*

GATE'VEIN. *n. ſ.* The *vena porta*.
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade ſick, nor any obſtruction to continue in the *gatevein* which diſperſeth that blood. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

GA'TEWAY. *n. ſ.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of incloſed grounds.
Gateways between incloſures are ſo miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*

To GA'THER. *v. a.* [ȝaberan, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place.
Gather ſtones—and they took ſtone, and made an heap. *Gen.*

2. To get in harveſt.
The ſeventh year we ſhall not ſow, nor *gather* in our increaſe. *Lev.* xxv. 20.

3. To pick up; to glean.
His opinions
Have ſatisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges. *Shakeſp.*
Caſt up the highway, *gather* out the ſtones. *Iſ.* lxii. 10.
I will ſpend this preface upon thoſe from whom I have *gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Wotton.*
To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he muſt *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To crop; to pluck.
What have I done?
To ſee my youth, my beauty, and my love
No ſooner gain'd, but ſlighted and betray'd;
And like a roſe juſt *gather'd* from the ſtalk,
But only ſmelt, and cheaply thrown aſide,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

5. To aſſemble.
They have *gathered* themſelves together againſt me. *Job.*
All the way we went there were *gathered* ſome people on both ſides, ſtanding in a row. *Bacon.*

6. To heap up; to accumulate.
He that by uſury and unjuſt gain increaſeth his ſubſtance, ſhall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Proverbs.*

7. To ſelect and take.
Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name. *Pſ.* cvi. 47.

8. To ſweep together.
The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was caſt into the ſea, and *gathered* of every kind. *Mat.* xiii 47.

9. To collect charitable contributions.

10. To bring into one body or intereſt.
I will *gather* others to him, beſides thoſe that are *gathered* unto him. *Iſ.* lvi. 8.

11. To draw together from a ſtate of diffuſion; to compreſs; to contract.
Immortal Tully ſhone,
The Roman roſtra deck'd the conſul's throne;
Gath'ring his flowing robe he ſeem'd to ſtand,
In act to ſpeak, and graceful ſtretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

12. To gain.
He *gathers* ground upon her in the chace;
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryd.*

13. To pucker needlework.

14. To collect logically; to know by inference.
That which, out of the law of reaſon or of God, men probably *gathering* to be expedient, they make it law. *Hooker.*
The reaſon that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being ſhut againſt his entrance. *Shak.*
After he had ſeen the viſion, we endeavoured to get into Macedonia, aſſuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us. *Acts.*
From this doctrine of the increaſing and leſſening of ſin in this reſpect, we may *gather*, that all ſins are not alike and equal, as the ſtoicks of ancient times, and their followers, have falſely imagined. *Perkins.*
Return'd
By night, and liſtening where the hapleſs pair
Sat in their ſad diſcourſe, and various plaint,
Thence *gather'd* his own doom. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Madamoiſelle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl, is tranſlating Chaucer into French: from which I *gather* that he has formerly been tranſlated into the old Provençal. *Dryden.*

15. To draw together in needlework.

16. *To* GATHER *Breath*. [A proverbial expreſſion.] To have reſpite from any calamity.
The luckleſs lucky maid
A long time with that ſavage people ſtaid,
To *gather breath*, in many miſeries. *Spenſer.*

To GA'THER. *v. n.*

1. To be condenſed; to thicken.
If ere night the *gath'ring* cloud we fear,
A ſong will help the beating ſtorm to bear. *Dryden.*
When *gath'ring* clouds o'erſhadow all the ſkies,
And ſhoot quick lightnings, weigh my boys! he cries.
Dryd.
When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, haſt, and Weſt, on any courſers bor'n,
The whirlwind *gathers*, and the woods are torn. *Dryd.*
Think on the ſtorm that *gathers* o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burſt upon it. *Addiſon.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of ſimilar matter.
Their ſnow-ball did not *gather* as it went; for the people came in to them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. To aſſemble.
There be three things that mine heart feareth; the ſlander of a city, the *gathering* together of an unruly multitude, and a falſe accuſation. *Eccl.* xxvi. 5.

4. To generate pus or matter.
Aſk one, who by repeated reſtraints hath ſubdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis no leſs happy than the eaſe of a broken impoſthume after the painful *gathering* and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'THER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.
Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,
Part cannons, periwigs, and feathers. *Hudibras.*

GA'THERER. *n. ſ.* [from *gather*.]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.
I will ſpend this preface about thoſe from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a *gatherer* and diſpoſer of other men's ſtuff. *Wotton.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.
I was a herdman and a *gatherer* of ſycamore fruit. *Amos*
Nor in that land
Do poiſonous herbs deceive the *gatherer's* hand.
May's Virg.

GA'THERING. *n. ſ.* [from *gather*.] Collection of charitable contributions.
Let every one lay by him in ſtore, that there be no *gatherings* when I come. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 2.

GA'TTEN-TREE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of Cornelian cherry.

GAUDE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is uncertain: *Skinner* imagines it may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow flower, yellow being the moſt gaudy colour. *Junius*, according to his cuſtom, talks Αγαν@; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*, in *Douglaſs*, to ſignify deceit or fraud, from *gwawdio*, Welſh, to cheat. It ſeems to me moſt eaſily deducible from *gaudium*, Latin, joy; the cauſe of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly applied to any thing that gives or expreſſes pleaſure. In Scotland this word is ſtill retained, both as a ſhowy bawble, and the perſon fooled. It alſo in Scotland denotes a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn as a ſign of joy. It is not now much uſed.
He ſtole th' impreſſion of her fantaſy,

With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gaudes*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nofegays fweetmeats. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleaſures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gaudes*,
To give me audience. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
My love to Hermia
Is melted as the ſnow; ſeems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gaude*,
Which in my childhood I did dote upon. *Shakeſp.*
Some bound for Guinea, golden ſand to find,
Bore all the *gaudes* the ſimple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkiſh courts deſign'd,
For ſolded turbants fineſt holland bear. *Dryd.*

To GAUDE. *v. n. a.* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing.
Go to a goſſip's feaſt, and *gaude* with me,
After ſo long grief ſuch nativity. *Shakeſpear.*

GA'UDERY, *n. ſ.* [from *gaude*.] Finery; oſtentatious luxury of dreſs.
The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*, but one of the wiſeſt and nobleſt inſtitutions that ever was. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Age, which is but one remove from death, and ſhould have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation for it, ſcarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmoſt *gaudery* of youth, with cloaths as ridiculouſly, and as much in the faſhion, as the perſon that wears them is uſually grown out of it. *South.*
A plain ſuit, ſince we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tarniſh'd *gaudery* known.
Dryden.

GA'UDILY. *adv.* [from *gaudy*.] Showily.

GA'UDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gaudy*.] Showineſs; tinſel appearance.

GA'UDY. *adj.* [from *gaude*.] Showy; ſplendid, pompous; oſtentatiouſly fine.
Coſtly thy habit as thy purſe can buy,
But not expreſt in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakeſpeare.*
Fancies fond with *gaudy* ſhapes poſſeſs,
As thick and numberleſs
As the gay motes that people the ſun-beams. *Milton.*
A goldfinch there I ſaw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from ſide to ſide.
Dryden.
The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold. *Philips.*
A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive thither much ſooner than him who wanders aſide to gaze at every thing, or to gather every *gaudy* flower *Watts.*
It is much to be lamented, that perſons ſo naturally qualified to be great examples of piety, ſhould, by an erroneous education, be made poor and *gaudy* ſpectacles of the greateſt vanity. *Law.*

GAUDY. *n. ſ.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feaſt, a feſtival; a day of plenty. A word uſed in the univerſity.
He may ſurely be content with a faſt to-day, that is ſure of a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Cheyne.*

GAVE. The preterite of *give*.
Thou can'ſt not every day give me thy heart;
If thou can'ſt give it, then thou never *gav'ſt* it:
Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It ſtays at home, and thou with loſing ſav'ſt it.
Donne.

GA'VEL. *n. ſ.* A provincial word for ground.
Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days. *Mort.*

GA'VELKIND. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A cuſtom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongſt all his ſons, or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers, if he have no iſſue of his own. This cuſtom is of force in divers places of England, but eſpecially in Kent. *Cowel.*
Among other Welſh cuſtoms he aboliſhed that of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the baſtards, did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Iriſh *gavelkind*.
Davits on Ireland.

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauge*, *jauge*, a meaſuring rod, French. It is pronounced, and often written, *gage*.]
1. To meaſure with reſpect to the contents of a veſſel.
2. To meaſure with regard to any proportion.
The vanes nicely *gauged* on each ſide, broad on one ſide, and narrow on the other, both which miniſter to the progreſſive motion of the bird.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.
There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itſelf than that artful manner in Homer, of taking meaſure or *gaging* his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one perſon by the oppoſition of it to ſome other he is made to excel. *Pope.*

GAUGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A meaſure; a ſtandard.
This plate muſt be a *gage* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner himſelf, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a conſtant *gauge* of your trade and wealth. *Locke.*
Timothy propoſed to his miſtreſs, that ſhe ſhould entertain no ſervant that was above four foot ſeven inches high; and for that purpoſe had prepared a *gage*, by which they were to be meaſured. *Arbuth.*

GAU'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *gauge*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to meaſure veſſels or quantities.
Thoſe earls and dukes have been privileged with royal juriſdiction; and appointed their ſpecial officers, as ſheriff, admiral, *gauger*, and eſcheator.
Carew on Cornwal.

GAUNT. *adj.* [As if *gewant*, from ȝepaman, to leſſon, Saxon.] Thin; ſlender; lean; meagre.
Oh, how that name befits my compoſition!
Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old:
Within me grief hath kept a tedious faſt;
And who abſtains from meat that is not *gaunt*?
For ſleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leanneſs, leanneſs is all *gaunt*:
The pleaſure that ſome fathers feed upon
Is my ſtrict faſt; I mean my childrens looks;
And therein faſting, thou haſt made me *gaunt*:
Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,
Whoſe hollow womb inherits nought but bones.
Shak. R. II.
Two maſtiffs, *gaunt* and grim, her flight purſu'd,
And oft their faſten'd fangs in blood embru'd. *Dryd.*

GA'UNTLY. *adv.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; ſlenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET. *n. ſ.* [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove uſed for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is ſometimes in poetry uſed for the *ceſtus*, or boxing glove.
A ſcaly *gauntlet* now, with joints of ſteel,
Muſt glove his hand. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
Feel but the difference, ſoft and rough;
This a *gauntlet*, that a muff. *Cleveland.*
Some ſhall in ſwiftneſs for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend;
The ſtrong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd ſhall ſtand,
Oppos'd in combat on the yellow ſand. *Dryd.*
Who naked wreſtled beſt, beſmear'd with oil?
Or who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil. *Dryd.*
The funeral of ſome valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light:
View his two *gauntlets*; theſe declare
That both his hands were us'd to war. *Prior.*
So to repel the Vandals of the ſtage,
Our vet'ran bard reſumes his tragick rage;
He throws the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Engliſhmen to judge the field. *Southerne.*

GA'VOT. *n. ſ.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance.
The diſpoſition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, ſarabands, jigs, and *gavots*, are real quaverings in the inſtrument. *Arbuthnot.*

GAUZE. *n. ſ.* A kind of thin tranſparent ſilk.
Silken cloaths were uſed by the ladies; and it ſeems they were thin, like *gauze*. *Arbuthnot.*
Brocadoes and damaſks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,
Are lately brought over. *Swift.*

GAWK. *n. ſ.* [ȝeac, Saxon.]
1. A cuckow.
2. A fooliſh fellow. In both ſenſes it is retained in Scotland.

GAWN. *n. ſ.* [corrupted for *gallon*.] A ſmall tub, or lading veſſel. A provincial word.

GA'WNTREE. *n. ſ.* [Scottiſh.] A wooden frame on which beer-caſks are ſet when tunned.

GAY. *adj.* [*gay*, French.]
1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick.
Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;
Belinda ſmil'd, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*
Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,
And the *gay* mourn'd, who never mourn'd before.
Pope.
2. Fine; ſhowy.
A virgin that loves to go *gay* *Bar. vi. 9.*

GAY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embelliſhment.
Moroſe and untractable ſpirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of ſo many old wives tales. *L'Eſtrange.*

GA'YETY. *n. ſ.* [*gayeté*, French; from *gay*.]
1. Cheerfulneſs; airineſs; merriment.
2. Acts of juvenile pleaſure.
And from thoſe *gayeties* our youth requires
To exerciſe their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*
3. Finery; ſhow.
Our *gayety* and our guilt are all beſmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakeſp.*

GA'YLY. *adv.*
1. Merrily: cheerfully; airily.
2. Splendidly; pompouſly; with great ſhow.
The ladies, *gayly* dreſs'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dies, and paint the ſunny morn. *Gay.*
Like ſome fair flow'r, that early ſpring ſupplies,
That *gayly* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*

GA'YNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gay*] Gayety; finery. Not much in uſe.

To GAZE. *v. n.* [ȝeȝæzȝian, or rather ȝeȝean, to ſee, Saxon.] To look intently and earneſtly; to look with eagerneſs.
What feeſt thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world:
If ſo, *gaze* on. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*
From ſome ſhe caſt her modeſt eyes below;
At ſome her *gazing* glances roving flew. *Fairfax.*
Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by thoſe things that are precious in her. *Eccleſ. ix. 5.*
A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind. *Shakeſp.*
High ſtations tumults, but not bliſs create;
None think the great unhappy, but the great.
Fools *gaze* on envy; Envy darts a ſting,
Which makes a ſwain as wretched as a king. *Young.*

To GAZE. *v. a.* To view ſtedfaſtly.
Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And *gaz'd* awhile the ample ſky *Milton.*

GAZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Intent regard; look of eagerneſs or wonder; fixed look.
Being lighten'd with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the world in *gaze*,
To ſing with angels her immortal praiſe. *Spenſer.*
Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
If any air of muſick touch their ears,
You ſhall perceive them make a mutual ſtand,
Their ſavage eyes turn'd to a modeſt *gaze*,
By the ſweet power of muſick. *Shakeſp.*
Not a month
'Fore your queen dy'd, ſhe was more worth ſuch *gazes*
Than what you look on now. *Shakeſp.*
With ſecret *gaze*,
Or open admiration, him behold,
On whom the great Creator hath beſtow'd
Worlds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Prior has little connexion as to our understanding, but goes out of sight, and leaves his readers in a gaze. *Dryden.*

After having stood at *gaze* before this gate, he discovered an inscription. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. The object gazed on.

I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*;
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heav'n-gifted strength. *Milton's Agonist.*

GA'ZEL. *n. s.* An Arabian deer.

GA'ZER. *n. s.* [from *gaze*.] He that gazes; One that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

In her cheeks the virmil red did shew,
Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;
The which ambrosial odours from them threw
And *gazers* sense with double pleasure fed. *Fairy Q.*
I'll slay more *gazers* than the basilisk. *Shakesp.*
Bright as the sun, her eyes the *gazers* strike;
And like the sun, they shine on all alike. *Pope.*

His learned ideas give him a transcendent delight; and yet, at the same time, discover the blemishes which the common *gazer* never observed. *Watts.*

GA'ZEFUL. *adj.* [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking intently.

The brightness of her beauty clear,
The ravish'd hearts of *gazeful* men might rear
To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spenser.*

GA'ZEHOUND. *n. s.* [*gaze* and *hound*; *canis agasæus*, *Skinner*.] A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

See'st thou the *gazehound*! how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer! *Tickel.*

GAZETTE. *n s.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a news paper, of which the first was published at Venice.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is accented differently on the first or last syllable.

And sometimes when the loss is small,
And danger great, they challenge all;
Print new additions to their feats,
And emendations in *gazettes* *Hudibras.*

An English gentleman, without geography, cannot well understand a *gazette*. *Locke.*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not bring to mind a piece of the *gazette*. *Addison.*

All but truth, falls dead-born from the press;
Like the last *gazette*, or the last address. *Pope.*

GAZETTE'ER. *n. s.* [from *gazette*.]

1. A writer of news.

2. An officer appointed to publish news by authority, whom *Steele* calls the lowest minister of state.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:
No *gazetteer* more innocent than I. *Pope.*

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *n. s.* [*gaze* and *stock*.] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

These things are offences to us, by making us *gazingstocks* to others, and objects of their scorn and derision. *Ray.*

GA'ZON. *n. s.* [French.] In fortification pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long, and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the traverses of galleries. *Harris.*

GEAR. *n. s.* Gyrnan, to cloath; Geappe. furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous *gear*. *Fairy Q.*
When he found her bound, stript from her *gear*.
And vile tormentors ready saw in place,
He broke through. *Fairfax.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear*. *Milt.*

I fancy every body observes me as I walk the street, and long to be in my own plain *gear* again. *Addison's Guardian.*

To see some radiant nymph appear
In all her glorious birthday *gear*,
You think some goddess from the sky
Descended, ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to Tydeus' son;
His scourge reacht, and his horse made fresh; then took her angry run
At king Eumelus, break his *gears*. *Chapman's Il.*
The frauds he learned in his frantick years
Made him uneasy in his lawful *gears*. *Dryden.*

3. Stuff. *Hanmer.*

If fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for this *gear*. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*

4. [In *Scotland*.] Goods or riches: as, he has *gear* enough.

5. The furniture of a draught-horse.

GE'ASON. *adj.* [A word which I find only in *Spenser*.] Wonderful.

It to Leeches seemed strange and *geason*. *Hubb.*

GEAT. *n. s.* [corrupted from *jett*.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold, *Moxon.*

GECK. *n. s.* [ȝeac, a cuckow; *geck*, German, a fool; *gawk*, Scottish.] A bubble easily imposed upon. *Hanmer.* Obsolete.

Why did you suffer Jachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needless jealousy, and to become the *geck* and scorn o' th' other's villainy? *Shakesp.*

Why have you suffered me to be imprison'd,
And made the most notorious *geck* and gull,
That e'er invention play'd on. *Shakespeare.*

To GECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat; to trick.

GEE. A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.

GEESE. The plural of *goose*.

GE'LABLE. *adj.* [from *gelu*, Latin.] What may be congealed, or concreted into a gelly.

GE'LATINE. } *adj.* [*gelatus*, Latin.]
GELA'TINOUS. } Formed into a gelly; viscous; stiff and cohesive.

That pellucid *gelatinous* substance is an excrement cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit the main. *Woodward.*

You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatick *gelatine* matter, in which they are repositted. *Derh.*

To GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gelten*, German.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.

Geld bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall. *Tusser.*

Lord Say hath *gelded* the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

2. To deprive of any essential part.

He bears his course, and runs me up
With like advantage on the other side,
Gelding th' opposed continent as much
As on the other side it takes from you, *Shakesp.*

3. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.

They were diligent enough to make sure work, where to *geld* it so clearly in some places, that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden.*

GE'LDER. *n. s.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of castration.

Geld beer and *gelders*, as many one do,
And look of a dozen to geld away two. *Tusser.*
No sow-*gelder* did blow his horn
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras.*

GE'LDER-ROSE. *n. s.* [I suppose brought from *Guelderland*. The leaves are like those of the maple-tree; the flowers consist of one leaf, in a circular rose form. *Miller.*

The *gelder-rose* is increased by suckers and cuttings. *Mort.*

GE'LDING. *n. s.* [from *geld*.] Any animal castrated, particularly an horse.

Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the best horses, and two of the best *geldings*; for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*. *Temple.*

GE'LID. *adj.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold.

From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavern rous'd,
They flounce. *Thomson's Spring.*

GELI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LLY. *n. s.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viscous body; viscidity; glue; gluey substance.

My best blood turn
To an infected *gelly*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The tapers of the gods,
The sun and moon, became like waxen globes,
The shooting stars end all in purple *jellies*,
And chaos is at hand. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into *gellies*. *Arbuthnot.*

GELT. *n. s.* [from *geld*.] A castrated animal; gelding. Not used.

The spayed *gelts* they esteem the most profitable. *Mortimer.*

GELT. The participle passive of *gela*.

Let the others be *gelt* for oxen. *Mortimer's Husb.*

GELT. *n. s.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *gilt*.] Tinsel; gilt surface.

I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,
Emboss with bugle about the belt. *Spenser's Past.*

GEM. *n. s.* [*gemma*, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew;
And so to take the *gem* Urania sought. *Sidney.*

I saw his bleeding rings,
Their precious *gems* new lost, became his guide,
Led him, begg'd for him, sav'd him from despair. *Shakesp.*

It will seem a hard matter to shadow a *gem*, or well pointed diamond, that hath many sides, and to give the lustre where it ought. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Stones of small worth may lie unseen by day;
But night itself does the rich *gem* betray. *Cowley.*

The basis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphaneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallick matter. *Woodw.*

2. The first bud.

From the joints of thy prolifick stem
A swelling knot is raised, call'd a *gem*;
Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows. *Denham.*

Emboldn'd out they come,
And swell the *gems*, and burst the narrow room. *Dryden.*

To GEM. *v. a.* [*gemma*, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.

Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd*
Their blossoms. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GEMELLIPAROUS. *adj.* [*gemelli* and *pario*, Latin.] Bearing twins. *Dict.*

To

To GE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*gemino*, Latin.] To double. *Dict.*

GEMINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *geminate.*] Repetition; reduplication.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell: yea, I say unto you, with a *gemination*, which the present controversy shews not to have been causeless, fear him. *Boyle.*

GE'MINY. *n. f.* [*gemini*, Latin.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch fellow, Nim, or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shakespeare.*

A *geminy* of asses split will make just four of you. *Congr.*

GE'MINOUS. *adj.* [*geminus*, Latin.] Double.

Christians have baptized these *geminous* births, and double connascencies, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls. *Brown.*

GE'MMARY. *adj.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and *gemmary* affection is its translucency: as for irradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this. *Brown.*

GE'MMEOUS. *adj.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.

Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itself. *Woodw.*

2. Resembling gems.

GEMMO'SITY. *n. f.* [from *gem.*] The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*

GE'MOTE. *n. f.* A meeting; the court of the hundred. Obsolete.

GE'NDER. *n. f.* [*genus*, Latin; *gendre*, Fr.]

1. A kind; a sort. Not in use.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shak.*

The other motive,
Why to a publick court I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bare me. *Shak.*

2. A sex.

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clark.*

Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine *gender*. *Broome.*

To GE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]

1. To beget.

2. To produce; to cause.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strife. 2 *Tim.* ii. 23.

To GE'NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

A cistern for foul toads
To *gender* in. *Shakespear's Othello.*

Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind. *Lev.* xix. 19.

GENEALO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *genealogy.*] Pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.

GENEA'LOGIST. *n. f.* [γενεαλογία; *genealogiste*, French.] He who traces descents.

GENEA'LOGY. *n. f.* [γενεα and λόγος.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The Ancient ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*. *Burnet's Theory.*

GE'NERABLE. *adj.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL. *adj.* [*general*, French; *generalis*, Latin.]

1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.

To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a false way of arguing. *Broome.*

2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts.*

3. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it. *Locke.*

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgifte*

5. Publick; comprising the whole.

Now would we deign him burial of his men,
Till he disbursed at St. Colmeskill isle,
Ten thousand dollars to our *gen'ral* use. *Shakesp.*

Not fail'd they to express how much they prais'd,
That for the *general* safety he despis'd
His own. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

6. Not directed to any single object.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it. *Spratt.*

7. Having relation to all.

The wall of Paradise upsprung,
Which to our *general* sire gave prospect large
Into his nether empire neighb'ring round. *Milton.*

8. Extensive, though not universal,

9. Common; usual.

I've been bold,
For that I knew it the most *general* way. *Shakesp.*

10. *General* is appended to several offices: as, *Attorney General, Solicitor General, Vicar General.*

GE'NERAL. *n. f.*

1. The whole; the totality; the main, without insisting on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing else, in *general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end. *Norris.*

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

I have considered Milton's Paradise Lost in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shewn that he excels, in *general*, under each of these heads. *Addison.*

An history painter paints man in *general*; a portrait painter a particular man, and consequently a defective model. *Reynolds.*

2. The publick; the interest of the whole. Not in use.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,
Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth the *general*
Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Ingluts and swallows other sorrows. *Shakespeare.*

3. The vulgar. Not in use.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general*: but it was, as I received it, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play. *Shak.*

4. [*General*, French.] One that has the command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath power to command an army. *Locke.*

The *generals* on the enemy's [illegible] inferior to several that once commanded the French armies. *Addison on the War.*

The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a *gen'ral's* love of conquest glows. *Addison.*

GENERALI'SSIMO. *n. f.* [*generalissimo*, French, from *general.*] The supreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince. *Clarendon.*

Pompey had deserved the name of great; and Alexander, of the same cognomination, was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

GENERA'LITY. *n. f.* [*generalité*, French; from *general.*]

1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the same is thereby restrain'd unto such *generalities* as, every where offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conceit. *Hooker.*

These certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacies and disobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the common mass.

Necessity, not extending to the *generality*, but resting upon private heads. *Raleigh's Essays.*

By his own principles he excludes from salvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotson.*

The *generality* of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them. *Addison.*

They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the singularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires. *Addison.*

The wisest were distracted with doubts, while the generality wandered without any ruler. *Rogers.*

GE'NERALLY. *adv.* [from *general.*]

1. In general; without specification or exact limitation.

I am not a woman to be touch'd with so many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed their whole sex withal. *Shakespeare.*

Generally we would not have those that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Extensively, though not universally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addis.*

Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions. *Swift.*

Generally speaking, persons designed for long life, though in their former years they were small eaters, yet find their appetites encrease with their age. *Blackmore.*

GE'NERALNESS. *n. f.* [from *general.*] Wide extent; though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sidney.*

GE'NERALTY. *n. f.* [from *general.*] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generality* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

GE'NERANT. *n. f.* [*generans*, Latin.] The begetting or productive power.

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat. *Ray.*

To GE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Latin.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* [illegible] domestick bring [illegible] *generate* often. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. To produce to life; to procreate.
God created the great whales, and each
Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously
The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milton.*
Or find some other way to *generate*
Mankind. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*

3. To cauſe; to produce.
Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*
Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, muſt likewiſe *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *generate*, *generation*. French.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.
Seals make excellent impreſſions; and ſo it may be thought of ſounds in their firſt *generation*: but then the dilation of them, without any new ſealing, ſhews they cannot be impreſſions. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
He longer will delay, to hear thee tell
His *generation*, and the riſing birth
Of nature, from the unapparent deep. *Milton.*
If we deduce the ſeveral races of mankind in the ſeveral parts of the world from *generation*, we muſt imagine the firſt numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil conſtitutions, to aſſemble as ſo many heads of families whom they repreſent. *Temple.*

2. A family; a race.
Y'are a dog.
——Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's ſhe, if I be a dog? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

3. Progeny; offſpring.
The barb'rous Scythian
Or he that makes his *generation* meſſes,
To gorge his appetite, ſhall to my boſom
Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. A ſingle ſucceſſion; one gradation in the ſcale of genealogical deſcent.
This *generation* ſhall not paſs 'till all theſe things be fulfilled. *Matt.* xxiv. 34.
In the fourth *generation* they ſhall come hither again. *Gen.*
A marvellous number were excited to the conqueſt of Paleſtine, which with ſingular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom ſome few *generations*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

5. An age.
By ſome of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, twenty-five, and twenty; but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is ſo much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calmet.*
Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Chriſtian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be againſt it. *Hooker.*

GE'NERATIVE. *adj.* [*generatif*, French, from *genero*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of propagation.
He gave to all, that have life, a power *generative*, thereby to continue their ſpecies and kinds. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*
In grapes and kernels the greateſt part is but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, ſo diſproportionable unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.
If there hath been ſuch a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

GENERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, cauſes, or produces.
Imagination aſſimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown.*

GENE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*generique*, French; from *genus*, Latin.]
GENE'RICK. } That which comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another genus, but does not diſtinguiſh the ſpecies.
The word conſumption being applicable to a proper, and improperly to a true and baſtard conſumption, requires a *generical* deſcription quadrate to both. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generick* difference; for it does not diſtinguiſh wine from cyder or perry; the ſpecifick difference of wine, therefore, is its preſſure from the grape. *Watts's Logick.*

GENE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *generick*.] With regard to the genus, though not the ſpecies.
Theſe have all the eſſential characters of ſea-ſhells, and ſhew that they are of the very ſame ſpecifick gravity with thoſe to which they are ſo *generically* allied. *Woodward.*

GENEROSITY. *n. ſ.* [*generoſité*, French; *generoſitas*, Latin.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.
Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and *generoſity* than his young tutor is? *Locke on Education.*
It would not have been your *generoſity*, to have paſſed by ſuch a fault as this. *Locke.*

GE'NEROUS. *adj.* [*generoſus*, Latin; *genereux*, French.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.

2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.
A *generous* virtue of a vigorous kind,
Pure in the laſt receſſes of the mind. *Dryden.*
That gen'rous boldneſs to defend
An innocent or abſent friend. *Swift.*
The *gen'rous* critick fann'd the poet's fire,
And taught the world with reaſon to admire. *Pope.*
Such was Roſcommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners *generous* as his noble blood. *Pope.*
The *gen'rous* god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens ſpirits as he ripens mines. *Pope.*
His *gen'rous* ſpouſe, Theano, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young ſtranger with a mother's care. *Pope.*
Pray for others in ſuch forms, with ſuch length, importunity, and earneſtneſs, as you uſe for yourſelf; and you will find all little ill-natur'd paſſions die away, your heart grow great and *generous*, delighting in the common happineſs of others, as you uſed only to delight in your own. *Law.*

3. It is uſed of animals. Spritely; daring; courageous.
So the imperial eagle does not ſtay
Till the whole carcaſe he devour,
As if his *gen'rous* hunger underſtood
That he can never want plenty of food,
He only ſucks the taſteful blood. *Cowley.*
Acteon ſpies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries:
A *gen'rous* pack. *Addiſon.*

4. Liberal; munificent.
When from his veſt the young companion bore
The cup the *gen'rous* landlord own'd before,
And paid profuſely with the precious bowl,
The ſtinted kindneſs of this churliſh ſoul. *Parnel.*
Faſt by the margin of her native flood,
Whoſe wealthy waters are well known to fame,
Fair as the bordering flowers the princeſs ſtood,
And rich in bounty as the *gen'rous* ſtream. *Heigh.*

5. Strong; vigorous.
Having in a digeſtive furnace drawn off the ardent ſpirit from ſome good ſack, the phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious. *Boyle.*
Thoſe who in ſouthern climes complain,
From Phœbus' rays they ſuffer pain,
Muſt own that pain is well repaid,
By *gen'rous* wines beneath a ſhade. *Swift.*

GE'NEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous*.]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.

2. Magnanimouſly; nobly.
When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet *generouſly* he does his arms withhold. *Dryd.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GE'NEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous.
Is it credible, to conceive that the overflowing *generouſneſs* of the divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Collier.*

GE'NESIS. *n. ſ.* [γενεσις; *geneſe*, French.] Generation; the firſt book of *Moſes*, which treats of the production of the world.

*GE'NET. *n. ſ.* [French. The word originally ſignified a horſeman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight.] A ſmall-ſized well-proportioned Spaniſh horſe.
You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have courſers for couſins, and *genets* for germanes. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
It is no more likely that from ſhould be engendered in the clouds, than Spaniſh *genets* be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*
He ſhews his ſtatue too, where plac'd on high,
The *genet* underneath him ſeems to fly. *Dryd.*

GENETHLI'ACAL. *adj.* [γενεθλιακος.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by aſtronomers; ſhewing the configurations of the ſtars at any birth.
The night immediately before he was ſlighting the art of thoſe fooliſh aſtrologers, and *genethliacal* ephemeriſts, that uſe to pry into the horoſcope of nativities. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

GENETHLI'ACKS. *n. ſ.* [from γενεθλη.] The ſcience of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the ſtars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK. *n. ſ.* [γενεθλη.] He who calculates nativities.
The truth of aſtrological predictions is not to be referred to the conſtellations: the *genethliatick* conjecture by the diſpoſition, temper, and complexion of the perſon. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *geneure*, French, a juniper-berry.]
We uſed to keep a diſtilled ſpirituous water of Juniper in the ſhops. At preſent only a better kind is diſtilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly ſold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the ſtill, with a little common ſalt and the coarſeſt ſpirit. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

GE'NIAL. *adj.* [*genialis*, Latin.]

1. That which contributes to propagation.
Higher of the *genial* bed by far,
And with myſterious reverence I deem. *Milton.*
Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love,
The bliſs of men below and gods above! *Dryden.*

2. That gives cheerfulneſs or ſupports life.
Nor will the light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkneſs nigh at hand;
So much I feel my *genial* ſpirits droop. *Milton.*

3. Natural; native.
It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and *genial* indiſpoſition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

GE'NIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial*.]

1. By genius; naturally.
Some men are *genially* diſpoſed to ſome opinions, and naturally averſe to others. *Glanville.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENI'CULATED. *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Lat.] Knotted; jointed.
A piece of ſome *geniculated* plant ſeeming to be part of a ſugarcane. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

GENICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*geniculatio*, Lat.] Knottineſs; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

G'ENIO. *n. ſ.* [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Lat.] A man of a particular turn of mind.
Some *genius* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other ſcience. *Tatler.*

GE'NITALS. *n. ſ.* [*genitalis*, Latin.] Parts belonging to generation.
Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngeſt ſon who is ſaid to have cut off the *genitals* of his father. *Brown.*

GE'NITING. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, French, ſignifying *Jane* or *Janet*, having been ſo called in honour of ſome lady of that name; and the Scottiſh dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the ſame

me with *Jamton*; otherwiſe ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *Juneting*.] An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genitings* and codlins. *Bacon.*

GE'NITIVE. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a caſe, which, among other relations, ſignifies one begotten, as, the father *of a ſon*; or one begetting, as ſon *of a father*.

GE'NIUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin, *gentle*, French.]

1. The preſiding or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he
Whoſe being I do fear: and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is ſaid
Antony's was by Cæſar. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The *genius* and the mortal inſtruments
Are then in council; and the ſtate of man,
Like to a little kingdom, ſuffers then. *Shakeſp.*

And as I awake, ſweet muſick breathe,
Sent by ſome ſpirit to mortals good,
Or th' unſeen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.*

And the tame demon that ſhould guard my throne,
Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*

To your glad *genius* ſacrifice this day;
Let common meats reſpectfully give way. *Dryden.*

2. A man endowed with ſuperior faculties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*. *Addiſon.*

3. Mental power or faculties.

The ſtate and order does proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Diſpoſition of nature by which any one is qualified for ſome peculiar employment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden.*

Your majeſty's ſagacity, and happy *genius* for natural hiſtory, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the ſchools. *Burnet's Theory. Preface.*

One ſcience only will one *genius* fit;
So vaſt is art, ſo narrow human wit. *Pope on Criticiſm.*

The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbuth.*

5. Nature; diſpoſition.

Studious to pleaſe the *genius* of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he ſlurs his crimes. *Dryden.*

Another *genius* and diſpoſition improper for philoſophical contemplations, is not ſo much from the narrowneſs of their underſtanding, as becauſe they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet.*

He tames the *genius* of the ſtubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENT. *adj.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; ſoft; gentle; polite. A word now diſuſed.

Veſpaſian, with great ſpoil and rage,
Forewaſted all: 'till Genuiſſa *gent*
Perſuaded him to ceaſe. *Fairy Queen.*

She that was noble, wiſe, as fair and *gent*,
Caſt how ſhe might their harmleſs lives preſerve. *Fairfax.*

GENTE'EL. *adj.* [*gentil*, French.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

He had a *genteeler* manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than moſt of his predeceſſors. *Swift.*

Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy, and fall into the moſt filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Graceful in mien.

So ſpruce that he can never be *genteel*. *Tatler.*

3. Elegantly dreſſed.

Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are not able to be always ſo *genteel*, and ſo conſtant at all places of pleaſure and expence. *Law.*

GENTE'ELLY. *adv.* [from *genteel*.]

1. Elegantly; politely.

Thoſe that would be *genteelly* learned, need not purchaſe it at the dear rate of being atheiſts. *Glanv.*

After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining *genteelly*. *South.*

2. Gracefully: handſomely.

GENTE'ELNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *genteel*.]

1. Elegance; gracefulneſs; politeneſs.

He had a genius full of *genteelneſs* and ſpirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his poſtures and dreſſes. *Dryd. Dufreſn.*

Parmegiano has dignified the *genteelneſs* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the ſimplicity of the ancients, and the grandeur and ſeverity of Michael Angelo. *Reynolds.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GE'NTIAN. *n. ſ.* [*gentiane*, French; *gentiana*, Latin.] Felwort or baldmony.

The root of *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerable firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a ſaintiſh and diſagreeable ſmell, and an extremely bitter taſte. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

If it be fiſtulous, and the orifice ſmall, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GENTIANE'LLA. *n. ſ.* a kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE. *n. ſ.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguiſh upon every ſoul that doeth evil, of the Jew firſt, and alſo of the *gentile*. *Rom.* ii. 2.

Gentiles or infidels, in thoſe actions, upon both the ſpiritual and temporal good, have been in one purſuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A perſon of rank. Obſolete.

Fine Baſil deſireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in her pot;
That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom we do ſerve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preſerve. *Tuſſer.*

GENTILE'SSE. n. ſ. [French.] Complaiſance; civility. Not uſed.

She with her wedding-cloaths undreſſes
Her complaiſance and *gentileſſes*. *Hudibras.*

GE'NTILISM. *n. ſ.* [*gentiliſme*, French; from *gentile*.] Heatheniſm; paganiſm.

If invocation of ſaints had been produced in the apoſtolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentiliſm* again. *Stillingfleet.*

GENTILI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.

That an unſavory odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reaſon or ſenſe will not induce. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cauſe of this diſtemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* diſpoſition of body. *Arbuthnot.*

GENTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*gentilité*, French; from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Good extraction,; dignity of birth.

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulneſs of mien; nicety of taſte.

3. Gentry; the claſs of perſons well born.

Gavelkind muſt needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Paganiſm; heatheniſm.

When people began to eſpy the falſhood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker.*

GENTILE. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]

1. Well born; well deſcended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honeſty ſake broke open all priſons. *Sidney.*

Theſe are the ſtudies wherein our noble and *gentile* youth ought to beſtow their time. *Milton on Education.*

Of *gentile* blood, periſhed in honour's cauſe,
Each parent ſprung. *Pope.*

2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of thoſe *gentle* ones that will uſe the devil himſelf with curteſy. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Her voice was ever ſoft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shak.*

As *gentle*, and as jocund, as to jeſt,
Go I to fight. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in converſation, and *gentle* in condition. 2 *Mac.* xv. 12.

The *gentleſt* heart on earth is prov'd unkind *Fairfax.*

Your change was wiſe; for, had ſhe been deny'd,
A ſwift revenge had follow'd from her pride:
You from my *gentle* nature had no feats;
All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

He had ſuch a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not ſo much afraid as aſhamed to repeat them. *Atterb.*

3. Soothing; pacifick.

And though this ſenſe firſt *gentle* muſick ſound,
Her proper object is the ſpeech of men. *Davies.*

GE'NTLE. *n. ſ.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of uſe.

Gentles, do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a green *gentle*. *Walton's Angler.*

To GE'NTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle; to raiſe from the vulgar. Obſolete.

He to-day that ſheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; he he never ſo vile,
This day ſhall *gentle* his condition. *Shakeſp.*

GE'NTLEFOLK. *n. ſ.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*. *Shakeſ.*

Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore ſet a freſh one before them. *Swift.*

GE'NTLEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*gentilhomme*, Fr. *gentilhuomo*. Ital. that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of Anceſtry. All other derivations ſeem to be whimſical.]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that ſtate, between the *gentleman* and the peaſants. *Sidney.*

I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*. *Shak.*

He hither came a private *gentleman*,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Otway's Orphan.*

You ſay a long deſcended race
Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree
Is much diſparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*

2. A man raiſed above the vulgar by his character or poſt.

Inquire me out ſome mean-born *gentleman*,
Whom I will marry ſtrait to Clarence' daughter. *Shakeſp.*

He is ſo far from deſiring to be uſed as a *gentleman*, that he deſires to be uſed as the ſervant of all. *Law.*

3. A term of complaiſance; ſometimes ironical.

The ſame *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked ſiſters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them ſitting at a diſtance, and covered from head to foot. *Addiſon.*

4. The ſervant that waits about the perſon of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up the chancellorſhip, came to his wife's pew, and uſed the uſual words of his *gentleman* uſher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Let be call'd before us
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in perſon. *Shakeſp.*

5. It is uſed of any man however high.

The earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the moſt valiant *gentleman*, *Shakeſp.*

The king is a noble *gentleman*, and my familiar. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'NTLEMANLI'KE. } *adj.* [*gentleman* and
GE'NTLEMANLY. } *like.*] Becoming a man of birth.

He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work, which, he ſaith, is the life of a peaſant or churl; but enureth himſelf to his weapon, and to the *gentlemanly* trade of ſtealing. *Spenſer.*

Pyramus is a ſweet-faced man; a proper man as one ſhall ſee in a Summer's day; a moſt lovely *gentlemanlike* man. *Shakeſpeare*

You have train'd me up like a peaſant, hiding from me all *gentlemanlike* qualities. *Shakeſp.*

Two clergymen ſtood candidates for a freeſchool, where a gentleman procured the place for the better ſcholar and more *gentlemanly* perſon of the two. *Swift.*

GE'NTLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gentle.*]

1. Dignity of birth; goodneſs of extraction.
2. Softneſs of manners, ſweetneſs of diſpoſition; meekneſs; tenderneſs.

My lord Sebaſtian,
The truth, you ſpeak, doth lack ſome *gentleneſs.*
Shakeſp.

Your brave and haughty ſcorn of all,
Was ſtately and monarchical;
All *gentleneſs* with that eſteem'd
A dull and ſlaviſh virtue ſeemed. *Cowley.*

Still ſhe returns
Her maiden *gentleneſs*, and oft at eve
Viſits the herds. *Milton.*

The perpetual *gentleneſs*, and inherent goodneſs of the Ormond Family. *Dryden's Fables, Dedic.*

Changes are brought about ſilently and inſenſibly, with all imaginable benignity and gentleneſs. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Maſters muſt correct their ſervants with *gentleneſs*, prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleneſs* of heart deſpicable in a man. *Clariſſa.*

3. Kindneſs; benevolence. Obſolete.

The *gentleneſs* of all the gods go with thee. *Shak.*

GE'NTLESHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *gentle.*] Carriage of a gentleman. Obſolete.

Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentleſhip* in their hat than in their head. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

GE'NTLEWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*gentle* and *woman.* See GENTLEMAN.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well deſcended.

The *gentlewomen* of Rome did not ſuffer their infants to be ſo long ſwathed as poorer people. *Abbot.*

Doth this Sir Protheus
Often reſort unto this *gentlewoman.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Gentlewomen may do themſelves much good by kneeling upon a cuſhion, and weeding. *Bacon.*

2. A woman who waits about the perſon of one of high rank

The late queen's *gentlewoman*, a knight's daughter,
To be her miſtreſs' miſtreſs! *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

Her *gentlewomen*, like the nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,
And made their bends adornings. *Shakeſ.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confeſſing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical down-caſt look. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *gentle.*]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffenſively; kindly.

My miſtreſs *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryd.*

The miſchiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When moſt ſtruck home, being *gently* warded, craves
A noble cunning. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A ſort of great bat, as men lay aſleep with their legs naked, will ſuck their blood at a wound ſo *gently* made as not to awake them. *Crew's Muſ.*

GE'NTRY. *n.* [*gentlery*, *gentry*, from *gentle.*]

1. Birth; condition; rank derived from inheritance.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like experienc'd, which no leſs adorns
Our *gentry* than our parent's noble name,
In whoſe ſucceſs we are gentle. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

2. Claſs of people above the vulgar; thoſe between the vulgar and the nobility.

They ſlaughtered many of the *gentry*, for whom no ſex or age could be accepted for excuſe. *Sidney.*

Let ſtates, that aim at greatneſs, take heed how their nobility and *gentry* multiply too faſt. *Bacon.*

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A ſatyr, and the *gentry buy.* *Swift.*

3. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many coloured *gentry* there above,
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love. *Prior.*

4. Civility; complaiſance. Obſolete.

Shew us ſo much *gentry* and good-will,
As to extend your time with us a-while. *Shakeſp.*

GENUFLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*genuflexion*, French; *genu* and *flectio*, Latin.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expreſſed by bending the knee.

Here uſe all the rites of adoration, *genuflexions*, wax-candles, incenſe, oblations, prayers only excepted. *Stillingfleet.*

GE'NUINE. *adj.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Not ſpurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with *genuine* materials, and at another time with ſophiſticated ones. *Boyle*

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have ſo great influence to make men religious, that where any of theſe is, the reſt, together with the true and *genuine* effects of them, are ſuppoſed to be. *Tillotſon.*

A ſodden darkneſs covers all;
True *genuine* night: night added to the groves.
Dryden.

GE'NUINELY. *adv.* [from *genuine.*] Without adulteration, without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to analize compound bodies leſs violently, more *genuinely*, and more univerſally than the fire. *Boyle.*

GE'NUINENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *genuine.*] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural ſtate.

It is not eſſential to the *genuineneſs* of colours to be durable. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] In ſcience, a claſs of being, comprehending under it many ſpecies: as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almoſt all terreſtrial beaſts.

A general idea is called by the ſchools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to ſeveral other common natures: ſo animal is a *genus*, becauſe it agrees to horſe, lion, whale, and butterfly. *Watts.*

If minerals are not convertible into another Species, though of the ſame *genus*, much leſs can they be ſurmiſed reducible into a ſpecies of another *genus.* *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

GEOCE'NTRICK. *adj.* [γῆ and κέντρον; *geocentrique*, Fr.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the ſame centre with the earth. *Harris.*

GE'ODÆSIA. *n. ſ.* [γεωδαισία; *geodeſie*, French.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of meaſuring ſurfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures. *Harris.*

GEODÆ'TICAL. *adj.* [from *geodeſia.*] Relating to the art of meaſuring ſurfaces; comprehending or ſhowing the art of meaſuring land.

GEO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω; *geographe*, Fr.] One who deſcribes the earth according to the poſition of its different parts.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or deſcribed by *geographers.* *Brown.*

The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old *geographers.* *Addiſon.*

From ſea to ſea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a meer *geographer* by love. *Tickell.*

GEOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [*geographique*, Fr. from *geography.*] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *geographical.*] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Minerva lets Ulyſſes into the knowledge of his country; ſhe *geographically* deſcribes it to him. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

GEO'GRAPHY *n. ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω; *geographie*, French.] *Geography*, in a ſtrict ſenſe, ſignifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the ſituation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger ſenſe, it includes the knowledge of the ſeas alſo; and in the largeſt ſenſe of all, it extends to the various cuſtoms, habits, and governments of nations. *Watts.*

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but *geography* makes ſlight account hereof, when they diſcourſe of Andes or Teneriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

According to ancient fables the Argonauts ſailed up the Danube, and from thence paſſed into the Adriatick, carrying their ſhips upon their ſhoulders; a mark of great ignorance in *geography.* *Arbuthnot.*

GEO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and λογία.] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the ſtate and nature of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and μαντις.] A fortuneteller; a caſter of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretel futurity by other means than the aſtrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, and the incantatory impoſtors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar. *Brown.*

GE'OMANCY. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and μαντία.] *geomance*, French.] The act of caſting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what ſhall happen.

According to ſome there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and *geomancy.* *Ayliffe.*

GEOMA'NTICK. *adj.* [from *geomancy.*] Pertaining to the act of caſting figures.

Two *geomantick* figures were diſplay'd
Above his head, a warriour, and a maid;
One when direct, and one when retrograde. *Dryd.*

GEO'METER. *n. ſ.* [γεωμέτρης; *geometre*, Fr] One ſkilled in geometry; a geometrician.

He became one of the chief *geometers* of his age. *Watts.*

GEO'METRAL. *adj.* [*geometral*, French; from *geometry.*] Pertaining to geometry. *Dict.*

GEOME'TRICAL. } *adj.* [γεωμετρικὸς; *geome-*
GEOME'TRICK. } *trique*, French; from *geometry.*

1. Pertaining to geometry.

A *geometrical* ſcheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonſtration is diſcerned by reaſon. *More.*

This mathematical diſcipline, by the help of *geometrical* principles doth teach to contrive ſeveral powers. *Wilkins.*

2. Preſcribed or laid down by geometry.

Muſt men take the meaſure of God juſt by the ſame *geometrical* proportions that he did, that ga-

thers'd

ther'd the height and bigness of Hercules by his foot? *Stilling fleet.*

Does not this wise philosopher assert,
That the vast orb, which casts so fair his beams,
Is such, or not much bigger than he seems?
That the dimensions of his glorious face
Two *geometrick* feet do scarce surpass? *Blackmore.*

3. Disposed according to geometry.

Geometrick jasper seemeth of affinity with the *lapis sanguinalis* described by Boetius; but it is certainly one sort of *lapis cruciformis*. *Grew's Mus.*

GEOME'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry.

'Tis possible *geometrically* to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens. *Wilkins's Math.*

All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body are contrived most *geometrically*, according to the strictest rules of mechanicks. *Ray.*

GEOMETRI'CIAN. *n. s.* [γεωμέτρης.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Although there be a certain truth, *geometricians* would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. *Brown.*

How easily does an expert *geometrician*, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles! *Watts.*

To GEO'METRIZE. *v. a.* [γεωμετρέω.] To act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtained good store of crystals, whose figures were differing enough, though prettily shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration, and yet confined herself to *geometrize*. *Boyle.*

GEO'METRY. *n. s.* [γεωμετρία; *geometrie*, French.] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it: but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice. *Harris.*

In the muscles alone there seems to be more *geometry* than in all the artificial engines in the world. *Ray on the Creation.*

Him also for my censor I disdain,
Who thinks all science, as all virtue, vain;
Who counts *geometry* and numbers toys,
And with his foot the sacred dust destroys. *Dryd.*

GEOPO'NICAL. *adj.* [γῆ and πονέω; *geoponique*, French.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such expressions are frequent in authors *geoponical*, or such as have treated *de re rustica*. *Brown.*

GEOPO'NICKS. *n. s.* [γῆ and πονέω.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE. *n. s.* [*Georgius*, Latin.]

1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter.

Look on my *george*, I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

2. A brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original.

Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattrass laid,
On a brown *george*, with lousy swobbers, fed. *Dryd.*

GEO'RGICK. *n. s.* [γεωργικὸν; *georgiques*, Fr.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

GEO'RGICK. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georgick* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains. *Gay.*

GEO'TICK. *adj.* [from γῆ.] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. *Dict.*

GE'RENT. *adj.* [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing. *Dict.*

GE'RFALCON. *n. s.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle. *Bailey.*

GE'RMAN. *n. s.* [*germain*, French; *germanus*, Latin.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*, the only sense in which the word is now used.

They knew it was their cousin *german*, the famous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

And to him said, go now, proud miscreant,
Thyself thy message do to *german* dear. *Fairy Queen.*

Wert thou a bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the horse; wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be seiz'd by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were jures on thy life. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers for cousins, and genets for *germans*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

GE'RMAN. *adj.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related. Obsolete.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman. *Shakspeare.*

GE'RMANDER. *n. s.* [*germandrée*. French; *chamædrys*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GE'RME. *n. s.* [*germen*, Latin.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germe*, or treadle of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt. *Brown.*

GE'RMIN. *n. s.* [*germen*, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed. Out of use.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure
Of nature's *germins* tumble all together,
Even 'till destruction sicken; answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' the world;
Crack nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once
That make ungrateful man. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

To GE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino*, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a spirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we see in chymical trials. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth. *Woodward.*

GERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*germination*, French, from *germinate*.] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we shall handle the subject of plants generally. *Bacon.*

The Duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *sponte nascentes*. *Wotton.*

There is but little similitude between a terreous humidity and plantal *germinations*. *Glanville.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GE'RUND. *n. s.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST. *n. s.* [*gestum*, Latin.]

1. A deed; an action; an atchievement.

Who fair them quites, as him beseemed best,
And goodly can discourse with many a noble *gest*.
Spenser.

2. Show; representation.

Gests should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald's office. [from *giste*, or *gite*, French.] *Hanmer.*

I'll give you my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*,
Prefix'd for's parting. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*

4. A stage; so much of a journey as passes without interruption. In all senses obsolete.

He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progress thereof. *Brown.*

GESTA'TION. *n. s.* [*gestatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *gestation*, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *gestation*, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth no that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

To GESTI'CULATE. *v. n.* [*gesticulor*, Latin; *gesticuler*, French.] To play antick tricks; to shew postures. *Dict.*

GESTICULA'TION. *n. s.* [*gesticulatio*, Lat *gesticulation*, French; from *gesticulate*.] Antick tricks; various postures.

GE'STURE. *n. s.* [*gero*, *gestum*, Latin; *geste* French.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment

Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words, or seen his *gestures*, when he made me know what and whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself those two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

To the dumbness of the *gesture*
One might interpret. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athen.*

Humble and reverend *gestures* in our approaches to God express the inward reverence of our souls. *Duty of Man.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In ev'ry *gesture* dignity and love! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gestures*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive. *Addison's Spectator.*

To GE'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun. To accompany with action or posture.

Our attire disgraceth it, it is not orderly read nor *gestured* as beseemeth. *Hooker.*

He undertook so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that not should discern him. *Wotton.*

To GET. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [getan, gettan Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the cosset, well hast thou it *got*. *Spenser.*

Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all this glory. *Gen.* xxxi.

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. *Sam.* v.

David *gat* him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians. 2 *Sam.* viii. 13.

Most of these things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could get tubes so accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a conscience, as has not been wanting itself, in endeavouring to *get* the utmost and clearest information about the will of God, that it knows

advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whose absolution is a rational and sure ground of confidence. *South.*

He insensibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him his set of admirers, and delights in superiority. *Addison.*

Sphinx was a monster that would eat
Whatever stranger she could *get*,
Unless his ready wit disclos'd,
The subtle riddle she propos'd. *Addison's Whig Ex.*

This practice is to be used at first, in order to get a fixed habit of attention, and in some cases only. *Watts.*

The word *get* is variously used: we say to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a stomach, and to *get* a cold. *Watts.*

2. To force; to seize.

Such losels and scatterlings cannot easily, by any constable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

The king seeing this, started from where he sat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Daniel.*

All things, but one, you can restore;
The heart you *get* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win by contest.

Henry the sixth hath lost
All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shakesp.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword.
1 *Mac.* iii. 3.

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. 2 *Mac.* v. 6.

Auria held that course to have drawn the gallies within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his gallies to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles.*

4. To have possession of; to have. This sense is commonly in the compound preterite.

Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou hast *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.

These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her; sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *got* them. *Shakespeare.*

Women with study'd arts they vex:
Ye gods destroy that impious sex;
And if there must be some t'invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,
Come down yourselves, and, in their place,
Get a more just and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *got* on their female captives. *Locke.*

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, so and well; if not, you must stay 'till they *get* a better generation. *Dryden.*

Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to *get* a child? *Prior.*

Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wise,
Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who shall to settle lasting reformation;
First *get* a son, then give him education. *Dorset.*

The god of day, descending from above,
Mixt with the day, and *got* the queen of love.
Granville.

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will lose one fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it. *Locke.*

7. To gain a superiority or advantage.

If they *get* ground and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel. *Shak.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be a much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to *get* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; as a tax laid on your home-made commodities adds to their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.

This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to *get* one sermon by heart than to pen twenty. *Fell.*

Get by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.

I shall shew how we may *get* it thus informed, and afterwards preserve and keep it so. *South.*

12. To put into any state.

Nature taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *got* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot.*

Take no repulse, whatever she doth say;
For, *get* you gone, she doth not mean away. *Shak.*

He who attempts to *get* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. *Locke.*

Before your ewes bring forth, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heart. *Mortimer.*

Helm, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently; his greatest perplexity was how to *get* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of business, he made him however his chief companion. *Spectator.*

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and smiling upon thee *get* out thy secret. *Eccles.* xiii.

By the marriage of his grandson Ferdinand he *got* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addison.*

After having *got* out of you every thing you can spare, I scorn to trespass. *Guardian.*

15. To betake; to remove; implying haste or danger.

Get you to bed on th' instant; I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakespeare's Othello*

Arise, *get* thee out from this land. *Gen.* xxxi. 13.

Lest they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so *get* them up out of the land.
Exodus, i. 10.

He with all speed *got* himself with his followers to the strong town of Mega. *Knolles's History.*

16. To remove by force or art.

She was quickly *got* off the land again. *Knolles.*

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes fasten upon the gold in such plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *get* them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When mercury is *got* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They would be glad to *get* out those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated. *Locke.*

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shakesp.*

18. *To* GET *off.* To sell or dispose of by some expedient.

Wood, to *get* his halfpence *off*, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver. *Swift.*

To GET. *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty: used either of persons or things.

Phalantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *get* out. *Sidney.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge
More likely to fall in than to *get* o'er. *Shak. H.* IV.

The stranger shall *get* up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low. *Deut.* xxviii. 43.

The fox bragged what a number of shifts and devices he had to *get* from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *get* to sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I utterly condemn the practice of the latter times, that some who are pricked for sheriffs, and were fit, should *get* out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

He *got* away unto the Christians, and hardly escaped. *Knolles.*

He would be at their backs before they could *get* out of Armenia. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

She plays with his rage, and *gets* above his anger. *Denham.*

The latitant air had *got* away in bubbles. *Boyle.*

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may *get* between, and so disjoin them. *Boyle.*

There was but an insensible diminution of the liquor upon the recess of whatever it was that *got* through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the universe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is so various, that the understanding fails under a kind of despondency of *getting* through so great a task. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *get* in, because no air could *get* out. *Wilkins.*

O heav'n, in what a lab'rinth am I led!
I could *get* out, but she detains the thread! *Dryden.*

So have I seen some fearful hare maintain
A course, 'till tir'd before the dog she lay;
Who, stretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Past pow'r to kill, as she to *get* away. *Dryden.*

The more oily and light part of this mass would *get* above the other, and swim upon it. *Burnet.*

Having *got* through the foregoing passage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke.*

The removing of the pains we feel, is the *getting* out of misery, and consequently the first thing to be done, in order to happiness, absent good. *Locke.*

If, having *got* into the sense of the epistles, we will but compare what he says, in the places where he treats of the same subject, we can hardly be mistaken in his sense. *Locke.*

I *got* up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*

Bucephalus would let no body *get* upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addison on Italy.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,
Roar to *get* loose, and struggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
'Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall.
Addison.

When Alma now, in diff'rent ages,
Has finish'd her ascending stages,
Into the head at length she *gets*,
And there in publick grandeur sits,
To judge of things. *Prior.*

I resolved to break through all measures to *get* away. *Swift.*

2. To fall; to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are *got* among them. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way; to insinuate itself.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, since there is nothing that appears to *get* in at the shell, unless some little particles of the water, it is not easy to discover from whence else this change proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle.*

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sands, and scattering wide from sense:
So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,
That now the wind is *got* into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

A child runs to overtake and *get* up to the top of his shadow, which still advances at the same rate that he does. *Locke.*

Should dressing, feasting, and balls once *get* among the Cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost. *Addison.*

The fluids which surround bodies, upon the surface of the globe, *get* in between the surface of bodies, when they are at any distance. *Cheyne.*

4. To move; to remove.

Get home with thy fewel make ready to set;
The sooner, and easier carriage to get. *Tusser.*

5. To have recourse to.

The Turks made great haste through the midst of the town ditch, to *get* up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles's History.*

Lying is so cheap a cover for any miscarriage, and

and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from *getting* into it. *Locke.*

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such master, and were not as yet all *got* into the castle. *Knolles's History.*

A knot of ladies, *got* together by themselves, is a very school of impertinence. *Swift.*

7. To put one's self in any state.

They might get over the river Avon at Stratford, and *get* between the king and Worcester. *Clarendon.*

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mass of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *get* quit of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Without his assistance we can no more *get* quit of our affliction, than but by his permission we should have fallen into it. *Wake.*

There is a sort of men who pretend to divest themselves of partiality on both sides, and to *get* above that imperfect idea of their subject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to *get* rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope to Swift.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing sot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage set,
Her beauty by the shade does *get*. *Waller.*

10. *To* GET *off*. To escape.

The gallies, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, *get off*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Whate'er thou dost, deliver not thy sword;
With that thou may'st *get off*, tho' odds oppose thee. *Dryden.*

11. *To* GET *over*. To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped in thinking or acting.

'Tis very pleasant to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to *get over* them. *Addison.*

I cannot *get over* the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and *got over* some part of those disputes. *Swift.*

12. *To* GET *up*. To rise from repose.

Sheep will *get up* betimes in the morning to feed against rain. *Bacon's Natural History.*

13. *To* GET *up*. To rise from a seat.

14. To remove from a place.

Get you *up* from about the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Numb.* xvi.

15. To *get*, in all its significations, both active and neutral, implies the acquisition of something, or the arrival at some state or place by some means; except in the use of the preterite compound, which often implies mere possession: as, *he* has got *a good estate*, does not always mean that he has acquired, but barely that he possesses it. So we say *the lady* has got *black eyes*, merely meaning that she has them.

GE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *get*.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very lethargy, a *getter* of more bastard children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakesp.*

GE'TTING. *n. s.* [from *get*.]

1. Act of getting; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy *getting* get understanding. *Prov.* iv. 7.

2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things; and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to stoop to petty *gettings*. *Bacon.*

The meaner families return a small share of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child. *Swift.*

GE'WGAW. *n. s.* [ȝeȝaꝛ, Saxon; *joyau*, French.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

That metal they exchanged for the meanest trifles and *gewgaws* which the others could bring. *Abbot.*

Prefer that which Providence has pronounced to be the staff of life, before a glittering *gewgaw* that has no other value than what vanity has set upon it. *L'Estrange.*

As children, when they throw one toy away,
Straight a more foolish *gewgaw* comes in play. *Dryden.*

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that spread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have crushed it. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Some loose the bands
Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws
For pageantry and tawdry *gewgaws*. *Philips.*

The first images were fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewgaws*, which lay so thick that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Addison's Guardian.*

GE'WGAW. *adj.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor *gewgaw* happiness of Feliciana. *Law's Serious Call.*

GHA'STFUL. *adj.* [ȝaꝛt and fulle, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits. Obsolete;

Here will I dwell apart,
In *ghastful* grave, 'till my last sleep
Do close mine eyes:
Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound
Is sign of dreary death. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

GHA'STLINESS. *n. s.* [from *ghastly*.] Horrour of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'STLY. *adj.* [ȝaꝛt, or *ghost* and *like*.]

1. Like a ghost; having horrour in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
—O, I have past a miserable night;
So full of ugly sights, of *ghastly* dreams,
So full of dismal terrour was the time. *Shakesp.*

Envy quickly discovered in court Solyman's changed countenance upon the great bassa, and began now to shew her *ghastly* face. *Knolles.*

Death
Grinn'd horrible a *ghastly* smile, to hear
His famine should be fill'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Those departed friends, whom at our last separation we saw disfigured by all the *ghastly* horrours of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestick throne of Christ, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities and powers. *Boyle.*

He came, but with such alter'd looks,
So wild, so *ghastly*, as if some ghost had met him,
All pale and speechless. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

I did not for these *ghastly* visions send;
Their sudden coming does some ill portend. *Dryd.*

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

To be less than gods
Disdain'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,
Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milton.*

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier! *Prior.*

GHA'STNESS. *n. s.* [from ȝaꝛt, Saxon.] Ghastliness; horrour of look. Not used.

Look you pale, mistress?
Do you perceive the *ghastness* of the moon? *Shakesp.*

GHE'RKIN. *n. s.* [from *gurcke*, German; cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To GHESS. *v. n.* [See To GUESS. *Ghess* is by criticks considered as the true orthography, but *guess* has universally prevailed.] To conjecture.

GHOST. *n. s.* [ȝaꝛt, Saxon.]

1. The soul of man.

Vex not his *ghost*: O, let him pass! He hates him,
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Often did I strive
To yield the *ghost*; but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

2. A spirit appearing after death.

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose,
And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,
To see this fleet among unequal foes,
By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. *Dryden.*

3. *To give up the* GHOST. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

Their shadows seem
A canopy most fatal, under which
Our army lies ready to *give up the ghost*. *Shakesp.*

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she *ghosted*. *Sidney.*

To GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obsolete.

Julius Cæsar
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,
There saw you labouring for him. *Shakespeare.*

GHO'STLINESS. *n. s.* [from *ghostly*.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY. *adj.* [from *ghost*.]

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies. *Common Prayer.*

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have, as well of *ghostly* as of earthly favours, is in each kind so easily known, but the gifts of God, according to these degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom seeth meet, are so diversely bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive, what all stand in need of, it seldom lieth hid. *Hooker.*

The graces of the spirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our *ghostly* evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. *Hooker.*

To deny me the *ghostly* comfort of my chaplains, seems a greater barbarity than is ever used by Christians. *King Charles.*

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.

Hence will I to my *ghostly* friar's close cell,
His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. *Shakesp.*

The *ghostly* father now hath done his shrift. *Shak.*

GIA'LALINA. n. s. [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

GIA'MBEUX. *n. s.* [*jambes*, French.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal steel despiteously entail'd
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their *giambeux* fall. *Spenser.*

GI'ANT. *n. s.* [*geant*, French; *gigas*, Lat.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is observable, that the idea of a giant is always associated with pride, brutality, and wickedness.

Now does he feel his axle
Hang loose about him, like a *giant's* robe
Upon a weakish thief. *Shakesp. Macbeth*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high that *giants* may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Woman's gentle brain
Could not drop forth such *giant* rude invention;
Such Ethiop words. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
Fierce faces threat'ning wars,
Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise! *Milton.*
Those *giants*, those mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those *giants* remembered by Moses of his own time. *Raleigh's History.*
The *giant* brothers, in their camp, have found
I was not forc'd with ease to quit my ground. *Dryd.*
By weary steps and slow
The groping *giant* with a trunk of pine
Explor'd his way. *Addison.*
Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,
Afflicts the chief t'avenge his *giant* son,
Great Polypheme of more than mortal might. *Pope.*

GI'ANTESS. *n. s.* [from *giant*.] A she-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a *giantess*, and lie under mount Pelion. *Shakespeare.*
Were this subject to the cedar, she would be able to make head against that huge *giantess*. *Howel.*

GI'ANTLIKE. } *adj.* [from *giant* and *like*.]
GI'ANTLY. } Gigantick; vast; bulky.

Single courage has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties. *Decay of Piety.*
Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, which they are deplorably strangers to, and those unanswerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the proud man not to adore himself, and I dare undertake that all their *giantlike* objections against the Christian religion shall presently vanish and quit the field. *South*

GI'ANTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *giant*.] Quality or character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest fallen,
Stalking with less unconscionable strides,
And lower looks. *Milton's Agonistes.*

GI'BBE. *n. s.* Any old worn out animal. *Hanmer.*

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a but, a *gibbe*,
Such dear concernings hide? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To GI'BBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To speak inarticulately.

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets. *Shakes.*

GI'BBERISH. *n. s.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gaber*, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber*. But as it was anciently written *gebrish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipseys; words without meaning.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, which is very natural and significant, cry out straightway, that we speak no English, but *gibberish*. *Spenser.*
Some of both sexes writing down a number of letters, just as it came into their heads; upon reading this *gibberish*, that which the men had wrote resembled like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian. *Swift.*

GI'BBET. *n. s.* [*gibet*, French.]

1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcases are exposed.

[illegible] was there ever cursed atheist brought
To *gibbet*, but he did adore
The blessed pow'r which he had set at nought? *Davies.*
You scandal to the stock of verse, a race
Able to bring the *gibbet* in disgrace. *Haveland.*

Haman suffered death himself upon the very *gibbet* that he had provided for another. *L'Estrange.*
Papers lay such principles to the Tories, as, if they were true, our next business should be to erect *gibbets* in every parish, and hang them out of the way. *Swift.*

2. Any traverse beams.

To GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expose on a gibbet.

I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham.*

2. To hang on any thing going traverse: as the beam of a gibbet.

He shall come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

GI'BBIER. *n. s.* [French.] Game; wild fowl.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax-free *Addison on Italy*

GIBBO'SITY. *n. s.* [*gibbosité*, Fr. from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

When ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray.*

GI'BBOUS. *adj.* [*gibbus*, Latin; *gibbeux*, French.]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wiseman.*
A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew *gibbous* from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden*
The sea, by this access and recess, shuffling the empty shells, wears them away, reducing those that are concave and *gibbous* to a flat. *Woodward.*

2. Crookbacked.

I demand how the camels of Bactria came to have two bunches on their back, whereas the camels of Arabia have but one? How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or haunch-backed? *Brown.*

GI'BBOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence.

To make the convexity of the earth discernible, suppose a man lifted in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon; but then, because of the distance, the convexity and *gibbousness* would vanish away, and he would only see a great circular flat. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GIBCAT. *n. s.* [*gib* and *cat*.] An old worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd bear. *Shakespeare.*

To GIBE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French, to sneer, to ridicule.] To sneer; to join censoriousness with contempt.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and *gibe* at our party. *Hooker.*
When he saw her toy, and *gibe*, and geer,
And pass the bounds of modest merry make,
Her dalliance he despis'd. *Spenser.*
Why that's the way to choke a *gibing* spirit,
Whose influence is begot of that loose grace
Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools. *Shak.*
Thus with talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and rude,
When you pertly raise your snout,
Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt.

[illegible] being in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did *gibe* my missive [illegible] audience. *Shakespeare.*
Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

GIBE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable scorns
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shakespeare.*
The rich have still a *gibe* in store,
And will be monstrous witty on the poor. *Dryden.*
If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their aversion would be too strong for little *gibes* every moment. *Spectator.*
But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,
Will never have done with his *gibes* and his jeers. *Swift.*

GI'BER. *n. s.* [from *gibe*.] A sneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints, a scoffer; a taunter.

You are well understood to be a more perfect *giber* at the table, than a necessary bencher at the capitol. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
He is a *giber*, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence. *Ben Jonson.*

GI'BINGLY. *adv.* [from *gibe*.] Scornfully, contemptuously.

His present portance,
Gibingly and ungravely he did fashion
After th' inveterate hate he bears to you. *Shakesp.*

GI'BLETS. *n. s.* [According to *Minsheu* from *gobbet*, *goblet*. according to *Junius* more properly from *gibier*, game, Fr.] The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted,

'Tis holyday; provide me better cheer:
'Tis holyday; and shall be found the year:
Shall I my houshold gods and genius cheat,
To make him rich who grudges me my meat?
That he may loll at ease; and pamper'd high,
When I am laid, may feed on *giblet* pie. *Dryden.*

GI'BSTAFF. *n. s.*

1. A long staff to gage water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep.
2. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the stage. *Dict.*

GI'DDILY. *adv.* [from *giddy*.]

1. With the head seeming to turn round.
2. Inconstantly: unsteadily.

To roam
Giddily, and be every where but at home,
Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne.*

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

The parts that fortune hath bestow'd upon her,
Tell her, I hold as *giddily* as fortune. *Shakes.*

GI'DDINESS. *n. s.* [from *giddy*.]

1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; the sensation which we have when every thing seems to turn round.

Megrims and *giddiness* are rather when we rise after long sitting, than while we sit. *Bacon.*
This blessed thistle, which is so sovereign a medicine against the *giddiness* of the brain; 'tis this will settle it. *Holyday.*
Vain show and noise intoxicate the brain,
Begin with *giddiness*, and end in pain. *Young.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; changeableness.

There be that delight in *giddiness*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief. *Bacon.*

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The indignation of Heaven rolling and turning us, 'till at length such a *giddiness* seized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of sectaries. *South.*

4. Frolick; wantonness of life.

Thou, like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warn'd of thy sins, do'st repent
These vanities and *giddinesses*. *Donne.*

GI'DDY. *adj.* [gidig, Saxon. I know not whether this word may not come from *gad*, to wander, to be in motion, *gad*, *gid*, *giddy*.]

1 Very

1. Vertiginous; having in the head, a whirl, or ſenſation of circular motion; ſuch as happens by diſeaſe or drunkenneſs.
Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,
By *giddy* heads and ſtagg'ring legs betray'd. *Tate.*
2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.
As Ixion fix'd, the wretch ſhall feel
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*
3. Inconſtant; mutable; unſteady; changeful.
Our fa ies are more *giddy* and unfirm,
More longing, wav'ring, fonner loſt and won,
Than women's are. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and *giddy*, as ſmall birds likewiſe have. *Bacon.*
Thanks to *giddy* chance, which never bears,
That mortal bliſs ſhould laſt for length of years,
She caſt us headlong from our high eſtate,
And here in hope of thy return we wait. *Dryden.*
The *giddy* vulgar, as their fancies guide,
With noiſe ſay nothing, and in parts divide. *Dryden.*
You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever, the reverſe of Pope, who hath always loved a domeſtick life
Swift to Gay.
4. That which cauſes giddineſs.
The frequent errors of a pathleſs wood,
The *giddy* precipice, and the dang'rous flood. *Prior.*
The ſylphs through myſtick mazes guide their way,
Through all the *giddy* circle they purſue. *Pope*
5. Heedleſs; thoughtleſs; uncautious; wild.
Too many *giddy* fooliſh hours are gone
And in fantaſtick meaſures danc'd away. *Rowe.*
How inexcuſeable are thoſe *giddy* creatures, who, in the ſame hour, leap from a parent's window to a huſband's bed. *Clariſſa*
6. Tottering; unfixed.
As we paſs'd along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ſter ſtumbled. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtleſſneſs; overcome by any overpowering inticement.
Art thou not *gidd*y with the faſhion too, that thou haſt ſhifted out of thy tale into telling me of the faſhion. *Shakeſpeare.*
Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;
Hearing applaude and univerſal ſhout,
Giddy in ſpirit, gazing ſtill in doubt,
Whether thoſe peals of praiſe be his or no. *Shakeſp.*

To GI'DDY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To turn quick. Obſolete.
A ſodaine North-wind fetcht,
With an extreme ſea, quite about againe,
Our whole endeavours; and our courſe conſtrain
To *giddie* round. *Chapman.*

GI'DDYBRAINED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *brain.*] Careleſs; thoughtleſs.
Turn him out again, you unneceſſary, uſeleſs, *giddybrain'd* aſs! *Otway's Venice preſerved.*

GI'DDYHEADED. *adj.* [*giddy* and *head.*] Without thought or caution; without ſteadineſs or conſtancy.
And ſooner may a gulling weather ſpy,
By drawing forth heav'ns ſcheme deſcry
What faſhion'd hats or ruffs, or ſuits, next year,
Our *giddy-headed* antick youth will wear. *Donne.*
That men are ſo miſaffected, melancholy, *giddy-headed*, hear the teſtimony of Solomon. *Burton*

GI'DDYPACED. *adj* [*giddy* and *pace.*] Moving without regularity.
More than light airs, and recollected terms,
of theſe moſt briſk and *giddypaced* times. *Shakeſp.*

GI'ER-EAGLE. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes it is written *jer eagle.*] An eagle of a particular kind.
Theſe fowls ſhall not be eaten, the ſwan and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle*. *Lev.* xi. 18.

GIFT. *n. ſ.* [from *give.*]
1. A thing given or beſtowed; ſomething conferred without price.
They preſented unto him *gifts*, gold, and frankincenſe and myrrh. *Mat.* ii. 11.
Recall your *gift*, for I your pow'r confeſs;
But firſt take back my life, a *gift* that's leſs. *Dryd.*
2. The act of giving.
Creator bounteous, and benign,
Giver of all things good, but fairеſt this
Of all thy *gifts*, nor envyeſt. *Milton.*
Thee all things living gaze on, all things thine
By *gift*. *Milton.*
3. The right or power of beſtowing.
They cannot give;
For had the *gift* been theirs, it had not here
Thus grown. *Milton.*
No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free *gift*. *South.*
4. Oblation; offering.
Many nations ſhall come with *gifts* in their hands, even *gifts* to the king of heaven. *Tob.* xiii. 11.
5. A bribe.
Thou ſhalt not wreſt judgment, thou ſhalt not reſpect perſons, neither take a *gift*; for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wiſe. *Deut.* xvi. 19.
6. Power; faculty.
And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,
To rain a ſhower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for ſuch a ſhift. *Shakeſpeare.*
She was lovely to attract
Thy love, not thy ſubjection, and her *gifts*
Were ſuch as made for government well ſeem'd
Unſeemly to bear rule. *Milton.*
He who has the *gift* of ridicule, finds fault with any thing that gives him an opportunity of exerting his talent. *Addiſon.*

GI'FTED. *adj.* [from *gift.*]
1. Given; beſtowed.
Made of my enemies the ſcorn and gaze,
To grind in brazen fetters, under taſk,
With my heav'n-*gifted* ſtrength. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly uſed ironically.
Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a peaſe-cart, and haranged the people to diſpoſe them to an inſurrection. *Dryd.*
There is no talent ſo pernicious as eloquence, to thoſe who have it not under command: women, who are ſo liberally *gifted* by nature in this particular, ought to ſtudy the rules of female oratory.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

GIG. *n. ſ.* [Etymology uncertain.]
1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.
Playthings, as tops, *gigs*, battledores, ſhould be procured them. *Locke.*
2. [*Gigue*, Iſlandick.] A fiddle. Now out of uſe.

GIGA'NTICK. *adj.* [*gigantes*, Latin.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous; likewiſe wicked; atrocious.
Others from the wall defend
With dart and jav'lin, ſtones, and ſulphurous fire;
On each hand ſlaughter and *gigantick* deeds. *Milton.*
I dread him not, nor all his giant brood,
Though tame divulged him father of five ſons,
All of *gigantick* ſize, Goliah chief. *Milton's Agon.*
The ſon of Hercules he juſtly ſeems,
By his broad ſhoulders and *gigantick* limbs. *Dryd.*
The Cyclopean race in arms aroſe;
A lawleſs nation of *gigantick* foes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To GI'GGLE. *v. n.* [*giechelen*, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.
We ſhew our preſent joking *giggling* race;
True joy conſiſts in gravity and grace. *Garrick's Ep.*

GI'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *giggle.*] A laugher; a titterer; one idly and fooliſhly merry.
A lad wiſe valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and ſwallows up the cities:
The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom inſect on,
Or the fir'd beacon, frights away from his ditties. *Herbert.*

GI'GLET. *n. ſ.* [*geagl*, Saxon; *geyl*, Dutch; *gillet*, Scottiſh, is ſtill retained.] A wanton; a laſcivious girl. Now out of uſe.
Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *giglet* wench. *Shakeſp.*
The fam'd Caſſibelan was once at point,
Oh *giglet* fortune! to maſter Cæſar's ſword. *Shak.*
Away with thoſe *giglets* too, and with the other confederate companion. *Shakſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

GI'GOT. *n. ſ.* [French.] The hip joint. It ſeems to mean in *Chapman* a joint for the ſpit.
The inwards ſlit,
They broil'd on coales, and eate; the reſt, in *gigots* cut, they ſplit. *Chapman*

To GILD *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*. [gilban, Saxon.]
1. To waſh over with gold; to cover with foliated gold.
The room was large and wide,
As it ſome *gilt* or ſolemn temple were:
Many great golden pillars did uprear
The maſſy roof. *Spenſer.*
To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lilly,
To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakeſpeare.*
And the *gilded* car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream. *Milton.*
Purchaſing riches with our time and care,
We loſe our freedom in a *gilded* ſnare. *Roſcommon.*
Where Britain, looking with a juſt diſdain
Upon the *gilded* majeſty of Spain,
And knowing well that empire muſt decline,
Whoſe chief ſupport and ſinews are of coin. *Waller.*
Her joy in *gilded* chariots when alive;
And love of ombre after death ſurvive. *Pope.*
2. To colour with any yellow matter.
Thou did'ſt drink
The ſtale of horſes and the *gilded* puddle,
Which beaſts would cough at. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*
3. To adorn with luſtre.
No more the riſing ſun ſhall *gild* the morn,
Nor ev'ning Cynthia fill her ſilver horn. *Pope's Meſſ.*
4. To brighten; to illuminate.
The lightſome paſſion of joy was not that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing, that only *gilds* the apprehenſion, and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul.
South.
5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.
For my part, it a lie may do thee grace,
I'll *gild* it with the happieſt terms I have. *Shakeſp.*
Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight,
'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the ſight. *Dryd.*

GI'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *gild.*]
1. One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body.
Gilders uſe to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw the ſpirits of the quickſilver. *Bacon.*
We have here a *gilder* with his anvil and hammer. *Broome.*
2. A coin, from one ſhilling and ſix pence, to two ſhillings. *Phil.*
I am bound
To Perſia, and want *gilders* for my voyage. *Shakſp.*

GI'LDING. *n. ſ.* [from *gild.*] Gold lain on any ſurface by way of ornament.
Silvering will fully and cloker more than *gilding*, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is profit. *Bacon.*
The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it, is covered with ſtatues, *gilding*, and paint.
Addiſon on Italy.
Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
And I not ſtrip the *gilding* off a knave,
Unplac'd unpenſion'd, no man's heir or ſlave? *Pope.*

GILL. *n. ſ.* [*agulla*, Spaniſh; *gula*, Latin.]
1. The apertures at each ſide of a fiſh's head.
The leviathan,
Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps or ſwims,
And ſeems a moving land, and at his *gills*
Draws in, and at his trunk ſpouts out a ſea. *Milton.*
Fiſhes perform reſpiration under water by the *gills*. *Ray.*
He hath two *gill*-fins; not behind the *gills*, as moſt fiſhes, but before them. *Walton.*

'Till they of farther paſſage quite bereft,
Were in the meſh with *gills* entangl'd left. *King.*

1. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.

The turkey-cock hath great and ſwelling *gills*, and the hen hath leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The fleſh under the chin.

In many there is no paleneſs at all; but, contrariwiſe, redneſs about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the ſending forth of ſpirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Like the long bag of fleſh hanging down from the *gills* of the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*

3. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A meaſure of liquids, containing the fourth part of a pint.

Every bottle muſt be rinced with wine: ſome, out of miſtaken thrift, will rince a dozen with the ſame: change the wine at every ſecond bottle: a *gill* may be enough. *Swift.*

4. A kind of meaſure among the tinners.

They meaſure their block-tin by the *gill*, which containeth a pint. *Carew.*

5. In the northern counties it is half a pint of liquid meaſure.

6. [From *gillian*, the old Engliſh way of writing *Julian*, or *Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language.

I can, for I will,
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his *Gill*. *Ben Jonſon's Gypſies.*

7. [*Chelidonium.*] The name of a plant; ground-ivy.

8. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GI'LLHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*gill* and *houſe*.] A houſe where a *gill* is ſold.

Thee ſhall each alehouſe, thee each *gillhouſe* mourn,
And anſw'ring ginſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope.*

GI'LLYFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [Either corrupted from *Julyflower*, or from *gireflée*, French.] *Gillyflowers* or rather *Julyflowers*, ſo called from the month they blow in, may be reduced to theſe ſorts; red and white, purple and white, ſcarlet and white. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

In July come *gillyflowers* of all varieties. *Bacon.*

Fair is the *gillyflow'r* of gardens ſweet,
Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet. *Gay's Paſt.*

GILT. *n. ſ.* [from *gild*.] Golden ſhow; gold laid on the ſurface of any matter. Now obſolete.

Our gayneſs and our gilt are all beſmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakeſp.*

When thou waſt in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much curioſity: in thy rags thou know'ſt none, but art deſpiſed for the contrary. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

GILT. The participle of GILD, which ſee.

Where the *gilt* chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*

GI'LTHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*gilt* and *head*.]

1. A ſea fiſh. *Dict.*

2. A bird.

He blended together the livers of *giltheads*, the brains of pheaſants and peacocks, tongues of phenicopters, and the melts of lampres. *Hakewill.*

GILT-TAIL. *n. ſ.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm ſo called from his yellow tail.

GIM. *adj.* [An old word.] Neat; ſpruce; well dreſſed.

GI'MCRACK. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be ludicrouſly formed from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A ſlight or trivial mechaniſm.

For though theſe *gimcracks* were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would ſtill a watch remain;
But if the baral orbut ceaſe,
The whole ſtands ſtill, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

What's the meaning of all theſe trangrams and *gimcracks*? Jumping over my maſter's hedges, and running your lines croſs his grounds? *Arbuthnot.*

GI'MLET. *n. ſ.* [*gibelet*, *guimbelet*, French.] A borer with a ſcrew at its point.

The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit. *Moxon.*

GI'MMAL. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* and *Ainſworth* to be derived from *gimellus*, Latin, and to be uſed only of ſomething conſiſting of correſpondent parts, or double. It ſeems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry or geometrical*. Any thing done by occult means is vulgarly ſaid to be done by geometry.] Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hanmer.*

I think by ſome odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are ſet like clocks, ſtill to ſtrike on,
Elſe they could not hold out ſo as they do. *Shakeſp.*

GI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has ſo confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myſelf, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not ſo much by geometry as ſome natural magick. *Moore's Divine Dialogues.*

GIMP. *n. ſ.* [See GIM. *Gimp*, in old Engliſh, is neat, ſpruce.] A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.

GIN. *n. ſ.* [from *engine*.]

1. A trap; a ſnare.

As the day begins,
With twenty *gins* we will the ſmall birds take,
And paſtime make. *Sidney.*

Which two, through treaſon and deceitful *gin*,
Hath ſlain ſir Mordant. *Spenſer.*

So ſtrives the woodcock with the *gin*;
So doth the coney ſtruggle in the net. *Shakeſp.*

Be it by *gins*, by ſnares, by ſubtilty. *Shakeſp.*

If thoſe, who have but ſenſe, can ſhun
The engines that have them annoy'd?
Little for me had reaſon done,
If I could not thy *gins* avoid. *Ben Jonſon's Foreſt.*

I know thy trains,
Thou dearly to my coſt, thy *gins* and toils;
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*

He made a planetary *gin*,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And come on purpoſe to be taken,
Without th' expence of cheeſe and bacon. *Hudibras.*

Keep from flaying ſcourge thy ſkin,
And ancle free from iron *gin*. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing moved with ſcrews, as an engine of torture,

Typhæus' joints were ſtretched on a *gin*. *Spencer.*

3. A pump worked by rotatory ſails.

The delfs would be ſo flown with waters, it being impoſſible to make any adits or ſoughs to drain them, that no *gins* or machines would ſuffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed by water drivelling on the outſide of the *gin*, pump of Moſtyn coalpits. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

4. [Contracted from GENEVA, which ſee.] The ſpirit drawn by diſtillation from juniper berries.

This calls the church to deprecate our ſin,
And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope.*

And anſw'ring *gin*ſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope.*

GI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*zinziber*, Latin; *gingero*, Italian.]

The flower conſiſts of five leaves, ſhaped ſomewhat like thoſe of the Iris: theſe are produced in the head or club, each coming out of a ſeparate leafy ſcale. The ovary becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain ſeeds. *Miller.*

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taſte, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable ſmell. The Indians eat both the young ſhoots of the leaves and the roots themſelves. *Hill.*

Or waſting *ginger* round the ſtreets to go,
And viſit alehouſe where ye firſt did grow. *Pope.*

GI'NGERBREAD. *n. ſ.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of farinaceous ſweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biſcuit, ſweatened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and ſome other aromatick ſeeds. It is ſometimes gilt.

An' I had but one penny in the world, thou ſhould'ſt have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her currants there and gooſeberries were ſtead,
With the inticing gold of *gingerbread*. *King's Cook.*

'Tis a loſs you are not here, to partake of three weeks froſt, and eat *gingerbread* booth by booth upon the Thames *Swift.*

GI'NGERLY. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiouſly; nicely.

What is't that you
Took up ſo *gingerly*? *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'NGERNESS. *n. ſ.* Niceneſs; tenderneſs. *Dict.*

GI'NGIVAL. *adj.* [*gingiva* Latin.] Belonging to the gums.

Whilſt the Italians ſtrive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, ſo to ſweeten it, they make the occluſe appulſe, eſpecially the *gingival*, ſofter than we do, giving a little of perſiouſneſs. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To GI'NGLE. *v. n.*

1. To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe; to utter a ſharp noiſe in quick ſucceſſion.

The boot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence ſound. *Gay.*

Once, we confeſs, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea ſpoke,
And *gingling* down the backſtairs, told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. To make an affected ſound in periods or cadence.

To GI'NGLE. *v. a.* To ſhake, ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhould be made.

Her infant grandame's whiſtle next it grew;
The bells ſhe *gingled*, and the whiſtle blew *Pope.*

GI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe.

2. Affectation in the ſound of periods.

GI'NGLYMOID. *adj.* [γίγλυμος, a hinge, and εἶδος.] Reſembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

The Malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or *ginglymoid* joint. *Holder.*

GI'NGLYMUS. *n. ſ.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an inſtance. *Wiſeman.*

GI'NNET. *n, ſ.* [γίννος.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to ſome, but, I believe, erroneouſly, a Spaniſh *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

GI'NSENG. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe *Chineſe*.] A root brought lately into Europe, of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and ſomewhat yellowiſh within; and ſo pure and fine, that it ſeems almoſt tranſparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatick ſmell, though not very ſtrong. Its taſte is acrid and aromatick, and has ſomewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. The Chineſe value this root at three times its weight in ſilver. *Hill.*

To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

GI'PSY. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they firſt appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps, truly, that they

they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmestry or physiognomy.

The butler, though he is sure to lose a knife a fork, or a spoon every time his fortune is told him, shut himself up in the pantry with an old *gipsy* for above half an hour. *Addison.*

A frantick *gipsy* now, the house he haunts,
And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants. *Prior.*

In this still labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmestry;
A figur in his hand the *gipsy* bears,
In th' other a prophetick sieve and shears. *Garth.*

I, near yon thile, three fallow *gipsies* met;
Upon my hand they cast a poring look,
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook.
Gay.

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to her lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipsy*; Helen and Hero hildings and harlots. *Shakes. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the *gipsy*, and so did her confidant too, in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange.*

A slave I am to Clara's eyes:
The *gipsy* knows her power, and flies. *Prior.*

GI'RASOLE. *n. s.* [*girasol*, French.]

1. The herb turnsol.
2. The opal stone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [ȝyrdan, Saxon.]

1. To bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their loins with sackcloth 2 *Mac.* x. 3.

2. To put on so as to furround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to bandages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Swift.*

3. To fasten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harness about him,
1 *Mac.* iii. 25.

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Gird on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milton*

No, let us rise at once, *gird* on our swords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe. *Addison's Cato*

The combatant too late the field declines,
When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To invest.

Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot;
And in reguerdon of that duty done,
I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakesp.*

The son appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk. *Ezek.* xvi. 10.

Typhone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way.
Dryden.

6. To cover round as a garment.

These, with what skill they had, together sow'd,
To *gird* their waist: vain covering, if to hide
Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

7. To furnish; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles. *Milton.*

8. To inclose; to incircle.

That Nyseian isle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
Hid Amalthea, and her florid son
Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye.
Milton.

9. To reproach; to gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the god.
Shakesp.

To GIRD. *v. n.* [Of this word in this sense I know not the original; it may be formed by a very customary transposition from *gride* or *cut*. To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.

This wondred error growth
At which our criticks *gird*. *Drayton.*

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

GIRD. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang: it may come from the sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly. This word is now seldom used, unless the former etymology be admitted.

Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly *gird*:
For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. *Shakesp.*

Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the Atheist feels. *Tillotson.*

He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth well, to set against the checks and *girds* of it when he doth amiss. *Goodman.*

GI'RDER. *n. s.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at one arm to the girders. *Harris.*

The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the summers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girder* need not be so strong as the front *girder*. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd. *Blackmore.*

GI'RDLE. *n. s.* [ȝyrbe, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

There will I make thee beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a *girdle*,
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shakesp.*

Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on their *girdle*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword and bow,
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley.*

2. Enclosure; circumference.

Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shakesp.*

3. The zodiack.

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle* of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon.*

To GI'RDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms. *Shakesp.*

2. To inclose; to shut in; to environ.

Those sleeping stones,
That as a waist do *girdle* you about. *Shakesp.*

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That *girdlest* in those wolves! *Shakesp. Timon.*

GI'RDLEBELT. *n. s.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that incircles the waist.

Nor did his eyes less longingly behold
The *girdlebelt*, with nails of burnish'd gold. *Dryd.*

GI'RDLER. *n. s.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *n. s.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing in motion. See GYRE

GIRL. *n. s.* [About the etymology of this word there is much question: *Meric Casaubon*, as is his custom, derives it from *κορη* of the same signification; *Minsheu* from *garrula*, Latin, a prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; *Junius* thinks that it comes from *kerlodes*, Welsh, from which, says he, *harlot* is very easily deduced. *Skinner* imagines that the Saxons, who used ceorl for a man, might likewise have ceorla for a woman, though no such word is now found. Dr. *Hickes* derives it most probably from the Islandick *karlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or female child.

In those unfledg'd days was my wife a *girl*. *Shak.*
I will love thee ne'er the less, my *girl*. *Shak.*

The foole Amphimachius, to field brought gold to be his wracke,
Proude *girle*like, that doth ever beare her dowre upon her backe. *Chapman.*

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is sport for every *girl* to practise on. *Donne.*

Tragedy should blush as much to stoop
To the low mimick follies of a farce,
As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*.
Roscommon.

A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh! a *girl*, like her, must be divine! *Dryden.*

GI'RLISH. *adj.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a girl; youthful.

In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moors
Carew.

GI'RLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a girlish manner.

To GIRN. *v. n.* It seems to be a corruption of *grin*. It is still used in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or peevish person.

GI'RROCK. *n. s.* [*acus major*.] A kind of fish. *Dict.*

GIRT. *part. pass.* [from *To gird*.]

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide
Beneath the radiant line that *girts* the globe. *Thomf.*

GIRT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the horse.

Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his *girt*;
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton.*

2. A circular bandage.

The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*, which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are tacked firmly together. *Wiseman.*

GIRTH. *n. s.* [from *gird*.]

1. A band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse.

Or the saddle turn'd round, or the *girths* brake;
For low on the ground, woe for his sake,
The law is found. *Ben Jonson's Underwoods.*

Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
Along the high celestial road;
The jaded oppress'd, would break his *girth*,
To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift.*

Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his foll'wers strown;
This breaks a *girth*, and that a bone. *Swift.*

2. The compass measured by the girdle, or enclosing bandage.

He's a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE *Ground*. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GI'SLE. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgisle* is a pledge of peace; *Gislebert* an illustrious pledge, like the Greek *Homerus*. *Gibs. Camden.*

GITH. *n. s.* [*nigilla*.] An herb called Guinea pepper.

To GIVE. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. pass. *given*. [ȝyfen, Saxon.]

1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward; not to sell.

I had a master that *gave* me all I could ask, but thought fit to take one thing from me again. *Temple.*

Constant at church and change; his gains were sure.
His *givings* rare, save farthings to the poor. *Pope.*

While tradesmen starve these Philomels are gay;
For gen'rous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*
Half useless d soon'd to live,
Pray'rs and advice are all I have to *give*. *Harte.*

To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.

The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat. *Gen.* iii. 12.
They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in marriage. *Matt.* xxiv 38.
Those bills are printed not only every week, but also a general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the Thursday before Christmas. *Graunt.*
We shall *give* an account of these phenomena. *Burnet.*
Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and impossible into their poems, nor *gives* them licence to run out into wildness *Broome.*

To put into one's possession; to consign; to impart; to communicate.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Matt.* xxv.
Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them away; but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple.*
Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will remove the earth. *Temple.*
If the agreement of men first *gave* a sceptre into any one's hands, or put a crown on his head, that almost must direct its conveyance. *Locke.*

To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange.

All that a man hath will he *give* for his life. *Job*, ii. 4
If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,
And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the strength of your displeasure. *Shakespeare*
He would *give* his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Locke*

To yield; not to withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against a prisoner at a time he was drowsy, and seemed to *give* small attention. The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal the king, somewhat surprised, said, To whom do you appeal? The prisoner answered, from Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to Philip, when he shall *give* ear. *Bacon's Apophth.*
Constantia accused herself for having so lonely *given* an ear to the proposal. *Addison's Spectator.*

To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man *Exod.*

To confer; to impart.

I will bless her, and *give* thee a son also of her. *Gen.* xvii
Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itself. *Bramh. against Hobbes.*
What beauties I lose in some places, I *give* to others which had them not originally. *Dryden*

To expose; to yield without retention.

All clad in skins of beasts the grim bear;
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryd.*

To grant; to allow.

'Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*
He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterbury.*

To yield; not to deny.

I *gave* his wife proposal way;
Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud
Will ruin him. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

To afford; to supply.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were so resolved, and *gave* them courage to ill adventures. *Hooker.*
Give us also sacrifices and burnt-offerings, that we may sacrifice unto the Lord. *Ex.* x. 25.

To empower; to commission.

Prepare
The due libation and the solemn pray'r;
Then *give* thy friend to [illegible] sacred wine. *Pope.*

To enable.

God himself requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers; and hath *given* the world to understand, that the wicked, although they cry, shall not be heard. *Hooker.*

Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shakesp.*
So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;
Through the new pupil soft'ning juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and *give* the flow'rs to blow. *Tickel.*

14. To pay.

The applause and approbation I *give* to both your speeches. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence,
And he that suffers. *Shakesp Measure for Measure.*
The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave* a great shout in derision of them. *Knolles.*
Let the first honest discoverer *give* the word about, that Wood's halfpence have been offered, and caution the poor people not to receive them. *Swift*

16. To exhibit; to shew.

This instance *gives* the impossibility of an eternal existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece *Arbuthnot.*

18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others.

As we desire to *give* no offence ourselves, so neither shall we take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of the rind *gives* out their smell more. *Bacon.*

20. To [illegible]t; to apply.

The Helots, on the other side, shutting their gates, *gave* themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and roll their wearied bodies. *Sidney*
After man began to grow to number, the first thing we read they *gave* themselves into, was the tillage of the earth and the feeding of cattle *Hooker.*
Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the secret seeds which people, superstitiously *given*, might have always thereunto with ease. *Hooker*
The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall *Shakesp.*
Fear him not, Cæsar, he's not dangerous:
He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shakesp.*
His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lewdly *given*, he deceives me; for, Harry, I see virtue in his looks. *Shakesp.*
Huniades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before; so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, *given* all to pleasure and ease. *Knolles's Hist*
Though he was *given* to pleasure, yet he was likewise desirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the most High, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. *Eccles.* xxxix. 1.
He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world. *More against Ath.*
They who *gave* themselves to warlike action and enterprises, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple*
Men are *given* to this licentious humour of scoffing at personal blemishes and defects. *L'Estrange.*
Besides, he is too much *given* to horseplay in his raillery; and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*
I have some business of importance with her; but her husband is so horribly *given* to be jealous. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
What can I refuse to a man so charitably *given*? *Dryden.*

21. To resign; to yield up.

Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of waters, without victual, we *gave* ourselves for lost men, and prepared for death. *Bacon.*
Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost;
And to instruct them will not quit the cost. *Herbert.*

Virtue *giv'n* for lost,
Depress and overthrown, as seem'd;
Like that self-begott'n bird
From out her ashy womb now teem'd. *Milton's Agon.*
Since no deep within her gulph can hold
Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,
I *give* not Heaven for lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
For a man to *give* his name to Christianity in those days, was to list himself a martyr *South.*
Ours *gives* himself for gone; you've watch'd your time,
He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme *Dryden.*
The parents, after a long search for the body, *gave* him for drowned in one of the canals *Addison.*
As the hinder feet of the horse flock to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back, in so much that the people *gave* him for gone. *Addison's Guardian.*

22. To conclude; to suppose.

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?
All *gave* you lost on the Cyclopean ground. *Garth.*

23. *To* GIVE *away.* To alienate from one's self; to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he shewed how he *gave away* to his new mistress, what he took from his promises to the former *Swift*
If you shall marry,
You *give away* this hand, and that is mine;
You *give away* heav'n's vows, and those are mine;
You *give away* myself, which is known mine. *Shak.*
Honest company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me *give away* myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shak.*
I know not how they sold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, *gav'st* thyself *away* gratis, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakesp. Hen.* IV.
I owe *give away* all things, that so he may advance the interest of the beloved person. *Taylor.*
But we who *give* our native right *away*,
And our unlaw'd posterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go,
On holidays to see a puppet show. *Dryd. Juv.*
Alas, said I, man was made to vanish! How is he *given away* to misery and mortality! *Addison.*
Theodosius made a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been solemnized *Addison.*
Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives, is *given away* from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death, is given from others only, as our nearest relations. *Atterbury.*

24. *To* GIVE *back.* To return; to restore.

Their vices perhaps *give back* all those advantages which their victories procured. *Atterbury.*

25. *To* GIVE *forth.* To publish; to tell.

Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Hayward.*

26. *To* GIVE *the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior.

Lessons being free from some inconveniences, whereunto sermons of more subject, they may in this respect no less take than in others they must *give the hand*, which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker.*

27. *To* GIVE *over.* To leave; to quit; to cease.

Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endless contradictions, and let ancient customs prevail. *Hooker.*
It may be done rather than that be *given over*. *Hooker.*
Never *give* her o'er;
For scorn at first makes after love the more. *Shakesp.*
If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over* my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitations. *Shakesp. Othello.*
All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly sworn to defend the city, and not to *give* it *over* unto the last man. *Knolles's History.*
Those troops which were levied, have *given over* the prosecution of the war. *Clarendon.*
But worst of all to *give* her *over*,
'Till she's as desperate to recover. *Hudibras.*

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: she fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and *gave* quite *over* laying. *L'Eſtrange.*

Many have *given over* their purſuits after fame, either from the diſappointments they have met, or from their experience of the little pleaſure which attends it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

28. *To* GIVE *over.* To addict; to attach to.

Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given over* unto thee. *Sidney.*

When the Babylonians had *given* themſelves *over* to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had ſet up that empire, to pull it down. *Grew.*

I uſed one thing ill, or *gave* myſelf ſo much *over* to it as to neglect what I owed either to God or the world *Temple.*

29. *To* GIVE *over.* To conclude loſt.

Since it is lawful to practiſe upon them that are forſaken and *given over*, I will adventure to prescribe to you. *Suckling*

'Tis not amiſs, e'er y' are *giv'n o'er*,
To try one deſp'rate med'cine more;
And where your caſe can be no worſe,
The deſp'rateſt is the wiſeſt counſe. *Hudibras.*

The abbeſs, finding that the phyſicians had *given* her *over*, told her that Theodoſius was juſt gone but to her, and had ſent her his benediction. *Addiſ.*

Her condition was now quite deſperate, all regular phyſicians, and her neareſt relations, having *given* her *over*. *Arbuthnot.*

Yet this conſolation never *gives* him *o'er*,
That, whilſt he creeps, his vig'rous thoughts can ſoar. *Pope.*

No one foretels I ſhall recover,
But all agree to *give me over* *Swift*

30. *To* GIVE *over.* To abandon.

The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore beſt to *give it o'er*. *Hooker*

Diocleſian, as ſome weary of the world, *gave* that *over* all, and betook himſelf to a ſolitary life, and became a monk. *Knolles.*

Shepherds forſook, and *giv'n* me *o'er*
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*

The cauſe for which we fought and ſwore
So boldly, ſhall we now *give o'er?* *Hudibras.*

31. *To* GIVE *out.* To proclaim; to publiſh; to utter.

The fathers *give* it *out* for a rule, that whatſoever Chriſt is ſaid in Scripture to have received, the ſame we ought to apply only to the manhood of Chriſt. *Hooker*

It is *given out*, that, ſleeping in my orchard,
A ſerpent ſtung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is by a forged proceſs of my death,
Rankly abuſed. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

One that *gives out* himſelf prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princeſs *Shakeſp.*

It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief, who was the laſt maſter of my ſhip, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thouſand pieces of twenty-two ſhillings per piece. *Raleigh.*

He *gave out* general ſummons for the aſſembly of his council for the wars. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

The night was diſtinguiſhed by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they ſhould forbear all inſulting of their enemies. *Addiſon.*

32. *To* GIVE *out.* To ſhow in falſe appearance.

His *giving out* were of an infinite diſtance
From his true meant deſign. *Shakeſp.*

She that, ſo young, could *give out* ſuch a ſeeming,
To ſeal her father's eyes up cloſe as oak. *Shakeſp.*

33. *To* GIVE *up.* To reſign; to quit; to yield.

The people weary of the miſeries of war, would *give* him *up*, if they ſaw him ſhrink. *Sidney.*

He has betray'd your buſineſs, and *given up*,
For certain drops of ſalt, your city Rome. *Shak.*

The ſun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to *give up* the ghoſt, for cold, and gave comfort to them all. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

He found the Lord Hopton in trouble for the loſs of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected aſſurance of the *giving up* of Arundel-caſtle. *Clarendon.*

Let us *give* ourſelves wholly *up* to Chriſt in heart and deſire. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Such an expectation will never come to paſs; therefore I'll e'en *give* it *up* and go and fret myſelf. *Collier againſt Deſpair.*

I can *give up* to the hiſtorians of your country the names of ſo many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryden.*

He declares himſelf to be now ſatisfied to the contrary, in which he has *given up* the cauſe. *Dryden.*

The leagues made between ſeveral ſtates diſowning all claim to the land in the other's poſſeſſion, have, by common conſent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*

If they *give* them *up* to their reaſons, then they with them *give up* all earth and farther enquiry and think there is no ſuch thing as certainty. *Locke.*

We ſhould ſee him *give up* again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would ſupply the conveniencies of life. *Locke*

Juba's ſurrender, ſince his father's death,
Would *give up* Africk into Cæſar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addiſ.*

Learn to be honeſt men, *give up* your leaders,
And pardon ſhall deſcend on all the reſt. *Addiſon.*

A popiſh prieſt threatened to excommunicate a Northumberland ſquire, if he did not *give up* to him the church lands. *Addiſon.*

He ſaw the celeſtial deities acting in a confederacy againſt him, and immediately *gave up* a cauſe which was excluded from all poſſibility of ſucceſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would *give up* the queſtion when he had the better, I am never aſhamed, ſays he, to be confuted by one who is maſter of fifty legions. *Addiſ*

He may be brought to *give up* the cleareſt evidence *Atterbury.*

The conſtant health and longevity of man muſt be *given up* alſo, as a groundleſs conceit. *Bentley*

Have the phyſicians *given up* all their hopes;
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch? *Rowe*

Theſe people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up* to the Romans all their poſſeſſions in Sicily. *Arbuthn.*

Every one who will not aſk for the conduct of God in the ſtudy of religion, has juſt reaſon to fear he ſhall be left of God, and *given up* a prey to a thouſand prejudices, that he ſhall be conſigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watts*

Give yourſelves *up* to ſome hours of leiſure. *Watts.*

34. *To* GIVE *up.* To abandon.

If any be *given up* to believe lies, ſome muſt be firſt *given up* to tell them. *Saliſbury ſpeech.*

Our minds naturally *give* themſelves *up* to every direction which they are much accuſtomed to, and we always find that play, when followed with aſſiduity, engroſſes the whole woman. *Addiſon.*

A good poet no ſooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature *given up* to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application to Homer. *Pope.*

Perſons, who, through misfortunes, chuſe not to dreſs, ſhould not, however, *give up* neatneſs. *Clariſſa.*

35. *To* GIVE *up.* To deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the ſum of the number of the people to the king. 2 *Sam* xxiv. 9.

His accounts were conſuſed, and he could not then *give* them *up*. *Swift.*

36. *To* GIVE *way.* To yield; not to reſiſt; to make room for.

Private reſpects, with him, *gave way* to the common good. *Carew.*

Perpetual puſhing and aſſurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a ſeeming impoſſibility *give way*. *Collier.*

Scarce had he ſpoken when the cloud *gave way*;
The miſts flew upwards, and diſſolv'd in day. *Dryd.*

His golden helm *gives way* with ſtony blows,
Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryden.*

37. The word *give* is uſed with great laxity. the general idea is that of tranſmitting from one to another.

To GIVE. *v. n.*

1. To ruſh; to fall on; to give the aſſault. A phraſe merely French. and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives on* with fury led. *Dryden.*
Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans. *Hooke.*

2. To relent; to grow moiſt; to melt or ſoften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow ſoft; as the cruſt of bread, biſket, ſweetmeats, and ſalt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Only a ſweet and virtuous ſoul,
Like ſeaſon'd timber, never *gives*;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*

Unleſs it is kept in a hot houſe, it will ſo *give* again, that it will be no better than raw malt. *Mortim.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and ſpread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French Phraſe.

Up and down he traverſes his ground,
Then nimbly ſhifts a thruſt, then lends a wound;
Now back he *gives*, then ruſhes on amain.
Daniel's C. War.

4. *To* GIVE *in.* To go back; to give away. Not in uſe.

The charge was given with ſo well governed fury that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in* *Hayward.*

5. *To* GIVE *into* [A French phraſe.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is geography particular to the medaliſts: the poets, however, have ſometimes *given into* it, and furniſh us with very good lights for the explication of it. *Addiſon on Medals.*

This conſideration may induce a tranſlator to *give in to* thoſe general phraſes, which have attained a veneration in our language from being uſed in the Old Teſtament. *Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either ſtupidly negligent, or elſe *giving in* with all their might to thoſe very practices that are working their deſtruction. *Swift.*

6. *To* GIVE *off.* To ceaſe; to forbear.

The puniſhment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as ſoon as we perceived that it reaches the mind. *Locke.*

7. *To* GIVE *over.* To ceaſe; to act no more.

If they will ſpeak to the purpoſe, they muſt *give over*, and ſtand upon ſuch particulars only as they can ſhew we have either added or abrogated, otherwiſe than we ought, in the matter of church polity. *Hooker.*

Neither hath Chriſt, through union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; leſt, by being born a man, we ſhould think he hath *given over* to be God, or that becauſe he continued God therefore he cannot be man alſo. *Hooker.*

Give not *o'er* ſo; to him again; intreat him,
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;
You are too cold. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The ſtate of human actions is ſo variable, that to try things oft, and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and ſtill anſwered he had no leiſure; whereupon the woman ſaid aloud, Why then *give over* to be king. *Bacon.*

So Satan, whom repulſe upon repulſe
Met *ever*, and ſo ſhameful ſilence brought,
Yet *gives* not *o'er*, though deſperate of ſucceſs. *Milt.*

Shall we kindle all this flame
Only to put it out again?
And muſt we now *give o'er*
And only end where we begun?
In vain this miſchief we have done,
If we can do no more. *Dunbar.*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when

when to *give over*, and to desist from any farther pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

He rained again, and was forced to *give over* for the same reason. *Swift.*

To GIVE *out*. To publish; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that himself was some great one. *Acts*, viii. 9

Julius Cæsar laid asleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly *gave out* how Cæsar's own soldiers loved him not, *Bacon.*

Your ill-wishers will *give out* your are now going to quit your school. *Swift.*

To GIVE *out*. To cease; to yield.

We are the earth; and they
Like moles within us, heave and cast about:
And 'till they foot and clutch their prey;
They never cool, much less *give out*. *Herbert.*

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out*.
Swift.

GI'VER. *n. s.* [from *give*.] One that gives; donor; bestower; distributer; granter;

Well we may afford
Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By thee how fairly is the *giver* now
Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost
Long since. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*

I have not liv'd since first I heard the news;
The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuse. *Dryden*

Both gifts destructive to the *givers* prove;
Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*

GIVES. *n. s.* Fetters or Shackles for the feet.

GI'ZZARD. *n. s.* [*gesier*, French; *gigeria*, Latin.] It is sometimes called *gizzern*.

The strong musculous stomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey them into their second ventricle, the *gizzern*. *More.*

In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some proper juice from the glandules distilling in there, and thence transferred into the *gizzard*, or musculous stomach. *Ray.*

They nestle near the throne,
By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known.
Dryden

It is proverbially used for apprehension, or conception of mind: as he *frets his gizzard*, he harasses his imagination.

But that which does them greatest harm,
Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm;
Which puts the over heated sots
In fevers still. *Hudibras*

Satisfaction and restitution lie so cursedly hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans, that their blood is not half so dear to them as the treasure in their coffers. *L'Estrange.*

GLA'BRITY, *n. s.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness. *Dict.*

GLA'CIAL, *adj.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*; Latin.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLACIATE, *v. n.* [*glacies*, Latin; *glacer*, French. To turn into ice.

GLACIA'TION, *n. s.* [from *glaciate*.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail, which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

GLA'CIOUS *adj.* [*glacio*, Latin.] Icy; resembling ice.

Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystalize and shoot into *glacious* bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

GLA'CIS. *n. s.* [French] In fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field. *Harris.*

GLAD. *adj.* [glæd, Saxon; *glad*, Danish.] Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.

They bl[illegible]ed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and *glad* of heart. 1. *Kings*, viii 66.

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light. *Milton.*

The wily adder blithe and *glad*. *Milton.*

Thither they
Hasted with *glad* precipitance. *Milton.*

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them, and the desart shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. *Isaiah*, xxxv.

Then first adorn'd
With their bright luminaries, that set and rose,
Glad Ev'ning and *glad* Morn crown'd the fourth day.
Milton.

3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally *of*, sometimes *at* or *with* before the cause of gladness: perhaps *of* is most proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed: and *at* or *with*, when it is some accident befallen himself or another.

I am *glad* to see your worship. *Shakespeare.*

He hath an uncle in Messina will be very much *glad of* it. *Shakespeare.*

He that is *glad at* calamities shall not be unpunished. *Proverbs.*

He *glad*
Of her attention gain'd with serpent tongue,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be *glad* of my repentance. *Dryd.*

The gaping wound pour'd out a crimson flood;
The Trojan, *glad* with sight of hostile blood,
His function drew. *Dryden's Æn.*

Glad I a quarrel durst I clap the door. *Pope.*

4. Pleasing; exhilarating.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is. *Sidney.*

5. Expressing gladness.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers:
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Pope.*

6. It is used in a familiar sense, approaching to ludicrousness.

I would be *glad* to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*

To GLAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

He saw rich nectar-thaws release the rigour
Of th' icy North, from frost-bound Atlas hands
His adamantine fetters fall: green vigour
Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Lybian sands
Crashaw.

It *glads* me
To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice and dethrone oppression. *Otway.*

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man.
Pope

If justice Philips' costive head
Some frigid rhymes disburses,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And *glad* both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

To GLA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad*.] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A secret pleasure *gladden'd* all that saw him. *Addis.*

A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and *gladdens* her, when she does not attend to it. *Addis. Spect.*

GLA'DDER. *n. s.* [from *glad*.] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.

Thou *gladder* of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddess *Dryden.*

GLADE. *n. s.* [from glopan, to be hot, or to shine; whence the Danish *glod*, and the obsolete English *gleed*, a red hot coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Lucus.* It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or shaded, and has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.

So flam'd his eyen with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow *glade*,
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade. *Spenser.*

Lo where they spy'd, how in a gloomy glade
The lion sleeping, lay in secret shade. *Hubberd.*

O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some *glade*,
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pass through this adventurous *glade*,
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy. *Milton.*

For noonday's heat are closer arbours made,
And for fresh ev'ning air the op'ner *glade*. *Dryden.*

There interspers'd in lawns and opening *glades*,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades. *Pope.*

By the heroes armed shades
Glitt'ring through the gloomy *glades*;
By the youth that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!
Oh! take the husband or restore the wife! *Pope.*

She smil'd, array'd
With all the charms of sun-shine, stream and *glade*,
New dress'd and blooming as a bridal maid. *Harte.*

GLA'DEN. } *n. s.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a
GLA'DER. } sword.] Swordgrass: a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge. *Junius.*

GLA'DFULNESS *n. s.* [*glad* and *fulness*.] Joy; gladness. Obsolete.

And there him rests in riotous suffisance
Of all his *gladfulness*, and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*

GLADIA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, Fr.] A sword player; a prizefighter.

Then whilst his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. *Denham.*

Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred *gladiators*. *Dryd.*

GLA'DLY. *adv.* [from *glad*.] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.

For his particular, I'll receive him *gladly*;
But not one follower. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage every body will *gladly* see you engross the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*

GLA'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *glad*.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.

By such degrees the spreading *gladness* grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The standing streets with so much joy they view,
That with less grief the perish'd they deplore. *Dryd.*

GLA'DSOME. *adj.* [from *glad*.]

1. Pleased; gay; delighted.

The highest angels to and fro descend,
From highest heaven in *gladsome* company. *Fairy Q.*

The *gladsome* ghosts in circling troops attend,
And with unwearied eyes behold their friend. *Dryd.*

2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety.

Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;
Or opening heav'n they sung and *gladsome* day.
Prior.

GLA'DSOMELY. *adv.* [from *gladsome*.] With gayety and delight.

GLA'DSOMENESS *n. s.* [from *gladsome*.] Gayety; showyness; delight.

GLAIRE. *n. s.* [glær, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Danish, glass; *glaire*, French; *glarea*, Latin.]

1. The white of an egg.

Take the *glaire* of eggs, and strain it as short as water. *Peacham.*

2. A kind of halbert. *Dict.*

To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the

the noun.] To ſmear with the white of an egg. This word is ſtill uſed by the bookbinders.

GLANCE. *n. ſ.* [*glantz*, German, glitter.]

1. A ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendour.

His off'ring ſoon propitious fire from heav'n
Conſum'd with nimble *glance*, and grateful ſteam:
The other's not; for his was not ſincere. *Milton.*

2. A ſtroke or dart of the beam of ſight.

The aſpects which procure love are not gazings, but ſudden *glances* and dartings of the eye. *Bacon.*

There are of thoſe ſort of beauties which laſt but for a moment; ſome particularity of a violent paſſion, ſome graceful action, a ſmile, a *glance* of an eye, a diſdainful look, and a look of gravity. *Dryden.*

Boldly ſhe look'd like one of high degree:
Yet never ſeem'd to caſt a *glance* on me;
At which I inly joy'd, for truth to ſay,
I felt an unknown awe, and ſome diſmay. *Harte.*

3. A ſnatch of ſight; a quick view.

The ample mind takes a ſurvey of ſeveral objects with one *glance*. *Watts on the Mind.*

To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ſplendour.

He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That *glancing* fire out of the iron play'd,
As ſparkles from the anvil uſe,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are ſway'd.
Spenſer.

When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction.

He has a little gall'd me, I confeſs;
But as the jeſt did *glance* away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shakeſ.*

3. To ſtrike in an oblique direction.

Through Paris' ſhield the forceful weapon went,
His corſlet pierces, and his garment rends,
And *glancing* downwards near his flank deſcends.
Pope

2. To view with a quick caſt of the eye; to play the eye.

O' th' ſudden up they riſe and dance,
Then ſit again, and ſigh and *glance*;
Then dance again and kiſs. *Suckling.*

Mighty dulneſs crown'd,
Shall take through Grub-ſtreet her triumphant round;
And her Parnaſſus *glancing* o'er at once,
Behold a hundred ſons, and each a dunce. *Pope*

5. To cenſure by oblique hints.

How can'ſt thou thus, for ſhame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Theſeus? *Shakeſp.*

Some men *glance* and dart at others, by juſtifying themſelves by negatives; as to ſay, this I do not. *Bacon.*

I have never *glanced* upon the late deſigned proceſſion of his holineſs and his attendants, notwithſtanding it might have afforded matter to many ludicrous ſpeculations. *Addiſon.*

He had written verſes wherein he *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor, famous for dulneſs. *Swift.*

To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to ſhoot obliquely.

Glancing an eye of pity on his loſſes.
Enough to preſs a royal merchant down. *Shak.*

GLA'NCINGLY. *adv.* [from *glance*.] In an oblique broken manner; tranſiently.

Sir Richard Hawkins hath done ſomething in this kind, but brokenly and *glancingly*, intending chiefly a diſcourſe of his own voyage. *Hakewill.*

GLAND. *n. ſ.* [*glant*, Latin; *gland*, Fr.]

All the *glands* of a human body are reduced to two ſorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little ſmooth body, wrapt up in a fine ſkin, by which it is ſeparated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to paſs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out: of this ſort are the *glands* in the brain, the labial *glands* and teſtes. A conglomerate *gland* is compoſed of many little conglobate *glands*, all tied together, and wrapt up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*

The abſceſs begun deep in the body of the *glands*. *Wiſeman.*

The *glands*, which o'er the body ſpread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twiſted with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obſtruct. *Blackmore.*

GLA'NDERS. *n. ſ.* [from *gland*.] In a horſe is the running of corrupt matter from the noſe, which differs in colour according to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green, or black. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe is poſſeſt with the *glanders*, and like to moſe in the chine. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

GLANDI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing maſt; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

The beech is of two ſorts, and numbered amongſt the *glandiferous* trees. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GLA'NDULE. *n. ſ.* [*glandula*, Latin; *glandule*, Fr.] A ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours.

Nature hath provided ſeveral *glandules* to ſeparate this juice from the blood, and no leſs than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus ſalivales*. *Ray*

GLANDULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *glandulous*.] A collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulo'ſities*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

GLA'NDULOUS. *adj.* [*glanduloſus*, Latin; *glanduleux*, French, from *glandule*.] Pertaining to the glands; ſubſiſting in the glands: having the nature of glands.

The beaver's bags are no teſticles, or parts official unto generation, but *glandulous* ſubſtances, that hold the nature of emunctories. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Such conſtitutions muſt be ſubject to *glandulous* tumours, and ruptures of the lymphaticks. *Arbuth.*

To GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhine ſo as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come ſuddenly into the dark, or, contrariwiſe, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the ſight confuſed. *Bacon.*

His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom ſwell,
And like the brand of foul Alecto flame. *Fairfax.*

He is every where above conceits of epigrammatick wit, and groſs hyperboles: he maintains majeſty in the midſt of plainneſs; he ſhines, but *glares* not; and is ſtately without ambition. *Dryden.*

The court of Cacus ſtands reveal'd to ſight;
The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryden.*

Alas, thy dazzled eye
Beholds this man in a falſe *glaring* light,
Which conqueſt and ſucceſs have thrown upon him.
Addiſon.

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Thou haſt no ſpeculation in thoſe eyes,
Which thou doſt *glare* with. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Look, how pale he *glares*! *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;
But when they met they made a ſurly ſtand,
And *glar'd*, like angry lions, as they paſs'd,
And wiſh'd that ev'ry look might be their laſt. *Dryd.*

3. To ſhine oſtentatiouſly, or with too much laboured luſtre.

The moſt *glaring* and notorious paſſages are none of the fineſt, or moſt correct. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To GLARE. *v. a.* To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eye cannot bear.

One ſpirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and ſhot forth pernicious fire
Among th' accurſt, that wither'd all their ſtrength.
Milton.

GLARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering luſtre; ſplendour, ſuch as dazzles the eye.

The frame of burniſh'd ſteel that caſt a *glare*
From far, and ſeem'd to thaw the freezing air.
Dryd. Fab.

I have grieved to ſee a perſon of quality gliding by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a ſpectre amidſt a *glare* of flambeaux. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Here in a grotto, ſhelter'd cloſe from air,
And ſcreen'd in ſhades from day's deteſted *glare*,
She ſighs for ever. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. A fierce piercing look.

About them round
A lion now he ſtalks with fiery *glare*. *Milton.*

GLA'REOUS. *adj.* [*glaireux*, Fr. *glareoſus*, Latin; from *glarre*.] Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING. *adj.* Applied to any thing notorious: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS. *n. ſ.* [glæꝛ, Saxon; *glas*, Dutch, as *Pezon* imagines from *glas*, Britiſh, green. In Erſe it is called *klàun*, and this primarily ſignifies clean or clear, being ſo denominated from its tranſparency.]

1. An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing fixed ſalts and flint or ſand together, with a vehement fire.

The word *glaſs* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glaſs*, from the verb *glanſen*, which ſignifies amongſt them to ſhine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whoſe colour it reſembles. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Glaſs is thought ſo compact and firm a body, that it is indeſtructible by art or nature, and is alſo of ſo cloſe a texture that the ſubtleſt chymical ſpirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*

Show'rs of grenadoes rain, by ſudden burſt
Diſploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of ſteel
And ſtones, and *glaſs* and nitrous grain aduſt.
Philips.

2. A glaſs veſſel of any kind.

I'll ſee no more
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glaſs*
Which ſhews me many more. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. A looking-glaſs; a mirrour.

He was the mark and *glaſs*, copy and book,
That faſhion'd others. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

He ſpreads his ſubtile nets from ſight,
With tinkling *glaſſes*, to betray
The larks that in the meſhes light. *Dryd. Horace.*

4. *An Hour* GLASS. A glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand.

Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, ſhe would not live
The running of one *glaſs*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

5. The deſtined time of man's life.

No more his royal ſelf did live, no more his noble ſonne,
The golden Meleager now, their *glaſſes* all were run.
Chapman.

6. A cup of glaſs uſed to drink in.

To this laſt coſtly treaty,
That ſwallow'd ſo much treaſure, and like a *glaſs*
Did break i' th' rinſing. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

When thy heart
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager ſoul
Prompts to purſue the ſparkling *glaſs*, be ſure
'Tis time to ſhun it. *Philips.*

7. The quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs; a draught.

While a man thinks one *glaſs* more will not make him drunk, that one *glaſs* hath diſabled him from well diſcerning his preſent condition.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

The firſt *glaſs* may paſs for health, the ſecond for good-humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple.*

8. A perſpective glaſs.

The moon whoſe orb
Through optick *glaſs* the Tuſcan artiſt views. *Milt.*

Like thoſe who ſurvey the moon by *glaſſes*, I tell of a ſhining world above, but not relate the glories of the place. *Dryden.*

GLASS. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glaſs.

Get thee *glaſs* eyes;

And

And, like a scurvy politician, seem
To see the things thou do'st not. *Shak. King Lear.*
Glass bottles are more fit for this second tining than those of wood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To GLASS. *v. a.*

1. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirrour. Not in use.
Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do *glass* mine own debility. *Sidney.*

2. To case in glass.
Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;
Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were *glass'd*,
Did point out to buy them, along as you past. *Shak.*

3. To cover with glass; to glaze.
I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glassed* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion. *Boyle.*

GLA'SS-FURNACE. *n. s.* [*glass* and *furnace.*] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.
If ours be rather guilty to try whether the glowing heat of a *glass-furnace* be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is something more than bare imagination. *Locke.*

GLA'SS-GAZING. *adj.* [*glass* and *gazing.*] Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirrour.
A whorson, *glass-gazing*, finical rogue. *Shakesp.*

GLA'SS-GRINDER. *n. s.* [*glass* and *grinder.*] One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.
The *glass-grinders* complain of the trouble they meet with. *Boyle.*

GLA'SS-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*glass* and *house.*] A house where glass is manufactured.
I remember to have met with an old Roman Mosaic, consisting of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glass-houses*. *Addison.*

GLA'SS-MAN. *n. s.* [*glass* and *man.*] One who sells glass.
The profit of glasses consists only in a small present made by the *glass-man*. *Swift.*

GLA'SS-METAL. *n. s.* [*glass* and *metal.*] Glass in fusion.
Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glass-metal*. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*

GLA'SS-WORK. *n. s.* [*glass* and *work.*] Manufactory of glass.
The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture, in equal portions, of stones brought from Pavia, and the ashes of a weed called kali, gathered in a desert between Alexandria and Rosetta; by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians for their *glass-works*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

GLA'SSWORT. *n. s.* [*salicornia*, or saltwork.]
It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the stamina, or chives, and the embryoes grow on the extreme part of the leaves; these embryoes afterward become pods or bladders, which, for the most part, contain one seed. The inhabitants near the sea-coast cut the plants up toward the latter end of Summer; and, having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, by the chymists. *Miller.*
For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali or *glass-wort*; and for the coarser or green sort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

GLA'SSY. *adj.* [from *glass.*]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.
In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which of all others, hath most affinity with glass; insomuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a *glassy* substance. *Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.
Man, proud man!
Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd,
His *glassy* essence; like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastick tricks before high heav'n,
As make the angels weep. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*
There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the *glassy* stream.
Shakespeare.
The magnet attracteth the shining or *glassy* powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing dust. *Brown.*
Whose womb produc'd the *glassy* ice? Who bred
The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head? *Sandys.*
The *glassy* deep. *Dryden's Æn.*

GLASTONBURY *Thorn. n. s.* A species of MEDLAR.
This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in Winter, and flowers again in the Spring. *Miller.*

GLAUCO'MA. *n. s.* [γλαυκωμα; *glaucome*, Fr.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*
The *glaucoma* is no other disease than the cataract. *Sharp.*

GLAVE. *n. s.* [*glaive*, French; *glaif*, a hook, Welsh.] A broad sword; a falchion.
Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glave* hath pendant by his side. *Fairfax.*
When zeal with aged clubs and *glaves*,
Gave chace to rockets and white staves. *Hudibras.*

To GLAVER. *v. n.* [*glaver*, Welsh, flattery; glupan, Saxon, to flatter. It is still retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.
Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies, and a *glavering* council is as dangerous as a wheedling priest, or a flattering physician. *L'Estrange.*

To GLAZE. *v. a.* [*To glass*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.
Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with crystalline glass *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French *glâse argilla.*]

3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.
Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with brining tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shakesp.*
The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandish the weapons, yet is it found reason that carries the stroke home. *Grew's Cosm. Sac.*
White, with other strong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

GLA'ZIER. *n. s.* [corrupted from *glasier*, or *glassier*, of *glass.*] One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named.
Into rabbets the several panes of glasswork are set, and fastened by the *glazier*. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*
The dext'rous *glazier* strong returns the bound,
And jingling sashes on the penthouse sound. *Gay.*
And then, without the aid of neighbour's art,
Perform'd the carpenter's and *glazier's* part. *Harte.*

GLEAM. *n. s.* [gehoma, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.
Then was the fair Dodonian tree in seen
Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome *gleam*;
And conqueror bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenser.*
At last a *gleam*
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
As I bent down to look just opposite,
A shape within the wat'ry *gleam* appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Mine is a *gleam* of bliss, too hot to last;
Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast. *Dryden.*
We ken them from afar; the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with *gleams* of fire. *Addison.*
In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green.
Pope.
Nought was seen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful *gleams*,
Fires that glow. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

To GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shine with sudden coruscation.
Observant of approaching day,
The meek-eyd morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint *gleaming* in the dappled East. *Thomson.*

2. To shine.
On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,
Or *gleam* in lengthen'd vistas through the trees.
Thomson.

GLEA'MY. *adj.* [from *gleam.*] Flushing; darting sudden coruscations of light.
In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warrior bends his way.
Pope.

To GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French, as *Skinner* thinks, from *granum*, Lat.]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind.
She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers.
Ruth ii.
Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only *glean'd*.
Dryden.
The precept of not gathering their land clean, but that something should be left to the poor to *glean*, was a secondary offering to God himself. *Nelson.*
She went, by hard necessity compell'd,
To *glean* Palemon's fields. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.
Gather
So much as from occasions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shak.*
That goodness
Of *gleaning* all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, Card'nal, by extortion. *Soak.*
They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. *Judges*, xx. 45.
But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his refulgent arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and *glean'd* the routed rear. *Dryden's Æn.*
In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to *glean* what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole sheafs, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together. *Locke.*

GLEAN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.
Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs:
He spoils the saffron. *Dryden's Virgil.*

GLE'ANER. *n. s.* [from *glean.*]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.
For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,
Should his heart own a *gleaner* in the field. *Thomson.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.
An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* of the city is an arrant statesman. *Locke.*

GLE'ANING.

GLE'ANING. *n. s.* [from *gleam.*] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the *gleaning* of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest. *Atterbury.*

GLEBE. *n. s.* [*gleba*, Latin.]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

Thus, like the moory plots, delights in sedgy bowers,
The grassy garlands loves, and oft attir'd with flowers
Of rank and mellow *glebe*. *Drayton.*

Fertile of corn the *glebe* of oil and wine,
With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The *glebe* will answer to the sylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

Sleeping vegetables lie,
'Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to day. *Garth.*

2. The land possessed as a part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts, the one in land, commonly called The *glebe*; another in tythe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people. *Spelman.*

A trespass done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*

GLE'BOUS. *adj.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy. *Dict.*

GLE'BY. *adj.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy; perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flatt'ry! thy malignant seeds
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand
Sadly dissus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,
With rising pride amidst the corn appear,
And choke the hope and harvest of the year. *Prior.*

GLEDE. *n. s.* [glidaglida, Saxon.] A kind of hawk.

Ye shall not eat the *glede*, the kite, and the vulture. *Deut.*

GLEE. *n. s.* [glizze, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. It anciently signified musick played at feasts. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great *glee*. *Fairy Queen.*

Many wayfarers make themselves *glee*, by vexing the inhabitants; who again foreslow not to baigne them with perfume. *Carew.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewell my *glee*!
No happiness is now reserved for me. *Gay.*

The poor man then was rich, and liv'd with *glee*;
Each barley-head untaxt, and day-light free. *Harte.*

GLEED. *n. s.* [from glopan, Saxon, to glow:] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.

GLE'EFUL. *adj.* [*glee* and *full.*] Gay; merry; cheerful. Not used

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boast? *Shakespeare.*

GLEEK. *n. s.* [glizze, Saxon.] Musick; or musician.

What will you give me now for that silver taker that *gleek*: I will give you the minstrel. *Shakesp.*

To GLEEK. *v. n.* [*glimmen*, in Saxon, is a mimick or a droll.]

1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can *gleek* upon occasion. *Shakesp.*

I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakesp.*

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend time idly, without purpose.

To GLEEN. *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race with *glow* or with *gleam*. I have not remarked it in any other place.

Those who labour
The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

GLEET. *n. s.* [It is written by *Skinner glutt*, and derived from gliban, Saxon, to run softly.] A sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore.

A hard dry eschar, without either matter or *gleet*. *Wiseman's Surg.*

To GLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquour.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone: this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops. *Wiseman.*

2. To run slowly.

Vapours raised by the sun make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmosphere, 'till they hit against the mountainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a bason. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

GLEETY. *adj.* [from *gleet.*] Ichory; thinly sanious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting *Wiseman*

GLEN. *n. s.* [*gleann*, Erse.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From me his maadding mind is start,
And woos the widow's daughter of the *glen*. *Spenser.*

GLEW. *n. s.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See GLUE.

GLIB. *adj.* [from ? *Skinner.*]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them; the parts being *glib* and continually in motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity inclines them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong horse, compactly twisted together with a noose that slipt as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *glib* and oily art
To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend,
I'll do't before I speak. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There was never so much *glib* nonsense put together in well sounding English. *Locke.*

Now Curl his shop from rubbish drains;
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains:
And then, to make them pass the *glibber*,
Revis'd by Tibbald, Moore, and Cibber. *Swift.*

Be sure he's a fine spoken man;
Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran. *Swift.*

GLIB. *n. s.*

The Irish have from the Scythians mantles and long *glibs*, which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguiling them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To castrate.

I'll geld them all; fourteen they shall not see,
To bring false generations; they are cohairs,
And I had rather *glib* myself, than they
Should not produce fair issue. *Shakespeare.*

GLI'BLY. *adv.* [from *glib.*] Smoothly; volubly.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences revolt at an obscenity, do yet slide *glibly* into a detraction. *Government of the Tongue.*

GLI'BNESS. *n. s.* [from *glib.*] Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd ice-like *glibness* doth enfold
The rock. *Chapman.*

The tongue is the most ready for motion of any member, needs not to bend, as the knee or joint, and by access of humour acquires a greater too, the more to facilitate its *Government of the Tongue.*

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [gli[illegible], Saxon; *glijden*, Dutch.

1. To flow gently and silently.

By East, among the dusky vallies, *glide*
The silver streams of [illegible] crystal flood. *Fairfax.*

Broke by the jutting land upon the side,
In double stream, the briny waters *glide*. *Dryden.*

Just before the confines of the wood,
The *gliding* Lethe leads the silent flood.

Where stray the Muses, in the shade of laurels,
In those fair fields where fairest streams *glide*,
Or else where Cam his winding [illegible]

2. To pass on without change.

Ye *gliding* ghosts, permit this [illegible]
The mystick wonders of your silent state.

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

If one of mean affairs
May plod it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave. *Addison.*

He trembl'd every limb, and felt a smart
As if cold steel had *glided* through his heart.
Dryden's Fables.

All things are beheld as in a hasty motion, where the objects only *glide* before the eye and disappear. *Grew.*

GLIDE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Passage; or manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented *glides* did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

GLI'DER. *n. s.* [from *glide.*] One that glides.

The glaunce into the heart did glide;
Hey ho the *glider*;
Therewith my soul was sharply gride,
Such wounds soon waxen wider. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

GLIKE. *n. s.* [glig, Saxon. See GLEEK.] A sneer; a scoff; a flout. Not now in use.

Where's the bastard's braves, and Charles, his *glikes*. *Shakesp.*

To GLI'MMER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish, to shine; *glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

1. To shine faintly.

The West yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shakesp.*

The truth appears so naked on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out.
— And on my side it is so well apparell'd,
So clear, so shining, and so evident,
That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye. *Shakespeare.*

For there no twilight of the ſun's dull ray
Glimmers upon the pure and native day. *Cowley.*
Oft in *glimmering* bowers and glades
He met her, *Milton*
See'ſt thou you' dreary plain, forlorn and wild,
The ſeat of deſolation, void of light,
Save what the *glimmering* of theſe livid flames
Caſts pale and dreadful? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
The ſacred influence
Of light appears, and from the walls of Heav'n
Shoots far into the boſom of dim night
A *glimmering* dawn. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Through theſe ſad ſhades this chaos in my ſoul,
Some ſeeds of light at length began to roll;
The riſing motion of an infant ray,
Shot *glimmering* through the cloud, and promis'd day. *Prior.*
Oft by the winds, extinct the ſignal lies;
Or ſmother'd in the *glimm'ring* ſocket dies.
Gay's Trivia.
When roſy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dales,
He drove to paſture all the luſty males. *Pope.*

To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

On the way the baggage poſt-boy, who had been at Court, got a *glimmering* who they were. *Wotton.*
The Pagan prieſthood was always in the druids; and there was a perceivable *glimmering* of the Jewiſh rites in it, though much corrupted. *Swift.*

LI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

Faint ſplendour; weak light.

A kind of foſſil.

The leſſer maſſes that are lodged in ſparry and tony bodies, diſperſedly, from their ſhining and glimmering, were an inducement to the writers of foſſils to give thoſe bodies the name of mica and *glimmer.* *Woodward on Foſſils.*
Stones which are compoſed of plates, that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elaſtick: talc, catſilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three ſorts, the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

LIMPSE. *n. ſ.* [*glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]

A weak faint light.

Such vaſt room in nature,
Only to ſhine, yet ſcarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpſe* of light, conveyed ſo far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them. *Milton*
Thouſands of things, which now either wholly eſcape our apprehenſions, or with which our ſhort-ſighted reaſon having got ſome faint *glimpſe* of, we, in the dark, grope after. *Locke*

A quick flaſhing light.

Light as the lightning *glimpſe* they ran. *Milton.*
My thoughtleſs youth was wing'd with vain deſires;
My Manhood, long miſled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd falſe lights, and when their *glimpſe* was gone,
My pride ſtruck out new ſparkles of her own.
Dryden.

Tranſitory luſtre.

There no dear *glimpſe* of the ſun's lovely face
Strikes through the ſolid darkneſs of the place.
Cowley.

If I, celeſtial fire, in ought
Have ſerv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One *glimpſe* of glory to my iſſue give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryden.*

Short fleeting enjoyment.

If while this wearied fleſh draws fleeting breath,
Not ſatisfi'd with life, afraid of death,
Is haply be thy will that I ſhould know
Glimpſe of delight, or pauſe from anxious woe;
From now, from inſtant now, great ſire, diſpel
The clouds that preſs my ſoul. *Prior.*

A ſhort tranſitory view.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet
Haſting this way, and now by *glimpſe* diſcern
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the ſhade. *Milton.*
Sometimes God puniſhes exemplarily in this world, that we might have a taſte or *glimpſe* of his preſent juſtice. *Hakewill*
A mind uſed to ſuch ſort of reflections ſees as much as one *glimpſe* as would require a long diſcourſe to lay before another, and make out in one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke*

What ſhould I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No *glimpſe* of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden.*

6. The exhibition of a faint reſemblance.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a *glimpſe* of. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GLI'STEN. *v. n.* [*glitan*, German.] To ſhine; to ſparkle with light.

The bleating kind
Eye the bleak heaven, and next the *gliſtening* earth,
With looks of dumb deſpair. *Thompſon's Winter.*
The ladies eyes *gliſtened* with pleaſure. *Richardſon's Pamela.*

To GLI'STER. *v. n.* [*glitan*, German; *gliſteren*, Dutch.] To ſhine; to be bright.

The wars flame moſt in Summer, and the helmets *gliſter* brighteſt in the faireſt ſunſhine. *Sandys.*
'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a *gliſtering* grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*
The golden ſun
Gallops the zodiack in his *gliſt'ring* coach.
Shakeſpeare.
All that *gliſters* is not gold. *Shakeſpeare.*
You were more the eye and talk
Of the court to-day than all
Elſe that *gliſter'd* in Whitehall. *Ben Jonſon.*
When the ſun ſhone upon the ſhields of gold and braſs, the mountains *gliſtered* therewith, and ſhined like lamps of fire. 1 *Mac.* vi. 39.
It conſiſted not of rubies, yet the ſmall pieces of it were of a pleaſant reddiſh colour, and *gliſtered* prettily. *Boyle.*

GLI'STER. *n ſ.* [Properly written *cliſter*, from κλύζω.] See CLYSTER. It is written wrong even by *Brown.*

Now enters Buſh with new ſtate airs,
His lordſhip's premier miniſter;
And who, in all profound affairs,
Is held as needful as his *gliſter.* *Swift.*
Choler is the natural *gliſter*, or one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which, deſcending duly unto the bowels, extimulates thoſe parts, and excites them unto expulſion. *Brown.*

To GLI'TTER. *v. n.* [ɣlitinian, Saxon.]

1. To ſhine; to exhibit luſtre; to gleam.

Steel globes are more reſplendent than the like plates of braſs, and ſo is the *glittering* of a blade. *Bacon's Phyſ Rem.*
Before the battle joins from far
The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war.
Dryden's Virgil.
Scarce had'ſt thou time t' unſheath thy conqu'ring blade;
It did but *glitter*, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*

2. To be ſpecious; to be ſtriking.

On the one hand ſet the moſt *glittering* temptations to diſcord, and on the other the diſmal effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*
In *glitt'ring* ſcenes, o'er her own heart ſevere;
In crowds collected; and in courts ſincere. *Young.*

GLI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Luſtre; bright ſhow; ſplendour.

Clad
With what permiſſive glory ſince his fall
Was left him, or falſe *glitter.* *Milton.*
Flouriſh not too much upon the *glitter* of fortune, for fear there ſhould be too much alloy in it. *Collier on Pride.*
Take away this meaſure from our dreſs and habits, and all is turned into ſuch paint and *glitter*, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real ſhame to the wearer. *Law.*

GLI'TTERAND. Shining; ſparkling. A participle uſed by *Chaucer* and the old Engliſh poets. This participial termination is ſtill retained in Scotland.

GLI'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *glitter.*] With ſhining luſtre.

To GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gloren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſquint; to look aſkew. *Skinner.*
2. In Scotland, to ſtare: as *what a* gloaring *queen.*

To GLOAT. *v. n.* [This word I conceive to be ignorantly written for *gloar.*] To caſt ſide glances as a timorous lover.

Teach every grace to ſmile in your behalf.
And her deluding eyes to *gloat* for you. *Rowe.*

GLO'BARD *n. ſ.* [from *glow.*] A glow-worm.

GLO'BATED. *adj.* [from *globe.*] Formed in ſhape of a globe; ſpherical; ſpheroidical.

GLOBE. *n. ſ.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]

1. A ſphere; a ball; a round body: a body of which every part of the ſurface is at the ſame diſtance from the centre.
2. The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whoſe fortune the vaſt *globe* obey'd,
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,
Wept at his fall *Stepney.*
Where God declares his intention to give dominion, he meant that he would make a ſpecies of creatures that ſhould have dominion over the other creatures of this terreſtrial *globe* *Locke.*

3. A ſphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the conſtellations are laid down according to their places in the ſky.

The Aſtrologer who ſpells the ſtars,
Miſtakes in *globe*, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's phyſiognomy. *Cleaveland*
Theſe are the ſtars,
But raiſe thy thought from ſenſe, nor think to find
Such figures as are in the *globes* deſign'd. *Cowley.*

4. A body of ſoldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round
A *globe* of fiery ſeraphim incloſ'd,
With bright imblazoning, and horrent arms.
Milton.

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *everlaſting flower. n. ſ.* [*amaranthoides.*] a flower. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Daiſy. n. ſ.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fiſh. n. ſ.* A kind of orbicular fiſh.

GLOBE *Ranunculus. n. ſ.* [*helleboro-ranunculus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBE *Thiſtle. n. ſ.* [*carduus orbiculatus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBO'SE. *adj.* [*globoſus* Latin.] Spherical; round.

Regions, to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the ſea; from one entire *globoſe*
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Then formed the moon
Globoſe, and ev'ry magnitude of ſtars. *Milton.*

GLOBO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *globoſe.*] Sphericity; ſphericalneſs.

Why the ſame eclipſe of the ſun, which is ſeen to them that live more eaſterly, when the ſun is elevated ſix degrees above the horizon, ſhould be ſeen to them that live one degree more weſterly, when the ſun is but five degrees above the horizon, and ſo lower and lower proportionably, 'till at laſt it appear not at all: no account can be given, but the *globoſity* of the earth. *Ray on the Creation.*

GLO'BOUS. *adj.* [*globoſus*, Latin. When the accent is intended to be on the laſt ſyllable, the word ſhould be written *globoſe*, when on the firſt *globous:* I have tranſferred hither a paſſage of *Milton*, in which this rule has been neglected.] Spherical; round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this *globoſe* earth in plain outſpread;
Such are the courts of God! *Milton.*
The brazen inſtruments of earth diſcharge
Horrible flames, and turpid ſtreaming clouds;
Large *globoſe* irons fly, or dreadful hiſs,
Singeing the air. *Philips.*

GLO'BULAR.

GLO'BULAR. *adj.* [*globulus*, Latin.] Having the form of a small sphere; round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all fluid fluids seemeth to be *globular*, there being no other figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity. *Grew.*

GLOBULA'RIA. n. s. [Latin; *globulaire*, French.] A flosculous flower. *Miller.*

GLO'BULE. *n. s.* [*globule*, French; *globulus*, Latin.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract one another when they come within a due distance, and unite like the spheres of quicksilver. *Quincy.*

The hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo. *Newton's Optics.*

Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are elastick, and will break; the vessels which admit the small *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a distent. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLO'BULOUS. *adj.* [from *globule*.] In form of a small sphere; round.

The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

To GLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Latin.] To gather into a ball or sphere. A filamentous substance gathered into a ball is said to be *glomerated*, but discontinuous particles are *conglobated*.

GLOMERA'TION. *n. s.* [*glomeratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.
2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot fall but from the air that is very low. *Bacon.*

GLO'MEROUS. *adj.* [*glomerosus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball of thread.

GLOOM. *n. s.* [gloma, Saxon,] twilight.

1. Imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*. *Milton.*

This the seat,
That we must change for heav'n? This mournful *gloom*,
For that celestial light? *Milton's Paradise Lost*

The still night, not now, as ere men fell,
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful *gloom*. *Milton.*

Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary *gloom*. *Pope.*

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness.

To GLOOM. *v. n* [from the noun.]

1. To shine obscurely; as the twilight. This sense is not now in use.

His gilt'ring armour made
A little *glooming* light much like a shade. *Spenser.*

Scarcely had Phœbus in the *glooming* East
Yet harnessed his fiery footed team. *Spenser.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.
3. To be melancholy; to be sullen.

GLOO'MILY. *adv.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dismally.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks!

Gloomily retir'd the spider lives. *Dryden. Thomson.*

GLOO'MINESS. *n. s.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.
2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads *gloominess* upon their humour, and makes them grow sullen and inconversable. *Collier of the Spleen.*

The *gloominess* in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such gentle incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy. *Addison.*

GLOO'MY. *adj.* [from *gloom*.]

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark, dismal for want of light.

These were from without
The growing miseries, which Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in *gloomiest* shade,
To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,
Whose *gloomy* mansion nor the rising sun,
Nor setting visits, nor the lightsome noon.
Dryden's Fables.

The surface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*, just as the sun is bright or more overcast. *Pope.*

[illegible] of Complexion.

That fair field
[illegible], where Proserpine gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flow'r, by *gloomy* Dis
Was gather'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLO'RIED. *adj.* [from *glory*.] Illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours. Not in use.

Old respect,
As I suppose, toward your once *glory'd* friend,
My son, now captivate, hither hath informed
Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age
Came lagging after. *Milton's Agonistes.*

GLORIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*glorification*, French, from *glorify*.] The act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the *glorification* of God for the works of the creation. *Taylor.*

To GLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French; *glorifico*, Latin.]

1. To procure honour or praise to one.

Two such silver currents, when they join,
Do *glorify* the banks that bound them in. *Shakes.*

Justice is their virtue: that alone
Makes them fit sure, and *glorifies* the throne. *Daniel.*

2. To pay honour or praise in worship.

God is *glorified* when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker.*

This form and manner of *glorifying* God was not at that time first begun; but received long before, and alledged at that time as an argument for the truth. *Hooker.*

Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,
That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord. *Shakesp.*

All nations shall *glorify* thy name. *Ps.* lxxxvi. 9.

Our bodies with which the apostle commands us to *glorify* God, as well as with our souls. *Duty of Man.*

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end: and the end of all these gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to *glorify* the giver. *Tillotson.*

3. To praise; to honour; to extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him they set up and *glorify*. *Spenser.*

No chymist yet the elixir got,
But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall,
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

4. To exalt to glory in heaven; to raise to celestial beatitude.

If God be glorified in him, God shall also *glorify* him in himself and shall straightway *glorify* him. *Jo.* xiii. 32.

Whom he justified, them he also *glorified*. *Rom.* viii. 30.

The members of the church remaining, being perfectly sanctified, shall be eternally *glorified*; then shall the whole church be truly and perfectly holy. *Pearson.*

The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or other, resume its body again in a *glorified* manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*glorious*, Latin; *glorieux*, French.]

1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, ruin business for want of secrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are *glorious* must needs be factious; for all bravery stands upon comparisons. *Bacon.*

2. Noble; illustrious; excellent. It is frequently used by theological writers, to express the brightness of triumphant sanctity rewarded in heaven.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and *glorious* over the whole world *Dan.* iii. 22.

He is *glorious* in respect of the brightness and splendour of his celestial body still made more *glorious* and majestick by the authority which his father hath committed to him of the universal judge. *Nelson.*

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,
'Till stronger virtue does the weight incline;
If ever thee thy *glorious* toe prevails,
He now defends the cause that once was thine. *Prior.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title. *Addis. Cato.*

She must stand amongst the first servants of God and be *glorious* amongst those that have fought the good fight. *Law.*

If there be nothing so *glorious* as doing good, if there is nothing that makes us so like to God, then nothing can be so *glorious* in the use of our money, as to use it all in works of love and goodness. *Law.*

GLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *glorious*.] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

They inspire with those celestial flames which shine so *gloriously* in their works. *Dryden.*

Great wits sometimes may *gloriously* offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend. *Pope.*

GLO'RY. *n. s.* [*gloire*, French; *gloria*, Latin. Among the old poets it was used sometimes as one syllable, *glore*.]

1. Praise paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the highest. *Luke*, ii. 14.

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me into thy *glory*. *Psal.* lxxiii. 24.

Then enter into *glory*, and resume
His seat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

It is hardly possible for you to beseech and intreat God to make any one happy in the highest enjoyments of his *glory* to all eternity, and yet be troubled to see him enjoy the much smaller gifts of God, in this short and low state of human life. *Law.*

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no *glory* to swell in tyranny. *Sidney.*

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
'Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought. *Shak. H. VI.*

And with that word and warning soon was dight,
Each soldier longing for near coming *glory*. *Fairfax.*

Israel's bright sceptre far less *glory* brings,
There have been fewer friends on earth than kings. *Cowley.*

Can we imagine that neither the ambition of princes, or interest, or gain in private perſons, or curioſity and the deſire of knowledge, or the *glory* of diſcoveries, could ever move them in that endleſs time to try their fortunes upon the ſea. *Burnet.*

Your ſex's *glory* 'tis to ſhine unknown
Of all applauſe, be fondeſt of your own. *Young.*

Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of theſe. *Matt.* vi. 29.

Treated ſo ill chas'd from your Throne,
Returning, you adorn the town;
And with a brave revenge do ſhow
Their *glory* went and came with you. *Waller.*

Ariſtotle ſays that ſhould a man under ground converſe with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and ſee the ſeveral *glories* of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Luſtre; brightneſs.

Now ſleeping flocks on their ſoft fleeces lie;
The moon, ſerene in *glory*, mounts the ſky. *Pope.*

From opening ſkies may ſtreaming *glories* ſhine,
And ſaints embrace theſe with a love like mine.
Pope

A circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of ſaints in picture.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; ſuch an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of *glory* about the head of him upon whom it deſcends. *South.*

A ſmile plays with a ſurpriſing agreeableneſs in the eye, breaks out with the brighteſt diſtinction, and ſits like a *glory* upon the countenance.
Collier of the Aſpect.

Pride; boaſtfulneſs; arrogance.

By the vain *glory* of men they entered into the world, and therefore ſhall they come ſhortly to an end. *Wiſd.* xiv. 14

On death-beds ſome in conſcious *glory* lie,
Since of the doctor in the mode they die. *Young.*

Generous pride.

The ſucceſs of thoſe wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Sidney.*

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boaſt in; to be proud of.

With like judgement *glorying* when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed ſome notable miſchief. *Sidney.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to *glory*, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popiſh ſuperſtition, the laſt and hardeſt work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker.*

Let them look they *glory* not in miſchief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltleſs blood muſt cry againſt them.
Shakeſp.

Your *glorying* is not good. 1 *Cor.* v. 6.

Thou haſt ſeen mount Atlas,
While ſtorms and tempeſts thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It ſtands unmov'd, and *glories* in its height.
Addiſ. Cato.

This title of Freeholder is what I muſt *glory* in, and what moſt effectually calls to my mind the happineſs of that government under which I live.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

If others may *glory* in their birth, why may not we whoſe parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? *Atterbury.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore ſhould *glory* in his proſperity. *Clariſſa.*

To GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to collogue.
Hanmer

To GLOZE.

GLOSS. *n. ſ.* [γλῶσσα; *gloſe*, French]

A ſcholium; a comment.

They never hear ſentence, which, mentioneth the name of ſcripture, but ſtrikwith their *gloſſes* upon it as if the word preached, the ſcripture explained, or delivered unto us in ſermons. *Hooker.*

Of theſe all ſouls, both good and bad, do teach,
With general voice, that ſouls can never die;
'Tis not mere ſtring *gloſs*, but nature's ſpeech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain paſſages therein, by putting ill *gloſſes* upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Howel.*

All this, without a *gloſs* or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment. *Hudibraſ.*

In many places he has perverted my meaning by his *gloſſes*, and interpreted my words into blaſphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.

They give the ſcandal, and the wiſe diſcern;
Then *gloſſes* teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*

Explaining the text in ſhort *gloſſes*, was Accurſius's method. *Baker on Learning.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large is the fields themſelves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their *gloſſes* are. *Pope*

Superficial luſtre. In this ſenſe it ſeems to have another derivation; it has perhaps ſome affinity to *gloſs*.

His iron coat all over-grown with ruſt,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Whoſe gliſtering *gloſs* darkened with filthy duſt.
Spenſer.

You are a ſectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted *gloſs* diſcovers,
To men that underſtand you, words and weaker

Golden opinions from all ſorts of people,
Which ſhould be worn now in their neweſt

The doubt will be whether it will poliſh ſo well; for ſteel *gloſſes* are more reflexient than plates of brass *Bacon.*

Weeds that the wind did toſs
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that caſt
A faint dim *gloſs*,
Like that of oil *Chapman's Iliads*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a luſtre to reverence, and a *gloſs* to humanity *South.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any ſeaſon pleaſant to look upon; but never ſo much as in the opening of the *Spring*, when they are all new and freſh, with their luſt *gloſs* upon them
Addiſon's Spectator.

An interpretation artfully ſpecious; a ſpecious repreſentation. This ſenſe ſeems to partake of both the former.

Poor painters oft with ſilly poets join,
To fill the world with ſtrange but vain conceit;
One brings the ſtuff, the other ſtamps the coin,
Which breeds nought elſe but *gloſſes* of deceit.
Sidney

It is no part of my ſecret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to ſet upon the face of this cauſe any fairer *gloſs* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker, Preface.*

He ſeems with forged quaint conceit
To ſet a *gloſs* upon his bad intent. *Shakeſpeare.*

The common *gloſs*
Of theologians. *Milton.*

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [*gloſer*, French from the noun.]

To comment.

Thou detain'ſt Briſeis in thy hands,
By prieſtly *gloſſing* on the god's commands. *Dryd.*

To make ſly remarks.

Her equals firſt obſerv'd her growing zeal,
And laughing *gloſs'd*, that Abra ſerv'd ſo well.
Prior.

To GLOSS *v. a.*

To explain by comment.

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws,
Aſſurances, big as *gloſs'd* civil laws. *Donne.*

To palliate by ſpecious expoſition or repreſentation.

Is this the paradiſe, in deſcription whereof ſo much *gloſſing* and deceiving eloquence hath been ſpent?
Hooker's Sermons.

Do I not reaſon wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to *gloſs* the foulelt cauſe. *Philips.*

To embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre.

But thou, who lately of the common ſtrain
Wert one of us, if ſtill thou doſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Gloſs'd over only with a ſaint-like ſhow,
Then I reſume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and ſtill a ſlave.
Dryden's Perſ.

GLO'SSARY. *n. ſ.* [*gloſſarium*, Latin; *gloſſaire*, French.] A dictionary of obſcure or antiquated Words.

According to Varro, when *delubrum* was applied to a place, it ſignified ſuch a one, *in quo dei ſimulachrum dedicatum eſt*; and alſo in the old *gloſſaries*.
Stillingfleet.

could add another word to the *gloſſary*. *Baker.*

GLOSSA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*gloſſateur* French. from *gloſs*.] A writer of gloſſes; a commentator.

The reaſon why the aſſertion of a ſingle judge does not prove the exiſtence of judicial acts, is becauſe his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence: but why may not the ſame be ſaid of two judges? Therefore, in this reſpect, the *gloſſators'* opinion muſt be falſe. *Ayliffe.*

GLO'SSER. *n. ſ.* [*gloſſarius*, Latin.]

1. A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.
2. A poliſher.

GLO'SSINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gloſſy*.] Smooth poliſh; ſuperficial luſtre

Their ſurfaces had a ſmoothneſs and *gliſſineſs* much ſurpaſſing whatever I had obſerved in marble or common ſalt. *Boyle.*

GLO'SSOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* γλῶσσα and γράφω.] A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

GLO'SSOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] The writing of commentaries.

GLOSSY. *adj.* [from *gloſs*.] Shining; ſmoothly poliſhed.

There came towards us a perſon of place; he had on him a gown with wide ſleeves; of a kind of water camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more *gloſſy* than ours. *Bacon.*

The reſt entire
Shone with a *gloſſy* ſcurf. *Milton.*

His ſurcoat was a hurlkin on his back;
His hair long behind and *gloſſy* raven black.
Dryden.

Myſelf will ſearch our planted grounds at home,
For downy peaches and the *gloſſy* plum. *Dryden.*

GLOVE. *n. ſ.* [glope, Saxon, *klaffue*, Daniſh, to divide.] Cover of the hand.

They flew about like duſt in the wind;
For haſte ſome left their caſks behind,
Some could not ſtay their *gloves* to find.
Dryden.

White *gloves* were on his hands, and on his head
A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,
Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,
Are thrice themſelves: hence therefore, thou nice crutch;
A ſcaly gauntlet now, with joints of ſteel,
Muſt *glove* this hand. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

The next he preys on is her palm,
That alm'ner of tranſpiring balm;
So ſoft, 'tis air but once remov'd;
Tender as 'twere a jelly *glov'd*. *Cleaveland.*

GLO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *glove*.] One whoſe trade is to make or ſell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a *glover's* paring knife. *Shakeſp.*

To GLOUT. *v. n.* [A low word of which I find no etymology.] To pout; to look ſullen. It is ſtill uſed in Scotland.

She lurks in midſt of all meadow, and ſtreaks
From out a ghaſtly whirlpool all her necks,
Where, *glouting* round her rock, to diſh the falls.
Chapman.

Glouting with ſullen ſpight, the fury ſhook
Her clotted locks, and blaſted with each look.
Garth.

To GLOW. *v. n.* [gloꝑan, Saxon; *gloeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame.

But ſickneſs ſilence leſſeneth not my fire,
But told it flames, and hidden it does *glow*,
I will reveal what ye ſo much deſire. *Spenſer.*
[redacted] goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and muſters of the war
Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a tawny front. *Shakeſp.*
Kunigund, wife to the Emperor Henry II. to ſhow her innocency, did take ſeven *glowing* irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakewill.*
Not all parts like, but all alike informʼd,
With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire.
Milton.

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it eaſy to compoſe
The mettled ſteeds, when from their noſtrils flows
The ſcorching fire that in their entrails *glows*.
Addiſon's Ovid.
How op'ning hell wins their happy regions ſhow,
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance *glow*.
Smith.
Fires that *glow*,
Shrieks of woe. *Pope.*

3. To feel heat of body.

Did not his temples *glow*
In the ſame lofty winds and ſcorching heats?
Addiſ. Cato.
The cord glides ſwiftly through his *glowing* hands
Gay.

4. To exhibit a ſtrong bright colour.

With ſmile that *glow'd*
Celeſtial roſy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*
Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays.
Dryden.
A maid of grace,
Whoſe reflected beauty beam'd through your viſage
A *glowing* pleaſure. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
From the mingled ſtrength of ſhade and light,
A new creation riſes to my ſight;
Such heavenly figures from his pencil flow,
So warm with life his blended colours *glow*,
Amidſt the ſtarry train I'm loſt. *Addiſon.*
Like th' ethereal gold the green expanſe.
Savage.
Fair [redacted] ſhow,
Strike in the ſketch, and paint the picture *glow*. *Pope.*
Not the fair fruit that on yon branches *glows*,
With downy red th' autumnal ſun beſtows,
Can move the taſte. *Pope.*
Each pleaſing Blount ſhall endleſs ſmiles beſtow,
And ſun Belinda's bluſh for ever *glow*. *Pope.*
Here clearer ſkies *glow* round the frozen pole.
Pope.

5. To feel paſſion of mind, or activity of fancy.

You ſtrive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well
The inward *glowings* of a heart in love.
Addiſon's Cato.
Form'd compliments and formal bows
Will ſhew thee juſt above neglect;
The tie with which thy lover *glows*,
Will ſettle into cold reſpect. *Prior.*
Did Shadrach's zeal my *glowing* breaſt inſpire
To weary tortures, and to joyleſs fire. *Prior.*
Let the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent
Calm ev'ry thought, inſpirit ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and ſmile upon thy face. *Pope.*
With furies ſurrounded,
Deſpairing, confounded,
He trembles, he *glows*,
Amidſt Rhodope's ſnows. *Pope.*
So periſh all, whoſe breaſts ne'er learn'd to *glow*
For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope.*
To praiſe is always hard.
When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. *Lewis.*

6. To rage or burn as a paſſion.

A fire which every windy paſſion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*.
Dryden.
When crept into aged veins,
Love ſlowly burns, and long remains;
It *glows*, and with a ſullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW. *v. a.* To make hot ſo as to ſhine. Not in uſe.

On each ſide her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like ſmiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whoſe wind did fetch
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
Shakeſp.

GLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.
2. Vehemence of paſſion.
3. Brightneſs or vividneſs of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,
And the red *glow* of ſcorn and proud diſdain.
Shakeſp.
A waving *glow* his bloomy beds diſplay.
Bluſhing in bright diverſities of day. *Pope.*
Such as ſuppoſe that the great ſtile might happily be blended with the ornamental, that the ſimple, grave, and majeſtic dignity of Raffaelle could unite with the *glow* and buſtle of a Paulo, or Tintoret, are totally miſtaken. *Reynolds.*

GLOʼWWORM. *n. ſ.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A ſmall creeping grub with a luminous tail.

The honey bags ſteal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery *glow-worm's* eyes.
Shakſpeare.
The *glow-worm* ſhews the matin to be near,
And gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shakeſp.*
A great light drowneth a ſmaller that it cannot be ſeen, as the ſun that of a *glow-worm*. *Bacon.*
The pair, who ſtill upon the ground
A *glow-worm* ſpy'd, ſuppoſing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing ſtone;
For like a ſtar, and like thoſe jewels ſhone.
He held it near, 'till by the ſpringing day
Informed, he threw the worthleſs worm away.
Waller.

To GLOZE. *v. n.* [glyſan, Saxon.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle, to inſinuate; to fawn.

Man will hearken to his *glozing* lies,
And eaſily tranſgreſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
So *glozed* the tempter, and his proem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milton.*
A fool *glozing* paraſite would call his foolhardineſs valour, and then he may go on boldly, becauſe blindly, and by miſtaking himſelf for a lion, come to periſh like an aſs. *South.*
Now for a *glozing* ſpeech,
Fair proteſtations, ſpecious marks of friendſhip.
Philips.

2. To comment. This ſhould be *gloſs*.

Which Saluce land the French unjuſtly *gloze*
To be the realm of France. *Shakeſp.*

GLOZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; inſinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay theſe *glozes* by.
Shakeſpeare.

2. Specious ſhow; gloſs. Not uſed.

Precious couches full oft are ſtuffed with a fever;
If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden,
Shall ſuch morning dews be an eaſe to the heat of a lover's mind? *Sidney.*

GLOʼZER. *n. ſ.* [from *gloze*.] A flatterer.

GLUE. *n. ſ.* [*glu*, French, *gluten*, Latin, *glud*, Welſh.] A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a gelly; any viſcous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.

Water and all liquors, do haſtily receive dry and more terreſtrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other ſide, drink in waters and liquors: ſo that, as it was well ſaid by one of the ancients of earthly and watery ſubſtances, one is a *glue* to another. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The drieſt and moſt tranſparent *glue* is the beſt.
Moxon.
To build the earth did chance materials chuſe,
And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuſe.
Blackmore.
The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a ſort of *glue*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viſcous cement.

I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my ſoul:
My love and fear *glu'd* many friends to thee.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.
Whoſe teacheth a fool is as one that *glueth* a pot-ſherd together.
Eccleſ. xxii. 7.
The cuſtom of crowning the Holy Virgin is ſo much in vogue among the Italians, that one often ſees in their churches a little tinſel crown, or a circle of ſtars, *glued* to the canvaſs over the head of the figure. *Addiſon on Italy.*
Moſt wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the fleſh will *glue* together with its own native balſam.
Derham.

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies, which fully touch one another, ſtick together very ſtrongly; and for explaining how this may be, ſome have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the queſtion; and others tell us their bodies are *glued* together by reſt; that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To join; to unite; to inviſcate.

Thoſe waſps in a honeypot are ſenſual, and plunged in their luſts and pleaſures; and when they are once *glued* to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themſelves out. *L'Eſtrange.*
Intemperance, ſenſuality, and fleſhly luſts, do debaſe mens minds and clog their ſpirits; ſink us down into baſe, and *glue* us to thoſe low and infirm things. *Tillotſon.*
She curb'd a groan, that elſe had come;
And pauſing, view'd the preſent in the tomb:
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glu'd*
Her lips, and, raiſing it, her ſpeech renew'd.
Dryden.
I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom *glue* my claſping arms.
Pope.

GLUʼEBOILER. *n. ſ.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whoſe trade is to make glue.

GLUʼER. *n. ſ.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom*.] Sullen; ſtubbornly grave.

Some, when they hear a ſtory, look *glum*, and cry, Well, what then? *Guardian.*

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French *gluta*, Latin; to ſwallow; γλυζω.]

1. To ſwallow; to devour.

Full crammʼd and gorgʼd, nigh burſt
With ſuck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond ſufficiency; to ſate; to diſguſt.

The ambaſſador, making his oration, did ſo much miſs the King and Queen, as was enough to *glut* their hearts. *Bacon.*
Love breaks friendſhip,
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Denham.*
What way remove
His ſettled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our ſpoils?
Dryden.
No more, my friend;
Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden's Æn.*
I found
The fickle ear ſoon *glutted* with the ſound,
Condemnʼd eternal changes to purſue,
Tirʼd with the laſt, and eager of the new. *Pope.*

3. To feaſt or delight even to ſatiety.

With death's carcaſe *glut* the grave. *Milton.*
His faithful heart, a bloody ſacrifice,
Torn from his breaſt, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes.
Dryden.
A ſylvan ſcene, which, riſing by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the ſight
With one full proſpect; but invites by many,
To view at laſt the whole. *Dryden.*

4. To overfill; to load.

He attributes the ill ſucceſs of either party to their *glutting* the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once. *Arbuthnot.*

To saturate.

The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

That which is gorged or swallowed.

Disgorged foul
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

So death
Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two
Be forc'd to satisfy his ravenous maw. *Milton.*

Let him but set the one in balance against the other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Estrange.*

A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life, cull me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement *Pope to Swift.*

More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it. *Ben Jonson's Discoveries.*

Any thing that fills up a passage.

The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means, arrested in their passage. *Woodward.*

GLUTINOUS. *adj.* [*glutineux*, French; from *gluten*, Latin.] Gluy; viscous; tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding substance; for the heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects; the one that the spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members. *Bacon.*

Next this marble venom'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton.*

Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be subdued by the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLUTINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *glutinous*.] Viscosity; tenacity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

GLUTTON. *n. s.* [*glouton*, French; from *glutio*, Latin, to swallow.]

One who indulges himself too much in eating.

The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and some *gluttons* have used to have catsflesh baked. *Bacon.*

Through Macer's gullet she runs down
While the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modesty and thought,
She follows Bibo's endless draught. *Prior.*

If a *glutton* was to say in excuse of his gluttony, that he only eats such things as it is lawful to eat, he would make as good an excuse for himself as the greedy, covetous, ambitious tradesman, that should say, he only deals in lawful business. *Law.*

One eager of any thing to excess.

The rest bring home in state the happy pair
To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;
All those free joys insatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feasts the *glutton* love.
Cowley.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
Their fatal arts to impiously employ. *Granville.*

GLUTTONIZE. *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

GLUTTONOUS. *adj.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' interest in their *glutt'nous* maws.
Shakespeare.

The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Raleigh.*

Well observe
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, no *gluttonous* delight. *Milton.*

GLUTTONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gluttonous*.] With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY. *n. s.* [*glutonie*, French; from *glutton*.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a small. *Holiday.*

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts,
On citron tables or Atlantick stone. *Milton.*

Well may they fear some miserable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden.*

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, *gluttony* and laziness. *Arbuthnot.*

GLUEY. *adj.* [from *glue*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a *gluy* spumous matter. *Harvey on Cons.*

With *gluy* wax some new foundations lay
Of virgin combs. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

Whatever is the composition of the vapour let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phænomena of the grotto. *Addison.*

GLEN. *n. s.* [Irish; *gleann*, *glyn*, plur. Erse; *glenn*, Scottish.] A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those two narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountain's foot. *Spenser.*

To GNAR. } *v. n.* [gnýrran, Saxon;
To GNARL. } *knorren*, Dutch.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

When he 'gan to rear his bristles strong,
And felly *gnarr*, until day's enemy
Did him appease. *Spenser.*

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first.
Shakesp.

Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.
Shakesp. Rich II

The *gnarring* porter durst not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke.
Fairfax.

GNARLED. *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the unwedgable and *gnarled* oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

To GNASH. *v. n.* [*knaschen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to clash.

The seer, who could not yet this wrath assuage,
Row'd his green eyes, that sparkl'd with his rage,
And *gnash'd* his teeth. *Dryd. Virg.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth.

He shall *gnash* with his teeth, and melt away.
Ps. cxii. 10.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth.
Matth. viii.

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he still did grind,
And grimly *gnash*, threatning revenge in vain.
Spenser.

They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth.
Ps. xxxv. 16.

They him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,
To find himself not matchless. *Milton.*

With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,
And foam betwixt his *gnashing* grinders churn'd.
Dryden.

GNAT. *n. s.* [gnæt, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;
Her waggoner, a small grey-coated *gnat*.

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat* and swallow a camel. *Mat.* xxiii. 24.

GNAT-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] A flower, otherwise called the beeflower.

GNAT-SNAPPER. *n. s.* [*gnat* and *snap*.] A bird so called, because he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnatsnapper*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To GNAW. *v. a.* [gnagan, Saxon; *knaghen*, Dutch.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.

A knowing fellow, that would *gnaw* a man
Like to a vermine, with his hellish braine,
And many an honest soule, even quick had slain.
Chapman.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is given, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings *gnaw*.
Dryd. Juv.

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why *gnaw* you so your nether lip?
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame
Shakesp. Othello.

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain.
Rev. xvi 10

He comely fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground.
Dryden.

3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours*

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth,
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

A lion, hamper'd in a net, called to a mouse to help him out of the snare: the mouse *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty.
L'Estrange.

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw*.
Dryden.

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exercise the teeth. It is now used actively.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure liberty. *Sidney.*

See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation *gnawn* at. *Shakespeare.*

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes *gnaw'd* upon.
Shakesp. Richard III.

GNAWER. *n. s.* [from *gnaw*.] One that gnaws.

GNOMON. *n. s.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities thereof must directly answer to the North and South pole. *Harris.*

There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown.*

GNOMONICKS. *n. s.* [γνωμονικὴ.] A science which makes a part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find a just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as also of a *gnomon* or stile, that throws off the shadow for this purpose. *Trevoux.*

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone*. [gan, Saxon. This was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*. *Went* is the preterite of the old verb *wend*.]

1. To

1. To walk; to move ſtep by ſtep.

You know that love
Will creep in ſervice where it cannot *go*. *Shakeſp.*

After ſome months theſe muſcles become callous; and having yielded to the extenſion, the patient makes ſhift to *go* upon it, though lamely. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. To move; not ſtand ſtill.

Riſe, let us be *going*. *Matt.* xxvi. 46.

3. To walk ſolemnly.

If there be cauſe for the church to *go* forth in ſolemn proceſſion, his whole family have ſuch buſineſs come upon them that no one can be ſpared. *Hooker.*

4. To walk leiſurely; not run.

And muſt I *go* to him?
—Thou muſt run to him; for thou haſt ſtaid ſo long, that *going* will ſcarce ſerve the turn. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To march or walk a-foot.

I will only *go* through on my feet. *Num.* xx. 19.

6. To travel; to journey.

From them I *go*,
This uncouth errand ſole. *Milton.*

7. To proceed; to make a progreſs.

Thus others wo with defamation wound,
While they ſtab us; and to the jeſt *goes* round. *Dryden.*

8. To remove from place to place.

I am in blood
Step in ſo far, that, ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as *go* o'er. *Shakeſp.*

9. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the oppoſite of *to come*.

I hope it be not *gone*, to tell my lord
That I kiſs aught but him. *Shakeſpeare.*
At once, good-night:
Stand not upon the order of your *going*,
But *go* at once. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
And when ſhe had ſo ſaid ſhe *went* her way. *Jo.* xi. 28.
I will let you *go*, that ye may ſacrifice, only you ſhall not *go* very far away. *Ex.* viii. 28.
Colcheſter oyſters are put into pits, where the ſea *goeth* and cometh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
A young tall ſquire
Did from the camp at firſt before him *go*. *Cowley.*
Then I conſent to let him *go* for Greece,
And with our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden.*
Go firſt the maſter of thy herds to find,
True to his charge, a loyal ſwain and kind. *Pope.*

10. To move or paſs in any manner, or to any end.

Though the vicar be bad, or the parſon be evil,
Go not for thy tything thyſelf to the devil. *Tuſſer.*
She may *go* to bed when ſhe liſt; all is as ſhe will. *Shakſp.*
You did wiſh that I would make her turn;
Sir, ſhe can turn and turn, and yet *go* on. *Shakeſp.*
I am glad to ſee your lordſhip abroad: I heard ſay your lordſhip was ſick: I hope your lordſhip *goes* abroad by advice. *Shakeſpeare.*
The mourners *go* about the ſtreets *Eccl.* xii. 5.
The ſun ſhall *go* down over the prophets, and the day ſhall be dark over them. *Mic.* iii. 6.
Put every man his ſword by his ſide, and *go* in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp. *Ex.* xxxii. 27.
The ſun, which once did ſhine alone,
Hung down his head, and wiſh'd for night,
When he beheld twelve ſuns for one
Going about the world, and giving light. *Herbert.*
This ſeen, the reſt at awful diſtance ſtood,
As if they had been there as ſervants fet,
To ſtay, or to *go* on, as he thought good,
And not purſue, but wait on his retreat. *Dryd.*
Turn not children *going*, till you have given them all the ſatisfaction they are capable of. *Locke.*
Hiſtory only acquaints us that his fleet *went* up the Elbe, he having carried his arms ſo far as that river. *Arbuthnot.*
The laſt advice I give you relates to your behaviour when you are going to be hanged, which, either for robbing your maſter, for houſebreaking, or *going* upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. *Swift's Directions to a Footman.*
Thoſe who *come* for gold will *go* off with pewter and braſs, rather than return empty. *Swift.*

11. To paſs in company with others.

Thou ſhalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and ſhalt *go* forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jer.* xxxi. 4.
Away, and with thee *go*, the worſt of woes,
That ſack'ſt my friendſhip, and the gods thy foes. *Chapman.*
He *goeth* in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men. *Job.*
Whatever remains in ſtory of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is ſo obſcured with age or fables, that it may *go* along with thoſe of the Atlantick iſlands. *Temple.*

12. To proceed in any courſe of life good or bad.

And the Levites that are *gone* away far from me, when Iſrael *went* aſtray, which *went* aſtray away from me after their idols, they ſhall even bear their iniquity. *Ezek.* xliv. 10.

13. To proceed in mental operations.

If I had not unwarily too far engaged myſelf for the preſent publiſhing it, truely I ſhould have kept it by me till I had once again *gone* over it. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*
Thus I have *gone* through the ſpeculative conſideration of the Divine Providence *Hale.*
I hope, by *going* over all theſe particulars, you may receive ſome tolerable ſatisfaction about this great ſubject. *South.*
If we *go* over the laws of Chriſtianity, we ſhall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the ſame things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotſon.*
In their primary qualities we can *go* but a very little way. *Locke.*
I *go* over ſome parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*
They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly *go* over any moderate ſeries of numbers. *Locke.*

14. To take any road.

I will *go* along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right-hand, nor to the left. *Deut.* ii. 27.
Who ſhall bemoan thee? Or who ſhall *go* aſide to aſk how thou doeſt? *Jer.* xv. 5.
His horſes *go* about
Almoſt a mile. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
I have endeavoured to eſcape into the eaſe and freedom of a private ſcene, where a man may *go* his own way and his own pace. *Temple.*

15. To march in a hoſtile or warlike manner.

You were adviſ'd his fleſh was capable
Of wounds and ſcars, and that his forward ſpirit
Would lift where moſt the trade of danger rang'd;
Yet did you ſay *go* forth. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
We be not able to *go* up againſt the people; for they are ſtronger than we. *Numb.* xiii. 31.
Let us *go* down after the Philiſtines by night, and ſpoil them until the morning light. 1 *Sa.* xiv. 36.
Thou art able to *go* againſt this Philiſtine to fight with him. 1 *Sa.* xvii. 33.
The remnant of Jacob ſhall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beaſts of the foreſt; who, if he *go* through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. *Mic.* v. 8.

16. To change ſtate or opinion for better or worſe.

We will not hearken to the king's words to *go* from our religion. 1 *Mac.* ii. 22.
The regard of the publick ſtate, in ſo great a danger, made all thoſe goodly things, which *went* ſo to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in compariſon of their lives and liberty. *Knolles.*
They look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are beſt pleaſed when things *go* backward, which is the worſt property of a ſervant of a prince or ſtate. *Bacon.*
All *goes* to ruin, they themſelves contrive
To rob the honey, and ſubvert the hive. *Dryden.*
Landed men, by their providence and good huſbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themſelves from *going* backwards in the world. *Locke.*
Cato, we all *go* into your opinion. *Addiſon*

17. To apply one's ſelf.

Seeing himſelf confronted by ſo many, like a ſolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to juſt his cruel falſehood. *Sidn*
Becauſe this atheiſt *goes* mechanically to work will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the bryon could, according to his explication, be fa at a time. *Bentl*

18. To have recourſe to.

Dare any of you, having a matter againſt anoth *go* to law before the unjuſt, and not before ſaints? 1 C

19. To be about to do.

So extraordinary an example, in ſo degenerate age, deſerves for the rarity, and, I was *going* ſay, for the incredibility of it, the atteſtation of that knew him, and conſidered his worth. *Loc*

20. To ſhift; to paſs life not quite well.

Every goldſmith, eager to engroſs to himſelf much as he could, was content to pay high for rather than *go* without. *Loc*
Cloaths they muſt have; but if they ſpeak this ſtuff, or that colour, they ſhould be ſure to without it *Loc*

21. To decline; to tend towards death ruin. This ſenſe is only in the participl *going* and *gone*.

He is far *gone*, and, truly, in my youth,
I ſuffer'd much extremity for love,
Very near this. *Shakeſp. Hamle*

22. To be in party or deſign.

They with the vanquiſh'd prince and party *go*,
And leave their temples empty to the foe. *Dryde*

23. To eſcape.

Timotheus himſelf fell into the hands of Dio theus and Soſipater, whom he beſought with muc craft to let him *go* with his life. 2 *Mac.* xii. 2

24. To tend to any act.

There be ſome women, Silvius, had they mark him,
In parcels as I did, would have *gone* near.
To fall in love with him. *Shakſp. As you like i*

25. To be uttered.

His diſciples perſonally appeared among them and entertained the report which had *gone* abroa concerning a life ſo full of miracles. *Addiſo*

26. To be talked of; to be known.

It has the greateſt town in the iſland that *go* under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in ſeveral places covered with a very fruitful ſoil. *Addiſon*

27. To paſs; to be received.

Becauſe a fellow of my acquaintance ſet forth the praiſes in verſe, I will only repeat them, and ſpare m own tongue, ſince ſhe *goes* for a woman. *Sidney*
And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 *Sa.* xvii. 12.
A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigou and enterpriſe in his air and motion: it ſtamps valu upon his face, and tells the people he is to *go* fo ſo much. *Collier*
Clipping ſhould be finally ſtopped, and the money which remains ſhould *go* according to its true value. *Locke*

28. To move by mechaniſm.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell *goeth* for him. *Bacon*
Clocks will *go* as they are ſet; but man,
Irregular man's never conſtant, never certain. *Otway.*
'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go juſt alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

29. To be in motion from whatever cauſe.

The weyward ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do *go* about, about. *Shakſp. Macbeth.*
Clipt and waſhed money *goes* about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. *Wilkins.*

30. To move in any direction.

Doctor, he is a curer of ſouls, and you a curer of bodies: if you ſhould fight, you *go* againſt the hair of your profeſſions. *Shakſp.*
Shall the ſhadow *go* forward ten degrees, or *go* back ten degrees? 2 *Kings* xx. 9.

31. To flow; to paſs; to have a courſe.

The

The god I am, whose yellow water flows
Around these fields, and fattens as it *goes*,
Tyber my name. *Dryden's Æn.*

32. To have a tendency.

Athenians, know
Against right reason all your counsels *go*;
This is not fair, nor profitable that,
Nor t'other question proper for debate. *Dryden.*

33. To be in a state of compact or partnership.

As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares: you should go your ship, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver. *L'Estrange.*

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal shares in the booty. *L'Estrange.*

33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.

Where the multitude beareth sway, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state must make common smaller offices to *go* by lot, for fear of strife and divisions likely to arise. *Hooker.*

We are to *go* by another measure. *Spratt.*

The principles I there *went* on, I see no reason to alter. *Locke.*

The reasons that they *went* upon were very specious and probable. *Bentley.*

35. To be pregnant.

Great bellied women,
That had not half a week to *go*. *Shakesp.*

The fruit she *goes* with,
I pray that it good time and life may find.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter: women *go* commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months. *Bacon.*

Some do *go* with their young the forth part of a year or two over or under, that is, about six or nine weeks: and the whelps of these see not till twelve days. *Brown.*

And now with second hopes she *goes*,
And calls Lucina to her throws. *Milton.*

36. To pass; not to remain.

She began to afflict him, and his strength *went* from him. *Judges*, xvi. 19

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must *go* to pay for them. *Locke.*

37. To pass, or be loosed; not to be retained.

Then he lets me *go*,
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd,
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes
Shakesp. Hamlet.

Let *go* the hand of that arch heretick. *Shakesp.*

38. To be expended.

Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any *go* for ornament, if they will not serve for use. *Felton.*

39. To be in order of time or place.

We must enquire farther what is the connexion of that sentence with those that *go* before it, and those which follow it. *Watts.*

40. To reach or be extended to any degree.

Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience. *Locke.*

41. To extend to consequences.

It is not one matter that either directs or takes notice of these: it *goes* a great way barely to permit them. *L'Estrange.*

42. To reach by effects.

Considering the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*

43. To extend in meaning.

His ambitious expressions go no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

44. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach.

Whose head, torn off by bumps, the ravenous foe
In mockish wise, to make it farther go. *Tate.*

45. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value.

I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to *go* far with me upon all new inventions or experiments: which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that *goes* a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. *L'Estrange.*

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice *goes* for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander. *Swift.*

46. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.

I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

47. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient.

The medicines which *go* to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used towards, they would kill those that use them. *Bacon.*

More parts of the greater wheels *go* to the making one part of their lives. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

There *go* a great many qualifications to the compleating the character, to no small share of honour and conscience and justice every required. *Cowley of Friendship.*

I give the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that *go* to the making up of such different humours and constitutions. *Addison.*

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go* toward acquiring those demonstrations of publick esteem and love. *Swift to Pope.*

48. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed.

Your strong possession much more than your right,
Or else it must *go* wrong with you and me. *Shakesp.*

However the business *goes*, you have made fault. *Shakesp.*

For the boldness of your speech. *Shakesp.*

I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things *go* with thee. *Tob.* x 8.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory shall *go* on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the great, it would *go* on the other side. *Bacon.*

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it *went* against him. *South.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would *go*, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts's Logick.*

49. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.

It shall *go* ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job*, xx

He called his name Beriah, because it *went* evil with his house. 1 *Chron.* vii. 23.

50. To proceed in train or consequence.

How *goes* the night, boy?
—The moon is down. I have not heard the clock
And she goes down at twelve. *Shakespeare.*

I had hope,
When violence was ceased, and war on earth,
All would have then *gone* well. *Milton.*

Duration in itself is to be considered as *going* on in one constant, equal, uniform course. *Locke.*

51. *To* Go *about*. To attempt; to endeavour; to set one's self to any business.

O dear father,
It is thy business that I *go about*. *Shakespeare.*

I lost him; but so found, as well I saw
He could not lose himself, but *went about*
His father's business. *Milton.*

Which answer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they saw them like to prevail in what they *went about*. *Clarendon.*

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt endeavour, or *go about* it. *South.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifferency, or else I have writ to no purpose, if it be not very much in vain to *go about* to amend it. *Locke.*

They never *go about*, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view. *Swift.*

52. *To* Go *aside*. To err; to deviate from the right.

If any man's wife *go aside*, and commit a trespass against him. *Numb.* v. 12.

53. *To* Go *between*. To interpose; to moderate between two.

I did *go between* them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakesp.*

54. *To* Go *by*. To pass away unnoticed.

Do not you come my tardiness to chide,
That lapp'd in time and passion, lets *go by*
Th' important acting of your dread command.
Shakesp. Hamlet.

So much the more our carver's excellent,
Which lets *go by*, some sixteen years, and makes her
As the liv'd now. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

What's that to us? The time *goes by*: away
Shakespeare.

55. *To* Go *by*. To find or get in the conclusion.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause. *Milton.*

He's sure to *go by* the worst, that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him. *L'Estrange.*

56. *To* Go *by*. To observe as a rule.

'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to *go by*
Sharp's Surgery.

57. *To* Go *down*. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected.

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it *goes down* whole with him for truth and earnest. *L'Estrange.*

Folly will not easily *go down* in its own natural form with discerning judges. *Dryden.*

If he be hungry, bread will *go down*. *Locke.*

Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only *go down* very well in the coffee-house, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age. *Swift.*

58. *To* Go *in and out*. To do the business of life.

The Lord shall preserve thy *going out* and thy coming *in*. *Ps.*

59. *To* Go *in and out*. To be at liberty.

He shall go *in and out*, and find pasture. *John.*

60. *To* Go *off*. To die; to go out of life; to decease.

I would the friends we miss were safe arrived,
Some must *go off*; and yet, by these I see,
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakesp.*

In this manner he *went off*, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler.*

61. *To* Go *off*. To depart from a post.

The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not *go off* until they hear you speak.
Shakesp. Henry IV.

62. *To* Go *on*. To make attack.

Bold Cethegus,
Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
And praised so to daring, as he would
Go on upon the Gods. *Ben Jonson.*

63. *To* Go *on*. To proceed.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to *go on* in his story. *Sidney.*

He that desires only that the work of God and religion should *go on*, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument. *Taylor.*

I have

I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these motions; if they *go on*, the only poultice I have dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat sheep. *Temple.*

To look upon the soul as *going on* from strength to strength, to consider that she is to shine for ever with new accessions of glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addison.*

Go on chearfully in the glorious course you have undertaken. *Addison.*

Copious bleeding is the most effectual remedy in the beginning of the disease; but when the expectoration *goes on* successfully, not so proper, because it sometimes suppresseth it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

I have already handled some abuses during the late management, and in convenient time shall *go on* with the rest. *Swift.*

When we had found that design impracticable, we should not have *gone on* in so expensive a management of it. *Swift.*

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to *go on* without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary expletives. *Swift.*

I wish you health to *go on* with that noble work. *Berkley.*

64. *To* Go *over.* To revolt; to betake himself to another party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those to whom they *go over*. *Addison.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to follow, is now *gone over* to money. *Swift.*

65. *To* Go *out.* To go upon any expedition.

You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter to *go out* than I. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

66. *To* Go *out.* To be extinguished.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will *go out*,
With titles blown from adulation? *Shak. Henry V.*

Spirit of wine burned till it *go out* of itself, will burn no more. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant as the chymist's fire to make any great production; and if it *goes out* for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temple.*

The morning, as mistaken, turns about;
And all her early fires again *go out*, *Dryd. Aureng.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame rather *go out* than be smothered. *Collier.*

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure. *Addis. Cato.*

And at her first approach and secret might,
Art after art *goes out*, and all is night. *Pope's Dunc.*

67. *To* Go *through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through* with that kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to enter into it. *Sidney.*

If you can as well *go through* with the statute laws of that land, I will think you have not lost all your time there. *Spenser.*

Kings ought not to suffer their council to *go through* with the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

He much feared the Earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough to *go through* with such an undertaking. *Clarendon.*

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task, as he despairs ever to *go through* with it. *South's Serm.*

The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order to *go through* their part of the expence. *Addison on the War.*

68. *To* Go *through.* To suffer; to undergo.

I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common good that thou shouldest *go through* this operation. *Arbuthnot.*

69. *To* Go *upon.* To take as a principle.

This supposition I have *gone upon* through those papers. *Addison.*

70. The senses of this word are very indistinct: its general notion is motion or progression. It commonly expresses passage from a place, in opposition to *come*. This is often observable even in figurative expressions. We say, the words that *go* before and that *come* after: to-day *goes* away and to-morrow *comes*.

GO TO, *interj.* Come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.

Go to then, O thou far renowned son
Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might
In medicine. *Spenser.*

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow;
Let me be clear of thee. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*

My favour is not bought with words like these:
Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Rowe.*

GO-BY. *n. s.* Delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.

Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and varnish, and give you the *go by* upon occasion, his master may be charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

GO-CART. *n. s.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*

GOAD. *n. s.* [gab, Saxon.] A pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

Oft in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears. *Pope.*

To GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick or drive with the goad.
2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to drive forward.

Most dangerous
Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

Goaded with most sharp occasions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The use of your own virtues. *Shakespeare.*

Of all that breathes the various progeny,
Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Dryden.*

GOAL. *n. s.* [*gaule*, French.] a long pole, set up to mark the bounds of the race.

1. The landmark set up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And the slope sun his upward beam
Shoots against the dusky pole,
Pacing toward the other *goal*. *Milton.*

2. The starting post.

Hast thou beheld, when from the *goal* they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Ruth to the race? *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.

Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

Each individual seeks a several *goal*,
But heavn's great view is one, and that the whole: *Pope.*

So man, who here seems principal alone,
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or verges to some *goal*;
'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole. *Pope.*

4. It is sometimes improperly written for *gaol*, or *jail*.

GOAR. *n. s.* [*gore*, Welsh.] Any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it. *Skinner.*

GOAT. *n. s.* [ȝat, Saxon and Scottish.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.

Gall of *goat*, and slips of yew. *Shakesp. Macb.*

We Cyclops care not for your *goat-fed* love.
Nor other blear-eyes; we are better farre. *Chapman.*

You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their paper-mills upon *goats*, eagles, or dolphins. *Peacham.*

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
The swan whose borrow'd shape conceal'd his love,
Are grac'd with light; the setting *goat's* repair,
With heav'n, and duty rais'd the pious maid. *Creech.*

GOAT'BEARD. *n. s.* [*goat* and *beard*; *barba capri*.] A plant.

GOAT'CHAFER. *n. s.* An insect; a kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

GOAT'HERD. *n. s.* [ȝat and hyrd, Saxon, a feeder or tender.] One whose employment is to tend goats.

Is not think some *goatherd* proud,
That sits on yonder bank,
Whose straying herd themself doth shroud
Among the bushes rank? *Spenser's Pastorals.*

They first gave the *goatherd* good entertainment, and the marquis and his servant chased the kid about the stack. *Wotton.*

GOAT'MARJORAM. *n. s.* The same with GOATSBEARD.

GOAT'SMILK. *n. s.* [*goat* and *milk*.] This is more properly two words.

After the fever and such like accidents are diminished, asses and *goat's milk* may be necessary. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

GOAT'MILKER. *n. s.* [*goat* and *milker*.] A kind of owl so called from sucking goats. *Bailey.*

GOAT'S *Rue. n. s.* [*galega*.] A plant.

Goat's Rue has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick and sudorifick; the Italians eat it raw and boiled; with us it is of no esteem. *Hill.*

GOAT'SKIN. *n. s.* [*goat* and *skin*.]

Then fill'd two *goatskins*, with her hands divine,
With water one, and one with sable wine. *Pope.*

GOAT'S-THORN. *n. s.* [*goat* and *thorn*.] An herb.

GOAT'ISH. *adj.* [from *goat*.] Resembling a goat in any quality: as, rankness; lust.

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his *goatish* disposition on the charge of a star. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

The last is notorious for its *goatish* smell, and tufts not unlike the beard of that lecherous animal. *More against Atheism.*

GOB. *n. s.* [*gobe*, French.] A small quantity. A low word.

Do'st think I have so little wit as to part with such a *gob* of money? *L'Estrange.*

GOBBET. *n. s.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

Therewith she spew'd, out of her filthy maw,
A flood of poison, horrible and black,
Full of great lumps of flesh and *gobbets* raw. *Spenser.*

By devilish policy art thou grown great,
And like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd
With *gobbets* of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shak.*

The cooks, slicing it into little *gobbets*, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandy's Travels.*

The giant gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den,
Belching raw *gobbets* from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine, and cruddled gore confus'd. *Addis.*

To GOBBET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow at a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together. *L'Estrange.*

To GOBBLE, *v. a.* [*gobet*, to swallow, old French.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they *gobbled* up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Estrange.*

Of last year's corn in barn great store;
Fat turkies *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.*

The time too precious now to waste,
And supper *gobbled* up in haste,
Again a fresh to cards they run. *Swift.*

GOBBLER. *n. s.* [from *gobble*.] One that devours

de vous in haste; a gormand; a greedy eater.

GO'BETWEEN. *n. s.* [*go* and *between*.] One that transacts business by running between two parties. Commonly in an ill sense.

Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or *go-between*, parted from me: I say, I shall be with her between ten and eleven. *Shakespeare.*

GOBLET. *n. s.* [*gobelet*, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

My figur'd *goblets* for a dish of wood. *Shakesp.*

We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd; But free from surfeits our repose is found. *Denham.*

Crown high the *goblets* with a cheerful draught; Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*

GO'BLIN. *n. s.* [French; *gobeline*, which *Spenser* has once retained; writing in it three syllables. This word some derive from the *Gebellines*, a faction in Italy; so that *elfe* and *goblin* is *Guelph* and *Gibelline*. because the children of either party were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other: but it appears that *elfe* is Welsh, and much older than those factions. *Eilff Uschon*, are *phantoms of the night*, and the Germans likewise have long had spirits among them named *Gobelin*, from which *gobeline* might be derived.]

An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us! Be thou a spirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd, Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell! *Shakesp.*

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd, Art thou that traytor angel? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and *goblins*, or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. *Locke.*

A fairy; an elf.

His son was Elfinel, who overcame The wicked *gobbelines* in bloody field; But Eliant was of most renowned fame, Who of all crystal did Panthea build. *Spenser.*

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews With aged cramps. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Mean time the village rouses up the fire, While well attested, and as well believ'd, Heard solemn goes the *goblin* story round. *Thomson.*

GOD. *n. s.* [*gob*, Saxon, which likewise signifies *good*. The same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations through all the Teutonick dialects.]

The Supreme Being.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John*, iv. 24.

God above Deal between thee and me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

All the churches of *God* are united into one by the unity of discipline and government, by virtue whereof the same Christ ruleth in them all. *Pearson.*

The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is a necessary, self-existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be esteemed most sacred or holy. *Grew's Cosmol.*

A false god; an idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any *God*, save unto the Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed. *Exod*, xxii.

As flies to wanton boys are we to the *gods*, They kill us for their sport. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Strong *god* of arms, whose iron sceptre sways The freezing North, and Hyperborean seas, And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coast, Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most. *Dryden.*

3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whose end is destruction, whose *god* is their belly. *Phil.* iii.

I am not Licio, But one that scorns to live in this disguise, For such a one as leaves a gentleman, And makes a *god* of such a cullion. *Shakespeare.*

To GOD. *v. a.* [from the noun]. To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This last old man, Lov'd me above the measure of a father; Nay, *godded* me, indeed. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

GO'DCHILD. *n. s.* [*god* and *child*.] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to see educated as a Christian.

GO'DDAUGHTER. *n. s.* [*god* and *daughter*.] A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GODDESS. *n. s.* [from *god*.] A female divinity.

Hear, nature hear; dear *goddess*, hear a father! *Shakespeare.*

A woman I forswore: but I will prove, Thou being a *goddess*, I forswore not thee: My vow was earthly, thou a heav'nly love. *Shakesp.*

I long have waited in the temple nigh, Built to the gracious *goddess* Clemency; But rev'rence thou the pow'r. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his seat the *goddess* born arose, And thus undaunted spoke. *Dryden's Fables.*

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished for her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addison.*

Modesty with-held the *goddess'* train. *Pope's Odyss.*

GO'DDESS-LIKE. *adj.* [*goddess* and *like*.] Resembling a goddess.

Then female voices from the shore I heard; A maid amidst them *goddess-like* appear'd. *Pope.*

GO'DFATHER. *n. s.* [*god* and *father*] The sponsor at the font.

He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to stand *godfather* to his child. *Bacon.*

Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his own name, the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some *godfather* with him, not now, as in baptism, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

GO'DHEAD. *n. s.* [from *god*.]

2. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. It is used both of idols and of the true god.

Be content; Your low-laid son our *godhead* will uplift. *Shakesp.*

At the holy mount Of heav'n's high-seated top, th' imperial throne Of *godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and sure, The filial pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

So may thy *godhead* be confess'd, So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*

2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forsake the gods. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

Adoring first the *genius* of the place, The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown. *Dryden's Æn.*

GO'DLESS. *adj.* [from *god*.] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of those two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known. *Hooker.*

That *godliest* crew Rebellious. *Milton.*

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times, Him his ungrateful country sent, Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

GO'DLIKE. *adj.* [*god* and *like*.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excel-

[redacted] his illustrious guest besought, [redacted] *like* angel answer'd mild: *Milton.*

[redacted] revolving in his breast, [redacted] mighty work he might begin Of [redacted] to mankind, and which way first Publish his *godlike* office now mature. *Milton.*

That prince shall be so wise and *godlike*, as, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind. *Locke.*

GO'DLING. *n. s.* [from *god*.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race, Whose humble statues are content with brass. *Dryd.*

GO'DLINESS. *n. s.* [from *godly*.]

1. Piety to god.

2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Virtue and *godliness* of life are required at the hands of the minister of God. *Hooker.*

GO'DLY. *adj.* [from *god*.]

1. Pious towards God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and sober life. *Common Prayer.*

2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men. *Ps.* xii. 1.

The same church is really holy in this world, in relation to all *godly* persons contained in it, by a real infused sanctity. *Pearson.*

GODLY. *adv.* Piously; righteously. By analogy it should be *godlily*, but the repetition of the syllable is too harsh.

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hooker.*

GO'DLYHEAD. *n. s.* [from *godly*.] Goodness; righteousness. An old word.

For this, and many more such outrage, I crave your *godlyhead* to assuage The rancorous rigour of his might. *Spenser.*

GO'DMOTHER. *n. s.* [*god* and *mother*.] A woman who has undertaken sponsion in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DSHIP. *n. s.* [from *god*.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Discoursing largely on this theme, O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

GO'DSON. *n. s.* [*god* and *son*.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life? He whom my father named? your Edgar? *Shakesp.*

GO'DWARD. *adj.* To *Godward* is *toward God*. So we read, *Hac Arethusa tenus*, for *hactenus Arethusæ*.

And such trust have we through Christ to *Godward*. 2 *Cor.*

GO'DWIT. *n. s.* [*gob*, good, and *pita*, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy.

Nor ortolans nor *godwits* crown his board. *Cowley.*

GO'DYELD. } *adv.* [corrupted from *God* GO'DYIELD. } *shield* or protect.] A term of thanks. Now not used

Herein I teach you, How you should bid *godyeld* us for your pains, And thank us for your trouble. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

GOEL. *adj.* [*golen*, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.

In March, at the furthest, dry season or wet, Hop roots fit well chosen let fruitful go set; The *goelre* and younger, the better I have; Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. *Tusser.*

GO'ER. *n. s* [from *go*.]

1. One that goes; a runner.

I would they were in Africk both together, Myself by with a needle, that I might prick The *goer* back. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Such a man

Might

Might be a copy to those younger times
Which, follow'd well, would now
But *goers* backward.
Nothing could hurt either
intervening officious impertin
tween us, who in England
with you, and in Ireland to

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.
The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful *goer*. *Wotton.*

3. The foot. Obsolete.
A double mantle cast
Athwart his shoulders, his faire *goers* grac'd
With fitted shoes. *Chapman.*

To GOGGLE. *v. n.* To look asquint.
Inflam'd all over with disgrace,
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head, and scoul,
And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*
Nor sighs, nor groans, nor *goggling* eyes did want. *Dryden.*

GOGGLE-EYED. *adj.* [ȝeȝl eȝen, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking strait.
They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themselves. *Ascham.*

GO'ING. *n. s.* [from *go*.]
1. The act of walking.
When nobles are their taylors tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenches suitors,
Then comes the time, who lives to see't,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet. *Shakespeare.*
2. Pregnancy.
The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their *going*. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacra.*
3. Departure.
Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milton.*

GO'LA. *n. s.* The same with CYMATIUM.
In a cornice the *gola*, or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble show. *Spectator.*

GOLD. *n. s.* [ȝold, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welsh. It is called *gold* in our English tongue, either of *geel*, as *Scaliger* says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch word, which is *gelten*, and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word *gelt*, for money. *Peacham on Drawing.*]
1. *Gold* is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies, not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt. *Gold* is frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. Pure *Gold* is so fixed, that Boerhaave informs us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two months, without losing a single grain. *Hill on Fossils.*
Gold hath these natures: greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliantness or softness, immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,
To try if thou be current *gold* indeed. *Shakesp.*
We readily say this is a *gold*, and that a silver goblet, only by the different figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil. *Locke.*
The *gold* fraught vessel which mad tempests beat,
He sees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryden.*
2. Money.
For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakesp.*
Thou that so stoutly had resisted me,
Give me thy *gold*, if thou hast any *gold*;
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shak.*
3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the ancients χρυσῆ ἀφροδίτη; and *animamque morosque* aureos *educit in astra*. Horace.
The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

GOLD *of Pleasure*. *n. s.* [*myagrum*.] A plant.

GO'LDBEATER. *n. s.* [*gold* and *beat*.] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold to gild other matter.
Our *goldbeaters*, though, for their own profit sake, they are wont to use the finest gold they can get, yet they scruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Boyle.*

GO'LDBEATER'S *Skin*. *n. s.* The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*
When your gillyflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife at each division, as low as the flower has burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of *goldbeater's skin*, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together. *Mortimer.*

GO'LDBOUND. *adj.* [*gold* and *bound*.] Encompassed with gold.
Thy air,
Thou other *goldbound* brow is like the first. *Shakesp.*

GO'LDEN. *adj.* [from *gold*.]
1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.
O would to God that the inclusive verge
Of *golden* metal, that must round my brow,
Were red hot steel to sear me to the brain. *Shakesp.*
Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,
In *golden* armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryd.*
2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.
So sweet a kiss the *golden* sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;
Nor thines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the transparent bosom of the deep. *Shakesp.*
'Tis better to be lowly born
Than wear a *golden* sorrow. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
Heaven's *golden* winged herald late he saw
To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Crashaw.*
To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
Howe'er she shines all *golden* to you now. *Dryden.*
And see the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining soft on many a *golden* cloud. *Rowe.*
3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.
Golden russeting hath a gold coloured coat under a russet hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour. *Mortimer.*
4. Excellent; valuable.
I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which should be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
That verse which they commonly call *golden*, has two substantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*
Thence arises that *golden* rule of dealing with others as we would have others deal with us. *Watts.*
5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.
Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the *golden* world. *Shakespeare.*

GO'LDEN *Saxifrage*. *n. s.* [*chrysoplenium*.] An herb.

GO'LDENLY. *adv.* [from *golden*.] Delightfully; splendidly.
My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

GO'LDFINCH. *n. s.* [ȝoldfinc, Saxon.] A singing bird, so named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire, *proud taylor*.
Of singing birds they have linnets, *goldfinches*, ruddocks, Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*
A *goldfinch* there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

GO'LDFINDER. *n. s.* [*gold* and *find*.] One who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.
His empty paunch that he might fill,
He suck'd his victels through a quill;
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or't had been happy for *goldfinders*. *Swift.*

GO'LDHAMMER. *n. s.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*

GO'LDING. *n. s.* A sort of apple. *Dict.*

GO'LDNEY. *n. s.* A sort of fish, otherwise called *Gilthead*. *Dict.*

GO'LDPLEASURE. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

GO'LDSIZE. *n. s.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by gilders.
The gum of ivy is good to put into your *goldsize*, and other colours. *Peacham on Drawing.*

GO'LDSMITH. *n. s.* [ȝold and ȝmiꝺ, Saxon.]
1. One who manufactures gold.
Neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me. *Shakesp.*
2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.
The *goldsmith* or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the following day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

GO'LDYLOCKS. *n. s.* [*coma aurea*, Latin.] A plant.

GOLL. *n. s.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from pal or pol, whence pealban, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws; claws. Used in contempt, and obsolete.
They set hands, and Mopsa put her golden *golls* among them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them, gave her the pre-eminence. *Sidney.*

GOME. *n. s.* The black grease of a cart-wheel. *Bailey.*

GOMPHO'SIS. *n. s.* A particular form of articulation.
Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wiseman.*

GO'NDOLA. *n. s.* [*gondole*, French.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat.
He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,
A little *gondelay*, bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Spenser.*
In a *gondola* were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*
As with *gondolas* and men, his
Good excellence the Duge of Venice
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLI'ER. *n. s.* [from *gondola*.] A boatman; one that rows a gondola.
Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier*,
To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor. *Shakesp.*

GONE. *part. preter.* [from *go*. See *To* GO.]
1. Advanced; forward in progress.
I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far *gone* with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mortimer.*
The observator is much the britker of the two, and, I think, farther *gone* of late in lyes and impudence than his Presbyterian brother. *Swift.*
2. Ruined; undone.
He must know 'tis none of your daughter nor my sister; we are *gone* else. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
3. Past.
I'll tell the story of my life,
And

And the particular accidents *gone* by,
Since I came to this isle. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Lost; departed.

When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was *gone*, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts*, xvi. 19.

Which is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in presence, and is transient and *gone*. *Holder.*

Dead; departed from life.

I mourn Adonis dead and *gone*. *Oldham.*

A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite *gone*.
Addison on Italy.

GO'NFALON. } *n. s.* [*gonfanon*, French; GO'NFANON. } *gunfuna*, Islandick, from *gunn*, a battle, and *fani*, a flag. Mr. *Lye*.] An ensign; a standard.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,
Standards and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton.*

GONORRHOE'A. *n. s.* [γόνος and ῥέω.] A morbid running of venereal hurts.

Rusty mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to stop *gonorrhœas*. *Woodward.*

GOOD. *adj.* [comp. *better*, superl. *best*. *God*, Saxon; *goed*, Dutch.]

1. Having, either generally or for any particular end, such physical qualities as are expected or desired. Not bad; not ill.

God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very *good*. *Gen.* i. 31.

An universe of death! which God by curse
Created evil; for evil only *good*. *Milton.*

Resolv'd
From an ill cause to draw a *good* effect. *Dryden.*

Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were *good*. *Spectator.*

A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than because he has a regular pulse and a *good* digestion. *Addison.*

Ah! ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,
Nor in the critick let the man be lost!
Good nature and *good* sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient; right; not wrong.

Among a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity, and therefore it is *good* a little to keep state: amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is *good* a little to be familiar. *Bacon.*

If you think *good*, give Martius leave. *Bacon.*

It was a *good* time to comply with the importunity of the gentlemen of Suffex. *Clarendon.*

3. Conducive to happiness.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone,
Gen. ii. 18.

We may as well pretend to obtain the *good* which we want without God's assistance, as to know what is *good* for us without his direction. *Smalridge.*

4. Uncorrupted; undamaged.

He also bartered away plumbs, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last *good* for the eating a whole year. *Locke.*

5. Wholesome; salubrious.

A man first builds a country seat,
Then finds the walls not *good* to eat. *Prior.*

6. Medicinal; salutary.

The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and is excellent *good* for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

7. Pleasant to the taste.

Eat thou honey, because it is *good*; and the honeycomb, which is sweet. *Prov.* xxiv. 13.

Of herbs and plants some are *good* to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

8. Complete; full.

The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *good* third of its people. *Addison on Italy.*

9. Useful; valuable.

All quality, where *good* for any thing, is originally founded upon nature. *Collier on Envy.*

We discipline beasts those other creatures we would make useful and *good* for somewhat. *Locke.*

10. Sound; not false; not fallacious.

He is resolved now to shew how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for *good*. *Atterbury.*

11. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.

According to military custom the place was *good*; and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

12. Confirmed; attested; valid.

Ha! am I sure she's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice!
Slave, make it clear, make *good* your accusation.
Smith.

13. With *as* preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted sense; *as good as*, no better than

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him *as good as* dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude. *Heb.* xi.

14. With *as* preceding. No worse.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times *as good as* in possession of the victory, had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

The master will be *as good as* his word, for his own business. *L'Estrange.*

15. Well qualified; not deficient.

If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been *as good* a prince, and had *as good* a claim to royalty as these. *Locke.*

16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

Flatter him it may, I confess; as those are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing else. *South.*

I make my way where e'er I see my foe;
But you, my lord, are *good* at a retreat. *Dryden.*

17. Happy; prosperous.

Behold how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Ps.* cxxxiii. 1.

Many *good* morrows to my noble lord!
—*Good* morrow, Catesby you are early stirring.
Shakesp.

Good e'en neighbours;
Good e'en to all, *good* e'en to you all. *Shakesp.*
At my window bid *good* morrow. *Milton.*
Good morrow, Portius! let us once embrace.
Addison.

18. Honourable.

They call to get themselves a name,
Regardless whether *good* or evil fame. *Milton.*
Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's *good* name,
The only honour of the wishing dame. *Pope.*

19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expressing temper of mind.

They may be of *good* comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. 2 *Mac.* xi. 26.

Quietness improves into cheerfulness, enough to make me just so *good* humoured as to wish that world well. *Pope.*

20. Considerable; not small though not very great.

A *good* while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word.
Acts, xv. 7.

The plant, having a great stalk and top, doth prey upon the grass a *good* way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon.*

Myrtle and pomegranate, if they be planted though a *good* space one from the other, will meet.
Peacham on Drawing.

The king had provided a *good* fleet, and a body of three thousand foot to be embarked. *Clarendon.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air a *good* while, like exhalations, before they fell down. *Burnet.*

They held a *good* share of civil and military employments during the whole time of the usurpation.
Swift.

21. Elegant; decent; delicate: with *breeding*.

If the critick has published nothing but rules and [illegible] criticism, I then consider whether [illegible] elegance in his thoughts and [illegible] delicacy in his remarks, wit and [illegible] his quality. *Addison Guardian.*

[illegible] heart forced to invent a kind of ar[illegible] which is what we express by the [illegible] *Addison.*

[illegible] among them, who return into their several countries are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and *good-breeding*. *Swift.*

22. Real; serious; not feigned.

Love not in *good* earnest, for no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou may'st in honour come off again. *Shakesp.*

23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a *good* man: my meaning, in saying that he is a *good* man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakesp.*

24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous; pious; religious; applied both to persons and actions. Not bad; not evil.

For a *good* man some would even dare to die.
Rom. v. 7.

The woman hath wrought a *good* work upon me.
Matt.

All man's works on me,
Good or not *good* ingraft; my merit, these
Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay.
Milton.

What reward
Awaits the *good*, the rest what punishment. *Milton.*

The only son of light
In a dark age, against example *good*,
Against allurement. *Milton.*

Such follow him, as shall be registred
Part *good*, part bad, of bad the larger scroll. *Milton.*

Grant the bad what happiness they would,
One they must want, which is to pass for *good*.
Pope.

Why drew Marseilles' *good* bishop purer breath,
When Nature sicken'd, and each gale was death?
Pope.

Such was Rotcommon, not more learn'd than *good*,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood. *Pope.*

No farther intercourse with Heav'n had he,
But left *good* works to men of low degree. *Harte.*

25. Kind; soft; benevolent.

Matters being so turned in her, that where at first liking her manners did breed *good* will, now *good* will became the chief cause of liking her manners.
Sidney.

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and *good* will towards men. *Luke* ii. 14.

Without *good* nature man is but a better kind of vermin. *Bacon.*

Here we are lov'd, and there we love;
Good nature now and passion strive
Which of the two should be above,
And laws unto the other give. *Suckling.*

'Tis no wonder it that which affords so little glory to God, hath no more *good* will for men.
Decay of Piety.

When you shall see him, Sir, to die for pity,
'Twere such a thing, 'twould so deceive the world,
'Twould make the people think you were *good* natur'd. *Denham.*

To teach him betimes to love and be *good* natured to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honest man. *Locke.*

Good sense and *good* nature are never separated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwise.
Dryden.

Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original signification of virtue, I mean *good* nature, are of daily use.
Dryden.

This doctrine of God's *good* will towards men, this command of men's proportionable *good* will to one another, is not this the very body and substance, this the very spirit and life of our Saviour's whole institution? *Spratt.*

It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one sensible of his *good* will to mankind. *Cal.*

How could you chide the young *good* natur'd prince,
And drive him from you with [illegible] air. *Addis.*

26. Favourable:

26. Favourable; loving.
But the men were very [illegible] unto us, and [illegible] not hurt. 1 Sam.
Truly God is *good* to Iſrael, even to [illegible] a clean heart.
You have *good* remembrance of us [illegible] ſiring greatly to ſee us, as we alſo to ſee you. 1 *Theſſ.* iii. 6.
This idea muſt neceſſarily be adequate, being referred to nothing elſe but itſelf, nor made by any other original but the *good* liking and will of him that firſt made this combination. *Locke.*

27. Companionable; ſociable; merry. Often uſed ironically.
Though he did not draw the *good* fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well. *Clarendon.*
Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevent the cuſtom of having the cup often at his noſe; a dangerous beginning and preparation to *good* fellowſhip. *Locke.*
It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a *good* fellow, in his youth. *Arbuthnot.*

28. It is ſometimes uſed as an epithet of ſlight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.
My *good* man, as far from jealouſy as I am from giving him cauſe. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſ.*
She had left the *good* man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

29. In a ludicrous ſenſe.
As for all other *good* women that love to do but little work, how handſome it is to louſe themſelves in the ſunſhine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witneſs. *Spenſer.*

30. Hearty; earneſt: not dubious.
He, that ſaw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both bound by oath, and willing by *good* will obeyed. *Sidney.*
The *good* will of the nation to the preſent war has been ſince but too much experienced by the ſucceſſes that have attended it. *Temple.*
Good will, the Lord, my want of ſtrength ſupplies, And diligence ſhall give what age denies. *Dryden.*

31. *In* Good *time.* Not too faſt.
In *good time*, replies another, you have heard them diſpute againſt a vacuum in the ſchools. *Collier.*

32. *In* Good *ſooth.* Really; ſeriouſly.
What muſt I hold a candle to my ſhames?
They in themſelves, *good ſooth* are too too light. *Shakeſpeare.*

33. Good. [*To make.*] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.
There died upon the place all the chieftains, all *making good* the fight without any ground given. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
He forced them to retire in ſpite of their dragoons, which were placed there to *make good* their retreat. *Clarendon.*
Since we claim a proper intereſt above others in the predominant rights of the houſhold of faith, then to *make good* that claim, we are obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to this houſhold. *Sprat.*
He without fear a dangerous way purſues;
As honour made him firſt the danger chuſe,
So ſtill he *makes* it *good* on virtue's ſcore. *Dryden.*

34. Good. [*To make.*] To confirm; to eſtabliſh.
I farther will maintain
Upon his bad life to *make* all this *good*. *Shakeſp.*
To *make good* this explication of the article, it will be neceſſary to prove that the church, which our Saviour founded and the apoſtles gathered, was to receive a conſtant and perpetual acceſſion. *Pearſ.*
Theſe propoſitions I ſhall endeavour to *make good*. *Smalridge.*

35. Good. [*To make.*] To perform.
While ſhe ſo far extends her grace,
She *makes* but *good* the promiſe of her face. *Waller.*

36. Good. [*To make.*] To ſupply.
Every diſtinct being has ſomewhat peculiar to itſelf, to *make good* in one circumſtance what it wants in another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Good. *n. ſ.*

1. That which phyſically contributes to happineſs; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil or miſery.
I fear the emperor means no *good* to us. *Shakeſp.*
Let me play the lion too: I will roar that I will do any man's heart *good* to hear me. *Shakeſp.*
He way'd indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither *good* nor harm *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
Love with fear the only God,
Merciful over all his works, with *good*
Still overcoming evil. *Milton.*
God is alſo in ſleep, and dreams adviſe,
Which he hath ſent propitious, ſome great *good*
Preſaging. *Milton.*
Nature in man's heart, her laws doth pen,
Preſcribing truth to wit, and *good* to will. *Davies.*
The leſſening or eſcaping of evil is to be reckoned under the notion of *good*. the leſſening or loſs of *good* is to be reckoned under the notion of evil. *Wilkins.*
This caution will have alſo this *good* in it, that it will put them upon conſidering, and teach them the neceſſity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*
Good is what is apt to cauſe or increaſe pleaſure, or diminiſh pain in us; or elſe to procure or preſerve us in the poſſeſſion of any other *good*, or abſence of any evil. *Locke.*
Refuſe to leave thy deſtin'd charge too ſoon,
And for the church's *good* defer thy own. *Prior.*
Works may have more wit than does them *good*,
As bodies periſh through exceſs of blood. *Pope.*
A thirſt after truth, and a deſire of *good*, are principles which muſt act with a great and univerſal force. *Rogers.*

2. Proſperity; advancement.
If he had employ'd
Thoſe excellent gifts or fortune and of nature
Unto the *good* not ruin of the ſtate. *Ben Jonſon*

3. Earneſt; not jeſt.
The good woman never died after this, 'till ſhe came to die for *good* and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Moral qualities, ſuch as are deſireable; virtue; righteouſneſs; piety; the contrary to wickedneſs.
Depart from evil and do *good*, *Pſ.* xxxiv, 14.
Not only carnal good from evil does not juſtify; but no *good*, no not a purpoſed *good*, can make evil good. *Holyday.*
O ſon, like one of us, is Man become,
To know both *good* and evil, ſince his taſte
Of that defended fruit, but let him boaſt
His knowledge of *good* loſt, and evil got,
Happier had it ſuffic'd him to have known
Good by itſelf, and evil not at all. *Milton.*
Empty of all *good*, wherein conſiſts
Woman's domeſtick honour and chief praiſe. *Milt.*
By *good*, I queſtion not but *good*, morally ſo called *bonum honeſtum*, ought, chiefly at leaſt, to be underſtood; and that the *good* of profit or pleaſure the *bonum utile*, or *jucundum*, hardly come into any account here. *South.*
Nor holds this earth a more deſerving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in *good*. *Dryd.*

5. Good placed after *bad*, with *us*, ſeems a ſubſtantive; but the expreſſion is, I think, vicious; and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically uſed, or it may be conſidered as adverbial. See Good, *adv.*
The pilot muſt intend ſome port before he ſteers his courſe, or he had as *good* leave his veſſel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves. *South.*
Without good nature and gratitude, men had as *good* live in a wilderneſs as in a ſociety. *L'Eſtrange.*

Good. *adv.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiſs.

2. *As* Good. No worſe.
Was I to have never parted from thy ſide,
As good have grown there ſtill a liſeleſs rib. *Milt.*
Says the cuckow to the hawk, Had you not *as good* have been eating worms now as pigeons? *L'Eſtrange.*

Good, *interjection*, Well! right! It is ſometimes uſed ironically.

Good-conditioned. *adj.* Without ill qualities or ſymptoms. Uſed both of things and perſons, but not elegantly.
No ſurgeon dilates an abſceſs of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*. *Sharp.*

Good now. *interjection.*

1. In good time; *a la bonne heure.* A gentle exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word.
Good-now ſit down, and tell me, he that knows,
Why this ſame watch? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. A ſoft exclamation of wonder.
Good-now, *good-now*, how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden.*

Good'lineſs. *n. ſ.* [from *goodly.*] Beauty; grace; elegance.
She ſung this ſong with a voice no leſs beautiful to his ears, than her *goodlineſs* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*
The ſtatelineſs of houſes, the *goodlineſs* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hooker.*

Good'ly. *adj.* [from *good.*]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; ſplendid. Now little in uſe.
A prince of a *goodly* aſpect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majeſty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces. *Sidney.*
A *goodly* city is this Antium. *Shakeſp. Coriolan.*
Patience and ſorrow ſtrove
Which ſhould expreſs her *goodlieſt*: you have ſeen
Sunſhine and rain at once. Her ſmiles and tears
Were like a wetter May. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Here from gracious England have I offer
Of *goodly* thouſands. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldeſt ſon Eſau, and put them upon Jacob. *Gen.* xxvii. 15.
There was not among the children of Iſrael a *goodlier* perſon than he. 1 *Sam.* ix. 2.
Both younger then they were; of ſtature more,
And all their formes, much *goodlier* then before. *Chapman.*
He had not made them any recompence for their *goodly* houſes and olive gardens, deſtroyed in the former wars. *Knolles.*
The *goodlieſt* man of men ſince born
His ſons, the fairelt of her daughters Eve. *Milton.*
Of the fourth Edward was his noble ſong;
Fierce, *goodly*, dalliant, beautiful and young. *Waller.*
Not long ſince, walking in the field,
My nurſe and I, we there beheld
A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have pluck'd. *Waller.*
How full of ornaments is all I view
In all its parts! and ſeems as beautiful as new:
O *goodly* order'd work! O power divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden.*
His eldeſt born, a *goodly* youth to view,
Excell'd the reſt in ſhape and outward ſhew;
Fair, tall, his limbs in due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degen'rate mind. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; ſwelling; affectedly turgid.
Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he ſails behind his link. *Dryden.*

3. Happy; deſireable; gay.
England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confeſſor. *Spenſer.*
We have many *goodly* days to ſee. *Shakeſpeare.*

Good'ly. *adv.* Excellently. Obſolete.
There Alma, like a virgin queen moſt bright,
Doth flouriſh in all beauty excellent;
And to her gueſts doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attempered *goodly* well for health and for delight *Spenſer.*

Good'lyhood. *n. ſ.* [from *goodly.*] Grace; goodneſs. Obſolete.
But mote thy *goodlihood* forgive it me,
To meet which of the gods I ſhall thee name. *Spenſer.*

Goodman. *n. ſ.* [*good* and *man.*]

1. A ſlight appellation of civility; generally ironical.

How now, what's the matter? part.
—With you, *goodman* boy, if you pleaſe: come, I'll fleſh ye. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. A ruſtick term of compliiment; gaffer.
Nay, hear you, *goodman* delver. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
But ſee the ſun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn. *Gay.*
Old *goodman* Dobſon of the green,
Remembers he the trees has ſeen. *Swift*

GOO'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *good.*] Deſireable qualities either moral or phyſical; kindneſs; favour.
If for any thing he loved greatneſs, it was becauſe therein he might exerciſe his *goodneſs*. *Sidney.*
There is in all things an appetite or deſire, whereby they incline to ſomething which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodneſs*. *Hooker*
All *goodneſs*
Is poiſon to thy ſtomach.
——Yes, that *goodneſs*
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The *goodneſs* of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope againſt the king; your *goodneſs*,
Since you provoke me, ſhall be moſt notorious. *Shak.*
There's no *goodneſs* in thy face. *Shakeſp.*
There is a general, or natural *goodneſs* in creatures, and a more ſpecial or moral *goodneſs*. *Perkins.*
The *goodneſs* of every thing is meaſured by its end and uſe, and that's the beſt thing which ſerves the beſt end and purpoſe. *Tillotſon.*
All made very particular relations of the ſtrength of the Scots army, the excellent diſcipline that was obſerved in it, and the *goodneſs* of the men. *Clarendon.*
Nobody can ſay that tobacco of the ſame *goodneſs* is riſen in reſpect of itſelf; one pound of the ſame *goodneſs* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the ſame *goodneſs*. *Locke.*

GOODS. *n. ſ.* [from *good.*]
1. Moveables in a houſe.
That giv'ſt to ſuch a gueſt
As my poor ſelfe, of all thy *goods* the beſt. *Chapm.*
2. Perſonal or moveable eſtate.
That a writ be ſu'd againſt you,
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,
Caſtles, and whatſoever. *Shakeſp Henry VIII.*
This hinders nothing the proceedings of the civil courts, which reſpect the temporal puniſhment upon body and *goods*. *Leſley.*
3. Wares; freight; merchandiſe.
Her majeſty, when the *goods* of our Engliſh merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arreſted likewiſe the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*
Selee, that ſcorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den.
Waller.

GOO'DY *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *good wife.*] A low term of civility uſed to mean perſons.
Soft, *goody* ſheep, then ſaid the fox, not ſo;
Unto the king ſo raſh you may not go. *Hubberd.*
Swarm'd on a rotten ſtick the bees I ſpy'd,
Which erſt I ſaw when *goody* Dobſon dy'd. *Gay.*
Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift.*

GOO'DYSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *goody.*] The quality of goody. Ludicrous.
The more ſhame for her *goodyſhip*,
To give ſo near a friend the ſlip. *Hudibras.*

GOOSE. *n. ſ.* plural, *geeſe.* [ȝor, Saxons; *goes*, Dutch; *gawe*, Erſe, ſing. *gewey*, plural.]
1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for fooliſhneſs.
Thou cream-faced lowt,
Where got'ſt thou that *gooſe* look? *Shakeſp. Macb.*
Since I pluckt *geeſe*, play'd truant, and whipt top,
I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately.
Shakeſpeare
Birds moſt eaſy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *gooſe* and ſwan. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geeſe*,
Diſturb with nightly noiſe the ſacred peace. *Dryden.*
3. A taylor's ſmoothing iron.
Come in, taylor: here you may roaſt your *gooſe*.
Shakeſp.

GOO'SEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*gooſe* and *berry*, becauſe eaten with young geeſe as ſauce.] A berry and tree. The ſpecies are, 1. The common gooſeberry. 2. The large manured gooſeberry. 3. The red hairy gooſeberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooſeberry. 5. The large amber gooſeberry. 6. The large green gooſeberry. 7. The large red gooſeberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooſeberry. 9. The ſtriped-leaved gooſeberry. *Miller.*
Auguſt has upon his arm a baſket of all manner of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooſeberries*.
Peacham.
Upon a *gooſeberry* buſh a ſnail I found;
For always ſnails near ſweeteſt fruit abound. *Gay.*

GOO'SECAP. *n. ſ.* [from *gooſe* and *cap.*] A ſilly perſon.

GOO'SEFOOT. *n. ſ.* [*chenopodium.*] Wild orach.

GOO'SEGRASS. *n. ſ.* Clivers; an herb.
Gooſegraſs, or wild tanſy, is a weed that ſtrong clays are very ſubject to. *Mortimer.*

GO'RBELLY. *n. ſ.* [from ȝor, dung, and *belly*, according to *Skinner* and *Junius*. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welſh, beyond, too much; or, as ſeems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *gorman's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch, a ſwelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man.

GO'RBELLIED. *adj.* [from *gorbelly.*] Fat; bigbellied; having ſwelling paunches.
Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone? No ye fat chuffs, I would your ſtore were here. *Shakeſp.*

GORD. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of gaming, as appears from *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*.
Warburton.
Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and *ninepins*. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*
Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gords* and Fulham holds. *Shakeſp.*

GORE. *n. ſ.* [ȝore, Saxon.] *gôr*, Welſh.] ſanious matter.
1. Blood effuſed from the body.
A grieſly wound,
From which forth guſh'd a ſtream of *gore*, blood thick,
That all her goodly garment ſtain'd around,
And into a deep ſanguine dy'd the graſſy ground.
Spenſer.
Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltleſs *gore*. *Dryden.*
2. Blood clotted or congealed.
The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd; though here thou ſee him die
Rolling in duſt and *gore*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
His horrid beard and knotted treſſes ſtood
Stiff with his *gore*, and all his wounds ran blood.
Denham.

To GORE. *v. a.* [ȝebeȝan, Saxon.]
1. To ſtab; to pierce.
Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's ſpear. *Shakeſ.*
No weaker lion's by a ſtronger ſlain;
Nor from his larger tuſks the foreſt boar
Commiſſion takes his brother ſwine to *gore*. *Tate.*
For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,
And poles with pointed ſteel their foes in battle *gore*
Dryden.
2. To pierce with a horn.
Some toſs'd, ſome *gor'd*, ſome trampling down he kill'd. *Dryden.*
He idly butting, feigns
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thomſ. Spring.*

GORGE. *n. ſ.* [*gorge*, French.]
1. The throat; the ſwallow.
There were birds alſo made ſo finely, that they did not only deceive the ſight with their figures, but the hearing with their ſongs, which the watry inſtruments did make their *gorge* deliver. *Sidney.*
And now how abhorred in my imagination it is? my *gorge* riſes at it. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Her delicate tenderneſs will find itſelf abuſed, begin to heave the *gorge*, diſreliſh and abhor the Moor. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
2. That which is gorged or ſwallowed. Not in uſe.
And all the way moſt like a brutiſh beaſt,
He ſpewed up his *gorge*, that all did him deteſt.
Spenſer.

To GORGE. *v. n.* [*gorger*, French.]
1. To fill up the throat; to glut; to ſatiate.
Being with his preſence glutted, *gorg'd* and full.
Shakeſpeare.
He that makes his generation meſſes,
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryd.*
I deſire that they will not *gorge* the lion either with nonſenſe or obſcenity. *Addiſon.*
Nor would his ſlaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's ſands, diſfigur'd with their wounds,
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addiſ.*
The giant, *gorg'd* with fleſh, and wine, and blood,
And ſtretcht at length, and ſnoring in his den. *Addiſ.*
2. To ſwallow: as, *the fiſh has* gorged *the hook.*

GOR'GED. *adj.* [from *gorge.*] Having a gorge or throat.
Look up a height, the ſhrill *gorg'd* lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſpeare.*

GOR'GEOUS. *adj.* [*gorgias*, old French. *Skinner.*] Fine; ſplendid; glittering in various colours; ſhowy; magnificent.
O, that deceit ſhould dwell
In ſuch a *gorgeous* palace. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*
As full of ſpirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the ſun at Midſummer. *Shakeſp.*
He had them look upon themſelves and upon their enemies, themſelves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *Hayward.*
The *gorgeous* Eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Pours on her king's barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*
With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of ſov'reign ſway,
The two contending princes make their way. *Dryden*

GOR'GEOUSLY. *adj.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.
The duke, one ſolemn day *gorgeouſly* clad in a ſuit all over ſpread with diamonds, loſt one of them of good value. *Wotton.*

GOR'GEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendour; magnificence; ſhow.

GOR'GET. *n. ſ.* [from *gorge.*] The piece of armour that defends the throat.
He with a palſy fumbling on his *gorget*,
Shakes in and out the rivet *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*
He did oftentimes ſpend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*
See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben Jonſon.*
About his neck a threefold *gorget*,
As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras.*

GOR'GON. *n. ſ.* [γοργων.] A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone; any thing ugly or horrid.
Gorgons and hydras, and chymeras dire. *Milton.*
Why didſt thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To ſtare me into ſtature. *Dryden.*

GOR'MAND. *n. ſ.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GOR'MANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gormand.*] To eat greedily; to feed ravenouſly.

GORMANDIZER.

GORMANDI'ZER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *n. f.* [ȝorr, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly ſhrub that bears yellow flowers in Winter.

GO'RY. *adj.* [from *gore*.]

1. Covered with congealed blood.
When two boars with rankling malice met,
Their *gory* ſides the freſh wounds fiercely fret. *Spenſer.*
Why do'ſt thou ſhake thy *gory* locks at me?
Thou can'ſt not ſay I did it. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
2. Bloody; murtherous; fatal. Not in uſe.
The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shakeſp.*

GO'SHAWK. *n. f.* [ȝor, gooſe, and hapoc, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.
Such dread his awful viſage on them caſt;
So ſeem poor doves at *goſhawks* ſight aghaſt. *Fairfax.*

GO'SLING. *n. f.* [from *gooſe*.]

1. A young gooſe; a gooſe not yet full grown.
Why do you go nodding and waggling ſo like a fool, as if you were hipſhot? ſays the gooſe to her *goſling*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Nature hath inſtructed even a brood of *goſlings* to ſtick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*
2. A katkin on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *n. f.* [ȝob-ſpel, or God's or good tidings; ευαγγελιον; *ſoſkel, ſkeal ſuath*, happy tidings, Erſe.]

1. God's work; the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation.
Thus may the *goſpel* to the riſing ſun
Be ſpread, and flouriſh where it firſt begun. *Waller.*
All the decrees whereof Scripture treateth are conditionate, receiving Chriſt as the *goſpel* offers him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well as the latter, being the condition of ſcripture-election, and the rejecting, or not receiving him thus, the condition of the ſcripture-reprobation. *Hammond.*
How is a good Chriſtian animated and cheered by a ſtedfaſt belief of the promiſes of the *goſpel*! *Bentley.*
2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with ſentiments of religion. This word in *Shakeſpeare*, in whom alone I have found it, is uſed, though ſo venerable in itſelf, with ſome degree of irony: I ſuppoſe from the goſpellers, who had long been held in contempt.
Are you ſo *goſpell'd*
To pray for this good man, and for his iſſue,
Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave?
Shakeſp.

GO'SPELLER. *n. f.* [from *goſpel*.] A name of the followers of *Wickliffe*, who firſt attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papiſts in reproach, from their profeſſing to follow and preach only the goſpel.
Theſe *goſpellers* have had their golden days,
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. *Rowe.*

GO'SSAMER. *n. f.* [*goſſipium*, low Latin.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm ſunny weather, eſpecially about the time of Autumn. *Hanmer.*
A lover may beſtride the *goſſamour*,
That idles in the wanton Summer air,
And yet not fall, ſo light is vanity. *Shakeſp.*
Four nimble gnats the horſes were,
Their harneſſes of *goſſamere*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
The ſlimy *goſſamer* now flits no more,
Nor halcyons baſk on the ſhort ſunny ſhore. *Dryden.*

GO'SSIP. *n. f.* [from ȝob and ſyb, relation, affinity; Saxon.]

1. One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm.
Go to a *goſſip's* feaſt and gaudy with me,
After ſo long grief ſuch nativity. *Shakeſp.*
At the chriſtening of George Duke of Clarence, who was born in the caſtle of Dublin, he made both the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ormond his *guſſips*. *Davies on Ireland.*
2. A tippling companion.
And ſometimes lurk I in a *goſſip's* bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab,
And when ſhe drinks againſt her lips I bob. *Shakeſp.*
3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.
To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *goſſip* at his labour. *Hudibras.*
'Tis ſung in ev'ry ſtreet,
The common chat of *goſſips* when they meet. *Dryd.*

To GOSSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate: to be merry.
Go to a goſſip's feaſt and gaude with me.
—With all my heart, I'll *goſſip* at this feaſt. *Shak.*
His mother was a votreſs of my order,
And, in the ſpiced Indian air by night,
Full often hath ſhe *guſſipt* by my ſide. *Shakeſp.*
The market and exchange muſt be left to their own ways of talking; and *goſſipings* not be robbed of their ancient privilege. *Locke.*
He gives himſelf up to an idle *groſſiping* converſation. *Law.*
2. To be a pot companion.
Nor met with fortune, other than at feaſt,
Full warm of blood, of mirth of *goſſiping*. *Shak.*

GO'SSIPRED. *n. f.* [*goſſipry*, from *goſſip*.]
Goſſipred or compaternity, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity; and the juror, that was goſſip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent. *Davies*

GO'SSING. *n. f.* [*rubia*.] An herb. *Ainſw*

GOT. *pret.* [from the verb *get*.]
Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Auhdius *got* off. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*
If you have ſtrength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though ſoul Theriſites *got* thee, thou ſhalt be
Lov'd and eſteem'd *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Theſe regions and this realm my wars have *got*;
This mournful empire is the loſer's lot. *Dryden.*
When they began to reaſon about the means how the ſea *got* thither, and away back again, there they were preſently in the dark. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

GOT. *part. paſſ.* of *get*.
Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, in a plot ſo well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others *got* by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reaſon. *Knolles.*
A gentle perſuaſion in reaſoning, when the firſt point of ſubmiſſion to your will is *got*, will moſt times do. *Locke.*
If he behaves himſelf ſo when he depends on us for his daily bread, can any man ſay what he will do when he is *got* above the world? *Arbuthnot.*
Thou wert from Ætna's burning entrails torn,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born. *Pope.*

GO'TTEN. *part. paſſ.* of *get*.
Wiſdom cannot be *gotten* for gold *Job*, xxviii. 15
Few of them, when they are *gotten* into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

GOUD. *n. f.* Woad: a plant. *Dict.*

GOVE. *n. f.* A mow. *Tuſſer.*

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. An old word.
Load ſafe, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gove juſt in the barn, it is out of deſpair. *Tuſſer.*

To GO'VERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French; *guberno*, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magiſtrate.
This inconvenience is more hard to be redreſſed in the governor than the *governed*; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
Slaves to our paſſions we become, and then
It grows impoſſible to *govern* men. *Waller.*
2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.
I am at preſent againſt war, though it puts the power into my hands, and though ſuch turbulent and naughty ſpirits as you are, *govern* all things in times of peace. *Daunman.*
The chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his counſels, deſigns, and actions. *Atterbury.*
3. To manage; to reſtrain.
Go after her, ſhe's deſperate; *govern* her. *Shak.*
4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to ſyntax: as, *amo governs* the accuſative caſe.
Liſten, children, unto me,
And let this your leſſon be,
In our language evermore
Words that *govern* go before. *Mauger's Fr. Gram.*
5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* To keep ſuperiority, to behave with haughtineſs.
By that rule,
Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counſel, that you ſtill may *govern*. *Dryden.*

GO'VERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern*.] Submiſſive to authority; ſubject to rule; obedient; manageable.
The flexibleneſs of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headſtrong, makes it more *governable* and ſafe. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE. *n. f.* [from *govern*.]

1. Government; rule; management.
Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and roſe up inſtead of his brother Judas. 1 *Mac.* ix. 31.
2. Controul, as that of a guardian.
Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
'Till through wiſe handling, and fair *governance*,
I him recured to a better will. *Spenſer.*
What! ſhall King Henry be a pupil ſtill,
Under the ſurly Gloſter's *governance*? *Shakeſp.*
3. Behaviour; manners. Obſolete.
He likeſt is to fall into miſchance
That is regardleſs of his *governance*. *Spenſer.*

GO'VERNANT. *n. f.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more uſual and proper word is *governeſs*.

GO'VERNESS. *n. f.* [*gouverneſſe*, old French, from *gove*.]

1. A female inveſted with authority.
The moon, the *governeſs* of floods,
Pale in her anger, waſhes all the air,
That rheumatick diſeaſes do abound. *Shakeſp.*
2. A tutoreſs; a woman that has the care of young ladies.
He preſented himſelf unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governeſs* of Danaë is painted, when ſhe ſuddenly ſaw the golden ſhower. *Sidney.*
His three younger children were taken from the *governeſs* in whoſe hands he put them *Clarendon.*
3. A tutoreſs; an inſtructreſs; a directreſs.
Great affliction that ſevere *governeſs* of the life of man brings upon thoſe ſouls ſhe ſeizes on. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

GO'VERNMENT. *n. f.* [*gouvernement*, Fr.]

1. Form of a community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority.
There ſeem to be but two general kinds of *government* in the world: the one exerciſed according to the arbitrary commands and will of ſome ſingle perſon; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or cuſtom, and not to be changed without the conſent of many. *Temple.*
No *government* can do any act to limit itſelf: the ſupreme legiſlative power cannot make itſelf not to be abſolute. *Locke.*
2. An eſtabliſhed ſtate of legal authority.
There they ſhall found
Their *government*, and their great ſenate chuſe
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton.*

While he survives, in concord and content
The common rout live, by no division rent;
But the great monarch's death dissolves the *government*. *Dryden.*

Every one knows, who has considered the nature of *government*, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power. *Addison.*

Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a *government*, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one. *Swift.*

2. Administration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal *government* are things
Which subjects make as happy as their kings. *Waller.*

Those *governments* which curb not evils, cause;
And a rich knave's a libel on our laws. *Young.*

3. Regularity of behaviour. Not in use.

You needs must learn, lord, to amend this fault;
Though sometimes it shews greatness, courage, blood,
Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain. *Shakesp.*

'Tis *government* that makes them seem divine;
The want thereof makes thee abominable. *Shakesp.*

4. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.

Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part deprived of supple *government*,
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakespeare.*

5. Management of the limbs or body. Obsolete.

Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them warded all with wary *government*. *Spenser.*

6. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GO'VERNOUR. *n. s.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must be confessed, that of Christ, working as a creator and a *governour* of the world by providence, all are partakers. *Hooker.*

They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and *governour* of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise. *Bentley.*

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's and he is the *governour* among the nations. *Ps.* xxii. 28.

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience: as, for instance, if my *governour* should command me to do a thing, or I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion. *South.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord *governour*,
Remains the censure of this hellish villain. *Shakesp.*

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eltam will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his special *governour*;
And for his safety there I'll best devise. *Shakesp.*

The great work of a *governour* is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*

During the minority of kings, the election of bishops, and other affairs of the church, must be left in the hands of their *governours* and courtiers. *Leslie.*

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold all the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the *governour* listeth. *Ja.* iii. 4.

GOUGE. *n. s.* [French.] A chissel having a round edge for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed. *Moxon.*

GO'UJERES. *n. s.* [*gouje*, French; a camp trull.] The French disease. *Hanmer.*

GOURD. *n. s.* [*gourde*, French.]

1. A plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle shaped. *Miller.*

But I will haste, and from each bough and brake,
Each plant, and juciest *gourd*, will pluck such choice
To entertain our angel-guest. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Gourd seeds abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from thence by expression; they are of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions. *Hill.*

2. A bottle [from *gourd*, old French. *Skinner.*] The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and so the word is used by *Chaucer*. *Hanmer.*

GOU'RDINESS. *n. s.* [from *gourd*.] A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey. *Farrier's Dict.*

GOURNET. *n. s.* [*cuculus*.] A fish.

GOUT. *n. s.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain.

The *gout* is a disease which may affect any membraneous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the resistance, friction, and structure of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

One that's sick o' th' *gout*, had rather
Groan so in perplexity, than be cur'd
By the sure physician death. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

This very reverend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his *gout*,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done
And swinges his own vices in his son. *Dryden.*

2. A drop. [*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin.] *Gut* for *drop* is still used in Scot. and by physicians.

I see thee still,
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Shakesp. Macbeth*

GOUT. *n. s.* [French.] A taste. An affected cant word.

Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the like studies. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GO'UTWORT. *n. s.* [*gout* and *wort*, *podagraria*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GO'UTY. *adj.* [from *gout*.]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.

There dies not above one of a thousand of the gout, although I believe that more die *gouty*. *Graunt.*

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryden.*

Most commonly a *gouty* constitution is attended with great acuteness of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Relating to the gout.

There are likewise other causes of blood spitting; one is the settlement of a *gouty* matter in the substance of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

GOWN. *n. s.* [*gonna*, Italian; *gwn*, Welsh and Erse.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground. *Abbot.*

If ever I said a loosebodied *gown*, sew me up in the skirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I said a *gown*. *Shakesp.*

In length of train descends her sweeping *gown*,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dryden.*

2. A woman's upper garment.

I despise your new *gown*, 'till I see you dressed in it. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for an honest minister, scarcely to buy him a *gown*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Girt in his Gabin *gown* the hero sat. *Dryden.*

Yet not superior to her sex's cares,
The mode she fixes by the *gown* she wears;
Of silks and china she's the last appeal;
In these great points she leads the common weal. *Young.*

4. The dress of peace.

He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield;
Successful councils did him soon approve
As fit for close intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*

GO'WNED. *adj.* [from *gown*.] Dressed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round
Of sage and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*. *Spenser.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set a round *Dryden.*

GO'WNMAN. *n. s.* [*gown* and *man*.] A man devoted to the arts of peace: one whose proper habit is a gown.

Let him with pedants
Pore out his life amongst the lazy *gownmen*. *Rowe.*

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be composed of mean, fawning *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread. *Swift.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple*.] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

To GRA'BBLE. *v. a.* To lie prostrate on the ground. *Ainsworth.*

GRACE. *n. s.* [*grace*, French; *gratia*, Latin; *graace*, Erse.]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the *grace* of God! *Shakesp.*

Such as were popular,
And well deserving, were advanc'd by *grace*. *Daniel.*

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of *grace* I have lately passed? *King Charles.*

Yet those remov'd,
Such *grace* shall one just man find in his sight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milton.*

He receiv'd all the *graces* and degrees, the proctorship and the doctorship could be obtained there. *Clarendon.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;
Then either of your knights may well deserve
A princess born. *Dryden's Fables.*

None of us, who now your *grace* implore
But held the rank of sov'reign queen before. *Dryden.*

Proffer'd service I repaid the fair,
That of her *grace* she gave her maid to know.
The secret meaning of this moral show. *Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.

The *grace* of God, that passeth understanding, keep your hearts and minds. *Common Prayer.*

The evil of sin is that we are especially to pray against, most earnestly begging of God, that he will, by the power of his *grace*, preserve us from falling into sin. *Duty of Man.*

Prevenient *grace* descending had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

Within

Within the church, in the publick profeſſion and external communion thereof, are contained perſons truly good and ſanctified, and hereafter ſaved; and together with them other perſons void of all ſaving *grace*, and hereafter to be damned. *Pearſon.*

How Van wants *grace*, who never wanted wit. *Pope.*

4. Pardon; mercy.

Noble pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave ſpace
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*. *Waller.*

Bow and ſue for *grace*
With ſuppliant knee. *Milton.*

5. Favour conferred.

I ſhould therefore eſteem it great favour and *grace*,
Would you be ſo kind as to go in my place. *Prior.*

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the cheerful ſkies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*

7. A goddeſs, by the heathens ſuppoſed to beſtow beauty.

This forehead, where your verſe has ſaid
The loves delighted and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*

8. Behaviour, conſidered as decent or unbecoming.

The ſame words in Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, ſo as there were no other body by, might have had a better *grace*, and perchance have found a gentler receipt. *Sidney.*

Have I reaſon or good *grace* in what I do? *Temple.*

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleaſing appearance.

One blac only, with a ſtatelier *grace*,
Preſum'd to claim the oak's and cedar's place;
And, looking round him with a monarch's care,
Spread his exalted boughs to wave in air. *Harte.*

Her purple habits fits with ſuch a *grace*,
On her ſmooth ſhoulders, and ſo ſuits her face.
Dryd Æn.

To write and ſpeak correctly gives a *grace* and gains a favourable attention to what one has to ſay. *Locke.*

10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency ſhould be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces* both of wit and learning, for better purpoſes. *Hooker.*

To ſome kind of men,
Their *graces* ſerve them but as enemies. *Shakeſp.*

In his own *grace* he doth exalt himſelf
More than in your advancement. *Shakeſp.*

The charming Lauſus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only ſecond in the *grace*
Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Dryden.*

11. Embelliſhment; recommendation; beauty.

Where juſtice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,
The which doth quench the brand of helliſh ſmart. *Spenſer.*

Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greateſt *grace*. *Dryd.*

The flow'r which laſts for little ſpace,
A ſhort-liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*. *Dryd.*

12. Single beauty.

I paſs their form and every charming *grace*. *Dryd.*

13. Ornament; flower; higheſt perfection.

By their hands this *grace* of kings muſt die,
If hell and treaſon hold their promiſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

14. Single or particular virtue.

The king-becoming *graces*,
As Juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no reliſh for them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the moſt uſeful diſcharge of every relation of life. *Rogers.*

15. Virtue phyſical.

O, mickle is the pow'rful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, ſtones, and their true qualities.
Shakeſpeare.

16. The title of a duke or archbiſhop; formerly of the king, meaning the ſame as *your goodneſs*, or *your clemency*.

Here come I from our princely general,

To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,
That he will give you audience. *Shak. Henry IV.*

High and mighty king, your *grace*, and thoſe your nobles here preſent, may be pleaſed to bow your ears. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

According to the uſual proceeding of your *grace* and of the court, with delinquents which are overtaken with error in ſimplicity, there was yielded unto him a deliberate, patient, and full hearing, together with a ſatisfactory anſwer to all his main objections. *White.*

17. A ſhort prayer ſaid before and after meat.

Your ſoldiers uſe him as the *grace* 'fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shak.*

While *grace* is ſaying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company. *Swift.*

Then cheerful healths, your miſtreſs ſhall have place;
And what's more rare, a poet ſhall ſay *grace*. *Pope*

GRACE-CUP. *n. ſ.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The cup or health drank after grace.

The *grace-cup* ſerv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to ſhew his play. *Prior.*

To GRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embelliſh; to recommend; to decorate.

This they ſtudy, this they practice, this they *grace* with a wanton ſuperfluity of wit. *Hooker.*

I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive,
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds. *Shakeſp.*

Little of this great world can I ſpeak,
And therefore little ſhall I *grace* my cauſe,
In ſpeaking for myſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation and *grac'ing*, where cauſes are well handled. *Bacon.*

Rich crowns were on their royal ſcutcheons plac'd,
With ſaphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*.
Dryden.

By both his parents of deſcent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his nobler line. *Pope.*

Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reſerv'd to *grace* the ſoldiers too. *Pope.*

2. To dignify or raiſe by an act of favour.

He writes
How happily he lives, how well belov'd,
And daily *graced* by the emperor. *Shak.*

He might at his pleaſure *grace* or diſgrace whom he would in court. *Knolles.*

Diſpoſe all honours of the ſword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden.*

3. To favour.

When the gueſts withdrew,
Their courteous hoſt ſaluting all the crew,
Regardleſs paſs'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu. *Dryd.*

GRA'CED. *adj.* [from *grace*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful. Not in uſe.

He ſaw this gentleman, one of the propereſt and beſt *graced* men that ever I ſaw, being of a middle age and a mean ſtature. *Sidney.*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaſte. Not in uſe

Epicuriſm and luſt
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a *grac'd* palace *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

GRA'CEFUL. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful with dignity.

Amid the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the reſt in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode.
Dryd.

Matchleſs his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the liſts, and *graceful* in the dance. *Pope.*

Yet *graceful* eaſe, and ſweetneſs void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide.
Pope.

Graceful to fight, and elegant to thought,
The great are vanquiſh'd, and the wiſe are taught.
Young.

GRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *graceful*.] Elegantly; with pleaſing dignity.

Through nature and through art ſhe rang'd,
And *gracefully* her ſubject chang'd. *Swift.*

Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beaſt; but walking *gracefully* implies a manner or mode ſuperadded to that action. *Watts's Logick.*

GRA'CEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *graceful*.] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

His neck, his hands, his ſhoulders, and his breaſt,
Did next in *gracefulneſs* and beauty ſtand
To breathing figures. *Dryden's Ovid.*

He executed with ſo much *gracefulneſs* and beauty, that he alone got money and reputation. *Dryden.*

There is a ſecret *gracefulneſs* of youth which accompanies his writings, though the ſtaidneſs and ſobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit and ſenſe,
Which, though her modeſty would ſhroud,
Breaks like the ſun behind a cloud;
While *gracefulneſs* its art conceals,
And yet through ev'ry motion ſteals. *Swift.*

GRA'CELESS. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Void of grace; wicked; hopeleſſly corrupt; abandoned.

This *graceleſs* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady deat. *Spenſer.*

Whoſe hap ſhall be to have her,
Will not ſo *graceleſs* be, to be ingrate. *Shakeſpeare.*

In all manner of *graceleſs* and hopeleſs characters, ſome are loſt for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Eſtrange.*

Furniſh'd for offence, he croſs'd the way,
Betwixt the *graceleſs* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

GRA'CES. *n. ſ.* *Good graces* for favour is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

Demand deliv'ry of her heart,
Her goods and chattels, and good *graces*,
And perſon up to his embraces. *Hudibras.*

GRA'CILE. *adj.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; ſmall. *Dict.*

GRA'CILENT. *adj.* [*gracilentus*, Lat.] Lean. *Dict.*

GRACI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderneſs; ſmallneſs.

GRA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*gracieux*, French.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common ſenſe and reaſon could not but tell them, that the good and *gracious* God could not be pleaſed, nor conſequently worſhipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South.*

To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are two of the moſt amiable things. *Burnet.*

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compaſſion on them. 2 *Kings*, xiii. 23.

Unblam'd Ulyſſes' houſe,
In which I find receipt ſo *gracious*. *Chapman.*

From now reveal
A *gracious* beam of light; from now inſpire
My tongue to ſing, my hand to touch the lyre.
Prior.

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious*, by example than by rule. *Spenſer.*

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Perſia, ſo that they gave us food. 1 *Eſdr.* viii. 80.

Goring, who was now general of the horſe, was no more *gracious* to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no leſs unhappy, their iſſue not being *gracious*, than they are in loſing them when they have approved their virtues. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

5. Excellent. Obſolete.

The grievous abuſe which hath been of councils, ſhould rather cauſe men to ſtudy how ſo *gracious* a thing may again be reduced to that firſt perfection. *Hooker.*

6. Graceful; becoming. Obſolete.

Our women's names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia, that is red head. *Camden.*

GRA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gracious*.]

1. Kindly; with kind condeſcenſion.

His teſtimony he *graciouſly* confirmed, that it was the beſt of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and *graciouſly* decreed
My grounds to be reſtored, my former flocks to feed.
Dryden.

If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleased to think a hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *gracious.*]

1. Kind condescension.

The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them. *Clarendon.*

2. Pleasing manner.

GRADA'TION. *n. f.* [*gradation*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Regular progress from one degree to another.

The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation* to most, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*

2. Regular advance step by step.

From thence
By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shakesp.*

The psalmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several *gradations* by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotson.*

3. Order; sequence; series.

'Tis the curse of service;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second
Stood heir to th'first. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

4. Regular process of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct *gradation*, of consequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by the first dictates of nature. *South.*

GRA'DATORY. *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloisters into the church. *Ainsworth.*

GRA'DIENT. *adj.* [*gradiens*, Latin.] Walking; moving by steps.

Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*

GRA'DUAL. *adj.* [*graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step; from one stage to another.

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton.*

Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, 'till at length, by many steps and ascents they come to be at greatest. *South.*

GRA'DUAL. *n. f.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint implor'd.
Dryden.

GRADUA'LITY, *n. f.* [from *gradual.*] Regular progression.

This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown.*

GRA'DUALLY. *adv.* [from *gradual.*]

1. By degrees; in regular progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton.*

The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it. *Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. In degree.

Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically differ from the fantastick reason of brutes. *Grew.*

To GRA'DUATE. *v. a.* [*graduer*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the university.

John Tregonwel *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

Concerning columns and other adjuncts, architects make such a noise, as if the terms of architraves frizes, and cornices, were enough to *graduate* a master of this art. *Wotton.*

2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the spirits stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to their observations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham.*

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chemical term.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of natural bodies and dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with salt. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

GRA'DUATE. *n. f.* [*gradué*, French; from *gradus*, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,
And chuse a female doctor for the gout. *Bramston.*

GRADUA'TION. *n. f.* [*graduation*, French.] from *graduate.*

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew.*

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oyl of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Brown.*

3. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *n. f.* A ditch; a moat. See GRAVE.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF, } *n. f.* [*greffe*, French.] A small
GRAFT, } branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.

God gave unto man all kinds of seeds and *graffs* of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graft* maketh a greater fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves. *Bacon.*

'Tis usual now an inmate *graff* to see
With insolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryden's Virg.*

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same manner as you do a *graft*, it will help to heal the sooner. *Mort.*

Now the cleft rind inserted *graffs* receives,
And yields an offspring more than nature gives.
Pope.

To GRAFF, } [*v. a. greffer*, French.]
To GRAFT, }

1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
And *graft* you on to bear. *Dryd. Don Sebast.*

With his pruning hook disjoin'd
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

Now let me *graff* my pears and prune the vine.
Dryden.

3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be *grafted* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again. *Romans.*

Those are th' Italian names which fates will join
With purs, and *graff* upon the Trojan line. *Dryd.*

4. To impregnate, with an adscititious branch.

We've some oldcrab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *grafted* to your relish. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock *graft* with ignoble plants. *Shakesp.*

5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift.*

May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

To GRAFF *v. n.* To practice insition.

In March is good *graffing* the skilful do know,
So long as the wind in the East do not blow:
From moon being changed, 'till past be the prime,
For *graffing* and cropping is very good time. *Tusser.*

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft*, not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas, if you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*

GRA'FTER. *n. f.* [from *graff* or *graft.*] One who propagates fruit by grafting.

I am informed, by the trials of the most skilful *grafters* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which the insition is made. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL. *n. f.* [from *grele*, French.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was.
And lying down upon the sandy *grails*,
Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glass. *Spens.*

GRAIN. *n. f.* [*graine*, French; *granum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian, has all the following significations.]

1. A single seed of corn.

Look into the seeds of time,
And say which *grain* will grow, and which will not.
Shakespeare.

His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakesp.*

Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains* in them, and none less than forty. *Mortimer.*

2. Corn.

As it ebbs the seedsman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his *grain*,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakesp.*

Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden.*

'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but oft'ner covered with weeds than *grain.* *Collier on Fame.*

3. The seed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*
That issue out of dust. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

By intelligence
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

5. The smallest weight, of which in physick twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty four make a pennyweight; a grain so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whose *grains* as they double, twice double in their value. *Holyday.*

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which ariseth, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces and pounds. *Holder.*

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drachms, in the air: the balance in the water weighing only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*: the balance kept the same depth in the water. *Bacon.*

His

His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras.*

6. Any thing proverbially ſmall.
For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance. *Wiſd.* xi. 22.
It is a ſincerely pliable, ductile temper, that neglects not to make uſe of any *grain* of grace. *Hammond.*
The ungrateful perſon lives to himſelf, and ſubſiſts by the good-nature of others, of which he himſelf has not the leaſt *grain*. *South.*

7. GRAIN *of Allowance.* Something indulged or remitted; ſomething above or under the exact weight.
He, whoſe very beſt actions, muſt be ſeen with *grains of allowance*, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addiſon.*
I would always give ſome *grains of allowance* to the ſacred ſcience of theology. *Watts on the Mind.*

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.
Knots, by the conflux of meeting ſap,
Infect the ſound pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his courſe of growth. *Shak.*

9. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres.
The beech, the ſwimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a ſofter *grain*. *Dryden.*

10. The body conſidered with reſpect to the form or direction of the conſtituent particles.
The tooth of a ſea-horſe, in the midſt of the ſolider parts, contains a curdled *grain* not to be found in ivory. *Brown.*
Stones of a conſtitution ſo compact, and a *grain* ſo fine, that they bear a fine poliſh. *Woodward.*

11. Died or ſtained ſubſtance.
How the red roſes fluſh up in her cheeks,
And the pure ſnow with goodly vermil ſtain,
Like crimſon dy'd in *grain*. *Spenſer.*
Over his lucid arms
A military veſt of purple flow'd,
Livelier than melibœan, or the *grain*
Of ſarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton.*
Come, penſive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkeſt *grain*,
Flowing with majeſtick train. *Milton.*
The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd *grain*! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

12. Temper; diſpoſition; inclination; humour from the direction of fibres.
Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather muſt do than with what you ſhould do,
Made you againſt the *grain* to voice him conſul. *Shakeſp.*
Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I ſee, to argue 'gainſt the *grain*. *Hudibras.*
Old clients, weary'd out with fruitleſs care,
Diſmiſs their hope of eating, and deſpair;
Though much againſt the *grain*, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for ſupper, and provide a fire. *Dryden.*

13. The heart; the bottom.
The one being tractable and mild, the other ſtiff and impatient of a ſuperior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*

14. The form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs.
The ſmaller the particles of cutting ſubſtances are, the ſmaller will be the ſcratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glaſs until it be poliſhed; but be they never ſo ſmall, they can wear away the glaſs no otherwiſe than by grating and ſcratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore poliſh it no otherwiſe than by breaking its roughneſs to a very fine *grain*, ſo that the ſcratches and frettings of the ſurface become too ſmall to be viſible. *Newton's Opticks.*

GRA'INED. *adj.* [from *grain.*] Rough; made leſs ſmooth.
Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In ſap conſuming Winter's drizzled ſnow,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakeſp.*

GRAINS. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing.
Give them *grains* their fill,
Huſks, draff to drink and ſwill. *Ben Jonſon.*

GRAINS *of Paradiſe. n. ſ.* [*cardamomum*, Latin.] An Indian ſpice,

GRA'INY. *adj.* [from *grain.*]
1. Full of corn.
2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY. *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy.*] An obſolete expreſſion of ſurpriſe.
Gramercy, ſir, ſaid he; but mote I weet
What ſtrange adventure do ye now purſue? *Spenſer.*
Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news? *Shak.*

GRAMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Graſſy. *Gramineous* plants are ſuch as have a long leaf without a footſtalk.

GRAMINI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Lat.] Graſs-eating; living upon graſs.
The ancients were verſed chiefly in the diſſection of brutes, among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRAMMAR. *n. ſ.* [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin; γραμματικὴ.]
1. The ſcience of ſpeaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.
To be accurate in the *grammar* and idioms of the tongues, and then as a rhetorician to make all their graces ſerve his eloquence. *Fell.*
We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to ſpeak but by the rules of *grammar*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
Men ſpeaking language, according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet ſpeak improperly of things. *Locke.*
2. Propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech; ſpeech according to grammar.
Varium & mutabile ſemper fœmina, is the ſharpeſt ſatire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and *animal* muſt be underſtood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*
3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRA'MMAR *School. n. ſ.* A ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.
Thou haſt moſt traiterouſly corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar ſchool*. *Shakeſp.*
The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar ſchool* I cannot encourage. *Locke.*

GRAMMA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*grammairien*, French; from *grammar.*] One who teaches grammar; a philologer.
Many diſputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the *grammarians*. *Holder.*
They who have called him the torture of *grammarians*, might alſo have called him the plague of tranſlators. *Dryden.*

GRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*grammatical*, Fr. *grammaticus*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to grammar.
The beauty of virtue ſtill being ſet before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than *grammatical* rules. *Sidney.*
I ſhall take the number of conſonants, not from the *grammatical* alphabets of any language, but from the diverſity of ſounds framed by ſingle articulations with appulſe. *Holder.*
2. Taught by grammar.
They ſeldom know more than the *grammatical* conſtruction, unleſs born with a poetical genius. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

GRAMMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *grammatical.*] According to the rules or ſcience of grammar.
When a ſentence is diſtinguiſhed into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of ſpeech which compoſe it, then it is ſaid to be analyſed *grammatically*. *Watts.*
As grammar teacheth us to ſpeak properly, ſo it is the part of rhetorick to inſtruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and *grammatically* true *Baker.*

GRAMMATI'STER. n. ſ. [Latin.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.
I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal trifling, of the French *grammatiſters*. *Rymer.*

GRA'MPLE. *n. ſ.* A crab fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

GRA'MPUS. *n. ſ.* A large fiſh of the cetaceous kind.

GRA'NARY. *n. ſ.* [*granarium*, Latin.] A ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn.
Ants, by their labour and induſtry, contrive that corn will keep as dry in their neſts as in our *granaries*. *Addiſon.*
The naked nations cloaths,
And be th' exhauſtleſs *granary* of a world. *Thomſon's Spring.*

GRA'NATE. *n. ſ.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A kind of marble ſo called, becauſe it is marked with ſmall variegations like grains. Otherwiſe GRANITE.

GRAND. *adj.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.]
1. Great; illuſtrious; high in power or dignity.
God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradiſe of ſo *grand* a Lord. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*
2. Great; ſplendid; magnificent.
A voice has flown
To re-enflame a grand deſign. *Young.*
3. Principal; chief.
What cauſe
Mov'd our *grand* parents in that happy ſtate,
Favour'd of heav'n ſo highly, to fall off
From their creator. *Milton.*
4. Eminent; ſuperiour: very frequently in an ill ſenſe.
Our *grand* foe, Satan. *Milton.*
So clomb this firſt *grand* thief into God's fold. *Milton.*
5. Noble; ſublime; lofty; conceived or expreſſed with great dignity
6. It is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRA'NDAM. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame.*]
1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.
I meeting him, will tell him that my lady
Was taller than his *grandam*, and as chaſte
As may be in the world. *Shakeſpeare.*
We have our forefathers and great *grandames* all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days. *Dryden.*
Thy tygreſs heart belies thy angel face:
Too well thou ſhew'ſt thy pedigree from ſtone;
Thy *grandame's* was the firſt by Pyrrha thrown. *Dryden.*
2. An old withered woman.
The women
Cry'd, one and all, the ſuppliant ſhould have right,
And to the *grandame* hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

GRA'NDCHILD. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *child.*] The ſon or daughter of my ſon or daughter; one in the ſecond degree of deſcent.
Auguſtus Cæſar, out of indignation againſt his daughters and Agrippa his *grand child*, would ſay that they were not his ſeed, but impoſthumes broken from him. *Bacon.*
Theſe hymns may work on future wits and ſo
May great *grandchildren* of thy praiſe grow. *Donne.*
He hoped his majeſty did believe, that he would never make the leaſt ſcruple to obey the *grandchild* of King James. *Clarendon.*
Fair daughter, and thou ſon and *grandchild* both!
Milton.

He 'scaping, with his gods and reliques fled,
And tow'rds the shore his little *grandsire* led.
Denham.

GRA'NDAUGHTER. *n. f.* [*grand* and *daughter*.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDE'E. *n. f.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Latin.] A man of great rank, power or dignity.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of *grandees*, both vehement on the parts which they swayed. *Wotton.*

When a prince or *grandee* manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves considerable for such things. *South.*

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for ornament than strength: they furnish out viceroyalties for their *grandees*, and posts of honour for the noble families. *Addison.*

GRANDE'VITY. *n. f.* [from *grandævus*, Latin.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDE'VOUS. *adj.* [*grandævus*, Latin.] Long lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRA'NDEUR. *n. f.* [French.]

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he locks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and *grandeur*. *South.*

2. Elevation of sentiment, language or mien.

GRA'NDFATHER. *n. f.* [*grand* and *father*.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his greatgrandfather and *grandfather*, and father died at sea: said another that heard him, 'an I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, saith he, where did your great grandfather, and *grandfather*, and father die? He answered where, but in their beds? He answered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon.*

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their *grandfathers* were rich and great. *Swift.*

GRA'NDIFICK. *adj.* [*grandis* and *facio*. Lat.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRA'NDINOUS. *adj.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail; consisting of hail. *Dict.*

GRA'NDITY. *n. f.* [from *grandis*, Latin.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness. *Camd.*

GRA'NDMOTHER *n. f.* [*grand* and *mother*.] The father's or mother's mother.

Thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice. *1. Tim.* i. 5.

GRA'NDSIRE. *n. f.* [*grand* and *sire*.

1. Grandfather.

Think'st thou, that I will leave my kingly throne,
Wherein my *grandsire* and my father sat? *Shakesp.*

Thy *grandsire*, and his brother, to whom fame
Gave from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name. *Denham.*

The wreaths his *grandsire* knew to reap
By active toil and military sweat. *Prior.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his *grandsire* cut in alabaster? *Shakesp.*

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,
Placed in their ranks, their godlike *grandsires* stood.
Dryden.

To mock ancient wits at best,
As apes our *grandsires* in their doublets dress'd. *Pope.*

GRA'NDSON. *n. f.* [*grand* and *son*.] The son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store,
Give much to you, and to *your grandsons* more. *Dryd.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their *grandsons*,
And, I believe, they have much less among princes. *Swift.*

GRANGE. *n. f.* [*grange*, French.] A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old *grange*, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, saith he; the trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose. *Ben Jonson.*

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakespeare.*

The loose unletter'd hinds,
When for their teeming flocks and *granges* full
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.
Milton.

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuse, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any one therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a curate: and of this sort were then *granges* and priories. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NITE. *n. f.* [*granit*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat. because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and brought to London, for the steps of publick buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. *Hill on Fossils.*

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the *granite*. *Woodward.*

There are still great pillars of *granite*, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addison on Italy.*

GRANI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*granum* and *voro*, Latin.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of them bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication. *Brown.*

Panick affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for *granivorous* birds and mankind. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'NNAM. *n. f.* [for *grandam*.] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works

Oft my kind *grannam* told me, Tim take warning. *Gay.*

To GRANT. *v. a.* [from *garantir*, French, *Junius* and *Skinner*; perhaps as *Minsheu* thinks, from *gratuito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly *grant*, that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

I take it for *granted*, that though the Greek word which we translate saints, be in itself as applicable to things, as persons; yet in this article it signifieth not holy things, but holy ones. *Pearson.*

Grant that the fates have him'd, by their decrees,
The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden's Æn.*

Suppose, which yet I *grant* not, thy desire
A moment elder than my rival fire,
Can chance of seeing first thy title prove? *Dryden.*

If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man. *Addison's Freeh.*

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel *grant* thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him. *1 Sam.* xvii.

Then hath God also to the gentiles *granted* repentance unto life. *Acts*, xiii. 18.

Didst thou not kill this king?
——I grant ye.
——Dost grant me, hedgehog? then God *grant* me too,
Thou may'st be damned for that wicked deed. *Shak.*

He heard and *granted* half his prayer;
The rest the winds dispers'd. *Pope.*

GRANT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courtiers jostle for a *grant*,
And when they break their friendship plead their want. *Dryden.*

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politick; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to lie in *grant* which cannot be assigned without deed. *Cowel.*

All the land is the queen's, unless there be some *grant* of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty. *Spenser.*

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince should not be deceived in his *grants*. *Davenant.*

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker.*

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

GRA'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *grant*.] That which may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was *grantable* for life. *Ayliffe.*

GRANTE'E. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abby-lands. *Swift.*

GRA'NTOR. *n. f.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A *duplex querela* shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the *grantor* from the execution of his office. *Ayliffe.*

GRA'NULARY. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small-coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is used for guns. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To GRA'NULATE *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr. from *granum*, Latin.] To be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, *granulates* into sugar. *Spratt.*

To GRA'NULATE. *v. a.*

1. To break into small masses or granules.

2. To raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before

fore its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel. *Ray.*

GRANULA'TION, *n. s.* [*granulation*, French, from *granulate*.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains: it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed. *Quincy*

2. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little *granulations* of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRA'NULE. *n. s.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A small compact particle.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular *granules*, some blue, and some yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRA'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *n. s.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every *grape* of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger. *Lev.* XIX. 10.

Anacreon, for thy sake
I of the *grape* no mention make;
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,
Curst plant, I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*

Here are the vines in early flow'r descry'd,
Here grapes discolour'd on the sunny side. *Pope.*

GRAPE *tree*, *fruit*, or GRAPE *flower*. *n. s.* A flower.

GRA'PESTONE. *n. s.* [*grape* and *stone*.] The stone or seed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a *grapestone*, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

GRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [γραφω.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and *graphical*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

GRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

The hyena ocrata, or civet cat, is delivered and *graphically* described by Castellus. *Brown.*

GRA'PNEL. *n. s.* [*grapin*, French.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dutch; *krappeln*, German.]

1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

They must be also practised in all the locks and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or *grapple*, and to close. *Milton.*

Having virtue, all atchievements past,
Meets envy, still to *grapple* with at last. *Waller.*

Does he think that he can *grapple* with divine vengeance, and endure the everlasting burnings? *South.*

Antæus here and stern Alcides strive,
And both the *grappling* statues seem to live. *Addis.*

2. To contest in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,
To *grapple* with the house of Lancaster. *Shakesp.*

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet,
Two *grappling* Æneas on the ocean meet,
And English fires with Belgian flames contend. *Dryd.*

To GRAPPLE. *v. a.*

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly. Now obsolete.

Grapple your minds to sternage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shak.*
That business
Grapples you to the heart and love of us. *Shakesp.*

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

For Hippagines, vessels for the transporting of horse; we are indebted to the Salaminians; for *grappling* hooks to Anacharsis. *Heylyn.*

GRA'PPLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; the wrestlers hold.

As when earth's son, Antæus strove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, still rose
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*

Or did his genius
Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the *grapple*,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To skulk behind my sword. *Dryd. Don Sebastian*

2. Close fight.

In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the instant they got clear of our ship so I alone became their prisoner. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

3. Iron Instrument by which one ship fastens to another.

Fast Cymon soon his crooked *grapples* cast,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. *Dryden*

GRA'PPLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *grapple*.] Close fight; hostile embrace. Not in use.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overthrew, and down him flay'd
With their rude hands and griesly *grapplement*. *Spenser.*

GRA'SSHOPPER. *n. s.* [*grass* and *hop*.] A small insect that hops in the summer grass. The *cicada* of the Latins is often by the poets translated *grasshopper*, but improperly.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinner's legs,
The cover of the wings of *grasshoppers*. *Shakesp.*

Grasshoppers eat up the green of the whole countries. *Bacon.*

Where silver lakes with verdant shadows crown'd,
Disperse a grateful chilness all around;
The *grasshopper* avoids th' untainted air,
Nor in the midst of Summer ventures there. *Addis.*

The women were of such an enormous stature, that we appeared as *grasshoppers* before them. *Addison's Spectator.*

GRA'SIER. See GRAZIER.

To GRASP. *v. a.* [*grasspare*, Italian.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could *grasp* water and bind the wind. *Sidney*

In his right hand
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
Before him, such as in their souls inn'x'd
Plagues. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Kings, by *grasping* more than they can hold,
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold. *Denham.*

Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,
I'll *grasp* my sceptre with my dying hand. *Dryd.*

2. To seize; to catch at.

This *grasping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands, was desired the Summer before. *Clarendon.*

For what are men who *grasp* at praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time? *Young.*

To GRASP. *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.

So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they will *grasp* at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less. *Swift.*

2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not now in use.

See, his face is black, and full of blood;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasps*
And tugg'd for life. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

3. To gripe; to encroach.

Like a miser 'midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* 'till he can hold no more. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his *grasp*
What seem'd both spear and shield. *Milton*

This hand and sword have been acquainted well
It would have come before into my *grasp*,
To kill the ravisher. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

The left arm is a little defaced, though one may see it held something in its *grasp* formerly. *Addison.*

2. Possession; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*,
And the rich East to boot. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. Power of seizing.

Within the direful *grasp*
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. *Milton.*

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *grasp*. *Clarendon.*

GRA'SPER. *n. s.* [from *grasp*.] One that grasps, seizes, or catches at.

GRASS. *n. s.* [græs, Saxon.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *grass*, and bellow as bulls *Jer.* l. 11.

The beef being young, and only *grass* fed, was thin, light, and moist, and not of a substance to endure the salt. *Temple.*

You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will pass,
Just fifteen, coming Summer's *grass*. *Swift.*

GRASS *of Parnassus*. *n. s.* [*parnassia*, Latin.] A plant.

This plant is called *parnassia*, from mount Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of *grass*, though the plant has no resemblance to the grass kind. *Miller.*

To GRASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed grass; to become pasture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats ye may tow it, the sooner to *grass*,
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass. *Tusser.*

GRASS-PLOT. *n. s.* [*grass* and *plot*.] A small level covered with short grass.

Here on this *grass plot* in this very place,
Come and sport *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The part of your garden next your house should be a parterre for flowers, or *grass plots* bordered with flowers. *Temple.*

They are much valued by our modern planters to adorn their walks and *grass-plots*. *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLA, *n. s.* A species of WILLOW-WORT.

GRA'SSINESS. *n. s.* [from *grassy*.] The state of abounding in grass.

GRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *grass*.] Covered with grass; abounding with grass.

Ne did he leave the mountains bare unseen,
Nor the rank *grassy* fens delights unity'd. *Spenser.*
Rais'd of *grassy* turf
Their table was, and mossy seats had round. *Milton.*

The most in fields, like herded beasts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the *grassy* floor. *Dryden.*

GRATE. *n. s.* [*crates*, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other; such as in cloysters or prisons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves, for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim: or else

elſe you had look'd through the *grates*, like a gemmy of baboons. *Shakeſpeare.*

Out at a little *grate* his eyes he caſt
Upon thoſe bord'ring hills, and open plain. *Daniel.*

A fan has on it a nunnery of lively black eyed veſtals, who are endeavouring to creep out at the *grates*. *Addiſon.*

The range of bars within which fires are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old faſhioned *grate* conſumes coals, but gives no heat. *Spectator.*

GRATE. *v. a.* [*gratter*, French.]

To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.

Thereat the fiend his gnaſhing teeth did *grate*,
Spenſer.

Blind oblivion ſwallow'd cities up,
And mighty ſtates characterleſs are *grated*
To duſty nothing. *Shakſp. Troilus and Creſſida*

If the particles of the putty were not made to ſtick faſt in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, *grate* and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

To offend by any thing harſh or vexatious.

Thereat enraged, ſoon he 'gan upſtart,
Grinding his teeth, and *grating* his great heart
Spenſer.

They have been partial in the goſpel, culled and choſen out thoſe ſofter and more gentle dictates which would leſs *grate* and diſturb them.
Decay of Piety.

Juſt reſentment and hard uſage coin'd
Th' unwilling word, and *grating* as it is,
Take it, for 'tis thy due. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

This habit of writing and diſcourſing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almoſt the whole kingdom, and am apt to *grate* the ears of more than I could wiſh, was acquired during my apprenticeſhip in London. *Swift.*

To form a ſound by colliſion of aſperities or hard bodies.

The *grating* ſhock of wrathful iron arms. *Shak.*

On a ſudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring ſound,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harſh thunder, that the loweſt bottom ſhook
Of Erebus. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

GRATE. *v. n.*

To rub hard ſo as to injure or offend; to offend, as by oppreſſion or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been ſuborn'd to *grate* on you,
That you ſhould ſeal this lawleſs bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a ſeal divine? *Shakeſp.*

I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, or elſe you had looked through the grates. *Shakeſpeare*

Paradoxing is of great uſe; but the faculty muſt be ſo tenderly managed as not to *grate* upon the truth and reaſon of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men.
South.

I never heard him make the leaſt complaint, in a caſe that would have *grated* ſorely on ſome men's patience, and have filled their lives with diſcontent.
Locke.

To make a harſh noiſe, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not to nice as to caſt away a ſharp knife, becauſe the edge of it may ſometimes *grate*. *Hooker.*

GRA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*gratus*, Latin.]

Having a due ſenſe of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A *grateful* mind
By owing owes not, but ſtill pays. *Milton.*

When ſome degree of health was given, he exerted all his ſtrength in a return of *grateful* recognition to the author of it. *Fell.*

Years of ſervice paſt,
From *grateful* ſouls exact reward at laſt. *Dryden.*

Pleaſing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whatſoever is ingrate at firſt, is made *grateful* by cuſtom; but whatſoever is too pleaſing at firſt, groweth quickly to ſatiate. *Bacon.*

A man will endure the pain of hunger and thirſt, and refuſe ſuch meats and drinks as are moſt *grateful* to his appetite, if he be perſuaded that they will endanger his health. *Wilkins.*

This place is more *grateful* to ſtrangers, in reſpect that it being a frontier town, and bordering upon divers nations, many languages are underſtood here. *Brown's Travels.*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches ſhine,
And *grateful* cluſters ſwell with floods of wine.
Pope

GRA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *grateful*.]

1. With willingneſs to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due ſenſe of obligation.

He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* reply'd. *Milt.*

Enough remains for houſehold charge beſide,
His wife and tender children to ſuſtain,
And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deſerving train.
Dryd. Virg.

In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The Lover's toil ſhe *gratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleaſing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of ſomething new, which may gratefully ſtrike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grateful*.]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obſolete.

A Laconian knight having ſometimes ſerved him with more *gratefulneſs* than good courage defended him. *Sidney.*

Bleſſings beforehand, ties of *gratefulneſs*,
The ſound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleaſantneſs.

GRA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*gratoir*, French, from *grate*.] A kind of coarſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Tender handed touch a nettle,
And it ſtings you for your pains,
Graſp it like a man of mettle,
And it ſoft as ſilk remains.
So it is with common natures,
Treat them gently they rebel,
But be rough as nutmeg-*graters*,
And the rogues obey you well. *A. Hill.*

GRATIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*gratificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pleaſing.

They are incapable of any deſign above the preſent *gratification* of their palates. *South.*

2. Pleaſure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its deſires and averſions, and to renounce thoſe *gratifications* in which he has been long uſed to place his happineſs. *Rogers.*

3. Reward; recompence. A low word.

To GRATIFY. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Latin.]

1. To indulge; to grant by compliance.

You ſteer between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify* whate'er the great deſire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require.
Dryden.

2. To delight; to pleaſe; to humour; to ſooth.

But pride ſtood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden's Fab.*

The captive generals to his car are ty'd;
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. *Prior.*

A palled appetite is humourous, and muſt be *gratified* with ſauces rather than food. *Tatler.*

At once they *gratify* their ſcent and taſte,
While frequent cups prolong the rich repaſt. *Pope.*

A thouſand little impertinencies are very *gratifying* to curioſity, though not improving to the underſtanding. *Addiſon*

3. To requite with a gratification: as, I'll *gratify* you for this trouble.

GRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *grate*.] Harſhly; offenſively.

GRA'TIS. *adv.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence.

The people cry you mock them; and, of late,
When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd.
Shakeſp.

They ſold themſelves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'ſt thyſelf away *gratis*, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

The taking of uſe, though he judged lawful, yet never approved by practice, but lent ſtill *gratis* both to friends and ſtrangers. *Fell.*

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice *gratis*. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſcorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it *gratis* by thoſe univerſities. *Arbuth.*

GRA'TITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*gratitudo*, low Latin.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

Forbid
That our renowned Rome, whoſe *gratitude*
Tow'rds her deſerving children is enroll'd,
Should now eat up her own! *Shakeſpeare.*

Suſpicious thoughts his penſive mind employ,
A ſullen *gratitude*, and clouded joy. *Harte.*

2. Deſire to return benefits.

The debt immenſe of endleſs *gratitude*. *Milton.*

Gratitude is properly a virtue, diſpoſing the mind to an inward ſenſe and an outward acknowledgement of a benefit received, together with a readineſs to return the ſame, or the like. *South's Serm.*

GRATU'ITOUS. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Latin; *gratuit*, Fr.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We miſtake the *gratuitous* bleſſings of heaven for the fruits of our own induſtry. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Aſſerted without proof.

The ſecond motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the ſame poet gives us. *Ray*

GRATU'ITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gratuitous*.]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitouſly* tack to matter: this is to aſcribe will and choice to theſe particles.
Cheyne's Phil. Prin.

GRATU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*gratuité*, French, from *gratuitous*.] A preſent or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulyſſes, and diſmiſſed him with a ſmall *gratuity*.
Broome on the Odyſſey.

He uſed every year to preſent us with his almanack, upon the ſcore of ſome little *gratuity* we gave him. *Swift.*

To GRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]

1. To congratulate; to ſalute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus,
And *gratulate* his ſafe return to Rome,
The people will accept whom he admires. *Shakeſp.*

Whither away ſo faſt?
——No farther than the Tower,
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shakeſp.*

Since nature could behold ſo dire a crime,
I *gratulate* at leaſt my native clime,
That ſuch a land, which ſuch a monſter bore,
So far is diſtant from our Thracian ſhore. *Dryden.*

2. To declare joy for; to mention with expreſſions of joy.

Yet give thy jealous ſubjects leave to doubt,
Who this thy 'ſcape from rumour *gratulate*,
No leſs than if from peril; and devout,
Do beg thy care unto thy after ſtate. *Ben Jonſon.*

GRATULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *gratulatio*, Latin.] Salutations made by expreſſing joy; expreſſion of joy.

They are the firſt *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by ſuch as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hooker.*

The earth
Gave signs of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Milton.*
Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a Christian desire, require no addition: I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations*, and, congratulating their fulness, only wish their continuance. *South.*

GRA'TULATORY. *adj.* [from *gratulate.*] Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon ȝnæf, a grove or cave. *Gibson's Camden.*

GRAVE. *n. s.* [ȝnæf, Saxon.] The place in the ground in which the dead are repositedd.
Now it is the time of night,
That the *graves*, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his spright,
In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakespeare.*
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome *grave*. *Milton.*
To walk upon the *graves* of our dead masters,
Is our own security. *Denham's Sophy.*
A flood of waters would overwhelm all those fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave* all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*
They were wont once a year to meet at the *graves* of the martyrs; there solemnly to recite their sufferings and triumphs, to praise their virtues, to bless God for their pious examples, for their holy lives and their happy deaths. *Nelson.*

To GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. pass. *graven.* [*graver*, French; γεαφω.]
1. To insculp; to carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance.
Cornice with bossy sculptures *graven*. *Milton.*
Later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out those former *gravings* or characters, which by just and lawful oaths were made upon their souls. *King Charles.*
Thy sum of duty let two words contain,
O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,
Be humble and be just. *Prior.*
2. To carve or form.
What profiteth the *graven* image, that the maker thereof hath *graven* it? *Hab.* ii. 18.
3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impressed on paper.
The *graver* can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects. *Dryden's Dufr.*
4. [From *grave*.] To entomb. Not in use.
There's more gold:
Do you damn others, and let this damn you;
And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakesp. Timon.*
5. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsworth.*

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard substances.
Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. *Ex.* xxviii. 36.

GRAVE. *adj.* [*grave*, French; *gravis*, Lat.]
1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.
To th' more mature
A glass that featur'd them; and to the *grave*,
A child that guided dotards. *Shakesp. Cymb.*
We should have else desir'd
Your good advice, which still hath been both *grave*
And prosperous, in this day's council. *Shakespeare.*
That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of mastiffs, or elegancy and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of beauty. *More against Atheism.*
Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by their several sorts of gravity. *Dryden.*
Youth on silent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be *grave*, exceeds all power of face. *Pope.*
Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself,
Calls laughter forth. *Thomson.*
They have as much reason to pretend to, and as much necessity to aspire after, the highest accomplishments of a Christian and solid virtue, as the *gravest* and wisest among Christian philosophers. *Law.*
2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little used.
The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witness. *Grew's Cosmol.*
3. Not showy; not tawdry: as, a *grave* suit of cloaths.
4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.
Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raising the voice, in some syllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder.*

GRA'VECLOATHS. *n. s.* [*grave* and *cloaths.*] The dress of the dead.
But of such subtle substance and unsound,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose *grave-cloaths* were unbound. *Spenser.*
And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with *grave-cloaths*. *Jo.* xi. 44.

GRA'VEL. *n. s.* [*gravier*, French; *graveel*, Dutch; *gravel*, Armorick.]
1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very small pebble-stones.
Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyrites, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand. *Woodward.*
His armour, all gilt, was so well handled, that it showed like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver rivers. *Sidney.*
Proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each grain of *gravel*. *Shakesp.*
Providence permitted not the earth to spend itself in base *gravels* and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones. *More.*
So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold
The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryden.*
The upper garden at Kensington was at first nothing but a *gravel* pit. *Spectator.*
Gravel walks are best for fruit-trees. *Mortimer.*
2. [*Gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.
If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and pass in the form of *gravel*: if the stone is too big to pass, the best method is to come to a sort of composition or peace with it. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRA'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pave or cover with gravel.
Moss groweth upon alleys, especially such as lie cold, and upon the North, as in divers terrasses; and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the first *gravelled*. *Bacon.*
2. To stick in the sand.
William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground. *Camden.*
3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand; to embarrass.
I would kiss before I spoke.
—Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravell'd* for lack of matter you might take occasion to kiss. *Shakespeare.*
The disease itself will *gravel* him to judge of it; nor can there be any prediction made of it, it is so sharp. *Howel.*
What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immensity? and how are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemmas! *Glanville's Sceptis.*
Mat, who was here a little *gravell'd*,
Tost up his nose, and would have cavill'd. *Prior.*
4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

GRA'VELESS. *adj.* [from *grave.*] Wanting a tomb; unburied.
My brave Egyptians all,
By the discandying of this pelletted storm,
Lie *graveless*. *Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

GRA'VELLY. *adj.* [*graveleux*, French; from *gravel.*] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.
There are some natural spring waters that will inlapidate wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of the more open, high, dry, and *gravelly* part of it. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

GRA'VELY. *adv.* [from *grave.*]
1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth.
Thou stand'st
Gravely in doubt whether to hold them wise. *Milton.*
A girl longs to tell her confidant, that she hopes to be married in a little time, and asks her very *gravely* what she would have her to do. *Spectator.*
Wisdom's above suspecting wiles;
The queen of learning *gravely* smiles. *Swift.*
A formal story was very *gravely* carried to his excellency, by some zealous members. *Swift.*
Is't not enough the blockhead scarce can read,
But he must wisely look, and *gravely* plead? *Young.*
2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRA'VENESS. *n. s.* [from *grave.*] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.
Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears,
Than settled age his sables, and his weeds
Importing health and *graveness*. *Shakesp.*
But yet beware of counsels when too full;
Number makes long disputes and *graveness* dull. *Denham.*

GRA'VEOLENT. *adj.* [*graveolens*, Latin.] Strong scented. *Dict.*

GRA'VER. comp. of *grave*. See GRAVE.

GRA'VER. *n. s.* [*graveur*, French; from *grave.*]
1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper.
If he makes a design to be graved, he is to remember that the *gravers* dispose not their colours as the painters do; and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
2. The style or tool used in graving.
With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this. *Boyle.*
The toilsome hours in different labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide. *Gay's Fan.*

GRA'VEST. superl. of *grave*. See GRAVE.

GRA'VE-STONE. *n. s.* [*grave* and *stone.*] The stone that is laid over the grave; the monumental stone.
Timon, presently prepare thy grave;
Lye where the white foam of the sea may beat
Thy *grave-stone* daily. *Shakespeare's Timon.*

GRAVE'DITY. *n. s.* [*gravidus*, Latin.] Pregnancy; state of being with child.
Women, obstructed, have not always the forementioned symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

GRA'VING. *n. s.* [from *grave.*] Carved work.
Skilful to work in gold; also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. 2 *Chron.* ii. 14.

To

To GRA'VITATE. *v. n.* [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the centre of attraction.

Thoſe who have nature's ſteps with care purſu'd,
That matter is with active force endu'd,
That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert,
And to each other *gravitate* aſſert. *Blackmore.*

That ſubtle matter muſt be of the ſame ſubſtance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body muſt *gravitate* jointly with that body. *Bentley.*

GRAVITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *gravitate*.] Act of tending to the centre.

The moſt conſiderable phenomenon belonging to the terreſtrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and preſs towards its centre. *Bentley.*

When the looſe mountain trembles from on high,
Shall *gravitation* ceaſe, if you go by? *Pope.*

GRA'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*gravitas*, Latin; *gravité*, French.]

1. Weight; heavineſs; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philoſophy has ſhewn to be unſolveable by any hypotheſis, and reſolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, conſidered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and abſolute, and vulgar or comparative: abſolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the exceſs of *gravity* in one body above the ſpecifick *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth. *Quincy.*

Bodies do ſwim or ſink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of thoſe liquors which are to ſupport them. *Brown.*

Though this increaſe of denſity may at great diſtances be exceeding ſlow, yet if the elaſtick tone of this medium be exceeding great, it may ſuffice to impel bodies from the denſer parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Atrociouſneſs; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reaſonable, that had intended thereby only to puniſh the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact. *Hooker.*

3. Seriouſneſs; ſolemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but ſhould have his effect of *gravity*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Our youths and wildneſs ſhall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his *gravity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

For the advocates and council that plead, patience and *gravity* of hearing is an eſſential part of juſtice. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renown'd. *Dryden.*

The emperors often jetted on their rivals or predeceſſors, but their mints ſtill maintained their *gravity*. *Addiſon.*

He will tell you with great *gravity*, that it is a dangerous thing for a man that has been uſed to get money, ever to leave it off. *Law.*

GRA'VY. *n. ſ.* The ſerous juice that runs from fleſh not much dried by the fire.

Meat we love half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

There may be ſtronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* ſoup *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GRAY. *adj.* [græg, Saxon; *grau*, Daniſh; *graen*, Dutch.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the *gray* headed even,
Like a ſad votariſt in palmer's weed,
Roſe from the hindmoſt wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

Theſe *gray* and dun colours may be alſo produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by conſequence differ from perfect whites, not in ſpecies of colours, but only in degree of [illegible]neſs. *Newton.*

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*; as is ſeen in men, though ſome earlier and ſome later; in horſes, that are dappled and turn white; in old ſquirrels that turn guſky, and many others. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thou haſt neither forſaken me now I am become *gray* headed, nor ſuffered me to forſake thee in the late days of temptation. *Walton.*

Anon
Gray headed men and grave, with warriours mix'd,
Aſſemble. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The reſtoration of *gray* hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhauſted marrow, may be effected. *Glanville's Sceppſis.*

Gray headed infant? and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn that in another's gold
Lie charms reſiſtleſs? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

We moſt of us are grown *gray* headed in our dear maſter's ſervice. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Her *gray* hair'd ſynods damning books unread,
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head. *Pope.*

3. Dark like the opening or cloſe of day; of the colour of aſhes.

Our women's names are more gracious than their Cæcilia, that is, *gray* eyed. *Camden's Remains.*

The *gray* ey'd morn ſmiles on the frowning night,
Cheq'ring the eaſtern clouds with ſtreaks of light. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'll ſay yon *gray* is not the morning's eye;
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shak.*

Soon as the *gray* ey'd morning ſtreaks the ſkies,
And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. *Gay.*

GRAY. *n. ſ.* A gray colour.

Down ſunk the ſun, the cloſing hour of day
Came onward, mantled o'er with duſky *gray*. *Parnel.*

GRAY. *n. ſ.* A badger. *Ainſworth.*

GRA'YBEARD. *n. ſ.* [*gray* and *beard*.] An old man: in contempt.

Youngling, thou can'ſt not love ſo dear as I.
Graybeard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakeſp.*

Have I in conqueſt ſtretcht mine arm ſo far,
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth? *Shakeſp.*

GRA'YLING. *n. ſ.* [*thymallus*.] The umber, a fiſh.

The *grayling* lives in ſuch rivers as the trout does, and is uſually taken with the ſame baits, and after the ſame manner: he is of a fine ſhape, his fleſh white, and his teeth, thoſe little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not ſo general a fiſh as the trout, nor ſo good to eat. *Walton's Angler.*

GRA'YNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gray*.] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *graſs*.]

1. To eat graſs; to feed on graſs.

The greateſt of my pride is to ſee my ewes *graze*, and my lambs ſuck. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Graze where you will, you ſhall not houſe with me. *Shakeſp.*

Leaving in his fields his *grazing* cows,
He ſought himſelf ſome hoſpitable houſe. *Dryden.*

The more ignoble throng
Attend their ſtately ſteps, and ſlowly *graze* along. *Dryden*

2. To ſupply graſs.

Phyſicians adviſe their patients to remove into airs which are plain champaigns, but *grazing* and not overgrown with heath. *Bacon.*

The ſewers muſt be kept ſo as the water may not ſtay too long in the Spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpoſe that year. *Bacon.*

A third ſort of *grazing* ground is that near the ſea, which is commonly very rich land. *Mortimer.*

3. To move on devouring.

As every ſtate lay next to the other that was oppreſſed, ſo the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon.*

4. [From *raſer*, French.] To touch lightly.

Mark then a bounding valour in our Engliſh,
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,
Breaks out into a ſecond courſe of miſchief,
Killing in relapſe of mortality. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

To GRAZE. *v. a.*

1. To tend grazing cattle; to ſet cattle to feed on graſs.

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's ſheep. *Shakeſp.*

O happy man, ſaith he, that, lo! I ſee
Grazing his cattle in thoſe pleaſan fields,
If he but know his good! *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. To feed upon.

I was at firſt as other beaſts, that *graze*
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low. *Milt.*

Their ſteeds around,
Free from their harneſs, *graze* the flow'ry ground *Dryden*

Some *graze* their land 'till Chriſtmas, and ſome longer. *Mortimer.*

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His ſcaly flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep. *Dryden*

The lambs with wolves ſhall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope*

3. To ſupply with graſs.

He hath a houſe and a barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard *Swift*

GRA'ZER. *n. ſ.* [from *graze*.] One that grazes or feeds on graſs.

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the moſſy turf
Sufficient: after them the cackling gooſe,
Cloſe *grazer*, finds wherewith to eaſe her want. *Philip.*

GRA'ZIER. *n. ſ.* [from *graze*.] One who feeds cattle.

All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner paſtures to better. *Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which filleſt the huſbandman's barns, the *grazier's* folds, and the tradeſman's ſhop *Howel.*

His confuſion increaſed when he found the elder man's father to be a *grazier*. *Spectator.*

Of agriculture the deſtruction made in the country by engroſſing *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable inſtances under what diſcouragement it lies. *Swift.*

GREASE. *n. ſ.* [*graiſſe*, French.]

1. The ſoft part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of animals.

Greaſe, that's ſweaten
From the murth'rer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*

To take out a ſpot of *greaſe* they uſe a coal upon brown paper. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt*

Thou hop'ſt, with ſacrifice of oxen ſlain,
To compaſs wealth, and bribe the god of gain
To give thee flocks and herbs, with large encreaſe;
Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *greaſe*.
Dryd. Juv.

A girdle, foul with *greaſe*, binds his obſcene attire. *Dryden.*

2. [In horſemanſhip.] A ſwelling and gourdineſs of the legs, which happens to a horſe after a journey, or by ſtanding long in the ſtable.

To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmear or anoint with greaſe.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with preſents.

Envy not the ſtore
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor. *Dryd.*

GRE'ASINESS *n. ſ.* [from *greaſe*.] Oilineſs; fatneſs.

Upon the moſt of theſe ſtones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greaſineſs* or unctuoſity. *Boyle.*

GRE'ASY. *adj.* [from *greaſe*.]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.

The fragments, ſcrape, the bits and *greaſy* reliques
Of her o'eateen faith. *Shakeſp.*

2. Smeared with greaſe.

Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity:
I could have hugg'd the *greaſy* rogues: they pleaſed me. *Otway.*

Buy ſheep, and ſee that they be big-boned, and have a ſoft, *greaſy*, well curled cloſe wool. *Mort.*

3. Fat of body; bulky: in reproach.

Let's

Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight. *Shakespeare.*

GREAT. *adj.* [great, Saxon; *groot*, Dutch.]

1. Large in bulk or number.

Judas one of the twelve came, and with him a *great* multitude with swords and staves. *Mat.* xxvi.

All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars, besides unwalled towns a *great* many. *Deut.* iii. 5.

Elemental air diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermost convex
Of this *great* round. *Milton.*

And God created the *great* whales. *Milton.*

A dungeon horrible, on all sides round,
As one *great* furnace flam'd. *Milton.*

The tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some *great* admiral. *Milton.*

2. Having any quality in a high degree.

There were they in *great* fear. *Ps.* xiv. 5.

Their pow'r was *great*. *Milton.*

Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milt.*

Charms such as thine, inimitably *great*
He only could express. *Broome.*

3. Having number or bulk, relative or comparative.

The idea of so much is positive and clear: the idea of *greater* is also clear, but it is but a comparative idea. *Locke.*

5. Considerable in extent or duration.

Thou hast spoken of thy servant's house for a *great* while to come. 2 *Sa.* vii. 19.

4. Important; weighty.

Make him
Her favours to thee, and the *great* oath take,
With which the blessed gods allegiance make.
Chapman.

Many
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,
For this *great* journey. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

What is low raise and support,
That to the height of this *great* argument
I may assert eternal Providence,
And vindicate the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

On some *great* charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep. *Milton.*

By experience of this *great* event,
In arms not worse. *Milton.*

After silence then
And summons read, the *great* consult began. *Milt.*

And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices. *Tillotson.*

6. Chief, principal.

Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the *great* seal presently. *Sh. Hen.* VIII.

7. Venerable, adorable; awful.

Thou first art wise if God *great* authentick will,
Interpreter, through highest heav'n to bring. *Milt.*

8. Wonderful; marvellous.

Great things, and full of wonder. *Milton.*

9. Of high rank; of large power.

Such men as he be never at heart's ease,
Whilst they behold a *greater* than themselves. *Shak.*

Worthiest by being good,
Far more than *great* or high. *Milton.*

Of all the *great*, how few
Are just to heav'n, and to their promise true! *Pope.*

Misfortune made the throne her seat,
And none could be unhappy but the *great*. *Rowe.*

Despite the face of state,
The sober follies of the wise and *great*. *Pope.*

The marble tombs that rise on high,
Whose dead in vaulted arches lie;
These, all the poor remains of state,
Adorn the rich, or praise the *great*. *Parnel.*

16. General; extensive in consequence or influence.

Prolifick humour softning all her globe,
Fermented the *great* mother to conceive. *Milton.*

11. Illustrious; eminent; noble; excellent.

O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in might. *Jer.* x. 6.

The *great* Creator thus reply'd. *Milton.*

The *great* Son return'd
Victorious with his saints. *Milton.*

Fair angel, thy desire that tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The *great* work-master tends to no excess
That reaches blame. *Milton.*

Great are thy works Jehovah, infinite
Thy pow'r! what thought can measure thee, or tongue
Relate thee! *greater* now in thy return,
Than from the giant angels: thee that day
Thy thunders magnified, but to create
Is *greater* than created to destroy. *Milton.*

The *great* luminary,
Aloof the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Milton.*

Here Cæsar grac'd with both Minervas shone,
Cæsar, the world's *great* master, and his own. *Pope.*

Scipio
Great in his triumphs, in retirement *great*. *Pope.*

12. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.

Such Dido was; with such becoming state,
Amidst the crowd, the walks serenely *great*. *Dryden.*

13. Magnanimous; generous; high minded.

In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness. *Sidney.*

14. Opulent; sumptuous; magnificent.

Not Babylon,
Nor *great* Alcairo, such magnificence
Equall'd in all their glories. *Milton.*

He disdained not to appear at *great* tables, and festival entertainments. *Atterbury.*

15. Intellectually great; sublime.

This new created world, how good, how fair,
Answering his *great* Idea. *Milton.*

16. Swelling; proud.

Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with *great* looks; wherefore he began to batter the walls. *Knolles.*

17. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.

Those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon.*

18. Pregnant; teeming.

His eyes sometimes even *great* with tears. *Sidney.*

Their bellies *great*
With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*

This fly, for most he stings in heat of day,
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away. *May.*

19. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as *great* grandson is the son of my grandson.

I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-great* grandsires tongue came out of Persia. *Camden.*

What we call *great-great* grandfather they called forthfather. *Camden's Remains.*

Their holiday-cloaths go from father to son, and are seldom worn out till the second or third generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather. *Addison.*

20. Hard; difficult: grievous. A proverbial expression.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good natured and meek persons. *Taylor's Devotion.*

GREAT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.

To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By *great* will deceive thee with lingering it out,
By day will dispatch. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy that no ships should be builded by the *great*: for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh's Essays.*

He did at length so many slain forget,
And lost the tale, and took them by the *great*. *Dryd.*

Carpenters build an house by the *great*, and are agreed for the sum of money. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentlewoman who is turned of sixty. *Addison.*

GREATBELLIED. *adj.* [*great* and *bellied*.] Pregnant; teeming.

Greatbellied women,
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, should shake the press. *Shak.*

A *Greatbellied* woman, walking through the city in the day-time, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her. *Wilkins.*

To GREATEN. *v. a.* [from *great*.] To aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify. A word little used.

After they sought to *greaten* themselves in Italy itself, using strangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries. *Raleigh.*

A favourite's business is to please his king, a minister's to *greaten* and exalt him. *Kn.*

GREATHEARTED. *adj* [*great* and *heart*.] High spirited; undejected.

The earl, as *greatbearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

GREATLY. *adv.* [from *great*.]

1. In a great degree.

Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton.*

2. Nobly; illustriously.

Yet London, empress of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou *greatly* didst expire. *Dryden.*

3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.

Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general send a brave defiance? *Addison.*

GREATNESS. *n. s.* [from *great*.]

1. Largeness of quantity or number.

2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities. *Locke.*

All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. *Locke.*

3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward and the certainty. *Rogers.*

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

The most servile flattery is lodged most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit drawneth a yielding to *greatness*, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

Farewell, a long farewell to all my *greatness*. *Shak.*

So many
As will to *greatness* dedicate themselves. *Shakesp.*

I beg your *greatness* not to give the law
In other realms; but beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden.*

Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms
Of pow'r and future state;
He shook her from his arms. *Dryden.*

Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth. *Swift.*

5. Swelling pride; affected state.

My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought. *Pope.*

GREAVE. *n. s.* [greve, Saxon.] A greave. *Spenser.*

Yet when there haps a honey-fall,
We'll lick the firupt leaves,
And tell the bees that theirs is gall
To that upon the *greaves*. *M. Drayton.*

Greaves. *n. ſ.* [from *grevés*. French.] Armour for the legs; a ſort of boots. It wants the ſingular number.

He had *greaves* of braſs upon his legs. 1. *Sa.* xvii.

A ſhield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*, and curets ſuch

As may renown thy workmanſhip, and honour him as much. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Grecism. *n. ſ.* [*græciſmus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.

Gree. *n. ſ.* [*gré*, French; probably from *gratia*.] Good will; favour; good grace.

And falling her before on lowly knee,
To her makes preſent of his ſervice ſeen,
Which ſhe accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*. *Spenſer.*

Greece. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *degrees*. It is written likewiſe *greeze* or *grice*.] A flight of ſteps. Obſolete.

Ev'ry *greece* of fortune
Is ſmother'd by that below. *Shakeſpeare*

After the proceſſion, the king himſelf remaining ſeated in the quire, the lord archbiſhop upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration. *Bacon.*

Greedily. *adv.* [from *greedy*.] Eagerly; ravenouſly; voraciouſly; with keen appetite or deſire.

Greedily ſhe engorg'd without reſtraint. *Milton.*

He ſwallow'd it as *greedily*
As parched earth drinks rain. *Denham.*

Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of pois'nous juice
Wild hunger ſeeks; and to prolong our breath,
We *greedily* devour our certain death. *Dryden.*

Greediness. *n. ſ.* [from *greedy*.] Ravenouſneſs; voracity; hunger; eagerneſs of appetite or deſire.

Fox in ſtealth, wolf in *greedineſs*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Thither with all *greedineſs* of affection are they gone, and there they intend to ſup. *Shakeſp.*

If thou wert the wolf thy *greedineſs* would afflict thee. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

I with the ſame *greedineſs* did ſeek,
As water when I thirſt, to ſwallow Greek. *Denham.*

Greedy. *adj.* [ȝnæðiȝ, Sax. *graadig*, Dan. *gretig*, Dutch.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey. *Pſ* xvii. 12.

Be not unſatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats. *Eccleſ.* xxxvii. 29.

He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles*

2. Eager; vehemently deſirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill ſenſe.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
Their cauſe of de.t', twiſt to the fire ſhe ran *Fairfax.*

The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain. *Prov.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as fruſtrate of his will,
Nor half ſuffic'd and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*

While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,
And binds the golden theaves in bruſtle bands. *Dryd.*

How fearful would he be of all *greedy* and unjuſt ways of raiſing their fortune? *Locke.*

Green. *adj.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dutch.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow: of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is ſaid to be moſt favourable to the ſight.

The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenith primroſe, but it is pale and ſcarce a *green*. *Bacon.*

Groves for ever *green*. *Pope.*

2. Pale; ſickly: from whence we call the maid's diſeaſe the *green* ſickneſs, or *chlorоſis*. Like it is *Sappho's* Χλωρότερη πάσης.

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you dreſt yourſelf? Hath it ſlept ſince?
And wakes it now to look ſo *green* and pale
At what it did ſo freely? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

There's never any of theſe demure boys come to any proof, they fall into a kind of male *green* ſickneſs. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Till the *green* ſickneſs and love's force betray'd
To death's remorſeleſs arms th' unhappy maid. *Garth.*

3. Flouriſhing; freſh; undecayed: from trees in ſpring.

If I have any where ſaid a *green* old age, I have Virgil's authority; *Sed cruda deo viriſque ſenectus*. *Dryden.*

4. New; freſh: as a *green* wound.

The door is open, ſir; there lies your way:
You may be jogging while your boots are *green*. *Shakeſp.*

Griefs are *green*;
And all thy friends, which thou muſt make thy friends,
Have but their ſtings and teeth newly ta'en out *Shakeſp.*

In a vault,
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,
Lies feſtering in his ſhroud. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

A man that ſtudieth revenge keepeth his own wounds *green*, which otherwiſe would heal and do well. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I might dilate on the temper of the people, the power, arts, and intereſt of the contrary party, but thoſe are invidious topicks, too *green* in our remembrance. *Dryden.*

5. Not dry.

If a ſpark of error have thus far prevailed falling even where the wood was *green*, and fartheſt off from any inclination unto furious attempts; muſt not the peril thereof be greater in men, whoſe minds are of themſelves as dry as ſewel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker's Dedication.*

Being an olive tree
Which late he felt'd; and being *greene* muſt be
Made lighter for his manage. *Chapman.*

Of fragility the cauſe is an impotency to be extended, and therefore ſtone is more fragil than metal, and ſo dry wood is more fragil than *green*. *Bacon.*

If you but conſider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily diſcern, in the diſbanded parts of it, the four elements. *Boyle.*

The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, ſo heated, give fate to the *green*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

6. Not roaſted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank thoſe words which ſignify different ideas, by a ſort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or diſtant reſemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we ſay the meat is *green*, when it is half roaſted *Watts's Logick.*

7. Unripe; immature; young: becauſe fruits are green before they are ripe.

My ſallad days,
When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood! *Shak.*

O charming youth, in the firſt op'ning page;
So many graces in ſo *green* an age. *Dryden.*

You'll find a difference
Between the promiſe of his *greener* days,
And theſe he maſters now. *Shakeſp. Henry V*

If you would fat *green* geeſe, ſhut them up when they are about a month old. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Stubble geeſe at Michaelmas are ſeen
Upon the ſpit, next May produces *green*. *King.*

Green. *n. ſ.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different ſhades.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in *green*, ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd. *Shakeſp.*

But with your preſence chee'rd, they ceaſe to mourn,
And walks wear freſher *green* at your return. *Dryden.*

Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the ſame red colour as in day light; and if at the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redneſs will become more full and lively. *Newton's Opticks.*

Let us but conſider the two colours of yellow and blue, if they are mingled together in any conſiderable proportion, they make a *green*. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A graſſy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march theſe *greens* before your town. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'er the ſmooth enamell'd *green*,
Where no print of ſtep hath been,
Follow me as I ſing. *Milton.*

The young Æmilia, fairer to be ſeen
Than the fair lilly on the flow'ry *green*. *Dryden.*

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And ſeek freſh forage to ſuſtain their lives. *Dryden.*

Ev'ry brow with cheerful *green* is crown'd;
The feaſts are doubled, and the bowls go round. *Dryden.*

The fragrant *greens* I ſeek, my brows to bind. *Dryd.*

To Green. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. A low word.

Great Spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and bloſſoms bluſh'd
In ſocial ſweetneſs on the ſelf-ſame bough. *Thomſ.*

Gre'enbroom. *n. ſ.* [*cytiſo geniſta*, Latin.] A ſhrub. *Miller.*

Gre'encloth. *n. ſ.* A board or court of juſtice held in the counting-houſe of the king's houſhold, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and juſtice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the ſervants that ſhall offend. *Dict.*

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largeſt ſenſe, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon's advice to Villiers.*

Gre'eneyed. *adj.* [*green* and *eye*.] Having eyes coloured with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and raſh-embrac'd deſpair,
And ſhudd'ring fear, and *greeneyed* jealouſy *Shak.*

Gre'enfinch. *n. ſ.* [*chloris*.] A kind of bird.

The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouſe, and other ſmall birds, are injurious to ſome fruits. *Mortimer.*

Gre'enfish. *n. ſ.* [*ajellus*, Latin.] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Gre'engage. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of plum.

Gre'enhouse. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *houſe*.] A houſe in which tender plants are ſheltered from the weather.

If the ſeaſon prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moiſtened cloth ſet in your *greenhouſe*, kindle ſome charcoal. *Evelyn.*

Sometimes our road led us into ſeveral hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like ſo many natural *greenhouſes*, as being always ſhaded with a great variety of trees and ſhrubs that never loſe their verdure. *Addiſon.*

A kitchen garden is a more pleaſant ſight than the fineſt orangery or artificial *greenhouſe*. *Spectator.*

Gre'enish. *adj.* [from *green*.] Somewhat green; tending to green.

With goodly *greeniſh* locks, all looſe, unty'd,
As each had been a bride. *Spenſer.*

Of this order the green of all vegetables ſeems to be, partly by reaſon of the intenſeneſs of their colours, and partly becauſe, when they wither, ſome of them turn to a *greeniſh* yellow. *Newton.*

Gre'enly. *adv.* [from *green*.]

1. With a greeniſh colour.
2. Newly; freſhly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly. Not in uſe.

Kate I cannot look *greenly*, nor gaſp out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in proteſtation. *Shakeſp.*

Gre'enness. *n. ſ.* [from *green*.]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridneſs.

About it grew ſuch ſort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, ſtatelineſs of growth, continual *greenneſs*, or poetical fancies have made at any time famous. *Sidney.*

In a meadow, though the meer graſs and *greenneſs* delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *Ben Jonſon.*

My reaſon, which diſcourſes on what it finds in my phantaſy, can conſider *greenneſs* by itſelf, or mellowneſs, or ſweetneſs, or coldneſs, ſingly and alone by itſelf. *Digby on bodies.*

2. Immaturity;

2. Immaturity; unripeneſs.
This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excuſed by the *greenneſs* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itſelf, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney.*
3. Freſhneſs; vigour.
Take the picture of a man in the *greenneſs* and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declenſion of his drooping years, and you will ſcarce know it to belong to the ſame perſon. *South.*
4. Newneſs.

GREE'NSICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *ſickneſs.*] The diſeaſe of maids, ſo called from the paleneſs which it produces.
Sour eructations, and a craving appetite, eſpecially of terreſtrial and abſorbent ſubſtances, are the caſe of girls in the *greenſickneſs.* *Arbuthnot.*

GREE'NSWARD. } *n. ſ.* [*green* and *ſward*: of the
GREE'NSWORD. } ſame original with *ſwath.*] The turf on which graſs grows.
This is the prettieſt low-born laſs that ever
Ran on the *greenſword.* *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
After break their faſt
On *greenſword* ground, a cool and grateful taſte. *Dryden.*
In ſhallow ſoils all is gravel within a few inches; and ſometimes in low ground a thin *greenſward*, and ſloughy underneath; which laſt turns all into bog. *Swift.*

GREE'NWEED. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *weed.*] Dyers weed.

GREE'NWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *wood.*] A wood conſidered as it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is ſometimes uſed as one word.
Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* ſhade. *Fairfax.*
It happen'd on a Summer's holiday,
That to the *greenwood* ſhade he took his way;
For Cymon ſhunn'd the church. *Dryden.*

To GREET. *v. a.* [*gratior*, Latin; grætan, Saxon.]
1. To addreſs at a meeting.
I think it men, which in theſe places live,
Durſt look in themſelves, and themſelves retrieve,
They would like ſtrangers *greet* themſelves. *Donne.*
I would gladly go,
To *greet* my Pallas with ſuch news below. *Dryden.*
2. To addreſs in whatever manner.
My noble partner
You *greet* with preſent grace, and great prediction;
To me you ſpeak not. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my *greeting* well; for what I ſpeak,
My body ſhall make good. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*
3. To ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect.
My Lord, the Mayor of London comes to *greet* you.
—God bleſs your grace with health and happy days. *Shakeſp.*
Now the herald lark
Left his ground neſt, high tow'ring to deſcry
The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his ſong. *Milton.*
Once had the early matrons run
To *greet* her of a lovely ſon. *Milton.*
The ſea's our own, and now all nations *greet*,
With bending ſails, each veſſel of our fleet. *Waller.*
Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn:
None *greets*; for none the *greeting* will return;
But in dumb ſurlineſs, each arm'd with care,
His foe proteſts, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*
4. To congratulate.
His lady, ſeeing all that channel from far,
Approacht in haſte to *greet* his victorie. *Spenſer.*
5. To pay compliments at a diſtance.
The king's a-bed.
And ſent great largeſs to your officers;
This diamond he *greets* your wife withal,
By the name of moſt kind hoſteſs. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*
6. To meet, as thoſe do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in uſe.
Your haſte
Is now urg'd on you.
—We will *greet* the time. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and ſalute.
There *greet* in ſilence, as the dead are wont,
And ſleep in peace. *Shakeſp.*
Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Greece aſſembled ſtemm'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that deteſted ſhore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never *greeted* more. *Pope.*

GREE'TER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

GREE'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *greet.*] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance.
I from him
Give you all *greetings*, that a king, as friend,
Can ſend his brother. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

GREEZE. *n. ſ.* [Otherwiſe written *greece.* See GRECE, or GRICE; from *degrees.*] A flight of ſteps; a ſtep.

GRE'GAL. *adj.* [*grex*, *gregis*, Lat.] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*

GREGA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds, like ſheep or partridges.
No birds of prey are *gregarious*. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRE'MIAL. *adj.* [*gremium*, Latin.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dict.*

GRENA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *pomum granatum*, Latin.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is ſet on fire by means of a ſmall fuſee faſtened to the touch-hole; as ſoon as it is kindled, the caſe flies into many ſhatters, much to the damage of all that ſtand near. *Harris.*

GRE'NADIER. *n. ſ.* [*grenadier*, French, from *grenade.*] A tall foot-ſoldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment: ſuch men being employed to throw grenades.
Peace allays the ſhepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of *grenadier*. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

GRENA'DO. *n. ſ.* See GRENADE.
Yet to expreſs a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all thoſe mouth *grenados* can ſuffice. *Cleaveland.*
You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenado* with a ſhell of fair water as hope to ſucceed. *Watts.*

GREUT. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſile body.
A ſort of tin ore, with its *greut*; that is, a congeries of cryſtals, or ſparks of ſpar, of the bigneſs of bayſalt, and of a brown ſhining colour immerſed therein. *Grew's Muſæum.*

GREW. The preterite of *grow.*
The pleaſing taſk he fails not to renew;
Soft and more ſoft at ev'ry touch it *grew*. *Dryden.*

GREY. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray.*] See GRAY.
This ancient ruffian, Sir, whoſe life I ſpar'd at
ſuit of his *grey* beard. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Our green youth copies what *grey* ſinners act,
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden.*

GRE'YHOUND. *n. ſ.* [grugbunb, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that chaſes in ſight.
Firſt may a trufty *grey hound* tranſform himſelf into a tyger. *Sidney.*
So, on the downs we ſee, near Wilton fair,
A hafted hare from greedy *greyhounds* go. *Sidney.*
Th' impatient *greyhounds*, ſlipt from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryd.*

GRICE. *n. ſ.*
1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2. A ſtep or *greeze.*
No, not a *grice*,
This a ſtep to love. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not in uſe.
His poignant ſpear he thruſt with puiſſant force,
That through his thigh the mortal ſteel did *gride*. *Spenſer.*
So ſore
The *griding* ſword, with diſcontinuous wound,
Paſs'd through him! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

GRI'DELIN. *adj.* A colour mixed of white and red.
The ladies dreſs'd in rich ſymars were ſeen,
Of Florence ſatten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a ſhade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*. *Dryden.*

GRI'DIRON. *n. ſ.* [*grind*, Iſlandick, a grate, and *iron.*] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.
He had added two bars to the *gridiron*. *Spectator.*

GRIEF. *n. ſ.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welſh, probably from the Engliſh.]
1. Sorrow; trouble for ſomething paſt.
I will inſtruct my ſorrows to be proud;
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner ſtout. *Shak.*
Wringing of the hands, knocking the breaſt, and other ceremonies of ſorrow, the pomp and oſtentation of an effeminate *grief*, which ſpeak not ſo much the greatneſs of the miſery as the ſmallneſs of the mind. *South.*
The mother was ſo afflicted at the loſs of a fine boy, who was her only ſon, that ſhe died for *grief* of it. *Addiſon.*
2. Grievance; harm. [*Grief*, French.] Not in uſe.
Be fictious for redreſs of all theſe *griefs*,
And I will ſet this foot of mine as far
As who goes fartheſt. *Shakeſp.*
The king hath ſent to know
The nature of your *griefs*, and whereupon
You conjure from the breaſt of civil peace
Such bold hoſtility? *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
3. Pain; diſeaſe. Obſolete.

GRIE'VANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *grief.*]
1. A ſtate of uneaſineſs. Out of uſe.
2. The cauſe of uneaſineſs. Uſed of ſuch cauſes as are the effects of human conduct.
What remedy can be found againſt *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage thoſe who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future puniſhment, will be moved to juſtice and integrity? *South.*

To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grever*, French; *grieven*, Flemiſh; *gravis*, Latin.]
1. To afflict; to hurt.
For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men. *Lam. iii.*
Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Pſal.*
It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it *grieved* him at his heart. *Gen.*
Griev'd at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour
Should be to cloſe thoſe breaches. *Roſcom.*
2. To make ſorrowful.
When one man kills another, thinking that he killeth a wild beaſt; if the ſame man remembering afterwards what he hath done, and is not *grieved* for the fact, in this caſe he hath ſinned; becauſe his not grieving is offenſive unto God, though the fact were merely beſides his will. *Perkins.*

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for ſomething paſt; to mourn; to ſorrow, as for the death of friends. It has ſometimes *at* and ſometimes *for* before the cauſe of grief: perhaps *at* is proper before our misfortunes, and *for* before our faults.
Do not you *grieve* at this. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
How didſt thou *grieve* then, Adam, to behold
The end of all thy offſpring end ſo ſad. *Milton.*
With equal mind what happens let us bear,
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much *for* things beyond our care. *Dryden.*

GRIE'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *grieve.*] In ſorrow; ſorrowfully.
Grievingly, I think,

The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

GRIE'VOUS. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve.*]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.
To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally *grievous*. *Hooker.*
Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof shall die. *Prov.* xv. 10.

2. Such as causes sorrow.
To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper. *Watts.*

3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.
He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to. *Clarendon.*

4. Atrocious; heavy.
It was a *grievous* fault,
And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it. *Shakesp.*
Crying sins I call those, which are so heinous, and in their kind so *grievous*, that they hasten God's judgments and call down for speedy vengeance upon the sinner. *Perkins.*

5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.
He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* sick. *Shakesp.*

GRIE'VOUSLY. *adv.* [from *grievous.*]

1. Painfully; with pain.
Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rose, thence gushed *grievously*. *Spenser.*

2. With discontent; with ill-will.
Grittus perceiving how *grievously* the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Knolles.*

3. Calamitously; miserably.
I see how a number of souls are, for want of right information, oftentimes *grievously* vexed. *Hooker.*

4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.
Houses built in plains are apt to be *grievously* annoyed with mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *grievous.*] Sorrow; pain; calamity.
They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war. *Isa.* xxi. 15.

GRI'FFIN. } *n. s.* [This should rather be
GRI'FFON. } written *gryfon*, or *gryphon*; *gryps*, γρυψ; but it is generally written *griffon.*] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.
Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is the most ancient. *Peacham on Blazoning.*
Aristeus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown.*

GRIG. *n. s.* [*krieke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the natural size.

2. A small eel.

3. A merry creature. [Supposed from Greek; *græculus festivus*, Latin.]
Hard is her heart as flint or stone,
She laughs to see me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And brisk as bottle-ale. *Swift.*

To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.

GRI'LLADE. *n. s.* [from *grill.*] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To GRILLY. *v. a.* [from *grill.*] This word signifies, as it seems, to harass; to [illegible] we now say, *to roast a man*, for *to* [illegible] *him.*

For while we wrangle here and jar,
We are *grilled* all at Temple-bar. *Hudibras.*

GRIM. *adj.* [ȝrimma, Saxon.]

1. Having a countenance of terrour; horrible; hideous; frightful.
The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look so *grim*. *Spenser.*
Grim Saturn yet remains,
Bound in those gloomy caves with adamantine chains. *Drayton.*
Thou hast a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Their dear causes
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm
Excite the mortified man. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage? *Milton.*
Expert to turn the sway
Of battle, open when and where to close
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He that dares to die,
May laugh at the *grim* face of law, and scorn
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow. *Denham's Sophy.*
Their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more *grim*. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking.
Strait stood up to him
Divine Ulysses; who with lookes exceeding grave and *grim*,
This better check gave. *Chapman.*
Grim visag'd war had smooth'd his wrinkl'd front. *Shakesp.*
Venus was like her mother; for her father is but *grim*. *Shakesp.*

GRIMA'CE. *n. s.* [French, from *grim.*]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence.
He had not spar'd to shew his piques,
Against th' haranguer's politicks,
With smart remarks of leering faces,
And annotations of *grimaces*! *Hudibras.*
The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and *grimaces*, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning men will do wonders. *South's Sermons.*
The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it from the whole field. *L'Estrange.*
The French nation is addicted to *grimace*. *Spect.*

2. Air of affectation.
Vice in a vizzard, to amid *grimace*,
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville.*

GRIMA'LKIN. *n. s.* [*gris*, French; *grey*, and *malkin*, or little *Moll.*] Grey little woman; the name of an old cat.
Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Philips.*

GRIME. *n. s.* [from *grim.*] Dirt deeply insinuated; sullying blackness not easily cleansed.
Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept; for why? She sweats: a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it. *Shakesp.*
Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to sully deeply.
My face I'll *grime* with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare.*

GRI'MLY. *adv.* [from *grim.*]

1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.
We've landed in ill time; the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters. *Shakesp.*
So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, conveys'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There *grimly* smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison.*

2. Sourly; sullenly.
The augurs
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*,
And dare not speak their knowledge. *Shakesp.*

GRI'MNESS. *n. s.* [from *grim.*] Horror; frightfulness of visage.

To GRIN. *v. n.* [ȝrennian, Saxon; *grinnen*, *grinden*, Dutch, undoubtedly of the same origin with *To grind*, as we now say to *grind the teeth*; *grincer*, French.]

1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips either in anger or in mirth.
Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou smil'st. *Shakesp.*
What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,
For one to thrust his hand between his teeth,
When he might spurn him with his foot away. *Shak.*
It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various methods with which they have attacked me; some with piteous moans and outcries, others *grinning* and only shewing their teeth. *Stilling fleet.*
A lion's hide he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;
The teeth and gaping jaws severely *grin*. *Dryden.*
They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But *grinn'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view. *Dryden.*
Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth
To *grinning* laughter, and to frantick mirth. *Prior.*
Fools *grin* on fools, and Stoicklike support,
Without one sigh, the pleasures of a court. *Young.*

2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.
I like not such *grinning* honour as Sir Walter hath: give me life, which if I can save, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an end. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

GRIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth and shewing them.
He laughs at him: in's face too.
—O you mistake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryden.*
The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*. *Addison.*
Deists are effectually beaten in all their combats at the weapons of men, that is, reason and arguments; and they would now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that is, *grin* and grimace. *Watts on the Mind.*
What lords are those saluting with a *grin*?
One is just out, and one is lately in. *Young.*

GRIN. *n. s.* [ȝryn, ȝynene, Saxon.] A snare; a trap
Like a bride that hasteth to his *gryn*,
Not knowinge the perile. *Chaucer.*
The *grin* shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him. *Job*, xviii. 9.

To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. pass. *ground.* [grunban, ȝegrunden, ground, Saxon.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition.
And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will *grind* him to powder. *Matt.*
He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry the *grinding*. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*
What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we *grind* inanimate corn into living and rational meat? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.
Meeting with time, slack thing, said I;
Thy fifte is dull; whet it, for shame:
No marvel, sir, he did reply,
If it at length deserve some blame;
But whose use man would have me *grind* it,
Twenty to one too sharp do find it. *Herbert.*

Against

Againſt a ſtump his tuſk the monſter *grinds*.
And in the ſharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd.*

3. To rub one againſt another.

So up he let him riſe: who with grim look,
And countenance ſtern, upſtanding, 'gan to *grind*
His grated teeth for great diſdain. *Spenſer.*

Harſh ſounds, as of a ſaw when it is ſharpened, and *grinding* of one ſtone againſt another, make a ſhivering or horror in the body, and ſet the teeth on edge. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

That the ſtomach in animals *grinds* the ſubſtances which it receives, is evident from the diſſection of animals, which have ſwallowed metals, which have been found poliſhed on the ſide next the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To haraſs; to oppreſs.

Some merchants and tradeſmen, under colour of furniſhing the colony with neceſſaries, may not *grind* them ſo as ſhall always keep them in poverty. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Another way the Spaniards have taken to *grind* the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium from themſelves. *Addiſon.*

5. In the following lines. I know not whether it be not corruptly uſed for *griding*, cutting.

Not knowing 'twas my leſbom, I complain
Of ſudden ſhooting, and of *grinding* pains,
My throws came thicker, and my cries encreas'd. *Dryden.*

To GRIND. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they ſend thee
Into the common priſon, there to *grind*
Among the ſlaves and aſſes. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Shrinking ſinews ſtart,
And ſmoky foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws. *Rowe.*

GRI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *grind*.]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

2. The inſtrument of grinding.

His heart a ſolid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the *grinder's* nether ſtone. *Sandys.*

Now exhort
Thy hands to exerciſe the pointed ſteel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *Philips.*

3. [ȝnuð ꝺoꝺaꝛ.] The back teeth; the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds: ſharp, as the foreteeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or *grinders*; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both. *Bacon.*

He the raging lioneſs confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their *grinders* breaks; ſo they
With the old hunter ſtarve for want of prey. *Sandys.*

The jaw-teeth, or *grinders*, in Latin *molares*, are made flat and broad a-top, and withal ſomewhat uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, *grind*, and commix the aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*

Nature is at a great deal of labour to tranſmute vegetable into animal ſubſtances; therefore herbeating animals, which do not ruminate, have ſtrong *grinders* and chew much. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at the ſight of ſupper open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted *grinders* try'd. *Dryd.*
Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his *grinders* caught. *Dryden.*

GRI'NDLESTONE. } *n. ſ.* [from *grind* and
GRI'NDSTONE. } *ſtone*.] The ſtone on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened.

Such a light and mettall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like *grindleſtones*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Literature is the *grindſtone* to ſharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond.*

Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet ſeldom file them; but grind them on a *grindſtone* 'till bright. *Moxon.*

GRI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *grin*.] He that grins.

The frightful'ſt *grinner*
Be the winner. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

GRI'NNINGLY. *adv.* [from *grin*.] With a grinning laugh.

GRIP. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ditch. *Ainſworth.*

To GRIPE. *v. a.* [*greipan*. Gothick; ȝnipon, Saxon; *grijpen*, Dutch; *gripp*, Scottiſh.]

1. To hold with the fingers cloſed; to graſp; to preſs with the fingers.

He that ſpeaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wriſt,
Whilſt he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkl'd brows. *Shakeſp. King John.*

2. To hold hard.

He ſeiz'd the ſhining bough with *griping* hold,
And rent away with eaſe the ling'ring gold. *Dryd.*

3. [*Gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to ſeize.

You took occaſion to be quickly woo'd,
To *gripe* the gen'ral ſway into your hands. *Shak.*

4. To cloſe; to clutch.

Unlucky Weliſted! thy unfeeling maſter,
The more thou tickleſt, *gripes* his hand the faſter. *Pope.*

5. To pitch; to preſs; to ſqueeze.

A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the *griped* prey. *Spenſer.*

And firſt the dame came ruſhing thro' the wood;
And next the famiſh'd hounds that ſought their food,
And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft eſſay'd their jaws in blood. *Dryden's Fables.*

6. To give a pain in the bowels.

Thus full of counſel to the den ſhe went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryden.*

To GRIPE. *v. n.*

1. To feel the colick, to have the belly-ach.

Many people would, with reaſon, prefer the *griping* of an hungry belly to thoſe diſhes which are a feaſt to others. *Locke.*

Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the ſenſations of ſickneſs, and ſometimes of acute pains or *gripings* in us. *Locke.*

2. To pinch; to catch at money meanly.

His mean revenue, by being ſcattered, in the worſt of times growing upon him, when others that had great ones, by *griping*, made them leſs, and grew ſtark beggars. *Fell.*

GRIPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Graſp; hold; ſeizure of the hand or paw.

Therefore ſtill on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threat'ning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy. *Spenſer.*

They put a barren ſceptre in my *gripe*
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand. *Shak.*

Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the ſtairs
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands
Made hard with hourly falſhood as with labour. *Shakeſpeare.*

He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble *gripe*, ſays, dear, my lord,
Command my ſervice. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

I fell; and with my weight the helm conſtrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripe* retain'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Squeeze; preſſure.

Fir'd with this thought, at once he ſtrain'd the breaſt;
'Tis true, the harden'd breaſt reſiſts the *gripe*,
And the cold lips return a kiſs unripe. *Dryden.*

3. Oppreſſion; cruſhing power.

I take my cauſe
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it
To a moſt noble judge, the king my maſter. *Shak.*

4. Affliction; pinching diſtreſs.

Adam, at the newe
Heart-ſtruck with chilling *gripe* of ſorrow ſtood,
That all his ſenſes bound! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Can'ſt thou bear cold and hunger? Can theſe limbs,
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter *gripes* of ſmarting poverty? *Otway.*

5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach: colick.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the ſcleratical have a great fourneſs and *gripes*, with windineſs. *Floyer.*

GRI'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *gripe*.] Oppreſſor; uſurer; extortioner.

Others pretend zeal, and yet are profeſſed uſurers, *gripers*, monſters of men, and harpies. *Burton.*

GRI'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *griping*.] With pain in the guts.

Clyſters help, leſt the medicine ſtop in the guts, and work *gripingly*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

GRI'PLE. *n. ſ.* A greedy ſnatcher; a griping miſer. *Spenſer.*

GRISA'MBER. *n. ſ.* Uſed by *Milton* for ambergriſe.

Beaſts of chaſe, or fowl of game,
In paſtry built, or from the ſpit, or boil'd,
Griſamber ſteam'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

GRISE. *n. ſ.* [See GREECE, as it ſhould be be written.] A ſtep, or ſcale of ſteps.

Let me ſpeak like yourſelf; and lay a ſentence,
Which, as a *griſe* or ſtep, may help theſe lovers
Into your favour. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

GRI'SKIN. *n. ſ.* [*griſgin*, roaſt meat, Iriſh.] The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

GRI'SLY. *adj.* [ȝnuꝛlu, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

His *griſly* locks, long growen and unbound,
Diſordered hung about his ſhoulders round. *Spenſer.*

Where I was wont to ſeek the honey bee,
The *griſly* toadſtool grown there might I ſee. *Spenſer.*

My *griſly* countenance made others fly;
None durſt come near, for fear of ſudden death. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

Back ſtep'd thoſe two fair angels, half amaz'd
So ſudden to behold the *griſly* king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accoſt him ſoon. *Milton.*

For that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the *griſly* legions that troop
Under the ſooty flag of Acheron. *Milton.*

The baneful forms of fight,
Is chang'd, and war appears a *griſly* ſight. *Dryden.*

In viſion thou ſhalt ſee his *griſly* face,
The king of terrors raging in thy race. *Dryd. Juv.*

Thus the *griſly* ſpectre ſpoke again. *Dryden.*

Cloſe by each other laid, they preſs'd the ground,
Then manly boſoms pierc'd with many a *griſly* wound. *Dryd.*

So ruſhes on his foe the *griſly* bear. *Addiſon.*

GRIST. *n. ſ.* [ȝnyꝛt, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground.

Get *griſt* to the mill to have plenty in ſtore,
Leſt miller lack water. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

A mighty trade this luſty miller drove;
Much *griſt* from Cambridge to his lot did fall,
And all the corn they us'd at ſcholar's hall.
Miller of Trompington.

2. Supply; proviſion.

Matter as wiſe logicians ſay,
Cannot without a form ſubſiſt;
And form, ſay I, as well as they,
Muſt fail, if matter brings no *griſt*. *Swift.*

3. GRIST *to Mill*, is profit; gain.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial cauſes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, becauſe it brings *griſt to the mill*. *Ayliffe.*

GRIS'TLE. *n. ſ.* [ȝnyꝛzle.] Saxon.] A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardneſs to a bone.

No living creatures, that have ſhells very hard, as oyſters, crabs, lobſters, and eſpecially the tortoiſe, have bones within them, but only little *griſtles*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Leſt the aſperity or hardneſs of cartilages ſhould hurt the œſophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a ſkinny ſubſtance, or hinder the ſwallowing of our meat, therefore the annulary *griſtles* of the windpipe, are not made round, or intire circles; but whom

where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle is only a ſoft membrane, which may eaſily give way to the dilatation of the gullet. *Ray.*

GRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *griſtle.*] Cartilaginous; made of griſtle.

At laſt they ſpit out pieces of their lungs; it may be ſmall *griſtly* bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes. *Harvey*

She has made the back-bone of ſeveral vertebræ, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and leſs in danger of breaking, than if they were all one intire bone without theſe *griſtly* junctures. *More.*

Fins are made of *griſtly* ſpokes, or rays connected by membranes; ſo that they may be contracted or extended like women's fans *Ray.*

They have a louder and ſtronger note than other birds of the ſame bigneſs, which have only a *griſtly* windpipe. *Grew.*

Each pipe diſtinguiſh'd by its *griſtly* rings,
To cheriſh life aerial paſture brings. *Blackmore.*

GRIT. *n. ſ.* [ȝrýꝛꝛa, ȝreoz, Saxon.]

1. The coarſe part of meal.
2. Oats huſked, or coarſely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles.

Sileſian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the leaſt particle of *grit*, feels as ſmooth as ſoap. *Grew.*

The ſturdy pear-tree here
Will riſe luxuriant, and with toughest root
Pierce the obſtructing *grit* and reſtive marle. *Philips.*

4. *Grits* are foſſils found in minute maſſes, forming together a kind of powder; the ſeveral particles of which are of no determinate ſhape, but ſeem the rudely broken fragments of larger maſſes; not to be diſſolved or diſunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a maſs. One ſort is a fine, dull looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with ſalt water, into mortar or paſte, dries almoſt immediately, and coaleſces into a hard ſtony maſs, ſuch as is not eaſily afterwards diſunited by water. This is the *pulvis puteolanus* of the ancients, mixed among their cements uſed in buildings ſunk into the ſea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plaiſters, under the name of pozzolane. It is common on the ſides of hills in Italy. Another ſpecies, which is a coarſe, beautifully green, dull *grit*, is the *chryſocollo* of the ancients, which they uſed in ſoldering gold, long ſuppoſed a loſt foſſil. It ſerves the purpoſe of ſoldering metals better than borax. The ferrugineous black glittering *grit*, is the black ſhining ſand employed to throw over writing, found on the ſhores of Italy. *Hill on Foſſils.*

GRI'TTINESS, *n. ſ.* [from *gritty.*] Sandineſs; the quality of abounding in grit.

In fuller's-earth he could find no ſand by the microſcope, nor any *grittineſs*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GRI'TTY. *adj.* [from *grit.*] Full of hard particles; conſiſting of grit.

I could not diſcern the unevenneſs of the ſurface of the powder, nor the little ſhadows let fall from the *gritty* particles thereof. *Newton.*

GRI'ZELIN. *adj.* [more properly *gridelin.* See GRIDELIN.]

The Burgundy, which is *grizelin* or pale red, of all others, is ſureſt to ripen in our climate. *Temple.*

GRI'ZZLE. *n. ſ.* [from *gris*, gray; *griſaille*, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

O thou diſſembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath ſow'd a *grizzle* on thy face. *Shak.*

GRI'ZZLED. *adj.* [from *grizzle.*] Interſperſed with gray.

To the boy Cæſar, ſend this *grizzled* head. *Shak.*
His beard was *grizzled*: no,
--It was as I have ſeen it in his life. *Shakeſp. Ham.*
His hair juſt *grizzled*,
As in green old age. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus*
Thoſe *grizzled* locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth their aſſes ears to hide. *Dryd.*

GRI'ZZLY. *adj.* [from *gris*, gray, French.] Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turned to be gray and white; as is ſeen in men, though ſome earlier, ſome later; in horſes that are dappled and turn white; and in old ſquirrels that turn *grizzly*. *Bacon.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [ȝnanan. Saxon; *gronen*, Dutch.] To breathe with a hoarſe noiſe, as in pain or agony.

Many an heir
Of theſe fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard *groan* and drop. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Men *groan* from out of the city, and the ſoul of the wounded crieth out. *Job*, xxiv. 12
Repenting and *groaning* for anguiſh of ſpirit.
Wiſd. v. 3.

So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight *groaning*. *Milt. Par. Loſt*

Nothing can ſo peculiarly gratify the noble diſpoſitions of humanity, as for one man to ſee another ſo much himſelf as to ſigh his griefs and *groan* his pains. *South*

On the blazing piſe his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother *groan'd* his life away. *Pope's Od*

GROAN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noiſe and difficulty, from pain, faintneſs or wearineſs.

Alas poor country,
Where ſighs and *groans*, and ſhrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
I led to ſlaughter, and to ſlaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence theſe dying *groans* receive.
Dryden.

Hence aching boſoms wear a viſage gay,
And ſtifled *groans* frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

2. Any hoarſe dead ſound.

Such ſheets of fire, ſuch burſts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*

GRO'ANFUL. *adj.* [*groan* and *full.*] Sad, agonizing. Not uſed.

Adown he keſt it with ſo puiſſant wieſt,
That back again it did aloſt rebound,
And gave againſt his mother earth a *groanful* ſound.
Spenſer.

GROAT. *n. ſ.* [*groot*, Dutch; *groſſo*, Italian.]

1. A piece valued at four-pence.
2. A proverbial name for a ſmall ſum.

My mother was wont
To call them woollen vaſſals, things created
To buy and ſell with *groats*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
I date lay a *groat*,
A tertian ague is at leaſt your lot. *Dryden's Fables.*

Imagine a perſon of quality to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her fortune. *Swift.*

3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainſworth.*

GRO'CER. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *groſſer*, from *groſs*, a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholeſale; or from *groſſus*, a fig, which their preſent ſtate ſeems to favour.]

A *grocer* is a man who buys and ſells tea, ſugar, and plumbs and ſpices for gain. *Watts's Logick.*

But ſtill the offspring of your brain ſhall prove
The *grocer's* care, and brave the rage of Jove. *Garth.*

GRO'CERY. *n. ſ.* [from *grocer.*] Grocers ware, ſuch as tea; ſugar; raiſins; ſpice.

His troops being now in a country where they were not expected, met with many cart loads of wine, *grocery*, and tobacco. *Clarendon.*

GRO'GERAM. } *n. ſ.* [*gros*, *grain*, French; GRO'GRAM. } *groſſogranus*, low Latin. GRO'GRAN. } *Ainſworth.*] Stuff woven with large woof and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd; I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your *grogeram*. *Donne.*

Natolia affords great ſtore of chamelots and *grogrums*, *Sandys.*

Some men will ſay this habit of John's was neither of camel's ſkin nor any coarſe texture of its hair, but rather ſome finer weave of cantelot, *grogram*, or the like. *Brown.*

The natural ſweetneſs and innocence of her behaviour ſhot me through and through, and did more execution upon me in *grogram* than the greateſt beauty in town had ever done in brocade. *Addiſon.*

Plain goody would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her *grogram* gown. *Swift.*

GROIN. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain derivation.] The part next the thigh.

Antiphus, a ſonne of Priam, threw
His lance at Ajax through the preaſſe, which went by him, and flew
On Leucus, wife Ulyſſes' friend: His *groin* is ſmote.
Chapman.

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;
Paſs'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly wound
Caſt from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. *Dryd.*

GRO'MWELL. *n. ſ.* [*lithoſpermum*, Latin.] Gromill or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM. *n. ſ.* [*groom*, Dutch.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a ſervant.

Then called the a *groom*, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. *Spenſer.*
From Egypt's king ambaſſadours they come;
Them many a ſquire attends, and many a *groom*.
Fairfax.

Think then, my ſoul! that death is but a *groom*
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*

In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom King Henry his father had made *groom* of his chamber, for turning of certain of David's pſalms into verſe. *Peacham.*

Would'ſt thou be touch'd
By the preſumptuous hands of lowly *grooms*. *Dryden.*

Amid' the fold he rages, not the theep
Then ſhepherds, not the *grooms* then bulls can keep.
Dryden.

2. A young man.

I preſume for to intreat this *groom*
And ſilly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax.*

3. A man newly married.

By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dreſs'd;
All Rhodes is ſummon'd to the nuptial feaſt. *Dryd.*

GROOVE. *n. ſ.* [from *grave.*]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleneſs work in a *groove* or mine-pit there-abouts, which at that time was little eſteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The ſcrew-plate is a kind of ſteel well tempered, with ſeveral holes in it, each leſs than other; and in thoſe holes are threads grooved inwards, which *grooves* fit the reſpective taps that belong to them. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow.

Of the box every joint was well *grooved*. *Swift.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [ȝnapan, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot ſee.

My ſea-gown ſcarf about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find out them. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
We *grope* for the wall like the blind, and we *grope*, as if we had no eyes. *Iſa.* lix. 10.

They meet with darkneſs in the cleareſt light;
And *grope* at noon, as if involv'd with night *Sandys.*

A boy was *groping* for eels, and laid his hand on upon a ſnake. *L'Eſtrange.*

This, no doubt, is better for men than that they ſhould in the dark *grope* after knowledge; as St. Paul tells us all nations did after God. *Locke.*

He

He heard us in our course,
And with his outstretch'd arms around him *grop'd*.
Addison.

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,
I *grope* and guess no more, but see my way.
Arbuthnot.

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to see.

How vigilant to *grope* mens thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain.
Hayward.

They have left our endeavours to *grope* them out by twilight, and by darkness almost to discover that, whose existence is evidenced by light. *Brown.*

But Stephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *n. s.* [from *grope*.] One that searches in the dark.

GROSS. *adj.* [*gros*, French; *grossi*, Italian; *crassus*, Lat.]

1. Thick; bulky.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shak. King Lear.*

There are two *gross* volumes concerning the power of popes. *Bacon.*

2. Shameful; unseemly; enormous.

He ripely considered how *gross* a thing it were for men of his quality, wife and grave men, to live with such a multitude, and to be tenants at will under them *Hooker.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in prayers and in sacraments, the church of Rome hath very foul and *gross* corruptions *Hooker.*

So far hath the natural understanding, even of sundry whole nations, been darkened, that they have not discerned, no, nor *gross* iniquity to be sin.
Hooker.

There is a vain and imprudent use of their estates, which, though it does not destroy like *gross* sins, yet disorders the heart, and supports it in sensuality and dulness. *Law.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined.

To all sense 'tis *gross*
You love my son: invention is asham'd,
Against the proclamation of thy passion,
To say thou do'st not *Shakesp.*

Examples *gross* as earth exhort me. *Shakesp.*

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love
Vice for itself. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above all, in its author, that, without the *grossest* sensuality, we cannot but admire it? *Spratt.*

It is a *gross* mistake of some men, to think that our want only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be beneficent. *Smalridge.*

But she dares never boast the present hour,
So *great* the cheat, it is beyond her pow'r. *Young*

4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.

The sun's oppressive ray, the roseate bloom
Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,
And feature *gross*. *Thomson's Summer.*

5. Dense; not refined; not attenuated; not pure.

It is manifest, that when the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the *grosser*, things shew greater, but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the *grosser* medium, and the object in the finer. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Of elements,
The *grosser* feeds the purer; earth the sea,
Earth and the sea feed air. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Light fumes are merry, *grosser* fumes are sad;
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryd. Fables.*

Or suck the mists in *grosser* air below,
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid; dull.

If she doth then the subtile sense excel,
How *gross* are they that drown her in her blood?
Davies.

And in clear dream and solemn vision,
Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton.*

Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare stating of the question with perspicuity and justness, than others by talking of it in *gross* confusion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate.

Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and *gross* with distance. *Wotton's Architect.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.

His stature was of just height and all proportionate dimensions, avoiding the extremes of *gross* and meagre. *Fell.*

GROSS. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste
The deep-cut keels upon the sand might run;
Or, if with caution leisurely we past,
Their numerous *gross* might charge us one by one.
Dryden.

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle, you should discharge upon the *gross* of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any particular person. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The *gross* of the people can have no other prospect in changes and revolutions than of publick blessings. *Addison.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.

Certain general inducements are used to make saleable your cause in *gross*. *Hooker.*

There was an opinion in *gross*, that the soul was immortal. *Abbot.*

There is confession, that is, the acknowledging our sins to God; and this may be either general or particular. The general is, when we only confess in *gross* that we are sinful; the particular, when we mention the several sorts and acts of our sins.
Duty of Man.

Remember, son,
You are a general: other wars require you;
For see the Saxon *gross* begins to move *Dryden.*

Notwithstanding the decay and loss of sundry trades and manufactures, yet in the *gross*, we ship off now one third part more of the manufactures, as also lead and tin, than we did twenty years past
Child on Trade.

3. Not individual; but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow; they come to him by the *gross*. *Shakesp.*

I cannot instantly raise up the *gross*
Of full three thousand ducats. *Shakesp.*

You see the united design of many persons to make up one figure: after they have separated themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin one by one into a *gross*. *Dryden.*

4. The chief part; the main mass.

Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect over the *gross* and mass of things. *Bacon.*

The articulate sounds are more confused, though the *gross* of the sound be greater. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*Grosse*, French.]

It is made up only of that simple idea of an unite repeated, and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make those distinct simple mode, of a dozen, a *gross*, and a million. *Locke.*

GRO'SSLY. *adv.* [from *gross*.]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely: as, *this matter is* grossly *pulverized.*

2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarsely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so *grossly* and shamefully abused in the church of Rome, where they remain, are scandalous. *Hooker.*

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose,
Working so *grossly* in a natural cause,
That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shakesp.*

And thine eye,
See it so *grossly* shown in thy behaviour,
That in their kind they speak it. *Shakesp.*

What! are we cuckolds ere we have deserv'd it?
—Speak not so *grossly*. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

What I have said has been forced from me, by seeing a noble sort of poetry so happily restored by one man, and so *grossly* copied by almost all the rest. *Dryden.*

If I speak of light and rays as endued with colours, I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly, but *grossly*, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people would be apt to frame. *Newton's Opticks.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of some facts, it is no wonder they should be so *grossly* misrepresented to the publick by curious inquisitive heads. *Swift.*

GRO'SSNESS. *n. s.* [from *gross*.]

1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness; spissitude; density; greatness of parts.

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance,
Whose *grossness* little characters sum up. *Shakesp.*

And I will purge that mortal *grossness* so,
That thou shalt like an airy spirit go. *Shakesp.*

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the *grossness* of the vapours which rise and enter into the cells of the brain. *Bacon.*

Then all this earthy *grossness* quit;
Attir'd with stars we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over death. *Milton.*

This being the first colour which vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the finest and most transparent skins, in which the vapours are not arrived to that *grossness* requisite to reflect other colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, makes known
Th' opposing body's *grossness*, not its own. *Pope.*

2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.

Wise men, that be over-fat and fleshy, go to sojourn abroad at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little and little, eat away the *grossness* that is on them. *Ascham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarseness.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind drove the *grossness* of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shakesp.*

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at least from the *grossness* of those faults I mentioned. *Dryd.*

What a *grossness* is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! *Clarissa.*

GROT. *n. s.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

In the remotest wood and lonely grot,
Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior.*

Awful to see the Ægerian grot. *Pope.*

GROTE'SQUE *adj.* [*grotesque*, French; *grottesco*, Italian.] Distorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

The champaign head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thicket overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,
Access denied *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which *grotesque* is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners talk, that is, inconsisting with the characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the just resemblance of this. *Dryden.*

An hideous figure of them foes they drew,
Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true,
And this *grotesque* design expos'd to publick view.
Dryden.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and stucco floors. *Pope.*

GRO'TTO. *n. s.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cavern or cave made for coolness. It is not used properly of a dark horrid cavern.

Their careless chiefs to the cool *grottoes* run,
The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun.
Dryden.

This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak. *Woodward.*

GROVE. *n. s.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by trees meeting above.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move:

Within

Within this three mile you may see it coming;
I say, a moving *grove*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Fortunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales;
Thrice happy isles! *Milton.*
She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*.
Blackmore.
Banish'd from courts and love,
Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the *grove*. *Granville.*
Can fierce passions vex his breast,
While every gale is peace, and every *grove*
Is melody? *Thomson's Spring.*

To GRO'VEL. *v. n.* [*grufde*, Islandick, flat on the face. It may perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground fell.*]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.
The steel-head passage wrought,
And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground
He *groveling* fell, all gored in his gushing wound.
Spenser.
What see'st thou there? king Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world!
If so, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the same. *Shakesp.*
Oke mast and beech, and cornell fruit they eate,
Groveling like swine on earth, in lowlest sort,
Chapman.
Now they lie
Groveling and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*
Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go. *Milton.*
Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to shew themselves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.
I must disclaim whate'er he can express;
His *groveling* sense will shew my passion less. *Dryden.*
Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *groveling*. *Addison's Spectator.*

GROUND. *n. s.* [grund, Saxon; *grondt*, Danish.]

1. The earth, considered as superficially extended, and therefore related to tillage, travel, habitation, or almost any action. The main mass of terrene matter is never called the *ground*. We never distinguish the terraqueous globe into *ground* and water, but into *earth*, or land, and water; again, we never say under *earth* but under *ground*.
Israel shall go on dry *ground* through the sea.
Ex. xiv. 16.
Man to till the *ground*
None was, and from the earth a dewy mist
Went up, and water'd all the *ground*. *Milton.*
From the other hill
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended, on the *ground*
Gliding meteorous. *Milton.*
A black bituminous gurge
Boils up from under *ground*. *Milton.*
And yet so nimbly he would bound,
As if he scorn'd to touch the *ground*. *Hudibras.*

2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.
I have made man and beast upon the *ground*.
Jeremiah.
There was a dew upon all the *ground*. *Judg.* vi. 40.
They fann'd their wings, and soaring th' air sublime,
With clang despis'd the *ground*. *Milton.*
Too late young Turnus the delusion found;
Far on the sea, still making from the *ground*. *Dryd.*

3. Land; country.
The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level *grounds*. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory.
On heavenly *ground* they stood, and from the shore
They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss. *Milton.*
With these came they, who from the bord'ring flood
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian *ground*, had general names
Of Baalim and Ashtaroth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

5. Estate; possession.
Uneasy still within these narrow bounds,
Thy next design is on thy neighbours *grounds*:
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;
Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. *Dryd.*

6. Land occupied.
The sea o'erflow'd my *ground*,
And my best Flanders mare was drown'd. *Milton.*

7. The floor or level of the place.
Wherefore should I smite thee to the *ground*?
2 *Sam.* ii. 22.
Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*.
1 *Sam.* v. 4.
A multitude sit on the *ground*. *Matt.* xv. 35.
Some part of the month of June, the water of the lake descends under *ground*, through many great holes at the bottom. *Brown*

8. Dregs; lees; fæces; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.
Set by them cyder, verjuice, sour drink, or *grounds*.
Mortimer.
Some insist upon having had particular success in stopping gangrenes, from the use of the *grounds* of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal.
Sharp's Surgery.

9. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted.
We see the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his *grounds* with darksome colours. *Hakewill.*
When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and dark, are placed on light and transparent *grounds*, as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and waters and every other thing which is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be more rough, and more distinguishable, than that with which they are encompassed. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

10. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported.
O'er his head
A well-wrought heaven of silk and gold was spread,
Azure the *ground*, the sun in gold shone bright.
Cowley.
Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in nature should be drawn upon the most durable *ground*.
Pope.
Then, wrought into the soul, let virtues shine,
The *ground* eternal, as the work divine. *Young.*

11. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.
Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that *ground* I'll build a holy descant. *Shak.*

12. First hint; first traces of an invention; that which gives occasion to the rest.
Though jealousy of state th' invention found,
Yet love refin'd upon a former *ground*;
That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly,
Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers nigh.
Dryden.

13. The first principles of knowledge.
The concords will easily be known, if the fore-*grounds* be thoroughly beaten in. *Pref. to Accidence.*
Here statesmen, or of them they which can read,
May of their occupation find the *grounds*. *Donne.*
The *grounds* are already laid whereby that is unquestionably resolved; for having granted that God gives sufficient grace, yet when he co-operates most effectually, he doth it not irresistibly. *Hammond.*
After evening repasts, 'till bed-time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy *grounds* of religion, and the story of scripture. *Milton.*

14. The fundamental cause; the true reason; original principle.
He desired the steward to tell him particularly the *ground* and event of this accident. *Sidney.*
Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness, and good news the argument of his sorrow. *Sidney.*
The use and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort albeit the *grounds* and first original causes from whence they have sprung be unknown. *Hooker.*
In the solution of the Sabbatizer's objection, my method shall be, to examine, in the first place, the main *grounds* and principles upon which he buildeth.
White.
Thou could'st not have discern'd
Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake,
No *ground* of enmity between us known. *Milton.*
Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the *grounds* of their proceedings, or the causes of them misadventures. *Clarendon.*
Sound judgement is the *ground* of writing well.
Roscommon.
Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no *ground* I ever would be true. *Dryd.*
It is not easy to imagine how any such tradition could arise so early, and spread so universally, if there were not a real *ground* for it. *Wilkins.*
If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is some *ground* and reason for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in use to no purpose. *Tillotson.*
Thus it appears, that suits in law are not sinful in themselves, but may lawfully be used, if there is no unlawfulness in the *ground* and way of management. *Kettlewell.*
Upon that prince's death, although the *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet the lord thought fit to alter his sentiments. *Swift.*
The miraculous increase of the professors of Christianity, was without any visible *grounds* and causes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. *Atterbury.*

15. The field or place of action.
Here was thy end decreed, when these men rose;
And ev'n with theirs thine act thy death did bring,
Or hasten'd at the least upon thy *ground*. *Daniel.*

16. The space occupied by an army as they fight; advance; or retire.
At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to lose *ground*. *Sidney.*
Heartless they fought, and quit ed soon the *grounds*,
Whilst our's with easy victory were crown'd. *Dryden.*
He has lost *ground* at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Seneffe. *Dryd. Fables, Pref.*

17. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer.
Ev'ning mist,
Ris'n from a river, o'er the marish glides,
And gathers *ground* fast at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to see another get *ground* upon them, and overtake them in the pursuits of glory. *Addison's Spectator.*
Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers *ground* upon us every moment. *Addison.*

18. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.
Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no *ground* unto the house of York,
They never then had sprung. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
If they get *ground* and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel,
To make them stronger. *Shakespear's Henry IV.*
He will stand his *ground* against all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. *Atterbury.*
Whatever *ground* we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices, the worst enemies of the two; but are even subdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph so gloriously over the others. *Atterbury.*

19. State of progress or recession.
I have known so many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria, that I wonder it has gained no more *ground* in other places. *Temple.*
The squirrel is so perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: she runs apace, and wearies herself with her continual motion: and gets no *ground*. *Dryden.*

20. The foil to set a thing off.
Like bright metal on a sullen *ground*,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off.
Shakespeare.

To GROUND. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground.

2. To found, as upon cauſe, reaſon, or principle.

Wiſdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of compariſon. *Hooker.*

The church of England, walking in the good and old way of the orthodoxal primitive fathers, *groundeth* the religious obſervation of the Lord's-day, and of other Chriſtian holidays, upon the natural equity, and not upon the letter of the fourth commandment. *White.*

It may ſerve us to *ground* conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

If your own actions on your will you *ground*,
Mine ſhall hereafter know no other bound. *Dryden.*

Some eminent ſpirit, having ſignalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reaſon, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a ſingle perſon than a multitude. *Swift.*

3. To ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Eph.* iii. 17.

GROUND. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *grind.*

How dull and rugged, ere 'tis *ground*
And poliſh'd by love's diamond. *Hudibras.*

GROUND is much uſed in compoſition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.

GRO'UND-ASH. *n. ſ.* A ſaplin of aſh taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.

A lance of tough *ground-aſh* the Trojan threw,
Rough in the bird, and knotted as it grew.
Dryden's Æn.

Some cut the young aſhes off about an inch above the ground, which enables them to make very large ſtraight ſtaves, which they call *ground aſh.*
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

GRO'UNDBAIT. *n. ſ.* [from *ground* and *bait.*] A bait made of barley or malt boiled, which, being thrown into the place where you deſign to angle, ſinks to the bottom, and draws the fiſh to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to caſt your *ground-bait*, and to fiſh.
Walton's Angler.

GROUND FLOOR. *n. ſ.* [*ground* and *floor.*] The lower ſtory of a houſe.

GRO'UND-IVY. *n. ſ.* [*hedera terreſtris.* Latin.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

Alehoof or *ground ivy* is, in my opinion, of the moſt excellent uſe and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

GRO'UND-OAK. *n. ſ.* [*ground* and *oak.*]

If the planting of oaks were more in uſe for underwoods, it would ſpoil the cooper's trade for the making of hoops, either of haſel or aſh; becauſe one hoop made of the young ſhoots of a *ground-oak*, would outlaſt ſix of the beſt aſh. *Mort.*

GROUND-PINE. *n. ſ.* [*chamæpitys*, Latin.] A plant.

The whole plant has a very ſingular ſmell, reſembling that of reſin; whence its name *ground-pine.* It grows on dry and barren hills, and in ſome places on the ditch banks by road ſides. *Hill.*

GRO'UND-PLATE. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] The outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortiſes and tennons. In theſe alſo are mortiſes made to receive the tennons of the joiſts, the ſummer and girders; and ſometimes the trimmers for the ſtair-caſe and chimney-way, and the binding joiſt. *Harris.*

In the orthographical ſchemes there ſhould be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the ſeveral ſizes of the *ground plates*, breaſt ſummers, and beams. *Mortimer.*

GRO'UND-PLOT. *n. ſ.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can'ſt thou find any ſmall *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.*

A *ground-plot* ſquare five hives of bees contains;
Emblems of induſtry and virtuous gains. *Harte.*

2. The ichnography of a building

GRO'UND-RENT. *n. ſ.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot in front, and thirty-three five ſevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

The ſite was neither granted him, nor giv'n;
'Twas nature's, and the *ground-rent* due to Heav'n.
Harte.

GRO'UND-ROOM. *n. ſ.* A room on the level with the ground.

I beſeeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwiſe it would be impoſſible for an artiſt of any other kind to live near him.
Tatler.

GRO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *grounded.*] Upon firm principles.

He hath given the firſt hint of ſpeaking *groundedly*, and to the purpoſe, upon this ſubject.
Glanville.

GRO'UNDLESS. *adj.* [from *ground.*] Void of reaſon; wanting ground.

But when vain doubt and *groundleſs* fear
Do that dear fooliſh boſom tear. *Prior.*

We have great reaſon to look upon the high pretenſions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundleſs*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Atterbury.*

The party who diſtinguiſh themſelves by their zeal for the preſent eſtabliſhment, ſhould be careful to diſcover ſuch a reverence for religion, as may ſhew how *groundleſs* that reproach is which is caſt upon them, of being averſe to our national worſhip.
Freeholder.

GRO'UNDLESSLY. *adj.* [from *groundleſs.*] Without reaſon; without cauſe; without juſt reaſon.

Divers perſons have produced the like by ſpirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundleſsly* aſcribed the effect to ſome peculiar quality of thoſe two liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

GRO'UNDLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *groundleſs.*] Want of juſt reaſon.

He durſt not cite the words either of my book or ſermons, leſt the reader ſhould have diſcovered the notorious falſhood and *groundleſſneſs* of his calumny.
Tillotſon.

GRO'UNDLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ground.*] A fiſh which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the low vulgar.

Hanmer.

It offends me to the ſoul, to hear a robuſtious periwig-pated fellow tear a paſſion to tatters, to very rags, to ſplit the ears of the *groundlings.*
Shakſpeare's Hamlet.

GRO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from [*ground.*] Upon principles; ſolidly; not ſuperficially. Not in uſe.

A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himſelf, in uſing by epitome to draw other mens works, for his own memory ſake, into ſhorter room. *Aſcham.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *n. ſ.* [grund and ſile, the baſis, Saxon, perhaps from *ſella*, Latin.] The timber or raiſed pavement next the ground.

The window frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outſide about half an inch into the frame; and all theſe rabbets, but that on the *groundſel*, are grooved ſquare; but the rabbet on the *groundſel* is levelled downwards, that rain or ſnow may the freelier fall off. *Moxon.*

GRO'UNDSEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſenecio*, Latin.] A plant.

GRO'UNDWORK. *n. ſ.* [*ground* and *work.*]

1. The ground; the firſt ſtratum; the firſt part of the whole; that to which the reſt is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the ſkies are clear, is ſeen below,
And mortals by the name of milky know;
The *groundwork* is of ſtars. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The firſt part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main ſkill and *groundwork* will be to temper them ſuch lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton.*

3. Firſt principle; original reaſon.

The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheleſs true and certain, however they through ignorance diſguiſe the ſame, or through vanity. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The morals is the firſt buſineſs of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his inſtruction. *Dryden.*

GROUP. *n. ſ.* [*grouppe*, French; *groppo*, Italian.] A crowd; a cluſter; a huddle; a number thronged together.

In a picture, beſides the principal figures which compoſe it, and are placed in the midſt of it, there are leſs *groups* or knots of figures diſpoſed at proper diſtances, which are parts of the piece, and ſeem to carry on the ſame deſign in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous *group* of figures which repreſents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addiſon.*

You ſhould try your graving tools
On this odious *group* of fools. *Swift.*

To GROUP. *v. a.* [*groupper*, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together.

The difficulty lies in drawing and diſpoſing, or as the painters term it, in *grouping* ſuch a multitude of different objects, preſerving ſtill the juſtice and conformity of ſtyle and colouring. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *n. ſ.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock.

The 'ſquires in ſcorn will fly the houſe
For better game, and look for *grouſe.* *Swift.*

GROUT. *n. ſ.* [grut, Saxon.] In Scotland they call it *groats.*

1. Coarſe meal; pollard.

King Hardicnute, 'midſt Danes and Saxons ſtout,
Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout:*
Which dish its priſtine honour ſtill retains,
And when each prince is crown'd in ſplendour reigns.
King.

2. That which purges off.

Sweet honey ſome condenſe, ſome purge the *grout*;
The reſt, in cells apart, the liquid nectar ſhout.
Dryden.

3. A kind of wild apple. [*Agriomelum*, Latin.]

To GROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. paſſ. *grown.* [grapan, Saxon; *groeyen*, Dutch.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increaſe by vegetation.

It is not the *growing* of fruit that nouriſheth man, but it is thy word which preſerveth them
Wiſd. xvi. 26.

He cauſeth the graſs to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the ſervice of man. *Pſ.* civ. 14.

2. To be produced by vegetation.

In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood which ſince is brought into Europe to die red colours.
Abbot.

A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the firſt hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after grows of a muſhroom-colour, and full of light duſt.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

But ſay, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far?
Milton.

In colder regions men compoſe
Poiſon with art, but here it *grows.* *Waller.*

Thoſe tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go,
And viſit mountains where they once did *grow*.
Waller.

3. To ſhoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender oſiers, take the bow;
And as they firſt are faſhion'd, always *grow*.
Dryden's Juv.

4. To increaſe in ſtature.

I long with all my heart to ſee the prince;
I hope he is much *grown* ſince I ſaw him.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

The poor man had nothing, ſave one little ewe-lamb, which he had bought and rear'd up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children.
2 *Sam.* xii. 3.

5. To come to manhood from infancy: commonly followed by *up*.

Now the prince *groweth up* faſt to be a man, and is of a ſweet and excellent diſpoſition.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

The main thing to be conſidered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown up*.
Locke.

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow up* in vanity and folly.
Wake.

6. To iſſue as plants from a ſoil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will ſeem not ſtuck into him, but *growing* out of him.
Dryden's Æn. Dedication.

7. To increaſe in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a ſtay: as for nails they *grow* continually.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Then their numbers ſwell,
And *grow* upon us.
Denham.

Diviſions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries.
Decay of Piety.

8. To improve; to make progreſs.

Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt.
2 *Pet.* iii. 18.

He then diſpenſed his beſt of legacies, his bleſſings; moſt paſſionately exhorting the young *growing* hopes of the family.
Fell.

As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Peliſgick letter invented by Linus.
Pope.

9. To advance to any ſtate.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,
Is faſhion'd for the journey dull and heavy.
Shak.

They doubted whereunto this would *grow*.
Acts, v. 24.

The king, by this time, was *grown* to ſuch an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foreſight.
Bacon.

But when to manly manhood he ſhall *grow*,
The greedy ſailor ſhall the ſeas forego.
Dryden.

10. To come by degrees; to reach any ſtate gradually.

After they *grew* to reſt upon number, rather competent than vaſt, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diverſions, and the like; and they *grew* more ſkilful in the ordering of their battles.
Bacon's Eſſays.

Verſe, or the other harmony of proſe, I have ſo long ſtudied and practiſed, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me.
Dryden.

The treſpaſſes of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their ſins are got beyond all reſtraints of law and authority.
Rogers.

11. To come forward; to gather ground.

Some ſeeing the end of their government nigh, and their miſchievous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the next governour, will not attempt redreſs.
Spenſer on Ireland.

It was now the beginning of October, and Winter began to *grow* faſt on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempeſts, then fell abundantly.
Knolles.

2. To be changed from one ſtate to another; to become either better or worſe; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels.
Shakeſpeare.

Scipio Naſica feared leſt, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleneſs or civil diſſenſion.
Abbot.

Hence, hence, and to ſome barbarous climate fly,
Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field.
Dryden.

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of ſo long a flight.
Dryden.

Patient of command
In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand,
He waited at his maſter's board for food.
Dryden.

We may trade and be buſy, and *grow* poor by it unleſs we regulate our expences.
Locke.

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unleſs you can topply the loſs of beauty with more durable qualities.
Swift.

Delos, by being reckoned a ſacred place, *grew* to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country.
Arbuthnot.

By degrees the vain, deluded elf,
Grew out of humour with his former ſelf.
Harte.

13. To proceed as from a cauſe or reaſon.

What will *grow* out of ſuch errours as are maſked under the cloak of divine authority, impoſſible it is that even the wit of man ſhould imagine, 'till time have brought forth the fruits of them.
Hooker.

Shall we ſet light by that cuſtom of reading, from whence ſo precious a benefit hath *grown*?
Hooker.

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why ſhould damage *grow* to the hurt of the king.
Ezr. iv. 22

Hence *grows* that neceſſary diſtinction of the ſaints on earth and the ſaints in heaven; the firſt belonging to the militant, the ſecond to the triumphant church.
Pearſon.

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from ſo many wars.
Temple.

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n juſt the ſum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholis.
Shakeſp.

15. To adhere; to ſtick together.

Honour and policy, like unſever'd friends,
I' th' war do *grow* together.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues to for at leaſt ſix months without eating.
Walton.

In burnings and ſcaldings the fingers would many times *grow* together: the chin would *grow* to the breaſt, and the arms to the ſides, were they not hindered.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

16. To ſwell: a ſea term.

Mariners are uſed to the tumbling and rolling of ſhips from ſide to ſide, when the ſea is never ſo little *grown*.
Raleigh.

17. The general idea given by this word is proceſſion or paſſage from one ſtate to another. It is always change, but not always increaſe; for a thing may *grow* leſs, as well as *grow* greater.

GRO'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *grow*.] An increaſer.

It will grow to a great bigneſs, being the quickeſt *grower* of any kind of elm.
Mortimer.

To GROWL. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemiſh.]

1. To ſnarl or murmur like an angry cur.

They roam amid' the fury of their heart,
And *growl* their horrid loves.
Thomſon's Spring.

Dogs in this country are of the ſize of common maſtiffs, and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked.
Ellis.

2. To murmur; to grumble.

Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a fooliſh handkerchief! and then he would *growl* ſo manfully.
Gay.

GROWN. The participle paſſive of *grow*.

1. Advanced in growth.

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the ſlothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of underſtanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof.
Proverbs.

3. Arrived at full growth or ſtature.

I ſaw lately a pair of China ſhoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would ſcarce have been big enough for one of our little girls
Locke.

GROWTH. *n. ſ.* [from *grown*.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increaſe of vegetation.

Deep in the palace of long *growth* there ſtood
A laurel's trunk of venerable wood
Dryden's Æn.

Thoſe trees that have the ſloweſt *growth*, are, for that reaſon of the longeſt continuance.
Atterbury.

2. Product; production; thing produced; act of producing.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the proſperous *growth* of this tall wood.
Milton.

Our little world, the image of the great,
Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves.
Waller.

The trade of a country ariſes from the native *growths* of the ſoil or ſeas
Temple.

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that the knight's tale was of Engliſh *growth*, and Chaucer's own.
Dryden.

3. Increaſe in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this ſubject, may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this diſeaſe, where it is but new
Temple

4. Increaſe of ſtature; advance to maturity.

They ſay my ſon of York
Has almoſt overta'en him in his *growth*.
Shakeſp.

The ſtag, now conſcious of his fatal *growth*,
To ſome dark covert his retreat had made.
Denham.

Though an animal arrives at his full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk 'till the laſt period of life.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

If parents ſhould be daily calling upon God in a ſolemn deliberate manner, altering and extending their interceſſions, as the ſtate and *growth* of their children required, ſuch devotion would have a mighty influence upon the reſt of their lives.
Law.

5. Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to conſider the *growth* of his own eſtate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing ſtill in the former manner.
Hooker.

GRO'WTHEAD. } *n. ſ.* [from *groſs* or *great*
GRO'WTNOL. } *head*; *caput*, Latin.]

1. A kind of fiſh.
Ainſworth.

2. An idle lazy fellow. Obſolete.

Though ſleeping one hour refreſheth his ſong,
Yet truſt not Hob *growthead* for ſleeping too long.
Tuſſer.

To GRUB. *v. a.* [*grabban*, preter. *grôb*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to deſtroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the ſoil.

A fooliſh heir cauſed all the buſhes and hedges about his vineyard to be *grubbed* up.
L'Eſtrange.

Foreſt land,
From whence the ſurly ploughman *grubs* the wood.
Dryden.

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unthriftineſs.
Mortimer.

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are moſt of them *grubbed* up, ſince the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited.
Addiſon on Italy.

GRUB. *n. ſ.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub*.
Shakeſpeare.

Now creatures riſe,
A moving maſs at firſt, and ſhort of thighs;
'Till ſhooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The *grubs* proceed to bees with painted things.
Dryd.

The

The *grub*
Oft unobſerv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant! and her ſecret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Ceaſeleſs. *Philips.*

2. A ſhort thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.
John Romane, a ſhort clowniſh *grub*, would bear the whole carcaſe of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carew.*

To GRU'BBLE. *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German from *grub*.] To feel in the dark.
Thou haſt a colour;
Now let me rowl and *grubble* thee:
Blind men ſay white feels ſmooth, and black feels rough:
Thou haſt a rugged ſkin; I do not like thee. *Dryden.*

GRU'BSTREET. *n. ſ.* Originally the name of a ſtreet; near Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dictionaries, and temporary poems whence any mean production is called *grubſtreet*.
Χαιρ' ΙΦακη μετ' αἰΦλα, μετ' ἄλγεα πικρα
Ασπασίως τιον ἤδυς ικανουσαι
The firſt part, though calculated only for the meridian of *grubſtreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better ſort. *Arbuthnot.*
I'd ſooner ballads write, and *grubſtreet* lays. *Gay.*

To GRUDGE. *v. a.* [from *gruger*, according to *Skinner*, which in French is to grind or eat. In this ſenſe we ſay of one who reſents any thing ſecretly *he chews it*. *Grugnach*, in Welſh is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunigh*, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling moroſe countenance.]

1. To envy; to ſee any advantage of another with diſcontent.
What means this bluſhing me from your counſels?
Do you love your ſorrow ſo well, as to *grudge* me part of it? *Sidney.*
'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleaſures, to cut off my train. *Shak.*
He ſtruggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpleſs in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks; and, aſſuming into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began. *Dryden.*
Theſe clamours with diſdain he heard,
Much *grudg'd* the praiſe, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryden.*
Do not, as ſome men, run upon the tilt, and taſte of the ſediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative diſpoſition. *Spectator.*
Let us conſider the inexhauſted treaſures of the ocean; and though ſome have *grudged* the great ſhare that it takes of the ſurface of the earth, yet we ſhall propoſe this too, as a conſpicuous mark and character of the wiſdom of God. *Bentley.*
I have often heard the Preſbyterians ſay they did not *grudge* us our employments. *South.*

2. To give or take unwillingly.
Let me at leaſt a funeral marriage crave,
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryd.*
They have *grudged* thoſe contributions, which have ſet our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addiſon.*

To GRUDGE. *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine.
They knew the force of that dreadful curſe, whereunto idolatry maketh ſubject; nor is there cauſe why the guilty ſuſtaining the ſame ſhould *grudge* or complain of injuſtice. *Hooker.*
We do not *grudge* or repine at our portion, but are contented with thoſe circumſtances which the providence of God hath made to be our lot. *Nelſon.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.
Many times they go with as great *grudging* to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips, as if it were to be ſlaves in the gallies. *Raleigh.*
You ſteer betwixt the country and the court,
Not gratify whate'er the great deſire,
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. To be envious.
Grudge not one againſt another, brethren, leſt ye be condemned. *Ja. v. 9.*

4. To wiſh in ſecret. A low word.
E'en in the moſt ſincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* ſtill to be a knave. *Dryden.*

5. To give or have any uneaſy remains. I know not whether the word in this ſenſe be not rather *grugeons*, or remains; *grugeons* being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has paſſed the ſieve.
My Dolabella,
Haſt thou not ſtill ſome *grudgings* of thy ſever? *Dryden.*

GRU'DGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; ſullen malice.
Many countries about her were full of wars, which for old *grudges* to Corinth, were thought ſtill would conclude there. *Sidney.*
Two houſholds, both alike in dignity,
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakeſpeare.*
Let me go in to ſee the generals:
There is ſome *grudge* between 'em: 'tis not meet
They be alone. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*
Deep teſter'd hate:
A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from ſire to ſon. *Tate.*

2. Anger; ill-will.
The god of wit, to ſhew his *grudge*,
Clapt aſs's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingneſs to benefit.
Thoſe to whom you have
With *grudge* preferr'd me. *Ben Jonſon.*

4. Envy; odium; invidious cenſure.

5. Remorſe of conſcience. *Ainſworth.*

6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a diſeaſe. *Ainſworth.*

GRU'DGINGLY. *adv.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.
Like harpies they could ſcent a plenteous board;
Then to be ſure they never fail'd their lord;
The reſt was form, and bare attendance paid;
Then drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd. *Dryd.*

GRU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*grueau*, *gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.
Finger of birth-ſtrangl'd babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the *gruel* thick and ſlab. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the ſtrength of water *gruel*? *Prior.*
Gruel made of grain, broths, malt drink not much hopped, poſſet-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbuthnot.*

GRUFF. *adj.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aſpect; harſh of manners.
Around the fiend in hideous order, ſat
Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,
Gruff diſcontent, through ignorance miſled. *Garth.*
The appellation of honour was ſuch an one the *gruff*, ſuch an one the ſtocky. *Addiſon.*

GRU'FFLY. *adv.* [from *gruff*.] Harſhly; ruggedly; roughly.
The form of Mars high on a chariot ſtood,
All ſheath'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god. *Dryden.*

GRU'FFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gruff*.] Ruggedneſs of mien; harſhneſs of look or voice.

GRUM. *adj.* [contracted from *grumble*.] Sour; ſurly; ſevere. A low word.
Nic looked ſour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRU'MBLE. *v. n.* *grummelen*, *grommen*, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with diſcontent.
A bridegroom,
A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl ſhall find. *Shakeſp.*
Thou *grumbleſt* and raileſt every hour on Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatneſs as Cerberus is at Proſerpina's beauty. *Shakeſp.*
Th' accurſ'd Philiſtian ſtands on th' other ſide,
Grumbling aloud, and ſmiles 'twixt rage and pride. *Cowley.*
Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, becauſe they miſs of what they think their due. *South.*
Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it is ſuperfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if we reckon that we want this, becauſe we have it not. *L'Eſtrange.*
L'Avare, not uſing half his ſtore,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to gnarl.
The lion, though he ſees the toils are ſet,
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, ſcours away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;
At night, with ſullen pleaſure, *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryd.*

3. To make a hoarſe rattle.
Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice. *Mortimer.*
Like a ſtorm
That gathers black upon the frowning ſky,
And *grumbles* in the wind. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
Vapours foul
Doth on the mountains brow and ſhake the woods
That *grumbling* wave below. *Thomſon's Winter.*

GRU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *grumble*.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a diſcontented man.
The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will ſtand by it: if I made them of ſilver, it would be the ſame thing to the *grumbler*. *Swift.*

GRU'MBLING. *n. ſ.* [from *grumble*.] A murmuring through diſcontent; a grudge.
I have ſerv'd
Without or grudge or *grumblings*. *Shakeſp.*

GRUME. *n. ſ.* [*grumeau*, French; *grumus*, Latin.] A thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. *Quincy.*

GRU'MLY. *adv.* [from *grum*.] Sullenly; moroſely.

GRU'MOUS. *adj.* [from *grume*.] Thick; clotted.
The blood, when let was black, *grumous*, the red part without a due conſiſtence, the ſerum faline, and of a yellowiſh green. *Arbuthnot.*

GRU'MOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *grumous*.] Thickneſs of a coagulated liquour.
The cauſe may be referred either to the coagulation of the ſerum, or *grumouſneſs* of the blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GRU'NSEL. *n. ſ.* [More uſually *groundſil*, unleſs *Milton* intended to preſerve the Saxon *grunb*.] The groundſil; the lower part of the building.
Next came one
Who mourn'd in earneſt, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off
In his own temple, on the *grunſil* edge,
Where he fell flat, and ſham'd his worſhippers. *Milton.*

To GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunnio*, Latin.]
To GRU'NTLE. } To murmur like a hog.
And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar and bray,
Like horſe, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn. *Shakeſp.*
Lament, ye ſwine! in *grunting* ſpend your grief,
For you, like me, have loſt your ſole relief. *Gay.*
Thy brinded boars may ſlumber undiſmay'd;
Or *grunt* ſecure beneath the chеſtnut ſhade. *Tickell.*

The scolding queen to louder notes doth rise,
To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies;
The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round
Swift.

GRUNT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The noise of a hog.

Swine's snouts, swine's bodies, took they, brisdled, grunt. *Chapman.*

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In shriek horrour of purfling dogs:
With many a deadly *grunt*, and doleful squeak,
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break.
Dryd.

From hence were heard
The *grunts* of bristled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryd. Æn.*

GRU'NTER. *n. s.* [from *grunt.*]

1. He that grunts.
2. A kind of fish. [χοιρὰς]

GRU'NTLING. *n. s.* [from *grunt.*] A young hog.

To GRUTCH. *v. n.* [corrupted for the sake of rhyme from *grudge.*] To envy; to repine; to be discontented. Not used.

The poor at the enclosure doth *grutch*,
Because of abuses that fall,
Lest some men should have but too much,
And some again nothing at all. *Tusser's Husb.*

But what we're born for we must bear,
Our frail condition it is such,
That what to all may happen here,
If't chance to me, I must not *grutch*. *Ben Jonson.*

GRUTCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.

In it he melted leaden bullets,
To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;
To whom he bore so fell a *grutch*,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any such. *Hudibras.*

GRY. *n. s.* [γρῦς] Any thing of little value; as, the paring of the nails.

GUAIA'CUM. *n. s.*

Gualacum is attenuant and aperient. It is excellent in many chronick cases, and was once famous for curing the venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum.* *Hill.*

GUARANTE'E. *n. s.* [*guarant*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South.*

A prince distinguished by being a patron of Protestants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian treaty. *Addison on the War.*

An oath is a promise made to God, and God is our superior, superior to kings. And he is also the *guarantee* and avenger of all breach of faith and injustice. *Lesley.*

To GUA'RANTY. *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

GUARD. *v. a* [*garder*, French; from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French, into *g*; as *Gales* for *Wales.*]

1. To watch by way of defence and security.
2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall.
Waller.

Your gown's you never use, but for defence,
To *guard* your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow
To *guard* their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

The port of Genoa is very ill *guarded* against the storms. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To preserve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. *Addison.*

4. To provide against objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Broome on Od.*

5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders. Obsolete.

Give him a livery
More *guarded* than his fellows. *Shakesp.*
See a fellow
In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow. *Shakesp.*

To GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

There are cases, in which a man must *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

To *guard* against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts.*

GUARD. *n. s.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonick.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard chamber. 1 *Kings*, xiv. 28.

Up into heav'n, from paradise, in haste
Th' angelick *guards* ascended, mute, and sad,
For man. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They miss'd courts, *guards*, a gay and num'rous train,
Our judges like our laws were rude and plain.
Cowley.

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His *guards*, behold him soaring through the skies.
Dryden.

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and spies, after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a *guard*. *L'Estrange.*

Now he stood collected and prepar'd;
For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*.
Dryden.

Others are cooped in close by the strict *guards* of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

Men are always upon their *guard* against an appearance or design. *Smalridge.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. Obsolete.
5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

GUA'RDAGE. *n. s.* [from guard.] State of wardship. Obsolete.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,
Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

GUA'RDER. *n. s.* One who guards. *Ainsworth.*

GUAR'DIAN. *n. s.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard.*]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shakesp. Much Ado.*

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,
Choak up the streets, too narrow for their trains!
Dryden.

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,
Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries;
But kept a reservation to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

It then becomes the common concern of all that have truth at heart, and more especially of those who are the appointed *guardians* of the Christian faith, to be upon the watch against seducers. *Waterland.*

3. A repository or storehouse.

Where is Duncan's body.
——Carried to Colmeskill,
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors
And *guardian* of their bones. *Shakesp.*

GUARDIAN *of the Spiritualities.* He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Cowel.*

GUA'RDIAN. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendant.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my *guardian* angel; and shews my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the giver when she bestows the gift. *Dryden.*

Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage,
The promis'd father of the future age. *Pope.*

Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care,
Shoots from the starry vaults through fields of air.
Pope.

GUA'RDIANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *guardian.*] The office of a guardian.

The curate stretch'd his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianship* over goods and chattels. *L'Estrange.*

This holds true, not only in losses and indignities offered to ourselves, but also in the case of trust, when they are offered to others who are committed to our care and *guardianship*. *Ketlewell.*

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the *guardianship* of the laws, and chief commands in war. *Swift.*

GUA'RDLESS. *adj.* [from *guard.*] Without defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain,
Rushes a tyger in the Lybian plain. *Waller.*

A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement. *South.*

GUA'RDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *guard.*]

1. Care; protection.

How bless'd am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

2. [*Guard* and *ship.*] A king's ship to guard the coast.

GUAIA'VA. } *n. s.* An American fruit,
GUA'VA. } The fruit, says Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that being very astringent, they stop up the belly, if taken in great quantities.

GUBERNA'TION. *n. s.* [*gubernatio*, Latin.] Government; superintendency; superiour direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transacted by the man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive *gubernation.* *Watts.*

GU'DGEON. *n. s.* [*goujon*, French.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbets dignify my boards;
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope.

2. A man easily cheated.
This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift.*
3. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage: a bait; an allurement: gudgeons being commonly used as baits for pike.
But fish not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shakesp.*

GUI'DON. *n. s.* [*guerdon*, *gardon*, French.] A reward; a recompense, in a good and bad sense. A word now no longer in use.
But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amazed stands herself to mock'd to see,
By him who had the *guerdon* of his guile,
For so misdeigning her true knight to be. *Spenser.*
He shall by thy revenging hand, at once receive the just *guerdon* of all his former villanies. *Knolles.*
Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise.
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury, with th' abhorred sheers,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton.*

To GUESS. *v. a.* [*gissen*, Dutch.]
1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment.
Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot *guess* who caus'd your father's death. *Shakesp.*
Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
—Hum! I *guess* at it. *Shakesp. Macbeth*
He that, by reason of his fairest motions, can inform himself of all places and preparations, should be not very often *guess* rightly of things to come, where God pleaseth not to give impediment? *Raleigh's History.*
There issue swarming bands
Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Tarcallan enemies I *guess*. *Dryden.*
The time without ventures to *guess* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government. *Swift.*
Not can imagination *guess*
How that ungrateful charming maid
My purest passion has betray'd. *Swift.*
2. To conjecture rightly, or upon some just reason.
One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the subordinate duties, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God. *Stilling fleet.*

To GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident; to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.
If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his lesson by heart. *Locke.*

GUESS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds.
The enemy's in view; draw up your powers.
Hard is the *guess* of them true strength and forces. *Shakesp.*
His *guesse* was usually as near to prophecy as any man's. *Fell.*
A poet must confess
His art's like physick, but a happy *guess*. *Dryd.*
It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before due examination. *Locke.*
We may make some *guess* at the distinction of things, into those that are according to, above, and contrary to reason. *Locke.*
This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,
Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior.*
No man is blest by accident, or *guess*,
True wisdom is the price of happiness. *Young.*

GUESSER. *n. s.* [from *guess*.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.
It is the opinion of divers good *guessers*, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous. *Pope.*
If fortune should please but to take such a crotchet,
To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,
To give thee lawn sleeves, a mitre and rochet,
Whom would'st thou resemble? I leave thee a *guesser*. *Swift.*

GUESSINGLY. *adv.* [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncertainly. Not in use.
I have a letter *guessingly* set down. *Shakesp.*

GUEST. *n. s.* [ȝæſt, ȝiſt, Saxon; *gueſt*, Welsh.]
1. One entertained in the house or at the table of another.
They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest* with a man that is a sinner. *Luke*, xix. 7.
Methinks a father
Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*
That best becomes the table. *Shakesp.*
Tell my royal *guest*
I add to his commands my own request. *Dryden.*
2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.
O desarts, desarts! how fit a *guest* am I for you, since my heart can people you with wild ravenous beasts, which in you are wanting? *Sidney.*
Those happiest smiles
That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know
What *guests* were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakespeare.*

GUEST'RITE. *n. s.* [from *guest* and *rite*.] Offices due to a guest.
Ulysses so dear
A gift esteem'd it, that he would not beare
In his black fleete that *guest-rite* to the war. *Chapman.*

GUEST'CHAMBER. *n. s.* [*guest* and *chamber*.] Chamber of entertainment.
Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples? *Mark.* xiv. 14.

To GU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgolaire*, Italian.] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrowmouthed vessel.

GUI'DAGE. *n. s.* [from *guide*.] The reward given to a guide. *Ainsworth.*

GUI'DANCE. *n. s.* [from *guide*,] Direction; government.
They charge me with neglecting the *guidance* of wiser men. *Spenser.*
As to these who lived under the *guidance* of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead would persuade them. *Atterbury.*
Particular application must be left to Christian prudence, under the *guidance* of God's holy spirit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and our ignorance in asking. *Rogers.*
This to the young—but thy experienc'd age
Wants not the *guidance* of a former sage. *Sewel.*
A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party. *Swift.*

To GUIDE. *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]
1. To direct in a way.
When the spirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth. *John*, xvi. 13.
The new light served to *guide* them to their neighbours coffers. *Decay of Piety.*
Whosoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse. *South.*
2. To influence.
Upon these, or such like secular maxims, when nothing but the interest of this world *guides* men, they many times conclude that the slightest wrongs are not to be put up. *Kettlewell.*
3. To govern by counsel; to instruct.
For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me. *Ps.* xxxi. 3.
4. To regulate; to superintend.
Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the house. *Decay of Piety.*

GUIDE. *n. s.* [*guide*, French, from the verb.]
1. One who directs another in his way.
Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire to be a *guide* of the unknown journey. *Wisd.* xviii. 3.
Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance
So far to make us wish for ignorance?
And rather in the dark to grope our way,
Than, led by a false *guide* to err by day? *Denham.*
2. One who directs another in his conduct.
While yet but young, his father dy'd,
And left him to an happy *guide*. *Waller.*
They have all the same pastoral *guides* appointed, authorised, sanctified, and set apart by the appointment of God by the direction of the spirit, to direct and lead the people of God in the same way of eternal salvation. *Pearson.*
3. Director; regulator.
Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move, and are. Those things which nature is said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an instrument: nor is there any such knowledge divine in nature herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's work. *Hooker*
Some truths are not by reason to be tried,
But we have sure experience for our *guide*. *Dryden.*

GUI'DELESS. *adj.* [from *guide*.] Having no guide; wanting a governour or superintendant.
Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd. *Dryden.*
There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,
Whose every puff bears empty shades away,
Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray. *Dryden.*

GUI'DER. *n. s.* [from *guide*.] Director; regulator; guide. Obsolete.
Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp conduct us. *Shakesp.*
That person, that being provoked by excessive pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his vitals, opened an imposthume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so stabbed himself into perfect health and ease, surely had great reason to acknowledge chance for his chirurgeon, and Providence for the *guider* of his hand. *South.*

GUI'DON. n. s. [French.] A standard-bearer; a standard. Obsolete.

GUILD. *n. s.* [ȝilopiȝ, Saxon, a fellowship, a corporation.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word *gild* or *guildhall* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by mutual contribution. *Cowel.*
Towards three or four o'clock
Look for the news that the *guild* hall affords. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*
In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient *guilds* that were settled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that art. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
As when the long-ear'd milky mothers wait
At some sick miser's crowded gate,
For their defrauded absent foals they make
A moan so loud, that all the *guild* awake. *Pope.*

GUILE. *n. s.* [*guille*, *gille* old French, the same with *wile*.] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; mischievous subtilty.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,
And looking lovely, and oft ſighing ſore,
Her conſtant heart did court with divers *guile*;
But words and looks, and ſighs ſhe did abhor.
Spenſer.

When I have moſt need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,
Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shakeſp.*

We may, with more ſucceſsful hope reſolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton.*

Nor thou his malice and falſe *guile* contemn:
Subtile he needs muſt be who could ſeduce
Angels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

GUI'LEFUL. *adj.* [*guile* and *full.*]

1. Wily; inſidious; miſchievouſly artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are ſo *guileful* through ſkill, is thoroughly to be inſtructed in that which maketh ſkilful againſt guile. *Hooker.*

Without expence at all,
By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

He ſaw his *guileful* act
By Eve, though all unweeting, ſeconded
Upon her huſband. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *guileful* phantom now forſook the ſhrowd,
And flew ſublime, and vaniſh'd in a cloud.
Dryden's Æn.

2. Treacherous; ſecretly miſchievous.

I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,
Where the dead corps of Baſſianus lay. *Shakeſp.*

GUI'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *guileful.*] Inſidiouſly; treacherouſly.

To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd.
Milton.

GUI'LEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guileful.*] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

GUI'LELESS. *adj.* [from *guile.*] Free from deceit; void of inſidiouſneſs; ſimply honeſt.

GUI'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *guile.* See BEGUILE.] One that betrays into danger by inſidious practices.

But he was wary wiſe in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful ſleight;
Ne ſuffered luſt his ſafety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey.
Spenſer.

GUILT. *n. ſ.* [ȝylt, Saxon, originally ſignified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterwards the offence itſelf.]

1. The ſtate of a man juſtly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.

It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reaſon of ſtate, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

When theſe two are taken away, the poſſibility of *guilt*, and the poſſibility of innocence, what certainty can the belief of the creed lay upon any man.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

2. A crime; an offence.

Cloſe pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
Theſe dreadful ſummoners grace. *Shakeſp.*

GUI'LTILY *adv.* [from *guilty.*] Without innocence; without clearneſs of conſcience.

Bloody and guilty; *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Haſtings, and deſpair, and die.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

GUI'LTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guilty.*] The ſtate of being guilty; wickedneſs; conſciouſneſs of crime.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltineſs* than of an humble faithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

The laſt was I that felt thy tyranny,
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terrour of thy *guiltineſs*. *Shakeſp.*

I ſhould be guiltleſs from my *guiltineſs*. *Shakeſp.*

GUI'LTLESS. *adj.* [from *guilt.*] Innocent; free from crime.

I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reaſon what is meant hereby,
Becauſe I will be *guiltleſs* of the meaning. *Shakeſp.*

Many worthy and chaſte dames thus,
All *guiltleſs*, meet reproach. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Then ſhall the man be *guiltleſs* from iniquity, and this woman ſhall bear her iniquity. *Num.* v. 31.

Thou, who do'ſt all thou witheſt at thy will,
And never willeſt aught but what is right,
Preſerve this *guiltleſs* blood they ſeek to ſpill;
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*

Guiltleſs of greatneſs, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor wiſh'd he that thoſe vows be made
On his own head ſhould be at laſt repaid. *Dryden.*

The teeming earth yet *guiltleſs* of the plough,
And unprovok'd did fruitful ſtores allow. *Dryden.*

Thou know'ſt how *guiltleſs* firſt I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendſhip's name.
Pope.

GUI'LTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *guiltleſs.*] Without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guiltleſs.*] Innocence; freedom from crime.

A good number, truſting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltleſſneſs* is not always with eaſe oppreſſed. *Sidney.*

I would not have had any hand in his death, of whoſe *guiltleſſneſs* I was better aſſured than any man living could be. *King Charles.*

GUI'LTY. *adj.* [ȝylteȝ, Saxon, one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.]

1. Juſtly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.

Is there not a ballad of the king and the beggar?
—The wild was *guilty* of ſuch a ballad ſome three ages ſince. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death?
Shakeſp.

We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in that we ſaw the anguiſh of his ſoul when he beſought us, and we would not hear. *Gen.* xlii. 21.

With mortal hatred I purſu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the ſtrife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind.
Dryden.

Farewel the ſtones
And threſhold, *guilty* of my midnight moans.
Dryden.

There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but is *guilty* to himſelf; and there is no man that carries guilt about him, but he receives a ſting into his ſoul.
Tillotſon.

2. Wicked; corrupt.

All the tumults of a *guilty* world,
Toſt by ungenerous paſſion, ſinks away. *Thomſon.*

GUI'NEA. *n. ſ.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa*, abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty ſhillings.

By the word gold I muſt be underſtood to deſign a particular piece of matter; that is, the laſt *guinea* that was coined. *Locke.*

Ladies, whoſe love is conſtant as the wind:
Cits, who prefer a *guinea* to mankind. *Young.*

GUI'NEADROPPER. *n. ſ.* [*guinea* and *drop.*] One who cheats by dropping guineas.

Who now the *guineadropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the ſharper's dice, or juggler's cards.
Gay.

GUI'NEAHEN. *n. ſ.* A fowl, ſuppoſed to be of *Guinea*.

GUI'NEAPEPPER. *n. ſ.* [*capſicum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GUI'NEAPIG. *n. ſ.* A ſmall animal with a pig's ſnout, brought, I believe, from *Africa*.

GUISE. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *weiſe*, *guiſe*, French; ȝiȝa, Saxon, the p or *w* being changed, as is common, into *g*.]

1. Manner; mien; habit; caſt of behaviour.

His own fire, and maſter of his *guiſe*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Spenſer.*

Thus women know, and thus they uſe the *guiſe*,
T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wiſe. *Fairf.*

Lo you; here ſhe comes: this is her very *guiſe*; and, upon my life, faſt aſleep: obſerve her, ſtand cloſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They ſtand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms in *guiſe*
Of warriors old, with order'd ſpear and ſhield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impoſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

By their *guiſe*
Juſt men they ſeem, and all their ſtudy bent
To worſhip God a-right. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Back, ſhepherds, back:
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and ſuch court *guiſe*
As Mercury did firſt deviſe. *Milton.*

Their external ſhapes are notoriouſly accommodated to that law or *guiſe* of life that nature has deſigned them. *More.*

2. Practice; cuſtom; property.

I have drunke wine paſt my uſual *guiſe*;
Strong wine commands the foole, and moves the wiſe.
Crap.

This would not be ſlept;
Old *guiſe* muſt be kept. *Ben Jonſon.*

The ſwain reply'd, it never was our *guiſe*
To ſlight the poor, or aught humane deſpiſe. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dreſs.

When I was very young, nothing was ſo much talked of as rickets among children, and conſumptions among young people: after theſe the ſpleen came in play, and then the ſcurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various *guiſes*. *Temple.*

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the ſpecious pretences of ſome, who under the *guiſe* of religion, ſacrificed ſo many thouſands to their own ambition. *Swift.*

GUITA'R. *n. ſ.* [*ghitara*, Italian. *guiterre*, French.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

Salads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian ſpark's *guitar*. *Prior*

GULCH. } *n. ſ.* [from *gulo*, Latin.] A
GU'LCHIN. } little glutton. *Skinner.*

GULES. *adj.* [perhaps from *goule*, the throat.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry.

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules*, *gules*:
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
Then what ſhould war be? *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

He whoſe ſable arms,
Black as his purpoſe, did the knight reſemble,
When he laid couched in the ominous horſe,
Hath now his dread and black complexion ſmear'd
With heraldry more diſmal; head to foot,
Now he is total *gules*. *Shakeſpeare.*

GULF. *n. ſ.* [*golfo*, Italian.]

1. A bay; an opening into land.

The Venetian admiral withdrew himſelf farther off from the iſland Curſu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatick. *Knolles.*

2. An abyſs; an unmeaſureable depth.

Thence turning back, in ſilence ſoft they ſtole,
And brought the heavy corſe with eaſy pace
To yawning *gulph* of deep Avernus' hole. *Spenſ.*

I know thoud'ſt rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulph*,
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakeſpeare.*

This is the *gulf* through which Virgil's Alecto ſhoots herſelf into hell; the fall of waters, the woods that encompaſs it, are all in the deſcription. *Addiſ.*

The ſea could not be much narrower than it is, Without a great loſs to the world; and muſt we now have an ocean of mere flats and ſhallows, to the utter

utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads ſhould turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abyſſes and unfathomable *gulfs*? *Bentley.*

3. A whirlpool, a ſucking eddy.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a *gulf*. *Shakeſp.*

4. Any thing inſatiable, as the mouth or ſtomach.

Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches mummy; maw and *gulf*
Of the ravening ſalt ſea ſhark;
Root of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark. *Shakeſp.*

GU'LFY. *adj.* [from *gulf*.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools; *vorticoſus*.

Rivers ariſe; whether thou be the ſon
Of utmoſt Tweed, or Oſſe, or *gulfy* Dun. *Milton.*
At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,
All who the war of ten long years ſurviv'd,
And ſcap'd the perils of the *gulfy* main. *Pope.*
High o'er a *gulfy* ſea the Pharian iſle
Fronts the deep roar of diſemboguing Nile. *Pope.*

To GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, to cheat, old French.] To trick: to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

If I do not *gull* him into a nay word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie ſtraight in my bed. *Shakeſpeare.*
Yet love theſe ſorceries did remove, and move
Thee to *guil* thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*
He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,
But Mart was too too politick. *Hudibras.*
They are not to be *gull'd* twice with the ſame trick. *L'Eſtrange.*
The Roman people were groſsly *gulled* twice or thrice over, and as often enſlaved in one century, and under the ſame pretence of reformation. *Dryden.*
By their deſigning leaders taught,
The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*
For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-ridden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,
And with them Mars in Capricorn was join'd:
Of him diſpoſing in his own abode,
He ſooth'd the goddeſs, while he *gull'd* the god. *Dryden.*

GULL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. [*Mergus*.] A ſea-bird.

2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.

I ſhould think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow ſpeaks it. *Shakſpeare's Much Ado.*
Either they have theſe excellencies they are praiſed for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. A ſtupid animal; one eaſily cheated.

Being fed by us you us'd us ſo,
As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckow bird,
Uſeth the ſparrow. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
Why have you ſuffer'd me to be impriſon'd,
Kept in a dark houſe, viſited by the prieſt,
And made the moſt notorious geek and *gull*
That e'er invention plaid on? *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
That paltry ſtory is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat ſuch *gulls* as you. *Hudibras.*

GU'LLCATCHER. *n. ſ.* [*gull* and *catch*.] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches ſilly people.

Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*. *Shakeſpeare.*

GU'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *gull*.] A cheat; an impoſtor.

GU'LLERY. *n. ſ.* [from *gull*.] Cheat; impoſture. *Ainſworth.*

GU'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*goulet*, French; *gula*, Lat.]

1. The throat; the paſſage through which the food paſſes; the meat-pipe; the œſophagus.

It might be his doom,
One day to ſing
With *gullet* in ſtring. *Denham.*
Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipes; as fiſhes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for ſuch thereof as have lungs and reſpiration are not without whiſtons, as whales and cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. A ſmall ſtream or lake. Not in uſe.

Nature has various tender muſcles plac'd,
By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd. *Blackmore.*
The liquor in the ſtomach is a compound of that which is ſeparated from its inward coat, the ſpittle which is ſwallowed, and the liquor which diſtils from the *gullet*. *Arbuthnot.*
The Euxine ſea and the Mediterranean, ſmall *gullets*, if compared with the ocean. *Heylyn.*

To GU'LLY. *v. n.* [corrupted from *gurgle*.] To run with noiſe.

GU'LLYHOLE. *n. ſ.* [from *gully* and *hole*.] The hole where the gutters empty themſelves in the ſubterraneous ſewer.

GU'LOSITY. *n. ſ.* [*guloſus*, Latin.] Greedineſs; gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, ſeldom offending in ebriety, not erring in *guloſity*, or ſuperfluity of meats. *Brown.*

To GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To ſwallow eagerly; to ſuck down without intermiſſion.

He looſens the fiſh, *gulps* it down, and ſo ſoon as ever the morſel was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Eſtr.*
I ſee the double flaggon charge their hand;
See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay.*

GULP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] As much as can be ſwallowed at once.

In deep ſuſpirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and ſorrow. *More.*
As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the ſeas, he names the fair. *Dryd.*

GUM. *n. ſ.* [*gumma*, Latin.]

1. A vegetable ſubſtance differing from a reſin, in being more viſcid and leſs friable, and generally diſſolving in aqueous menſtruums; whereas reſins, being more ſulphurous, require a ſpirituous diſſolvent. *Quincy.*

One whoſe eyes,
Albeit unuſed to the melting mood,
Dropp'd tears as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal *gum*. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
He ripens ſpices, fruit, and precious *gum*,
Which from remoteſt region hither come. *Waller.*
Her maiden train,
Who bore the veſt, that holy rites require,
Incenſe, and od'rous *gums*, and cover'd fire. *Dryden.*

2. [Loma, Saxon; *gumme*, Dutch.] The fleſhy covering that inveſts and contains the teeth.

The babe that milks me,
I'd pluck my nipple from his boneleſs *gums*. *Shak.*
Sh' untwiſts a wire, and from her *gums*
A ſet of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To GUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloſe with gum; to ſmear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viſcous humour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GU'MMINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gummy*.] The ſtate of being gummy; accumulation of gum.

The tendons are involved with a great *gumminefs* and collection of matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GUMMO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *gummous*.] The nature of gum; gumminefs.

Sugar and honey make windy liquours, and the elaſtick fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummoſity*. *Floyer.*

GU'MMOUS. *adj.* [from *gum*.] Of the nature of gum.

Obſervations concerning Engliſh amber, and relations about the amber of Pruſſia, prove that amber is not a *gummous* or reſinous ſubſtance drawn out of trees by the ſun's heat, but a natural foſſil. *Woodward.*

GU'MMY. *adj.* [from *gum*.]

1. Conſiſting of gum; of the nature of gum.

From the utmoſt end of the head branches theſe iſſueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downwards like a cord. *Raleigh.*
Nor all the *gummy* ſtores Arabia yields. *Dryden.*
How each ariſing alder now appears,
And o'er the Po diſtils her *gummy* tears. *Dryden.*

2. Productive of gum.

The clouds
Tine the ſtunt lightnings; whoſe thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine. *Milton.*

3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, ſcarce half awake, eſſays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raiſe;
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and ſcrubs his face. *Dryden.*

GUN. *n. ſ.* [Of this word there is no ſatisfactory etymology. Mr. *Lye* obſerves that *gun* in Iceland ſignifies *battle*; but when *guns* came into uſe we had no commerce with Iceland. May not *gun* come by gradual corruption from *canne*, *ganne*, *gunne*? *Canne* is the original of *cannon*.] The general name for fire-arms; the inſtrument from which ſhot is diſcharged by fire.

Theſe dread curſes, like the ſun 'gainſt glaſs,
Or like an overcharged *gun*, recoil
And turn upon thyſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*
The Emperor, ſmiling, ſaid that never Emperor was yet ſlain with a *gun*. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*
The bullet flying, makes the *gun* recoil. *Glanvil.*
In vain the dart or glitt'ring ſword we ſhun,
Condemn'd to periſh by the ſlaught'ring *gun*.
Granville.

GU'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *gunwale*. See GUNWALE.]

GU'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *gun*.] Cannonier; he whoſe employment is to manage the artillery in a ſhip.

The nimble *gunner*
With lynſtock now the deviliſh cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
They ſlew the principal *gunners*, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward.*

GU'NNERY. *n. ſ.* [from *gunner*.] The ſcience of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GU'NPOWDER. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It conſiſts of about fifteen parts of nitre, three parts of ſulphur, and two of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

Gunpowder conſiſteth of three ingredients, ſalt-petre, ſmall-coal, and brimſtone. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at ſea. *Wiſeman.*

GU'NSHOT. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſhot*.] The reach or range of a gun; the ſpace to which a ſhot can be thrown.

Thoſe who are come over to the royal party are ſuppoſed to be out of *gunſhot*. *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT. *adj.* Made by the ſhot of a gun.

The ſymptoms I have tranſlated to *gunſhot* wounds. *Wiſeman.*

GU'NSMITH. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſmith*.] A man whoſe trade is to make guns.

It is of particular eſteem with the *gunſmiths* for ſtocks. *Mort.*

GU'NSTICK. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtick*.] The rammer; or ſtick with which the charge is driven into a gun.

Ev'n a *gunſtick* flying into fame. *Stewart.*

GU'NSTOCK. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

The timber is uſed for bows, pullies, ſcrews, mills, and *gunſtocks*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GU'NSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtone.*] The ſhot of cannon. They uſed formerly to ſhoot ſtones from artillery.

Tell the pleaſant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to *gun-ſtones*, and his ſoul
Shall ſtand ſore charged for the waſteful vengeance
That ſhall fly with them. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

GU'NWALE, or GUNNEL *of a Ship. n. ſ.* That piece of timber which reaches on either ſide of the ſhip from the half deck to the fore-caſtle, being the uppermoſt bend which finiſheth upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the ſtanchions which ſupport the waſte tree; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ſhip or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is alſo termed the *gunwale*. *Harris.*

GURGE. *n. ſ.* [*gurges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.

Marching from Eden he ſhall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

GU'RGION. *n. ſ.* The coarſer part of the meal, ſifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE, *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Italian.] To fall or guſh with noiſe, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
They ruſh to land, and end in feaſts the day. *Pope.*

Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely deſert trace,
And waſte their muſick on the ſavage race. *Young*

GU'RNARD. } *n. ſ.* [*gournal*, French.] A
GU'RNET. } kind of ſea fiſh.

If I be not aſham'd of my ſoldiers I am a ſowe'd *gurnet*: I have miſus'd the King's preſs damnably. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

To GUSH. *v. n.* [*goſſelen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or ruſh out with violence; not to ſpring in a ſmall ſtream, but in a larger body.

A ſea of blood *guſh'd* from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments ſtain'd with filthy gore. *Spenſer.*

The covering of this abyſs was broken aſunder, and the water *guſhed* out that made the deluge. *Burnet*

Inceſſant ſtreams of thin magnetick rays
Guſh from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverſe courſe. *Blackmore.*

On either hand the *guſhing* waters play,
And down the rough caſcade white daſhing fall. *Thomſon.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.

The gaping wound *guſh'd* out a crimſon flood. *Dryden.*

Line after line my *guſhing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a ſad variety of woe. *Pope.*

GUSH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An emiſſion of liquour in a large quantity at once; the liquour ſo emitted.

If a large vein be burſted, generally at the firſt cough a great *guſh* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET. *n. ſ.* [*gouſſet*, French.] Any thing ſewed on to cloth in order to ſtrengthen it.

GUST. *n. ſ.* [*gouſt*, French; *guſtus*, Latin.]

1. Senſe of taſting.

Deſtroy all creatures for thy ſport or *guſt*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjuſt. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of ſenſual enjoyment.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *guſt*, inſtead of fruit
Chew'd bitter [illegible] which th' offended taſte
With ſpatter[illegible]ected. *Milton.*

Where love is duty on the female ſide,
On theirs meer ſenſual *guſt*, and ſought with ſcorn pride. *Dryden's Fables.*

My ſight, and ſmell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three ſenſes in full *guſt* enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

3. Love; liking.

To kill, I grant, is ſin's extremeſt *guſt*;
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made juſt. *Shakeſp.*

Old age ſhall do the work of taking away both the *guſt* and comfort of them. *L'Eſtrange.*

We have loſt, in a great meaſure the *guſt* and reliſh of true happineſs. *Tillotſon.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taſte.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made moſt proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *guſt* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. [From *guſter*, Iſlandick.] A ſudden violent blaſt of wind.

She led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a ſail, fill'd with a fretting *guſt*,
Command an argoſie to ſtem the waves. *Shakeſp.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the *guſts* of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

Preſently come forth ſwarms and volleys of libels, which are the *guſts* of liberty of ſpeech reſtrained. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

As when fierce northern blaſts from th' Alps deſcend,
From his firm roots with ſtruggling *guſts* to rend
An aged ſturdy oak. *Denham*

Part ſtay for paſſage, 'till a *guſt* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a ſhining ſheet. *Dryden.*

Pardon a weak diſtemper'd ſoul, that ſwells
With ſudden *guſts*, and ſinks as ſoon in calms,
The ſport of paſſions. *Addiſon's Cato.*

6. It is written in *Spenſer* vitiouſly for *juſts*, ſports.

For jolly knight he ſeem'd, and fair did ſit,
As one for knightly *guſts* and fierce encounters fit *Spenſer.*

GU'STABLE. *adj.* [*guſto*, Latin.]

1. To be taſted.

This poſition informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *guſtable* ſweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleaſant to the taſte.

A *guſtable* thing, ſeen or ſmelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Derham.*

GUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*guſto*, Latin.] The act of taſting.

The gullet and conveying parts partake of the nerves of *guſtation*, or appertaining unto ſapor. *Brown.*

GU'STFUL. *adj.* [*guſt* and *full.*] Taſteful; well-taſted.

What he defaults from ſome dry inſipid fin, is but to make up for ſome other more *guſtful*. *Decay of Piety.*

GUSTO. n. ſ. [Italian.]

1. The reliſh of any thing; the power by which any thing excites ſenſations in the palate.

Pleaſant *guſtos* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Derham.*

2. Intellectual taſte; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *guſto* along with them. *Dryden.*

GU'STY. *adj.* [from *guſt.*] Stormy; tempeſtuous.

Once upon a raw and *guſty* day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his ſhores. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

Or whirl'd tempeſtuous by the *guſty* wind. *Thomſon.*

GUT. *n. ſ.* [*kuttelu*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the ſtomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

A viol ſhould have a lay of wire-ſtrings below, cloſe to the belly, and then the ſtrings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper ſtrings ſtracken ſhould make the lower reſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The inteſtines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acrid or poiſonous ſubſtance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The ſtomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially.

And cramm'd them till their guts did ake,
With candle, cuſtard, and plum-cake. *Hudibras.*

With falſe weights their ſervants *guts* they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryden.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandiſing.

Apicius, thou didſt on thy *guts* beſtow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was ſpent,
Ten millions ſtill remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to ſuffer thirſt and famiſhment,
In poiſon'd potion drank'ſt *Hakewill on Providence.*

To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviſcerate; to draw; to exenterate.

The fiſhermen ſave the moſt part of their fiſh: ſome are *gutted*, ſplitted, powdered, and dried. *Carew's Cornwall.*

2. To plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,
A troop of cut-throat guards were let to ſeize
The rich men's goods, and gut their palaces. *Dryd.*

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, uſed it as it only ſo he pleaſed. *Addiſon.*

GU'TTATED. *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Beſprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Dict.*

GU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.]

1. A paſſage for water; a paſſage made by water.

Theſe *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Moxon.*

Rocks riſe one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the ſides of them by torrents of rain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A ſmall longitudinal hollow.

To GU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in ſmall hollows.

Tempeſts themſelves, high ſeas, and howling winds,
The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated ſands,
Traitors enſteep'd to clog the guiltleſs keel,
As having ſenſe of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting ſafe go by
The divine Deſdemona. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*

Firſt in a place, by nature cloſe, they build
A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and til'd *Dryden.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *gut.*] To feed luxuriouſly; to gormandiſe. A low word.

His jolly brother, oppoſite in ſenſe,
Laughs at his thrift; and, laviſh of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence. *Dryden.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To ſwallow. A low word.

The fool did ſpit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiſs: they did not hiſs, and ſo he *guttled* them up, and ſcalded his chops. *L'Eſtrange.*

GU'TTLER. *n. ſ.* [from *guttle.*] A greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS. *adj.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a ſmall drop.

Ice is plain upon the ſurface of the water, but round in hail, which is alſo a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* deſcent from the air. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

GU'TTURAL. *adj.* [*gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced with the throat; belonging to the throat.

The

The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon.*

In attempting to pronounce the naſals, and ſome of the vowels ſpiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation. *Holder.*

GU'TTURALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *guttural.*] The quality of being guttural.

GU'TWORT. *n. ſ.* [*gut* and *wort.*] An herb.

GUY. *n. ſ.* [from *guide.*] A rope uſed to lift any thing into the ſhip. *Skinner.*

To GU'ZZLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *guſt*, to *guttle* or *guſtle.*] To gormandiſe; to feed immoderately; to ſwallow any liquour greedily.

Well ſeaſon'd bowls the goſſip's ſpirits raiſe,
Who while ſhe *guzzles* chats the doctor's praiſe.
Roſcommon.

They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, till they burſt themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

No more her care ſhall fill the hollow tray,
To ſat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To ſwallow with immoderate guſt.

The Pylian king
Was longeſt liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still *guzzling* muſt of wine. *Dryden.*

GU'ZZLER. *n. ſ.* [from *guzzle.*] A gormandiſer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

GYBE. *n. ſ.* [See GIBE.] A ſneer; a taunt; a ſarcaſm.

Ready in *gybes*, quick-anſwer'd, ſaucy, and as quarrellous as the weazel. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To GYBE. *v. n.* To ſneer; to taunt.

The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common courtiers love to *gybe* and jeer. *Spenſer.*

GYMNA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *gymnaſtick.*] Athletically; fitly for ſtrong exerciſe.

Such as with agility and vigour are not *gymnaſtically* compoſed, nor actively uſe thoſe parts. *Brown.*

GYMNA'STICK. *adj.* [γυμναστικος; *gymnaſtique*, Fr.] Pertaining to athletick exerciſe; conſiſting of leaping, wreſtling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

The Cretans wiſely forbid their ſervants *gymnaſticks* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exerciſe themſelves daily, whilſt their enervated lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots. *Arbuthnot.*

GY'MNICK. *adj.* [γυμνικος; *gymnique*, Fr.] Such as practice the athletick or gymnaſtick exerciſes.

Have they not ſword-players, and every ſort
Of *gymnick* artiſts, wreſtlers, riders, runners?
Milton.

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [γυμνος and σπερμα.] Having the ſeeds naked.

GY'NECOCRACY. *n. ſ.* [γυναικοκρατια; *gynecocratie*, Fr.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home in a *gyration* carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick. *Brown.*

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reaſon of which is, that the ſenſation of the coal in the ſeveral places of that circle remains impreſſed on the ſenſorium, until the coal return again to the ſame place. *Newton.*

GYRE. *n. ſ.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle deſcribed by any thing moving in an orbit.

Ne thenceforth his approved ſkill to ward,
Or ſtrike, or hurlen round in warlike *gyre*,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his ſafe guard,
But rudely rag'd. *Spenſer.*

Does the wild haggard tow'r into the ſky,
And to the South by thy direction fly?
Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace? *Sandys.*

He faſhion'd thoſe harmonious orbs, that roll
In reſtleſs *gyres* about the Artick pole. *Sandys.*

Quick and more quick he ſpins in giddy *gyres*,
Then falls, and in much foam his ſoul expires.
Dryden.

GY'RED. *adj.* Falling in rings.

Hamlet, with his doubfet all unbrac'd,
No hat upon his head, his ſtockings looſe
Ungarter'd, and down *gyred* to his ankle. *Shakeſp.*

GYVES. *n. ſ.* [*gewyn*, Welſh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had *gyves* on. *Shakeſpeare.*

And knowing this, ſhould I yet ſtay,
Like ſuch as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden *gyves*? *Ben Jonſon.*

The poor priſoners boldly ſtarting up, break off their chains and *gyves*. *Knolles.*

Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton.*

But Telamon ruſh'd in, and hap'd to meet
A riſing root, that held his faſten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom ſprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound. *Dryd.*

To GYVE. *v. a.* [frow the noun.] To fetter; to ſhackle; enchain; to enſnare.

With as little a web as this, will I enſnare as great
A fly as Caſſio. Ay, ſmile upon her, do. I will
gyve thee in thine own courtſhip. *Shakeſp.*

H

HA

H Is in Engliſh, as in other languages, a note of aſpiration, ſounded only by a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of ſpeech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in Engliſh is ſcarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *houſe*, *behaviour*: where it is followed by a conſonant it has no ſound, according to the preſent pronunciation, but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the ſyllable guttural; as *right*, *bought*.

HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]

1. An expreſſion of wonder, ſurpriſe, ſudden queſtion or ſudden exertion.

You ſhall look fairer ere I give or hazard:
What ſays the golden cheſt? *Ha!* let me ſee. *Shak.*

Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headleſs trunk!
It is my Haſtings! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

HAB

2. An expreſſion of laughter. Uſed with reduplication.

He ſaith among the trumpets *ha*, *ha*, and he ſmelleth the battle afar off. *Job.* xxxix, 25.

Ha, *ha*, 'tis what ſo long I wiſh'd and vow'd;
Our plots and deluſions
Have wrought ſuch confuſions,
That the monarch's a ſlave to the crown. *Dryden.*

HAAK. *n. ſ.* A fiſh.

HA'BEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of ſome treſpaſs, being laid in priſon for the ſame, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himſelf thither at his own coſt, and to anſwer the cauſe there. *Cowel.*

HABERDA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [This word is ingeniouſly deduced by *Minſhew* from *habt ihr daſs*, German, *have you this*, the expreſſion of a ſhopkeeper offering his wares to ſale.] One who ſells ſmall wares; a pedlar.

HAB

Becauſe theſe cunning men are like *haberdaſhers* of ſmall wares, it is not amiſs to ſet forth their ſhops. *Bacon.*

A *haberdaſher*, who was the oracle of the coffee-houſe, declared his opinion. *Addiſon.*

HA'BERDINE. *n. ſ.* A dried ſalt cod. *Ainſ.*

HA'BERGEON. *n. ſ.* [*haubergeon*, French; *halbergium*, low Lat.] Armour to cover the neck and breaſt; breaſt-plate; neck-piece; gorget.

And halbert ſome, and ſome a *haberjon*;
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax.*

The ſhot let fly, and grazing
Upon his ſhoulder, in the paſſing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's braſs *habergeon*. *Hudibras.*

HABI'LIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*habiliment*, French.] Dreſs; clothes; garment.

He the faireſt Una found,
Strange lady, in ſo ſtrange *habiliments*,
Teaching the ſatyres. *Fairy Queen.*

My riches are theſe poor *habiliments*,
Of which if you ſhould here diſpurniſh me,
You take the ſum and ſubſtance that I have. *Shak.*

The clergy ſhould content themſelves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Iriſh drapery. *Swift.*

To HABI'LITATE. *v. n.* [*habiliter*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. Not in uſe.

Divers perſons in the houſe of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to ſerve in parliament, being diſabled in the higheſt degree. *Bacon.*

HABILITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *habilitate.*] Qualification.

The things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation*, without intention and act? *Bacon.*

HABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power: now *ability.*

HA'BIT. *n. ſ.* [*habitus*, Latin.]

1. State of any thing: as *habit* of body.
2. Dreſs; accoutrement; garment.

I ſhifted
Into a madman's rags, t'aſſume a ſemblance
The very dogs diſdain'd; and in this *habit*
Met I my father. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If you have any juſtice, any pity;
If ye be any thing but churchmen's *habits.* *Shakeſp.*

Both the poets being dreſſed in the ſame Engliſh *habit*, ſtory compared with ſtory, judgment may be made betwixt them. *Dryden.*

The ſcenes are old, the *habits* are the ſame
We wore laſt year. *Dryden.*

Changes there are in veins of wit, like thoſe of *habits*, or other modes. *Temple.*

There are among the ſtatues ſeveral of Venus, in different *habits.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

The clergy are the only ſet of men who wear a diſtinct *habit* from others. *Swift.*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the ſame thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakeſp.*

4. Cuſtom; inveterate uſe.

The laſt fatal ſtep is, by frequent repetition of the ſinful act, to continue and perſiſt in it, 'till at length it ſettles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of ſin; which being that which the apoſtle calls the finiſhing of ſin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but alſo as to actual infliction. *South.*

No civil broils have ſince his death aroſe,
But faction now by *habit* does obey;
And wars have that reſpect for his repoſe,
As winds for halcyons when they breed at ſea. *Dryd.*

The force of education is ſo great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what ſhape we pleaſe, and give the impreſſions of ſuch *habits* as ſhall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury.*

To HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the nonn.] To dreſs; to accoutre; to array.

Preſent yourſelf and your fair princeſs
Before Leontes:
She ſhall be *habited* as it becomes
The partner of your bed. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloathes he uſed to wear, in which at that time he ſeemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that perſon. *Clarendon.*

They *habited* themſelves like thoſe rural deities and imitated them in their ruſtick dances. *Dryden.*

HA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*habitable*, Fr. *habitabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of ſuſtaining human creatures.

By means of our ſolitary ſituation, we know well leaſt part of the *habitable* world, and are ourſelves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time;
This is her *habitable* tropique clime. *Donne.*

The torrid zone is now found *habitable.* *Cowley.*

Look round the *habitable* world, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it purſue. *Dryd.*

HA'BITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *habitable.*] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the Equinoctial line decides that controverſy of the *habitableneſs* of the torrid zone.

Thoſe ancient problems of the ſpherical roundneſs of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableneſs* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonſtrated. *Ray.*

HA'BITANCE. *n. ſ.* [*habitatio*, Lat.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in deſart haſt thine *habitance?*
And theſe rich heaps of wealth do'ſt hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right uſance. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

HA'BITANT. *n. ſ.* [*habitant*, Fr. *habitans*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are thoſe bright luminaries
Officious; but to the earth's *habitant.* *Milton.*

Powers celeſtial to each other's view
Stand ſtill confeſt, though diſtant far they lie,
Or *habitants* of earth, or ſea, or ſky. *Pope.*

HABITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*habitation*, French; *habitatio*, Latin.]

1. The ſtate of a place receiving dwellers.

Amplitude almoſt immenſe, with ſtars
Numerous, and every ſtar perhaps a world
Of deſtin'd *habitation.* *Milton.*

2. Act of inhabiting; ſtate of dwelling.

Palaces,
For want of *habitation* and repair,
Diſſolve to heaps of ruins. *Denham.*

Rocks and mountains, which in the firſt ages were high and craggy, and conſequently then inconvenient for *habitation*, were by continual deterration brought to a lower pitch. *Woodward.*

3. Place of abode; dwelling.

Wiſdom, to the end ſhe might ſave many, built her houſe of that nature which is common unto all; ſhe made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Hooker.*

God oft deſcends to viſit men
Unſeen, and through their *habitations* walks
To mark their doings. *Milton*

HABITA'TOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.

The ſun's preſence is more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longeſt day in Cancer is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the ſouthern *habitators.* *Brown.*

HABI'TUAL. *adj.* [*habituel*, from *habit*, Fr.] Cuſtomary; accuſtomed; inveterate; eſtabliſhed by frequent repetition. It is uſed for both good and ill.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

By length of time
The ſcurf is worn away of each committed crime:
No ſpeck is left of their *habitual* ſtains;
But the pure ether of the ſoul remains. *Dryden.*

'Tis impoſſible to become an able artiſt, without making your art *habitual* to you. *Dryden.*

HABI'TUALLY. *adv.* [from *habitual.*] Cuſtomarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind ſanctify our natures, and render us *habitually* holy. *Atterbury.*

To HABI'TUATE. *v. a.* [*habituer*, Fr.] To accuſtom; to uſe one's ſelf by frequent repetition; with *to.*

Men are firſt corrupted by bad counſel and company, and next they *habituate* themſelves to their vicious practices. *Tillotſon.*

Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated* to the exerciſe of a greater muſcular ſtrength. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'BITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*habitudo*, Lat. *habitude*, French.]

1. Relation; reſpect; ſtate with regard to ſomething elſe.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the ſun. *Brown.*

The will of God is like a ſtreight unalterable rule; but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occaſions ſeveral *habitudes* of this rule unto it. *Hale.*

It reſults from the very nature of things, as they ſtand in ſuch a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another. *South.*

As by the objective part of perfect happineſs we underſtand that which is beſt and laſt, and to which all other things are to be referred, ſo by the formal part muſt be underſtood the beſt and laſt *habitude* of man toward that beſt object. *Norris.*

In all the *habitudes* of life,
The friend, the miſtreſs, and the wife,
Variety we ſtill purſue. *Dryden.*

2. Familiarity; converſe; frequent intercourſe.

His knowledge in the nobleſt uſeful arts,
Was ſuch dead authors could not give;
But *habitudes* with thoſe who live. *Dryden.*

To write well, one muſt have frequent *habitudes* with the beſt company.

3. Long cuſtom; habit; inveterate uſe. This is more properly *habit.*

Mankind is willing to continue in a pleaſing error, ſtrengthened by a long *habitude.* *Dryden.*

Thy ear, inured to charitable ſounds,
And pitying love, muſt feel the hateful wounds
Of jeſt obſcene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred queſtion, and the loud reply,
Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worſe:
Muſt hear the frequent oath, the direful curſe. *Prior.*

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impoſſible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryden.*

HA'BNAB. *adj.* [*hap me hap*, or *nap*; as *would, would*, or *ne would*; *will nill*, or *ne will*; that is, *let it happen or not.*] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws, and ſquares,
With cyphers, aſtral characters,
Then looks 'em o'er to underſtand 'em,
Although ſet down *habnab* at random. *Hudibras.*

To HACK. *v. a.* [haccan, Saxon; *hacken*, Dutch; *hacher*, Fr. from acare, an axe, Saxon.]

1. To cut into ſmall pieces; to chop; to cut ſlightly with frequent blows; to mangle with unſkilful blows. It bears commonly ſome notion of contempt or malignity.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in ſome places, bewraying ſome fight not long ſince paſſed. *Sidney.*

What a ſlave art thou, to *hack* thy ſword as thou haſt done, and ſay it was in fight! *Shakeſp.*

Richard the Second here was *hack'd* to death. *Shakeſp.*

I'll fight 'till from my bones my fleſh be *hackt.* *Shakeſp.*

One flouriſhing branch of his moſt royal root
Is *hackt* down, and his ſummer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. *Shakeſp.*

Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden.*

Not the *hack'd* helmet, nor the duſty field,
But Purple veſts, and flow'ry garlands pleaſe. *Addiſ.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy prieſtly ſtall,
Meek modern faith to murder, *hack* and mawl. *Pope.*

2. To ſpeak unreadily, or with heſitation.

Diſarm them, and let them queſtion; let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our Engliſh. *Shak.*

To HACK. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or proſtitute. *Hanmer.*

HA'CKLE. *n. ſ.* Raw ſilk; any flimſy ſubſtance unſpun.

Take the *hackle* of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's top: take off one ſide of the feather, and then take the *hackle* ſilk, gold or ſilver thread, and make theſe faſt at the bent of the hook. *Walton.*

To HA'CKLE. *v. a.* To dreſs flax.

HA'CKNEY.

HA'CKNEY. *n. ſ.* [*hackuai*, Welſh; *hacketeye*, Teutonick; *haquenée*, French.]

1. A pacing horſe.
2. A hired horſe; hired horſes being uſually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd perſons were as eaſily ſuborned to make an affidavit for money, as poſt-horſes and *hackneys* are taken to hire. *Bacon.*

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag,
And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,
In queſt of you came hither poſt. *Hudibras.*

3. An hireling; a proſtitute.

Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue. *Roſc.*

That is no more than every lover
Does for his *hackney* lady ſuffer. *Hudibras.*

Shall each ſpurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new penſion'd ſycophant, pretend
To break my windows. *Pope.*

4. Any thing let out for hire.

A wit can ſtudy in the ſtreets;
Not quite ſo well, however, as one ought;
A *hackney* coach may chance to ſpoil a thought. *Pope.*

5. Much uſed; common.

Theſe notions young ſtudents in phyſick derive from their *hackney* authors. *Harvey.*

To HACKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practiſe in one thing; to accuſtom, as to the road.

He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men. *Shak.*

HA'QUETON. *n. ſ.* [*haquet*, old French, a little horſe.] Some piece of armour.

You may ſee the very faſhion of the Iriſh horſeman in his long hoſe, riding ſhoes of coſtly cordwain, his *bacqueton*, and his habergeon. *Spenſer.*

HAD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *have*. I *had* better, you *had* better, &c. means the ſame as, *it would be better for me* or *you*; or *it would be more eligible*: it is always uſed potentially, not indicatively: nor is *have* ever uſed to that import. We ſay likewiſe, *it had been better* or *worſe*.

I *had* rather be a country ſervant maid,
Than a queen with this condition. *Shakeſp.*

Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our cauſe? *Addiſon's Cato.*

HA'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [*hadot*, Fr.] A ſea fiſh of the cod kind, but ſmall.

The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddocks*. *Carew.*

HAFT. *n. ſ.* [hæft, Saxon; *hift*, Dutch, from *To have* or *hold*.] A handle; that part of any inſtrument that is taken into the hand.

This brandiſh'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breaſt. *Dryden.*

Theſe extremities of the joiſts are the *hafts* and handles of the members. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A needle is a ſimple body, being only made of ſteel; but a ſword is a compound, becauſe its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. *Watts.*

To HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet in a haft. *Ainſworth.*

HAG. *n. ſ.* [hægerre, a goblin, Saxon; *heckle*, a witch, Dutch.]

1. A fury; a ſhe-monſter.

Thus ſpoke th' impatient prince, and made a pauſe:
His ſoul *hags* raiſ'd their heads, and clapt their hands;
And all the powers of hell, in full applauſe,
Flouriſh'd their ſnakes, and toſt their flaming brands. *Craſhaw.*

2. A witch; an enchantreſs.

Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*, you baggage, you polecat, you runnion. *Shakeſp.*

3. An old ugly woman.

Such affectations may become the young;
But thou, old *hag*, of threeſcore years and three,
To ſhowing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryden.*

To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to haraſs with vain terrour.

That makes them in the dark ſee viſions,
And *hag* themſelves with apparitions. *Hudibras.*

How are ſuperſtitious men *hagged* out of their wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and viſions! *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'GARD. *adj.* [*hagard*, French.]

1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.

As *hagard* hawk, preſuming to contend
With hardy fowl above his able might,
His weary pounces all in vain doth ſpend,
To truſs the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fairy Q.*

She's too diſdainful;
I know her ſpirits are as coy and wild,
As *hagard* as the rock. *Shakeſp.*

2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean; rogged; perhaps, ugly. To this ſenſe I have put the following paſſage; for the author ought to have written *hagard*.

A *hagged* carion of a wolf, and a jolly ſort of dog, with good fleſh upon's back, fell into company together. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Deformed with paſſion; wildly diſordered.

Fearful beſides of what in fight had paſs'd,
His hands and *hagard* eyes to heav'n he caſt. *Dryden.*

Where are the conſcious looks, the face now pale,
Now flaſhing red, the down-caſt *hagard* eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or ſlowly rais'd! *Smith.*

HAGGARD. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.

I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Ere three days paſs, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud diſdainful *haggard*. *Shakeſp.*

2. A ſpecies of hawk.

Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the ſky,
And to the South by thy direction fly? *Sandys.*

I enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the aires, the brancher, the ramiſh hawk, and the *haggard*. *Walton.*

3. A hag. So *Garth* has uſed it for want of underſtanding it.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*

HA'GGARDLY. *adv.* [from *haggard*.] Deformedly; uglily.

For her the rich Arabia ſweats her gum;
And precious oils from diſtant Indies come,
How *haggardly* ſoe'er ſhe looks at home. *Dryden.*

HA'GGESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hog* or *hack*.] A maſs of meat, generally pork chopped, and incloſed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a ſheep's maw of the entrails of the ſame animal, cut ſmall, with ſuet and ſpices.

HA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *hag*.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.

But on us both did *haggiſh* age ſteal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shakeſp.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack*.] To cut; to chop; to mangle: always in a bad ſenſe.

Suffolk firſt died, and York all *haggled* o'er,
Comes to him where in gore he lay inſteep'd. *Shak.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *haggle*.]

1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HA'GIOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ἁγιος and γραφω.] A holy writer.

The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Teſtament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographa*.

HAH. *interject.* An expreſſion of ſudden effort.

Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions juſt,
She ſtamps, and then cries *hah!* at ev'ry thruſt. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *n. ſ.* [hagel, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

Thunder mix'd with *hail*,
Hail mix'd with fire, muſt rend th' Egyptian ſky. *Milton.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail.

My people ſhall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it ſhall *hail*, coming down on the foreſt. *Iſ.* xxxii. 19.

HAIL. *interject.* [hœl, health, Saxon; *hail* therefore, is the ſame as *ſalve*, of the Latins, or ὑγιαινε of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of ſalutation now uſed only in poetry; health be to you. It is uſed likewiſe to things inanimate.

Hail, hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil. *Shak.*

Her ſick head is bound about with clouds;
It does not look as it would have a *hail*,
Or health wiſh'd in it, as on other morns. *Ben Jonſon.*

The angel *hail*
Beſtow'd, the holy ſalutation us'd
Long after to bleſt Mary, ſecond Eve. *Milton.*

Farewell, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells! *hail* horrors! *hail*
Infernal world! and thou profoundeſt hell
Receive thy new poſſeſſor! *Milton.*

All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love;
Once firſt of men below, now firſt of birds above. *Dryden.*

Hail to the ſun! from whoſe returning light
The cheerful ſoldier's arms new luſtre take. *Rowe.*

To HAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſalute; to call to.

A galley drawing near unto the ſhore, was *hailed* by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of horſemen. *Knolles.*

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breaſt,
And *hail* me thrice to everlaſting reſt. *Dryden.*

HA'ILSHOT. *n. ſ.* [*hail* and *ſhot*.] Small ſhot ſcattered like hail.

The maſter of the artillery did viſit them ſharply with murdering *hailſhot*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the hill. *Hayward.*

HA'ILSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*hail* and *ſtone*.] A particle or ſingle ball of hail.

You are no furies, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailſtone* in the ſun. *Shakeſp.*

Hard *hailſtones* lie not thicker on the plain,
Nor ſhaken oaks ſuch ſhow'rs of acorns rain. *Dryden.*

HA'ILY. *adj.* [from *hail*.] Conſiſting of hail.

From whoſe dark womb a rattling tempeſt pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *haily* ſhowers. *Pope.*

HAIR. *n. ſ.* [hær, Saxon.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the ſoles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs with a microſcope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the ſkin, and which draws their nouriſhment from the ſurrounding humours: that each hair conſiſts of five or ſix others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thruſting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquour running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow. *Quincy.*

My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shakesp.*
Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the skin, be a mark of a different internal constitution between a changeling and a drill? *Locke.*

2. A single hair.

Naughty lady,
These *hairs* which thou do'ſt raviſh from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee. *Shakeſpeare.*
Much is breeding;
Which, like the couſer's *hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a ſerpent's poiſon. *Shakeſp.*

3. Any thing proverbially ſmall.

If thou tak'ſt more
Or leſs than juſt a pound; if the ſcale turn
But in the eſtimation of a *hair*,
Thou dieſt. *Shakeſp.*
He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden.*

4. Courſe; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction

He is a curer of ſouls, and you a curer of bodies: if you ſhould fight, you go againſt the *hair* of your profeſſion. *Shakeſp.*

HA'IRBRAINED. *adj.* [This ſhould rather be written *barebrained*, unconſtant, unſettled, wild as a *hare*.] Wild; irregular; unſteady.

Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrain'd* ſlaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager. *Shakeſp.*

HA'IRBREADTH. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *breadth*.] A very ſmall diſtance; the diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred choſen men left-handed could ſling ſtones at an *hairbreadth*, and not miſs. *Judg.* xx. 16.
I ſpoke of moſt diſaſtrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;
Of *hairbreadth* 'ſcapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*

HA'IRBELL. *n. ſ.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HA'IRCLOTH. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification.

It is compoſed of reeds and parts of plants woven together, like a piece of *haircloth*. *Grew.*

HAIRLA'CE. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

Some worms are commonly reſembled to a woman's *hairlace* or fillet, thence called tenia. *Harvey.*
If Molly happens to be careleſs,
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,
She gets a cold as ſure as death. *Swift.*

HA'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *hair*.] Wanting hair.

White beards have arm'd their thin and *hairleſs* ſcalps
Againſt thy majeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'IRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hairy*.] The ſtate of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

HA'IRY. *adj.* [from *hair*.]

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.

She his *hairy* temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers. *Shakeſp.*
Children are not *hairy*, for that their ſkins are more perſpirable. *Bacon.*

2. Conſiſting of hair.

Storms have ſhed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryden.*

HAKE. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

The [illegible] is ſtored with mackrel and *hake*. *Carew.*

HA'KEA. *n. ſ.* [from *hake*.] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth*

HAL, in local names, is derived like *al* from the Saxon *healle*, *i. e.* a hall, a palace. In Gothick *alh* ſignifies a temple, or any other famous building. *Gibſ Camden.*

HA'LBERD. *n. ſ.* [*halebarde*, French; *hallebarde*, Dutch, from *barde*, an axe, and *hale*, a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breaſt. *Shakeſp.*
Our *halberds* did ſhut up his paſſage. *Shakeſp.*
Four knaves in garbs ſuggeſt, a truſty band
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

HA'LBERDIER. *n. ſ.* [*halberdier*, French from *halberd*.] One who is armed with a halberd.

The ducheſs appointed him a guard of thirty *halberdeers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his perſon. *Bacon*
The king had only his *halberdeers*, and fewer of them than uſed to go with him. *Clarendon.*

HA'LCYON. *n. ſ.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird, of which it is ſaid that ſhe breeds in the ſea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such ſmiling rogues, as theſe, ſooth ev'ry paſſion,
Bring oil to fire, ſnow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their maſters. *Shak.*
Amidſt our arms as quiet you ſhall be,
As *halcyons* brooding on a Winter ſea. *Dryden.*

HA'LCYON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; ſtill; peaceful.

When great Auguſtus made war's tempeſt ceaſe,
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*
No man can expect eternal ſerenity and *halcyon* days from ſo incompetent and partial a cauſe, as the conſtant courſe of the ſun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley.*

HALE. *adj.* [This ſhould rather be written *hail*, from *hæl*, health.] Healthy; ſound; hearty; well complexioned.

My ſeely ſheep like well below,
For they been *hale* enough I trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenſer.*
Some of theſe wiſe partizans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if not executed, as the pretended captives. *Addiſon.*
His ſtomach too begins to fail;
Laſt year we thought him ſtrong and *hale*
But now he's quite another thing:
I wiſh he may hold out 'till Spring. *Swift.*

To HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely.

Fly to your houſe;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And *hale* him up and down. *Shakeſp.*
My third comfort,
Starr'd moſt unluckily, is from my breaſt,
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakeſp.*
Give diligence that thou mayeſt be delivered from him, leſt he *hale* thee to the judge. *Luke.*
He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,
And ſet me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*
Thither by harpy-footed furies *hal'd*,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton.*
This ſiniſtrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery, which then ſubſideth, and *haleth* the heart unto it. *Brown.*
Who would not be diſguſted with any recreation, in itſelf indifferent, if he ſhould with blows be *haled* to it when he had no mind? *Locke.*
In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded ſometimes to pull and *hale* one another about, yet no blood was drawn 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

HA'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *hale*.] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *n. ſ.* plural *halves*. [healf, Sax. and all the Teutonick dialects. The *l* is often not ſounded.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.

An *half* acre of land. 1 *Sa.* xiv. 14.
Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their induſtry the right way. *Ben Jonſon.*
Well choſen friendſhip, the moſt noble
Of virtues all our joys makes double,
And into *halves* divides our trouble. *Denham.*
Or what but riches is there known
Which man can ſolely call his own;
In which no creature goes his *half*,
Unleſs it be to paint and laugh? *Hudibras.*
No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell;
For none but hands divine could work ſo well. *Dryd.*
Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*, and the other *half* were conſumed amongſt ourſelves. *Locke.*
The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and *half* out of the plebeian. *Addiſon.*
Half the miſery of life might be extinguiſhed, would men alleviate the general curſe by mutual compoſition. *Addiſon.*
Her beauty in thy ſofter *half*
Bury'd and loſt, ſhe ought to grieve. *Prior.*
Natural was it for a prince, who had propoſed to himſelf the empire of the world, not to neglect the ſea, the *half* of his dominions. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It ſometimes has a plural ſignification when a number is divided.

Had the land ſelected of the beſt,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the reſt. *Dryden.*

HALF. *adv.*

1. In part; equally.

I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* conſenting. *Dryden.*

2. It is much uſed in compoſition to ſignify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will ſhow.

HALFBLOOD. *n. ſ.* One not born of the ſame father and mother.

Which ſhall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the diſſection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a ſiſter by the *half-blood* ſhall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *adj.* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean; degenerate.

The let alone lies not in your good will.
—— Nor in thine, Lord.
— *Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HALF CAP. *n. ſ.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

With certain *half caps*, and cold moving nods,
They froſe me into ſilence. *Shakeſp.*

HA'LFENDEAL. *n. ſ.* [*half* and *del*, Sax.] Part. *Spenſer.*

HALF-FACED. *adj.* [*half* and *faced*.] Showing only part of the face; ſmall faced; in contempt.

Proud incroaching tyranny
Burns with revenging fire, whoſe hopeful colours
Advance a *half-faced* ſun ſtriving to ſhine. *Shak.*
This ſame *half-faced* fellow, Shadow; give me this man: he preſents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shakeſp.*

HALF-HATCHED. *adj.* [*half* and *hatch*.] Imperfectly hatched.

Here, thick as hailſtones pour,
Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled ſhow'r,
Among the rabble train. *Gay.*

HALF-HEARD. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.

Not added years on years my taſk could cloſe:

Back

Back to thy native islands might'st thou sail,
And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

HALF-MOON. *n. s.*

1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.
2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.
See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs, and wedges, and *half-moons*, and wings. *Milton.*

HALF-PENNY, *n. s.* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *penny*.]

1. A copper coin, of which two make a penny.
Bardolph stole a lute case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three *half-pence*. *Shakespeare.*
I thank you; and sure dear friend, my thanks are too dear of a *half-penny*. *Shakespeare.*
He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doffs his coat
To save a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden.*
Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so much as one single *half-penny*. *Swift.*
2. It has the force of an adjective conjoined with any thing of which it denotes the price.
There shall be in England seven *half-penny* loaves sold for a penny. *Shakesp.*
You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad seal for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own *half-pence* as we used to do. *Swift.*

HALF-PIKE. *n. s.* [*half* and *pike*.] The small pike carried by officers.
The various ways of paying the salute with the *half-pike*. *Tatler.*

HALF-PINT. *n. s.* [*half* and *pint*.] The fourth part of a quart.
One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dine;
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

HALF-SCHOLAR. *n. s.* One imperfectly learned.
We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons. *Watts.*

HALF-SEAS *over*. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.
I am *half seas* o'er to death;
And since I must die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half finish'd. *Dryden.*

HALF-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*half* and *sight*.] Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.
The officers of the king's household had need be provided, both for his honour and thrift; they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted*. *Bacon.*

HALF-SPHERE. *n. s.* [*half* and *sphere*.] Hemisphere.
Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,
At shewing but thy head south, start away
From this *half-sphere*. *Ben Jonson.*

HALF-STRAINED. *adj.* [*half* and *strain*.] Half bred; imperfect.
I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet,
But mungril-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act. *Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD. *n. s.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.
I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shakesp.*

HALF-WAY. *adv.* [*half* and *way*.] In the middle.
Fearless he sees, who is with virtue crown'd,
The tempest rage, and hears the thunder sound;
Ever the same, let fortune smile or frown,
Serenely as he liv'd resigns his breath;
Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death. *Granville.*

HALF-WIT. *n. s.* [*half* and *wit*.] A blockhead; a foolish fellow.
Half-wits are fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. *Dryden.*

HALF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *half-wit*.] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.
I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to sound, to the judgement of the women than of *half-witted* poets. *Swift.*
Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow: people were strangely surprised to find him in such a roguery. *Arbuthnot.*

1. When *half* is added to any word noting personal qualities, it commonly notes contempt.

HA'LIBUT. *n. s.* A sort of fish. *Ainsw.*

HA'LIDOM. *n. s.* [halig dom, holy judgment, or halig and *dame*, for lady.] Our blessed lady. In this it should be *Halidam*.
By my *halidom*, quoth he,
Ye a great master are in your degree. *Hubberd.*

HA'LIMASS. *n. s.* [halig and *mass*.] The feast of All-souls.
She came adorned hither like sweet May;
Sent back like *halimass*, or shortest day. *Shakesp.*

HA'LITUOUS. *adj.* [*halitus*, Lat.] Vaporous; fumous.
We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin and *halituous* liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

HALL. *n. s.* [pal, Saxon; *halle*, Dutch]

1. A court of justice; as Westminster Hall.
O lost too soon in yonder house or *hall*. *Pope.*
2. A manour-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants.
Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate. *Addison.*
3. The publick room of a corporation.
With expedition on the beadle call,
To summon all the company to the *hall*. *Garth.*
4. The first large room of a house,
That light we see is burning in my *hall*. *Shak.*
Courtesy is soonest found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry *halls*
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

HALLELU'JAH. *n. s.* [הללו יה] *Praise ye the Lord*. A song of thanksgiving.
Then shall thy saints
Unfeigned *Hallelujahs* to Thee sing,
Hymns of high praise. *Milton.*
Singing those devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant seems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the solemn praises and *hallelujahs* of the celestial choirs. *Boyle.*

HA'LLOO. *interj.* [The original of this word is controverted: some imagine it corrupted from *a lui*, to him! others from *allons*, let us go! and *Skinner* from *haller*, to draw.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.
Some popular chief,
More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd comes out. *Dryden.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. n.* [*haler*, French.]

1. To cry as after the dogs.
A cry more tuneable
Was never *halloo'd* to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shak.*
2. To treat as in contempt.
Country folks *hallooed* and houted after me, as the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulders to his enemy. *Sidney.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with shouts.
If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his speed detain,
Old John *hallows* his hounds again. *Prior.*
2. To chase with shouts.
If I fly, Marcius,
Halloo me like a hare. *Shakesp.*
3. To call or shout to.
When we have found the king, he that first lights on him,
Hallos the other. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

To HA'LLOW. *v. a.* [halgian, halig, Saxon, holy.]

1. To consecrate; to make holy.
When we sanctify or *hallow* churches, it is only to testify that we make them places of publick resort; that we invest God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses. *Hooker.*
It cannot be endured to hear a man profess that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet so *halloweth* the same with prayer, that he hopeth it shall not burn. *Hooker.*
Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor?
Sword, I will *hallow* thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead. *Shakespeare.*
My prayers
Are not words duly *hallow'd*, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
God from work
Now resting, bless'd and *hallow'd* the seventh day,
As resting on that day from all his works,
But not in silence holy kept. *Milton.*
Then banish'd faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in *hallow'd* temples burn. *Dryden.*
No satyr lurks within this *hallow'd* ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound. *Granv.*
2. To reverence as holy; *hallowed* be thy name.

HALLUCINA'TION. *n. s.* [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] Error; blunder; mistake; folly.
A wasting of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a bewitching disease; but questionless a mere *hallucination* of the vulgar. *Harvey.*
This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addison.*

HALM. *n. s.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw; pronounced *hawm*: which see.

HA'LO. *n. s.* A red circle round the sun or moon.
If the hail be a little flatted, the light transmitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a *halo* about the sun or moon; which *halo*, as often as the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured. *Newton.*
I saw by reflexion, in a vessel of stagnating water, three *halo's*, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three little rainbows, concentrick to his body. *Newton.*

HA'LSENING. *adj.* [*hals*, German; *hals*, Scottish, the neck.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue. Not in use.
This is *halsening* horny name hath, as Cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many. *Camden.*

HA'LSER. *n. s.* [from *hals*, neck, and *reel*, a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *hawser*.] A rope less than a cable.
A beechen mast then in the hollow base
They hoisted, and with well-wreath'd *halsers* hoist
Their white sails. *Chapman.*
No *halsers* need to bind these vessels here.
Nor bearded anchors; for no storms they fear. *Dryden.*

To HALT. *v. n.* [healt, Saxon, lame; healtan, to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.
And will she yet debase her eyes
On me, that *halt* and am mis-shapen thus? *Shak.*
Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
'Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age. *Dryden.*
Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet. *Pope.*
2. To stop in a march.
I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march. *Addison.*
3. To hesitate; to stand dubious.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? 1 *Kings.*

4. To fail; to faulter.

Here's a paper written in his hand;
A *halting* ſonnet of his own pure brain,
Faſhion'd to Beatrice. *Shakeſp.*

All my familiars watched for my *halting*, ſaying, peradventure he will be enticed, and we ſhall prevail againſt him. *Jeremiah.*

HALT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind. *Luke.*

HALT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. [*Alte*, French.] A ſtop in a march.

The heav'nly bands
Down from a ſky of jaſper lighted now
In Paradiſe, and on a hill made *halt*. *Milton.*

Scouts each coaſt light armed ſcour
Each quarter to deſcry the diſtant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in *halt*. *Milton.*

Without any *halt* they marched between the two armies. *Clarendon.*

HA'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *halt*.] He who limps.

HA'LTER. *n. ſ.* [healfrepe, Saxon, from halſ, the neck.

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,
Expect your highneſs' doom of life or death. *Shak.*

They were to die by the ſword if they ſtood upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they made choice to die rather as ſoldiers than as dogs. *Hayward.*

Were I a drowſy judge, whoſe diſmal note
Diſgorgeth *halters*, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribbands. *Cleaveland.*

He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,
But narrowly eſcapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden.*

2. A cord; a ſtrong ſtring.

Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge. *Sandys.*

To HALTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord; to catch in a nooſe.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and *haltering* frogs *Atterbury.*

To HALVE. *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.] To divide into parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half*, *halves* being the plural.] An expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare.

Have you not ſeen how the divided dam
Runs to the ſummons of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin cries *halves*, ſhe quits the firſt. *Cleaveland.*

HAM. whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon ham, a houſe, a farm, or village. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HAM. *n. ſ.* [ham, Saxon; *hamme*, Dutch,]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was ſome contraction remaining. *Wiſeman.*

2. The thigh of a hog ſalted.

Who has not learn'd, freſh ſturgeon and *ham* pye
Are no rewards for want and infamy? *Pope.*

HA'MATED *adj.* [*hamatus*, Latin.] Hooked; ſet with hooks.

To HA'MBLE. *v. n.* [from *ham*.] To cut the ſinews of the thigh; to hamſtring.

HAME. *n. ſ.* [hama, Saxon;] The collar by which a horſe draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET. *n. ſ.* [ham, Saxon, and *let*, the diminutive termination.] A ſmall village.

Within the ſelf-ſame lordſhip, pariſh, or *hamlet*, lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon.*

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country waſted, and the *hamlets* burn'd. *Dryd.*

HA'MMER. *n. ſ.* [hamep, Saxon; *hammer*, Daniſh.]

1. The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,
With buſy *hammers* cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtuff will not work well with a *hammer*. *Bacon.*

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the beſt anvils and *hammers* of iron. *Brown.*

Every morning he riſes freſh to his *hammer* and his anvil. *South.*

The ſmith prepares his *hammer* for the ſtroke. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. Any thing deſtructive.

That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of hereſies, St. Auguſtine. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To HA'MMER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

His bones the *hammer'd* ſteel in ſtrength ſurpaſs. *Sandys.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryden.*

Drudg'd like a ſmith, and on the anvil beat,
'Till he had *hammer'd* out a vaſt eſtate. *Dryd.*

I muſt pay with *hammered* money inſtead of milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour: uſed commonly in contempt.

Wilt thou ſtill be *hammering* treachery,
To humble down thy huſband and thyſelf? *Shak.*

He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his name an invention by this witchcraft, and picture at it accordingly. *Camden.*

Some ſpirits, by whom they were ſtirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammered* up the articles. *Hayward.*

To HA'MMER. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be buſy; in contempt.

Nor need'ſt thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering*. *Shak.*

I have been ſtudying how to compaſe
This priſon where I live unto the world;
And, for becauſe the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myſelf,
I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on't. *Shakeſp.*

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'MMERER. *n. ſ.* [from *hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.

HA'MMERHARD. *n. ſ.* [*hammer* and *hard*.] *Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or ſteel with much hammering on it. *Moxon.*

HA'MMOCK. *n. ſ.* [hamaca, Saxon.] A ſwinging bed.

Prince Maurice of Naſſau, who had been accuſtomed to *hammocks*, uſed them all his life. *Temple.*

HAMPER. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Minſheu* to be contracted from *hand panier*; but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in uſe, whence *hawaper*, *hamper*.] A large baſket for carriage.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!
What *hampers* full of bleeding hearts! *Swift.*

To HA'MPER. *v. a.* [The original of this word, in its preſent meaning, is uncertain: *Junius* obſerves that *hamplyns* in Teutonick is a quarrel: others imagine that *hamper* or *hanaper*, being the treaſury to which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine.]

1. To ſhackle; to entangle, as in chains or nets.

O looſe this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free ſoul may uſe her wing,
Which is now pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangl'd, *hamper'd* thing. *Herbert.*

We ſhall find ſuch engines to aſſail,
And *hamper* thee, as thou ſhalt come of force. *Milt.*

What was it but a lion *hampered* in a net! *L'Eſtrange.*

Wear under viſard-maſks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants;
Until they're *hamper'd* in the nooſe,
Too faſt to dream of breaking looſe. *Hudibras.*

They *hamper* and entangle our ſouls, and hinder their flight upwards. *Tillotſon.*

2. To enſnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby. *Shakeſp.*

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, theſe one by one unbind,
Stretch their ſmall tubes, and *hamper'd* nerves unwind. *Blackm.*

4. To perplex; to embarraſs by many lets and troubles.

And when th' are *hamper'd* by the laws,
Releaſe the lab'rers for the cauſe. *Hudibras.*

HA'MSTRING. *n. ſ.* [*ham* and *ſtring*. The tendon of the ham.

A player, whoſe conceit
Lies in his *hamſtring*, doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and ſound
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the ſcaffoldage. *Shakeſp.*

On the hinder ſide it is guarded with the two *hamſtrings*. *Wiſem.*

To HA'MSTRING. *v. a.* preter and part. paſſ. *hamſtrung*. [from the noun.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hamſtring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then Phalaris is added to his ſide *Dryden.*

HAN for *have*, in the plural. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

HA'NAPER. *n. ſ.* [*hanaperium*, low Latin.] A treaſury; an exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the ſeal of charters and patents.

The fines for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the Chancery. *Bacon.*

HA'NCES. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Falls of the ſife-rails placed on banniſters on the poop and quarter-deck down the gang-way. *Har.*

HA'NCES. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches; and theſe are the arches of ſmaller circles than the ſcheme, or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

The ſweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you muſt cement pieces to many of the courſes in the *hance*, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches. *Moxon.*

HAND. *n. ſ.* [hand, honb, Saxon, and in all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or uſe any inſtrument.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him *hand* and foot. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They *hand* in *hand*, with wandering ſteps and ſlow,
Through Eden took their ſolitary way. *Milton.*

That wonderful inſtrument the *hand*, was it made to be idle? *Berkley.*

2. Meaſure of four inches; a meaſure uſed in the matches of horſes; a palm.

Side, right or left.

For the other ſide of the court, gain on this *hand*, and

and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Exod.* xxvii. 14.

4. Part; quarter; side.

It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the sun. *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with respect to the receiver.

Of which offer the bassa accepted, receiving in *hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles's History.*

These two must make our duty very easy; a considerable reward in *hand*, and the assurance of a far greater recompence hereafter. *Tillotson.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the prayer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of *hand*. *Tob.* iv. 14.

7. Rate; price.

Time is the measure of business; money of wares: business is bought at a dear *hand*, where there is small dispatch. *Bacon.*

8. Terms; conditions; rate.

With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity wrest it to ignoble senses. *Taylor's Worthy Com.*

It is either an ill sign or an ill effect, and therefore at no *hand* consistent with humility. *Taylor.*

9. Act; deed; external action.

Thou saweſt the contradiction between my heart and *hand*. *King Charles.*

10. Labour; act of the hand.

Almachar was a very idle fellow, that never would set his *hand* to any business during his father's life. *Addison.*

I rather suspect my own judgment than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long under Virgil's correction, and had his last *hand* put to it. *Addison.*

11. Performance.

Where are these porters,
These lazy knaves? Y'have made a fine *hand*, fellows,
There's a trim rabble let in. *Shakesp.*

12. Power of performance.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator, and would fain have one of his writing in my works. *Addison.*

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin. *Addison.*

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in *hand* to lay open the original of such a nation. *Spenser on Ireland.*

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her Majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.*

15. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even indifferency to be reunited with its Author, the source of its utmost felicity, is such a shock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection. *Cheyne.*

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The matter saw the madness rise;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride. *Dryden.*

17. Agency; part in action.

God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in. *South.*

18. The act of giving or presenting.

Let Tamar dress the meat in my sight, that I may eat it at her *hand*. 2 *Sam.* xiii. 5.

To-night the poet's advocate I stand,
And he deserves the favour at my *hand*. *Addison.*

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his *hand*; but can do nothing towards the making or destroying one atom of what is already in being. *Locke.*

Many, whose greatness and fortune were not made to their *hands*, had sufficient qualifications and opportunities of rising to these high posts. *Addison.*

20. Care; necessity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hands*, for want of a tenant to come up to his price. *L'Estr.*

When a statesman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with sense,
Or simple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be whistled off my *hands*. *Pope.*

21. Discharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the *hands* of the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the Apostles; at the *hands* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the Apostles. *Hooker.*

22. Reach; nearness: as, at *hand*, within reach, near, approaching.

Your husband is at *hand*, I hear his trumpet. *Shakesp.*

Cousins, I hope the days are near at *hand*,
That chambers will be safe. *Shakesp.*

He is at *hand*, and Pindarus is come
To do you salutation. *Shakesp.*

The sight of his mind was like some sights or eyes; rather strong at *hand* than to carry afar off. *Bacon.*

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, sheweth a wind at *hand*. *Bacon.*

A very great sound near *hand* hath stricken many deaf. *Bacon.*

It is not probable that any body should effect that at a distance, which, nearer *hand*, it cannot perform. *Brown.*

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at *hand* salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Boyle.*

23. Mutual management.

Nor swords at *hand*, nor hissing darts afar,
Are doom'd t' avenge the tedious bloody war. *Dryd.*

24. State of being in preparation.

Where is our usual manager of mirth?
What revels are in *hand*? Is there no play,
To ease the anguish of a torturing hour? *Shakesp.*

25. State of being in present agitation.

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in *hand*,
Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shakesp.*

It is indifferent to the matter in *hand* which way the learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*

26. Cards held at a game.

There was never a *hand* drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this. *Bacon.*

27. That which is used in opposition to another.

He would dispute
Confute, change *hands*, and still confute. *Hudibras.*

28. Scheme of action.

Consult of your own ways, and think which *hand*
Is best to take. *Ben Jonson.*

They who thought they could never be secure, except the king were first at their mercy, were willing to change the *hand* in carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

29. Advantage; gain; superiority.

The French King, supposing to make his *hand* by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Hayward.*

30. Competition; contest.

She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds *hand* with any princess in the world. *Shak.*

31. Transmission; conveyance; agency of conveyance.

The salutation by the *hand* of me Paul.
Col. v. 18.

32. Possession; power.

Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his. *Hooker.*

And though you war, like petty wrangling states,
You're in my *hand*; and when I bid you cease,
You shall be crush'd together into peace. *Dryden.*

Between the landlord and tenant there must be a quarter of the revenue of the land constantly in their *hands*. *Locke.*

It is fruitless pains to learn a language, which one may guess by his temper he will wholly neglect, as soon as an approach to manhood, setting him free from a governour, shall put him into the *hands* of his own inclination. *Locke.*

Vectigales Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and distributed amongst the soldiers, or left in the *hands* of the proprietors under condition of certain duties. *Arbuthnot.*

33. Pressure of the bridle.

Hollow men, like horses, hot at *hand*,
Make gallant show, and promise of their mettle. *Shakesp.*

34. Method of government; discipline; restraint.

Menelaus bare an heavy *hand* over the citizens, having a malicious mind against his countrymen. 2 *Mac.* v. 23.

He kept a strict *hand* on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers. *Bacon.*

However strict a *hand* is to be kept upon all desires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak. *Locke.*

35. Influence; management.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurse of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Daniel.*

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is evident in the *hands* of clocks and shadows of sun-dials. *Locke.*

37. Agent; person employed; a manager.

The wisest prince, if he can save himself and his people from ruin, under the worst administration, what may not his subjects hope for when he changeth *hands*, and maketh use of the best? *Swift.*

38. Giver and receiver.

This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than transmitted from *hand* to *hand* through all generations. *Tillotson.*

39. An act; a workman; a soldier.

Your wrongs are known: impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand *hands*. *Dryden.*

Demetrius appointed the painter guards, pleased that he could preserve that *hand* from the barbarity and insolence of soldiers. *Dryden.*

A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

40. Catch or reach without choice.

The men of Israel smote as well the men of every city as the beasts and all that came to *hand*. *Judges.*

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd as came to *hand*. *Milton.*

41. Form or cast of writing.

Here is th' indictment of the good Lord Hastings,
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engross'd;
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over. *Shakesp.*

Solyman shewed him his own letters intercepted, asking him if he knew not that *hand*, if he knew not that seal? *Knolles.*

Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's *hand*, I happily escaped. *Denham.*

If my debtors do not keep their day
Deny them *hands*, and then refuse to pay,
I must attend. *Dryden.*

Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or any other, there is something peculiar in every one's writing. *Cockburn.*

The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graved with the characters of such *hand* you like. *Locke.*

Constantia saw that the *hand* writing agreed with the contents of the letter. *Addison.*

I present these thoughts in an ill *hand*, but scholars are bad penmen, we seldom regard the mechanick part of writing. *Felton.*

They were wrote on both sides, and in a small hand. *Arbuthnot.*

42. Hand *over head*. Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does.

So many strokes of the alarum bell of fear and awaking to other nations, and the facility of the titles, which *hand over head*, have served their turn, doth ring the peal so much the louder. *Bacon.*

A country

A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: Thus 'tis, fays a paſſenger, when people will be doing things *hand over head*, without either fear or wit. *L'Eſtrange.*

13. HAND *to* HAND. Cloſe fight.

In ſingle oppoſition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the beſt part of an hour. *Shakeſp.*

He iſſues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That flings afar, and pounds *hand to hand*,
He bears'd from the field. *Dryden.*

14. HAND *in* HAND. In union; conjointly.

Had the ſea been Marlborough's element, the war had been beſtowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone *hand in hand* with his own. *Swift.*

15. HAND *in* HAND. Fit; pat.

As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* compariſon, had been ſomething too fair and too good for any lady in Britanny. *Shakeſp.*

16. HAND *to mouth.* As want requires.

I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make even at the year's end. *L'Eſtrange.*

17. *To bear in* HAND. To keep in expectation; to elude.

A raſcally yea-forſooth knave, to *bear in hand*, and then ſtand upon ſecurity. *Shakeſp.*

18. *To be* HAND *and Glove.* To be intimate and familiar; to ſuit one another.

To HAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give or tranſmit with the hand.

Judas was not far off, not only becauſe he dipped in the ſame diſh, but becauſe he was ſo near that our Saviour could *hand* the ſop unto him. *Brown.*

I have been ſhewn a written prophecy that is *handed* among them with great ſecrecy. *Addiſon.*

2. To guide or lead by the hand.

Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell. *Donne.*

By ſafe and inſenſible degrees he will paſs from a boy to a man, which is the moſt hazardous ſtep in life: this therefore ſhould be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence *handed* over it. *Locke.*

3. To ſeize; to lay hands on.

Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
Firſt *hand* me: on mine own accord, I'll off. *Shak.*

4. To manage; to move with the hand.

'Tis then that with delight I rove,
Upon the boundleſs depth of love:
I bleſs my chains, I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on ſhoar. *Prior.*

5. To tranſmit in ſucceſſion, with *down*; to deliver from one to another.

They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of ſeveral the moſt remarkable particular accidents of it likewiſe, which they *handed* downward to the ſucceeding ages. *Woodward.*

I know no other way of ſecuring theſe monuments, and making them numerous enough to be *handed down* to future ages. *Addiſon.*

Arts and ſciences conſiſt of ſcattered theorems and practices, which are *handed* about amongſt the maſters, and only revealed to the *filii artis*, 'till ſome great genius appears, who collects theſe diſjointed propoſitions, and reduces them into a regular ſyſtem. *Arbuthnot.*

One would think a ſtory ſo fit for age to talk of, and infancy to hear, were incapable of being *handed down* to us. *Pope.*

HAND is much uſed in compoſition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *handſaw*; or borne in the hand, as a *handbarrow.*

HA'NDBARROW. *n. ſ.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

Handbarrow, wheelbarrow, ſhovel, and ſpade. *Tuſſer.*

Set the board whereon the hive ſtandeth on a *handbarrow*, and carry them to the place you intend. *Mortimer.*

HAND-BASKET. *n. ſ.* A portable baſket.

You muſt have woollen yarn to tie graſs with, and a ſmall *handbaſket* to carry them in. *Mortimer.*

HAND-BELL. *n. ſ.* A bell rung by the hand.

The ſtrength of the percuſſion is the principal cauſe of the loudneſs or ſoftneſs of ſounds, as in ringing of a *hand-bell* harder or ſofter. *Bacon.*

HAND-BREADTH. *n. ſ.* A ſpace equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

A border of an *handbreadth* round about. *Exod.*

The eaſtern people determined their *hand breadth* by the breadth of barley-corns, ſix making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth.* *Arbuthnot.*

HA'NDED. *adj.* [from *hand.*]

1. Having the uſe of the hand left or right.

Many are right *handed*, whoſe livers are weakly conſtituted: and many uſe the left, in whom that part is ſtrongeſt. *Brown.*

2. With hands joined.

Into their inmoſt bow'r
Handed they went. *Milton.*

HA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hand.*] Tranſmitter; conveyor in ſucceſſion.

They would aſſume, with wond'rous art,
Themſelves to be the whole who are but part,
Of that vaſt frame the church; yet grant they were
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer
A right t'interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the preſent, claim it for their own? *Dryden.*

HA'NDFAST. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *faſt.*] Hold; cuſtody. Obſolete.

If that ſhepherd be not in *handfaſt*, let him fly. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'NDFUL. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *full.*]

1. As much as the hand can graſp or contain.

I ſaw a country gentleman at the ſide of Roſamond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Addiſ.*

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one veſſel of ſilver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the ſound will be more reſounding from the veſſel of ſilver than that of wood. *Bacon.*

The peaceful ſcabbard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handful*
It had devour'd, it was ſo manful. *Hudibras.*

3. A ſmall number or quantity.

He could not, with ſuch a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propoſe reaſonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. As much as can be done.

Being in poſſeſſion of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themſelves from firing. *Raleigh.*

HAND-GALLOP. *n. ſ.* A ſlow and eaſy gallop, in which the hand preſſes the bridle to hinder increaſe of ſpeed.

Ovid, with all his ſweetneſs, has as little variety of numbers and ſounds as he: he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verſe runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN. *n. ſ.* A gun wielded by the hand.

Guns have names given them, ſome from ſerpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubrines; others in other reſpects, as cannons, demicannons, *hand-guns*, and muſkets. *Camden.*

HA'NDICRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *craft.*]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical geniuſes, and divert themſelves with painting, ſculpture, architecture, gardening, and ſeveral kinds of *handicrafts.* *Addiſon.*

2. A man who lives by manual labour.

The cov'nants thou ſhalt teach by candle-light,
When puffing ſmiths, and ev'ry painful trade
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryden.*

The nurſeries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the ſame manner. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HANDICRA'FTSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*handicraft* and *man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miſerable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftſmen.* *Shakeſp.*

He has ſimply the beſt wit of any *handicraftſman* in Athens. *Shakeſp.*

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground free, ſervants, and *handicraftſmen*; as ſmiths, maſons, and carpenters. *Bacon.*

The profaneneſs and ignorance of *handicraftſmen*, ſmall traders, ſervants, and the like, are to a degree, very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift.*

It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and ſhopkeeper, and *handicraftſman.* *Swift.*

HA'NDILY. *adv.* [from *handy.*] With ſkill; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *handy.*] Readineſs; dexterity.

HA'NDIWORK. *n. ſ.* [*handy* and *work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which wiſheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happineſs; although perhaps, for ſome ſpecial cauſe in our own particular, a contrary determination have ſeemed more convenient. *Hooker.*

As proper men as ever trod upon neats-leather have gone on my *handiwork.* *Shakeſp.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament ſheweth his *handiwork.* *Pſalms.*

He parted with the greateſt bleſſing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a taylor. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDKERCHIEF. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *kerchief.*] A piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her ſitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkercher*, which had late y drunk up the tears of her eyes. *Sidney.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the ſhepherd's ſon, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rags of his, that Paulina knows. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Romans did not make uſe of *handkerchiefs* but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbuthnot.*

To HA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch, from *hand.*]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily *handle*, make us perceive, that whilſt they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the part of our hands that preſs them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper. *Shakeſp.*

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable rhymeſs is the general vice of the Iriſh horſes, and is hardly ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the hardneſs of the winter forces the breeders there to houſe and *handle* their colts ſix months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat; to mention in writing or talk.

He left nothing fitting for the purpoſe
Untouch'd, or ſlightly *handled* in diſcourſe. *Shakeſp.*

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
Thou *handleſt* in thy diſcourſe. *Shakeſp.*

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment. *2 Mac.*

Of a number of other like inſtances we ſhall ſpeak more when we *handle* the communication of ſounds. *Bacon.*

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatiſe, for the explication of this inſtrument, the ſubtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled.* *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be ſaid. *Atterbury.*

5. To deal with; to practiſe.

They

They that *handle* the law know me not. *Jer.* ii. 8.

6. To treat well or ill.

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!
How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner? *Shakesp.*
They were well enough pleased to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them so ill. *Clarendon.*

7. To practise upon; to transact with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll *handle* her. *Shakesp.*

HA'NDLE. *n. s.* [handle, Saxon.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a haft.

No hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the sacred *handle* of our sceptre,
Unless he do profane, steal, or usurp. *Shakesp.*
Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon.*
There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it. *Taylor.*
A carpenter that had got the iron work of an axe, begged only so much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L'Estrange.*
Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,
Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
Any unsav'ry haut-gout from the haft. *Dryden.*
A beam there was, on which a beechen pail
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Dryden.*

2. That of which use is made.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South.*

HA'NDLESS. *adj.* [*hand* and *less.*] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand
Hath made thee *handless?* *Shakesp.*
His mangled myrmidons,
Noseless, *handless*, hack't and chipt, come to him
Crying on Hector. *Shakesp.*

HA'NDMAID. *n. s.* A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* speak to thee. *Shak.*
She gave the knight great thanks in little speech,
And said she would his *handmaid* poor remain. *Fairfax.*
I will never set politicks against ethicks, especially for that true ethicks are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*
Heaven's youngest teamed star
Hath fix'd her polish'd car,
Her sleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending. *Milton.*
Love led them on; and Faith, who knew them best
Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams
And azure wings, that up they flew so dress't,
And speak the truth of thee on glorious themes
Before the judge. *Milton.*
Those of my family their master slight,
Grown despicable in my *handmaid's* sight. *Sandys.*
By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, Art,
Makes mighty things from small beginnings grow;
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*
Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom; health, wealth, victory and honour should always wait on her as her *handmaids*. *Addison.*
Then critic'sm the muse's *handmaid* prov'd,
To dress her charms and make her more belov'd. *Pope.*

HA'NDMILL. *n. s.* [*hand* and *mill.*] A mill moved by the hand.

Oft the drudging ass is driv'n with toil;
Returning late, and loaden home with gain
Of barter'd pitch, and *handmills* for the grain. *Dryden.*

HANDS *off.* A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.

They cut a stag into parts; but as they were entering upon the dividend, *hands off*, says the lion. *Dryden.*

HA'NDSAILS. *n. s.* Sails managed by the hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer. *Temple.*

HA'NDSAW. *n. s.* Saw manageable by the hand.

My buckler put through and through, and my sword hack'd like a *handsaw*. *Shakesp.*
To perform this work, it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife and a small *handsaw*. *Mortimer.*

HA'NDSEL. *n. s.* [*hansel*, a first gift, Dutch.] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale. It is not used, except in the dialect of trade.

The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *hansel* or earnest of that which is to come. *Hooker.*
Thou art joy's *handsel*; heav'n lies flat in thee,
Subject to every mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*

To HA'NDSEL. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time.

In timorous deer he *handsels* his young paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*
I'd show you
How easy 'tis to die, by my example,
And *handsel* fate before you. *Dryd.*

HA'NDSOME. *adj.* [*handsaem*, Dutch, ready, dexterous.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.

For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him. *Spenser.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.

A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very *handsome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison.*

3. Elegant; graceful.

That easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way. *Felton.*

4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handsome* fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as a *handsome* action.

To HA'NDSOME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.

Him all repute
For his device in *handsoming* a suit;
To judge of lace he hath the best conceit. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *handsome.*]

1. Conveniently; dexterously.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handsomely* in his way. *Spenser.*
When the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape,
Becomes unhandsome, *handsomely* to 'scape. *Waller.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully.

3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath sawn down a tree, hath wrought it *handsomely*, and made a vessel thereof. *Wisdom.*

4. Liberally; generously.

I am finding out a convenient place for an almshouse, which I intend to endow very *handsomely* for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. *Addison.*

HA'NDSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *handsome.*] Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *handsomeness* in her mourning garments, nor sweetness in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*
For *handsomeness'* sake, it were good you had the upper glass upon a mill. *Bacon.*
In cloths, cheap *handsomeness* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*
Persons of the fairer sex like that *handsomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked. *Boyle.*

HA'NDVICE. *n. s.* [*hand* and *vice.*] A vice to hold small work in.

HA'NDWRITING. *n. s.* [*hand* and *writing.*] A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show.
If the skin were parchment, and the blows you give me ink,
Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shakespeare.*
To no other cause than the wise providence of God can be assigned the diversity of *handwritings*. *Cocklurn.*

HA'NDY. *adj.* [from *hand.*]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.

They were but few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy* blows. *Knolles*
Both parties now were drawn so close,
Almost to come to *handy* blows. *Hudibras*

2. Ready; dexterous; skilful.

She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and them with *handy* care dress't. *Dryden.*
The servants wash the platter, scour the plate,
And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryd.*

3. Convenient; ready to the hand.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYDANDY. *n. s.* A play in which children change hands and places.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places; and *handydandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief? *Shakespeare.*
Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handydandy*. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

To HANG. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong.* [hangan, Saxon.]

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above.

Strangely visited people he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakesp.*
His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jerusalem. *South.*

2. To place without any solid support.

Thou all things hast of nothing made,
That *hang'st* the solid earth in floating air,
Vein'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair. *Sandys.*

3. To choak and kill by suspending by the neck, so as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

He hath commission from thy wife and me
To *hang* Cordelia in the prison. *Shakesp.*
Hanging supposes human soul and reason;
This animal's below committing treason:
Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?
That's a preferment for Architophel. *Dryden.*

4. To display; to show aloft.

This unlucky mole misled several coxcombs; and like the *hanging* out of false colours, made some of them converse with Rosalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party. *Addison.*

5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head sadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Eccles.* xix. 26.
The beauties of this place should mourn;
Th' immortal fruits and flow'rs at my return
Should *hang* their wither'd heads; for sure my breast
Is now more pois'nous. *Dryden.*
The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;
White lillies *hang* their heads and soon decay;
And whiter snow in minutes melts away. *Dryden.*
The cheerful birds no longer sing;
Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable.

The gates and the chambers they removed, and *hanged* doors upon them. *Mac.* iv. 57.

7. To cover or charge by any thing suspended.

Hang he the heav'ns with black, yield day to night? *Shakesp.*

The pavement ever foul with human gore;
Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door. *Dryden.*

To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

Musick is better in chambers wainscotted than *hanged*. *Bacon.*

If ever my pious father for my sake
Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,
Or I incens'd them with my sylvan toils,
And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils.
Give me to scatter these. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours. *Addison.*

HANG. *v. n.*

To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.

Over it a fair portcullis *hung*,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and compacture strong. *Spens.*

To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle.

Upon her shoulders wings she wears,
Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with ears. *Hudibras.*

If gaming does an aged sire entice,
Then my young master swiftly learns the vice,
And shakes in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice. *Dryden.*

To bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy. *Addison.*

To float; to play.

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hung*? *Prior.*

To be supported by something raised above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house. *Addison.*

To rest upon by embracing.

She *hung* about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied. *Shakesp.*

To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotspur's neck,
Have talked of Monmouth's grave. *Shakesp.*

Faustina is described in the form of a lady sitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peacham.*

To hover; to impend.

He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;
And sundry blessings *hang* about his throne,
That speak him full of grace. *Shakesp.*

Odious names of distinction, which had slept while the dread of popery *hung* over us were revived. *Atterbury.*

To be loosely joined.

Whither go you?
—To see your wife: is she at home?
—Ay, and as idle as she may *hang* together. *Shak.*

To drag; to be incommodiously joined.

In my Lucia's absence
Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Addis.*

To be compact or united with *together*.

In the common cause we are all of a piece: we *hang together*. *Dryden.*

Your device *hangs* very well *together*; but is it liable to exceptions? *Addison.*

To adhere, unwelcomely or incommodiously.

A cheerful temper shines out in all her conversation, and dissipates those apprehensions which *hang* the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. *Addison.*

Shining landskips, gilded triumphs, and beautiful sights, disperse that gloominess which is apt to *hang* on the mind in those disconsolate seasons. *Addison.*

To rest; to reside.

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid. *Shakesp.*

To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang* in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. *Deut.*

To be delayed; to linger.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan. *Milton.*

She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents *hung*,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue. *Dryd.*

To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man, that *hangs* on princes' favours! *Sh.*

Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whose just sceptre *hangs* Europa's scale. *Prior.*

To be fixed or suspended with attention.

Though wond'ring senates *hung* on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke. *Pope.*

To have a steep declivity.

Suffex marl shews itself on the middle of the sides of *hanging* grounds. *Mortimer.*

To be executed by the halter.

The court forsakes him and sir Balaam *hangs*. *Pope.*

To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung*,
Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong. *Pope.*

HA'NGER. *n. s.* [from *hang*.] That by which any thing hangs; as, the pot *hangers*.

HA'NGER. *n. s.* [from *hang*.] A short broad sword.

HA'NGER-ON. *n. s.* [from *hang*.] A dependant, one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the umbræ, or *hangers-on*. *Brown.*

They all excused themselves save two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest *hangers-on*. *L'Estrange.*

He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift.*

HANGING. *n. s.* [from *hang*.]

1. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Like rich *hangings* in an homely house
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakesp.*

Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the *hangings* were held up. *Clarendon.*

Now purple *hangings* cloath the palace walls,
And sumptuous feasts are made in splendid halls. *Dryden.*

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient *hangings*. *Dryden.*

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the *hanging*. *Prior.*

2. Any thing that hangs to another. Not in use.

A storm, or robbery, or call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. *Shakesp.*

HA'NGING *participial adj.* [from *hang*.]

1. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a *hanging* look. *Shakesp.*

What Ethiops lips he has!
How full a snout, and what a *hanging* face! *Dryd.*

2. Requiring to be punished by the halter; A *hanging* matter.

HANGMAN. *n. s.* [*hang* and *man*.]

1. The publick executioner.

This monster sat like a *hangman* upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money. *Sidney.*

Who makes that noise there? who are you?
—Your friend, sir, the *hangman*: you must be so good, sir, to rise, and be put to death. *Shakesp.*

Men do not stand
In so ill case, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;
Nor are they vicars but *hangmen* to fate. *Donne.*

I never knew a critick, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself: as the *hangman* is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand. *Addison.*

2. A term of reproach, either serious or ludicrous.

One cried, God bless us! and Amen! the other; As they had seen me with these *hangman's* hands: Listening their fear, I could not say Amen,
When they did say God bless us. *Shakesp.*

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot at him. *Shak.*

HANK. *n. s.* [*hank*, Islandick, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. A skein of thread.

2. A tye; a check; an influence. A low word.

Do we think we have the *hank* that some gallants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all former scores, he must still go on to supply? *Decay of Piety.*

To HA'NKER. *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately; to have an incessant wish; it has commonly *after* before the thing desired. It is scarcely used but in familiar language.

And now the saints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,
And felt such bowel *hankerings*,
To see an empire all of kings. *Hudibras.*

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a *hankering* after these juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers. *L'Estrange.*

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant *hankers* after something else. *L'Estrange.*

Dost thou not *hanker* after a greater liberty in some things? If not, there's no better sign of good resolution. *Calamy.*

The wife is an old coquette, that is always *hankering* after the diversions of the town. *Addison.*

The republick that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many *hankerings* after its ancient liberty.

HAN'T, for *has not*, or *have not*,

That roguish leer of your's makes a pretty woman's heart ake: you *han't* that simper about the mouth for nothing. *Addison.*

HAP. *n. s.* [*anhap*, in Welsh, is misfortune.]

1. Chance; fortune.

Whether art it were, or heedless *hap*,
As through the flow'ring forest rash she fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,
And nourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Cur'st be good *haps*, and curst be they that build
Their hopes on *haps*, and do not make despair
For all these certain blows the surest shield. *Sidney.*

To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the *hap* thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having begun such a course themselves, must be glad to see their example followed. *Hooker.*

Things casual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot still have the like *hap*. *Knolles.*

Solyman commended these for their valour in their evil *haps*, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Knolles.*

A fox had the *hap* to fall into the hands of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

Nor feared she among the bands to stray
Of armed men; for often had she seen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray:
Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been. *Fairfax.*

HAP-HAZARD. *n. s.* Chance; accident: perhaps originally *hap hazarde*.

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk

walk as men do in the dark by *hap-hazard*, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge' sake. *Hooker.*

We live at *hap-hazard*, and without any insight into causes and effects. *L'Estrange.*

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon trust, and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true. *Locke.*

To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To happen; to have the casual consequence.

It will be too late to gather ships or soldiers, which may need to be presently employed, and whose want may *hap* to hazard a kingdom. *Clarendon.*

2. To come by chance; to befall casually.

Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lords and lady what hath *happ'd*. *Shak.*

In destructions by deluge the remnant which *hap* to be reserved are ignorant people. *Bacon.*

HA'PLY. *adv.* [from *hap.*]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep. *Shak.*

Toward
Us, *haply* too secure, of our discharge
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton.*

Then *haply* yet your breast remains untouch'd,
Though that seems strange. *Rowe.*

Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction of any other state, that may *haply* labour under the like circumstances *Swift.*

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream;
Him *haply* slumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side. *Milton.*

HA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *hap.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.

Hapless Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire mishap! *Shakesp.*

Here *hapless* Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art. *Dryden.*

Did his *hapless* passion equal mine,
I would refute the bliss *Smith.*

To HA'PPEN. *v. n.* [from *hap.*]

1. To fall out; to chance to come to pass.

Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall *happen*. *Isaiah.*

Say not I have sinned, and what harm hath *happened* unto me? *Eccles.* v 4.

If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever thou hast no reason to be surprised, as if some unexpected thing had *happened* to thee. *Tillotson.*

2. To light; to fall by chance.

I have *happened* on some other accounts relating to mortalities *Graunt.*

HA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *happy.*]

1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.

I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua. *Shakesp.*

Preserv'd by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown,
Failing they rise, to be with us made one. *Waller.*

Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end *happily*; for 'tis more difficult to save than kill. *Dryden.*

2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.

Form'd by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

3. In a state of felicity; as, he lives *happily*.

4. By chance; peradventure. In this sense *happily* is written erroneously for *haply*.

One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who *happily* may peruse these two treatises. *Digby.*

HA'PPINESS. *n. s.* [from *happy.*]

1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.

Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired and containeth in it after an eminent sort the consentation of our desires, the highest degree of all our perfection. *Hooker.*

Oh! *happiness* of sweet retir'd content,
To be at once secure and innocent. *Denham.*

Philosophers differ about the chief good or *happiness* of man. *Temple.*

The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of pursuits shews, that every one does not place his *happiness* in the same thing *Locke.*

2. Good luck; good fortune.

3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.

Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. *Denham.*

Some heraldics yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a *happiness* as well as care. *Pope.*

Form'd by some rule that guides but not constrains,
And finish'd more through *happiness* than pains *Pope.*

HA'PPY. *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck.*]

1. In a state of felicity; in a state where the desire is satisfied.

At other end Uran did Strephon lend
Her *happy* making hand. *Sidney.*

Am I *happy* in thy news?
—If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget your happiness, be *happy* then,
For it is done. *Shakesp.*

Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, t' whose *happy* state alone,
Our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

Though the presence of imaginary good cannot make us *happy*, the absence of it may make us miserable. *Addison.*

2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.

Chymists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them *Boyle.*

Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this *happy* thought.
Dryden.

3. Addressful; ready.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

HA'QUETON. *n. s.* A coat of mail. *Spenser.*

HARA'NGUE. *n. s.* [*harangue*, French. The original of the French word is much questioned; *Menage* thinks it a corruption of *hearing*, English; *Junius* imagines it to be *discours au rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* seems to favour. perhaps it may be from *arare*, or *oratoriare*, *oratorier*, *eramer*, *arranger*, *haranguer*.] A speech; a popular oration.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard, but soon
In factious opposition. *Milton.*

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or implausible *harangues*, against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. *Swift.*

Many preachers neglect method in their *harangues*. *Watts.*

To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.] To make a speech; to pronounce an oration.

To HARA'NGUE. *v. a.* To address by an oration; as, he *harangued* the troops.

HARA'NGUER. *n. s.* [from *harangue.*] An orator; a publick speaker: generally with some mixture of contempt.

To HA'RASS. *v. a.* [*harasser*, French, from *harasso*, a heavy buckler, according to *Du Cange*.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneasiness.

These troops came to the army but the day before, *harassed* with a long and wearisome march. *Bacon.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain:
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watchings,
And *harass'd* out with duty. *Dryden.*

Nature oppress'd, and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison.*

Out increases the force of the verb.

HA'RASS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance.

The men of Judah, to prevent
The *harass* of their land beset me round *Milton.*

HA'RBINGER. *n. s.* [*herberger*, Dutch, one who goes to provide lodgings or an *harbour* for those that follow.] A forerunner, a precursor.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death.
Shakesp.

I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shak.*

Sin, and her shadow death, and misery,
Death's *harbinger*. *Milton.*

And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening star,
Love's *harbinger* appear'd *Milton.*

Before him a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is sent *harbinger*, who all
Invites. *Milton.*

As Ormond's *harbinger* to you they run;
For Venus is the promise of the Sun. *Dryden.*

HA'RBOUR. *n. s.* [*herberge*, French; *herberg*, Dutch, *albergo*, Italian.]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.

For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Doubly curs'd
Be all those easy fools who give it *harbour*. *Rowe.*

2. A port or haven for shipping.

Three of your argosies
Are richly come to *harbour* suddenly. *Shakesp.*

They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And spreading round in one continu'd lake,
A spacious hospitable *harbour* make. *Addison.*

3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of shelter and security.

To HA'RBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn; to take shelter.

This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shakesp.*

They are sent by me,
That they should *harbour* where their lord would be.
Shakesp.

Southwards they bent their flight,
And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night:
Next morn they rose, and set up every sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale. *Dryd.*

Let me be grateful, but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,
And servile flattery, that *harbours* oft
In courts and gilded roofs. *Philips.*

To HA'RBOUR. *v. a.*

1. To entertain; to permit to reside.

My lady bids me tell you, that though she *harbours* you as her uncle, she's nothing allied to your disorders. *Shakesp.*

Knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends
Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shakesp.*

Let not your gentle breath *harbour* one thought
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe.*

We owe this old house the same kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who *harbours* us in his declining condition, may even in his last extremities. *Pope.*

How people, so greatly warmed with a sense of liberty, should be capable of *harbouring* such weak superstition; and that so much bravery and so much folly can inhabit the same breasts. *Pope.*

2. To shelter; to secure.

Harbour yourself this night in this castle: this country is very dangerous for murthering thieves to trust a sleeping life among them. *Sidney.*

HA'RBOURAGE. *n. s.* [*herbergage*, French, from *harbour.*] Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whose labour'd spirits,

Forewearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city wall. *Shakesp.*

HA'RBOURER. *n. s.* [from *harbour*.] One that entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS. *adj.* [from *harbour*.] Wanting harbour; being without lodging; without shelter.

HARBROUGH for *harbour*. *Spenser.*

HARD. *adj.* [heapb, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch.]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house,
More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you
Denied me to come in. *Shakespeare.*

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some diseases, when they are hard to be cured are *hard* to be known. *Sidney.*

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but very small matters they judged themselves. *Exodus.*

When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras.*

'Tis *hard* to say if Clymene were mov'd
More by his pray'r, whom she so dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*

As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged to use, they are either terms of art, or such as I substituted in place of others that were too low. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? *Genesis.*

Possess
As lords a spacious world, t' our native heav'n
Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*
With peril great atchiev'd. *Milton.*

Long is the way
And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our prison strong. *Milton.*

He now discern'd he was wholly to be on the defensive, and that was like to be a very *hard* part too. *Clarendon.*

Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symptoms, and are *harder* of cure than fleshy ones. *Wiseman.*

The love and pious duty which you pay
Have past'd the perils of so hard a way. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; distressful; laborious action or suffering.

Rachael travailed, and she had *hard* labour. *Genesis.*

Worcester's horse came but to-day:
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,
That not a horse is half of himself. *Shakesp.*

Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, lessened and diminished his army. *Clarendon.*

When Sebastian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden.*

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to the necessity of having twice as much victuals as one under no necessity to work. *Cheyne.*

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous; as, a *hard* heart.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very *hard* one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Whom scarce my sheep, and scarce my painful plough,
The needful aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy son, so *hard* a mother thou. *Dryden.*

If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would not refuse you half your time. *Dryden.*

A loss of one third of their estates will be a very *hard* case upon a great number of people. *Locke.*

No people live with more ease and prosperity than the subjects of little commonwealths; as, on the contrary, there are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

To find a bill that may bring punishment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard*. *Swift.*

6. Sour; rough; severe.

What, have you found him any *hard* words of late. *Shakesp.*

Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to say or do very *hard* or offensive things. *Atterbury.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakesp.*

Absalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his fanatick patrons. *Dryden.*

Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from t'other side the water, and rumours of the severest kind. *Swift.*

8. Insensible; inflexible.

If by chance succeed
In what I write, and that's no chance indeed,
Know I am not so stupid or so *hard*,
Not to feel praise, or love's dearly'd reward. *Dryd.*

9. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or climate, that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*

10. Vehement; keen; severe: as, a *hard* Winter; *hard* weather.

11. Unreasonable; unjust.

It is a little *hard*, that in an affair of the last consequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body should be the sole persons not consulted. *Swift.*

It is the *hardest* case in the world, that Steele should take up the reports of his faction, and put them off as additional fears. *Swift.*

12. Forced; not easily granted.

If we allow the first couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no *hard* supposition; there would arise from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of. *Burnet.*

13. Powerful; forcible.

The stag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse flies for succour to the man that's too *hard* for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other. *L'Estrange.*

Let them consider the vexation they are treasuring up for themselves, by struggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addison.*

A disputant, when he finds that his adversary is too *hard* for him, with slyness turns the discourse. *Watts.*

14. Austere; rough, as liquids.

In making of vinegar, set vessels of wine over-against the noon sun, which calleth out the more oily spirits, and leaves the spirit more sour and *hard*. *Bacon.*

15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.

Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itself. *Dryden.*

His direction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, insufferably strained. *Dryden.*

16. Not plentiful; not prosperous.

There are bonfires decreed; and, if the times had not been *hard*, my billet should have burnt too. *Dryden.*

17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.

HARD. *adv.* [*hardo*, very old German.]

1. Close; near: often with *by*.

Hard by was a house of pleasure, built for a summer retiring place. *Sidney.*

They doubted a while what it should be, 'till it was cast up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully saw it was a mum. *Sidney.*

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale, *hard by* a forest's side,
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro. *Spenser.*

Scarce had he said, when *hard* at hand they spie
That quicksand nigh, with water covered. *Spenser.*

When these marshal the way, *hard* at hand comes the master and main exercise. *Shakespeare.*

Abimelech went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire. *Judges.*

The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul. *1 Sam.*

Hard by a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*

2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly; vehemently; earnestly; importunately.

Gentiles run to his defence,
And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave. *Dryd.*

An ant works as *hard* as a man who should carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Addison.*

Whoever my unknown correspondent be, she prefles *hard* for an answer, and is earnest in that point. *Atterbury.*

3. Uneasily; vexatiously.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you it goes *hard*. *Shakesp.*

4. Difficultly; so as to raise difficulty.

The question is *hard* set, and we have reason to doubt. *Brown.*

A stag that was *hard* set by the huntsmen, betook himself to a stall for sanctuary. *L'Estrange.*

5. Fast; nimbly; vehemently.

The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they could drive. *L'Estrange.*

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.

Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon.*

7. Tempestously; boisterously.

When the North wind blows *hard*, and it rains sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wise people defend themselves against it. *Taylor.*

HA'RDBOUND. *adj.* [*hard* and *bound*.] Costive.

Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a-year. *Pope.*

To HA'RDEN. *v. a.* [from *hard*.] To grow hard.

The powder of loadstone and flint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made into paste, will in a few days *harden* to the hardness of a stone. *Bacon.*

To HA'RDEN. *v. a.* [from *hard*.]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

Sure he, who first the passage try'd,
In *harden'd* oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*

A piece of the *hardened* marl. *Woodward.*

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.

3. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate.

But exhort one another daily, lest any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin. *Hebrews.*

He stiffened his neck, and *hardened* his heart from turning unto the lord. *2. Chron.*

It is a melancholy consideration, that there should be several among us so *hardened* and deluded as to think an oath a proper subject for a jest. *Addison.*

4. To make insensible; to stupify.

Religion sets before us not the example of a stupid Stoick, who had by obstinate principles *hardened* himself against all sense of pain; but an example of a man like ourselves, that had a tender sense of the least suffering, and yet patiently endured the greatest. *Tillotson.*

Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him. *Swift to Pope.*

5. To make firm; to endue with constancy.

Then should I have comfort? yes, I would *harden* myself in sorrow. *Job.*

One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the other softens it again, and unbends it into vice. *Dryden.*

HA'RDENER. *n. s.* [from *harden*.] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *favour*.] Coarse of feature; harsh of countenance.

When the blast of war blows in your ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair Nature with *hard-favour'd* rage,
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect. *Shakesp.*

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hard-favoured*. *L'Estrange.*

When

When Vulcan came into the world, he was so *hardfavoured* that his parents frowned on him. *Dryden.*

HARDHA'NDED. *adj.* [*hard* and *hand.*] Coarse; mechanick; one that has hands hard with labour.

——*Hardhanded* men that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds till now. *Shak.*

HA'RDHEAD. *n. f.* [*hard* and *head.*] Clash of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants dash their heads together.

I have been at *hardhead* with your hotting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them. *Dryden.*

HARDHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*hard* and *heart.*] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless; barbarous; inhuman; savage; uncompassionate.

Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy? *Dryden.*
John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was very *hardhearted* to his sister Peg. *Arbuthnot.*

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *hardhearted.*] Cruelty; want of tenderness; want of compassion.

Hardheartedness and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worse than brutal. *L'Estrange.*
How black and base a vice ingratitude is, may be seen in those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want of compassion. *South.*
Hardheartedness, is an essential in the character of a libertine. *Clarissa.*

HA'RDIHEAD. } *n. f.* [from *hardy.*] Stout-
HA'RDIHOOD. } ness; bravery. Obsolete.

Inflam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,
He scorn'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Spenser.*

Boldly assault the necromancer's hall,
Where if he be, with dauntless *hardihood*. *Milton.*

HA'RDIMENT. *n. f.* [from *hardy*, *hardiment*, adv. French.] Courage; stoutness; bravery. Not in use.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for aught be staid. *Spenser.*

On the gentle severn's sedgy bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shakesp.*

Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment*. *Fairfax.*

HA'RDINESS. *n. f.* [*hardiesse*, French; from *hardy.*]

1. Hardship; fatigue.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*. *Spenser.*

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.

If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried; and our nation lose
The name of *hardiness* and policy. *Shakesp.*
Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number, nor in the *hardiness* and courage of their persons contemptible *Bacon.*
He has the courage of a rational creature, and such an *hardiness* we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to. *Locke*
Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardiness* of one that should tell you of it. *Spectator.*

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLA'BOURED. *adj.* [*hard* and *labour.*] Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A satire, and the gentry buy!
While my *hard-labour'd* poem pines,
Unsold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*

HA'RDLY. *adv.* [from *hard.*]

1. With difficulty; not easily.

Touching things which generally are received, although in themselves they be most certain, yet because men presume them granted of all, we are *hardliest* able to bring forth proof of their certainty, as may satisfy gainsayers, when suddenly and besides expectation they require the same at our hands. *Hooker.*

There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeness of wit and judgment, free from all such affairs as might trouble their meditations, instructed in the sharpest and subtilest points of learning; who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find out but only the immortality of the soul. *Hooker.*
God hath delivered a law as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the very closest and most unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can *hardly*, human laws by no means, possibly reach unto. *Hooker*
There are in living creatures parts that nourish and repair easily, and parts that nourish and repair *hardly* *Bacon*
The barks of those trees are more close and soft than those of oaks and ashes, whereby the moist can the *harder* issue out. *Bacon*
The father, mother, daughter, they invite;
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repast. *Dryden*
Recov'ring *hardly* what he lost before,
His right endears it much, his purchase more. *Dryd*
False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South*

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly; with no likelihood.

The fish that once was caught, new bait will *hardly* bite. *Fairy Queen.*
They are worn, lord Consul, so
That we shall *hardly* in our ages see
Their banners wave again *Shakesp.*
Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

3. Almost not; barely.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart.
Dryden
There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body.
Swift.

4. Grudgingly; as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me. *Shakesp*

5. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are some reasons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they necessary, or mere possibilities only? *Hooker.*

6. Rigorously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with.
Clarendon.
They are now in prison, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years
Addison.
They have begun to spy, and to fetch instances, where he has in many things been *hardly* used.
Swift

7. Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and, however softened goes but ill down. *Locke*

8. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden*

HA'RDMOUTHED. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth.*] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* coursers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryden.*
But who can youth, let loose to vice, restrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein,
He's past thy pow'r to stop. *Dryden.*

HA'RDNESS. *n. f.* [from *hard.*]

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.

Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. *Locke.*
From the various combinations of these corpuscules happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and specifick gravity. *Woodward.*

2. Difficulty to be understood.

This habit on thy bosom
Is so from sense in *hardness*, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakesp.*

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.

It was time now to whet and sharpen thy intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprize. *Sidney.*
Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth much art. *Hooker.*

4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times,
Are all excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; profligateness.

Every commission of sin introduces into the soul a certain degree of *hardness*, and an aptness to continue in that sin. *South.*

6. Coarseness; harshness of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

7. Keenness; vehemence of weather or seasons.

If the *hardness* of the Winter should spoil them, neither the loss of seed nor labour will be much.
Mortimer.

8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.

We will ask,
That if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon our *hardness* *Shakesp.*
They quicken sloth, perplexities unty,
Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify.
Denham.

9. Stiffness; harshness.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a wall than a natural garment *Dryden.*

10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

HA'RDOCK. *n. f.* I suppose the same with *burdock.*

Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers.
Shakesp.

HARDS. *n. f.* The refuse or coarser part of flax.

HA'RDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *hard.*]

1. Injury; oppression.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them, and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*

2. Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were exposed to *hardship* and penury. *Sprat.*
You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore.
Addison.
In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardships* many, many fall by ease. *Prior.*

HA'RDWARE. *n. f.* [*hard* and *ware.*] Manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN. *n. f.* [*hardware* and *man.*] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass in Ireland. *Swift.*

HA'RDY. *adj.* [*hardi*, French.]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute.

Try the imagination of some o cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*

Recite
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryden.*
Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for those, who dare vene-

ture to dissent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*

Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the female breast with martial flame?
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire! *Prior.*

2. Strong; hard; firm.

Is a man confident of his present strength? An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *South.*

3. Confident; impudent; viciously stubborn.

HARE and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Hareman*, a chief man in the army; *Herwin*, a victorious army; which are much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegesistratus* among the Greeks. *Gibson's Camd.*

HARE. *n. s.* [hara, Saxon; *hark*, Erse.]

1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.

Dismay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?
As sparrows eagles; or the *hare*, the lion. *Shakesp.*

We view in the open champaign a brace of swift greyhounds coursing a good stout and well-breathed *hare*. *More.*

Your dressings must be with *hare*'s fur. *Wiseman.*

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid *hare*. *Thomson.*

2. A constellation.

The *hare* appears, whose active rays supply
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

To HARE. *v. a.* [*harier*, French.] To fright; to hurry with terrour.

To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Locke.*

HA'REBELL. *n. s.* [*hare* and *bell*.] A blue flower campaniform.

Thou shalt not lack
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shakesp. Cymb.*

HA'REBRAINED. *adj.* [from *hare* the verb and *brain*.] Volatile; unsettled; wild: fluttering; hurried.

That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Bacon.*

HA'REFOOT. *n. s.* [*hare* and *foot*.]

1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HA'RELIP. *n. s.* A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance, a natural defect. *Quincy.*

The blots of nature's hand
Shall not in their issue stand;
Never mole, *harelip*, nor scar,
Shall upon their children be. *Shakesp.*

The third stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harelips*. *Wiseman.*

HA'RESPEAR. *n. s.* [*bupleurum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RIER. *n. s.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainsworth.*

To HARK. *v. n.* [Contracted from *hearken*.] To listen.

The king,
To me inveterate, *harks* my brother's suit. *Shakesp.*

Pricking up his ears to *hark*
If he could hear too in the dark. *Hudibras.*

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.] List! hear! listen!

What harmony is this? My good friends, *hark!* *Shakespeare.*

The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of flesh, and called out, *Hark ye*, friend, you may make the best of your purchase. *L'Estrange.*

Hark! methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe.*

Hark how loud the woods
Invite you forth! *Thomson.*

HARL. *n. s.*

1. The filaments of flax.

2. Any filamentous substance.

The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung. *Mortimer.*

HA'RLEQUIN. *n. s.* [This name is said to have been given by *Francis* of France to a busy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy *Charles le quint*. *Menage* derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented Mr. *Harley*'s house, whom his friends called *Harlequin*, little Harley. *Trev.*] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding; a zani.

The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

The man in graver tragick known,
Though his best part long since was done,
Still on the stage desires to tarry;
And he who play'd the *harlequin*,
After the jest still loads the scene,
Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*

HA'RLOT. *n. s.* [*herlodes*, Welsh, a girl. Others for *harelet*, a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of *William* the Conqueror. *Harlet* is used in *Chaucer* for a low male drudge.] A whore; a strumpet.

Away, my disposition, and possess me with
Some *harlot*'s spirit. *Shakesp.*

They help thee by such aids as geese and *harlots*. *Ben Jonson.*

The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;
Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace. *Dryden.*

HA'RLOTRY. *n. s.* [from *harlot*.]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Nor shall,
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad so thin. *Dryden.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*,
That no persuasion can do good upon. *Shakesp.*

HARM. *n. s.* [hearm, Saxon.]

1. Injury; crime; wickedness.

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own *harms*, which the wise Powers
Deny us for our good. *Shakesp.*

How are we happy still in fear of *harm*?
But *harm* precedes not sin. *Milton.*

They should be suffered to write on: it would keep them out of *harm*'s way, and prevent them from evil courses. *Swift.*

To HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure.

What sense had I of her stol'n hours of lust?
I saw't not, thought it not, it *harm*'d not me. *Shak.*

Passions ne'er could grow
To *harm* another, or impeach your rest. *Waller.*

After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the heat should *harm* them. *Ray.*

HA'RMFUL. *adj.* [*harm* and *full*.] Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved squire
His spear of heben-wood behind him bare,
Whose *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,
Had riven many a breast with pike-head square. *Spenser.*

Let no man fear that *harmful* creature lest, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh.*

For flax and oats will burn the tender field,
And sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield. *Dryden.*

HA'RMFULLY. *adv.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in such kind of exercise. *Ascham.*

HA'RMFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.

HA'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *harm*.]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.

Touching ceremonies *harmless* in themselves, and hurtful only in respect of number, was it amiss to decree that those things that were least needful, and newliest come, should be the first that were taken away? *Hooker.*

She, like *harmless* lightning, threw her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master; lighting
Each object with a joy. *Shakesp.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and therefore suit his work slightly, according to a slight price. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMLESSLY. *adv.* [from *harmless*.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmlessly*, and in a recreation that became a churchman. *Walton.*

Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible, but fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*

HA'RMLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *harmless*.] Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.

When, through tasteless flat humility,
In dough-bak'd men some *harmlessness* we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and *not* he. *Donne*

Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliableness to virtuous counsels, which is in youth untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy in an aged long-practised sinner. *South.*

HARMO'NICAL. } *adj.* [*μελικος*; *harmonique*, French.]
HA'RMONICK. }

1. Relating to musick; susceptible of musical proportion to each other.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; musical; proportioned to each other: less properly.

Harmonical sounds, and discordant sounds, are both active and positive; but blackness and darkness are, indeed, but privatives. *Bacon.*

So swells each wind-pipe; ass intones to ass,
Harmonick twang of leather, horn, and brass. *Pope.*

HARMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*harmonieux*, Fr. from *harmony*.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

All the wide-extended sky,
And all the *harmonious* worlds on high,
And Virgil's sacred work shall dye. *Cowley.*

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once; we must bring it home piece-meal. *Locke.*

2. Having sounds concordant to each other; musical; symphonious.

Thoughts that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

The verse of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us; but they who lived with him, thought it musical. *Dryden.*

HARMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *harmonious*.]

1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Not chaos-like, together crush'd and bruis'd;
But as the world, *harmoniously* confus'd:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree. *Pope.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the

the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley.*

2. Musically; with concord of sounds.

If we look upon the world as a musical instrument, well-tuned and *harmoniously* struck, we ought not to worship the instrument, but him that makes the musick. *Stillingfleet.*

HARMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *harmonious.*] Proportion; musicalness.

To HA'RMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony.*] To adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhime,
The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime.

HA'RMONY. *n. s.* [ἁρμονία; *harmonie*, Fr.]

1. The just adaptation of one part to another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; for that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs. *Dryden.*

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Cheyne.*

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

The sound
Symphonious, of ten thousand harps that tun'd
Angelic *harmonies*. *Milton.*

Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different sounds united. *Watts.*

3. Concord; correspondent sentiment.

In us both one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious sounds to th' ear. *Milton.*

I no sooner in my heart divin'd,
My heart, which by a secret *harmony*
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet! *Milton.*

HA'RNESS. *n. s.* [*harnois*, Fr.] supposed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runick; *hairn*, Welsh and Erse, iron.

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. Somewhat antiquated.

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *Spenser.*

Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harness*. *Shakesp.*

Were I a great man, I should fear to drink:
Great men should drink with *harness* on their throats. *Shakesp.*

2. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state: of other carriages we say *geer*.

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*

Their steeds around,
Free from the *harness*, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

To HARNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress in armour.

He was *harnest* light, and to the field goes he. *Shakespeare.*

Full fifty years, *harness'd* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting Winter's blast. *Rowe.*

2. To fix horses in their traces.

Before the door her iron chariot stood,
All ready *harnessed* for journey new. *Spenser.*

Harness the horses, and get up the horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. *Jer.* xlvi. 4.

When I plow my ground, my horse is *harnessed* and chained to my plough. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

To the *harnessed* yoke
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomson.*

HARP. *n. s.* [heorp, Saxon; *harpe*, French. It is used through both the Teutonick and Roman dialects, and has been long in use. *Romanus*q; *lyrâ plaudat tibi, Barbarus harpâ.* Ven. Fort.]

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and commonly struck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempest cruel wrack
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,
Through the sweet musick which his *harp* did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spenser.*

They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning prais'd
God and his works. *Milton.*

Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire;
The muses sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*

2. A constellation.

Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid skies
The shell as lightest, first begins to rise;
Thus when sweet Orpheus struck to list'ning rocks
He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech.*

To HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, French from the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Rev.*

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or *harp*, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or *harped*? 1 *Cor.*

The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to heav'n's new-born heir. *Milton.*

2. To touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; to dwell on a subject.

You *harp* a little too much upon one string. *Collier.*

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason
For inequality; but let your reason serve
To make the truth appear. *Shak. Meas for Meas.*

For thy good caution, thanks:
Thou'st *harp'd* my fear aright. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

He seems
Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

HA'RPER. *n. s.* [from *harp.*] A player on the harp.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;
Nor woo in rhime, like a blind *harper's* song. *Shak.*

I'm the god of the harps stop, my fairest:—in vain
Nor the harp, nor the *harper*, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*

HA'RPING *Iron.* *n. s.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a *harping iron* the younger foe;
Who, when he felt his side so rudely gor'd,
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd. *Waller.*

HARPONE'ER. *n. s.* [*harponeur*, Fr. from *harpoon.*] He that throws the harpoon in whale fishing.

HARPO'ON. *n. s.* [*harpon*, French.] A harping iron.

HA'RPSICHORD. *n. s.* A musical instrument, strung with wires, and played by striking keys.

HA'RPY. *n. s.* [*harpyia*, Latin; *harpie*, *harpye*, French.]

1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures, which, when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did so defile the rest that they could not be endured. *Raleigh.*

That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a square is not a circle. *Locke.*

2. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner.

I will do you any ambassage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words conference with this *harpy*. *Shakespeare.*

HA'RQUEBUS. *n. s.* [See ARQUEBUSE.] A handgun

HA'RQUEBUSSIER. *n. s.* [from *harquebuss.*] One armed with a harquebuss.

Twenty thousand nimble *harquebussiers* were ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Knolles.*

HARRIDA'N. *n. s.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet.

She just endur'd the Winter she began,
And in four months a batter'd *harridan*;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To bawd for others, and go shares with punk. *Swift.*

HA'RROW. *n. s.* [*charroue*, French; *harcke*, German, a rake.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to break the clods, and throw the earth over the seed.

The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and *harrows*. *Dryden.*

Two small *harrows*, that clap on each side of the ridge, harrow it right up and down. *Mortimer.*

To HA'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with earth by the harrow.

Friend, *harrow* in time, by some manner of means,
Not only thy reason, but also thy beans. *Tusser.*

2. To break with the harrow.

Can'st thou bind the unicorn with his bond in the furrow? or will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? *Job.*

Let the Volscians
Plow Rome and *harrow* Italy. *Shakesp.*

3. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres. *Shakesp.*

Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd,
My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Rowe.*

4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. See HARRY, which in Scottish is the same thing.

As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, so he had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for collecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather. *Bacon.*

5. To invade; to harass with incursions. [From þeorzian, Saxon.] Obsolete.

And he that *harrow'd* hell with heavy stowre,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre. *Fairy Queen.*

Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day
Did'st make thy triumph over death and sin;
And having *harrow'd* hell, did'st bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser.*

5. To disturb; to put into commotion. [This should rather be written *harry*, *haser*, French.]

Most like, it *harrows* me with fear and wonder. *Shakesp.*

Amaz'd I stood, *harrow'd* with grief and care. *Milton.*

HA'RROW. *interj.* An exclamation of sudden distress. Now out of use.

Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light,
To see my lord so deadly damnify'd. *Spenser.*

HA'RROWER.

HA'RROWER. *n. s.* [from *harrow.*]
1. He who harrows.
2. A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

To HA'RRY. *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]
1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle.
Thou muſt not take my former ſharpneſs ill.
I repent me much
That I ſo *harry'd* him. *Shakeſp.*
2. In Scotland it ſignifies to rob, plunder, or oppreſs: as, *one* harried *a neſt*; that is, he took the young away: as alſo, *he* harried *me out of houſe and home*; that is he robbed me of my goods and turned me out of doors. See *To* HARROW.

HARSH. *adj.* [*herviſche*, German, *Skinner.*]
1. Auſtere; roughly ſour.
Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some ſorts, when old, continue brisk and fine:
So age's gravity may ſeem ſevere,
But nothing *harſh* or bitter ought t'appear. *Denham.*
Sweet, bitter, ſour, *harſh* and ſalt, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberleſs variety of reliſhes. *Locke.*
The ſame defect of heat which gives a fierceneſs to our natures, may contribute to that roughneſs of of language, which bears ſome analogy to the *harſh* fruit of colder countries *Swift.*
2. Rough to the ear.
A name unmuſical to Volſcian ears,
And *harſh* in ſound to thine. *Shakeſp.*
Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the ſmoothneſs of thy native tongue;
But ſatire needs not that, and wit will ſhine
Through the *harſh* cadence of a rugged line. *Dryd.*
The unneceſſary conſonants made their ſpelling tedious, and their pronunciation *harſh*. *Dryden.*
Thy lord commands thee now
With a *harſh* voice, and ſupercilious brow,
To ſervile duties. *Dryden.*
3. Crabbed; moroſe; peeviſh.
He was a wiſe man and an eloquent; but in his nature *harſh* and haughty. *Bacon.*
Bear patiently the *harſh* words of thy enemies, as knowing that the anger of an enemy admoniſhes us of our duty. *Taylor.*
No *harſh* reflection let remembrance raiſe;
Forbear to mention what thou can'ſt not praiſe. *Prior.*
A certain quickneſs of apprehention inclined him to kindle into the firſt motions of anger; but for a long time before he died, no one heard an intemperate or *harſh* word proceed from him. *Atterbury.*
4. Rugged to the touch; rough.
Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or ſome *harſh* ſand; and red feels very ſmooth. *Boyle.*
5. Unpleaſing; rigorous.
With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though *harſh* the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryden.*

HA'RSHLY. *adv.* [from *harſh.*
1. Sourly; auſterely to the palate, as unripe fruit.
2. With violence; in oppoſition to gentleneſs, unleſs in the following paſſage it rather ſignifies unripely.
'Till like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with eaſe
Gather'd, not *harſhly* pluck'd. *Milton.*
3. Severely; moroſely; crabbedly.
I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would treat me *harſhly*, than of an effeminate nature. *Addiſon.*
4. Unpleaſantly to the ear.
My wife is in a wayward mood to-day;
I tell you, 'twould ſound *harſhly* in her ears. *Shak.*
Get from him why he puts on this confuſion,
Grating ſo *harſhly* all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dang'rous lunacy. *Shakeſp.*
The ſings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring ſound, and *harſhly* rung. *Dryd.*

HA'RSHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *harſh.*]
1. Sourneſs; auſterity.
Take an apple [illegible] upon a table hard: the rolling doth ſoften and ſweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the ſmooth diſtribution of the ſpirits into the parts; for the unequal diſtribution of the ſpirits maketh the *harſhneſs*. *Bacon.*
2. Roughneſs to the ear.
Neither can the natural *harſhneſs* of the French, or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the Italian. *Dryden.*
Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the ſtrength of his expreſſion, without defending his antiquated words, and the perpetual *harſhneſs* of their ſound? *Dryden.*
'Tis not enough no *harſhneſs* gives offence;
The ſound muſt ſeem an echo to the ſenſe. *Pope.*
3. Ruggedneſs to the touch.
Harſhneſs and ruggedneſs of bodies is unpleaſant to the touch. *Bacon.*
4. Crabbedneſs; moroſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.
Thy tender-hefted nature ſhall not give
Thee o'er to *harſhneſs*: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakeſp.*

HART. *n. ſ.* [peopt, Saxon.] A he-deer; the male of the roe.
That inſtant was I turn'd into a *hart*,
And my deſires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er ſince purſue me. *Shakeſp.*
The deer
And fearful *harts* do wander every where
Amidſt the dogs. *May's Virgil.*

HA'RTSHORN. *n. ſ.*
Hartſhorn is a drug that comes into uſe many ways, and under many forms. What is uſed here are the whole horns of the common male deer, which fall off every year. This ſpecies is the fallow deer; but ſome tell us, that the medicinal *hartſhorn* ſhould be that of the true hart or ſtag. The ſalt of *hartſhorn* is a great ſudorifick, and the ſpirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies: it is uſed to bring people out of ſwooning by its pungency, holding it under the noſe, and pouring down ſome drops of it in water. *Hill.*
Ramoſe concretions of the volatile ſalts are obſervable upon the glaſs of the receiver, whilſt the ſpirits of vipers and *hartſhorn* are drawn. *Woodward.*

HA'RTSHORN. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HART-ROYAL. *n. ſ.* A plant. A ſpecies of buckthorn-plaintain.

HA'RTSTONGUE. *n. ſ.* [*lingua cervina*, Lat.] A plant.
It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moiſt and ſhady. There are very few of them in Europe. *Miller.*
Hartſtongue is propogated by parting the roots, and alſo by ſeed. *Martimer.*

HA'RTWORT. *n. ſ.* [*tordylium*, Latin.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

HA'RVEST. *n. ſ.* [Þæpreſt, Saxon.]
1. The ſeaſon of reaping and gathering the corn.
As it ebbs, the ſeedſman
Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his grain,
And ſhortly comes to *harveſt*. *Shakeſp.*
With *harveſt* work he is worſe than in Spring.
L'Eſtrange.
2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.
From Ireland come I with my ſtrength,
And reap the *harveſt* which that raſcal ſow'd. *Shak.*
When the father is too fondly kind,
Such ſeed he ſows, ſuch *harveſt* ſhall he find. *Dryd.*
3. The product of labour.
Let us the *harveſt* of our labour eat;
'Tis labour makes the coarſeſt diet ſweet. *Dryden.*

HARVEST-HOME. *n. ſ.*
1. The ſong which the reapers ſing at the feaſt made for having inned the harveſt.
Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd:
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harveſt-home*. *Dryden.*
2. The time of gathering harveſt.
At *harveſt-home*, and on the ſhearing-days,
When he ſhould thanks to Pan and Pales pay. *Dryd.*
3. The opportunity of gathering treaſure.
His wife I will uſe as the key of the cuckoldly rogue's coffer; and there's my *harveſt-home*.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor

HA'RVEST-LORD. *n. ſ.* The head reaper at the harveſt.
Grant *harveſt-lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tuſſer.*

HA'RVESTER. *n. ſ.* [from *harveſt.*] One who works at the harveſt.

HA'RVESTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*harveſt* and *man*] A labourer in harveſt.
Like to a *harveſt-man* that's taſk'd to mow
Or all, or loſe his hire. *Shakeſp.*

To HASH. *v. n.* [*hacher*, French.] To mince; to chop into ſmall pieces and mingle.
He rais'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a ſtorm
Of blows ſo terrible and thick
As if he meant to *haſh* her quick. *Hudibras.*
What have they to complain of but too great variety, though ſome of the diſhes be not ſerved in the exacteſt order, and politeneſs; but *haſh'd* up in haſte? *Gayth.*

HASK. *n. ſ.* This ſeems to ſignify a cell or habitation made of ruſhes or flags. Obſolete.
Phœbus, weary of his yearly taſk,
Eſtabliſhed hath his ſteeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fiſhes *haſk*. *Spenſer.*

HA'SLET. } *n. ſ.* [*haſta*, Iſlandick, a bun-
HA'RSLET. } dle; *huſterel*, *haſtereau*, *haſtier*, French.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe, and part of the throat to it.

HASP. *n. ſ.* hæpp, Saxon, whence in ſome provinces it is yet called *haſple.*] A claſp folded over a ſtaple, and faſtened on with a padlock.
Have doors to open and ſhut at pleaſure, with *haſps* to them. *Mortimer.*

To HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhut with a haſp.

HA'BSOCK. *n. ſ.* [*haſock*, German.] *Skinner.*
1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.
He found his pariſhioners very irregular; and in order to make them kneel, and join in reſponſes, he gave every one of them a *haſſock* and common prayer book. *Addiſon.*
2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of ruſhes or priver, on which a perſon may ſit: it is therefore probable that *haſſock* and *haſk* are the ſame.

HAST. The ſecond perſon ſingular of *have.*

HASTE. *n. ſ.* [*haſte*, French; *haſte*, Dutch.]
1. Hurry; ſpeed; nimbleneſs; precipitation.
Spare him death!
But O, thou wilt not, can'ſt not ſpare!
Haſte hath never time to hear. *Craſhaw.*
Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haſte*,
Poliſh'd like marble, would like marble laſt;
But as the preſent, ſo the laſt age wait;
In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*
In as much *haſte* as I am, I cannot forbear giving an example. *Dryden.*
The wretched father running to their aid
With pious *haſte*, but vain, they next invade. *Dryd.*
2. Paſſion; vehemence.
I ſaid in my *haſte* all men are liars. *Pſalms.*

To HASTE. } *v. n.* [*haſter*, French; *haſten*,
To HA'STEN. } Dutch.]
1. To make haſte; to be in a hurry; to be buſy; to be ſpeedy.
I have not *haſtened* from being a paſtor to follow thee. *Jer.*
2. To move with ſwiftneſs; eagerneſs; or hurry.
'Tis

'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haſte* you ſo? *Shak.*
They were troubled and *haſted* away. *Pſalms.*
All thoſe things are paſſed away like a ſhadow, and as a poſt that *haſted* by. *Wiſdom.*
Haſting to pay his tribute to the ſea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*
Theſe rites perform'd, the prince without delay,
Haſtes to the nether world, his deſtin'd way. *Dryd.*
To diſtant Sparta, and the ſpacious waſte
Of ſandy Pyle, the royal youth ſhall *haſte*. *Pope.*
Soon as the ſun awakes, the ſprightly court
Leave their repoſe, and *haſten* to the ſport. *Prior.*

To HASTE. } *To* HA'STEN. } *v. a.* To puſh forward; to urge on; to precipitate; to drive a ſwifter pace.

Let it be ſo *haſted*, that ſupper be ready at the ſartheſt by five of the clock. *Shakeſp.*
All hopes of ſuccour from your arms are paſt;
'Tis ſave us now you muſt our ruin *haſte*. *Dryden.*
Each ſees his lamp with diff'rent luſtre crown'd;
Each knows his courſe with diff'rent periods bound;
And in his paſſage through the liquid ſpace,
Nor *haſtens*, nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*

HA'STENER. *n. ſ.* [from *haſten*.] One that haſtens or hurries.

HASTILY. *adv.* [from *haſty*.]

1. In a hurry; ſpeedily; nimbly; quickly.
A voice that called loud and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come *haſtily*! *Spenſer.*
If your grace incline that we ſhould live,
You muſt not Sir, too *haſtily* forgive. *Waller.*
The next to danger, hot purſu'd by fate,
Half cloth'd, half naked, *haſtily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Raſhly; precipitately.
Without conſidering conſequences, we *haſtily* engaged in a war which hath coſt us forty millions. *Swift.*

3. Paſſionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *haſty*.]

1. Haſte; ſpeed.

2. Hurry; precipitation.
A fellow being out of breath, or ſeeming to be for haſte, with humble *haſtineſs* told Baſilius. *Sidney.*

3. Raſh eagerneſs.
The turns of his verſe, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *haſtineſs* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*
There is moſt juſt cauſe to fear, leſt our *haſtineſs* to embrace a thing of ſo perilous conſequence, ſhould cauſe poſterity to feel thoſe evils. *Hooker.*

4. Angry teſtineſs; paſſionate vehemence.

HA'STINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *haſty*.] Peas that come early
The large white and green *haſtings* are not to be ſet till the cold is over. *Mortimer.*

HA'STY. *adj.* [*haſtif*, Fr. from *haſte*; *haeſtig*, Dutch.]

1. Quick; ſpeedy.
Is the counſel that we two have ſhar'd,
The ſitters vows, the hours that we have ſpent,
When we have chid the *haſty* footed time
For parting us! *Shakeſ.*

2. Paſſionate; vehement.
He that is ſlow to wrath is of great underſtanding, but he that is *haſty* of ſpirit exalteth folly. *Proverbs.*

3. Raſh; precipitate.
See'ſt thou a man that is *haſty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Proverbs.*
Be not raſh with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *haſty* to utter any thing before God. *Eccl.* v. 2.

4. Early ripe.
Beauty ſhall be a fading flower, and as the *haſty* fruit before the ſummer. *Iſaiah.*

HASTY-PUDDING, *n. ſ.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as alſo of oatmeal and water boiled together.
Sure *haſty-pudding* is thy chiefeſt diſh,
With bullock's liver, or ſome ſtinking fiſh. *Dorſet.*

HAT. *n. ſ.* [hæt, Saxon; *hût*, German.] A cover for the head.
She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum *hat*, and her muffler too. *Shakeſp.*
Out of mere ambition you have made
Your holy *hat* be ſtamped on the king's coin. *Shak.*
His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spaniſh montero. *Bacon.*
Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with ſoft words his drooping ſpirits cheer'd;
His *hat* adorn'd with wings diſclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the ſleep-compelling rod. *Dryden.*

HA'TBAND. *n. ſ.* [*hat* and *band*.] A ſtring tied round the hat.
They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, ſet round like *hatbands*. *Bacon.*
Room for the noble gladiator! ſee
His coat and *hatband* ſhew his quality. *Dryden.*

HA'TCASE. *n. ſ.* [*hat* and *caſe*.] A ſlight box for a hat.
I might mention a *hatcaſe*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addiſon.*

To HATCH. *v. a.* [*hecken*, German, as *Skinner* thinks, from *heghen*, *eghen* Œg, egg, Saxon.]

1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.
He kindly ſpreads his ſpacious wing,
And *hatches* plenty for th' enſuing Spring. *Denham.*
The tepid caves, and fens and ſhores,
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from th' eggs, that ſoon
Burſting with kindly rapture, forth diſclo'd
Their callow young. *Milton.*

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.
When they have laid ſuch a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over and begin to ſit. *Ray.*
Others *hatch* their eggs, and tend the birth, 'till it is able to ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon.*

3. To produce by precedent action.
Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will eaſily confeſs, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blaſphemies of Arians are renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their hereſy, have choſen thoſe churches as fitteſt neſts, where Athanaſius's creed is not heard. *Hooker.*

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.
He was a man harmleſs and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his ſafety and honour. *Hayward.*

5. [From *hatcher*, to cut.] To ſhade by lines in drawing or graving.
Who firſt ſhall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing freſh,
Shall win his ſword, ſilver'd and *hatcht*. *Chapman.*
Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in braſs; and ſuch again
As venerable Neſtor, *hatch'd* in ſilver,
Should with a band of air, ſtrong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienced tongue. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe tender hairs, and thoſe *hatching* ſtrokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the ſight. *Dryden.*

To HATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a ſtate of growing quick.
He obſerved circumſtances in eggs, whilſt they were *hatching*, which varied. *Boyle.*

2. To be in a ſtate of advance towards effect.

HATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.

2. The act of excluſion from the egg.

3. Diſcloſure; diſcovery.
Something's in his ſoul,
O'er which his melancholy ſits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the diſcloſe
Will be ſome danger. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

4. [Hæca, Saxon; *hecke*, Dutch, a bolt.] A half door; a door with opening over it: perhaps from *hacher*, to cut, as a *hatch* is part of a door cut in two.
Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or elſe o'er the *hatch*. *Shakeſp.*

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they deſcend from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another.
To the king's ſhip, inviſible as thou art,
There ſhalt thou find the mariners aſleep
Under the *hatches*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
There ſhe's hid;
The mariners all under *hatches* ſtow'd. *Shakeſp.*
So ſeas, impelled by winds with added pow'r,
Aſſault the ſides and o'er the *hatches* tow'r. *Dryd.*
A ſhip was faſten'd to the ſhore;
The plank was ready laid for ſafe aſcent,
For ſhelter there the trembling ſhadow bent,
And ſkipp'd and ſkulk'd, and under *hatches* went. *Dryden.*

6. *To be under* HATCHES. To be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion.
He aſſures us how this fatherhood continued its courſe, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was *under hatches*. *Locke.*

7. *Hatches.* Floodgates. *Ainſworth.*

To HA'TCHEL. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, German.] To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part.
The aſbeſtos mentioned by Kircher, in his deſcription of China, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous ſmall excreſcence, like hairs, growing upon the ſtones; and for the *hatchelling*, ſpinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mundus ſubterraneus*. *Woodward.*

HA'TCHEL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *hachel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.

HA'TCHET. *n. ſ.* [*hache*, *hachette*, French; *aſcia*, Latin.] A ſmall axe.
The *hatchet* is to hew the irregularities of ſtuff. *Moxon.*
His harmleſs *hatcher* he hent in his hand,
And to the field he ſpeedeth. *Spenſer.*
Ye ſhall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a *hatchet*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
Nails, hammers, *hatchets* ſharp, and halters ſtrong. *Craſhaw.*
Tyrrheus, the foſter-father of the beaſt,
Then clinched a *hatchet* in his horny fiſt. *Dryden.*
Our countryman preſented him with a curious *hatchet*, and aſking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor. *Addiſon.*

HA'TCHET-FACE. *n. ſ.* An ugly face; ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.
An ape his own dear image will embrace:
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*. *Dryden.*

HA'TCHMENT. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *atchievement*. See ATCHIEVEMENT.] Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.
His means of death, his obſcure funeral;
No trophy, ſword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal oſtentation,
Cry to be heard. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'TCHWAY. *n. ſ.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE. *v. a.* [hatian, Saxon.] To deteſt; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the paſſion contrary to love.
You are, I think, aſſur'd I love you not
—Your majeſty hath no juſt cauſe to *hate* me. *Shak.*
Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
—*Hates* any man the thing he would not kill?
Every offence is not a hate at firſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thoſe old inhabitants of thy holy land thou *hateſt* for doing moſt odious works. *Wiſd.* xii. 4.
But whatſoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords *hate*, methinks we two may love. *Dryden.*

HATE. *n. f.* [abe, Saxon.] Malignity; deteſtation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your *hate*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more. *Dryden.*

Nauſicaa teaches that the afflicted are not always the objects of divine *hate*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſ.*

HA'TEFUL. *adj.* [*hate* and *full*.]

1. That which cauſes abhorrence; odious; abominable; deteſtable.

My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himſelf could not pronounce a title
More *hateful* to mine ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

There is no vice more *hateful* to God and man than ingratitude. *Peacham.*

What owe I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thruſt me down,
To ſit in *hateful* office here confin'd,
Inhabitant of heav'n and heavenly born? *Milton.*

I hear the tread
Of *hateful* ſteps; I muſt be viewleſs now. *Milton*

But Umbriel, *hateful* gnome! forbears not ſo;
He breaks the phial whence the ſorrows flow. *Pope.*

2. That which feels abhorrence; abhorrent; deteſting; malignant; malevolent.

Palamon, compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worſe than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conqueſt. *Dryden.*

HA'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hateful*.]

1. Odiouſly; abominably.
2. Malignantly; maliciouſly.

All their hearts flood *hatefully* appall'd
Long ſince. *Chapman.*

They ſhall deal with thee *hatefully*, take away all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare. *Ezek.* xxiii. 29.

HA'TEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *hateful*.] Odiouſneſs.

HA'TER. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a deteſter.

I of her underſtood of that moſt noble conſtancy, which whoſoever loves not, ſhews himſelf to be a *hater* of virtue, and unworthy to live in the ſociety of mankind. *Sidney.*

Whilſt he ſtood up and ſpoke,
He was my maſter, and I wore my life
To ſpend upon his *haters*. *Shakeſpeare.*

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Brown.*

They never wanted ſo much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulneſs of a man's being a murderer, an *hater* of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South.*

HA'TRED. *n. f.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; diſlike; abhorrence; deteſtation; abomination; the paſſion contrary to love.

Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing preſent or abſent is apt to produce in us. *Locke.*

I wiſh I had a cauſe to ſeek him there,
To oppoſe his *hatred* fully. *Shakeſp.*

Hatred is the paſſion of defiance, and there is a kind of averſation and hoſtility included in its very eſſence; but then, if there could have been *hatred* in the world when there was ſcarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compaſs of its proper object. *South.*

Hatreds are often begotten from ſlight and almoſt innocent occaſions, and quarrels propagated in the world. *Locke.*

Retain no malice nor *hatred* againſt any: be ready to do them all the kindneſs you are able. *Wake.*

She is a Preſbyterian of the moſt rank and virulent kind, and conſequently has an inveterate *hatred* to the church. *Swift.*

Hatred has in it the guilt of murder, and luſt the guilt of adultery. *Sherlock.*

To HA'TTER. *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *batter*.] To haraſs; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.

He's *hatter'd* out with penance. *Dryden.*

HA'TTER. *n. f.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.

A *hatter* ſells a dozen of hats for five ſhillings a-piece. *Swift.*

HA'TTOCK. *n. f.* [*attock*, Erſe.] A ſhock of corn. *Dict.*

HAU'BERK. *n. f.* [*hauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail; a breaſt-plate.

Him on the *hauberk* ſtruck the princeſs ſore,
That quite diſparted all the linked frame,
And pierced to the ſkin. *Fairy Queen.*

Haubeks and helms are hew'd with many a wound;
The mighty maces with ſuch haſte deſcend,
They break the bones, and make the ſolid armour bend. *Dryden*

To HAVE. *v. a.* in the preſent I *have*, thou *haſt*, he *hath*: we, ye, they *have*; pret. and part. paſſ. *had*. [*haban*, Gothick; habban, Saxon; *hebben*, Dutch; *avoir*, French; *avere*, Italian.]

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after examination had, I might *have* ſomething to write. *Acts*, xxv. 26.

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the maſt they ſaw a young man, who ſat as on horſeback *having* nothing upon him. *Sidney.*

3. To make uſe of.

I *have* no Levite to my prieſt. *Judges.*

4. To poſſeſs.

He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack. *Exod.* xvi. 18.

5. To obtain; to enjoy; to poſſeſs.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own ſelf, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was. *John*, xvii. 5.

6. To take; to receive.

A ſecret happineſs in Petronius is called *curioſa felicitas*, and which I ſuppoſe he *had* from the *feliciter audere* of Horace. *Dryden.*

7. To be in any ſtate; to be attended with or united to as accident or concomitant.

Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow? 1 *Sam.* xxi. 15.

8. To put; to take.

That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away. *Tuſſer.*

9. To procure; to find.

I would *have* any one name to me that tongue, that one can ſpeak as he ſhould do, by the rules of grammar. *Locke.*

10. Not to neglect; not to omit.

I cannot ſpeak; if my heart be not ready to burſt! Well, ſweet Jack, *have* a care of thyſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Your plea is good; but ſtill I ſay beware:
Laws are explain'd by men, ſo *have* a care. *Pope.*

11. To hold; to regard.

Of the maid ſervants ſhall I be *had* in honour. 2 *Sam.*

The proud *have had* me greatly in deriſion. *Pſalms.*

12. To maintain; to hold opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas ſome of them are crude and cold; and ſometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of tangible parts, whereas they are things by themſelves. *Bacon.*

13. To contain.

You have of theſe pedlars that *have* more in 'em than you'd think, Sirrah. *Shakſp.*

I will never truſt a man again for keeping his ſword clean; nor believe he can *have* every thing in him by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakſp.*

14. To require; to claim.

What would theſe madmen *have*?
Firſt they would bribe us without pence,
Deceive us without common ſenſe,
And without pow'r enſlave. *Dryden.*

15. To be a huſband or wife to another.

If I had been married to him, for all he was in women's apparel, I would not have *had* him. *Shak.*

16. To be engaged, as in a taſk or employment.

If we maintain things that are eſtabliſhed, we *have* to ſtrive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker.*

The Spaniard's captain never hath to meddle with his ſoldiers pay. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, the inconvenience of the laws was the firſt which you *had* in hand. *Spenſer.*

Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants, and their commons. *Bacon.*

17. To wiſh; to deſire; in a lax ſenſe.

I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the houſe of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedneſs. *Pſalms.*

I would *have* no man diſcouraged with that kind of life or ſeries of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own neceſſities, may have engaged him. *Addiſon.*

18. To buy.

If theſe taſſes were rated only by art and artfulneſs, we ſhould *have* them much cheaper.

19. It is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes; *have*, *haſt*, and *hath*, or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had*, and *hadſt*, the preterpluperfect.

If there *had* been words enow between them to *have* expreſſed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Congreve.*

I have heard one of the greateſt geniuſes this age has produced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite ſtudies of antiquity, aſſure me, upon his being obliged to ſearch into records, that he at laſt took an incredible pleaſure in it. *Addiſon.*

I *have* not here conſidered cuſtom as it makes things eaſy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others *have* made the ſame reflections, it is poſſible they may not *have* drawn thoſe uſes from it. *Addiſon.*

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is ſaid to *have* given to his diſciples, and which that philoſopher muſt *have* drawn from the obſervation I have enlarged upon. *Addiſon.*

The gods *have* placed labour before virtue. *Addiſon.*

This obſervation we *have* made on man. *Addiſon.*

Evil ſpirits *have* contracted in the body habits of luſt and ſenſuality, malice, and revenge. *Addiſon.*

Theſe torments *have* already taken root in them. *Addiſon.*

That excellent author *has* ſhewn how every particular cuſtom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a ſtate of happineſs, in him who ſhall hereafter practiſe it. *Addiſon.*

20. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expreſſion denoting reſolution to make ſome attempt. They ſeem to be imperative expreſſions; *have this at you*; *let this reach you*, or *take this*; *have with you*; *take this with you*; but this will not explain *have at it*, or *have at him*, which muſt be conſidered as mere elliptical; as, we will *have* a trial *at it*, or *at him*.

He that will caper with me for a thouſand marks, let him lend me the money and *have at him*. *Shak.*

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: *have at* it with you. *Shakeſp.*

I never was out at a mad frolick, though this is the maddeſt I ever undertook: *have with* you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden.*

HA'VEN. *n. f.* [*haven*, Dutch; *havre*, French.]

1. A port; a harbour; a ſtation for ſhips.

Love was threatened and promiſed to him, and his couſin, as both the tempeſt and *haven* of their beſt years. *Sidney.*

Order for ſea is given:
They have put forth the *haven*. *Shakeſpeare.*

After an hour and a half ſailing, we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city. *Bacon.*

The queen beheld, as ſoon as day appear'd,
The navy under ſail, the *Haven* clear'd. *Denham.*

We may be ſhipwreck'd by her breath:
Love, favour'd once with that ſweet gale,
Doubles his haſte, and fills his ſail,
'Till he arrive, where ſhe muſt prove
The *haven*, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

2. A ſhelter; an aſylum.

All places, that the eye of heaven visits,
Are to a wise man ports and happy *havens*. *Shakes.*

HA'VENER. *n. s.* [from *haven.*] An overseer of a port.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, *havener*, and customer. *Carew.*

HA'VER. *n. s.* [from *have.*] Possessor; holder.

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and
Most dignifies the *haver*. *Shakespeare.*

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats; as, *haver* bread for oaten bread; perhaps properly *aven*, from *avena*, Latin.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *havers* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

HAUGHT. *adj.* [*haut*, French.]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant. Obsolete.

The proud insulting Queen,
With Clifford and the *haught* Northumberland,
Have wrought the easy-melting king, like wax.
Shakespeare.

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man;
Nor no man's lord. *Shakespeare.*

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage *haught*,
Desir'd of foreign foemen to be known,
And far abroad for strange adventures sought. *Spenser.*

HA'UGHTILY. *adv.* [from *haughty.*] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she priz'd;
His person hated, and his gifts despis'd. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *haughty.*] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatnings, our insolence, our *haughtiness*, our love and our hatred. *Dryden.*

HAUGHTY. *adj.* [*hautaine*, French.]

1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife, being a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly relented the disrespect she received from him. *Clarendon.*

I shall sing of battle, blood and rage,
And *haughty* souls, that movid with mutual hate,
In fighting fields purpled and found their fate. *Dryd.*

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey:
Her goodness takes our liberty away;
And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary sway. *Prior.*

3. Bold; adventurous; of high hazard. Obsolete.

Who now shall give me words and sound
Equal unto this *haughty* enterprize?
Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground
My lowly verse may loftily arise? *Fairy Queen.*

HA'VING. *n. s.* [from *have.*]

1. Possession; estate; fortune.

My *having* is not much;
I'll make division of my present with you:
Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shakesp.*

2. The act or state of possessing.

Of the one side was alledged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield. *Sidney.*

Thou art not for the fashion of these times,
Where none will sweat but for promotion;
And having that, do choak their service up,
Even with the *having*. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

3. Behaviour, regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect. It may possibly be the meaning here.

The gentleman is of no *having*: he kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shakesp.*

HA'VIOUR. *n. s.* [for *behaviour.*] Conduct; manners. Not used.

Their ill *haviour* gaines men misfay
Both of their doctrines and their say. *Spenser.*

To HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to persons, awkwardness or rudeness. This word is liberally exemplified in *hale*; etymology is regarded in *hale*, and pronunciation in *haul*.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base durance and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shakesp.*

The youth with songs and rhymes,
Some dance, some *haul* the rope. *Denham.*

Some the wheels prepare,
And fasten to the horses feet; the rest
With cables *haul* along th' unwieldy beast. *Dryden.*

In his grandeur he naturally chuses to *haul* up others after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own. *Swift.*

Thither they bent, and *haul'd* their ships to land;
The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope.*

Romp-loving miss,
Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

HAUL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the flap, the *haul*. *Thomson.*

HAUM. *n. s.* [or *hame*, or *halm*; pealm, Saxon; *halm*, Dutch and Danish.] Straw.

In champion countrie a pleasure they take
To mow up their *haume*, for to brew and to bake:
The *haume* is the straw of the wheat or the rie,
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by.
Tusser.

Having stripped off the *haum* or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops stack them up. *Mortimer.*

HAUNCH. *n. s.* [*hanche*, Dutch; *hanche*, French; *anca*, Italian.]

1. The thigh; the hind hip.

Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind,
Whose right *haunch* earst my stedfast arrow strake?
Spenser.

To make a man able to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest upon his *haunches*, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Locke.*

2. The rear; the hind part.

Thou art a Summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of Winter sings
The lifting up of day. *Shakesp.*

To HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted*, that no news but come to his ears. *Sidney.*

Now we being brought known unto her, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than ourselves expected, she continually almost *haunted* us *Sidney*

I do *haunt* thee in the battle thus,
Because some tell me that thou art a king. *Shakes.*

She this dangerous forest *haunts*,
And in sad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*

Earth now
Seem'd like to heav'n, a seat where gods might dwell,
Or wander with delight, and love to *haunt*
Her sacred shades. *Milton.*

Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's grove;
Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope*

2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, Sir, thus still to *haunt* my house;
I told you, Sir, my daughter is dispos'd of. *Shakesp.*

Oh, could I see my country-seat!
There leaning near a gentle brook,
Sleep, or peruse some ancient book;
And there in sweet oblivion drown
Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*

3. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place;
And ghastly visions break my sleep by night. *Fairfax.*

All these the woes of Oedipus have known;
Your fates, your furies, and your *haunted* town. *Pope.*

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.

I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors:
In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,
My daughter's not for thee. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Where they most breed and *haunt*, I have observ'd
The air is delicate. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

HAUNT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.

We set toils, nets, gins, snares and traps, for beasts, and birds in their own *haunts* and walks. *L'Estr.*

To me pertains not, she replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies;
What are his *haunts*, or which his way,
Where he would dwell, or whither stray. *Rowe.*

A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!
Joy touch'd the messenger of heav'n; he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful *haunts* survey'd.
Pope.

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will put day or another bring your family to beggary. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'UNTER. *n. s.* [from *haunt.*] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were *hunters* of theatres, took pleasure in the concents of Aristophanes. *Watts on Education.*

O goddess, *haunter* of the wood and green,
Queen of the nether skies! *Dryden.*

HA'VOCK. *n. s.* [*hafoc*, Welsh, devastation.] Waste; wide and general devastation; merciless destruction.

Having been never used to have any thing of their own, they make no spare of any thing, but *havock* and confusion of all they meet with. *Spenser.*

Saul made *havock* of the church. *Acts* viii. 3.

Ye gods! what *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison's Cato.*

The Rabbins, to express the great *havock* which has been made of the Jews, tells us, that there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the sea. *Addison.*

If it had either an ox or lewel, it must make a greater *havock* than any history mention. *Cheyne.*

HA'VOCK. *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to slaughter.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry *havock*, kings! *Shakesp.*

With Até by his side,
Cry *havock!* and let loose the dogs of war. *Shak.*

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave, the soldier spoileth and *havocketh*; so that, between both, nothing is left. *Spenser.*

See, with what heat these dogs of hell advance,
To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I
So fair and good created! *Milton.*

HA'UTBOY. *n. s.* [*haut* and *bois.*] A wind instrument.

I told John of Gaunt he beat his own name; for you might have trust'd him and all his apparel into an eel-skin: the case of a treble *hautboy* was a mansion for him. *Shakesp.*

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes. *Dryden.*

HA'UTBOY *Strawberry.* See STRAWBERRY.

HAW. *n. s.* [*haga*, Saxon.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

The seed of the bramble with kernel and *haw*. *Tusser.*

Store of *haws* and hips portend cold Winters. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth raisins, rather than *haws* and blackberries. *L'Estrange.*

2. An excrescence in the eye.

3. [ȝeȝa, Saxon; *haw*, a garden, Daniſh.] A ſmall piece of ground adjoining to an houſe. In Scotland they call it *haugh*.

Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. *Carew.*

To HAW. *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *hawk* or *hack*.] To ſpeak ſlowly with frequent intermiſſion and heſitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and *hawing* upon't he agreed to undertake the job. *L'Eſtrange.*

HAWK. *n. ſ.* [*hæbeg*, Welſh; ȝeapoc, Saxon; *accipiter*, Latin.]

1. A bird of prey, uſed much anciently in ſport to catch other birds.

Do'ſt thou love hawking? Thou haſt *hawks* will ſoar
Above the morning lark. *Shakeſpeare.*

It can be no more diſgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk's* meat. *Peacham.*

Whence borne on liquid wing
The ſounding culver ſhoots; or where the *hawk*,
High in the beetling cliff, his aiery builds. *Thomſon.*

2. [*Hoch*, Welſh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from *hawk*.]

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.

Ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk*. *Shakeſpeare.*

One followed ſtudy and knowledge, and another *hawking* and hunting. *Locke.*

He that *hawks* at larks and ſparrows has no leſs ſport, though a much leſs conſiderable quarry, than he that flies at nobler game. *Locke.*

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma *hawks*;
With her of taſſels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.

A faulcon tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mouſing owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd. *Shak.*

Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the Winter out in caves below,
Or *hawk* at flies elſewhere, concerns us not to know. *Dryden.*

3. [*Hoch*, Welſh.] To force up phlegm with a noiſe.

Come, ſit, ſit, and a ſong.——Shall we clap into't roundly, without *hawking* or ſpitting, or ſaying we are hoarſe, which are only the prologues to a bad voice? *Shakeſp.*

She complained of a ſtinking tough phlegm which ſhe *hawked* up in the mornings. *Wiſeman.*

Blood, caſt out of the throat or windpipe, is ſpit out with a *hawking* or ſmall cough; that out of the gums is ſpit out without *hawking*, coughing, or vomiting. *Harvey.*

4. To ſell by proclaiming it in the ſtreets. [From *hock*, German, a ſaleſman.]

His works were *hawk'd* in every ſtreet,
But ſeldom roſe above a ſheet. *Swift.*

HA'WKED. *adj.* [from *hawk*.] Formed like a hawk's bill.

Flat noſes ſeem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Perſian, a large and prominent noſe unto the Roman. *Brown.*

HA'WKER. *n. ſ.* [from *hock*, German.] One who ſells his wares by proclaiming them in the ſtreet.

I ſaw my labours, which had coſt me ſo much thought, bawled about by common *hawkers*, which I once intended for the conſideration of the greateſt perſon. *Swift.*

To grace this honour'd day, the queen proclaims,
By herald *hawkers*, high heroick games:
She ſummons all her ſons; an endleſs band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land. *Pope.*

HA'WKWEED. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Ox-tongue is a ſpecies of this plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSES. *n. ſ.* [of a ſhip.] Two round holes under the ſhip's head or beak, through which the cables paſs when ſhe is at anchor. *Harris.*

HA'WTHORN. *n. ſ.* [ȝæȝ ȝopn, Saxon.] A ſpecies of medlar; the thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

The uſe to which it is applied in England is to make hedges: there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that ſort which produces the ſmalleſt leaves is preferable, becauſe its branches always grow cloſe together. *Miller.*

There is a man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks: hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies on brambles. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Some in their hands, beſide the lance and ſhield,
The boughs of woodbine or of *hawthorn* held. *Dryden.*

Now *hawthorns* bloſſom, now the daiſies ſpring. *Pope.*

The *hawthorn* whitens. *Thomſon.*

HA'WTHORN FLY. *n. ſ.* An inſect.

The *hawthorn fly* is all black, and not big. *Walton.*

HAY. *n. ſ.* [ȝneȝ, ȝiȝ, Saxon; *hey*, Dutch.] Graſs dried to fodder cattle in Winter.

Make *hay* while the ſun ſhines. *Camden's Remains.*

Make poor men's cattle break their necks;
Set fire on barns and *hay* ſtacks in the night,
And bid the owners quench them with their tears. *Shakeſp.*

We have heats of dungs, and of *hays* and herbs laid up moiſt. *Bacon.*

Or if the earlier ſeaſon lead
To the tann'd *hay* cock in the mead. *Milton.*

Bring them for food ſweet boughs and oſiers cut,
Nor all the Winter long thy *hay* rick ſhut. *May.*

Some turners turn long and tender ſprigs of ivory, as ſmall as an *hay* ſtalk. *Muxon.*

By ſome *hay* cock, or ſome ſhady thorn,
He bids his beads both even ſong and morn. *Dryden.*

The beſt manure for meadows is the bottom of *hay* mows and *hay* ſtacks. *Mortimer.*

Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make ale. *Swift.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing round a hay-cock.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them *dance the hay*. *Shakeſp.*

This maids think on the hearth they ſee,
When fires well nigh conſumed be,
There dancing *hays* by two and three,
Juſt as your fancy calls them. *Drayton.*

The gum and glitt'ring, which with art
And ſtudy'd method, in each part
Hangs down,
Looks juſt as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the *hay*. *Suckling.*

HAY. *n. ſ.* [from *haie*, French, a hedge.] A net which incloſes the haunt of an animal.

Coneys are deſtroyed by *hays*, curs, ſpaniels, or tumblers, bred up for that purpoſe. *Mortimer.*

HA'YMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*hay* and *make*.] One employed in drying graſs for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his *haymakers*. *Pope to Swift.*

HA'ZARD. *n. ſ.* [*hazard*, French; *azar*, Spaniſh; *haſki*, Runick; danger.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have ſet my life upon a caſt,
And I will ſtand the *hazard* of the die. *Shakeſp.*

I will upon all *hazards* well believe
Thou art my friend, that know'ſt my tongue ſo well. *Shakeſp.*

Where the mind does not perceive connection, there men's opinions are not the product of judgment, but the effects of chance and *hazard*, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein ſo many things are laid open, as a light which otherwiſe would have been buried in darkneſs, not without the *hazard*, or rather not with the *hazard*, but with the certain loſs of thouſands of ſouls, moſt undoubtedly now ſaved. *Hooker.*

The *hazard* I have to run to ſee you here, ſhould inform you that I love not at a common rate. *Dryd.*

Men are led on from one ſtage of life to another in a condition of the utmoſt *hazard*, and yet without the leaſt apprehenſion of their danger. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice.

The duke playing at *hazard*, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold. *Swift.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*hazarder*, French.] To expoſe to chance; to put into danger.

They might, by perſiſting in the extremity of that opinion, *hazard* greatly their own eſtates, and ſo weaken that part which their places now give. *Hooker.*

It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a publick charge to *hazard* himſelf againſt a man of private condition. *Hayward.*

By dealing indifferently mercies to all, you may *hazard* your own ſhare. *Sherlock.*

To HAZARD. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance.

I pray you tarry; pauſe a day or two,
Before you *hazard*; for in chuſing wrong,
I loſe your company. *Shakeſp.*

2. To adventure; to run the danger.

She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than *hazard* to have you her foe. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE. *adj.* [from *hazard*.] Venturous; liable to chance.

An *hazardable* determination it is, unto fluctuating and indifferent effects, to aſſix a poſitive type or period. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hazard*.] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY. *n. ſ.* [from *hazard*.] Temerity; precipitation; raſh adventurouſneſs. Obſolete.

Haſty wrath, and heedleſs *hazardry*,
Do breed repentance late, and laſting infamy. *Spenſer.*

HA'ZARDOUS. *adj.* [*hazardeux*, French, from *hazard*.] Dangerous, expoſed to chance.

Grant that our *hazardous* attempt prove vain,
We feel the worſt, ſecure from greater pain *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hazardous*.] With danger or chance.

HAZE. *n. ſ.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog; miſt.

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or miſty.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainſworth.*

HA'ZEL. *n. ſ.* [ȝæȝel, Saxon; *corylus*, Latin.] Nut tree.

The nuts grow in cluſters, and are cloſely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward huſk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The ſpecies are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are moſtly eſteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*

Kate, like the *hazel* twig,
Is ſtraight and ſlender, and as brown in hue
As *hazel* nuts, and ſweeter than the kernels. *Shak.*

Her chariot is an empty *hazel* nut. *Shakeſp.*

Why ſit we not beneath the grateful ſhade,
Which *hazels*, intermix'd with elms, have made? *Dryden.*

There are ſome from the ſize of a *hazel* nut to that of a man's fiſt. *Woodward.*

HA'ZEL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

Chuſe a warm dry ſoil, that has a good depth of light *hazel* mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZELLY. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

Uplands conſiſt either of ſand, gravel, chalk, rock or ſtone, *hazelly* loam, clay, or black mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY. *adj.* [from *haze*.] Dark; foggy; miſty.

Our

Our clearest day here is misty and *hazy*; we see not far, and what we do see is in a bad light. *Burnet's Theory.*

Oft engender'd by the *hazy* North,
Myriads on myriads, insect armies wast. *Thomson.*

HE. *pronoun.* gen. him; plur. *they*; gen. *them.* [*hy*, Dutch; he, Saxon. It seems to have borrowed the plural from Hyr, plural Hyra, dative Hyrum.]

1. The man that was named before.
All the conspirators, save only *he*,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar. *Shakesp.*
If much you note *him*,
You shall offend *him*, and increase his passion;
Feed and regard *him* not. *Shakesp.*
I am weary of this moon; would *he* would change. *Shakespeare.*
Adam spoke;
So cheer'd *he* his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd. *Milton.*
When Adam wak'd, *he* on his side
Leaning half rais'd hung over her. *Milton.*
Thus talking, hand in hand along *they* pass'd
On to their blissful bow'r. *Milton.*
Extol
Him first, *him* last, *him* midst. *Milton.*

2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without reference to any foregoing word.
He is never poor
That little hath, but *he* that much desires. *Daniel.*

3. Man or male being.
Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them. *Shakesp.*
I stand to answer thee, or any *he* the proudest of thy sort. *Shakesp.*
Troy and his race the sculptor shall employ,
And *he* the God who built the walls of Troy. *Dryd.*

4. Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. It is used where the male and female have not different denominations.
The *he*'s in birds have the fairest feathers. *Bacon.*

5. In the two last senses *he* is rather a noun than pronoun.

HEAD. *n. s.* [heapod, heaꝺ, Saxon; *hoofd*, Dutch; *heved*, old English, whence by contraction *head*.]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation and seat of thought.
Vein-healing verven, and *head* purging dill. *Spens.*
Over *head* up-grew
Insuperable height of loftiest shade. *Milton.*
The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy *head*. *Dryd.*
I could still have offers, that some, who held their *heads* higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty.
What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my *head*. *Shakespeare.*
Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curse
My *head*? ill fare our ancestor impure. *Milton.*

3. HEAD *and Ears.* The whole person.
In jingling rhimes well fortified and strong,
He fights intrench'd o'er *head and ears* in song. *Granville.*

4. Denomination of any animals.
When Innocent desired the marquis of Carpio to furnish thirty thousand *head* of swine, he could not spare them; but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service. *Addison.*
The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain rate *per head* upon cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader; commander.
For their commons, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent *heads*. *Bacon.*
Your *head* I him appoint;
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow
All knees in heav'n, and shall confess him lord. *Milton.*
The *heads* of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did consent to this tradition. *Tillotson.*

6. Place of honour; the first place.
Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon the Bench, they made room for the old knight at the *head* of them. *Addison.*

7. Place of command.
An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the *head* of them, could do nothing. *Addison on the War.*

8. Countenance; presence.
Richard not far from hence hath hid his *head*. *Shakesp. R. II.*
With Cain go wander through the shade of night,
And never shew thy *head* by day or light. *Shakesp.*
Ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his *head*. *Dryd.*

9. Understanding; faculties of the mind: commonly in a ludicrous sense.
The wenches laid their *heads* together. *L'Estran*
A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell to hunting which way to get back; Oh says Reynard, never trouble your *head*, but leave that to me. *L'Estrange.*
Work with all the ease and speed you can, without breaking your *head*, and being so very industrious in starting scruples. *Dryden.*
The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by chance, without much beating their *heads* about them. *Locke.*
If a man shews that he has no religion, why should we think that he beats his *head*, and troubles himself to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine? *Locke.*
When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine *head*, we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to his understanding; and when we say of a woman she has a fine *head*, we speak only in relation to her commode. *Addison.*
We laid our *heads* together, to consider what grievances the nation had suffered under king George. *Addison.*

10. Face; front; fore part.
The gathering crowd pursues;
The ravishers turn *head*, the fight renews. *Dryden.*

11. Resistance; hostile opposition.
Then made he *head* against his enemies,
And Hymner slew. *Fairy Queen.*
Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made *head* against my power. *Shakesp.*
Two valiant gentlemen making *head* against them, seconded by half a dozen more, made forty run away. *Raleigh.*
Sin having depraved his judgment, and got possession of his will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which he can make *head* against it. *South.*

12. Spontaneous resolution.
The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by voluntaries, upon their own *head*, without any pay or commission from the state. *Davies.*

13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.
It was a buck of the first *head*. *Shakesp.*
The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first *head*. *Shak.*

14. Individual. It is used in numbers or computation.
If there be six millions of people, then there is about four acres for every *head*. *Graunt.*

15. The top of any thing bigger than the rest.
His spear's *head* weighed six hundred shekels of iron. 1 *Sam.*
As high
As his proud *head* is rais'd towards the sky,
So low tow'rds hell his roots descend. *Denham.*
Trees, which have large and spreading *heads*, would lie with their branches up in the water. *Woodward.*
If the buds are made our food, they are called *heads* or tops; so *heads* of asparagus or artichokes. *Watts.*
Head is an equivocal term; for it signifies the *head* of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Watts.*

16. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship.
By gallies with brazen *heads* she might transport over Indus at once three hundred thousand soldiers. *Raleigh.*
His gallies moor;
Their *heads* are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore. *Dryden.*

17. That which rises on the top.
Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the cask, stirring it twice a-day, and beating down the *head* or yeast into it. *Mortimer.*

18. The blade of an axe.
A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the *head* slippeth from the helve. *Deut. xix. 5.*

19. Upper part of a bed.
Israel bowed upon the bed's *head*. *Gen. xlvii. 31.*

20. The brain.
As Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And turn their *heads* to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

21. Dress of the head.
Ladies think they gain a point when they have teazed their husbands to buy them a laced *head*, or a fine petticoat. *Swift.*

22. Principal topick of discourse.
These *heads* are of a mixed order, and we propose only such as belong to the natural world. *Burnet's Theory.*
'Tis our great int'rest, and duty to satisfy ourselves on this *head*, upon which our whole conduct depends. *Atterbury.*

23. Source of a stream.
It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in it; his mercies in the current, through which they would pass, may be dried up, but at the *head* they never fail. *Hooker.*
The current by Gaza is but a small stream, rising between it and the Red sea, whose *head* from Gaza is little more than twenty English miles. *Raleigh's History.*
Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,
Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above and hides his *head* below. *Dryden.*

24. Crisis; pitch.
The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last grown to such a *head*, that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself. *Addison.*

25. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.
Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

26. Body; conflux.
People under command chuse to consult, and agree to march in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run upon an *head* together in confusion. *Bacon.*
A mighty and a fearful *head* they are,
As ever offered foul play in a state. *Shakesp.*
Far in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another *head* to fight again. *Shak.*
Let all this wicked crew gather
Their forces to one *head*. *Ben Jonson.*

27. Power; armed force.
My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd *head*. *Shakespeare.*
At fifteen years,
When Tarquin made a *head* for Rome, he fought,
Beyond the mark of others. *Shakesp.*

28. Liberty in running a horse.
He gave his able horse the *head*,
And bounding forward struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakesp.*

29. Licence; freedom from restraint; a metaphor from horsemanship.
God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that he has so long given his unruly passions their

their *head*, that he cannot now govern nor controul them. *South.*

30. It is very improperly applied to roots.

How turneps hide their ſwelling *heads* below,
And how the cloſing coleworts upwards grow. *Gay.*

31. HEAD *and Shoulders.* By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be ſtill bringing it in by *head and ſhoulders*, over and over, in ſeveral companies. *L'Eſtrange.*

They bring in every figure of ſpeech, *head and ſhoulders* by main force, in ſpite of nature and their ſubject. *Felton*

HEAD. *adj.* Chief; principal; as the *head* workman; the *head* inn.

The horſe made their eſcape to Wincheſter, the *head* quarters. *Clarendon.*

To HEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.

Abas, who ſeem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does *head*. *Dryden.*

Nor is what has been ſaid of princes leſs true of all other governours, from him that *heads* an army to him that is maſter of a family, or of one ſingle ſervant. *South.*

This lord had *headed* his appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commiſſion for more heads. *Shakeſp.*

3. To fit any thing with a head or principal part.

Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,
Arrows the Indians in their quivers hide. *Fairy Q.*

Of cornel-wood a ſpear upright,
Headed with piercing ſteel, and poliſh'd bright *Dryden.*

4. To lop trees.

You muſt diſbranch them, leaving only the ſummit entire: it may be neceſſary to *head* them too. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ach.*] Pain in the head.

From the cruel *headach*,
Riches do not preſerve. *Sidney.*

Nothing more expoſes to *headachs*, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*

In the *headach* he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

At ſome dear idle time,
Not plagu'd with *headachs*, or the want of rhyme. *Pope.*

HE'ADBAND. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *band.*]

1. A fillet for the head; a top-knot.

The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the *headbands*. *Iſaiah.*

2. The band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *borough.*] A conſtable; a ſubordinate conſtable.

Here lies John Dod, a ſervant of God, to whom he is gone,
Father or mother, ſiſter or brother, he never knew none:
A *headborough* and a conſtable, a man of fame,
The firſt of his houſe, and laſt of his name. *Camden.*

This none are able to break thorough,
Until they're freed by *head* of *borough*. *Hudibras.*

HE'ADDRESS. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *dreſs.*

1. The covering of a woman's head.

There is not ſo variable a thing in nature as a lady's *headdreſs*: I have known it riſe and fall. *Addiſon.*

If 'ere with airy horſes I planted heads,
Or diſcompos'd the *headdreſs* of a prude. *Pope.*

2. Any thing reſembling a headdreſs, and prominent on the head.

Among birds the males very often appear in a moſt beautiful *headdreſs*, whether it be a creſt, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head. *Addiſon.*

HE'ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *head.*]

1. One that heads nails, or pins, or the like.

2. The firſt brick in the angle.

If the *header* of one ſide of the wall is toothed as much as the ſtretcher on the outſide, it would be a ſtronger toothing, and the joints of the *headers* of one ſide would be in the middle of the *headers* of the courſe they lie upon of the other ſide. *Moxon.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *gargle.*] A diſeaſe, I ſuppoſe in cattle.

For the *headgargle* give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heady.*] Hurry; raſhneſs; ſtubbornneſs; precipitation; obſtinacy.

If any will raſhly blame ſuch his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I more juſtly blame and condemn, either of witleſs *headineſs* in judging, or of headleſs hardineſs in condemning. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLAND. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *land.*]

1. Promontory; cape.

An heroick play ought to be an imitation of an heroick poem, and conſequently love and valour ought to be the ſubject of it: both theſe Sir William Davenant began to ſhadow; but it was ſo as diſcoverers draw their maps with *headlands* and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the graſs upon *headlands* about,
That groweth in ſhadow ſo rank and ſo ſtout. *Tuſſer.*

HE'ADLESS, *adj.* [from *head.*]

1. Without an head; beheaded.

His ſhining helmet he 'gan ſoon unlace,
And left his *headleſs* body bleeding at the place. *Spenſer.*

Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove theſe tedious ſtumbling blocks,
And ſmooth my way upon their *headleſs* necks *Shak*
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A *headleſs* carcaſe, and a nameleſs thing. *Denham*
Prickly ſtubs, inſtead of trees, are found,
Headleſs the moſt, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.

They reſted not until they had made the empire ſtand *headleſs* about ſeventeen years. *Raleigh*

3. Obſtinate; inconſiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects; perhaps for *heedleſs*.

Him may I more juſtly blame and condemn, either of witleſs headineſs in judging, or of *headleſs* hardineſs in condemning. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLONG. *adj.*

1. Steep; precipitous.

2. Raſh; thoughtleſs.

3. Sudden; precipitate.

It ſuddenly fell from an exceſs of favour, which many examples having taught them, never ſtopt his race 'till he came to a *headlong* overthrow. *Sidney.*

HE'ADLONG. *adv.* [*head* and *long.*]

1. With the head foremoſt. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.

I'll look no more,
Leſt my brain turn, and the deficient ſight
Topple down *headlong*. *Shakeſp.*

Who, while he ſteering view'd the ſtars, and bore
His courſe from Africk to the Latian ſhore,
Fell *headlong* down. *Dryden.*

Headlong from thence the glowing fury ſprings,
And o'er the Theban palace ſpreads her wings. *Pope.*

2. Raſhly; without thought; precipitately.

To give Ahab ſuch warning as might infallibly have prevented his deſtruction, was eſteemed by him evil; and to puſh him on *headlong* into it, becauſe he was found of it, was accounted good. *South.*

Some aſk for envied pow'r, which publick hate
Purſues, and hurries *headlong* to their fate,
Down go the titles. *Dryden.*

3. Haſtily; without delay or reſpite.

Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb. *Dryden.*

4. It is very negligently uſed by *Shakeſpeare.*

Hence will I drag thee *headlong* by the heels,
Unto a dunghill, which ſhall be thy grave. *Shakeſp.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *n. ſ.* [*head*, *mould*, and *ſhot.*] This is when the futures of the ſkull, generally the coronal, ride; that is have their edges ſhot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occaſions convulſions and deaths. *Quincy.*

HE'ADPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *piece.*]

1. Armour for the head; helmet; motion.

I pulled off my *headpiece*, and humbly entreated her pardon, or knowledge why ſhe was cruel. *Sidney.*

The word is giv'n; with eager ſpeed they lace
The ſhining *headpiece*, and the ſhield embrace. *Dryden.*

A reaſon for this fiction of the one-eyed Cyclops, was their wearing a *headpiece*, or martial viſor, that had but one ſight. *Broome.*

This champion will not come into the field, before his great blunderbuſs can be got ready, his old ruſty breaſtplate ſcoured, and his cracked *headpiece* mended. *Swift.*

2. Underſtanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by ſome ſeverals
Of *headpiece* extraordinary, lower meſſes
Perchance are to this buſineſs purblind *Shakeſp.*

Eumenes had the beſt *headpiece* of all Alexander's captains. *Preſidaux.*

HE'ADQUARTERS. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *quarters.*] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for ſoldiers. This is properly two words.

Thoſe ſpirits, poſted upon the out-guards immediately ſcour off to the brain, which is the *head-quarter*, or office of intelligence, and there they make their report. *Locke.*

HE'ADSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *man*] Executioner; one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our aſſociates bleeding backs,
And *headſmen* lab'ring 'till they blunt their axe. *Dryden.*

HE'ADSTALL. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ſtall.*] Part of the bridle that covers the head.

His horſe, with a half-check'd bit, and a *headſtall* of ſheep's leather, which being repaired to keep him from ſtumbling, hath been often burſt, and now repaired with knots. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'ADSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ſtone.*] The firſt or capital ſtone.

The ſtone, which the builders refuſed, is become the *headſtone*. *Pſ.* cxviii. 24.

HE'ADSTRONG. *adj.* [*head* and *ſtrong.*] Unreſtrained; violent; ungovernable; reſolute to run his own way; as a horſe whoſe head cannot be held in.

An example, for *headſtrong* and inconſiderate zeal, no leſs fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wiſdom. *Hooker.*

How now, my *headſtrong!* where have you been gadding?
---Where I have learnt me to repent the ſin
Of diſobedient oppoſition. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

But ſuch a *headſtrong* potent fault it is,
That it but mocks reproof. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

He will aſpire to rule
Cities of men or *headſtrong* multitudes,
Subject himſelf to anarchy within. *Milton*

There's no oppoſing the torrent of a *headſtrong* multitude. *L'Eſtrange*

Now let the *headſtrong* boy my will controul:
Virtue's no ſlave of man, no ſex confines the ſoul:
I, for myſelf, th' imperial ſeat will gain,
And he ſhall wait my leiſure for his reign. *Dryden.*

Your father's folly took a *headſtrong* courſe;
But I'll rule your's, and teach you love by force. *Dryden.*

Can we forget how the mad *headſtrong* rout
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account
Of faith or duty, or allegiance ſworn? *Hillips.*

I'll

I'll try if yet I can reduce to reaſon
This *headſtrong* youth, and make him ſpurn at Cato. *Addiſon.*

You'll be both judge and party: I am ſorry thou diſcovereſt ſo much of thy *headſtrong* humour. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'ADWORKMAN. *n. ſ.* [*head work* and *man.*] The foreman, or chief ſervant over the reſt. Properly two words.

Can Wood be otherwiſe regarded than as the mechanick, the *headworkman*, to prepare furnace and ſtamps? *Swift.*

HE'ADY. *adj.* [from *head.*]

1. Raſh; precipitate; haſty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with paſſion.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temp'rate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of *heady* murder, ſpoil and villainy. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am adviſed what I ſay:
Neither diſturb'd with the effect of wine,
Nor, *heady* raſh, provok'd with raging ire;
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiſer mad. *Shak.*

I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more *heady* will,
To take the indiſpos'd and ſickly fit
For the ſound man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wives, the readieſt helps
To betray *heady* huſbands, rob the eaſy. *Ben Jonſon.*

Thoſe only are regarded who are true to their party, and all the talent required is to be hot, to be *heady*, to be violent on one ſide or other. *Temple.*

Men, naturally warm and *heady*, are tranſported with the greateſt flaſh of good-nature. *Addiſon.*

2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a ſort of wine which was very *heady*, but otherwiſe ſeemed to be ſack. *Boyle.*

Since beauty, beef and mutton will not do,
Here's julep-dance, ptiſan of long and ſhow:
Give you ſtrong feaſts, the liquor is too *heady*;
You're come to lance, that's aſſes milk, already. *Dryden.*

Flow, Wellfed! flow, like thine inſpirer, beer;
Heady, not ſtrong, and foaming, though not full. *Pope.*

3. Violent; impetuous.

Never came reformation in a flood
With ſuch a *heady* current ſcow'ring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulneſs
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat. *Shakeſp.*

To HEAL. *v. a.* [*halgan*, Gothick; Pælan, Saxon; *heelen*, Dutch.]

1. To cure a perſon; to reſtore from hurt or ſickneſs.

I will reſtore health, and *heal* thee of thy wounds. *Jer.* xxx.

Who would not believe that our Saviour *healed* the ſick, and raiſed the dead, when it was publiſhed by thoſe who themſelves often did the ſame miracles? *Addiſon.*

Phyſicians, by juſt obſervations, grow up to an honourable degree of ſkill in the art of *healing*. *Watts.*

2. To cure a wound or diſtemper.

Thou haſt no *healing* medicines, *Jer.* xxx. 13

A fontanel had been made in the ſame leg, which he was forced to *heal* up, by reaſon of the pain *Wiſem.*

3. To perform the act of making a ſore to cicatrize, after it is cleanſed.

After ſeparation of the eſchar, I deterged and *healed*. *Wiſeman.*

4. To reconcile; as, he *healed* all diſſenſions.

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well. Uſed of wounds or ſores.

Thoſe wounds *heal* that men do give themſelves. *Shakeſp.*

Abſceſſes will have a greater or leſs tendency to *heal*, as they are higher or lower in the body. *Sharp.*

HE'ALER. *n. ſ.* [from *heal.*] One who cures or heals.

I will not be an *healer*. *Iſaiah.*

HEALING. *participial adj.* [from *heal.*] Mild: mollifying; gentle; aſſuaſive; as he is of a *healing*, pacifick temper.

HEALTH. *n. ſ.* [from heel, Saxon.]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or ſickneſs.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a human body, in the moſt perfect manner. *Quincy.*

Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive. *Gen.*

May he is not well;
Infirmity doth ſtill neglect all office,
Whereto our *health* is bound. *Shakeſp.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodneſs; principle of ſalvation.

There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*

The beſt preſervative to keep the mind in *health*, is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon.*

3. Salvation ſpiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why haſt thou forſaken me, and art ſo far from my *health*, and from the words of my complaint? *Pſalms.*

4. Wiſh of happineſs uſed in drinking.

Come, love and *health* to all;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table. *Shak.*

He aſked leave to begin two *healths*: the firſt was to the king's miſtreſs, and the ſecond to his wife. *Howel.*

For peace at home, and for the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæſar's *health*. *Dryden.*

HE'ALTHFUL. *adj.* [*health* and *full.*]

1. Free from ſickneſs.

Adam knew no diſeaſe, ſo long as temperance from the forbidden fruit ſecured him: Nature was his phyſician, and innocence and abſtinence would have kept him *healthful* to immortality. *South*

2. Well diſpoſed.

Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it. *Shakeſp.*

3. Wholeſome; ſalubrious.

Many good and *healthful* airs do appear by habitation and proofs, that differ not in ſmell from other airs. *Bacon.*

While they pervert pure nature's *healthful* rules
To loathſome ſickneſs; worthily ſince they
God's image did not reverence in themſelves. *Milton.*

Out *healthful* food the ſtomach labours thus,
At firſt embracing what it ſtraight doth cruſh. *Dryd.*

4. Salutary; productive of ſalvation.

Pour upon them the *healthful* ſpirit of thy grace. *Common Prayer.*

HE'ALTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *healthful.*]

1. In health.
2. Wholeſomely.

HE'ALTHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *healthful.*]

1. State of being well.
2. Wholeſomeneſs; ſalubrious qualities.

You have taſted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank, which I look upon as God's phyſick, having that in *healthfulneſs* which it wants in pleaſure. *King Charles.*

We ventured to make a ſtandard of the *healthfulneſs* of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diſeaſes. *Graunt.*

To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva aſcribe the *healthfulneſs* of their air; for as the Alps ſurround them on all ſides, there would be a conſtant ſtagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put them in motion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

HE'ALTHILY. *adv.* [from *healthy.*] Without ſickneſs or pain.

HE'ALTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *healthy.*] The ſtate of health.

HE'ALTHLESS. *adj.* [from *health.*]

1. Weak; ſickly; infirm.
2. Not conducive to health.

He that ſpends his time in ſports, is like him whoſe garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but ſauces; they are *healthleſs*, chargeable, and uſeleſs. *Taylor.*

HE'ALTHSOME. *adj.* [from *health.*] Wholeſome; ſalutary. Not uſed.

Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no *healthſome* air breathes in,
And there be ſtrangled ere my Romeo comes? *Shak.*

HE'ALTHY. *adj.* [from *health.*]

1. Enjoying health; free from ſickneſs; hale; ſound.

The huſbandman returns from the field, and from manuring his ground, ſtrong and *healthy*, becauſe innocent and laborious. *South.*

Temperance, induſtry, and a publick ſpirit, running through the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preſerved an infant commonwealth, of a ſickly conſtitution, through ſo many dangers, as a much more *healthy* one could never have ſtruggled againſt without thoſe advantages. *Swift.*

Air and exerciſe contribute to make the animal *healthy*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Conducive to health; wholeſome.

Gardening or huſbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of ſtudy or buſineſs. *Locke.*

HEAM. *n. ſ.* In beaſts the ſame as the after-birth in women.

HEAP. *n. ſ.* [heap, Saxon; *hoop*, Dutch and Scottiſh.]

1. Many ſingle things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.

The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet diſtinctly ranges,
In *heaps* and piles of ruin. *Shakeſp.*

The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another. *Wiſd.* xviii. 23.

Huge *heaps* of ſlain around the body riſe. *Dryden.*

Venice in its firſt beginnings had only a few *heaps* of earth for its dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

'Tis one thing, only as a *heap* is one. *Blackmore.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.

A cruel tyranny; a *heap* of vaſſals and ſlaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no ſtirp or ancient families. *Bacon.*

3. Cluſter: number driven together.

An univerſal cry reſounds aloud;
The ſailors run in *heaps*, a helpleſs crowd. *Dryden*

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.

Heap on wood, kindle the fire. *Ezek.* xxiv. 10.

2. To accumulate; to lay up.

Though the wicked *heap* up ſilver as the duſt, and raiment as the clay; but the juſt ſhall put it on, and the innocent ſhall divide the ſilver. *Job*, xxvii. 16.

How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was preſerved, may be gathered from the vaſt riches which were there *heaped* up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*

They who will make profeſſion of painting, muſt *heap* up treaſures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raiſing themſelves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to ſomething elſe.

For thoſe of old,
And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them,
We reſt your hermits. *Shakeſp.*

HE'APER. *n. ſ.* [from *heap.*] One that makes piles or heaps.

HE'APY. *adj.* [from *heap.*] Lying in heaps.

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbiſh grows. *Gay.*

Scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk
Lies ſlumb'ring ſullen in the white abyſs. *Thomſon.*

To HEAR. *v. n.* [hyran, Saxon; *hooren*, Dutch.]

1. To enjoy the ſenſe by which ſounds are diſtinguiſhed.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is ſuppoſed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external air, theſe little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and veſtibulum; which internal air makes an impreſſion upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: ſo that, according to the various reflexions of the external air, the internal air makes various impreſſions

upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of *hearing*; and theſe different impreſſions repreſent different ſounds. *Quincy.*

The object of *hearing* is ſound, whoſe variety is ſo great, that it brings in admirable ſtore of intelligence. *Holder.*

Princes cannot ſee far with their own eyes, nor *hear* with their own ears. *Temple.*

3. To liſten; to hearken to; as, he *heard* with great attention.

So ſpake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard*,
Well-pleas'd, but anſwer'd not. *Milton.*

Great laughter was in heav'n,
And looking down, to ſee the hubbub ſtrange,
And *hear* the din. *Milton.*

3. To be told; to have an account: with *of*.

I have *heard* by many *of* this man. *Acts*, ix. 13.

I was bowed down at the *hearing of* it; I was diſmayed at the ſeeing of it. *Hoſea.*

Hear of ſuch a crime
As tragick poets, ſince the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd. *Tate's Juvenal.*

This, of eldeſt parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine inſtitution, has a right to civil power, than thoſe who never *heard* any thing at all of heir or deſcent. *Locke.*

To HEAR. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the ear.

The trumpeters and ſingers were as one ſound to be *heard* in praiſing the Lord. 2 *Chron.* v. 13.

And lure he heard me, but he would not *hear*. *Dryden.*

2. To give an audience, or allowance to ſpeak.

He ſent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Chriſt. *Acts*, xxiv. 24.

I muſt beg the forbearance of cenſure, 'till I have been *heard* out in the ſequel of this diſcourſe. *Locke.*

3. To attend; to liſten to; to obey.

A ſcorner *heareth* not rebuke. *Proverbs.*

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. *Ezek.* iii. 17.

To-day if ye will *hear* his voice, harden not your hearts. *Hebrews.*

4. To attend favourably.

They think they ſhall be *heard* for their much ſpeaking. *Mat.*

Since 'tis your command, what you ſo well
Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denham.*

The goddeſs *heard*. *Pope.*

5. To try; to attend judicially.

Hear the cauſes, and judge righteouſly. *Deut.* i. 16.

6. To attend, as to one ſpeaking.

On earth
Who againſt faith or conſcience can be *heard*
Infallible? *Milton.*

7. To acknowledge a title. A Latiniſm phraſe.

Or *hear'ſt* thou rather pure ethereal ſtream,
Whoſe fountain who ſhall tell? *Milton.*

Hear'ſt thou ſubmiſſive, but a lowly birth? *Prior.*

HEARD ſignifies a keeper, and is ſometimes initial; as *heard-heart*, a glorious keeper: ſometimes final, as *cynehearde*, a royal keeper. *Gibſon's Camden.* It is now written *herd*: as, *cowherd*, a cowkeeper; hypb, Saxon.

HE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *hear*.]

1. One who hears.

And ſo was ſhe dulled withal, that we could come ſo near as to hear her ſpeeches, and yet ſhe not perceive the *hearers* of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

St. John and St. Matthew, which have recorded theſe ſermons heard them; and being *hearers*, did think themſelves as well reſpected as the Phariſees. *Hooker.*

Words, be they never ſo few, are too many, when they benefit not the *hearer*. *Hooker.*

The *hearers* will ſhed tears
And ſay, Alas! it was a piteous deed! *Shakeſp.*

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
And ſend the *hearers* weeping to their beds. *Shakeſp.*

2. One who attends doctrine or diſcourſe openly delivered by another; as, the *hearers* of the goſpel.

3. One of a collected audience.

Plays in themſelves have neither hopes nor fears;
Their fate is only in their *hearers'* ears. *Ben Jonſon.*

Her *hearers* had no ſhare
In all ſhe ſpoke, except to ſtare. *Swift.*

HE'ARING. *n. ſ.* [from *hear*.]

1. The ſenſe by which ſounds are perceived.

Bees are called with ſound upon braſs, and therefore they have *hearing*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Audience.

The French ambaſſador upon that inſtant
Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him *hearing*. *Shakeſp.*

3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of *hearing*. *Acts.*

The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cauſe, or to bring it to another *hearing* before ſome other court. *Dryden.*

Thoſe of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to ſay for yourſelf. *Addiſon.*

4. Note by the ear; reach of hearing.

If we profeſs as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profeſs it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do ſo. *Hooker.*

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none touch Abſalom. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 12.

You have been talked of ſince your travels much,
And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality
Wherein they ſay you ſhine. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [heancman, Saxon.]

1. To liſten; to liſten eagerly or curiouſly.

The youngeſt daughter, whom you *hearken* for
Her father keeps from acceſs of ſuitors. *Shakeſp.*

He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shak.*

They do me too much injury,
That ever ſaid I *hearken'd* for your death:
If it were ſo, I might have let alone
Th' inſulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakeſp.*

The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to ſnarl;
The furies *hearken*, and their ſnakes uncurl. *Dryden.*

Louder and yet more loud, I hear the alarms
Of human cries:
I mount the terraſs, thence the town ſurvey,
And *hearken* what the fruitful ſounds convey *Dryd.*

He who makes much neceſſary, will want much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will *hearken* after any expedient that offers to ſhorten his way to it. *Rogers.*

2. To attend; to pay regard.

Hearken unto me, thou ſon of Zippor. *Numbers.*

Thoſe who put paſſion in the place of reaſon, neither uſe their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reaſon, any farther than it ſuits their humour. *Locke.*

There's not a bleſſing individuals find,
But ſome way leans and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*

HE'ARKENER. *n. ſ.* [from *hearken*.] Liſtener; one that hearkens.

HE'ARSAY. *n. ſ.* [*hear* and *ſay*.] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwiſe than by account from others.

For prey theſe ſhepherds two he took,
Whoſe metal ſhiff he knew he could not bend
With *hearſay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*

He affirms by *hearſay*, that ſome giants ſaved themſelves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

All the little ſcramblers after fame fall upon him, publiſh every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearſay* to defame him. *Addiſon.*

HEARSE. *n. ſ.* [Of unknown etymology.]

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

2. A temporary monument ſet over a grave.

To add to your laments
Wherewith you now bedew King Henry's *hearſe*,
I muſt inform you of a diſmal ſight. *Shakeſp.*

HEART. *n. ſ.* [heopt, Saxon; *hertz*, German.]

1. The muſcle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the courſe of circulation, and is therefore conſidered as the ſource of vital motion.

2. It is ſuppoſed in popular language to be the ſeat ſometimes of courage, ſometimes of affection, ſometimes of honeſty, or baſeneſs.

He with providence and courage ſo paſſed over all, that the mother took ſuch ſpiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake withal, and ſhe died. *Sidney.*

Thou would'ſt have left thy deareſt *heart* blood there,
Rather than made that ſavage Duke thine heir,
And diſinherited thine only ſon. *Shakeſp.*

Snakes in my *heart* blood warm'd, that ſting my *heart*. *Shakeſp.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the uſe of arms,
Our armour all as ſtrong, our cauſe the beſt;
Then reaſon wills our *hearts* ſhould be as good. *Shak.*

I thank you for my venſon, maſter Shallow
——Maſter Page, much good do it your good *heart*. *Shakeſp.*

But ſince the brain doth lodge the pow'rs of ſenſe,
How makes it in the *heart* thoſe paſſions ſpring?
The mutual love, the kind intelligence
'Twixt *heart* and brain, this ſympathy doth bring. *Davies.*

We all ſet our *hearts* at reſt, ſince whatever comes from above is for the beſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light in the head, and that which conſiſts of good and innocent affections in the *heart*. *Spratt.*

Preſt with *heart* corroding grief and years,
To the gay court a rural ſhed prefers. *Pope.*

3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part.

Barley being ſteeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will ſprout half an inch; and if it be let alone, much more, until the *heart* be out. *Bacon.*

4. The inner part of any thing.

Some Engliſhmen did with great danger paſs by water into the *heart* of the country. *Abbot.*

The king's forces are employed in appeaſing diſorders more near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayward.*

Generally the inſide or *heart* of trees is harder than the outward parts. *Boyle.*

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll ſtay,
And timely ſuccour where it wants convey. *Dryden.*

If the foundation be bad, provide good piles made of *heart* of oak, ſuch as will reach ground. *Moxon*

5. Perſon; character. Uſed with reſpect to courage or kindneſs.

The king's a bawcock, and a *heart* of gold,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakeſp.*

Hey, my *hearts*; cheerly my *hearts*. *Shakeſp.*

What ſays my *heart* of elder? Ha! is he dead? *Shakeſp.*

6. Courage; ſpirit.

If it pleaſe you to make his fortune known, I will after take *heart* again to go on with his falſehood. *Sidney.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to regain their old poſſeſſions. *Spenſer.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the roſe, thence guſhed grievouſly,
That when the painim ſpy'd the ſtreaming blood,
Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *Fairy Queen.*

Eve, recov'ring *heart*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his Majeſty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon't, went up to't, and viewed it. *L'Eſtrange.*

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from one country invade another. *Temple.*

7. Seat of love.

Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,
Who loſt my *heart* while I preſerv'd my ſheep. *Pope.*

8. Affection, inclination.

Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Abſalom. 2 *Sam.*

Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,
By th' abbot's ſkill of Weſtminſter is found.
Daniel.

Nor ſet thy *heart*,
Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine.
Milton.

'Tis well to be tender; but to ſet the *heart* too much upon any thing is what we cannot juſtify.
L'Eſtrange.

A friend makes me a feaſt, and ſets all before me; but I ſet my *heart* upon one diſh alone, and if that happen to be thrown down, I ſcorn all the reſt. *Temple.*

Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magick art,
She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart*. *Dryden.*

What did I not, her ſtubborn *heart* to gain?
But all my vows were anſwer'd with diſdain.
Dryden.

9. Memory: though South ſeems to diſtinguiſh.

Whatſoever was attained to, concerning God and his working in nature, the ſame was delivered over by *heart* and tradition from wiſe men to a poſterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by *heart*; for it is the memory that muſt tranſmit it to the *heart*; and it is in vain to expect that the *heart* ſhould keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*

Shall I in London act this idle part?
Compoſing ſongs for fools to get by *heart*. *Pope.*

10. Good-will; ardour of zeal. *To take to heart* any thing, is to be zealous or ſolicitous or ardent about it.

If he take not their cauſes to *heart*, how ſhould there be but in them frozen coldneſs, when his affections ſeem benumbed, from whom theirs ſhould take fire! *Hooker.*

If he would take the buſineſs to *heart*, and deal in it effectually it would ſucceed well. *Bacon.*

The lady Marchioneſs of Hertford engaged her huſband to take this buſineſs to *heart*. *Clarendon.*

Amongſt thoſe, who took it moſt to *heart*, Sir John Stawell was the chief. *Clarendon.*

Every prudent and honeſt man would join himſelf to that ſide which had the good of their country moſt at *heart*. *Addiſon.*

Learned men have been now a long time ſearching after the happy country from which our firſt parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my *heart*. *Woodward.*

I would not be ſorry to find the Preſbyterians miſtaken in this point, which they have moſt at *heart*. *Swift.*

What I have moſt at *heart* is, that ſome method ſhould be thought on for aſcertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*

11. Paſſions; anxiety; concern.

Set your *heart* at reſt;
The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shak.*

12. Secret thoughts; receſſes of the mind.

Michal ſaw King David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and ſhe deſpiſed him in her *heart*.
2 *Sam* vi. 16.

The next in generation will in tongue and *heart*, and every way elſe, become Engliſh; ſo as there will be no difference or diſtinction, but the Iriſh ſea, betwixt us. *Davies.*

Thou ſaweſt the contradiction between my *heart* and hand. *King Charles.*

Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and aſk your advice, you muſt begin to do ſo with him firſt. *Locke.*

Men, ſome to pleaſure, ſome to buſineſs take;
But every woman is at *heart* a rake. *Pope.*

13. Diſpoſition of mind.

Doing all things with ſo pretty a grace, that it ſeemed ignorance could not make him do amiſs, becauſe he had a *heart* to do well. *Sidney.*

14. The heart is conſidered as the ſeat of tenderneſs: a *hard heart* therefore is cruelty.

I've ſeen thee ſtern, and thou haſt oft beheld
Heart hardening ſpectacles. *Shakeſp.*

Such iron *hearts* we are, and ſuch
The baſe barbarity of human kind. *Rowe.*

15. *To find in the* HEART. To be not wholly averſe.

For my breaking the laws of friendſhip with you, I could *find in my heart* to aſk you pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reaſon to confirm my former dealing. *Sidney.*

16. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my ſpeech in your praiſe,
And then ſhew you the *heart* of my meſſage.
Shakeſpeare.

17. Conſcience; ſenſe of good or ill.

Every man's *heart* and conſcience doth in good or evil, even ſecretly committed, and known to none but itſelf, either like or diſallow itſelf. *Hooker.*

18. Strength; power; vigour; efficacy.

Try whether leaves of trees, ſwept together, with ſome chalk and dung mixed, to give them more *heart*, would not make a good compoſt. *Bacon.*

That the ſpent earth may gather *heart* again,
And, better'd by ceſſation, bear the grain. *Dryden.*

Care muſt be taken not to plow ground out of *heart*, becauſe if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by marl again. *Mortimer.*

19. Utmoſt degree.

This gay charm,
Like a right gipſy, hath, at faſt and looſe,
Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loſs. *Shakeſp.*

20. Life. *For my heart* ſeems ſometimes to ſignify, *if life was at ſtake*; and ſometimes *for tenderneſs*.

I bid the raſcal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him *for my heart* to do it.
Shakeſpeare.

I gave it to a youth,
A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:
I could not *for my heart* deny it him. *Shakeſp.*

Profoundly ſkill'd in the black art,
As Engliſh Merlin *for his heart*. *Hudibras.*

21. It is much uſed in compoſition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *ach.*] Sorrow; pang; anguiſh of mind.

To die—to ſleep—
No more; and, by a ſleep, to ſay we end
The *heart-ach*, and the thouſand natural ſhocks
That fleſh is heir to. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

HEART-BREAK. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *break.*] Overpowering ſorrow.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of *heart-break*. *Shakeſp.*

HEART-BREAKER. *n. ſ.* A cant name for a woman's curls, ſuppoſed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Like Samſon's *heartbreakers*, it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING. *adj.* Overpowering with ſorrow.

Thoſe piteous plaints and ſorrowful ſad rhime,
Which late you poured forth, as ye did ſit
Beſide the ſilver ſprings of Helicone,
Making your muſick of *heartbreaking* mone.
Spenſer.

HEART-BREAKING. *n. ſ.* Overpowering grief.

What greater *heartbreaking* and confuſion can there be to one, than to have all his ſecret faults laid open, and the ſentence of condemnation paſſed upon him? *Hakewill.*

HEART-BURNED. *adj.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can ſee him but I am *heart-burn'd* an hour after.
Shakeſpeare.

HEART-BURNING. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *burn.*]

1. Pain at the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the moſt noble abſorbents, and powerfully corrects and ſubdues the acrid humours in the ſtomach: this properly [illegible] it very ſerviceable in the cardialgia, or *heart-burning*. *Woodward.*

2. Diſcontent; ſecret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much *heart-burning* and diſcontent among the meaner people. *Swift.*

HEART-DEAR. *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word,
When you were more endear'd to it than now,
When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,
Threw many a northward look to ſee his father
Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain!
Shakeſpeare.

HEART-EASE. *n. ſ.* Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite *heart-eaſe* muſt kings neglect,
That private men enjoy! *Shakeſp.*

HEART-EASING. *adj.* Giving quiet.

But come, thou goddeſs, fair and free,
In heav'n y'clep'd Euphroſyne,
And by men *heart-eaſing* mirth. *Milton.*

HEART-FELT. *adj.* Felt in the conſcience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can deſtroy,
The ſoul's calm ſunſhine, and the *heart-felt* joy,
Is virtue's prize. *Pope.*

HEART-PEAS. *n. ſ.* A plant with round ſeeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING. *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,
With her *heart-quelling* ſon, upon you ſmile.
Spenſer.

HEART-RENDING. *adj.* Killing with anguiſh.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to thoſe few
Who her reſemble, and her ſteps purſue;
That death ſhould licence have to rage among
The fair, the wiſe, the virtuous, and the young!
Waller.

HEART-ROBBING. *adj.* Ecſtatick; depriving of thought. Obſolete.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyſelf ſweet art;
For when on me thou ſhined'ſt, late in ſadneſs,
A melting pleaſance ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladneſs.
Spenſer.

HEART-SICK. *adj.*

1. Pained in mind.

If we be *heart-ſick*, or afflicted with an uncertain ſoul, than we are true deſirers of relief and mercy. *Taylor.*

2. Morally ill; hurt in the heart.

Good Romeo, hide thyſelf,
—unleſs the breach of *heart-ſick* groans
Mi[illegible] infold me from the ſearch of eyes.
Shakeſpeare.

HEARTS-EASE. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Hearts-eaſe is a ſort of violet that flowers all Summer and often in Winter: it ſows itſelf.
Mortimer.

HEART-SORE. *n. ſ.* That which pains the mind.

Wherever he that godly knight may find,
His only *heart-ſore* and his only foe.
Fairy Queen.

HEART-STRING. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *ſtring.*] The tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived
Of life himſelf, and *heart-ſtrings* of an eagle rived.
Spenſer.

How, out of tune on the ſtrings?
—Not ſo; but yet ſo falſe, that he grieves my very *heart-ſtrings*. *Shakeſpeare.*

That grates my *heart-ſtrings*; what ſhould diſcontent him!
Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham.*

If thou thinkeſt thou ſhalt periſh, I cannot blame thee to be ſad 'till thy *heart-ſtrings* crack.
Taylor.

Here's the fatal wound
That tears my *heart-strings*; but he shall be found,
My arms shall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STRUCK. *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him?
——None but the fool who labours to out-jest
His *heart-struck* injuries. *Shakesp.*

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

He added not; for Adam, at the news,
Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound! *Milton.*

HEART-SWELLING. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,
Through proud ambition and *heart-swelling* hate.
Spenser.

HEART-WHOLE. *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.

You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are *heart-whole*. *Dryden.*
Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole*. *Shakespeare.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEARTWOUNDED. *adj.* Filled with passion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew.
Pope.

HEARTWOUNDING. *adj.* Filling with grief.

With a shriek *heart-wounding* loud she cry'd,
While down her cheeks the gushing torrents ran,
Fast falling on her hands. *Rowe.*

HE'ARTED. *adj.* It is only used in composition: as, hard *hearted*.

He ne'er like bullies coward *hearted*,
Attacks in publick to be parted. *Gay.*

To HE'ARTEN. *v. a.* [from *heart*.]

1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up.

Palladius blaming those that were slow, *heartening* them that were forward, but especially with his own example leading them, made an impression into the squadron. *Sidney.*
My royal father, cheer these noble lords,
And *hearten* those that fight in your defence:
Unsheath your sword, good father; cry, St. George.
Shakespeare.
This rare man, Tydides, would prepare;
That he might conquer, *hearten'd* him. *Chapman.*
Thus *hearten'd* well, and flesh'd upon his prey,
The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To meliorate or renovate with manure.

[illegible] ground one year at rest; forget not then
With richest dung to *hearten* it again. *Mortimer.*

HEARTH. *n. s.* The pavement [illegible] on which a fire is made; the [illegible] under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome; now this extremity
Hath brought me to this *hearth*. *Shakesp.*
Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap,
Where thou find'st fires unrak'd, and *hearths* unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry.
Shakespeare.
Good luck befriend thee, son; for at thy birth
The fairy ladies danc'd upon the *hearth*. *Milton.*
The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place;
Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep:
Each household genius shews again its face,
And from the *hearths* the little lares creep. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTILY. *adv.* [from *hearty*.]

1. From the heart; fully.

I bear no malice for my death;
But those that fought it, I could wish more Christians;
Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them. *Shakesp.*
If to be sad is to be wise,
I do most *heartily* despise
Whatever Socrates has said,
Or fully writ, or warmly read. *Prior.*

2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously.

Where his judgment led him to oppose men on a publick account, he would do it vigorously and *heartily*; yet the opposition ended there. *Atterbury.*

3. Eagerly; with desire.

As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment. *Addison.*

HEA'RTINESS. *n. s.* [from *hearty*.]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

This entertainment may a free face put on;
Derive a liberty from *heartiness*,
And well become the agent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Vigour; eagerness.

The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or admonishes us of our duty, with more *heartiness* than the kindness of a friend. *Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS. *adj.* [from *heart*.] Without courage; spiritless.

I joyed oft to chase the trembling pricket,
Or hunt the *heartless* hare 'till she were tame.
Spenser.
Then hopeless, *heartless* 'gan the cunning thief,
Persuade us die, to stint all further strife. *Fairy Queen.*
What, art thou drawn among these *heartless* hinds?
Turn thee, Benvolio, look upon thy death. *Shakespeare.*
Thousands besides stood mute and *heartless* there,
Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. *Cowley.*
The peasants were accustomed to payments, and grew *heartless* as they grew poor. *Temple.*
Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground,
While our's with easy victory were crown'd.
Dryden.

HE'ARTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heartless*.] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *heartless*.] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY. *adj.* [from *heart*.]

1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous.

They did not bring that *hearty* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon.*
But the kind hosts their entertainment grace
With *hearty* welcome and an open face;
In all they did, you might discern with ease
A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.*
Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself *hearty* for the government. *Swift.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong.

Whose laughs are *hearty*, though his jests are coarse,
And loves you best of all things but his horse. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak and the like true *hearty* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work. *Watton.*

HEARTY-HALE. *adj.* [*heart* and *hale*.] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill,
Sound savory, and basil *hearty hale*. *Spenser.*

HEAT. *n. s.* [hæz, hæt, Saxon; *heete*, Danish.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*
The word *heat* is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation, which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude, that there is a sort of *heat* in the fire resembling our own sensation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such motions on our flesh as excite the sense of *heat*. *Watts.*

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.

The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath but also burns by means of that *heat* which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*

3. Hot weather.

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable *heats* there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to go naked. *Bacon.*
Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;
Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain.
Dryden.
The Pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the *heats* might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among the people. *Addison.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat*. *Moxon.*

5. Fermentation; effervescence.

6. One violent action unintermitted.

The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a weakening of any constitution, especially in age: and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats*. *Dryden.*

7. The state of being once hot; a single effort.

I'll strike my fortune with him at a *heat*,
And give him not the leisure to forget. *Dryden.*
They the turn'd lines on golden anvils beat,
Which look as if they struck them at a *heat*.
Tate.

8. A course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission.

Reign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace;
But the last *heat*, plain dealing won the race.
Dryden.

9. Pimples in the face; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbans. *Addison.*

10. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.

They seeing what forces were in the city with them, issued against the tyrant while they were in this *heat*, before practices might be used to dissever them. *Sidney.*
The friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels, in the *heat* are curst,
By those that feel their sharpness. *Shakesp.*
It might have pleased in the *heat* and hurry of his rage, but must have displeased in cool sedate reflection. *South.*
We have spilt no blood but on the *heat* of the battle, or the chase. *Atterbury.*
One playing at hazard, drew a huge heap of gold; but in the *heat* of play, never observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat. *Swift.*

11. Faction; contest; party rage.

They are in a most warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the *heat* of their division. *Shakespeare.*
I was sorry to hear with what partiality and popular *heat* elections were carried. *King Charles.*
What can more gratify the Phrygian foe
Than those distemper'd *heats*? *Dryden.*

12. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead it to her
With all the strength and *heat* of eloquence,
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire.
Addison's Cato.

To HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

He commanded that they should *heat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *heated*. *Dan.* iii. 19.

2. To cause to ferment.

Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour. *Mortimer.*

3. To

3. To make the constitution feverish.
Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.
—Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine heat fools.
Shakesp.
Whatever increaseth the density of the blood, even without increasing its celerity, *heats*, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.
A noble emulation *heats* your breast,
And your own fame now robs you of your rest,
Dryden.
5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.
When he was well *heated* the younger champion could not stand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the gift, but for the honour.
Dryden.

HE'ATER. *n. f.* [from *heat.*] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH *n. f.* [*erica*, Latin.]
1. A shrub of low stature; the leaves are small, and abide green all the year.
Miller.
In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it, and spread the ashes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Oft with bolder wing they soaring dare
The purple *heath.* *Thomson.*
2. A place overgrown with heath.
Say, from whence
You owe this strange intelligence; or why,
Upon this blasted *heath*, you stop our way
With such prophetick greeting. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Health and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derbyshire, and the *heaths* of Staffordshire, than fertile soils. *Temple.*
3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.
Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way into the sea. *Bacon.*

HE'ATHCOCK. *n. f.* [*heath* and *cock*.] A large fowl that frequents heaths.
Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, *heath-cock*, and powte. *Carew's Survey.*

HEATH-POUT. *n. f.* [*heath* and *pout.*] A bird.
Not *heath-pout*, or the rarest bird
Which Phasis or Iona yields,
More pleasing morsels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

HEATH-PEAS. *n. f.* A species of bitter VETCH, which see.

HEATH-ROSE. *n. f.* [*heath* and *rose.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HE'ATHEN. *n. f.* [*heyden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.
Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name, 1 *Chron.* xvi. 35.
If the opinion of others whom we think well of be a ground of assent, men have reason to be *heathens* in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England. *Locke.*
In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *heathens.* *Addison.*

HE'ATHEN. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.
It was impossible for a *heathen* author to relate these things, because if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a heathen. *Addison.*

HEATHENISH. *adj.* [from *heathen.*]
1. Belonging to the Gentiles.
When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker.*
2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.
The Moors did tread under their *heathenish* feet, whatever little they found yet there standing. *Spenser.*
That execrable Cromwell, made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school. *South.*

HE'ATHENISHLY. *adv.* [from *heathenish.*] After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM. *n. f.* [from *heathen.*] Gentilism; paganism.
It signifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in opposition to *heathenism.* *Hammond.*

HE'ATHY. *adj.* [from *heath.*] Full of heath.
This sort of land they order the same way with the *heathy* land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven.*
1. To lift; to raise from the ground.
So stretch'd out huge in length the arch-fiend lay,
Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever thence
Had ris'n or *heav'd* his head, but that the will
And high permission of all ruling heaven
Left him at large. *Milton.*
2. To carry.
Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there: and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakesp.*
3. To raise; to lift.
So daunted, when the giant saw the knight,
His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high,
And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite.
Spenser.
I cannot *heave*
My heart into my mouth. *Shakesp.*
He dy'd in fight;
Fought next my person, as in concert fought,
Save when he *heav'd* his shield in my defence,
And on his naked side receiv'd my wound.
Dryden.
4. To cause to swell.
The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain,
And *heave* it up: they pant and stick half way.
Dryden.
The glittering finny swarms,
That *heave* our friths and crowd upon our shores.
Thomson.
5. To force up from the breast.
Made she no verbal quest?
—Yes, once or twice she *heav'd* the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shakesp.*
The wretched animal *heav'd* forth such groans
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
Almost to bursting. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
6. To exalt; To elevate.
Poor shadow painted queen;
One *heav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below.
Shakesp.
7. To puff; to elate.
The Scots, *heaved* up into high hope of victory, took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and marched into the plain. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To pant; to breathe with pain.
'Tis such as you,
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless *heavings*; such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking. *Shakesp.*
He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,
And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side.
Dryden.
2. To labour.
The church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*
3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.
Thou hast made my curdled blood run back,
My heart *heave* up, my hair to rise in bristles.
Dryden.
The wand'ring breath was on the wing to pass
Weak was the pulse, and hardly *heav'd* the breast.
Dryden.
No object affects my imagination so much as the sea or ocean: I cannot see the *heaving* of this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonishment. *Addison.*
Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves.*
Prior.
The *heaving* tide
In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay.*
4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.
None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them. *Dryden.*
2. Rising of the breast.
There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves*
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them.
Shakesp.
3. Effort to vomit.
4. Struggle to rise.
But after many strains and *heaves*,
He got up to his saddle eaves. *Hudibras.*

HEAVE *Offering. n. f.* An offering among the Jews.
Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *heave offering* of the threshing floor. *Numbers.*

HE'AVEN. *n. f.* [heofon, which seems to be derived from heofo, the places over head, Saxon.]
1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.
A station like the herald Mercury,
New lighted on a *heaven* kissing hill. *Shakesp.*
Thy race in time to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome.
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall *heav'n* invade,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden.*
The words are taken more properly for the air and other than for the *heavens.* *Raleigh's History.*
This act, with shouts, *heav'n* high, the friendly band
Applaud. *Dryden.*
Some fires may fall from *heaven*, *Temple.*
2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.
It is a knell
That summons thee to *heaven*, or to hell.
Shakesp. Macbeth.
These, the late
Heav'n banish'd host, left desert utmost hell.
Milton.
All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heaven fall'n, in station stood, or just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*
3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven.
Now *heav'n* help him! *Shakespeare.*
The will
And high permission of all-ruling *heaven*
Left him at large. *Milton.*
The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophesy, as a testimony of their being sent by *heaven.* *Temple.*
4. The pagan gods; the celestials.
Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And show the *heavens* more just. *Shakesp.*
They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which *heaven*
Will not have the world to know. *Shakesp.*
Heav'n! what a spring was in his arm to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow!
Dryden.
5. Elevation; sublimity.
O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest *heaven* of invention. *Shakesp.*
6. It is often used in composition.

HEAVEN-BEGOT. Begot by a celestial power.
If I am *heav'n-begot*, assert your son
By some sure sign. *Dryden.*

HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven.
If once a fever fires his sulphurous blood,
In every fit he feels the hand of God,
And *heav'n-born* flame. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Oh *heav'n-born* sisters! source of art!
Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;
Who lead fair virtue's train along,
Moral truth, and mystick song! *Pope*

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.
Much is the force of *heaven-bred* poesy. *Shakesp.*

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.
His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall. *Pope.*

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.
1. Raised towards the sky.
Who taught that *heav'n-directed* spire to rise? *Pope.*
2. Taught by the powers of heaven.
O sacred weapon; left for truth's defence;
To all but *heaven-directed* hands deny'd,
The muse may give it, but the gods must guide. *Pope.*

HEAVENLY. *adj.* [from *heaven.*]
1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.
As the love of heaven makes one *heavenly*, the love of virtue virtuous, so doth the love of the world, make one become worldly. *Sidney.*
Not Maro's muse, who sung the mighty man;
Nor Pindar's *heav'nly* lyre, nor Horace when a swan. *Dryden.*
2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.
Adoring first the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the *heav'nly* race. *Dryden.*

HEAVENLY. *adv.*
1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.
In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where *heav'nly* pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever-musing melancholy reigns,
What means this tumult in a vestal's veins? *Pope.*
2. By the agency or influence of heaven.
Truth and peace and love shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, t'whose happy-making sight alone,
When once our *heav'nly* guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*

HEAVENWARD. *adv.* [*heaven* and *peapb*, Saxon.] Towards heaven.
I prostrate lay,
By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,
Or to object; at length, my mournful look
Heav'nward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke. *Prior.*

HE'AVILY. *adv.* [from *heavy.*]
1. With great ponderousness.
2. Grievously; afflictively.
Ease must be impracticable to the envious; they lie under a double misfortune; common calamities and common blessings fall *heavily* upon them. *Collier.*
3. Sorrowfully; with grief.
I came hither to transport the tydings,
Which I have *heavily* borne. *Shakespeare.*
This O'Neil took very *heavily* because his condition in the army was less pleasant to him. *Clarendon.*
4. With an air of dejection.
Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day?
—O, I have past a miserable night. *Shakesp.*

HE'AVINESS. *n. s.* [from *heavy.*]
1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.
The subject is concerning the *heaviness* of several bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the power which may move it. *Wilkins.*
2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.
We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow and *heaviness*; of some more mollified and softened in mind. *Hooker.*
Against sit chances men are ever merry;
But *heaviness* foreruns the good event. *Shakesp.*
Let us not burthen our remembrance with
An *heaviness* that's gone. *Shakesp.*
Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop; but a good word maketh it glad. *Prov.* xii. 25.
Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye are in *heaviness*, through manifold temptations. 1 *Pet.* i. 6.
3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; torpidness; dulness of spirit; languidness; languor.
Our strength is all gone into *heaviness*,
That makes the weight. *Shakesp.*
What means this *heaviness* that hangs upon me?
This lethargy that creeps through all my senses. *Addison.*
He would not violate that sweet recess,
And found besides a welcome *heaviness*,
Which seiz'd his eyes. *Dryden.*
A sensation of drousiness, oppression, *heaviness*, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Oppression; crush; affliction: as, the *heaviness* of taxes.
5. Deepness or richness of soil.
As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received some, which, by reason of the fatness and *heaviness* of the ground, Egypt did not produce; such as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'AVY. *adj.* [heapig, Saxon.]
1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre; contrary to light.
Mersennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much *heavier* than it is. *Wilkins.*
2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.
Let me not be light,
For a light wife doth make a *heavy* husband: *Shakespeare.*
3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.
Menelaus bore an *heavy* hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind. 2 *Mac.* v. 23.
Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the *heaviest* sound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
If the cause be not good, the king himself hath a *heavy* reckoning to make. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose *heavy* hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare.*
Chartres, at the levee,
Tells with a sneer the tydings *heavy*. *Swift.*
4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.
My *heavy* eyes, you say, confess
A heart to love and grief inclined. *Prior.*
5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.
A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke. *Swift.*
6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*
7. Drousy; dull; torpid.
Peter and they that were with him were *heavy* with sleep. *Luke.*
8. Slow; sluggish.
But let thy spiders that suck up thy venom,
And *heavy* gaited toads lie in their way. *Shakesp.*
9. Stupid; foolish.
This *heavy* headed revel, East and West
Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. *Shakespeare.*
I would not be accounted so base minded, or *heavy* headed, that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myself. *Knolles.*
10. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious.
I put into thy hands what has been the diversion of some of my idle and *heavy* hours. *Locke.*
When alone, your time will not lie *heavy* upon your hands for want of some trifling amusement. *Swift.*
11. Loaded; incumbered; burthened.
Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not willing that they should find his men *heavy* and laden with booty, he returned unto Scotland. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.
Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most *heavy* to the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion. *Arbuthnot.*
13. Rich in soil; fertile; as, *heavy* lands.
14. Deep; cumbersome; as, *heavy* roads.

HEA'VY. *adv.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily.
Your carriages were *heavy* laden; they are a burden to the weary beast *Isa.* xlvi. 1
Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy* laden, and I will give you rest. *Math.* xi. 28.

HE'BDOMAD. *n. s.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a space of seven days.
Computing by the medical month, the first *hebdomad* or septenary consists of six days, seventeen hours and a half. *Brown.*

HEBDO'MADAL. } *adj.* [from *hebdomas*, Latin.] Weekly;
HEBDO'MADARY. } consisting of seven days.
As for *hebdomadal* periods, or weeks in regard of their sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews. *Brown.*

To HE'BETATE. *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Latin. *hebeter*, French.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify.
The eye, especially if *hebetated*, might cause the same perception. *Harvey.*
Bed may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HEBETA'TION. *n. s.* [from *hebetate.*]
1. The act of dulling.
2. The state of being dulled.

HE'BETUDE. *n. s.* [*hebetudo* Latin.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.
The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or subtility, activity, or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues. *Harvey.*

HE'BRAISM. *n. s.* [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.
Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græcisms, and sometimes *Hebraisms*, into his poem. *Spectator.*

HE'BRAIST. *n. s.* [*hebraus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

HE'BRICIAN, *n. s.* [from *Hebrew.*] One skilful in Hebrew.
The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the best *Hebricians* understand them. *Raleigh.*
The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest *Hebrician* knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Peacham.*

HE'CATOMB. *n. s.* [*hecatombe*, French; ἑκατόμβη.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.
In rich mens homes
I bid kill some beasts; but no *hecatombs*;
None starve, none surfeit so. *Donne.*
One of these three is a whole *hecatomb*,
And therefore only one of them shall die. *Dryden.*
Her triumphant sons in war succeed,
And slaughter'd *hecatombs* around them bleed. *Addison.*

HE'CTICAL. } *adj.* [*hectique*, French, from ἕξις.]
HE'CTICK. }
1. Hab-

1. Habitual; constitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continual, and ending in a consumption, is the contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or too great fullness from obstruction. It is attended with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin; whereby so much runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*

A *hectick* fever hath got hold
Of the whole substance not to be controul'd.
Donne.

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

No *Hectick* student scars the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

He'CTICK. *n. s.* An hectick fever.

Like the *hectick* in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

He'CTOR *n. s.* [from the name of *Hector*, the great *Homeric* warriour.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, pervicacious noisy fellow.

Those usurping *hectors*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out but by blood. *South.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celestial *hector*. *Prior.*

To He'CTOR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be *hectored* out of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

The weak low spirit Fortune makes her slave;
But she's a drudge, when *hector'd* by the brave.
Dryden.

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his servants, and calling for supper.
Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

To He'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluster.

They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting and *hectoring*, others scolding and reviling. *Stilling fleet.*

One would think the *hectoring*, the storming, the sullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. *Spect.*

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That she might o'er the servants *hector*. *Swift.*

HEDERA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*hederaceus*, Lat.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

HEDGE. *n. s.* [hegge, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes, or woven twigs.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in *hedges*. *Mortimer.*

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Through the verdant maze
Of sweet-briar *hedges* I pursue my walk. *Thomson.*

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class: perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge born man*, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first show: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy.
Shakespeare.

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate mear can be presumed to do. *Swift.*

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-press* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

To HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedge thy possession about with thorns. *Ecclus.*

Those alleys must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon.*

2. To obstruct.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hos.* ii. *b.*

3. To incircle for defence.

England, *hedg'd* in with the main,
That water-walled bulwark, still secure
And confident from foreign purposes. *Shakesp.*

There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would.
Shakespeare.

4. To shut up within an inclosure.

It must not be paid and exported in ready money; so says our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow, and serves for no purpose; for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange.
Locke.

5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To *edge in*, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but *hedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.

You forget yourself
To *hedge* me in. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

When I was hasty, thou delayd'st me longer:
I pr'ythee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promise; for thy life preserv'd. *Dryd.*

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own. *Swift.*

To HEDGE. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head.

I myself sometimes hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch.
Shakespeare.

HEDGE-BORN. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born*] Of no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
And should, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain,
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shak.*

HEDGE CREEPER. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *creep*.] One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FUMITORY. *n. s.* A plant; *fumaria fepium*. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HOG. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *hog*; *crinaceus*.]

1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in an hedge.

Like *hedge-hogs*, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is to make one see in the dark; yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his [illegible] underpart, head, belly and legs, within his [illegible] prickles.
Ray.

2. A term of reproach.

Did'st thou not kill this king [illegible]
——I grant ye.
——Do'st grant me, *hedge hog*? *Shakesp.*

3. A plant; trefoil; *medica echinata*.
Ainsworth.

4. The globe fish; *orbis echinatus*. *Ainsw.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *hyssop*.] A species of willowwort; *gratiola*.

Hedge-hyssop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary.
Hill's Mat. Medica.

HEDGE-MUSTARD. *n. s.* A plant.

HEDGE-NETTLE. *n. s.* A plant; *galeopsis*.
Ainsworth.

HEDGE-NOTE. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *note*.] A word of contempt for low-writing.

When they began to be somewhat better heard, they left their *hedge-notes* for another sort of poems, which was also full of pleasant raillery. *Dryd.*

HEDGE-PIG. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *pig*.] A young hedge-hog.

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shakesp.*

HEDGE-ROW. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *row*.] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.

Sometime walking not unseen
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green. *Milton.*

The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkley to Pope.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *sparrow*; *curruca*.] A sparrow that lives in bushes, distinguished from a sparrow that builds in thatch.

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Sidney.*

HE'DGING-BILL. *n. s.* [*hedge* and *bill*.] A cutting hook used in making hedges.

Comes master Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, chaffing and swearing. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER. *n. s.* [from *hedge*.] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came
And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat. *Milton.*

He would be laughed at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at past fifty. *Locke.*

To HEED. *v. a.* [hebban, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*;
But wonders much at those new vocal reeds. *Dryd.*

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it and with attention *heed* all the parts of it.
Locke.

HEED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running. *Milton.*

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

Thou must take *heed*, my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Addison.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.

Either wife bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakespeare's*

Take *heed*; have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:

Take *heed* ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. Care to avoid.

We should take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of of his worship. *Tillotson.*

4. Notice; observation.

Speech must come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *heed*, and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*

5. Seriousness; staidness.

He did unseal them; and the first he view'd,
He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance. *Shakesp.*

6. Regard; respectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *heed* is given to what he says. *L'Estrange.*

HE'EDFUL. *adj.* [from *heed*.]

1. Watchful; suspicious; vigilant.

Give him *heedful* note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgments join,
In censure of his seeming. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. Attentive; careful; observing: with of.

I am commanded
To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart.

When

Where fame, late en'tring at his *heedful* ears,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue.
Shakeſpeare.

To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilſt I had been like *heedful* of the other.
Shakeſpeare.

Thou, *heedful* of advice, ſecure proceed;
My praiſe the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope.*

HE'EDFULLY. *adv.* [from *heedful.*] Attentively; carefully; cautiouſly.

Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his inſtructor, and *heedfully* liſten to his inſtructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heedful.*] Caution; vigilance; attention.

HE'EDILY. *adv.* Cautiouſly; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HE'EDINESS. *n. ſ.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

HE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careleſs; thoughtleſs; regardleſs; unobſerving: with *of.*

The *heedleſs* lover does not know
Whoſe eyes they are that wound him ſo. *Waller.*

Heedleſs of verſe, and hopeleſs of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown.
Dryden.

Some ideas which have more than once offered themſelves to the ſenſes, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedleſs* as in children, or otherwiſe employed, as in men. *Locke.*

Surpriſes are often fatal to *heedleſs* unguarded innocence, *Sherlock.*

HE'EDLESSLY. *adv.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsly; negligently; inattentively.

Whilſt ye diſcharge the duties of matrimony, ye *heedleſsly* ſlide into ſin. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HE'EDLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſſneſs; thoughtleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.

In the little harms they ſuffer from knocks and falls, they ſhould not be pitied, but bid do ſo again; which is a better way to cure their *heedleſſneſs.* *Locke.*

HEEL. *n. ſ.* [ꝑele, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

If the luxated bone be diſtorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. The whole foot of animals.

The ſtag recals his ſtrength, his ſpeed,
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;
With theſe t' avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him truſt his feet.
Denham.

Pegaſus appeared hanging off the ſide of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel.* *Addiſon.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their muſters to bears and tygers, and ſhew them a fair pair of *heels* for't. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. *To be at the* HEELS. To purſue cloſely; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?
—Upon the *heels* of my preſentment. *Shakeſp.*

But is there no ſequel at the *heels* of this mother's admiration? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

5. To attend cloſely.

Could we break our way
By force, and at our *heels* all hell ſhould riſe
With blackeſt inſurrection, to confound
Heav'n's pureſt light. *Milton.*

6. To purſue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the North to ſeek their fortunes, being ſtill chaſed by the Engliſh navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*

Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,
Is at my *heels*, and chaces me in view. *Otway.*

7. To follow cloſe as a dependant.

Through proud London he came ſighing on,
After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*

8. *To lay by the* HEELS. To fetter; to ſhackle: to put into gyves.

If the king blame me for't, I'll *lay* ye all
By th' heels, and ſuddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakeſp.*

One half of man, his mind,
Is, *ſui juris*, unconfin'd,
And cannot be *laid by the heels.* *Hudibras.*

I began to ſmoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middleſex juſtices took care to *lay* ſome of them *by the heels.* *Addiſon.*

9. Any thing ſhaped like a heel.

At the other ſide is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

10. The back part of a ſtocking: whence the phraſe *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.

A good man's fortune may grow *out at heels.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To HEEL. *v. n.* [from the nonn.]

1. To dance.

I cannot ſing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor ſweeten talk. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To lean on one ſide; as, the ſhip *heels.*

To HEEL. *v. a.* To arm a cock.

HEE'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *heel.*] A cock that ſtrikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE. *n. ſ.* [*heel* and *piece.*] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe, to ſupply what is worn away.

To HEEL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece.*] To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her ſhoes. *Arb.*

HEFT *n. ſ.* [from *heave.*]

1. Heaving; effort.

May be in the cup
A ſpider ſteep'd, and one may drink, depart,
And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected: but if one preſent
Th' abhorr'd ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his ſides
With violent *hefts.* *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. [For *haft.*] Handle.

His only ſide devours both blade and *heft.*
Waller.

HE'GIRA. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha, or account of time, uſed by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to make his eſcape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16. *A. D.* 622, under the reign of the emperor *Heraclius.* *Harris.*

HEI'FER *n. ſ.* [heapope Saxon.] A young cow.

Who [illegible] *heifer* dead and bleeding freſh,
And [illegible] butcher with an axe,
But [illegible] was be that made the ſlaughter? *Shakeſp.*

A [illegible] will put up her noſe, and ſnuff in the air, againſt the rain. *Bacon.*

For her the flocks refuſe their verdant food,
Nor thirſty *briſers* ſeek the gliding flood. *Pope.*

HEIGH HO. *interj.*

1. An expreſſion of ſlight langour and uneaſineſs.

Heigh ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shak.*

2. It is uſed by *Dryden*, contrarily to cuſtom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll toſs off our ale 'till we cannot ſtand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of Old England.
Dryd.

HEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [from *high.*]

1. Elevation above the ground; indefinite.

Into what pit thou ſeeſt,
From what *height* fall'n! *Milton.*

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addiſon.*

2. Altitude; definite ſpace meaſured upwards.

Abroad I'll ſtudy thee,
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes.
Donne.

There is in Ticinium a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty. *Bacon.*

An amphitheatre appear'd,
Rais'd in degrees, to ſixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to ſee. *Dryden.*

3. Degree of latitude. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole.

Guinea lieth to the North ſea, in the ſame *height* as Peru to the South. *Abbot.*

4. Summit; aſcent; towering eminence; high place.

From Alpine *heights* the father firſt deſcends;
His daughter's huſband in the plain attends.
Dryd. Æn.

5. Elevation of rank; ſtation of dignity; great degree of excellence.

By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. *Shak.*

Ten kings had from the Norman conqu'ror reign'd,
When England to her greateſt *height* attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth, and ſtate.
Daniel.

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which ſome others have arrived. *Watts.*

6. The utmoſt degree; full completion.

Putrefaction doth not riſe to its *heights* at once.
Bacon.

Did not ſhe
Of Timna firſt betray me, and reveal
The ſecret, wreſted from me in the *height*
Of nuptial love profeſs'd? *Milton.*

Hide me from the face
Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*
Of happineſs! *Milton.*

Deſpair is the *height* of madneſs. *Sherlock.*

7. Utmoſt exertion.

Come on, ſir; I ſhall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shakeſp.*

8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with ſtronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addiſon.*

To HE'IGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *height.*]

1. To raiſe higher.

2. To improve; to meliorate.

3. To aggravate.

Foreign ſtates uſed their endeavours to *heighten* our confuſions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war. *Addiſon.*

4. To improve by decorations.

As in a room, contrived for ſtate, the height of the roof ſhould bear a proportion to the area; ſo in the *heightenings* of poetry, the ſtrength and vehemence of figures ſhould be ſuited to the occaſion. *Dryden.*

HE'INOUS. *adj.* [*haineux*, French, from *hane*, hate; or from the Teutonick, *hoon*, ſhame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the goſpel of Chriſt, if men or angels ſhould attempt, it were moſt *heinous* and accurſed ſacrilege. *Hooker.*

This is the man ſhould do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakeſp.*

As it is a moſt *heinous*, ſo it is a moſt dangerous impiety to deſpiſe him that can deſtroy us. *Tillotſon.*

HE'INOUSLY. *adv.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſly; wickedly.

HE'INOUS-

HE'INOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *heinous.*] Atrocity; wickedness.

He who can treat offences, provoking God, as jests and trifles, must have little sense of the *heinousness* of them. *Rogers.*

HEIR. *n. f.* [*heire*, old French; *hæres*, Latin.]

1. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

An *heir* signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of England, to have all his father's land. *Locke.*

What lady is that?
The *heir* of Alanson, Rosaline her name. *Shakesp.*

That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's *heirs* in true descent,
God knows I will not do it. *Shakespeare.*

Being *heirs* together of the grace of life. 1 *Pet.* iii. 7.

Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,
And I his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope.*

The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions. *Swift.*

2. One newly inheriting an estate.

The young extravagant *heir* had got a new steward, and was resolved to look into his estate. *Swift.*

To HEIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.

His son in blooming youth was snatch'd by fate,
One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state. *Dryden.*

HE'IRESS. *n. f.* [from *heir.*] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heiress* she, while yet alive;
All that was her's to him did give. *Waller.*

Æneas, though he married the *heiress* of the crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. *Dryden.*

HE'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *heir.*] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I still think of
The wrong I did myself; which was so much,
That *heirless* it hath made my kingdom. *Shakesp.*

HE'IRSHIP. *n. f.* [from *heir.*] The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived of his *heirship*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

HEIRLOOM. *n. f.* [*heir* and geloma, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

Achilles' sceptre was of wood,
Transmitted to the hero's line;
Thence through a long descent of kings
Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift.*

HELD. The preterite and part. pass. of *hold.*

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends. *Eccles.*

If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had executed his design. *Dryden.*

HELIACAL. *adj.* [*heliaque*, French, from ἥλιος.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they would not have computed from its *heliacal* ascent. *Brown.*

HE'LIACALLY. *adv.* [from *heliacal.*]

From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, at its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

He is tempestuous in the Summer, when he rises *heliacally*; and rainy in the Winter, when he rises achronically. *Dryden.*

HE'LICAL. *adv.* [*helice*, French, from ἕλιξ.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins.*

HE'LIOD *Parabola*, in mathematicks, or the parabolick spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the said circle. *Harris.*

HELIOCE'NTRICK. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. ἥλιος and κέντρον.]

The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris.*

HE'LIOSCOPE. *n. f.* [*helioscope*, Fr. ἥλιος and σκοπέω.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HE'LIOTROPE. *n. f.* [ἥλιος and τρέπω; *heliotrope*, French; *heliotropium*, Latin.] A plant that turns towards the sun; but more particularly the turnsol, or sunflower.

'Tis an observation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the sun, but shut and contract themselves at night, and in cloudy weather. *Government of the Tongue.*

HE'LISPHERICAL. *adj.* [*helix* and *sphere.*]

The *helispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. *Harris.*

HE'LIX. *n. f.* [*helice*, French; ἕλιξ.] Part of a spiral line; a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the quantity of water which every *helix* does contain. *Wilkins.*

HELL. *n. f.* [helle, Saxon.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

For it is a knell
That summons thee to heaven or to *hell*. *Shakesp.*

If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he should have old turning the key. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Let none admire
That riches grow in *hell*; that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane. *Milton.*

Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold
The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley.*

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.

I will go down to my son mourning to *hell*. *Gen.*

He descended into *hell*. *Apostles Creed.*

3. Temporal death.

The pains of *hell* came about me; the snares of death overtook me. *Psalm* xviii. 4.

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there;
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that in the mid-place, *hell* called were,
Must strive with waiting foot and watchful eye,
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,
That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply. *Sidney.*

5. The place into which the taylor throws his shreds.

This trusty squire, he had as well
As the bold Trojan knight seen *hell*;
Not with a counterfeited pass
Of golden bough, but true gold-lace. *Hudibras.*

In Covent-Garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*.
King's Cookery.

6. The infernal powers.

Much danger first, much toil did he sustain,
While Saul and *hell* cross'd his strong fate in vain.
Cowley.

7. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK. *adj.* Black as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shak. King Lear.*

HELL-BRED. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred.*] Produced in hell.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
With foul enfouldred smoak and flashing fire,
The *hell-bred* beast threw forth into the skies *Spens.*

HELL-BROTH. *n. f.* [*hell* and *broth.*] A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing;
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble. *Shakesp. Mach.*

HELL-DOOMED. *adj.* [*hell* and *doom.*] Consigned to hell.

And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of heav'n,
Hell-doom'd! and breath'st defiance here and scorn,
Where I reign king? *Milton.*

HELL-GOVERNED. *adj.* Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide and eat him quick,
As thou dost swallow up this good king's blood,
Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butchered. *Shak.*

HELL-HATED. *adj.* Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shak.*

HELL-HAUNTED. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt.*] Haunted by the devil.

Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me stand expos'd to the bleak winds,
Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Dryd.*

HELL-HOUND. *n. f.* [helle hund, Saxon.]

1. Dog of hell.

From forth this kennel of thy womb hath crept
A *hell-hound* that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakesp.*

Now the *hell-hounds* with superior speed
Had reach'd the dame, and, fastening on her side,
The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd.
Dryden.

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd
My *hell-hounds* to lick up the draff, and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

HELL-KITE. *n. f.* [*hell* and *kite.*] Kite of infernal breed. The term *hell* prefixed to any word notes detestation.

Did you say all? What all? Oh, *hell-kite!* all?
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell swoop? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

HE'LLEBORE. *n. f.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] Christmas flower.

HE'LLEBORE *White*. *n. f.* [*veratrum*, Lat.] A plant.

There are great doubts whether any of its species be the true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Miller.*

HE'LLENISM. *n. f.* [ἑλληνισμὸς] A Greek idiom. *Ainsworth.*

HE'LLISH. *adj.* [from *hell.*]

1. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other heavenly or *hellish* title thou hast to have, for effects of both I find in myself, have compassion of me. *Sidney.*

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.

No benefits shall ever allay that diabolical rancour that ferments in some *hellish* breasts, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in slander. *South.*

HE'LLISHLY. *adv.* [from *hellish.*] Infernally; wickedly; detestably.

HE'LLISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *hellish.*] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD. *adv.* [from *hell.*] Toward hell.

Be next thy care the sable sheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope.*

HELM

Have denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence; *Sighelm*, victorious defence; *Berthelm*, eminent defence; like *Amyntas* and *Bactus* among the Greeks. *Gibs. Cam.*

HELM. *n. ſ.* [helm, Saxon, from *helan*, to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morrion; an headpiece.

France ſpreads his banners in our noiſeleſs land;
With plumed *helm* the ſlayer begins his threats.
Shakeſpeare.

Meneſtheus lays hard ſoad upon his *helm*. *Dryden.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt.

More might be added of *helms*, creſts, mantles, and ſupporters. *Camden's Remains.*

3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymiſts themſelves pretend to be able, by repeated cohobations, and other fit operations, to make the diſtilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm*. *Boyle.*

4. [helma, Saxon.] The helrage; the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in ſtorms;
And ſuch they are make happy ſtates: *Ben Jonſon.*

More in proſperity diſcretion toſt
Than ſhips in ſtorms, their *helms* and anchors loſt.
Denham.

Fair occaſion ſhews the ſpringing gale,
And int'reſt guides the *helm*, and honour ſwells the ſail. *Prior.*

5. The ſtation of government.

I may be wrong in the means; but that is no objection againſt the deſign; let thoſe at the *helm* contrive it better. *Swift.*

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *ſteerſman* or *defender* is intended: I think *ſteerſman*.

You ſlander
The *helms* o' th' ſtate, who care for you like fathers,
When you curſe them as enemies. *Shakeſp.*

To HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Hanmer.*

The very ſtream of his life, and the buſineſs he hath *helmed*, muſt give them a better proclamation. *Shakeſp.*

HE'LMED. *adj.* [from *helm*.] Furniſhed with a head-piece.

The *helmed* cherubim
Are ſeen in glittering ranks with wings diſplay'd.
Milton.

HE'LMET. *n. ſ.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm*.] A helm; a headpiece; armour for the head.

I ſaw him down, thrice up again, and fighting;
From *helmet* to the ſpur all bleeding o'er. *Shakeſp.*

Seven darts are thrown at once, and ſome rebound
From his bright ſhield, ſome on his *helmet* ſound.
Dryden.

HELMI'NTHICK. *adj.* [from ἕλμινθος.] Relating to worms. *Diſt.*

To HELP. *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen*. [*hilpan*, Gothick; *helpan*, Saxon.]

1. To aſſiſt; to ſupport; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behoves;
For boldeſt hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairfax.*

O Lord, make haſte to *help* me. *Pſalms.*

God *holped* him againſt the Philiſtines. 2 *Chron.*

They *helped* them in all things with ſilver and gold. 1 *Eſdr.*

A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help* his underſtanding and direct his expreſſions. *Stilling fleet.*

2. It has, in familiar language, the particle *out*, which ſeems to have meant, originally, *out of* a difficulty.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you ſhould join to *help* him *out*. *Dryden*

What I affect is ſo far from doing any diſkindneſs to the noble gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real ſervice, and *helps* them *out* with the main thing whereat they ſtuck. *Southward.*

The God of learning and of light,
Would want a god himſelf to *help* him *out*. *Swift.*

3. To raiſe by help: with *up*.

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to *help* him *up*. *Eccl.* iv. 10.

4. To enable to ſurmount: with *over*.

Wherever they are at a ſtand, *help* them preſently *over* the difficulty without any rebuke. *Locke.*

5. To remove by help: with *off*.

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourſe to thoſe fooliſh or ill ways in uſe, to *help off* their time. *Locke.*

6. To free from pain or vexation.

Help and eaſe them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

7. To cure; to heal: with *of*. Obſolete.

Love doth to her eyes repair,
To *help* him *of* his blindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

8. It is uſed commonly before the diſeaſe.

The true calamus *helps* coughs. *Gerard.*

9. To remedy; to change for the better.

Ceaſe to lament for that thou can'ſt not *help*;
And ſtudy help for that which thou lament'ſt. *Shak.*

10. To prevent; to hinder.

Thoſe few who reſide among us, only becauſe they cannot *help* it. *Swift.*

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame muſt lie upon them. *Sanderſon.*

It is a high point of ill nature to make ſport with any man's imperfections that he cannot *help*.
L'Eſtrange.

Thoſe cloſing ſkies may ſtill continue bright;
But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night. *Dryd.*

She, betwixt her modeſty and pride,
Her wiſhes, which ſhe could not *help* would hide.
Dryden.

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, becauſe that is a thing which no man can *help* in himſelf. *Swift.*

11. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot *help* believing, that ſuch things he ſaw and heard. *Atterbury.*

I cannot *help* remarking the reſemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

12. To promote; to forward.

And they *helped* forward the afflictive. *Zech.*

If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in faſhion of a ſugar-loaf reverſed, it will *help* the experiment. *Bacon.*

13. *To* HELP *to*. To ſupply with; to furniſh with.

Whom they would *help* to a kingdom, thoſe reign; and whom again they would, they diſplace.
1 *Mace.* viii. 13.

The man that is now with Tireſias can *help* him to his oxen again. *L'Eſtrange.*

14. To preſent at table.

In plenty ſtarving, tantaliz'd in ſtate,
And complaiſantly *help'd* to all I hate;
Treated, careſs'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

To HELP. *v. n.*

1. To contribute aſſiſtance.

Sir, how comes it you
Have *holp* to make this reſcue? *Shakeſp.*

Diſcreet followers and ſervants *help* much to reputation. *Bacon.*

Bennet's grave look was a precepce,
And Derby's matchleſs impudence
Help'd to ſupport the Knave. *Dryden.*

A generous preſent *helps* to perſuade as well as an agreeable perſon. *Garth.*

2. To bring a ſupply.

Some wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors ſhould *help* out where the muſes failed. *Rymer.*

HELP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Aſſiſtance; aid; ſupport; ſuccour.

Muleaſſes deſpairing to recover the city, hardly eſcaped his enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle. *Knolles.*

He may be beholden to experience and reaſon, where he thinks he has not the leaſt *help* from them. *Locke.*

So great is the ſtupidity of ſome of theſe, that they may have no ſenſe of the *help* adminiſtred to them. *Scattergood.*

2. That which gives help.

Though theſe contrivances increaſe the power, yet they proportionably protract the time; that which by ſuch *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate ſtrength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins.*

Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that deſtroys it, and the diſeaſes of intemperance are the natural product and fins of intemperance. *South.*

Another *help* St. Paul himſelf affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epiſtles. *Locke.*

3. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in uſe as an *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon.*

4. Remedy.

There is no *help* for it but he muſt be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing. *Holder on Speech.*

HE'LPER. *n. ſ.* [from *help*.]

1. An aſſiſtant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or aſſiſts.

There was not any ſuch, nor any *helper* for Iſrael. 2 *Kings.*

We ought to receive ſuch, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. 3 *Jo.* viii.

It is impoſſible for that man to deſpair, who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

2. One that adminiſters remedy.

Compaſſion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle ſpectator, but an *helper* ſometimes of evils. *More.*

3. One that ſupplies with any thing wanted: with *to*.

Heaven
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,
As it hath fated her to be my motive,
And *helper* to a huſband. *Shakeſp.*

4. A ſupernumerary ſervant.

I live in the corner of a vaſt unfurniſhed houſe. my family conſiſts of a ſteward, a groom, a *helper* in the ſtable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift.*

HE'LPFUL. *adj.* [*help* and *full*.]

1. Uſeful; that which gives aſſiſtance.

Let's fight with gentle words,
'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* ſwords. *Shakeſp.*

He orders all the ſuccours which they bring:
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army. *Dryden.*

2. Wholeſome; ſalutary.

A ſkilful chymiſt can as well, by ſeparation of viſible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poiſon, as poiſon out of the moſt healthful herbs. *Raleigh.*

HE'LPLESS. *adj.* [from *help*.]

1. Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf.

One dire ſhot
Diſmounted by the board the prince's main-maſt bore;
All throw'd now *helpleſs* by each other lie. *Dryden.*

Let your enemies rage and perſecute the poor and the *helpleſs*; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers.*

2. Wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance.

How ſhall I then your *helpleſs* fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to ſeem your friend. *Pope.*

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such *helpleſs* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than lay to grief, where it may not avail. *Spenſer.*

4. Unſupplied: void: with *of*. This is unuſual, perhaps improper.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helpleſs of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpleſs*.] Without ability; without ſuccour.

HE'LPLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *helpleſs*.] Want of ability; want of ſuccour.

HELTER-SKELTER. *adv.* [*As Skinner fancies from helo-tren creado, the darkness of hell, hell says he, being a place of confusion.*] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend; And *helter-skelter* have I rode to England, And tidings do I bring. *Shakesp.*

He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it *helter-skelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Estrange.*

HELVE. *n. s.* [*helpe*, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.

The slipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself. *Raleigh's History.*

To HELVE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. *n. s.* [*hem*, Saxon.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wiseman.*

2. *Hemmen*, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakesp.*

He loves to hear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addison.*

3. *Interject.* Hem! [Lat.]

To HEM. *v. n.*

1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.

2. To border; to edge

All the skirt about
Was *hem'd* with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen.*

Along the shoar of silver-streaming Thames,
Whose rushy banks, the which his river *hems*. *Spenser.*

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut: perhaps always with a particle; as, *in*, *about*, *round*.

So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed in* by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney.*

What lets us then the great Jerusalem
With valiant squadrons round *about* to *hem*? *Fairf.*

Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone,
Divided from the world for this, say they;
Hemm'd in with be a spoil to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel.*

I hurry me *in* haste away,
And find his honour *in* a pound,
Hemm'd by a triple circle *round*,
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green, *Pope.*

To HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY. *n. s.* [ἡμισυ, half, and κρανιον, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE. *n. s.* [ἡμικυκλος.] A half round.

HE'MINA. *n. s.* An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY. *n. s.* [ἡμισυ, half, and πλησσω, to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.

HE'MISPHERE. *n. s.* [ἡμισφαιριον; *hemisphere*, French.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man; that light
His day, which else, as th' other *hemisphere*,
Night would invade. *Milton.*

Of Paradise, the happier Eden, whose long
The *hemisphere* [illegible] in clouds hath taken
Beneath it no more ample reach of prospect lay. *Milton.*

The sun is more powerful in the southern *hemisphere*, and in the apogeum; for therein his motion is slower. *Brown.*

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;
So in this *hemisphere* the utmost view
Is only bounded by ourselves and you. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL. } *adj.* [from *hemisphere*.]
HEMISPHE'RICK. }

1. Half round; containing half a globe.

The thin film of the water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and momentarily constitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it. *Boyle.*

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispherick* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward.*

HE'MISTICH. *n. s.* [ἡμιστιχιον; *hemistiche*, French.] Half a verse.

He broke off in the *hemistich*, or middle of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemistich*. *Dryden.*

HE'MLOCK. *n. s.* [*henlioc*, Saxon.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal; the flower is succeeded by two short channeled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the *hemlock* of the antients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different. *Miller.*

He was met even now
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardock, *hemlock*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

We cannot with certainty affirm that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by *hemlock*. *Locke.*

HE'MORRHAGE. } *n. s.* [αἱμοῤῥαγια; *hemorragie*, Fr.] A violent
HE'MORRHAGY. } flux of blood.

Great *hemorrhagy* succeeds the separation. *Ray.*

Twenty days fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great *hemorrhage*. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'MORRHOIDS. *n. s.* [αἱμοῤῥοιδες; *hemorrhoides*, Fr.] The piles; the emrods.

I got the *hemorrhoids*. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL. *adj.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr. from *hemorrhoids*.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides these are hemorrhages, from the nose and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Ray.*

Emboss upon the field, a battle stood
Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth.*

HEMP. *n. s.* [hænep, Sax. *hampe*, Dutch; *cannabis*.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. Its bark is useful for cordage and cloth. *Miller.*

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate. *Shak.*

Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Mortimer.*

HEMP *Agrimony*. *n. s.* A plant.

The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller.*

HE'MPEN. *adj.* [from *hemp*.] Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *Fairy Q.*

Behold
Upon the *hempen* tackle ship-boys climbing. *Shak.*

He shall have a *hempen* caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shak.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wist not when the *hempen* string I drew. *Ga*

HEN. *n. s.* [Henne, Saxon and Dutch; *hu*, German, a cock.]

1. The the female of a house cock.

2. The female of any land fowl.

The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks ha[ve] glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Baco*

While the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the ma[le] generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bou[gh] within ken, hearing, and by that means diverts h[er] with his singing during the whole time of her sittin[g] *Addis.*

Oe'r the trackless waste.
The heath *hen* flutters. *Thomso*

HEN-DRIVER. *n. s.* [*hen* and *driver*.] A kind of hawk.

The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Mortim*

HE'N-HARM. } *n. s.* A kind of kit
HE'N-HARRIER. } *Ainsworth.* So calle[d] probably from destroying chickens.

Pygargu

HEN-HEARTED. *adj.* [*hen* and *heart*.] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.

HEN-PECKED. *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked*.] Governed by the wife.

A stepdame too I have a curse[d] *shr*[ew],
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* fire, and orders me. *Dryde*

The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecke*[d] which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited [wo]man as his wife. *Arbuthnot*

HEN-ROOST. *n. s.* [*hen* and *roost*.] The place where the poultry rest.

Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post [for] the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of [a] *hen-roost*. *L'Estrange.*

Her house is frequented by a company of rogue[s] whom she encourageth to rob his *hen-roosts*. *Swift*

If a man prosecutes gypsies with severity, his *hen roost* is sure to pay for it. *Addison.*

They oft have sally'd out to pillage
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Tickel*

HE'NBANE. *n. s.* [*hyoscyamus*, Latin.] A plant.

It is very often found growing upon the sides [of] banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonou[s] plant. *Miller*

That to which old Socrates was curs'd,
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em 'till they burst. *Dryden*

HE'NBIT. *n. s.* [*Alsine foliis hederaceis*.] A plant.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of it raining milletseed; but it was found to be only [the] seed of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*. *Derham's Phys. Theology*

HENCE. *adv.* or *interj.* [þeonan, Saxon *hennes*, old English.]

1. From this place to another.

Discharge my follow'rs; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day. *Shakesp.*

Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy, will not drive us *hence*. *Milton*

A sullen prudence drew them
From noise, feast, and merriment. *Beaumont*

2. Away; at a distance. A word of command.

Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones. *Shakesp.*

Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton*

3. At a distance; in other places. Not in use.

Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth *Shakesp.*

All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,
That are insinewed to this action. *Shakesp.*

4. From this time; in the future.
He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke.*
Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbuth.*
5. For this reason; in consequence of this.
Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson.*
6. From this cause; from this ground.
By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*
7. From this source; from this original; from this store.
My Flora was my sun; for as
One sun, so but one Flora was;
All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace as stars do thence. *Suckling.*
8. *From hence* is a vicious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten. *Hence* signifies *from this.*
An ancient author prophesy'd *from hence*,
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince! *Dryden.*

To HENCI. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete.
Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *hence'd* his flock he curs'd.
Sidney.

HENCEFO'RTH. *adv.* [henonpoꝛ̀, Saxon.] From this time forward.
Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Never *henceforth* shall I joy again;
Never, oh, never, shall I see more joy. *Shak.*
Happier thou may'st be, worthier can'st not be;
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton.*
I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray,
'Till day droop. *Milton.*
If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come?
Dryden.

HENCEFO'RWARD. *adv.* [*hence* and *forward.*] From this time to all futurity.
Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair shining suns. *Shakesp.*
Pardon I beseech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shakesp.*
The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only such who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden.*

HE'NCHMAN. *n. s.* [hync, a servant, and *man*, *Skinner*; henꝫt, a horse, and *man*, *Spelman.*] A page; an attendant, Obsolete.
Why should Titania cross her Oberon:
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *henchman.* *Shakespeare.*
Three *henchmen* were for ev'ry knight assign'd,
All in rich lively clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

To HEND. *v. a.* [hendan, Saxon, from *hendo*, low Latin, which seems borrowed from *hand* or *hond*, Teutonick.]
To seize; to lay hold on.
With that the sergeants *hent* the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain. *Fairf.*
To crowd; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is corrupt, and should be read *hemmed*; or it may mean *to take possession.*
The generous and graveſt citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakesp.*

HENDE'CAGON. *n. s.* [ἕνδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HENS-FEET. *n.* *Fumaria fepium*, Hedge fumitory.

HEPA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*hepaticus*, Latin; *hepa-*
HEPA'TICK. } *tique*, French, from ἧπαρ.] Belonging to the liver.
If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach blood; if red and copious, it is *hepatick.* *Harvey.*
The cystick gall is thick and intensely bitter; the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not so bitter.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

HEPS. *n. s.* Hawthorn-berries commonly written *hips.* *Ainsworth.*
In hard winters there is observed great plenty of *heps* and haws, which preserve the small birds from starving. *Bacon.*

HEPTAC'APSULA. *adj.* [ἑπτὰ and *capsula.*] Having seven cavities or cells.

HEPTAGON. *n. s.* [*heptagone*, Fr. ἑπτὰ and γωνία.] A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL. *adj* [from *heptagon.*] Having seven angles or sides.

HE'PTARCHY. *n. s.* [*heptarchie*, French; ἑπτὰ and ἀρχὴ.] A sevenfold government.
In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they descended, used shields. *Camden.*
England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy.*
Hale's origin of Mankind.
The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, who shared the *heptarchy* of pow'r
His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryden.*

HER. *pron.* [hepa, hep, in Saxon stood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female possessive.]
1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman.
About his neck,
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
Still new favourites she chose,
'Till up in arms my passion rose,
And cast away *her* yoke. *Cowley.*
One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the sov'reign pow'r:
Wond'rous beautiful *her* face;
But so weak and small *her* wit,
That she to govern were unfit,
And so Susanna took *her* place. *Cowley.*
2. The oblique case of *she.*
England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends *her* not. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
She cannot seem deform'd to me,
And I would have *her* seem to others so. *Cowley.*
The moon arose clad o'er in light,
With thousand stars attending on *her* train;
With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again. *Cowley.*
Should I be left, and thou be lost, the sea,
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, should bury me. *Dryden.*

HERS. *pronoun.* This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms as *hers.*
This pride of *hers*,
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from her. *Shak.*
Thine own unworthiness,
Will still that thou art mine not *hers* confess.
Cowley.
Some secret charm did all her acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend.
Dryden.
I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to save a crowd, not *hers* but yours. *Dryden.*

HE'RALD. *n. s.* [*herault*, French; *herald*, German]
1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.
May none, whose scatter'd names honour my books
For strict degrees of rank or title look;
'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,
And I a poet here, no *herald* am. *Ben Jonson.*
When time shall serve let but the *herald* cry,
And I'll appear again. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;
Or *herald* of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden.*
Please thy pride and search the *herald's* roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*
2. A precursor, a forerunner; a harbinger.
It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful *heralds* to astonish us. *Shakesp.*
It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shakesp.*
3. A proclaimer; a publisher.
After my death I wish no other *herald*,
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shakesp.*

To HE'RALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as by an herald. A word not used.
We are sent from our royal master,
Only to *herald* thee into his sight,
Not pay thee. *Shakespeare.*

HE'RALDRY. *n. s.* [*heraulderie*, French; from *herald.*]
1. The art or office of a herald.
I am writing of *heraldry.* *Peacham.*
Grant her, besides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden.*
2. Registry of genealogies.
'Twas no false *heraldry* when madness drew
Her pedigree from those who too much knew.
Denham.
3. Blazonry.
Metals may blazon common beauties; she
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry.* *Cleave.*

HERB. *n. s.* [*herbe*, French; *herba*, Latin.]
Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*
In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted *herbs*
That did renew old Æson. *Shakesp.*
With sweet-smelling *herbs*
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton.*
Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie
Of *herbs* and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley.*
If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them *herbs*; as sage and mint. *Watts's Logick.*
Herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HERB *Christopher*, or *bane-berries.* *n. s.* A plant.

HERBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *herba* Latin.]
1. Belonging to herbs.
Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herbaceous* plant, resembling the water flower-de luce. *Brown.*
2. Feeding on vegetables; perhaps not properly.
Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and commmution of vegetables. *Derham.*

HE'RBAGE. *n. s.* [*herbage*, French.]
1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.
Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;
Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitless fields.
Dryden.
At the time the deluge came, the earth was loaded with *herbage*, and thronged with animals. *Woodw.*
2. The tythe and the right of pasture. *Ainsw.*

HE'RBAL. *n. s.* [from *herb.*] A book containing the names and description of plants.
We leave the description of plants to *herbals*, and other like books of natural history. *Bacon.*
Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of nature. *Brown.*
As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large *herbals* are ample testimonies thereof. *More.*

Our

Our *herbals* are sufficiently stored with plants. *Baker.*

HE'RBALIST. *n. s.* [from *herbal.*] A man skilled in herbs.

Herbalists have distinguished them, naming that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit rounder. *Brown.*

HE'RBAR. *n. s.* [A word I believe only to be found in *Spenser.*] Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arched over head,
And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintily. *Fairy Queen.*

HE'RBARIST. *n. s.* [*herbarius*, from *herba*, Latin.] One skilled in herbs.

Herbarists have exercised a commendable curiosity in subdividing plants of the same denomination *Boyle.*

He was too much swayed by the opinions then current among *herbarists*, that different colours, or multiplicity of leaves in the flower, were sufficient to constitute a specifick difference. *Ray.*

As to the fact, their seed hath been discovered and shewed me first by an ingenious *herbarist*. *Derham.*

HE'RBELET. *n. s.* [Diminutive of *herb*, or of *herbula*, Latin.] A small herb.

These *herbelets*, which we upon you strow. *Shak.*

HERBE'SCENT. *adj.* [*herbescens*, Latin.] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID. *adj.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HE'RBORIST. *n. s.* [from *herb.*] One curious in herbs. This seems a mistake for *herbarist*.

A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower perishes in about an hour. *Ray.*

HE'RBOROUGH. *n. s.* [*herberg*, German.] Place of temporary residence. Now written *harbour*.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough*. *Ben Jonson.*

HE'RBOUS. *adj.* [*herbosus*, Latin.] Abounding with herbs. *Dict.*

HE'RBULENT. *adj.* [from *herbula.*] Containing herbs.

HE'RBWOMAN. *n. s.* [*herb* and *woman.*] A woman that sells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and baker, even my *herbwoman* dunn'd me as I went along. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'RBY. *adj.* [from *herb.*] Having the nature of herbs.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or *herby* substance. *Bacon.*

HERD. *n. s.* [peond, Saxon.]

1. A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. *Flocks* are *sheep*, and *herds oxen* or *kine*.

Note a wild and wanton *herd*,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakesp.*

There find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore. *Addison.*

2. A company of men, in contempt or detestation.

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*

I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the multitude, or nature truth by the *herd*. *Locke.*

3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is still used. [hyrd, Saxon.] A sense still retained in composition: as *goatherd*.

To HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.

Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer. *Dryden.*

It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like fellow-sailors in a storm. *Norris.*

2. To associate; to become one of any number or party.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
One of the number. *Addison's Cato.*

Run to towns to *herd* with knaves and fools,
And undistinguish'd pass among the crowds. *Walsh.*

To HERD. *v. a.* To throw or put into an herd.

The rest,
However great we are, honest and valiant,
Are *herded* with the vulgar. *Ben Jonson's Catiline.*

HE'RDGROOM. *n. s.* [*herd* and *groom.*] A keeper of herds. Not in use.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other. *Spenser.*

HE'RDMAN. } *n. s.* [*herd* and *man.*] One
HE'RDSMAN. } employed in tending herds: formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. *Sidney.*

And you, enchantment,
Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou
These rural latches to his entrance open,
I will devise a cruel death for thee. *Shakesp.*

Scarce themselves know how to hold
A sheephook, or have learn'd aught else the least
That to the faithful *herdman's* art belongs. *Milton.*

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade. *Milton.*

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

The *herdsman*, round
The chearful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd. *Dryden.*

When their *herdsmen* could not agree, they parted by consent. *Locke.*

HERE. *adv.* [hep, Saxon; *hier*, Dutch.]

1. In this place.

Before they *here* approach,
Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready at a point, was setting forth. *Shakesp.*

I, upon my frontiers *here*,
Keep residence. *Milton*

Here Nature first begins
Her farthest verge. *Milton.*

How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,
While he his second mis'try suffers *here*. *Cowley.*

To-day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley.*

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

Then *here's* for earnest:
'Tis finish'd. *Dryden.*

4. In drinking a health.

Here's to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*

However, friend, *here's* to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prior.*

5. It is often opposed to *there*; in one place, distinguished from another.

Good-night, mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?
—'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shakesp. Otsello.*

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee foigne, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*. *Shakespeare.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers. *Daniel.*

I would have in the heath some thickets made only of sweet-briar and honey-suckle, and some wild vine amongst; and the ground set with violets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the shade; and these to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in order. *Bacon.*

The devil might perhaps, by inward suggestions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a single proselyte. *Government of the Tongue.*

Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not presently, by raising continued streets; but at first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which others by degrees were joined. *Spratt's Sermons.*

He that rides post through a country may be able to give some loose description of *here* a mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a morass, and *there* a river, woodland in one part, and savanas in another. *Locke.*

6. *Here* seems, in the following passage, to mean *this place*.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou lost'st *here*, a better where to find. *Shakesp.*

HEREABOUTS. *adv.* [*here* and *about.*] About this place.

I saw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except Augustus's bridge. *Addison on Italy.*

HEREA'FTER. *adv.* [*here* and *after.*]

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear *hereafter*, rather than story him in his own hearing. *Shakesp.*

The grand-child, with twelve sons increas'd departs
From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* called
Egypt. *Milton.*

Hereafter he from war shall come,
And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a future state.

You shall be happy here, and more happy *hereafter*. *Bacon.*

HEREA'FTER. *n. s.* A future state. This is a figurative noun, not to be used but in poetry.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison's Cato.*

I still shall wait
Some new *hereafter*, and a future state. *Prior.*

HEREA'T. *adv.* [*here* and *at.*] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended *hereat*, demanded what this singularity could mean? *Hooker.*

HEREBY'. *adv.* [*here* and *by.*] By this.

In what estate the fathers rested, which were dead before, it is not *hereby* either one way or other determined. *Hooker.*

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this description no consideration of colours. *Brown.*

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment: *hereby* we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

HERE'DITABLE. *adj.* [*hæres*, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditable*, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's. *Locke.*

HE'REDITAMENT. *n. s.* [*hæredium*, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

HERE'DITARY *adj.* [*hereditaire*, French; *hereditarius*, Latin.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shak.*

These old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shakesp.*

He shall ascend
The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heavens. *Milton.*

Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes
Beholds his own *hereditary* skies. *Dryden's Ovid.*

When heroick verse his youth shall raise,
And form it to *hereditary* praise. *Dryden's Virgil.*

HERE'DITARILY. *adv.* [from *hereditary.*] By inheritance.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily*. *Pope.*

HERE'IN. *adv.* [*here* and *in.*] In this.

How highly soever it may please them with word,

of truth to extol ſermons, they ſhall not *herein* offend us. *Hooker.*

My beſt endeavours ſhall be done *herein*. *Shakſp.*

Since truths, abſolutely neceſſary to ſalvation, are ſo clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unleſs we be notoriouſly wanting to ourſelves, *herein* the fault of the judgment is reſolved into a precedent default in the will. *South.*

HERE'INTO. *adv.* [*here* and *into*.] Into this.

Becauſe the point about which we ſtrive is the quality of our laws, our firſt entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than with conſideration of the nature of law in general. *Hooker.*

HERE'OF. *adv.* [*here* and *of*.] From this; of this.

Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEREO'N. *adv.* [*here* and *on*.] Upon this.

If we ſhould ſtrictly inſiſt *hereon*, the poſſibility might fall into queſtion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HEREO'UT. *adv.* [*here* and *out*.]

1. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,
Here-out up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenſer.*

2. All the words compounded of *here* and a prepoſition, except *hereafter*, are obſolete, or obſoleſcent; never uſed in poetry, and ſeldom in proſe, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.

HEREMI'TICAL. *adj.* [It ſhould be written *eremetical*, from *eremite*, of ἔρημος, a deſart; *heremetique*, French.] Solitary; ſuitable to a hermit.

You deſcribe ſo well your *heremetical* ſtate of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock. *Pope.*

HE'RESY. *n. ſ.* [*hereſie*, French; *hæreſis*, Latin; αἵρεσις.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

Hereſy prevaileth only by a counterfeit ſhew of reaſon, whereby notwithſtanding it becometh invincible, unleſs it be convicted of fraud by manifeſt remonſtrance clearly true, and unable to be withſtood. *Hooker.*

As for ſpeculative *hereſies*, they work mightily upon men's wits; yet do not produce great alterations in ſtates. *Bacon.*

Let the truth of that religion I profeſs be repreſented to her judgment, not in the odious diſguiſes of levity, ſchiſm, *hereſy*, novelty, cruelty, and diſloyalty. *King Charles.*

HE'RESIARCH. *n. ſ.* [*hereſiarque*, French: αἵρεσις ἀρχή.] A leader in hereſy; the head of a herd of hereticks.

The pope declared him not only an heretick, but an *hereſiarch*. *Stillingfleet.*

HERE'TICK. *n. ſ.* [*heretique*, French; αἱρετικὸς.]

1. One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church.

Theſe things would be prevented, if no known *heretick* or ſchiſmatick be ſuffered to go into thoſe countries. *Bacon.*

No *hereticks* deſire to ſpread
Their wild opinions like theſe Epicures. *Davies.*

Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a *heretick* inſtead of a father. *Baker on Learning.*

When a Papiſt uſes the word *hereticks*, he generally means Proteſtants; when a Proteſtant uſes the word, he means any perſons wilfully and contentiouſly obſtinate in fundamental errours. *Watts.*

2. It is or has been uſed ludicrouſly for any one whoſe opinion is erroneus.

I rather will ſuſpect the ſun with cold
Than thee with wantonneſs; thy honour ſtands,
In him that was of late an *heretick*,
As firm as faith. *Shakeſpeare.*

HERE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *heretick*.] Containing hereſy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Chriſt under the colour of hereſy, when they cannot but grant it poſſible even for him to be as touching his own perſonal perſuaſion, *heretical*, who, in their opinion, not only is of the church, but holdeth the chieſeſt place of authority over the ſame? *Hooker.*

Conſtantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealouſy that thoſe words had ſome *heretical* meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

HERE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *heretical*.] With hereſy.

HERETO'. *adv.* [*here* and *to*.] To this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE. *adv.* [*hereto* and *fore*.] Formerly; anciently.

I have long deſired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your perſon. *Sidney.*

So near is the connection between the civil ſtate and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the prieſthood united in the ſame perſon. *South.*

We now can form no more
Long ſchemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

HEREUNTO'. *adv.* [*here* and *unto*.] To this.

They which rightly conſider after what ſort the heart of man *hereunto* is framed, muſt of neceſſity acknowledge, that whoſo aſſenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whoſe words they are. *Hooker.*

Agreeable *hereunto* might not be amiſs to make children often to tell a ſtory of any thing they know. *Locke.*

HEREWITH. *adv.* [*here* and *with*.] With this.

You, fair ſir, be not *herewith* diſmay'd,
But conſtant keep the way in which ye ſtand. *Spenſ.*

Herewith the caſtle of Hame was ſuddenly ſurpriſed by the Scots. *Hayward.*

HE'RIOT. *n. ſ.* [heregild, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the beſt thing in the landholder's poſſeſſion.

This he detains from the ivy; for he ſhould be the true poſſeſſory lord thereof, but the olive diſpenſeth with his conſcience to paſs it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every year. *Howel.*

Though thou conſume but to renew,
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due. *Cleavel.*

I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the beſt of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purſe to you. *Dryd.*

HE'RITABLE. *adj.* [*hæres*, Latin.] A perſon that may inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this ſon ſhall be ligitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England. *Hale.*

HE'RITAGE. *n. ſ.* [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance; eſtate devolved by ſucceſſion; eſtate in general.

Let us our father's *heritage* divide. *Hubbard.*

He conſiders that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this, with the indifference of a gueſt that tarries but a day. *Rogers.*

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

O Lord, ſave thy people, and bleſs thine *heritage*. *Common Prayer.*

HERMA'PHRODITE. *n. ſ.* [*hermaphrodite*, French, from ἑρμῆς and ἀφροδίτη.] An animal uniting two ſexes.

Man and wife make but one right
Canonical *hermaphrodite*. *Cleaveland.*

Monſtroſity could not incapacitate from marriage, witneſs *hermaphrodites*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HERMAPHRODI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *hermaphrodite*.] Partaking of both ſexes.

There may be equivocal ſeeds and *hermaphroditical* principles, that contain the radicality of different forms. *Brown.*

HERME'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *Hermes*, or
HERME'TIC. } *Mercury*, the imagined inventor of chymiſtry; *hermetique*, French.] Chymical.

An *Hermetical* ſeal, or to ſeal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glaſs till it is juſt ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers twiſt it cloſe together. *Quincy.*

The tube was cloſed at one end with diachylon, inſtead of an *hermetical* ſeal. *Boyle.*

HERME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hermetical*.] According to the hermetical or chemick art.

He ſuffered thoſe things to putrify in *hermetically* ſealed glaſſes and veſſels cloſe covered with paper; and not only ſo, but in veſſels covered with fine lawn, ſo as to admit the air, and keep out the inſects: no living thing was ever produced there. *Bentley.*

HE'RMIT. *n. ſ.* [*hermite*, French; contracted from *eremite*, ἐρημίτης.]

1. A ſolitary; an anchoret; one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion.

A wither'd *hermit*, fiveſcore winters worn,
Might ſhake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shakeſp.*

You lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in ſo eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, ſuch as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render. *Bacon.*

He had been duke of Savoy, and, after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this ſolitary ſpot. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A beadſman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.

For thoſe of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We reſt your *hermits*. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'RMITAGE. *n. ſ.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they paſs
Forth to an hill, that was both ſteep and high;
On top whereof a ſacred chapel was,
And eke a little *hermitage* thereby. *Fairy Queen.*

Go with ſpeed
To ſome forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
Remote from all the pleaſures of the world. *Shakeſp.*

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,
The hairy gown and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit and rightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to ſee a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettieſt ſolitude imaginable, among woods and rocks. *Addiſon on Italy.*

HE'RMITESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hermit*.] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL. *adj.* [from *hermit*.] Suitable to a hermit.

HE'RMODACTYL. *n. ſ.* [ἑρμῆς and δάκτυλος.]

Hermodactyl is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and repreſents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was firſt brought into medicinal uſe by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people uſe them, while freſh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roaſting them for food, which they eat in order to make themſelves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little uſed. *Hill.*

HERN. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from HERON, which ſee.]

Birds that are moſt eaſy to be drawn are the mallard, ſwan, *hern*, and bittern. *Peacham.*

HE'RNHILL. *n. ſ.* [*hern* and *bill*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HE'RNIA. n. ſ. [Lat.] Any kind of rupture, diverſified by the name of the part affected.

A *hernia* would certainly ſucceed. *Wiſeman.*

HE'RO. *n. ſ.* [*heros*, Latin; ἥρως.]

1. A man eminent for bravery.

I ſing

I sing of *heroes* and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*
Heroes in animated marble frown. *Pope.*
In this view he ceases to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue. *Pope's Odyssey.*
These are thy honours, not that here thy bust
Is mix'd with *heroes*, or with kings thy dust. *Pope.*

2. A man of the highest class in any respect; as, a *hero* in learning.

HE'ROESS. *n. f.* [from *hero*; *heroïs*, Lat.] A heroine; a female hero. Not in use.
In which were held, by sad disease,
Heroes and *heroesses*. *Chapman.*

HERO'ICAL. *adj.* [from *hero*.] Befitting an hero; noble; illustrious; heroick.
Musidorus was famous over all Asia for his *heroical* enterprizes. *Sidney.*
Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree, I ascribe it to you as your second attribute. *Dryd.*

HERO'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *heroical*.] After the way of an hero; suitably to an hero.
Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin. *Sidney.*
Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;
And in one word *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICK. *adj.* [from *hero*; *heroique*, Fr.]

1. Productive of heroes.
Bolingbroke
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shakesp.*

2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.
Not that which justly gives *heroick* name
To person, or to poem. *Milton.*
Verse makes *heroick* virtue live,
But you can life to verses give. *Waller.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. Used of poetry.
Methinks *heroick* poesy, 'till now,
Like some fantastick fairy land did show. *Cowley.*
I have chosen the most *heroick* subject which any poet could desire: I have taken upon me to describe the motives, the beginning, progress and successes of a most just and necessary war. *Dryden.*
An *heroick* poem is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform: the design of it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by example. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICKLY *adv.* [from *heroick*.] Suitably to an hero. *Heroically* is more frequent and more analogical.
Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and *heroickly* hath finish'd
A life heroick. *Milton.*

HE'ROINE. *n. f.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, Fr.] A female hero. Anciently, according to English analogy, *heroess*.
But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,
New-strung, and stiffer bent her softer soul;
The *heroine* assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. *Dryd.*
Then shall the British stage
More noble characters expose to view,
And draw her finish'd *heroines* from you. *Addison.*

HE'ROISM. *n. f.* [*heroïsme*, Fr.] The qualities or character of an hero.
If the Odyssey be less noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive: the Iliad abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality. *Broome.*

HERON. *n. f.* [*heron*, Fr.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fish.
So lords, with sport of stag and *heron* full,
Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull. *Sidney.*
The *heron*, when she soareth high, sheweth winds. *Bacon.*

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern*.
The tow'ring hawk let future poets sing,
Who terror bears upon his soaring wing;
Let them on high the frighted *hern* survey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay.*

HE'RONRY. } *n. f.* [from *heron*, com-
HE'RONSHAW, } monly pronounced *hern-ry*.] A place where herons breed.
They carry their load to a large *heronry* above three miles. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

HE'RPES. [*n. f.* ἕρπης,] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: *miliaris*, or *pustularis*, which is like millet-seed upon the skin; and *excedens*, which is more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form little ulcers. *Quincy.*
A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the access of acrimony be very great it maketh an *herpes excedens*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

HE'RRING. *n. f.* [*hareng*, French; hæring, Saxon.] A small sea fish.
The coast is plentifully stored with round fish, pilchard, *herring*, mackrel, and cod. *Carew.*
Buy my *herring* fresh. *Swift.*

HERS. *pron.* The female possessive used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, this is *her* house, this house is *hers*. See HER.
How came her eyes so bright? not with salt tears;
If so, my eyes are oftner wash'd than *hers*. *Shak.*
Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;
For all the miserable are made *hers*. *Waller.*
I see her rowling eyes;
And panting, lo! the god, the god, she cries;
With words not *hers*, and more than human sound,
She makes th'obedient ghosts peep trembling through the ground. *Roscommon.*

HERSE. *n. f.* [*herse*, low Latin; supposed to come from herian, to praise.] This is likewise written *hearse*; see HEARSE.

1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.

2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.
When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herse*,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verse? *Roscom.*
On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,
And frequent *herses* shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

To HERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into an herse.
I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels in her ear. O, would she were *hers'd* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shakesp.*
The Grecians spitefully drew from the darts the corse,
And *hers'd* it bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*
The house is *hers'd* about with a black wood,
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree. *Crashaw.*

HERSELF. *pronoun.*

1. A female individual, as distinguished from others.
The jealous o'er-worn widow and *herself*,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy. *Shakesp.*

2. Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts.
The more she looks, the more her fears increase,
At nearer sight; and she's *herself* the less. *Dryden.*

3. The oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun; as, she hurt *herself*.
The daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash *herself*. *Exodus.*
She returned answer to *herself*. *Judges.*

HE'RSELIKE. *adj.* [*herse* and *like*.] Funeral; suitable to funerals.
Even in the Old Testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *herselike* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

To HE'RY. *v. a.* [herian, Saxon, to praise, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in use.
Thenot, now 'tis the time of merrymake,
Nor Pan to *hery*, nor with love to play;
Like mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the cocked hay. *Spenser.*
But were thy years green as now be mine,
Then would'st thou learn to carol of love,
And *hery* with hymns thy lass's glove. *Spenser.*

HE'SITANCY. *n. f.* [from *hesitate*.] Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspence.
The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which shot into crystals, exposed to the air, would not have done the like in a vessel accurately stopped. *Boyle.*
Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*, and lived and died in such a manner as to shew that they believed their own reasonings. *Atterbury.*

To HE'SITATE. *v. a.* [*hæsito*, Latin; *hesiter*, French.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to make difficulty.
A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Grecians in the seventh book, when they *hesitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Pope.*
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;
Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend. *Pope.*

HESITA'TION. *n. f.* [from *hesitate*.]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.
I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitations* of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each peruser. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Intermission of speech; want of volubility.
Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*. *Swift.*

HEST. *n. f.* [hært, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction. Obsolete, or written *behest*.
Thou dost afflict the not deserver,
As him that doth thy lovely *hests* despise. *Spenser.*
Thou wast a spirit too delicate
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands,
Refusing her grand *hests*. *Shakesp.*

HE'TEROCLITE. *n. f.* [*heteroclite*, Fr. *heteroclitum*, Latin; ἕτερος and κλίνω.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect or otherwise. *Clarke.*
The *heteroclite* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue. *Watts.*

2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *heteroclite*.] Deviating from the common rule.
In the mention of sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a sin, even in their histories. *Brown.*

HE'TERODOX. *adj.* [*heterodoxe*, French; ἕτερος and δόξα.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox.
Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

HE'TERODOX. *n. f.* An opinion peculiar.
Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HETEROGE'NEAL. *adj.* [*heterogene*, Fr. ἕτερος and γένος.] Not of the same nature; not kindred.
Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneal* towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon.*
The light whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that

whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and dissimilar *Newton.*

HETEROGENE'ITY. *n. s.* [*heterogeneité*, French, from *heterogeneous.*]

1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities.

2. Opposite or dissimilar part.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is sequestered into ashes and soot; whereas the same wood, distilled into a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGE'NEOUS. *adj.* [ἕτερος and γένος.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature.

I have observed such *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found included in the mass of this sandstone. *Woodward.*

HETEROSCIANS. *n. s.* [ἕτερος and σκιὰ.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.

To HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn*, or *hewed.* [heapan, Saxon; *houwen*, Dutch.]

1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,
And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain. *Spenser.*

I had purpose
Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn,
Or lose my arm for't. *Shakespeare.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*

One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many thousands have died of less than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut.

He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew.* *Dryd.*

3. To cut, as with an axe; with the particles *down*, when it signifies to fell; *up*, to excavate from below; *off*, to separate.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And *hews down* oaks with rushes. *Shakesp.*

Brave followers, yonder stands the thorny wood,
Which, by the heav'ns assistance and your strength,
Must by the roots be *hewn up* yet ere night.
Shakespeare.

Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great:
Oh! I could *hew up* rocks, and fight with flint.
Shakesp.

Yet shall the axe of justice *hew* him *down*,
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*

He from the mountain *hewing* timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk. *Milton.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,
And *hew down* all that would oppose our passage.
Addison.

4. To form or shape with an axe: with *out.*

Thou hast *hewed* thee *out* a sepulchre here, as he that *hewed*, him *out* a sepulchre on high. *Is.* xxii.

Nor is it so proper to *hew out* religious reformations by the sword, as to polish them by fair and equal disputations. *K. Ch.*

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *hewn out* on purpose to give its waters a passage amidst so many rocks.
Addison on Italy.

5. To form laboriously.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame;
Which *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god. *Dryden's Fables.*

Next unto bricks are prefer'd the square *hewn* stone. *Mort.*

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old work than *hewing out* new.
Pope to Swift.

HE'WER. *n. s.* [from *hew.*] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourscore thousand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown.*

HE'XAGON. *n. s.* [*hexagone*, French; ἕξ and γωνία.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honey-combs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL *adj.* [from *hexagon.*] Having six sides or corners.

As for the figures of crystal, it is for the most part *hexagonal*, or six-cornered. *Brown.*

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and bastard diamonds into *hexagonal.* *Ray.*

HEXA'GONY. *n. s.* [from *hexagon.*] A figure of six angles.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or sexangular cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? *Bramh.*

HEXA'METER. *n. s.* [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verse of six feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the English heroick. *Dryden.*

HEXA'NGULAR. *adj.* [ἕξ and *angulus*, Lat.] Having six corners.

Hexangular sprigs or shoots of crystal. *Woodward.*

HE'XAPOD. *n. s.* [ἕξ and πόδες.] An animal with six feet.

I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater sort of beetles come; for that sort of *hexapods* are eaten in America. *Ray.*

HEXA'STICK. *n. s.* [ἕξ and στίχος.] A poem of six lines.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high.*] An expression of joy, or mutual exhortation; the contrary to the Latin *hei.*

Shadwell from the town retires,
To bless the town with peaceful lyrick;
Then *hey* for praise and panegyrick. *Prior.*

HEY'DAY. *interj.* [for *high-day.*] An expression of frolick and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

Thou'lt say anon he is some kin to thee,
Thou spend'st such *heyday* wit in praising him.
Shakesp.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday!* *Hudibras.*

HEY'DAY. *n. s.* A frolick; wildness.

At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgement. *Shakesp.*

HE'YDEGIVES. *n. s.* A wild frolick dance. Obsolete.

But friendly fairies met with many graces,
And light-foot nymphs can chase the ling'ring night
With *heydegives*, and trimly trodden traces. *Spens.*

HIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *hio*, Lat.] The act of gaping.

Men observing the continual *hiation*, or holding open the camelion's mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs. *Brown.*

HIA'TUS. *n. s.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]

1. An aperture; a gaping breach.

Those *hiatus's* are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into and communicates with it. *Woodward.*

2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel.

The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself. *Pope.*

HIBE'RNAL. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the Winter.

This star should rather manifest its warming power in the Winter when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion. *Brown.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS n. s. [Corrupted, I fancy, from *hic est doctus*, this, or *here* is the learned man. Used by jugglers of themselves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

An old dull fool, who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell dock,
At Westminster and Hick's's hall,
And *hiccius doccius* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Hudib.*

HICCOUGH. *n. s.* [*hicken*, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobs.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late
I heard an echo supererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if she had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Cleavel.*

Sneezing cureth the *hiccough* and is profitable unto women in hard labour. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

If the stomach be hurt, singultus or *hiccough* follows. *Wiseman.*

To HI'CCOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

To HI'CKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough.*] To sob with a convulsed stomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hickup.* *Hudibras.*

HI'CKWALL. } *n. s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
HI'CKWAY. }

HID. }
HIDDEN. } *part. pass.* of *hide.*

Thus fame shall be atchiev'd, renown on earth;
And what most merits fame, in silence *hid.* *Milton.*

Other *hidden* cause
Left them superior. *Milton.*

Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night:
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

His reasons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two bushels of chaff. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Nile hears him knocking at his ten'fold gates,
And seeks his *hidden* spring, and fears his nephews fates. *Dryden.*

Thus the fire of gods and men below:
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryd.*

The sev'ral parts lay *hidden* in th piece;
Th' occasion but exerted that, or this. *Dryd.*

Seas *hid* with navies, chariots passing o'er
The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. *Dryd.*

With what astonishment and veneration may we look into our own souls, where there are such *hidden* stores of virtue and knowledge, such inexhausted sources of perfection? *Addison.*

To HIDE. *v. a.* preter; *hid*; part. pass. *hid* or *hidden*, [hiban, Saxon.] To conceal to withold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Avaunt, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee! *Shakesp.*

Then for my corps a homely grave provide,
Which love and me from publick scorn may *hide.* *Dryden.*

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himself under a greater variety of shapes. *Addison.*

Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head
In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart
Is fill'd with peace. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lye hid; to be concealed.

A fox, hard run, begged of a countryman to help him to some *hiding* place. *L'Estrange.*

Our bolder talents in full view display'd;
Your virtues open fairest in the shade:
Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*,
Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride,
Weakness or delicacy. *Pope.*

HIDE and SEEK, *n. s.* A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

The

The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and ſeek* in my hair. *Gulliver's Trav.*

HIDE. *n. ſ.* [*hyde*, Saxon; *houde*, Dutch.]

1. The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed.

The trembling weapon paſt
Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd
On his broad ſhield. *Dryden.*

Piſiſtratus was firſt to graſp their hands,
And ſpread ſoft *hides* upon the yellow ſands. *Pope.*

2. The human ſkin: in contempt.

Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide!*
How could'ſt thou drain the life-blood of the child? *Shakeſp.*

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a famiſhed face he bears. *Dryden.*

3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide, hyde*, French; *hida*, barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till.] *Ainſworth.*

One of the firſt things was a more particular inquiſition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conqueſt, and how they were holden. *Wotton.*

HIDEBOU'ND. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound.*]

1. A horſe is ſaid to be *hidebound* when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or looſen the one from the other. It ſometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a ſurfeit. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. In trees.] Being in the ſtate in which the bark will not give way to the growth.

A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without ſomewhat put into it. *Bacon.*

Like ſtinted *hidebound* trees, that juſt have got
Sufficient ſap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harſh; untractable.

And ſtill the harſher and *hidebounder*
The damſels prove, become the fonder. *Hudibras.*

4. Niggardly; penurious; parſimonious. *Ainſworth.*

HI'DEOUS. *adj.* [*hideux*, Fr.]

1. Horrible; dreadful; ſhocking.

If he could have turned himſelf to as many forms as Proteus, every form ſhould have been made *hideous.* *Sidney.*

Some monſter in thy thoughts,
Too *hideous* to be ſhewn. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I fled, and cry'd out death!
Hell trembled at the *hideous* name and ſigh'd
From all her caves, and back reſounded, death. *Milton.*

Her eyes grew ſtiffen'd, and with ſulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and helliſh form return;
Her curling ſnakes with hiſſings fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden.*

2. It is commonly uſed of viſible objects: the following uſe is leſs authoriſed.

'Tis forced through the hiatuſes at the bottom of the ſea with ſuch vehemence, that it puts the ſea into the moſt horrible diſorder, making it rage and roar with a moſt *hideous* and amazing noiſe. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

3. It is uſed by Spenſer in a ſenſe not now retained; deteſtable.

O *hideous* hanger of dominion! *Spenſer.*

HI'DEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *hideous.*] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that ſhocks.

I aim myſelf
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideouſly* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantaſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

This in the preſent application, is *hideouſly* profane; but the ſenſe is intelligible. *Collier's Defence.*

HI'DEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hideous.*] Horribleneſs; dreadfulneſs: terrour.

HI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

To HIE. *v. n.* [hiezan, Saxon.]

1. To haſten; to go in haſte.

When they had mark'd the changed ſkies,
They wiſt their hour was ſpent; then each to reſt him *hies.* *Fairy Queen.*

My will is even this,
That preſently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shakeſp.*

Well, I will *hie*,
And ſo beſtow theſe papers as you bade me. *Shak.*

Some to the ſhores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear adviſ'd;
But running from, all to deſtruction *hie.* *Daniel.*

The ſnake no ſooner hiſt,
But virtue hear'd it, and away ſhe *hy'd.* *Craſhaw.*

Thither, full fraught with miſchievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a curſed hour, he *hies.* *Milton.*

Thus he adviſ'd me, do you aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the ſea. *Waller.*

The youth, returning to his miſtreſs, *hies.* *Dryd.*

2. It was anciently uſed with or without the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almoſt obſolete in all its uſes.

Auſter ſpy'd him;
Cruel Auſter thither *hy'd* him. *Craſhaw.*

HI'ERARCH. *n. ſ.* [ἱερὸς and ἀρχὴ; *hierarque*, Fr.] The chief of a ſacred order.

Angels, by imperial ſummons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milton.*

HIERA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] Belonging to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

HI'ERARCHY. *n. ſ.* [*hierarchie*, French.]

1. A ſacred government; rank or ſubordination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchies* of angels ſheen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the reſt. *Fairfax.*

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choriſters, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might ſeem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy.* *Donne*

Jehovah, from the ſummit of the ſky,
Env'ron'd with his winged *hierarchy*,
The world ſurvey'd. *Sandys.*

Thoſe the ſupreme king
Exalted to ſuch pow'r, and gave to rule,
Each in his *Hierarchy*, the orders bright. *Milton.*

The bleſſedeſt of mortal wights, now queſtionleſs the higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial *hierarchy*, began to be ſo importuned, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Howel.*

2. Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment.

The preſbytery had more ſympathy with the diſcipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. *Bacon.*

While the old Levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the miniſterial office to ſlay the ſacrifices. *South.*

Conſider what I have written, from regard for the church eſtabliſhed under the *hierarchy* of biſhops. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PH. } *n. ſ.* [*hieroglyphe*,
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } French; ἱερὸς, ſacred, and γλύφω, to carve.]

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were uſed before the alphabet was invented. *Hieroglyph* ſeems to be the proper ſubſtantive, and *hieroglyphick* the adjective.

This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifeſted in the protection of her young ones, when her neſt was ſet on fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A lamp amongſt the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

The firſt writing man uſed was only the ſingle pictures and gravings of the things they would repreſent, which way of expreſſion was afterwards called *hieroglyphick.* *Woodward.*

Between the ſtatues obeliſks were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the taſte of ſtrong liquor, and conſequently it is againſt all the rules of *hieroglyph* to aſſign any animals as patrons of punch. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*hieroglyphique*,
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } French; from the noun.]

1. Charged with hieroglyphical ſculpture.

In this place ſtands a ſtately *hieroglyphical* obeliſk of Theban marble. *Sandys's Travels.*

2. Emblematical; expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears.

Th' Egyptian ſerpent figures time,
And, ſtripp'd, returns into his prime;
If my affection, thou would'ſt win,
Firſt caſt thy *hieroglyphick* ſkin. *Cleaveland.*

The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and by a proceſs of tradition, ſtole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*] Emblematically.

Others have ſpoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as the Egyptians, and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the ſun. *Brown.*

HIERO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἱερὸς and γράφω.] Holy writing.

HIE'ROPHANT. *n. ſ.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion; a prieſt.

Herein the wantonneſs of poets, and the crafts of their heathenish prieſts and *hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people. *Hale.*

To HIGGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology, probably corrupted from *haggle.*]

1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends. *Hale.*

Baſe thou art;
To higgle thus for a few blows,
To gain thy knight an op'lent ſpouſe. *Hudibras.*

Why all this *higgling* with thy friend about ſuch a paltry ſum? Does this become the generoſity of the noble and rich John Bull. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To go ſelling proviſions from door to door. This ſeems the original meaning, ſuch proviſions being cut into ſmall quantities.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confuſed maſs, as higglers carry a huddle of proviſions together.

HI'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *higgle.*] One who ſells proviſions by retail.

HIGH. *adj.* [heah, Saxon; *hoogh*, Dutch.]

1. Long upwards; riſing above from the ſurface, or from the centre: oppoſed to *deep*, or long *downward.*

Their Andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than thoſe with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in ſuch a particular deluge, ſaved. *Bacon.*

The higher parts of the earth being continually ſpending, and the lower continually gaining, they muſt of neceſſity at length come to an equality. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Elevated in place; raiſed aloft: oppoſed to *low.*

They that ſtand *high* have many blaſts to ſhake them,
And if they fall they daſh themſelves to pieces. *Shak. Richard III.*

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a fall, and ſhakes at ev'ry blaſt. *Dryd.*

Reaſon elevates our thoughts as *high* as the ſtars, and leads us through the vaſt ſpaces of this mighty fabrick; yet it comes far ſhort of the real extent of even corporeal being. *Locke.*

3. Exalted in nature.

The *higheſt* faculty of the ſoul. *Baxter.*

4. Elevated

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* priest.
He wooes both *high* and low, both rich and poor. *Shakespeare.*
O mortals! blind in fate, who never know
To bear *high* fortune, or endure the low. *Dryden.*
5. Exalted in sentiment.
Solomon liv'd at ease, nor aim'd beyond
Higher design than to enjoy his state. *Milton.*
6. Difficult; abstruse.
They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things. *Shakespeare.*
Boastful; ostentatious.
His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon.*
Arrogant; proud; lofty.
The governor made himself merry with his *high* and threatening language, and sent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter. *Clarendon.*
9. Severe; oppressive.
When there appeareth on either side a *high* hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen. *Bacon.*
10. Noble; illustrious.
Trust me, I am exceeding weary.
——I had thought weariness durst not have attacked so *high* blood—It doth me, though it discolours the complexion of my greatness to acknowledge it. *Shakespeare.*
11. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind.
More ships in calms on a deceitful coast,
Or unseen rocks, than in *high* storms are lost. *Denh.*
Spiders cannot weave their nets in a *high* wind. *Duppa.*
At length the winds ae rais'd, the storm blows *high*;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury. *Addison's Cato.*
12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.
Not only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within,
Began to rise; *high* passions, anger,
Mistrust, suspicion, discord, hate, shook sore
Their inward state of mind. *Milton.*
Can heav'nly minds such high resentment show,
Or exercise their spite in human woe? *Dryden.*
13. Full; complete: applied to time; now used only in cursory speech.
High time now 'gan it wax for Una fair,
To think of those her captive parents dear. *Fairy Q.*
Sweet warriour, when shall I have peace with you?
High time it is this war now ended were. *Spenser.*
It was *high* time to do so, for it was now certain that forces were already upon their march towards the West. *Clarendon.*
It was *high* time for the lords to look about them. *Clarendon.*
14. Rais'd to any great degree: as *high* pleasure; *high* luxury; a *high* performance; a *high* colour.
Solomon liv'd at ease, and full
Of honour, wealth, *high* fare. *Milton.*
High sauces and spices are fetch'd from the Indies. *Baker.*
15. Advancing in latitude from the line.
They are forced to take their course either *high* to the North, or low to the South. *Abbot.*
16. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: as, by the sun it is *high* noon: whence probably the foregoing expression, *high* time.
It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered. *Gen.* xxix. 7.
17. Far advanced into antiquity.
The nominal observation of the several days of the week is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the same according to the seven planets. *Brown.*
18. Dear; exorbitant in price.
If they must be good at so *high* a rate, they know they may be safe at a cheaper. *South.*
19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as, *high* treason, in opposition to *petty*.
HIGH. *n. s.* High place; elevation; superiour region: only used with *from* and *on*.
Which when the king of Gods beheld from *high*,
He sigh'd. *Dryden.*
On HIGH. Aloft; above; into superiour regions.
Wide is the fronting gate, and raised on *high*,
With adamantine columns threats the sky. *Dryden.*
HIGH is much used in composition with variety of meaning.
HIGH-BLEST. *aaj.* Supremely happy.
The good which we enjoy from heav'n descends;
But that from us ought should ascend to Heav'n,
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God *high-blest*, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may seem. *Milton.*
HI'GH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind; much inflated.
I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
These many Summers on a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Weary, and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me. *Shak.*
HI'GH-BORN. Of noble extraction.
Cast round your eyes
Upon the *high-born* beauties of the court;
There chuse some worthy partner of your heart. *Rowe.*
HI'GH-BUILT. *adj.*
1. Of lofty structure.
I know him by his stride,
The giant Harapha of Gath; his look
Haughty as is his pile, *high-built* and proud. *Milton.*
2. Covered with lofty buildings.
In dreadful wars
The *high-built* elephant his castle rears,
Looks down on man below, and strikes the stars. *Creech.*
HIGH-CO'LOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour.
A fever in a rancid oily blood produces a scorbutic fever, with *high-coloured* urine, and spots in the skin. *Floyer.*
HIGH-DESIGNING. Having great schemes.
His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,
His *high-designing* thoughts were figured there. *Dryden.*
HI'GH-FED. Pampered.
A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and mettle, would still be bragging of his family. *L'Estrange.*
HIGH-FLA'MING. Throwing the flame to a great height.
Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune slain,
High-flaming, please the monarch of the main. *Pope.*
HIGH-FLIER. *n. s.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.
She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flier*; and it is not improbable she may also be a Papist at heart. *Swift.*
HIGH-FLOWN. *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.]
1. Elevated; proud.
This stiff neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to Reason's lure descend. *Denham.*
2. Turgid; extravagant.
This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage. *L'Estrange.*
HIGH-FLY'ING. Extravagant in claims or opinions.
Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings. *Dryden's Virgil.*
HIGH-HEAPED. *adj.*
1. Covered with high piles.
The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. *Pope.*
2. Raised into high piles.
I saw myself the vast unnumber'd store
Of brass, *high-heap'd* amidst the regal dome. *Pope.*
HIGH-HEELED. Having the heel of the shoe much raised.
By these embroider'd *high-heel'd* shoes,
She shall be caught as in a noose. *Swift.*
HIGH-HUNG. Hung aloft.
By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red. *Dryd.*
HIGH-ME'TTLED. Proud or ardent of spirit.
He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high mettled* Pegasus; and takes care not to forfeit here, as he has done on other heads, by an erroneous abundance. *Garth.*
HIGH MI'NDED. Proud; arrogant.
My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will chastise this *high-minded* strumpet. *Shak.*
Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith: be not *high-minded*, but fear. *Rom.* xi. 20.
HIGH-PRINCIPLED. Extravagant in notions of politicks.
This seems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with. *Swift.*
HIGH-RED. Deeply red.
Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digested upon the purely white sugar of lead, has in a short time afforded a *high-red* tincture. *Boyle.*
HIGH-SEASONED. Piquant to the palate.
Be sparing also of salt in the seasoning of all his victuals, and use him not to *high-seasoned* meats. *Locke.*
HIGH-SIGHTED. Always looking upwards.
Let *high-sighted* tyranny range on,
'Till each man drop by lottery. *Shakespeare.*
HIGH-SPI'RITED. Bold; daring; insolent.
HIGH-STOMACHED. Obstinate; lofty.
High-stomached are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shakesp.*
HIGH-TA'STED. Gustful; piquant.
Flattery still in sugar'd words betrays,
And poison in *high-tasted* meats conveys. *Denham.*
HIGH-VI'CED. Enormously wicked.
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-vic'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakespeare.*
HI'GH-WROUGHT. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.
Thou triumph'st victor of the *high-wrought* day,
And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling lead'st away. *Pope.*
HI'GHLAND. *n. s.* [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region.
The wand'ring moon
Beholds her father's steeds beneath her own;
The *highlands* smoak'd, cleft by the piercing rays. *Addison.*
Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of Winter, and find that cold water does them no harm. *Locke.*
HIGHL'ANDER. *n. s.* [from *highland*.] An inhabitant of mountains; mountaineer.
His cabinet council of *highlanders*. *Addison.*
HI'GHLY. *adv.* [from *high*.]
1. With elevation as to place and situation; aloft.
2. In a great degree.
Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be useful to the publick, and *highly* tend to its safety. *Addison.*
It cannot but be *highly* requisite for us to enliven our faith, by dwelling often on the same considerations. *Atterbury.*
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.
What thou wouldst *highly*,
That thou would'st holily; would'st not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Shakesp.*
4. With esteem; with estimation.
Every man that is among you, not to think of himself more *highly* than he ought to think. *Rom.* xii.

HI'GHMOST.

HIGHMOST. *adj.* [an irregular word.] Highest; topmost.

Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey. *Shakespeare.*

HIGHNESS. *n. f.* [from *high.*]

1. Elevation above the surface; altitude; loftiness.
2. The title of princes; anciently of kings.

Most royal majesty,
I crave no more than that your *highness* offer'd *Shak.*
How long in vain hath nature striv'd to frame
A perfect princess, ere her *highness* came? *Waller.*
Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal *highness.* *Dryden.*

3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure. *Job*, xxxi.

HIGHT. [This is an imperfect verb, used only in the preterite tense with a passive signification: *hatan*, to call, Saxon; *heissen*, to be called, German.]

1. Was named; was called.

The city of the great king *hight* it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell. *Spenser.*

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer;
So *hight* her cock. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*

2. It is sometimes used as a participle passive: called; named.

It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writings.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
Hight mother Hubberd. *Hubberd's Tale.*
Hearn he *hight.* *Pope*

HIGHWA'TER. *n. f.* [*high* and *water.*] The utmost flow of the tide.

They have a way of draining lands that lie below the *high-water*, and are something above the low-water mark.

HIGHWA'Y. *n. f.* [*high* and *way.*]

1. Great road; public path.

So few there be
That chuse the narrow path, or seek the right
All keep the broad *highways*, and take delight
With many rather for to go astray. *Fairy Queen.*
Two inscriptions gave a great light to the histories of Appius, who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator *Addison*
Entering on a broad *highway*,
Where power and titles scatter'd lay,
He strove to pick up all he found. *Swift.*

2. Figuratively a train of action, with apparent consequence.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose. *Child on Trade.*

HI'GHWAYMAN. *n. f.* [*highway* and *man.*] A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and *highwaymen*, that observe strict justice among themselves. *Bentley.*

A remedy like that of giving my money to an *highwayman*, before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the sin of robbery. *Swift.*

HI'GLAPER. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HILA'RITY. *n. f.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gaiety.

Averroes restrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalescence for wine. *Brown.*

HILD, in *Elrick's* grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: so *Hildebert* is a noble lord; *Mathild*, an heroick lady. *Gibson.*

HI'LDING. *n. f.* [hild, Saxon, signifies a lord: perhaps *hilding* means originally a *little lord* in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; or a term of reproach abbreviated from *hinderling*, degenerate. *Hughes.*]

1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.

He was some *hilding* fellow, that had stol'n
The horse he rode on. *Shakespeare.*
If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect. *Shakespeare.*
A base slave,
A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth. *Shakesp.*

2. It is used likewise for a mean woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench:
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots. *Shakesp.*
This idle toy, this *hilding* scorns my power,
And sets us all at nought. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

HILL. *n. f.* [hil, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain.

My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and serve;
Their pasture is fair *hills* of fruitless love. *Sidney.*
Jerusalem is seated on two *hills*,
Of height unlike, and turned side to side. *Fairfax.*
Three sides are sure imbarr'd with craggs and *hills*,
The rest is easy, scant to rise espy'd,
But mighty bulwarks fence the plainer part:
So art helps nature, nature strengthneth art *Fairfax.*
When our eye some prospect would pursue,
Descending from a *hill*, looks round to view. *Granv.*
A *hill* is nothing but the nest of some metal or mineral which, by a plastick virtue, and the efficacy of subterranean fires, converting the adjacent earth into their substance, do increase and grow. *Cheyne.*

HI'LLOCK. *n. f.* [from *hill.*] A little hill.

Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater
What, judge ye, doth a *hillock* show by the lofty Olympus. *Sydney.*
Sometime walking not unseen,
By hedge-row elms, on *hillocks* green. *Milton.*
This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hillocks* that lie scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

HI'LLY. *adj.* [from *hill.*] Full of hills; unequal in the surface.

Towards the *hilly* corners of Druina remain her very yet Aborigines, thrust among an assembly of mountains. *Howel.*
Climbing to a *hilly* steep,
He views his herds in vales afar. *Dryden.*
Lo! how the Norrick plains
Rise *hilly*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights. *Phillips.*
Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would choose to travel through a plain one. * *Addison.*

HILT. *n. f.* [hilt, Saxon, from healban, to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,
And hides a sword from *hilts* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets. *Shak.*
Take thou the *hilt*,
And when my face is cover'd as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*
Be his this sword, whose blade of brass displays
A ruddy gleam; whose *hilt*, a silver blaze. *Pope.*

HIM. [him, Saxon.]

1. The oblique case of *he.*

Me he restored unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Gen.* xli.

2. *Him* was anciently used for *it* in a natural sense.

The subjunctive mood hath evermore some conjunction joined with *him.* *Accidence.*

HIMSE'LF. *pron.* [*him* and *self.*]

1. In the nominative the same as *he*, only more emphatical, and more expressive of individual personality.

It was a sparing speech of the ancients to say, that a friend is another *himself*; for that a friend is far more than *himself.* *Bacon.*
With shame remembers, while *himself* was one
Of the same herd, *himself* the same had done. *Denham.*

2. It is added to a personal pronoun or noun, by way of emphatical discrimination.

He *himself* returned again. *Judges.*
God *himself* is with us for our captain. *Chron.*

3. In ancient authors it is *used* neutrally for *itself.*

She is advanc'd
Above the clouds as high as Heav'n *himself.* *Shak.*

4. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

David hid *himself* in the field. *Samuel.*

5. It is sometimes not reciprocal.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's [illegible] disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit set a work by a reproveable badness in *himself.* *Shakespeare.*
Nothing in nature can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much *himself* as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy. *South.*

By HIMSELF. Alone; unaccompanied.

Ahab went one way by *himself*, and Obadiah went another way *by himself.* *Kings.*

HIN. *n. f.* [hin] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil. *Exod.* xxix.

HIND. *adj.* compar. *hinder*; superl. *hindmost.* [hynban, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in position to the face; as, *hind* legs. See HINDER and HINDMOST.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far till its head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour gathers itself into a ball. *Ray.*
The stag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

HIND. *n. f.* [hinde, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]

1. The she to a stag, the female of red deer.

How he slew, with glancing dart amiss,
A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life. *Fairy Queen.*
Can'st thou mark when the *hinds* do calve? *Job.*
Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he slew. *Dryden.*

2. [hine, Saxon.] A servant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by his mistress, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths to Datchet-lane. *Shakespeare.*

3. [hineman, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor; a mean rustick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harvest their ripe years did yield,
Now look like those, when rolling thunders roar,
And sheets of light'ning blast the standing field. *Dryd.*
He cloth'd himself in course array,
A lab'ring *hind* in shew. *Dryden's Fables.*

HINDBE'RRIES. *n. f.* The same as raspberries.

To HINDER. *v. a.* [hindrian, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop; to let; to impede. *Ainsworth.*

Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way. *Gen.* xxiv. 56.
The whole world shined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour. *Wisd.* xvii. 20.
If the alms were *hindered* only by entreaty, the hinderer is not tied to restitution, because entreaty took not liberty away from the giver. *Taylor.*
Solitude damps thought and wit: too much company dissipates and hinders it from fixing. *Temple.*
What hinders younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right. *Locke.*

To HI'NDER. *v. n.* To raise hindrances; to cause impediment.

You minimus of *hindering* knot-grass made! *Shak.*
This objection *hinders* not but that the heroick action of some commander, enterprized for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be written. *Dryden.*

HI'NDER. *adj.* [from *hind*.] That which is in a poſition contrary to that of the face: oppoſed to *face*.

Bears, fighting with any man, ſtand upon their *hinder* feet, and ſo this did, being ready to give me a ſhrewd embracement. *Sidney.*

As the *hinder* feet of the horſe ſtuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himſelf from ſliding off his back. *Addiſon.*

HI'NDERANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; ſtop; obſtruction: with *of*, ſometimes with *to*, before the thing hindered; with *to* before the perſon.

Falſe opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practiſes againſt the *hinderances of* them, and thoſe practiſes new opinions, more pernicious than the firſt: yea, moſt extremely ſometimes oppoſite to the firſt. *Hooker.*

They muſt be in every Chriſtian church the ſame, except mere impoſſibility of ſo having it, be the *hinderance*. *Hooker.*

What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done? *Dryden.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One ſoul ſhould both inſpire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hinderance* in purſuit of love? *Dryden.*

He muſt conquer all theſe difficulties, and remove all theſe *hinderances* out of the way that leads to juſtice. *Atterbury.*

HINDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders or obſtructs.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow. *May.*

HI'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *hind* or *hinder*.] A paltry, worthleſs, degenerate animal.

HI'NDERMOST. *adj.* [This word ſeems to be leſs proper than *hindmoſt*.] Hindmoſt; laſt; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremoſt and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joſeph *hindermoſt*. *Geneſis.*

Like to an enter'd tide they all ruſh by,
And leave you *hindermoſt* *Shakeſpeare.*

HI'NDMOST. *adj.* [*hind* and *moſt*.] The laſt; the lag; that which comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmoſt* man,
Whate'er occaſion keeps him from us now. *Shak'ſp.*

He met them by the way, and ſmote the *hindmoſt* of thee, even all that were feeble behind. *Deut.* xxv.

Let him retire, betwixt two ages caſt
The firſt of this, and *hindmoſt* of the laſt,
A looſing gameſter. *Dryden.*

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the *hindmoſt* hell—he ſaid, and run. *Pope.*

HINGE. *n. ſ.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang*.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

At the gate
Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate ſelf-open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton*

Then from the *hinge* their ſtrokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force. *Denham.*

Heav'n's imperious queen ſhot down from high;
And their approach the brazen *hinges* fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

2. The cardinal points of the world, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South.

If when the moon is in the *hinge* at Eaſt,
The birth breaks forward from its native reſt;
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This ſtation give. *Creech's Manilius.*

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other *hinge* of puniſhment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five-and-twenty, ſhould pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple.*

4. *To be off the* HINGES. To be in a ſtate of irregularity and diſorder.

The man's ſpirit is out of order, and off the *hinges*; and till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually diſquieted. *Tillotſon.*

Methinks we ſtand on ruins, Nature ſhakes
About us, and this univerſal frame
So looſe, that it but wants another puſh
To leap *from off its hinges*. *Dryden.*

To HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with hinges.

2. To bend as an hinge.

Be thou a ſtatiſt now, and *hinge* the knee,
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt obſerve,
Blow off thy cap. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HINT. *v. a.* [*enter*, French, *Skinner*.] To bring to mind by a ſlight mention, or remote alluſion; to mention imperfectly.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to ſtrike,
Juſt *hint* a fault, and heſitate diſlike. *Pope.*

In waking whiſpers, and repeated dreams,
To *hint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd ſoul. *Thomſon.*

To HINT *at*. To allude to; to touch ſlightly upon.

Speaking of Auguſtus's actions, he ſtill remembers that agriculture ought to be ſome way *hinted at* throughout the whole poem. *Addiſ. on the Georgicks.*

HINT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote alluſion; diſtant inſinuation.

Let him ſtrictly obſerve the firſt ſtirrings and intimations, the firſt *hints* and whiſpers of good and evil, that paſs in his heart. *South.*

2. Suggeſtion; intimation.

On this *hint* I ſpake,
She lov'd me for the dangers I had paſt *Shak Othello*

Actions are ſo full of circumſtances, that, as men obſerve ſome parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and put different interpretations on them. *Addiſon.*

HIP. *n. ſ.* [hỳppe, Saxon.]

1. The joint of the thigh.

How now, which of your *hips* has the moſt profound ſciatica. *Shakſpeare.*

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, uſing continual riding, they were generally moleſted with the ſciatica or *hip* gout. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The haunch; the fleſh of the thigh.

So ſhepherd's uſe
To ſet the ſame mark on the *hip*
Both of their ſound and rotten ſheep. *Hudibras.*

Againſt a ſtump his tuſks the monſter grinds,
And raiſ'd his *hips* with one continu'd wound. *Dryden*

3. *To have on the* HIP. [A low phraſe.] To have an advantage over another. It ſeems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or *haunch* of a deer being the part commonly ſeized by the dogs.

If this poor branch of Venice, whom I cheriſh,
For his quick hunting, ſtand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Caſſio *on the hip*. *Shakeſpeare.*

HIP. *n. ſ.* [from Þeopa, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar or the dogroſe.

Eating *hips*, and drinking watʼry foam. *Hub. Tale.*

Why ſhould you want? Behold, the earth hath roots,
The oaks bear maſts, the briars ſcarlet *hips* *Shakeſp.*

Years of ſtore of haws and *hips* do commonly portend cold winters. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To HIP. *v. a.* [from *hip*.]

1. To ſprain or ſhoot the hip.

His horſe was *hipp'd*. *Shakſpeare*

2. HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*.

Some diſſident taſtes divide our poet's cares;
One foot the *hop*, t'other the buſkin wears:
Thus, while he ſtrives to pleaſe, he's forc'd to do't
Like Volſcius *hip-hop* in a ſingle boot. *Congreve.*

HIP. *interject.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the ſame as the Latin *ebo*, *heus*! *Ainſworth.*

HIP. } *adj.* A corruption of *hypo-*
HI'PPISH. } *chondriack.* *Ainſworth.*

HIPPOCE'NTAUR. *n. ſ.* [ἱππος *horſe*, *hippocentaurus*, Fr.] A fabulous monſter, half horſe, and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaurs* and chimeras to be imagined, which are things quite out of nature, and wherein we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

HI'PPOCRASS. *n. ſ.* [*hypocras*, French; *quaſi vinum Hippocratis*.] A medicated wine.

Sack and the well-ſpic'd *hippocraſs*, the wine,
Waſſail the bowl, with antient ribbands fine. *King.*

HI'PPOCRATES's *Sleeve*. *n. ſ.* A woollen bag, made by joining the two oppoſite angles of a ſquare piece of flannel, uſed to ſtrain ſyrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HI'PPOGRIFF. *n. ſ.* [ἱππος and γρυψ; *hippogriffe*, French.] A winged horſe; a being imagined by Arioſto:

He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriffe* bore through the air ſublime. *Milton.*

HIPPOPOTAMUS. *n. ſ.* [ἱππος and ποταμος.] the river horſe. An animal found in the Nile.

HI'PSHOT. *adj.* [*hip* and *ſhot*.] Sprained or diſlocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and waggling ſo like a fool, as if you were *hipſhot*, ſays the gook to the *goſling*. *L'Eſtrange.*

HI'PWORT. *n. ſ.* [*hip* and *wort*.] A plant *Ainſworth.*

To HIRE. *v. a.* [hỳran, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price.

His lordſhip means to take
In excrements, and hire the ſnakes. *Dryd. Juvenal*

2. To engage a man in temporary ſervice for wages.

They weigh ſilver in the balance, and *hire* a goldſmith, and he maketh it a god *Iſa.* xlvi. 6.

I ſcorn ſtrike at wretched kerns, whoſe arms
Are *hir'd* to bear their ſtaves. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To bribe.

Though laſt, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,
Or by the Fates' deſtiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. To engage for pay: with the reciprocal word.

They that were full, *hired* out themſelves for bread, and they that were hungry, ceaſed. *1 Sam.* ii.

5. To let; to ſet for a time at a certain price. This, to prevent ambiguity, has ſometimes the particle *out*; as, he *hired out* his houſe to ſtrangers.

HIRE. *n. ſ.* [hỳre, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the uſe of any thing

2. Wages paid for ſervice.

Great thanks and goodly meed to that good ſire;
He thence departing gave for his pains *hire*. *Spenſer.*

I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty *hire* I ſav'd under your father. *Shakeſp.*

Though little was their *hire*, and light their gain,
Yet ſomewhat to their ſtore he threw. *Dryden.*

All arts and artiſts Theſeus could command,
Who ſold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame. *Dryden.*

HIRELING. *n. ſ.* [from *hire*.]

1. One who ſerves for wages.

The *hireling* longs to ſee the ſhades deſcend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys.*

In the framing of Hiero's ſhip there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, beſides many other *hirelings* for carriages. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

'Tis frequent here to ſee a freeborn ſon
On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. A mercenary; a proſtitute.

Now ſhe ſhades the evening walk with bays,
No *hireling* ſhe, no proſtitute to praiſe *Pope.*

HIRELING. *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryden*

HI'RER. *n. f.* [from *hire*.]

1. One who uſes any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.
2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps ſmall horſes to let.

HIRSU'TE. *adj.* [*hirſutus*, Latin.] Rough; rugged.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirſute* roots: the *hirſute* is a middle ſort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, beſides the putting forth fap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon*

HIS. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* [hyr, Saxon.]

1. The maſculine poſſeſſive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England *his* approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a gulph. *Shakeſp. H V.*
If much you note him,
You ſhall offend him, and extend *his* paſſion. *Shak.*
Heav'n and yourſelf
Had part in this fair maid, now heav'n hath all,
And all the better is it for the maid.
Your part in her you could not keep from death;
But heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life. *Shakeſp.*
How ſhall I entitle any authority with ſuch diſpoſition as he bears this laſt ſurrender of *his*, it will but offend us. *Shakeſpeare*
He that is nouriſhed by the acorns he picked up under foot in the wood, has appropriated them to himſelf: nobody can deny but the nouriſhment is *his*. *Locke*
Who ne'er I ſtoop, he offers at a kiſs;
And when my arms I ſtretch, he ſtretches *his*.
Addiſon

2. It was anciently uſed in a neutral ſenſe where we now ſay *its*.

Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix *his* earth-bound root? *Shakſp. Macbeth.*
Not the dreadful ſpout,
Shall diſcharge with more clamour Neptune's ear
In *his* deſcent. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*
There's not the ſmalleſt orb, which thou beholdſt,
But in *his* motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims. *Shakſp.*
This rule is not ſo general, but that it admitteth *his* exceptions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*
Opium loſeth ſome of *his* poiſonous quality if it be vapoured out, mingled with ſpirit of wine. *Bacon*

3. It is ſometimes uſed as a ſign of the genitive caſe; as *the man, his ground*, for *the man's ground*. It is now rarely thus uſed, as its uſe proceeded probably from a falſe opinion that the *s* formative of the genitive was *his* contracted.

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methuſalem *his* page? *Donne.*
By thy fond conſort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus *his* blooming years. *Pope*

4. It is ſometimes uſed in oppoſition to thus *man's*.

Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands,
Deſire *his* jewels, and this other's houſe. *Shakeſp.*

5. Anciently before *self*.

Every of us, each for *his* ſelf, laboured how to recover him. *Sidney.*

To HISS. *v. n* [*hiſſen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent and ſome other animals. It is remarkable that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noiſe which it ſignifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames and cooled glowing hot, in that ſurge, like a horſeſhoe; think of that, *hiſſing* hot. *Shakeſp.*
The merchants ſhall *hiſs* at thee. *Ezek.* xxvii. 36.
See the ſtones ariſe:
See the ſnakes that they rear,
How they *hiſs* in their hair. *Dryd. Alexander's Feaſt.*
Againſt the ſteed he threw
His forceful ſpear, which, *hiſſing* as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

2. To condemn at a publick exhibition; which is ſometimes done by *hiſſing*.

Men ſhall purſue with merited diſgrace;
Hiſs, clap their hands, and from his country chace.
Sandys.

To HISS. *v. a.* [þiꝛcean, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hiſſing; to explode.

Every one will *hiſs* him out of his diſgrace.
Eccleſ. xxii. 1.
She would ſo ſhamefully fail in the laſt act, that inſtead of a plaudite, ſhe would deſerve to be *hiſſed* off the ſtage. *More.*
I have ſeen many ſucceſſions of men, who have ſhot themſelves into the world, ſome bolting out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and others *hiſſed* off, and quitting it with diſgrace. *Dryden*
Will you venture your all upon a cauſe, which would be *hiſſed* out of all the courts as ridiculous?
Collier on Duelling.

2. To procure hiſſes or diſgrace.

Thy mother plays, and I.
Play too; but ſo diſgrac'd a part, whoſe iſſue
Will *hiſs* me to my grave. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
What's the neweſt grief?
—That of an hour's age doth *hiſs* the ſpeaker,
Each minute teems a new one. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

HISS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a ſerpent, and of ſome other animals.

He *hiſs* for *hiſs* return'd, with forked tongue
To forked tongue. *Milton.*

2. Cenſure; expreſſion of contempt uſed in theatres.

He heard
On all ſides, from innumerable tongues,
A diſmal univerſal *hiſs*, the ſound
Of publick ſcorn! *Milton.*
Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears
Of *hiſſes*, blows, or want, or loſs of ears. *Pope.*

HIST. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: ſome thought it a corruption of *huſh*, *huſh it*, *huſht*, *hiſt*; but I have heard that it is an Iriſh verb commanding ſilence.] An exclamation commanding ſilence.

—Mute ſilence *hiſt* along!
'Leſs Philomel will deign a ſong,
In her ſweeteſt, ſaddeſt plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night. *Milton.*
Hiſt, *hiſt*, ſays another that ſtood by, away, doctor; for here's a whole pack of diſmals coming.
Swift.

HISTO'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*hiſtoricus*, Latin; *hiſtorien*, French.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of hiſtory.

What thanks ſufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I to render thee, divine
Hiſtorian. *Milton*
Our country, which has produced writers of the firſt figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good *hiſtorians*. *Addiſon.*
Not added years on years my taſk could cloſe,
The long *hiſtorian* of my country's woes. *Pope.*

HISTO'RICAL. } *adj.* [*hiſtorique*, French;
HISTO'RICK. } *hiſtoricus*, Latin.]

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.

Becauſe the beginning ſeemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occaſion of theſe ſeveral adventures; for the method of a poet *hiſtorical* is not ſuch as of an hiſtoriographer. *Spenſer.*
In an *hiſtorical* relation we uſe terms that are moſt proper and beſt known. *Burnet's Theory.*
Here riſing bold the patriot's honeſt face;
There warriors frowning in *hiſtorick* braſs. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to hiſtory or narrative.

With equal juſtice and *hiſtorick* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare.
Prior.

HISTO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *hiſtorical*.] In the manner of hiſtory; by way of narration.

The goſpels, which are weekly read, do all *hiſtorically* declare ſomething which our Lord Jeſus Chriſt himſelf either ſpoke, did, or ſuffered in his own perſon. *Hooker.*
When that which the word of God doth but deliver *hiſtorically*, we conſtrue as if it were legally meant, and to urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God?
Hooker.
After his life has been rather invented than written, I ſhall conſider him *hiſtorically* as an author, with regard to thoſe works he has left behind him.
Pope's Eſſay on Homer.

To HISTO'RIFY. *v. a.* [from *hiſtory*.] To relate; to record in hiſtory.

O, muſe, *hiſtorify*
Her praiſe, whoſe praiſe to learn your ſkill hath
framed me. *Sidney.*
The third age they term hiſtoricon; that is, ſuch wherein matters have been more truly *hiſtorified*, and therefore may be believed. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ἱϛοϱία and γϱάφω; *hiſtoriographe*, French.] An hiſtorian; a writer of hiſtory.

The method of a poet hiſtorical is not ſuch as of an *hiſtoriographer*. *Spenſer.*
What poor ideas muſt ſtrangers conceive of perſons famous among us, ſhould they form their notions of them from the writings of thoſe our *hiſtoriographers*.
Addiſon.
I put the journals into a ſtrong box, after the manner of the *hiſtoriographers* of ſome eaſtern mountain. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἱϛοϱία and γϱάφω.] The art or employment of an hiſtorian.

HISTO'RY. *n. ſ.* [ἱϛοϱία; *hiſtoria* Latin; *hiſtoire*, French.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Juſtly Ceſar ſcorns the poet's lays;
It is to *hiſtory* he truſts for praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

The *hiſtory* part lay within a little room. *Wiſem.*
What *hiſtories* of toil could I declare?
But ſtill long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

Hiſtory ſo far as it relates to the affairs of the bible, is neceſſary to divines. *Watts.*

HISTORY *Piece.* *n. ſ.* A picture repreſenting ſome memorable event.

His works reſemble a large *Hiſtory piece*, where even the leſs important figures have ſome convenient place. *Pope.*

HISTRIO'NICAL. } *adj.* [from *hiſtrio*.
HISTRIO'NICK. } Latin; *hiſtrion*, Fr.] Befitting the ſtage; ſuitable to a player; becoming buffoon; theatrical.

HISTRIO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *hiſtrionical*.] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT. *v. a.* [from *hitta*, Latin, *Minſheu*; from *hitte*, Daniſh; to throw at random, *Junius*.]

1. To ſtrike; to touch with a blow.

When I firſt ſaw her I was preſently ſtricken; and I, like a fooliſh child, that when any thing *hits* him will ſtrike himſelf again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would perſuade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney.*
His conſcience ſhall *hit* him in the teeth, and tell him his ſin and folly. *South.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miſs.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?
Or naked he, diſguiſ'd in all untruth?
If he be blind, how *hitteth* he ſo right? *Sidney.*
So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a ſhaking hand. *South.*

3. To attain; to reach; not to fail; used of tentative experiments.

Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is so *hit* in you,
His very air, that I should call you brother,
As I did him. *Shakesp.*

Search every comment that your care can find,
Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind. *Roscommon*

Birds learning tunes, and then endeavours to *hit* the notes right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and use them for patterns. *Locke*

Here's an opportunity to shew how great a hunger my author is in *hitting* textures. *Atterbury.*

4. To suit; to be conformable to.

Hail, divinest melancholy!
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To *hit* the sense of human sight. *Milton.*

5. To strike; to catch by the right bait; to touch properly.

There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly; that argument never fails with him. *Dryden.*

6. *To* HIT *off.* To strike out; to fix or determine luckily.

What prince soever can *hit off* this great secret, need know no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he governs. *Temple.*

7. *To* HIT *out.* To perform by good luck.

Having the sound of ancient poets ringing in his ears, he thought needs in singing *hit out* some of their tunes. *Spenser.*

To HIT. *v. n.*

1. To clash; to collide.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another? or what can make distinct surfaces in an uniform extension? *Locke.*

Bones, teeth, and shells being sustained in the water with metallick corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meeting with and *hitting* upon those bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward.*

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident: not to miss.

Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises; and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest and despair most fits. *Shakesp.*

3. To succeed; not to miscarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diversified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the most part. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

But thou bring'st valour too and wit,
Two things that seldom fail to *hit*. *Hudibras.*

This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely possible. *Dryden.*

All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift*

4. To light on.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon.*

You've *hit* upon the very string, which touch'd,
Echoes the sound, and jars within my soul;
There lies my grief. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing sooner: sure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to *hit* upon it. *Tillotson.*

There's a just medium betwixt eating, too much and too little; and this dame had *hit* upon it, when the matter was so ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estrange.*

None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addison.*

There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right side, cannot be called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley.*

HIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke.

The king hath said, that in a dozen passes between you and him, he shall not exceed you three *hits*.
Shakesp. Hamlet.

So he the famed Cilician fencer prais'd
And at each *hit* with wonder seem amaz'd. *Dryden.*

2. A chance; a fortuitous event.

To suppose a watch, by the blind *hits* of chance, to perform diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Granville.*

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not properly skill but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky *hit*. *South.*

But with more lucky *hit* than those
That use to make the kings depose. *Hudibras.*

The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Estrange.*

If casual concourse did the world compose,
And things and *hits* fortuitous arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring?
Blackmore

3. A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*?
Shakesp.

These *hits* of words a true poet often finds, without seeking *Dryden.*

If at first he minds his *hits*,
And drinks champaigne among the wits,
Five deep he toasts the tow'ring lasses. *Prior.*

To HITCH. *v. n.* [heizan, Saxon, or *hocher* French. *Skinner.*] To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but in the following passage; nor here know well what it means.

Whoe'er offends at some unlucky time
Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme;
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope.*

To HI'TCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HI'TCHEL. *n. s.* [*heckel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *n. s.* [hýðe, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*.

HI'THER. *adv.* [hiðep, Saxon.

1. To this place from some other.

Cæsar tempted with the fame
Of this sweet island, never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion! *hither* came.
Spenser.

Men must endure
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*.
Shakesp

Who brought me *hither*
Will bring me hence, no other guide I seek. *Milton.*

2. It is used in opposition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

3. To this end; to this design; to this topick of argument: [*huc*, Latin. *Huc refer exitum.*] Not much used.

Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there is between the states of saints in glory; *hither* we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of service towards God. *Hooker.*

Hither belong all those texts which require of us that we should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit. *Tillotson.*

HITHER. *adj.* superl. *hithermost.* Nearer; towards this part.

After these,
But on the *hither* side, a different sort,
From the high neighb'ring hills descended. *Milton.*

An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the *hither* end, namely that extreme wherein it is finite. *Hale.*

HI'THERMOST. *adj.* [of *hither*, *adv.*] Nearest on this side.

That which is external can be extended to a greater extent, at the *hithermost* extreme. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO. *adv.* [from *hither.*]

1. Yet; to this time.

Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be the subject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryd.*

2. In any time till now.

More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, while the famous ancestries
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Fairy Q.*

3. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adversaries, tho' they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker.*

Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd
I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying. *Milton.*

Hitherto she kept her love conceal'd,
And with those graces every day beheld
The graceful youth. *Dryden.*

He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits to the good alone: this has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns, *Dryd Juvenal*

To correct them, is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the least qualified hands. *Swift.*

HI'THERWARD. } *adv.* [hýðepeapd, Saxon.] This way;
HI'THERWARDS. } towards this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The king himself in person hath set forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended speedily. *Shakesp.*

A puissant and mighty pow'r
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shakesp.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward*. *Milton.*

HIVE. *n. s.* [hyfe, Saxon.]

1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,
Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away. *Swift.*

So wand'ring bees would perish in the air,
Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appease their rage, invite them to the *hive*. *Waller.*

Bees have each of them a hole in their *hives*; their honey is their own, and every bee minds her own concerns. *Addison.*

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down *Shak.*

3. A company being together.

What modern masons call a lodge, was by antiquity called a *hive* of free masons; and therefore, when a dissension happens, the going off is to this day called swarming. *Swift.*

To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour.

Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden*

When bees are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest, *hive* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To contain, as in hives; to receive, as to an habitation.

Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise,
He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious sweets are *hiv'd*. *Cleaveland.*

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take shelter together; to reside collectively.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakesp.*

In summer we wander in a paradisaical science, among groves and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses, and *live* together in cities. *Pope's Letters.*

HI'VER. *n. s.* [from *hive.*] One who puts bees in hives.

Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith. *Mortimer.*

HO. } *interj.* [*eho!* Latin. A call; a
HOA. } sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

What noise there *ho*? *Shakespeare.*
Here dwells my father Jew: *hoa*, who's within?
Shakespeare

Stand

Stand *bo!* ſpeak the word along. *Shakeſp.*
When I cried *boa!*
Like boys, kings would ſtart forth, and cry,
Your will. *Shakeſp.*
Ho, ho, come forth and flee. *Zech.* iii. 6.
Ho, ſwain, what ſhepherd owns that ragged theep.
Dryden.

HOAR. *adj.* [hap, Saxon.]

1. White.
A people,
Whom Ireland ſent from loughs and forreſts *hore*.
Fairfax.
Iſland of bliſs, all aſſaults
Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud ſea wave.
Thomſon.

2. Grey with age.
Ingovern'd wanted guided evermore
Through wiſdom of a matron grave and *hoar*.
Spenſer.
Now ſwarms the populace, a countleſs throng,
Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along.
Pope.

3. White with froſt.

HOAR-FROST. *n. ſ.* [*hoar* and *froſt*.] The congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs.
When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderneſs there lay a ſmall round thing, as ſmall as the *hoar-froſt* on the ground. *Exod.* xvi. 14.
In Farenheit's thermometer, at thirty two degrees the water in the air begins to freeze, which is *hoar-froſts*. *Arbuthnot.*

HOARD. *n. ſ.* [hopb, Saxon.] A ſtore laid up in ſecret; a hidden ſtock; a treaſure.
I have a venturous fairy, that ſhall ſeek
The ſquirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shakeſp.*
They might have even ſtarved, had it not been for this providential reſerve, this *hoard* that was ſtowed in the ſtrata underneath, and now ſeaſonably diſcloſed. *Woodward.*

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up ſtore.
He fear'd not once himſelf to be in need,
Nor car'd to *hoard* for thoſe whom he did breed.
Spenſer.
Happy always was it for that ſon,
Whoſe father for his *hoarding* went to hell? *Shak*

To HOARD. *v. a.*

1. To lay in hoards; to huſband privily; to ſtore ſecretly.
The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your love?
Shakeſp.
You *hoard* not health for your own private uſe,
But on the publick ſpend the rich produce. *Dryden.*
You will be unſucceſsful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he ſquanders away the nation's money; but you may ſafely relate that he *hoards* it.
Arbuthnot's Art of political Lying.
A ſuperfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is *hoarded* in our treaſures, or conſidered as a ſafe, independent proviſion laid up for many years.
Rogers.

2. It is ſometimes enforced by the particle *up*.
I have juſt occaſion to complain of them, who becauſe they underſtand Chaucer, would *hoard* him *up* as miſers do their grandam gold, only to look on it themſelves, and hinder others from making uſe of it.
Dryden.
The baſe wretch who *hoards up* all he can,
Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryd.*

HOA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hoard*.] One that ſtores up in ſecret.
Since commodities will be raiſed, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Locke.*

HO'ARHOUND. *n. ſ.* [*marrubium*, Latin.] A plant.
Hoarhound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoarineſs: it is famous for the relief it gives in moiſt aſthmas, of which a thick and viſcous matter is the cauſe; but it is now little uſed. *Hill.*

HO'ARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hoary*.] The ſtate of being whitiſh; the colour of old men's hair.
He grows a wolf, his *hoarineſs* remains,
And the ſame rage in other members reigns. *Dryd.*

HOARSE. *adj.* [har, Saxon; *heerſch*, Dutch.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough ſound.
Come, ſit, ſit, and a ſong,
——Clap into't roundly, without hawking or ſpitting, or ſaying we are *hoarſe*. *Shakeſp.*
The raven himſelf is *hoarſe*,
That croaks the fatal enterance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
He ſped his ſteps along the *hoarſe* reſounding ſhore.
Dryden.
The ſtock-dove only through the foreſt cooes,
Mournfully *hoarſe*. *Thomſon*

HO'ARSELY. *adv.* [from *hoarſe*.] With a rough harſh voice.
The hounds at nearer diſtance *hoarſely* bay'd;
The hunter cloſe purſu'd the viſionary maid. *Dryd.*

HO'ARSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hoarſe*.] Roughneſs of voice.
The voice is ſometimes intercluded by an *hoarſeneſs*, or viſcous phlegm. *Holder.*
I had a voice in heav'n, ere ſulph'rous ſteams
Had damp'd it to a *hoarſeneſs*. *Dryd. King Arthur.*
The want of it in the wind-pipe occaſions *hoarſeneſs* in the gullet, and difficulty of ſwallowing.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

HO'ARY. *adj.* [hap, hapunb, Saxon. See HOAR.]

1. White; whitiſh.
Thus ſhe reſted on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Addiſon.*

2. White or grey with age.
A comely palmer clad in black attire,
Of ripeſt years, and hairs all *hoary* grey. *Spenſer.*
Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majeſty of the *hoary* old prince in his ſo great extremity, diſmiſſed him, and ſent him again into the city.
Knolles's Hiſtory.
Has then my *hoary* head deſerv'd no better.
Rowe.
Then in full age and *hoary* holineſs,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliſs. *Prior.*

3. White with froſt.
The ſeaſons alter; *hoary* headed froſts
Fall in the freſh lap of the crimſon roſe. *Shakeſp.*

4. Mouldy; moſſy; ruſty.
There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarſe, *hoary*, moulded bread. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

HO'BNOB. This is probably corrupted from *hab nab* by a coarſe pronunciation. See HAB NAB.
His incenſement at this moment is ſo implacable, that ſatisfaction can be none, but pangs of death and ſepulchre: *hobnob* is his word; giv't it, or take't.
Shakeſp.

To HO'BBLE. *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble*.]

1. To walk lamely or aukwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch, to walk with unequal and incumbered ſteps.
The Iriſh war was *hobbling* the ſame way too. *Dryden.*
Some perſons continued a kind of *hobbling* march on the broken arches, but fell through. *Addiſon.*
Was he ever able to walk without reading-ſtrings, without being diſcovered by his *hobbling*? *Swift.*

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being aſcribed to verſes, whatever is done with feet is likewiſe aſcribed to them.
Thoſe ancient Romans had a ſort of extempore poetry, or untuneable *hobbling* verſe. *Dryden.*
While you Pindarick truths rehearſe,
She *hobbles* in alternate verſe. *Prior.*

HO'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Uneven aukward gait.
One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HO'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *hobby*.]
For twenty *hobblers* armed, Iriſhmen ſo called, becauſe they ſerved on hobbies, he paid ſix-pence a-piece *per diem*. *Davies.*

HO'BBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *hobble*.] Clumſily; aukwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY. *n. ſ.* [*hobereau*, French.]

1. A ſpecies of hawk.
They have ſuch a hovering poſſeſſion of the Valtoline, as an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Bacon.*
The people will chop like trouts at an artificial fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby*. *L'Eſtrange.*
Larks lie dar'd to ſhun the *hobby*'s flight. *Dryd.*

2. [*Hoppe*, Gothick, a horſe; *bobin*, Fr. a pacing horſe.] An Iriſh or Scottiſh horſe; a pacing horſe; a garran. See HOBBLER.

3. A ſtick on which boys get aſtride and ride.
Thoſe grave contenders about opinionative trifles look like aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobby* horſe.
Glanville.
As young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their ſteps from ſliding,
When members knit, and legs grow ſtronger,
Make uſe of ſuch machine no longer;
But leap *prolubrio*, and ſcout
On horſe call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior.*
No *hobby* horſe, with gorgeous top,
Could with this Rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

4. A ſtupid fellow.
I have ſtudied eight or nine wiſe words to ſpeak to you, which theſe *hobby* horſes muſt not hear.
Shakeſp.

HOBGO'BLIN. *n. ſ.* [according to *Skinner*, for *robgoblin*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hob* being the nickname of *Robin*: but more probably, according to *Wallis* and *Junius*, *hopgoblins*, *empuſæ*, becauſe they do not move their feet: whence, ſays *Wallis*, came the boys play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always hopping on one leg.] A frightful fairy.
Fairies, black, grey, green and white,
Attend your office and your quality,
Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy o-yes. *Shakeſp.*

HO'BIT. *n. ſ.* A ſmall mortar to ſhoot little bombs.

HO'BNAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *hobby* and *nail*.] A nail uſed in ſhoeing a hobby or little horſe; a nail with a thick ſtrong head.
Steel, if thou turn thine edge, I beſeech Jove on my knees thou may'ſt be turn'd into *hobnails*.
Shakeſp.
We ſhall buy maidens as they buy *hobnails*, by the hundred. *Shakeſp.*

HO'BNAILED. *adj.* [from *hobnail*.] Set with hobnails.
Would'ſt thou, friend, who haſt two legs alone,
Would'ſt thou, to run the gantlet, theſe expoſe
To a whole company of *hobnail'd* ſhoes? *Dryden.*

HOCK. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *hough*; hoh, Saxon.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

To HOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſable in the hock.

HOCK. } *n. ſ.* [from *Hockheim*, on
HO'CKAMORE. } the *Maine*.] Old ſtrong Rheniſh.
Reſtor'd the fainting, high and mighty,
With brandy, wine, and *aqua vitæ*;
And made 'em ſtoutly overcome
With bachrach, *hockamore* and mum. *Hudibras.*
Wine becomes ſharp, as *hock*, like vitriolick acidity. *Floyer.*
If cyder-royal ſhould become unpleaſant, and as unfit to bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hogſhead of

of that and one of tart new cyder together. *Mortimer.*

HO'CKHERB. *n. ſ.* [*hock* and *herb.*] A plant the ſame with mallows. *Ainſworth.*

To HO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock.*] To hamſtring; to cut the ſinews about the ham or *hough.* *Hanmer.*

HOCUS POCUS. [The original of this word is referred by *Tillotſon* to a form of the Romiſh church. *Junius* derives it from *hocced*, Welſh, a cheat, and *poke* and *pocus*, a bag, jugglers uſing a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from ſome words that had once a meaning, and which perhaps cannot be diſcovered.] A juggle; a cheat.

This gift of *hocus pocuſſing*, and of diſguiſing matters, is ſurpriſing. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOD. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the maſons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay,
A lath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray. *Tuſſer.*

HO'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*hod* and *man.*] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D. *n. ſ.* A fiſh.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the crab, the crawfiſh, and the *hodmanded* or dodman. *Bacon.*

HODGE-PODGE. *n. ſ.* [*hachè, pochè, hachepot*, quaſi, *hachis en pot*, French.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our Engliſh tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodge-podge* of all other ſpeeches. *Spenſer.*

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make the trachana, and bouhourt, a certain *hodgepodge* of ſundry ingredients. *Sandys's Travels.*

HODIE'RNAL. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of to-day.

HOE. *n. ſ.* [*houe*, French; *houwe* Dutch.] An inſtrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

They ſhould be thinned with a *hoe.* *Mortimer.*

To HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French; *houwen*, Dutch.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

They muſt be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing.* *Mortimer.*

HOG. *n. ſ.* [*hwch*, Welſh.]

1. The general name of ſwine.

This will raiſe the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork-eaters. *Shakeſp.*

The *hog*, that plows not, nor obeys thy call,
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all. *Pope.*

2. A caſtrated boar.

3. *To bring* HOGS *to a fair market.* To fail of one's deſign.

You have brought your *hogs to a fine market.* *Spectator.*

4. *Hog* is uſed in Lincolnſhire for a ſheep of a certain age, I think of two years. *Skinner.*

HO'GCOTE. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A houſe for hogs; a hogſty.

Out of a ſmall *hogcote* ſixty or eighty load of dung hath been raiſed. *Mortimer.*

HO'GGEREL. *n. ſ.* A two year old ewe. *Ainſworth.*

HOGH. *n. ſ.* [otherwiſe written *ho*, *how*, or *hough*, from *hoogh*, Dutch.] A hill; riſing ground; a cliff. Obſolete.

That well can witneſs yet unto this day,
The weſtern *hoghs* beſprinkl'd with the gore
Of mighty Goemot. *Fairy Queen.*

HOGHERD. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *hynb*, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

The terms *hogherd* and cowkeeper are not to be uſed in our poetry, but there are no other words in the Greek. *Broome.*

HO'GGISH. *adj.* [from *hog.*] Having the qualities of an hog; brutiſh; greedy; ſelfiſh.

Suſpicion Miſo had, for the *hoggiſh* ſhrewdneſs of her brain, and Mopſa, for a very unlikely envy. *Sidney.*

HO'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *hoggiſh.*] Greedily; ſelfiſhly.

HO'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hoggiſh.*] Brutality; greedineſs; ſelfiſhneſs.

HO'GSBEANS.
HO'GSBREAD.
HO'GSMUSHROOMS. } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſw.*

HO'GSFENNEL. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *fennel.*] A plant.

HO'GSHEAD. [*hog* and *head.*]

1. A meaſure of liquids containing ſixty-three gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded ſix hundred urns of wine, according to this proportion, our acre ſhould yield fifty-five *hogſheads*, and a little more. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any large barrel.

Blow ſtrongly with a pair of bellows in a *hogſhead*, putting into it before, that which you would have preſerved; and in the inſtant that you withdraw the bellows, ſtop the hole. *Bacon.*

They ſlung up one of them largeſt *hogſheads*: I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HO'GSTY. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *ſty.*] The place in which ſwine are put to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and naſtineſs, without a ſhoe or ſtocking to their feet, or a houſe ſo convenient as an Engliſh *hogſty.* *Swift.*

HO'GWASH. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *waſh.*] The draff which is given to ſwine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer ſells you *hogwaſh.* *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

HO'IDEN. *n. ſ.* [*hoeden*, Welſh; *fœmina levioris famæ*, Latin.] An ill-taught aukward country girl.

To HO'IDEN *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a ſcratch; but we always diſcovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

To HOIſP. } *v. a.* [*haiſſer*, French.] To
To HOIST. } raiſe up on high.

'Tis the ſport to have the engineer *hoiſt* up with his own petar. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Join you with me;
We'll quickly *hoiſt* duke Humphrey from his ſeat. *Shakeſp.*

Hoiſe ſail, and fly;
And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry. *Chapman*

Attila had *hoiſted* ſail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

They looſed the rudder bands, and *hoiſed* up the mainſail to the wind, and made toward ſhore. *Acts* xxvii. 40.

That man which prizeth virtue for itſelf, and cannot endure to *hoiſe* and ſtrike his ſails, as the divers natures of calms and ſtorms require, muſt cut his ſails of mean length and breadth, and content himſelf with a ſlow and ſure navigation. *Raleigh.*

What made Abſalom kick at all the kindneſſes of his father, but becauſe his ambition would needs be fingering the ſceptre, and *hoiſting* him into his father's throne? *South.*

We thought for Greece
The ſails were *hoiſted*, and our fears releaſe. *Dryd.*

They *hoiſt* him on the bier, and deal the dole,
And there's an end. *Dryden's Perſ.*

What haſte the made to *hoiſt* her purple ſails!
And to appear magnificent in flight,
Drew half our ſtrength away. *Dryd. All for Love.*

Their navy ſwarms upon the coaſts: they cry
To *hoiſt* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryden.*

Seize him, take, *hoiſt* him up, break off his [illegible]
And toſs him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southern.*

If 'twas an iſland where they found the ſhells, they ſtraightways concluded that the whole iſland lay originally at the bottom of the ſea, and that it was *hoiſted* up from ſome vapour from beneath. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

HOLD, in the old gloſſaries, is mentioned in the ſame ſenſe with *weald*, i. e. a governour or chief officer; but in ſome other places for love, as *holdlic*, lovely. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. paſſ. *held* or *holden.* [*healdan*, Gothick, Saxon; *houden*, Dutch.]

1. To graſp in the hand: to gripe; to clutch.

Lift up the lad, *hold* him in thy hand. *Genesis.*

France, thou may'ſt *hold* a ſerpent by the tongue,
A faſting tyger ſafer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that hand which thou do'ſt *hold.* *Shakeſp.*

2. To connect; to keep from ſeparation.

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Exod.* xxxvi. 12.

3. To keep; to retain; to gripe faſt; not to let go.

Too late it was for Satyr to be told,
Or ever hope recover her again;
In vain he ſeeks, that having cannot *hold.* *Fairy Queen.*

Prove all things; *hold* faſt that which is good *Liturgy.*

4. To maintain as an opinion.

Thou haſt there them that hold the doctrine of Balaam *Rev.*

5. To conſider; to regard.

I as a ſtranger to my heart and me
Hold thee from this for ever *Shakeſpeare*

6. To think of; to judge with regard to praiſe or blame.

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not *Shakeſp.*

One amongſt the faireſt of Greece,
That *holds* his honour higher than his eaſe. *Shak.*

This makes thee little peace ſo light to *hold*,
Like Summer's flies that fear not Winter's cold *Fairfax*

Hold ſuch in reputation. *Philips.*

He would make us amends and ſpend ſome time with us, if we *held* his company and converſation agreeable. *Bacon.*

As Chaucer is the father of Engliſh poetry, ſo I *hold* him in the ſame degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil. *Dryd.*

Ye Latian dames, if any here
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear! *Dryden.*

7. To receive, and keep in a veſſel.

She tempers dulcet creams, nor theſe to *hold*
Wants her fit veſſels pure. *Milton.*

8. To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a hogſhead *holds* ſixty-three gallons; the ſack is too little to *hold* the grain.

9. To keep; not to ſpill.

Broken ciſterns that can *hold* no water. *Jerem.*

10. To keep; to hinder from eſcape.

For this infernal pit ſhall never *hold*
Celeſtial ſpirits in bondage. *Milton.*

11. To keep from ſpoil; to defend.

With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of empire. *Milton.*

12. To keep from loſs.

Man ſhould better *hold* his place
By wiſdom. *Milton.*

13. To have any ſtation.

The ſtar that bids the ſhepherd fold;
Now the top of heav'n doth *hold.* *Milton.*

And now the ſtrand, and now the plain they *held*;
Their ardent eyes with bloody ſtreaks were fill'd. *Dryden.*

Obſerve

Observe the youth who first appears in sight,
And *holds* the nearest station to the light. *Dryden.*

14. To possess; to have.

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,
To let him slip at will. *Shakesp.*

The castle, *holden* by a garrison of Germans, he commanded to be besieged. *Knolles's History.*

Assuredly it is more shame for a man to lose that which he *holdeth*, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayward*

15. To possess in subordination.

He was willing to yield himself unto Solyman as his vassal, and of him to *hold* his seigniory for a yearly tribute. *Knolles.*

The terms too hard by which I was to *hold*
The good. *Milton.*

16. To suspend; to refrain.

Men in the midst of their own blood, and so furiously assailed, *held* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon*

Death! what do'st! O *hold* thy blow!
What thou do'st, thou do'st not know. *Crashaw.*

17. To stop; to restrain.

We cannot *hold* mortality's strong hand. *Shakesp.*
Fell, banning hag! enchantress, *hold* thy tongue
Shakesp.

When strait the people, by no force compell'd,
Not longer from their inclination *held*,
Break forth at once. *Waller.*

Unless thou find occasion, *hold* thy tongue;
Thy silence often, and thy talk may wrong. *Denham.*

Hold your laughter, then divert your fellow-servants. *Swift.*

18. To fix to any condition.

His practice promote you might,
As cause had well to you up, have *held* him to. *Sha.*

19. To keep; to save.

Stay, but a little, for my cloud of dignity
Is held from falling with so weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim *Shakesp.*

20. To continue to a certain state.

The Most High chose David for them, and *held* the field, till they were pacified over.
2 *Esdr.* xiii. 14.

21. To detain; to keep in confinement or subjection.

Him God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death, because it was not possible that he should be *holden* of it *Act.*

22. To retain; to continue.

These reasons move their dear husband's heart;
But still he *held* his purpose to depart *Dryden.*

23. To practise with continuance.

Night
And chaos, ancestors of nature, *hold*
Eternal anarchy *Milton.*

24. Not to intermit.

Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Milton*

25. To solemnize; to celebrate.

The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
But little thinks we shall be of her council. *Shakesp.*

He *held* a feast in his house like the feast of a king. 1. *Sam.*

26 To conserve; not to infringe.

Her husband heard it, and held his peace.
Numb. xxx. 7

She said, and *held* her peace: Æneas went,
Unknowing whom the sacred ship meant *Dryden.*

27. To manage; to handle intellectually.

Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit, in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgment in discerning what is true. *Bacon.*

28. To maintain.

Whereupon they also made engines against their engines, and *held* them battle a long season
1 *Mac.* vi. 52

29. To carry on conjunctively.

The Pharisees *held* a council against him. *Matthew.*
A while discourse they *held*. *Milton.*

30. To prosecute; to continue.

He came to the land's end, where he *holding* his course towards the West, did at length peaceably pass through the straits. *Abbot.*

31. *To* Hold *forth*. To offer, to exhibit; To propose.

Christianity came into the world with the greatest simplicity of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding forth* nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief of the Messiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*

Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions, which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths. *Locke.*

My account is so far from interfering with Moses, that it *holds forth* a natural interpretation of his sense. *Woodward.*

32. *To* Hold *forth*. To pretend; to put forward to view.

How joyful and pleasant a thing it is to have a light *held* us *forth* from heaven to direct our steps! *Cheyne.*

33. *To* Hold *in*. To restrain; to govern by the bridle.

I have lately sold my nag, and honestly told his greatest fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty, that I could scarce *hold* him *in*. *Swift.*

34. *To* Hold *in*. To restrain in general.

These mens haftiness the warier sort of you doth not commend, ye wish they had *held* themselves longer *in*, and not so dangerously flown abroad. *Hooker*

35. *To* Hold *off*. To keep at a distance.

Although 'tis fit that Cassio have his place;
Yet if you please to *hold* him *off* a while,
You shall by that perceive him. *Shakesp. Othello.*

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly, without any intercession; whereas the case of the ear doth *hold off* the sound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*

I am the better acquainted with you for absence, as men are with themselves for affliction: absence does but *hold off* a friend, to make a friend, to make one see him truly. *Pope to Swift.*

36. *To* Hold *on*. To continue; to protract; to push forward.

They took Barbarossa, *holding on* his course to Alnick, who brought great fear upon the country. *Knolles's History.*

If the obedience challenged were indeed due, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold* it *on*. *Saunderson.*

37. *To* Hold *out*. To extend; to stretch forth.

The King *held out* to Esther the golden sceptre that was in his hand. *Esth.* v 2.

38. *To* Hold *out*. To offer; to propose.

Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards.
Ben Jonson.

39. *To* Hold *out*. To continue to do or suffer.

He cannot long *hold out* these pangs,
Th' incessant care and labour of his mind. *Shakesp.*

40. *To* Hold *up*. To raise aloft.

I should remember him: does he not *hold up* his head, as it were; and strut in his gait? *Shakesp.*

The hand of the Almighty visibly *held up*, and prepared to take vengeance. *Locke.*

41. *To* Hold *up*. To sustain; to support by influence or contrivance.

There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds* himself *up* in virtue, or lets himself slide to vice outright. *Sidney*

It followeth, that all which they do in this sort proceedeth originally from some such agent as knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth up*, and actually frameth the same. *Hooker.*

The time misorder'd doth in common sense
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To *hold* our safety *up*. *Shakesp.*

And so success of mischief shall be borne,
And heir from heir shall *hold* his quarrel *up*. *Shak.*

Those princes have *held up* their sovereignty best, which have been sparing in those grants. *Davies.*

Then do not strike him dead with a denial,
But *hold* him *up* in life, and cheer his soul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope.
Addison's Cato.

42. To keep from falling; materially.

We have often made one considerably thick piece of marble take and *hold up* another, having purposely caused them flat surfaces to be carefully ground and polished. *Boyle.*

To Hold. *v. n.*

1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception.

To say that simply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard. *Hooker.*

This *holdeth* not in the sea-coasts. *Bacon.*

The lasting of plants is most in those that are largest of body; as oak, elm, and chesnut, and this *holdeth* in trees; but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon.*

When the religion formerly received is rent by discords, and when the holiness of the professors of religion is decayed, and full of scandal, and withal the times be stupid, ignorant, and barbarous, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect; if then also there should arise any extravagant and strange spirit, to make himself author thereof; all which points *hold* when Mahomet published his law. *Bacon.*

Nothing can be of greater use and defence to the mind than the discovering of the colours of good and evil, shewing in what cases they *hold*, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*

Where outward force constrains, the sentence *holds*;
But who constrains me? *Milton.*

None of his solutions will *hold* by mere mechanicks. *More.*

This unseen agitation of the minute parts will *hold* in light and spirituous liquors. *Boyle.*

The drift of this figure *holds* good in all the parts of the creation. *L'Estrange.*

The reasons given by them against the worship of images, will equally *hold* against the worship of images amongst Christians. *Stilling fleet.*

It *holds* in all operative principles whatsoever, but especially in such as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*

The proverb *holds*, that to be wise and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryden's Fables.*

As if th' experiment were made to *hold*
For bate production and reject the gold. *Dryden.*

This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so proper for the colouring as the design; but it will *hold* for both. *Dryden.*

Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we shall see whether it will *hold* or no. *Locke.*

The rule *holds* in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke.*

This seems to *hold* in most cases *Addison.*

The analogy *holds* good, and precisely keeps to the same properties in the planets and comets. *Cheyne.*

Sanctorius's experiment of perspiration, being to the other secretions as five to three, does not *hold* in this country, except in the hottest time of Summer *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In words, as fashions, the same rule will *hold*,
Alike fantastick, if too new or old. *Pope.*

2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shakesp.*

3. To last; to endure.

We see, by the pecling of onions, what a *holding* substance the skin is. *Bacon.*

Never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more might *hold*.
Denham.

4. To continue without variation.

We our state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience *holds*.
Milton.

He did not *hold* in this mind long. *L'Estrange.*

5. To refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*

6. To stand up for; to adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and they that do *hold* of his side do find it.
Wisd. ii. 24.

They must, if they *hold* to their principles, agree that

that things had their production always as now they have. *Hale.*

When Granada for your uncle *held*,
You was by us reſtor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*

Numbers *hold*
With the ſame freckled king and beard of gold:
So vig'rous are his eyes, ſuch rays they caſt,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden*

7. To be dependant on.

The other two were great princes, though *holding* of him; men both of giant-like hugeneſs and force. *Sidney.*

The mother, if the houſe *holds* of the lady, had rather, yea and will, have her ſon cunning and bold *Aſcham.*

The great barons had not only great numbers of knights, but even petty barons *holding* under them. *Temple*

My crown is abſolute, and *holds* of none. *Dryd.*

8. To derive right.

'Tis true, from force the nobleſt title ſprangs;
I therefore *hold* from that which firſt made kings. *Dryden.*

9. To maintain an opinion.

Men *hold* and profeſs without ever having examined. *Locke*

10. *To* HOLD *forth* To harangue; to ſpeak in publick; to ſet forth publickly.

A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market place. *L'Eſtrange.*

11. *To* HOLD *in.* To reſtrain one's ſelf.

I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with *holding in.* *Jer.* vi. 11.

12. *To* HOLD *in.* To continue in luck.

A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together. *Swift.*

13. *To* HOLD *off.* To keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers.

Theſe are intereſts important enough, and yet we muſt be wooed to conſider them; nay, that does not prevail neither, but with a perverſe coyneſs we *hold off.* *Decay of Piety.*

14. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* for many years after the biſhops became Proteſtants; and ſome of their names are ſtill remembered with infamy, on account of enriching their families by ſuch ſacrilegious alienations. *Swift.*

15. *To* HOLD *on.* To proceed.

He *held on* however, 'till he was upon the very point of breaking. *L'Eſtrange.*

16. *To* HOLD *out.* To laſt; to endure.

Before thoſe dews that form manna come upon trees in the valleys, they diſſipate, and cannot *hold out.* *Bacon.*

As there are mountebanks for the natural body ſo are there mountebanks for the politick body, men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of ſcience, and therefore cannot *hold out.* *Bacon.*

Truth, fidelity, and juſtice, are a ſure way of thriving, and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent arts and devices will fail. *Tillotſon.*

By an extremely exact regimen a conſumptive perſon may *hold out* for years, if the ſymptoms are not violent. *Arbuthnot.*

17. *To* HOLD *out.* Not to yield; not to be ſubdued.

The great maſter went with his company to a place where the Spaniards, ſore charged by Achimetes, had much ado to *hold out.* *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

You think it ſtrange a perſon, obſequious to thoſe he loves, ſhould *hold out* ſo long againſt importunity. *Boyle*

Nor could the hardeſt ir'n *hold out*
Againſt his blows. *Hudibras.*

I would cry now, my eyes grow womaniſh;
But yet my heart *holds out.* *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar.*

The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly, after the conqueſt of the reſt of the dutchy. *Addiſon.*

Propounce your thoughts; are they ſtill fixt
To *hold* it *out*, and fight it to the laſt?
Or are your hearts ſubdu'd at length, and wrought,
By time and ill ſucceſs, to a ſubmiſſion. *Addiſon.*

As to the *holding out* againſt ſo many iterations of ſtate, it ſometimes proceeds from principles. *Collier on Pride.*

18. *To* HOLD *together.* To be joined.

Thoſe old Gothick caſtles made at ſeveral times, *hold together* only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryden.*

19. *To* HOLD *together.* To remain in union.

Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world beſide, muſt keep faith amongſt themſelves, or elſe they cannot *hold together.* *Locke*

20. *To* HOLD *up.* To ſupport himſelf.

All the wiſe ſayings which philoſophers could muſter up, have helped only to ſupport ſome few ſtout and obſtinate minds, which, without the aſſiſtance of philoſophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themſelves. *Tillotſon.*

21. *To* HOLD *up.* Not to be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear. *Hudibras*

22. *To* HOLD *up.* To continue the ſame ſpeed.

When two ſtart into the world together, the ſucceſs of the firſt ſeems to preſs upon the reputation of the latter: for why could not he *hold up?* *Collier of Envy.*

23. *To* HOLD *with.* To adhere to; to co-operate with.

There is none that *holdeth with* me in theſe things but Michael. *Daniel*

HOLD has the appearance of an interjection; but is the imperative mood. Forbear; ſtop; be ſtill.

Hold, ho! lieutenant—ſir—Montano! Gentlemen,
Have you forgot all ſenſe of place and duty?
The general ſpeaks to you—*hold, hold*, for ſhame! *Shakeſp.*

Hold, hold! are all thy empty wiſhes ſuch!
A good old woman would have ſaid as much. *Dryd*

HOLD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſeizing; gripe; graſp; ſeizure. It is uſed with great frequency, both literally and figuratively, both for manual and intellectual agency. The verbs with which it is oftenеſt united, are *take, lay*, and *have*.

Thoſe bards delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be *taken* of any antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The wits of the multitude are ſuch, that many things they cannot *lay hold* on at once. *Hooker.*

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and *took hold* of it, for the oxen ſhook it. 2 *Sam.* vi. 6

This is to give him liberty and power:
Rather thou ſhould'ſt *lay hold* upon him, ſend him
To deſerv'd death, and a juſt puniſhment. *Ben Joſ.*

Let but them
Find courage to *lay hold* on this occaſion. *Milton.*

The devil himſelf, when let looſe upon Job, could not tranſport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his *hold.* *L'Eſtrange*

He ſeiz'd the ſhining bough with griping *hold*,
And rent away with eaſe the ling'ring gold. *Dryd.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one oppoſite to them bending backwards, and of greater ſtrength than any of them ſingly, which we call the thumb, to join with them ſeverally or united, whereby it is fitted to *lay hold* of objects of any ſize or quantity. *Ray on the Creation.*

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy let me free,
Whilſt in the confidence of pray'r,
My ſoul *took hold* on thee. *Addiſon.*

We are ſtrangely backward to *lay hold* of this ſafe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*

He kept his *hold*,
Nor loſt 'till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by poſſeſſion pall'd and cold. *Granv.*

2. Something to be held; ſupport.

If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigour now,
My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

4. Catch; power of ſeizing.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shakeſp.*

5. Priſon; place of cuſtody.

They *lay* him in *hold*, becauſe it was not declared what was to be done with him. *Hooker.*

The priſoner to his *hold* retired. *Dryden.*

They *laid* hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day. *Acts.*

6. Cuſtody.

King Richard, he is the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Power; influence operating on the mind.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleaſures of a man who is early wiſe; and give fortune no more *hold* of him than of neceſſity he muſt *Dryden.*

Fear is that paſſion which hath the greateſt power over us, and by which God and his laws take the ſureſt *hold* of us. *Tillotſon.*

Let it conſiſt with an unbeliever's intereſt and ſafety to wrong you, and then it will be impoſſible you can *have* any *hold* upon him, becauſe there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance againſt his profit *Swift.*

8. HOLD *of a Ship.* All that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck. *Harris.*

Now a ſea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another ſea had wrought *Dryden*

9. A lurking place: as, the hold of a wild beaſt or deer.

10. A fortified place; a fort; a ſafe reſidence.

It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him, but make all plain and waſte. *Spenſer*

Theſe ſeparated themſelves unto David, into the *hold* to the wilderneſs, men of might. *Chron*

He ſhall deſtroy the ſtrong *holds.* *Jeremiah.*

HO'LDER. *n. ſ.* [from *hold.*]

1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand.

The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way. *Mortimer.*

2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.

In times paſt holdings were ſo plentiful, and *holders* ſo ſcarce, as well was the landlord, who could get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

HOLDERFO'RTH *n. ſ.* [*hold* and *forth*] An haranguer; one who ſpeaks in publick.

Whence ſome tub *holder forth* have made
In powd'ring tubs the richeſt trade. *Hudibras.*

He was confirmed in this opinion upon hearing the *holder forth.* *Addiſon.*

HO'LDFAST. *n. ſ.* [*hold* and *faſt.*] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The ſeveral teeth are furniſhed with *holdfaſts* ſuitable to the ſtreſs that they are put to. *Ray.*

HO'LDING. *n. ſ* [from *hold.*]

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were ſo plentiful, and holders ſo ſcarce, as well was the landlord who could get a tenant. *Carew.*

2. It ſometimes ſignifies the burthen or chorus of a ſong.

The *holding* every man ſhall beat as loud
As his ſtrong ſides can volly. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOLE. *n. ſ.* [*hol*, Dutch; hole, Saxon.]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shak.*

A loadſtone is ſo diſpoſed, that it ſhall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of ſteel, which, as it aſcends near to the loadſtone, may fall down through ſome *hole*, and ſo return to the place whence it began to move. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet.*

9. A perforation; a ſmall interſticial vacuity.

Look upon linen that has ſmall *holes* in it: thoſe *holes* appear black, men are often deceived in taking *holes*

holes for spots of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black. *Boyle.*

3. A cave; a hollow place.
Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole*. *Shakesp.*

4. A cell of an animal.
A tortoise spends all his days in a *hole*, with a house upon his head. *L'Estrange.*
I have frighted ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another *hole*, stopping all passages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addison.*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.
When Alexander first beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little *hole*, than I
Who after empire, that vast quarry, fly. *Dryden*

6. Some subterfuge or shift. *Ainsworth.*

7. *Arm-hole.* The cavity under the shoulder.
Tickling is most in the soles, and under the *arm-holes* and sides *Bacon.*

Ho'LIDAM *n. s.* [*holy dame*] Blessed lady. *Hanmer.*
By my *holidam*, here comes Catharine. *Shakesp.*

Ho'LILY. *adv.* [from *holy*.]

1. Piously; with sanctity.
Thou would'st be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it what thou would'st highly,
That would'st thou holily. *Shakespeare*

2. Inviolably; without breach.
Friendship a rare thing, in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those execrable men. *Sidney.*

Ho'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *holy*]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.
He that doth believe your *holiness*
To separate the husband and the wife. *Shakesp.*
Religion is rent by discords, and the *holiness* of the professors decayed, and full of scandal *Bacon.*
Then in full ave, and holy *holiness*,
Rose great Eliza, to thy praises high. *Prior.*
Were piety and *holiness* ridiculed as mere fanatical notions. *Rogers*

2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope.
I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole cause 'fore his *holiness*. *Shakesp.*
His *Holiness* has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges. *Addison on Italy.*

Ho'LLA. *interj.* [*hola*, French.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.
Hist, hist! I hear
Some far off *holla* break the silent air. *Milton.*

To Ho'LLA. *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiously written *hollo* by the best authors: sometimes *halloo*.] To cry out loudly.
But I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla* Mortimer! *Shakespeare.*
What *hallooing* and what stir is this to-day. *Shak.*

Ho'LLAND. *n. s.* Fine linen made in Holland.
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd
For folding turbants finest *holland* wear. *Dryden.*

Ho'LLOW. *adj.* [from *hole*.]

1. Evacuated; having a void space within; not solid.
It is fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Some search for *hollow* trees and fell the woods.
Dryden.
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground;
The *hollow* tow'rs with clamours ring around. *Dryd.*

2. Noisy like sound, reverberated from a cavity.
The southern wind,
Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves,
Foretels a tempest. *Shakespeare.*
Thence issu'd such a blast and *hollow* roar,
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door.
Dryden.

3. Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears.
Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,
Directly seasons him his enemy. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
Hollow church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but bear all the stinging leaves. *Bacon.*
He seem'd,
But all was false and *hollow*. *Milton.*

Ho'LLOWHEARTED. *adj.* [*hollow* and *heart*.] Dishonest; insincere; of practice or sentiment differing from profession.
What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked *hollowhearted* dealings? *Howel.*
The *hollowhearted*, disaffected,
And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras.*

Ho'LLOW. *n. s.*

1. Cavity; concavity.
I've heard myself proclaim'd,
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree
Escaped the hunt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
I say of there is some vault or *hollow*, or nie, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon.*
Against the horse's side he heaves his seat;
He throws, which trembles with enclosed feat;
Whilst from the *hollows* of his womb proceed
Groans, not his own. *Denham.*
Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep abyss. *Prior.*

2. Cavern; den; hole.
Who art thou, that lately did'st descend
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakesp.*
Forests grew
Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'ershading
The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior.*

3. Pit.
A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an unsightly *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a scene. *Addison.*

4. Any opening or vacuity.
He touched the *hollow* of his thigh *Gen.* xxii. 25.

5. Passage; canal.
The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addison on Italy.*

To Ho'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.
Trees, rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves sustain,
'Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watry plain *Dryd.*
Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spectator.*

To Ho'LLOW. *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla*. See Holla.] To shout; to hoot.
This unseen judge will wait, and in your ear
Will *hollow*, rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden.*
I pass for a disaffected person and a mutineer, because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noise *Addison.*
He with his hounds comes *hallowing* from the stable,
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table.
Pope

Ho'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *hollow*.]

1. With cavities.

2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.
O earth, bear witness,
And crown what I profess with kind event,
If I speak true; if *hollowly* invert
What best is boaded me, to mischief! *Shakesp.*
You shall arraign your conscience,
And try your penitence, if it be found,
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakespeare.*

Ho'LLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *hollow*.]

1. Cavity; state of being hollow.
If you throw a stone or a dart, they give the sound; no more do bodies, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the casting, which *hollowness* pierceth the air. *Bacon.*
I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there remained great empty *hollowness* in the place. *Hakewill.*
An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no *hollowness* within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet.*

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.
Thy youngest daughters does not love thee least;
Nor are those empty-hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no *hollowness*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*
People, young and raw, and left natured, think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a fair price of any man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can bind them. *South*

Ho'LLOWROOT. *n. s.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'LLY. *n. s.* [holeyn, Saxon.] A plant
The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp stiff prickles: the berries are small, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular striated seeds in each. Of this tree there are several species; some variegated in the leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with white. *Miller.*
Fairest blossoms drop with every blast;
But the brown beauty will like *hollies* last. *Gay*
Some to the *holly* hedge
Nestling repair, and to the thicket some;
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomson*

Ho'LLYHOCK. *n. s.* [holihec, Saxon, commonly called *holyoak*] Rosemallow. It is in every respect larger than the common mallow. *Miller.*
Hollyoaks far exceed poppies for their durableness and are very ornamental. *Mortimer.*

Ho'LLYROSE. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
Ho'LLYTREE. }

HOLME. *n. s.*

1. *Holme* or *bowme*, whether jointly or singly, comes from the Saxon holme, a river island; or if the place be not such the same word signifies also a hill, or mountain. *Gibson's Camden*

2. The ilex; the evergreen oak.
Under what tree did'st thou take them company together? who answered, under a *holme* tree *Sanderson.*
The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward found *Spenser*

Ho'LOCAUST. *n. s.* [ὅλος and καυω.] A burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.
Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an *holocaust*, or burnt-offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we cannot well conceive a burden for a boy. *Brown*
Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocaust*. *Ray*
Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice. *Broome*

Ho'LOGRAPH. *n. s.* [ὅλος and γραφω.] This word is used in the Scottish law to denote a deed written altogether by the granter's own hand.

HOLP. The old preterite and participle passive of *help*.
His great love, sharp as his spur, hath *holp* him
To's home before us. *Shakespeare*

Ho'LPEN. The old participle passive of *help*.

In a long trunk the ſound is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk, and ſomewhat more *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the ſpeaker. *Bacon.*

HOLSTER. *n. ſ.* [peolſteen, Saxon, a hiding-place.] A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol.

In's luſty *holſters* put what meat
Into his hoſe he cou'd not get *Butler.*

HOLT, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, ſignifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon holt, a wood; or ſometimes poſſibly from the Saxon hol, *i. e.* hollow; eſpecially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*. *Gibſon.*

HO'LY. *adj.* [halig, Saxon; *heyleigh*, Dutch, from hal, healthy, or in a ſtate of ſalvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.

See where his grace ſtands 'tween two clergymen!
And ſee a book of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a *holy* man. *Shakeſp.*

With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, moſt *holy*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymb.*

2. Hallowed; conſecrated to divine uſe.

State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shakeſp.*

Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his ſceptre.
Dryden.

3. Pious; immaculate.

Common ſenſe could tell them, that the good God could not be pleaſed with any thing cruel; nor the moſt *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean *South.*

4. Sacred.

An evil ſoul producing *holy* witneſs,
Is like a villain with a ſmiling cheek. *Shakeſp.*

He has deſerv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like *holy* Phœbus' car. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

HO'LY-GHOST. *n. ſ.* [halig and gaſt, Saxon.] The third perſon of the adorable Trinity.

If ſtrength of perſuaſion be the light which muſt guide us, I aſk, how ſhall any one diſtinguiſh the inſpirations of the *Holy-ghoſt*? *Locke.*

HOLY-THURSDAY. *n. ſ.* The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſuntide.

HOLY-WEEK. *n. ſ.* The week before Eaſter, in which the paſſion of our Redeemer is commemorated.

HO'LIDAY. *n. ſ.* [*holy* and *day*.]

1. The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival.

2. Anniverſary feaſt.

Their victory was ſo welcome unto the Perſians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their ſolemn *holy-days* for many years after.
Knolles's Hiſtory.

Rome's *holidays* you tell, as if a poet
With the old Romans you were wont to feaſt.
Waller.

3. A day of gayety and joy.

When have I read love-letters in the *holidays* time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakeſp.*

4. A time that come ſeldom.

Courage is but a *holiday* kind of virtue, to be ſeldom exerciſed. *Dryden.*

HOMAGE. *n. ſ.* [*hommage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperior lord.

Call my ſovereign yours,
And do him *homage* as obſequent ſubject. *Shakeſp.*

The chiefs, in a ſolemn manner, did their *homages*, and made their *oaths* of fidelity to the earl in chief. *Davies.*

2. Obeiſance; reſpect paid by external action.

The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race
Do *homage* to her. *Denham.*

A tuft of daiſies on a flow'ry lay
They ſaw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,
And due obeiſance to the deity paid. *Dryden.*

Go, go, with *homage* your proud victors meet!
Go, lie like dog beneath your maſters' feet. *Dryden.*

To HO'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profeſs fealty.

HO'MAGER. *n. ſ.* [*hommager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by homage of ſome ſuperior lord.

Thou bluſheſt, Antony; and that blood of thine
Is Cæſar's *homager*. *Shakeſpeare*

His ſubjects, traytors, are received by the duke of Bretagne, his *homager*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

HOME. *n. ſ.* [ham, Saxon.]

1. His own houſe; the private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that proviſion
Which ſhall be needful for your entertainment.
Shakeſpeare.

Something like *home* that is not *home* is to be deſired; it is found in the houſe of a friend. *Temple.*

Home is the ſacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden.*

When Hector went to ſee
His virtuous wife, Andromache,
He found her not at *home*, for ſhe was gone. *Dryd.*

Thoſe who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,
To a faſt lodging call their wand'ring friends. *Dryd.*

2. His own country.

How can tyrants ſafely govern *home*,
Unleſs abroad they purchaſe great alliance? *Milt.*

Their determination is to return to their *home*, and trouble you no more. *Shakeſp.*

With ho'ſour to his *home* let Theſeus ride,
With love to friend. *Dryden.*

Arms the hateful names of parties ceaſe,
And factious ſouls are wearied into peace. *Dryden.*

They who paſs through a foreign country, towards their native *home*, do not uſually give up themſelves to the pleaſures of the place. *Atterbury.*

3. The place of conſtant reſidence.

Flanders, by plenty made the *home* of war,
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles reſtor'd.
Prior.

4. *Home* united to a ſubſtantive, ſignifies domeſtick, or of the ſame country.

Let the expectation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign. *Bacon.*

HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering ſubſtance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great weight. *Locke.*

2. To one's own country.

3. Cloſe to one's own breaſt or affairs.

He that encourages treaſon lays the foundation of a doctrine, that will come *home* to himſelf. *Dryden.*

This is a conſideration that comes *home* to our intereſt. *Addiſon.*

Theſe conſiderations, propoſed in general terms, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to your own concern. *Wake.*

4. To the point deſigned; to the utmoſt; cloſely; fully.

Crity enough either to hide his faults, or never to ſhew them, but when they might pay *home*. *Sidney*

With his prepared ſword he charges *home*
My unprovided body. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

A loyal ſir
To him thou follow'ſt: I will pay thy graces
Home both in word and deed. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Accuſe him *home* and *home*. *Shakeſp.*

Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and ſeldom drive *buſineſs home* to the full period, but content themſelves with a mediocrity of ſucceſs. *Bacon.*

That cometh up *home* to the buſineſs, and taketh off the objection clearly. *Sanderſon.*

Break through the thick array
Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him.
Addiſon.

He makes choice of ſome piece of morality; and, in order to preſs this *home*, he makes leſs uſe of reaſoning. *Broome.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors themſelves, who ſpeak very *home* to the point. *Atterbury.*

5. United to a ſubſtantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Poiſon may be falſe;
The *home* thruſt of a friendly ſword is ſure. *Dryd.*

I am ſorry to give him ſuch *home* thruſts; for he lays himſelf ſo open, and uſes ſo little art to avoid them, that I muſt either do nothing or expoſe his weakneſs. *Spectator.*

HOMEBO'RN. *adj.* [*home* and *born*.]

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, arm
Theſe creatures from *homeborn* intrinſick harm
Donne.

2. Domeſtick; not foreign.

Num'rous bands
With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands.
Pope

HO'MEBRED. *adj* [*home* and *bred*.]

1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to ſupplant every man, to draw him early into his church, before other corruptions, *homebred* ſelf, or vicious cuſtoms of the world, have had leiſure to ſettle. *Hammond.*

2. Not poliſhed by travel; plain; rude, artleſs; uncultivated.

One of the two *homebred* youths being. *Dryden.*

3. Domeſtick, not foreign.

but that of danger, which he now doth dwell
And *homebred* evil, yet deteſted near,
I can you tydings tell. *Fairy Queen.*

The moſt happy land,
By *homebred* fury ſwoln to greatneſs. *Prior.*

HO'MELIEST. *adj.* [*home* and *left*.] Inward; private.

Yet then in pleading ſuch a loſs the cauſe,
And ſhow it ſtill to be the deareſt of all,
But ſuch a tender and *homelieſt* delight,
Such ſober certainty of waking bliſs,
I never knew till now. *Milton.*

Happy in their iſſue who to theſe ſhades return,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muſe befriends,
Whom humble joy of *homelieſt* quiet pleaſe,
Succeſſive ſtudy, exerciſe, and eaſe. *Pope*

HO'MELILY. *adv.* [from *homely*.] Rudely; inelegantly.

HOMELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *homely*.] Plainneſs; rudeneſs, coarſeneſs.

Homer has opened a great field of raillery to men of more delicacy than greatneſs of genius, by the *homelineſs* of ſome of his ſentiments. *Addiſon.*

HO'MELY. *adj.* [from *home*.] Plain, homeſpun, not elegant, not beautiful; not fine; courſe; rude. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

Each place handſome without curioſity, and *homely* without loathſomeneſs. *Stanley.*

Within this wood, out of a rock did riſe
A ſpring of water, muddy turbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wiſe
The *homely* shepherd, nor the ruder clown. *Spenſer.*

Like rich hangings in an *homely* houſe,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakeſp.*

Be plain, good ſon, and *homely* in thy drift;
Riddling confeſſion finds but riddling ſhrift. *Shakeſp.*

Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits. *Shak.*

Our ſtomachs will make what's *homely* ſavory.
Shakeſpeare.

It is for *homely* features to keep home;
They had then names thence. *Milton.*

It is obſerved by ſome, that there is none ſo *homely* but loves a looking-glaſs. *South.*

Their *homely* fare diſpatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden.*

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homelieſt* ſtrains. *Swift.*

Homely perſons, the more they endeavour to adorn themſelves,

themſelves, the more they expoſe the defects they want to hide. *Clarendon.*

HO'MELY. *adv.* Plainly; coarſely; rudely.

Thus, like the god, his father, *homely* dreſt,
He ſtrides into the hall, a horrid gueſt. *Dryden.*

HO'MFLYN. *n. ſ.* A kind of calf. *Ainſw.*

HOME'MADE. *adj.* [*home* and *made.*] Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *homemade* commodities, makes them yield leſs to the true teller. *Locke.*

HO'MER. *n. ſ.* A Hebrew meaſure of about three pints.

A *homer* of barley ſeed ſhall be valued at fifty ſhekels of ſilver. *Lev.* xxvii. 16.

HO'MESPUN. *adj.* [*home* and *ſpun.*]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.

Inſtead of *home ſpun* coats were ſeen
Cool painters edg'd with calbeſtern. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a ſuit of Engliſh broad-cloth, very plain, but the ſmalleſt thing he wore was ſubſtantial, honeſt, *homeſpun* wear. *Addiſon.*

3. Plain; coarſe; rude; homely; inelegant.

Their homely manners put on when they go aſhore, long ſleeved coats of *homeſpun* cotton. *Sandys' Travels.*

We ſay, to our *homeſpun* Engliſh proverb, He kills two birds with one ſtone. *Dryden.*

Our *homeſpun* authors muſt forſake the field,
And ſhall ſupine to the ſoft Scotiſm yield. *Addiſon.*

HO'MESPU'N. *n. ſ.* A coarſe, inelegant, rude, untaught, ruſtick man. Not in uſe.

What homeſpuns have we ſwaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakeſp.*

HO'MESTALL. } *n. ſ.* [ham and ſtede,
HO'MESTEAD. } Saxon.] The place of the houſe.

Both houſe and *homeſtead* into ſcas are borne,
And rocks are from their own foundations torn. *Dryden.*

HO'MEWARD. } *adv.* [ham and peand,
HO'MEWARDS. } Saxon.] Towards home, towards the native place; towards the place of reſidence.

Then Uranus *homeward* did anſe,
Leaving upon them well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*

My affairs
Do even drag me *homeward.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Since ſuch love's natural ſtation is, may ſtill
My love deſcend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties, ſo
I ſhall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Donne.*

Look *homeward*, angel now, and melt with ruth;
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapleſs youth! *Milton.*

Like a long train of ſnowy ſwans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid ſky,
When *homeward* from their wat'ry paſtures borne,
They ſing, and Afric's lakes their notes return. *Dryd.*

What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,
And wind'ring *homeward*, ſeek our native ſeat. *Dryden.*

HOMICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*homicide*, Fr. *homicidium*, Lat.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apoſtles command to abſtain from blood conſtrue this according to the law of nature, and it will ſeem, that *homicide* only is forbidden; but conſtrue it in reference to the law of the Jews, about which the queſtion was, and it ſhall rather appear to have a clean other ſenſe, and a truer, when we expound it of eating, and not of the ſhedding blood. *Hooker.*

2. Deſtruction. In the following lines it is not proper.

What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!
The *homicide* of names is leſs than lives. *Dryden.*

3. [*Homicide*, Fr. *homicida*, Lat.] A murderer; a manſlayer.

I'd undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your ſweet boſom.

——If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,
Theſe nails ſhould rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield
His conq'ring arms, with corps to ſtrew the field. *Dryden.*

HOMICI'DAL. *adj.* [from *homicide.*] Murderous; bloody.

The troop forth iſſuing from the dark receſs,
With *homicidal* rage, the king oppreſs. *Pope.*

HOMILE'TICAL. *adj.* [ὁμιλητικος.] Social; converſible.

His life was holy, and when he had leiſure for retirements, ſevere; his virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*; not thoſe lazy ſullen ones of the cloyſter. *Atterbury.*

HO'MILY. *n. ſ.* [*homilie*, French; ὁμιλια.] A diſcourſe read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings uſual in former times; a moſt commendable inſtitution, as well then to ſupply the caſual, as now the neceſſary defect of ſermons. *Hooker.*

What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your pariſhioners withal, and never cried, have patience, good people! *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

If we ſurvey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we ſhall diſcern that, upon feſtival days, the ſubject of the *homily* was conſtantly the banner of the day. *Hammond's Fundamenta.*

HOMOGENEAL. } *adj.* [*homogene*, Fr.
HOMOGE'NEOUS. } ὁμογενης.] Having the ſame nature or principles; ſuitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congregation of *homogeneal* parts. *Bacon.*

Ice is a ſimilary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whole material is properly water. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

An *homogeneous* maſs of one kind is eaſily diſtinguiſhable from any other; gold from wood, but not from allum, and ſo of the reſt. *Woodward.*

The light, whoſe rays are all alike refrangible, I call ſimple, *homogeneal*, and ſimilar: and that, whoſe rays are ſome more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and diſſimilar. *Newton.*

HOMOGE'NEALNESS. }
HOMOGENE'ITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneal.*]
HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS. } Participation of the ſame principles or nature; ſimilitude of kind.

The mixtures require a greater degree of fluidity and ſimilarity, or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

Upon this ſuppoſition of only different diameters, it is impoſſible to account for the *homogeneity* or ſimilarity of the ſeemed liquors. *Cheyne.*

HO'MOGENY. *n. ſ.* [ὁμογενια.] Joint nature. Not uſed.

By the driving back of the principal ſpirits, which preſerve the conſiſtence of the body, their government is diſſolved, and every part returneth to its nature or *homogery*. *Bacon.*

HOMO'LOGOUS. *adj.* [ὁμολογος.] Having the ſame manner or proportions.

HOMO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*homonyme*, Fr. ὁμωνυμος.] Denominating different things, equivocal: ambiguous.

As words ſignifying the ſame thing are called ſynonymous, ſo equivocal words, or thoſe which ſignify ſeveral things, are called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when perſons uſe ſuch ambiguous words, with a deſign to deceive, it is called equivocation. *Watts.*

HOMO'NYMY. *n. ſ.* [*homonymie*, Fr. ὁμωνυμια.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMO'TONOUS. *adj.* [ὁμοτονος.] Equable; ſaid of ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenour of riſe, ſtate, and declenſion. *Quincy.*

HONE. *n. ſ.* [This word *M. Caſaubon* derives from ακονη; *Junius* from *hog ſaen*, Welſh; *Skinner*, who is always rational, from ϸæn, Saxon, a ſtone; hænan, to ſtone.] A whetſtone for a razor.

A *hone* and a pare to pare away graſs. *Tuſſer.*

To HONE. *v. n.* [ϸonzian, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any thing.

HO'NEST. *adj.* [*honeſte*, Fr. *honeſtus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; true, ſincere.

What art thou?
——A very *honeſt* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. *Shakeſp.*

An *honeſt* phyſician leaves his patient, when no can contribute no further to his health. *Temple.*

The way to relieve our lives from thoſe ſophiſms, is an *honeſt* and diligent query into the real nature and ſtates of things. *Watts.*

2. Chaſte.

Wives may be merry and yet *honeſt* too. *Shakeſp.*

3. Juſt; righteous; giving to every man his due.

Tate will ſubſcribe, but nz no certain day,
He's *honeſt*, and as wit comes in will pay. *Tate.*

HO'NESTLY. *adv.* [from *honeſt.*]

1. Uprightly; juſtly.

It doth make me tremble,
There ſhould thoſe ſpirits yet breathe, that when they cannot
Live *honeſtly*, would rather periſh boldly. *Ben Jonſon.*

For ſome time part all propoſals from private perſons to advance the public ſervice, however *honeſtly* and innocently deſigned, have been called flying to the king's race. *Swift.*

2. With chaſtity; modeſtly.

HO'NESTY. *n. ſ.* [*honeſteté*, Fr. *honeſtas*, Lat.] Juſtice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou that not have the husband's lands,
——Why, then mine *honeſty* ſhall be my dower. *Sh.*

Goodneſs, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promiſe before their paſſions or their intereſt, and is properly the object of truſt, in our language goes rather by the name of *honeſty*, though what we call an honeſt man, the Romans called a good man; and *honeſty*, in their language, as well as in French, rather ſignifies a compoſition of thoſe qualities which generally acquire honour and eſteem. *Temple.*

HO'NEY. *n. ſ.* [hunig, Saxon; *honig*, Dutch; *honee*, *honig*, German.]

1. A thick, viſcous, fluid ſubſtance, of a whitiſh or yelloviſh colour, ſweet to the taſte, ſoluble in water, and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant ſmell. Of honey, the firſt and fineſt kind is virgin honey, not very firm and of a fragrant ſmell: it is the firſt produce of the ſwarm, obtained by draining the combs without preſſing. The ſecond is often almoſt ſolid, procured by preſſure: and the worſt is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs, and then preſſing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the baſis, in the petals, is ſecreted a ſweet juice, which the bee, by means of its proboſcis or trunk, ſucks up, and diſcharges again from the ſtomach through the mouth into the comb. The honey depoſited in the comb, is deſtined for the young offſpring: but in hard ſeaſons the bees are reduced to the neceſſity of feeding on it themſelves. *Hill.*

Strange work to ſee how bees,
Creatures that by a ruling inſtinct teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakeſpeare.*

Touching his education and firſt feeding, ſome affirm, that he was fed by *honey* bees. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which either of its own nature, or by art, would grow hard as ſugar, and was not ſo luſcious as ours. *Bacon.*

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of phyſicians about him, as thick as waſps to a *honey* pot. *L'Eſtrange.*

Honey is the moſt elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a moſt exquiſite vegetable ſope, reſolvent of the bile, ballamick and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable ſpirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by diſtillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbuthnot.*

New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk we bring;
Then living water from the chryſtal ſpring. *Pope.*

2. Sweetneſs, luſciouſneſs.

The king hath found
Matter againſt him, that for ever mars
The *honey* of his language. *Shakeſp.*

A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall
Is fancy's ſpring, but ſorrow's fall. *Shakeſp.*

3. Sweet; ſweetneſs; a name of tenderneſs. [*Mel*; *carcſſum*]

Honey, you ſhall be well deſir'd in Cyprus,
I've found great love amongſt them. Oh, my ſweet,
I prattle out of faſhion, and I dote. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpoſe for thee. *Dryden.*

To HO'NEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live
In the rank ſweat of an inceſtuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love
Over the naſty ſty. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

HO'NEY-BAG. [*honey* and *bag*]

The *honey-bag* is the ſtomach, which bees always fill to ſatiety, and to ſpare, vomiting up the greateſt part of the honey to be kept againſt Winter. *Grew.*

HO'NEY-COMB. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *comb.*] The cells of wax in which the bee ſtores her honey.

All theſe a milk-white *honey-comb* ſurround,
Which in the midſt the country banquet crown'd.
Dryden.

HO'NEY-COMBED. *adj.* [*honey* and *comb.*] Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill caſt.

A mariner having diſcharged his gun, which was *honey-combed*, and loading it ſuddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wiſeman.*

HO'NEY-DEW. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *dew.*] Sweet dew.

There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds inſects. *Mortimer.*

How *honey-dews* embalm the fragrant morn,
And the tall oak with luſcious ſweets adorn.
Garth.

HO'NEY-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a ſhrub. The plant produces large ſpikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black ſweet liquor, from whence it is ſuppoſed to derive its name. *Miller.*

HO'NEY-GNAT. *n. ſ.* [*mellio*, Latin; *honey* and *gnat.*] An inſect.

HO'NEY-MOON *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *moon.*] The firſt month after marriage when there is nothing but tenderneſs and pleaſure.

A man ſhould not paſs honey for the latter reaſon of marriage and not begin to taſte the *honey-moon* is over. *Addiſon.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE. *n. ſ.* [*caprifolium*, Latin.] Woodbine.

It hath a climbing ſtalk, which twiſts itſelf about whatſoever tree ſtands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, conſiſting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermoſt of which is ſubdivided into two, and the lowermoſt is cut into many ſegments; the tube of the flowers is bent, ſomewhat reſembling a huntſman's horn. They are produced in cluſters, and are very ſweet. *Miller* enumerates ten ſpecies, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her ſteal into the pleached bower,
Where *honey-ſuckles*, ripen'd by the ſun,
Forbid the ſun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Againſt the power that bred it. *Shakeſp.*

Watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting *honey-ſuckle*. *Milton.*

Then melſol beat and *honey-ſuckles* pound;
With theſe alluring ſavours ſtrew the ground. *Dryd.*

HO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *honey.*] Being without honey.

Put for your words, they rob the Hyblæan bees,
And leave them *honeyleſs*. *Shakeſp.*

HO'NEY-WORT. *n. ſ.* [*cerinthe*, Latin.] A plant.

HO'NIED. *adj.* [from *honey.*]

1. Covered with honey.

The bee with *honied* thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth ſing. *Milton.*

2. Sweet, luſcious.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is ſtill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To ſteal his ſweet and *honied* ſentences. *Shakeſp.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of *honey'd* words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward *Milton.*

HO'NORARY. *adj.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]

1. Done in honour; made in honour.

There was probably ſome diſtinction made among the Romans between ſuch *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and thoſe that were raiſed to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addiſon on Italy.*

This monument is only *honorary*, for the aſhes of the emperor lie elſewhere. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans abounded with little *honorary* rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and diſtinction to the perſon who received them. *Addiſon.*

HO'NOUR. *n. ſ.* [*honneur*, French; *honor*, Latin.]

1. Dignity; high rank.

2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill huſband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may diſgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon.*

3. The title of a man of rank. Not now uſed.

Return unto thy lord,
Bid him not fear the ſeparated councils;
His *honour* and myſelf are at the one:
And at the other is my good friend Catesby. *Shakeſp.*

4. Subject of praiſe.

Thou happy father,
Think that the cleareſt god, who make them *honours*
Of man's impoſſibilities, have preſerv'd thee. *Shak.*

5. Nobleneſs of mind; ſcorn of meanneſs; magnanimity.

Now ſhall I ſee thy love; what motive may
Be ſtronger with thee than the name of wife?
—That which ſtandeth him, that thee upholds,
His *honour*, O, thine *honour*, Lewis, thine *honour*. *Shakeſpeare.*

If by *honour* is meant any thing diſtinct from conſcience, 'tis no more than a regard to the cenſure and eſteem of the world. *Rogers.*

6. Reverence; due veneration. To *do honour* is to treat with reverence.

They take thee for their mother,
And every day *do honour* to thy grave. *Shakeſp.*

His Grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his ſtate at doors, 'mongſt purſuivants.
—Ha! 'tis he indeed?
Is this the *honour* they do one another? *Shakeſp.*

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent, under the name of *honour*; a reſpect, which, in the notion of it, implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally ſuppoſes goodneſs and power. *Rogers.*

7. Chaſtity.

Be ſhe *honour* flaw'd,
I have three daughters, the eldeſt is eleven;
If this prove true, they'll pay for't. *Shakeſp.*

She dwells ſo ſecurely on the excellency of her *honour*, that the folly of my ſoul dares not preſent itſelf; ſhe is too bright to be looked againſt. *Shak.*

8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler ſhape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect: with native *honour* clad,
In naked majeſty, ſeem'd lords of all. *Milton.*

9. Glory; boaſt.

A late eminent perſon, the *honour* of his profeſſion for integrity and learning. *Burnet's Theory.*

10. Publick mark of reſpect.

He ſaw his friends who whelm'd beneath the waves.
Their funeral honours claim'd and aſk'd their quiet graves. *Dryden.*

Such diſcourſes, on ſuch mournful occaſions as theſe were inſtituted not to preach in *honour* of the dead, as for the uſe of the living. *Atterbury.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, hope to heap together a little duſt that ſhall bury them in the end, others to gain an *honour*, that, at beſt, can be celebrated but by an inconſiderable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the ſeventh, truly piteous
My father's loſs, like a mad torrent came,
Reſtor'd to me my *honours*; and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble. *Shakeſp.*

Honours were conferred upon Antonine by Hadrian in his infancy. *Wotton's Roman Hiſt.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a ſtar, or if you will a lord,
To do the *honour* and to get the word. *Pope.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The fire then ſhook the ſparkles of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion ſhed. *Dryd.*

14. *Honour*, or *on my honour*, is a form of proteſtation uſed by the lords in judicial deciſions.

My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promiſe
Shakeſpeare.

To HO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honorer*, French; *honoro*, Latin.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually *honoured* of all men, as the next perſon unto the king. *1 Eſd.* xxi. 10.

The poor man is *honoured* for his ſkill, and the rich man is *honoured* for his riches. *Eccluſ.* x. 31.

He that is *honoured* in poverty, how much more in riches? *Eccluſ.* x. 31.

How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not.
Pope.

2. *To* dignify; to raiſe to greatneſs.

We nourith 'gainſt our ſenate
The cockle of rebellion, inſolence, ſedition,
Which we ourſelves have plough'd for, ſow'd and ſcatter'd,
By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number.
Shakeſp.

4. To glorify.

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he ſhall follow after them, and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh and upon all his hoſt, that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. *Ex.* xiv.

HO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [*honorable*, French.]

1. Illuſtrious; noble.

Who hath taken this counſel againſt Tyre, the crowning city, whoſe merchants are princes, whoſe traffickers are the *honourable* of the earth? *Iſa.* xxiii. 8.

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Sir, I'll tell you,
Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him
That I think *honourable*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Conferring honour.

Think'ſt thou it *honourable* for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs? *Shakeſp.*

Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought. *Dryd.*

Many of thoſe perſons, who put this *honourable* taſk on me, were more able to perform it themſelves.
Dryden.

4. Accom-

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.
Stiff this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguish, rather than of crime, hath been,
Preserve her cause to her eternable tomb.
And in the mean, vouchsafe her honourable tomb. *Spenser.*

5. Not to be disgraced.
Here's a Bohemian Tartar tarries the coming down of thy fat woman.—let her descend, my chambers are *honourable*. *Shakespeare.*

6. Free from taint; free from reproach
As he was *honourable* in all his acts, so in this that he took hope for an haven. 1 *Mac.* xiv 5.
Methinks I could not die any where so contented as in the king's company, his cause being just and his quarrel *honourable*. *Shakesp.*

7. Honest; with an intention of deceit.
The earl sent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in case he should come in person, and affirm it: they answered, they did conceive him to be so *honourable*, that from himself they would most thankfully embrace it. *Hayward.*
Perjure thy breast of love be *honourable*,
The purpose marriage, lead me world to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*

8. Equitable.

HONOURABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *honourable*.] Eminence, magnificence, generosity.

HONOURABLY. *adv.* [from *honourable*.]
1. With tokens of honour.
The reverend Vaux,
With all his covent, *honourably* received him. *Shakesp.*
2. Magnanimously; generously.
A lion, who hung back, which the king did behold, was very much incensed, to give place to the brother's valour, he was resigned of high courage and undaunted. *Bacon.*
3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.
Unjust, ye gods! is what I well deserve:
Why should I not know my own? *Dryden.*

HONOURER. *n. s.* [from *honour*.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.
I send you now Mr Cr—, whose zeal in your concerns will, I hope, endear him to your *honourer*. *Pope.*

HOOD, in composition, is derived from the Saxon hab in German *heit*, in Dutch *heid*. It denotes quality, character, condition: as, *knighthood; childhood; fatherhood*. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as *maidenhead*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity: *fool-hood*, a company of fillers.

HOOD. *n. s.* [hob, Saxon, probably from hebod, head.]
1. The upper covering of a woman's head.
In velvet, whites as snow, the troop was gown'd:
Their *hoods* and sleeves the same. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.
He undertook so to muffle himself up in his *hood*, that none should discern him. *Wotton.*
The *lacerna* came, from being a military habit, to be a common dress: it had a *hood*, which could be separated from and joined to it. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.
4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress in a hood.
The cobler apron'd, and the parson gown'd,
The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*
2. To blind as with a hood.
While grace is saying, I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen. *Shak.*
3. To cover.
An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And *hoods* the flames that to their quarry strove. *Dryden.*

HOODMAN *Blind. n. s.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.
What devil was't,
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman blind*? *Shakesp.*

To HOOD-WINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink*.]
1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.
They wilfully *hood-winking* themselves from seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injustice. *Sidney.*
We will bind and *hood-wink* him so, that he shall suppose he is carried into the leaguer of the adversaries. *Shakespeare.*
The rose, which hath been *hood-wink'd* from her birth, Doth not know it with death's murderer. *Davies.*
So have I seen, at Christmas sports, one lost,
And *hood-wink'd*, for a man embrace a post. *B. Jonson.*
Satan came to *hood-wink* those that start. *Decay of Piety.*
Prejudice so dexterously *hood-winks* many a man as to lead them to the dark, with a belief that they are led in the light. *Locke.*
Must I thus be *hood-wink'd* by your cunning? *Rowe.*
Fortune, who is no lawful ends of courts resort,
Thinks she has *hood-wink'd* us with kindness, least of all men knew who struck first. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *n. s.* [hop, Saxon; *hoef*, Dutch.] The hard horny substance, on the feet of graminivorous animals.
With the *hoofs* of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets. *Ezek.* xxvi. 11.
The bull and ram know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his *hoofs*. *More.*

HOOFED. *adj.* [from *hoof*.] Furnished with hoofs.
Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the *hoofed*, the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest. *Grew.*

HOOF-BOUND. *adj.* [*hoof* and *bound*.]
A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horny part, which straitens the quarters of the feet, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, insomuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

HOOK. *n. s.* [hoc, Saxon; *hoek*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold; as a shepherd's *hook* and pot *hooks*.
This failing not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they assayed with great *hooks* and strong ropes to have pulled it down. *Knolles.*
2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.
Like unto golden *hooks*,
That from the foolish fish their baits do hide. *Spenser.*
My bended *hook* shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shakespeare.*
Thou divine Plato thus of pleasures thought,
They us with *hooks* and baits, like fishes, caught. *Denham.*
3. A snare; a trap.
A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves women for, besides that *hook* of wiving,
Fairness which strikes the eye. *Shakesp.*
4. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron.
About the caldron many cooks accroi'd,
With *hooks* and ladles, as need did require;
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd. *Fairy Q.*
5. A sickle to reap corn.
Pease are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long stick. *Mortimer.*
6. An instrument to cut or lop with.
Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like slashing Bentley with his desperate *hook*. *Pope.*
7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, *off the hooks*, for *in disorder*.
My doublet looks,
Like him that wears it, quite *off o' the hooks*. *Chaveland.*
She was horribly bold, meddling and expensive, easily put *off the hooks*, and monstrous hard to be pleased or won. *L'Estrange.*
While Sheridan is *off the hooks*,
And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*
8. HOOK. [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running. *Ainsworth.*

HOOK *or Crook*. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique. Ludicrous.
Which he by *hook or crook* had gather'd,
And for his own invention, fathered. *Hudibras.*
He would bring him by *hook or crook* into his quarrel. *Dryden.*

To HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To catch with a hook.
The huge jack he had caught was served up for the first dish: upon our sitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Addison.*
2. To entrap; to insnare.
3. To draw as with a hook.
But she
I can *hook* to me. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
4. To fasten as with an hook.
5. To draw by force or artifice.
There are many branches of the natural law now worn obsolete in the two tables, unless *hooked* in by tedious consequences. *Norris.*

HOOKED. *adj.* [from *hook*.] Bent; curvated.
Grip'd like an eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet gripus, for an *hooked* or aquiline nose. *Brown.*
Now thou threaten'st, with unjust degree,
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought:
Mean man! to thine, for still above the rest,
The *hooked* crip cross hands usurp the best. *Dryden.*
Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backsides of leaves. *Grew.*

HOOKEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *hooked*.] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOK-NOSED. *adj.* [*hook* and *nose*.] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.
I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome there, Cæsar, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

HOOP. *n. s.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.
Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united vessel of their blood
Shall never leak. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
If I knew
What *hoop* would hold us staunch, from edge to edge
O'th' world, I would pursue it. *Shakesp.*
A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
—About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring. *Shakesp.*
To view so lewd a town, and to refrain,
What *hoops* of iron could my spleen contain! *Dryd.*
And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could they behold us tumbling through a *hoop*. *Pope.*
2. The

2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.
At coming in you saw her hoop.
The entry hush'd against her hoop. *Swift.*
All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at a distance. *Clarissa.*
3. Any thing circular.
I have seen at Rome an antique statue of Time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addison.*

To HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind or enclose with hoops.
The three *hoop'd* pot shall have ten *hoops*, and I will make it felony to drink small beer. *Shakesp.*
The casks for his Majesty's shipping were *hooped* as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron. *Raleigh.*
2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.
If ever henceforth thou
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,
I will devise a death. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale*
I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiac. *Cleaveland*
That shelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. *Grew.*

To HOOP. *v. n.* [from *wopgan* or *wepyan*, Gothick; or *houpper*, French, derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written *whoop*, which is more proper if we deduce it from the Gothick; and *hoop* if we derive it from the French.] To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

To HOOP. *v. a.*
1. To drive with a shout.
Dastard nobles
Suffer'd me, by the voice of slaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
2. To call by a shout.

HO'OPER. *n. s.* [from *hoop*, to inclose with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HO'OPING-COUGH. *n. s.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chincough.

To HOOT. *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welsh; *huer*, Fr.]
1. To shout in contempt.
A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who hollowed and *hooted* after me as at the arrantest coward. *Sidney.*
Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryden.*
2. To cry as an owl.
Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots*, and wonders
At our quaint sports. *Shakesp.*

To HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts.
We lov'd him; but, like beasts
Our coward nobles gave way to your clusters,
Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city. *Shakesp.*
The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot*
That were I set up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird, from muting on my head. *B. Jonson.*
Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

HOOT. *n. s.* [*huée* French, from the verb.] Clamour; shout; noise
Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glanvill's Scepsis.*

To HOP. *v. n.* [hoppan, Saxon; *happen*, Dutch.]
1. To jump; to skip lightly.
I would have thee gone
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it *hop* a little upon her hand,
And with a silk thread plucks it back again. *Shak.*
Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;
For you shall *hop* without my custom, sir. *Shakesp.*
Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks and gambol in his eyes. *Shakesp.*
The painted birds, companions of the Spring,
Hopping from spray to spray were heard. *Dryden.*
Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But *hopp'd* about, and short excursions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryd.*
Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial ordeal, and *hop* over heated ploughshares blindfold? *Collier.*
I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush *hopping* about my walks. *Spectator.*
2. To leap on one leg.
Men with heels like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Abbot.*
3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt.
The limping smith observ'd the sudden feast,
And *hopping* here and there himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*
4. To move; to play.
Softly feel
Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *Fairy Q.*

HOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A jump; a light leap.
2. A jump on one leg.
When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, step, and jump. *Addison.*
3. A place where meaner people dance. *Ainsworth.*

HOP. *n. s.* [*hop*, Dutch; *lupulus*, Latin.] A plant.
It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them, the flowers are male and female on different plants. the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamina, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collected into squamose heads, which grow in bunches: from each leafy scale is produced an horned ovarey, which becomes a single roundish seed. *Miller.*
If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For *hop* poles and crotchets in lopping to save. *Tusser.*
The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom. *Bacon.*
Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the *hop*. *Bacon.*
Next to thistles are *hop* strings cut after the flowers are gathered *Denham*
Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Mortimer*
When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put dissolving dung which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Mortimer.*
In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between. *Mortimer.*
The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty shillings an acre. *Mortimer.*
Hop poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compass. *Mortimer.*

To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To impregnate with hops.
Brew in October, and *hop* it for long keeping. *Mortimer.*
To increase the milk, diminished by flesh-meat, take malt-drink not much *hopped*. *Arbuthnot.*

HOPE. *n. s.* [hopa, Saxon; *hope*, Dutch.]
1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure.
Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him. *Locke.*
There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again. *Job*, xiv. 7.
When in heav'n she shall his essence see,
This is her sov'reign good and perfect bliss;
Her longing, wishings, *hopes*, all finish'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions rest in this. *Davies.*
Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our absent presence, and our future now. *Crashaw.*
Faith is [illegible] to infidelity, and *hope* to despair. *Taylor.*
He fought [illegible] but wish'd his hap might find,
Eve separate [illegible], but not with *hope*
Of what [illegible] fear'd: when to his wish,
Beyond his *hope*, Eve separate he spies. *Milton.*
The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fane in long procession go,
In *hopes* to reconcile their heavenly foe. *Dryden.*
Why not comfort myself with the *hope* of what may be, as torment myself with the fear on't *L'Estrange.*
To encourage our *hopes*, it gives us the highest assurance of most lasting happiness, in case of obedience *Tillotson.*
The deceased really lived like one that had lost *hope* in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged *hope* for sight, desire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*
Years; men look rather to the past age than to present, and therefore the future may have some *hopes* of them. *Swift.*
2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.
It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raised up again by him. 2 *Mac.* vii. 29.
Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord. *Ecclus.* xiv. 2.
3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.
I might see from far some forty truncheoners draw to her succour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where she was quartered. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
4. The object of hope.
Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*;
To wit, an indigested deformed lump *Shakesp.*
She was his share, his *hope*, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight *Dryden.*

HOPE. *n. s.* Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*

To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To live in expectation.
Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the duties and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a good harvest. *Taylor.*
My muse, by storms long tost,
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;
And finds more favour by her ill success,
Than she could *hope* for by her happiness. *Dryden.*
Who knows what adverse fortune may befall!
Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all. *Dryd.*
2. To place confidence in another.
He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord. *Psal* xxxi. 24.

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with desire.
The sun his heat; and if we need hay,
Cold biting Winter mars our *hop'd* for hay. *Shak.*
So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryd.*

HO'PEFUL. *adj.* [*hope* and *full*.]
1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.
He will advance thee:
I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy *hopeful* service perish. *Shakesp.*
You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most *hopeful* young prince whom you must not desert. *Bacon.*
What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see? *Denham.*
They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very *hopeful* scholars by that time they are threescore. *Addison.*
2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and ſtrongly conceited, whatſoever they took in hand. *Hooker.*

I was *hopeful* the ſucceſs of your firſt attempts would encourage you to make trial alſo of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

Whatever ills the friendleſs orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still muſt the wrong'd Telemachus ſuſtain,
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hope in vain. *Pope.*

HO'PEFULLY. *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]

1. In ſuch manner as to raiſe hope; in a promiſing way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with early eſpouſals and heirs. *Wotton.*

They were ready to renew the war, and to proſecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or ſuppreſſion of the Iriſh. *Clarendon.*

2. With hope; without deſpair. This ſenſe is rare.

From your promiſing and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a conſiderable enlargement of the hiſtory of nature. *Glanville.*

HO'PEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hopeful*.] Promiſe of good; likelihood to ſucceed.

Set down beforehand certain ſignatures of *hopefulneſs*, or characters, whereby may be timely deſcried what the child will prove in probability. *Wotton.*

HO'PELESS. *adj.* [from *hope*.]

1. Without hope; without pleaſing expectation; deſpairing.

Are they not *hopeleſs*, being uſed as ſigns of immoderate and *hopeleſs* lamentation for the dead? *Hooker.*

A woman, I confeſs, *hopeleſs* to find
Words with proportion to expreſs my mind;
Heaven, and all advantages to aſſiſt,
Hopeleſs to circumvent an injur'd, where each
Look, ſtep, and motion might ſend at need. *Milton.*

The fall'n archangel, envious of our ſtate,
And *hopeleſs* to prevail by open force,
Seeks his old advantage. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Hopeleſs of ranſom, or to come reſtor'd to life
Loud mercy doom'd a long'ring death to give. *Dryden.*

2. Giving no hope; promiſing nothing pleaſing.

The *hopeleſs* word of never to return,
Breathe I againſt thee upon pain of life. *Shakeſp.*

HO'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *hope*.] one that has pleaſing expectations.

I except all *hopers*, who turn the ſcale, becauſe the moderate expectation of a good certain ſalary will outweigh the loſs by bad rents. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *hoping*.] With hope; with expectation of good.

One ſign of deſpair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrours and amazement of conſcience, but alſo boldly, *hopingly*, and confidently in wilful habits of ſin. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *hop*.] He who hops or jumps on one leg. *Ainſworth.*

HO'PPERS. *n. ſ.* [commonly called *Scotch Hoppers*.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPER. *n. ſ.* [ſo called becauſe it is always *hopping*, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the ſame reaſon, *tremie* or *tremue*.]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

The ſalt of the lake Aſphaltites ſhooteth into perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of a mill. *Grew.*

Granivorous birds have the mechaniſm of a mill: their maw is the *hopper* which holds and ſoftens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Juſt at the *hopper* will I ſtand,
In my whole life I never ſaw griſt ground,
And mark the clack how juſtly it will ſound. *Betterton.*

2. A baſket for carrying ſeed. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RAL. *adj.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour.

Howe'er reduc'd and plain,
The watch would ſtill a watch remain;
But if the *horal* orbit ceaſes,
The whole ſtands ſtill, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

HO'RARY. *adj.* [*horaire*, French; *horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that ſhall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befell you,
By way of *horary* inſpection,
Which ſome account our worſt erection. *Hudibras.*

In his anſwer to an *horary* queſtion, as what hour of the night to ſet a fox-trap, he has diſcuſſed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of ſurpriſing all ſharpers. *Tatler.*

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a baſket of Summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the deſtruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their deſolation, and that their tranquility was of no longer duration than thoſe *horary* or ſoon-decaying fruits of Summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

HORDE. *n. ſ.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. It is applied only to the Tartars.

Of loſt mankind, in poliſh'd ſlavery ſunk,
Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful ſweep,
And gave the vanquiſh'd world another form. *Thomſon.*

HORIZON. *n. ſ.* [ὁρίζων.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is diſtinguiſhed into ſenſible and real: the ſenſible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemiſphere. It is falſely pronounced by *Shakſpeare*, *horizon*.

When the morning ſun ſhall raiſe his car
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. *Shakſpeare.*

She began to conſult with herſelf from what coaſt this blazing ſtar ſhould moſt appear, and at what time it muſt be upon the *horizon* of Ireland. *Bacon.*

In his laſt the glorious lamp was ſeen,
Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round
Inveſted with bright rays. *Milton.*

The morning lark, the meſſenger of the day,
Saluted in her ſong the morning gray:
And ſoon the ſun aroſe with beams ſo bright,
That all th' *horizon* laugh'd to ſee the joyous ſight. *Dryden.*

When the ſea is worked up in a tempeſt, ſo that the *horizon* on every ſide is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains, it is impoſſible to deſcribe the agreeable horrour that ariſes from ſuch a proſpect. *Addiſon.*

HORIZO'NTAL. *adj.* [*horizontal*, French, from *horizon*.]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the ſun, new riſen,
Looks through the *horizontal* miſty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipſe, diſaſtrous twilight ſheds
On half the nations. *Milton.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obeliſk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal* about it, was brought out of Egypt by Auguſtus. *Brown.*

The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height is neceſſary to place ſeveral ranks of rowers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line in a given angle? *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HORIZONTALLY. *adv.* [from *horizontal*.] In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not ſink into the bottom, ſo will it neither float above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie ſuperficially, or almoſt *horizontally* unto it. *Brown.*

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them *horizontally* with celerity. *Bentley.*

HORN. *n. ſ.* [*haurn* Gothick; *horn*, Saxon; *horn*, Dutch.]

1. The hard bodies which grow on the heads of ſome graminivorous quadrupeds, and ſerve them for weapons.

No beaſt that hath *horns* hath upper teeth. *Bacon.*

Zetus riſes through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That toſſes back his *horns* in vain. *Addiſon.*

All that proceſs is no more ſurpriſing than the eruption of *horns* in ſome brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain periods of age. *Bentley.*

2. An inſtrument of wind-muſick made of horn.

The ſquire 'gan nigher to approach,
And wind his *horn* under the caſtle-wall,
That with the noiſe it ſhook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

There's a poſt come from my maſter, with his *horn* full of good news. *Shakeſpeare.*

The goddeſs to her crooked *horn*
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal ſound. *Dryden.*

Fair Aſcanius, and his youthful train,
With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryden.*

3. The extremity of the waxing or waining moon, as mentioned by poets.

She bleſs'd the bed, ſuch fruitfulneſs convey'd,
That ere ten moons had ſharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their bliſs, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd.*

The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns*. *Thomſon.*

4. The feelers of a ſnail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repreſs one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more ſoft and ſenſible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled ſnails. *Shakeſp.*

Auſidius,
Hearing of our Marcius's baniſhment,
Thruſt forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were inhell'd when Marcius ſtood for Rome,
And durſt not once peep out. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Antler of a cuckold.

If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad. *Shakeſp.*

Merchants, vent'ring through the main,
Slight pyrates, rocks, and *horns* for gain. *Hudibras.*

7. HORN *mad*. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himſelf: if he had, he would have been *horn mad*. *Shakeſp.*

HORNBE'AK. } *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.
HORNI'SH. } *Ainſworth.*

HO'RNBEAM. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *beam*, Dutch, for *tree*, from the hardneſs of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree. The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent uſe. *Miller.*

HO'RNBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *book*.] The firſt book of children, covered with horn to keep it unſoiled.

He teaches boy the *hornbook*. *Shakſpeare.*

Nothing has been conſidered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the *hornbook* and primer. *Locke.*

To maſter John the Engliſh maid
A *hornbook* gives of ginger-bread;
And that the child might learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior.*

HO'RNED. *adj.* [from *horn*.] furniſhed with horns.

As when two rams, ſtirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their horned fronts ſo fierce on either ſide
Do meet, that, with the terrour of the ſhock,
Aſtoniſhed both ſtand ſenſeleſs as a block. *Fairy Q.*

Thither all the *horned* hoſt reſorts,
To graze the tanker mead. *Dennis.*

Thou king of *horned* floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*

Ho'rner. *n. f.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horn, and sells horns.

The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made use of by *horners*, whereupon they shave their horns. *Grew.*

Ho'rnet. *n. f.* [*hyrnette*, Saxon, from its horns.] A very large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of suffering is the best:
'Tis dangerous to disturb a *hornet's* nest. *Dryden.*

Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in them. *Mortimer.*

I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather dry materials for building their nests, have found a proper matter to glue their combs. *Derham.*

Ho'rnfoot. *n. f.* [*horn* and *foot.*] Hoofed.

Mad frantick men, that did not only quake!
With *hornfoot* horses, and brass wheels, Jove's storms to emulate. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Ho'rnowl. *n. f.* A kind of horned owl. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'rnpipe. *n. f.* [*horn* and *pipe.*] A country dance, commonly danced to a horn.

A lusty tabrere,
That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,
Whereto they dauncen each one with his maid. *Spenser.*

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis. *Raleigh.*

Let all the quicksilver i' the mine
Run to the feet veins, and refine
Your sirkhum jerkhum to a dance
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,
To wonder at the *hornpipes* here
Of Nottingham and Derbyshire. *Ben Jonson.*

Florinda danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe* in the presence of several friends. *Tatler.*

Ho'rnstone. *n. f.* A kind of blue stone. *Ainsworth.*

Ho'rnwork. *n. f.* A kind of angular fortification.

Ho'rny. *adj* [from *horn.*]

1. Made of horn.
2. Resembling horn.

He thought he by the brook of Cherith stood,
And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Milton.*

The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superfices with the white of the eye, but riseth up above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet. *Dryden.*

The pineal gland was encompassed with a kind of *horny* substance. *Addison.*

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it *horny*, like parchment; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer concrete. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Hard as horn; callous.

Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fist. *Dryden.*

Ho'rography. *n. f.* [*horographie*, Fr. ὥρα and γράφω.] An account of the hours.

Ho'rologe } *n. f.* [*horologium*, Latin.]
Ho'rology } Any instrument that tells the hour; as a clock; a watch; an hour-glass.

He'll watch the *horologe* a double set
If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakespeare.*

Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies*, that measured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses, called clepsydra, but also by sand in glasses, called clepsammia. *Brown.*

Horo'metry. *n. f.* [*horometrie*, French; ὥρα and μέτρον.] The art of measuring hours.

It is no easy wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity discovered out this artifice. *Brown.*

Ho'roscope. *n. f.* [*horoscope*, French; ὡροσκόπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almost numberless conjunction of stars, which occur in the progress of a man's life, should not match and countervail that one *horoscope* or conjunction which is found at his birth? *Drummond.*

A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh house, or opposite signs every seventh year, oppresseth living creatures. *Bro.*

Him born beneath a boding *horoscope*,
His sire, the blear-ey'd Vulcan of a shop,
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school. *Dryden.*

The Greek names this the *horoscope*;
This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Creech.*

They understood the planets and the zodiack by instinct, and fell to drawing schemes of their own *horoscopes* in the same dust they sprung out of. *Bentley.*

Ho'rrent. *adj.* [*horrens*, Latin. *Horrentia pilis agmina.*] Pointed outwards; bristled with points; a word perhaps introduced by Milton.

Him a globe
Of fiery seraphim inclosed round
With bright emblazonry and *horrent* arms. *Milton.*

Ho'rrible. *adj.* [*horrible*, French; *horribilis*, Latin.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with displeasure: there be sights that are *horrible*, because they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon.*

A dungeon *horrible* on all sides round,
As one great furnace flamed. *Milton.*

O sight
Of terrour, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how *horrible* to feel! *Milton.*

Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting with a persuasion that the soul is immortal, are, of all other, the first the most desireable, and the latter the most *horrible* to human apprehension. *South.*

Ho'rribleness. *n. f.* [from *horrible.*] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; fearfulness.

Ho'rribly. *adv.* [from *horrible.*]

1. Dreadfully; hideously.

What hideous noise was that!
Horribly loud? *Milton.*

2. Dreadful to a degree.

The contagion of these ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

Ho'rrid. *adj.* [*horridus*, Latin.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may seem to those
Which chance to find us. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakespeare.*

Horror on them fell,
And *horrid* sympathy. *Milton.*

2. Shocking; offensive: unpleasing: in women's cant.

Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they say. *Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

Ho'rridness. *n. f.* [from *horrid.*] Hideousness; enormity.

A bloody designer suborns his instrument to take away such a man's life, and the confessor represents the *horridness* of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond.*

Ho'rrific. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] Causing horrour.

His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful shark. *Thompson.*

Ho'rrisonous. *adj.* [*horrisonus*, Latin.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

Ho'rrour. *n. f.* [*horror*, Lat. *horreur*, Fr.]

1. Terrour mixed with detestation; a passion compounded of fear and hate, both strong.

Over them sad *horrour*, with grim hue,
Did always soar, beating his iron wings;
And after him owls and night ravens flew,
The hateful messengers of heavy things. *Fairy Queen.*

Doubtless all souls have a surviving thought,
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
A trembling *horrour* in our souls we find. *Davies.*

Me damp *horrour* chill'd
At such bold words, vouch'd with a deed so bold. *Milton.*

Deep *horrour* seizes every human breast;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confest. *Dryd.*

2. Dreadful thoughts.

I have supt full with *horrours*;
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thought,
Cannot once start me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

3. Gloom; dreariness.

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner *horrour* on the woods. *Pope.*

4. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an ague fit; a sense of shuddering or shrinking.

All objects of the senses, which are very offensive, do cause the spirits to retire, and, upon that ebb, the parts are in some degree distitute, and to them is induced in them a trepidation and *horrour*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Horse. *n. f.* [hopr, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and carriage.

Duncan's *horses*, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls. *Shakesp.*

A *horse*! a *horse*! my kingdom for a *horse*! *Shak.*

We call a little *horse*, such a one as comes not up to the size of that idea which we have in our minds to belong to ordinarily to *horses*. *Locke.*

2. A constellation.

Thy face, bright centaur, Autumn's heats retain,
The soften season suiting to the man,
Whilst Winter's shivering goat afflicts the *horse*
With frost, and makes him an uneasy course. *Creech.*

3. To take horse; to set out to ride.

I took horse to the lake of Constance, which is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Addison on Italy.*

4. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination; for horses, horsemen, or cavalry.

I did hear
The galloping of *horse*: who was't came by? *Shakesp.*

The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thousand *horse* and foot, for the repulsing of the enemy at their landing. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

If they had known that all the king's *horse* were quartered behind them, their foot might very well have marched away with their *horse*. *Clarendon.*

Th' Arcadian *horse*
With ill-success engage the Latin force. *Dryd Æn.*

5. Something on which any thing is supported: as, a *horse* to dry linen on.
6. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment. It is sometimes called a timber-mare.
7. Joined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse: as a *horse-face*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To Horse. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a *horse*; to furnish with a horse.

He came out with all his clowns, *horsed* upon such cart-jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself, if that were thrift, I wish none of my friends ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonsalvo,

Sanſino, the great captain, a gentleman, proudly horſed, and armed, demanded, what the great captain, Who's this? Who answered, It is he, Diego, who never turned his horſe to [illegible]. *Bacon.*

2. To carry one on the back.

3. To ride any thing.

Now smoother'd walls are fill'd, and ridges bow'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare.*

4. To cower a mare.

If you let him out to *horſe* more mares than your own, you muſt feed him well. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBACK. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *back.*] Riding poſture; the ſtate of being on a horſe.

I've ſeen the Frenchman—
And they can well on *horſeback*, *Shakeſp.*

I ſaw them ſalute on *horſeback*,
Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakeſp.*

Alexander fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India; in which notwithſtanding he was *horſed*. *Brown.*

When mannish Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Aſtride on *horſeback* hunts the Tuſcan boar, *Dryden's Juv.*

If your ramble was on *Horſeback*, I am glad of it, on account of your health. *Swift to Gay.*

HORSEBEAN *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *bean.*] A ſmall bean uſually given to horſes.

Only the ſmall *horſebean* is propagated by the plough. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *block.*] A block on which they climb to a horſe.

HORSEBOAT. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *boat.*] A boat uſed in ferrying horſes.

HORSEBOY. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *boy.*] A boy employed in dreſſing horſes; a ſtableboy.

Some *horſeboys*, being awake, diſcovered them by the fire in their matches. *Knolles's Hiſtory*

HORSEBREAKER. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *break.*] One whoſe employment is to tame horſes to the ſaddle

Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horſe-breakers*, and tamers of wild beaſts. *Creech.*

HORSECHESNUT. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *cheſnut. Eſculus.*] A tree.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which conſiſt of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two tips: there are male and female upon the ſame ſpike: the female flowers are ſucceeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly huſks. Their whole year's ſhoot is commonly performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more than increaſe in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the Summer is occupied in in forming and ſtrengthening the buds for the next year's ſhoots. *Miller.*

The *horſechesnut* grows into a goodly ſtandard. *Mortimer*

HORSECOURSER. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *courſer Junius* derives it from *horſe* and *coſe*, an old Scotch word, which ſignifies to change; and it ſhould therefore, he thinks, be writ *horſecoſer*. The word now uſed in Scotland is *horſeconper*, to denote a jockey, ſeller, or rather changer of horſes. It may well be derived from *courſe*, as he that ſells horſes may be ſuppoſed to *courſe* or exerciſe them.]

1. One that runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the race.

2. A dealer in horſes.

A ſervant to a *horſecourſer* was thrown off his horſe *Wiſeman.*

A Florentine bought a horſe for ſix ſcore crowns, upon condition to pay half down; the *horſecourſer* comes to him next morning for the remainder. *L'Eſtrange.*

HORSEFLY. *n. ſ.* A kind of fly. *Ainſ.*

HORSEGENTLEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *gentleman.*] A plant.

The *horſegentleman* is the largeſt green cucumber and the beſt for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer.*

HORSEDUNG. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *dung.*] The excrements of horſes.

Put into a ram's horn, and covered cloſe, let it rot in hot *horſedung*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

HORSEMANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *manſhip.*] Art of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *fleſh.*] The fleſh of horſes.

The Chineſe eat *horſeflеſh* at this day, and ſome gluttons eat colt's fleſh baked. *Bacon.*

An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horſeflеſh*; but the nag, he thought, was too fleet for him. *L'Eſtrange.*

HORSEFLY. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *fly.*] A fly that ſtings horſes, and ſucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT. *n. ſ.* An herb. The ſame with coltsfoot. *Ainſworth.*

HORSEHAIR. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *hair.*] The hair of horſes.

His glitt'ring helm, which terribly was grac'd
With waving *horſehair*. *Dryden.*

HORSEHEAL. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HORSELAUGH. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *laugh.*] A loud violent rude laugh.

A *horſelaugh*, if you pleaſe, at honeſty?
A joke on Jekyl. *Pope.*

HORSELEECH. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *leech.*]

1. A great leech that bites horſes.

The *horſeleech* hath two daughters, crying Give, give. *Prov.*

Let us to France; like *horſeleeches*, my boys,
The very blood to ſuck. *Shakeſp.*

2. [From *leech*: ſignifying a phyſician.] A farrier. *Ainſworth.*

HORSELITTER. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, in which the perſon carried lyes along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the ſea, was now caſt on the ground, and carried in an *horſelitter*. *2 Mac.* ix. 8.

HORSEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *man.*]

1. One ſkilled in riding.

A ſkilful *horſeman*, and a huntſman bred. *Dryd*

2. One that ſerves in wars on horſeback.

Encounters between *horſemen* on the one ſide, and foot on the other, are ſeldom with extremity of danger; becauſe as *horſemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, ſo men on foot cannot poſſibly chaſe *horſemen*. *Hayward.*

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horſeman* received yearly *tria millia aeris*, and a foot ſoldier, one *mille*; that is more than ſixpence a day to a *horſeman*, and twopence a day to a foot-ſoldier *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. A rider; a man on horſeback.

With deſcending ſhow'rs of brimſtone fir'd
The wild barbarian in the ſtorm expir'd;
Wrapt in devouring flames the *horſeman* rag'd,
And ſpurr'd the ſteed in equal flames engag'd. *Addiſon.*

A *horſeman's* coat ſhall hide
Thy taper ſhape, and cometineſs of ſide. *Prior.*

HORSEMANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *horſeman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horſe.

He vaulted with ſuch eaſe into his ſeat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and wind a fiery Pegaſus,
And witch the world with noble *horſemanſhip*. *Shakeſpeare.*

They pleaſe themſelves in terms of hunting or *horſemanſhip*. *Watts.*

His majeſty, to ſhew his *horſemanſhip*, ſlaughtered two or three of his ſubjects. *Addiſon.*

Peers grew proud, in *horſemanſhip* t' excell;
Newmarket's glory roſe, as Britain's fell. *Pope.*

HORSEMARTEN. *n. ſ.* A kind of large lace. *Ainſworth.*

HORSEMATCH. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

HORSEMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *meat.*] Proviſion.

Though green peaſe and beans be eaten ſooner, yet the dry ones that are uſed for *horſemeat* are more laſting. *Bacon.*

HORSEMINT. *n. ſ.* A large coarſe mint.

HORSEMUSCLE. *n. ſ.* A large muſcle.

The great *horſemuſcle*, with two ſhells, that breedeth in ponds, do not only keep but feed, as the oyſters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon.*

HORSEPLAY. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *play.*] Coarſe, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given *to horſeplay* in his military, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Bacon.*

HORSEPOND. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *pond.*] A pond for horſes.

HORSERACE. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *race.*] A match of horſes in running.

In *horſeraces* men are curious that there be not the leaſt weight upon the one horſe more than upon the other. *Bacon.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his triumph, entertained the people with a *horſerace*. *Addiſon.*

HORSERADISH. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *radiſh.*] A root acrid and biting: a ſpecies of ſcurvygraſs.

Horſeraddiſh is increaſed by ſprouts ſpreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Mortimer.*

Stomachicks are the creſſe acids, as *horſeraddiſh* and ſcurvy-graſs, infuſed in wine.
Floyer on the Humours.

HORSESHOE. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſhoe.*]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that ſurge, like a *horſeſhoe*. *Shakeſp.*

2. An herb.

HORSESTEALER. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſteal.*] A thief who takes away horſes.

He is not a pickpurſe, nor a *horſeſtealer*; but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut
Shakeſp. As you like it.

HORSETAIL. *n. ſ.* A plant.

HORSETONGUE. *n. ſ.* An herb.

HORSEWAY. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *way.*] A broad way by which horſes may travel.

Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
—Both ſtile and gate, *horſeway*, and footpath.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

HORTATION. *n. ſ.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to ſomething.

HORTATIVE. *n. ſ.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one excites or animates.

Generals commonly in their *hortatives* put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon.*

HORTATORY. *adj.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; adviſing to any thing; uſed of precepts, not of perſons; a *hortatory* ſpeech, not a *hortatory* ſpeaker.

HORTICULTURE. *n. ſ.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN. *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden.

This ſeventh edition of my *hortulan* kalendar is yours. *Evelyn.*

HOSANNA. *n. ſ.* [*ὡσαννα*] An exclamation of praiſe to God.

Through the vaſt of heav'n
It ſounded, and the faithful armies rung
Hoſanna to the Higheſt. *Milton.*

The public entrance which Chriſt made into Jeruſalem was celebrated with the *hoſannas* and acclamations of the people. *Fides.*

HOSE. *n. ſ.* plur. *hoſen.* [hoſa, Saxon; *hoſan*, Welſh; *oſſan*, Erſe; *oſſunen*, plur. *chauſſe*, French.]

1. Breeches.

Guards on wanton Cupid's *hoſe*. *Shakeſp.*

Here's an Engliſh taylor come hither for ſtealing out of a French *hoſe*. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe men were bound in their coats, *hoſen*, hats, and other garments, and caſt into the midſt of the fiery furnace. *Dan.* iii. 21.

He croſs examin'd both our *hoſe*,
And plunder'd all we had to loſe. *Hudibras.*

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He being in love, could not ſee to garter his *hoſe*; and you, being in love, cannot ſee to put on your *hoſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will ſhe thy linen waſh, or *hoſen* darn,
And knit thee gloves? *Dryden.*

HO'SIER. *n. ſ.* [from *hoſe*.] One who ſells ſtockings.

As arrant a cockney, as any *hoſier* in Cheapſide. *Swift.*

HOSPITABLE. *adj.* [*hoſpitabilis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to ſtrangers; kind to ſtrangers.

I'm your hoſt:
With robbers' hand my *hoſpitable* favour
You ſhould not ruffle thus. *Shakeſp.*

Receive the ſhip-wreck'd on your friendly ſhore;
With *hoſpitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

HO'SPITABLY. *adv.* [from *hoſpitable*.] With kindneſs to ſtrangers.

Ye thus *hoſpitably* live,
And ſtrangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*

The former liveth as piouſly and *hoſpitably* as the other. *Swift.*

HO'SPITAL. *n. ſ.* [*hoſpital*, French; *hoſpitalis*, Latin.]

1. A place built for the reception of the ſick; or ſupport of the poor.

They who were ſo careful to beſtow them in a college when they were young, would be ſo good as to provide for them in ſome *hoſpital* when they are old. *Wotton.*

I am about to build an *hoſpital*, which I will endow handſomely for twelve old huſbandmen. *Addiſon.*

2. A place for ſhelter or entertainment. Obſolete.

They ſpy'd a goodly caſtle, plac'd
Foreby a river in a pleaſant dale,
Which cauſing for that evening's *hoſpital*,
They thither march'd. *Fairy Queen.*

HOSPITA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*hoſpitalité*, French.] The practice of entertaining ſtrangers.

The Lacedemonians forbidding all acceſs of ſtrangers into their coaſts, are, in that reſpect, deſervedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hoſpitality* which, for common humanity's ſake, all the nations on the earth ſhould embrace. *Hooker.*

My maſter is of a churliſh diſpoſition,
And little recks to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of *hoſpitality*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

How has this ſpirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and *hoſpitality*. *Swift.*

HO'SPITALLER. *n. ſ.* [*hoſpitallier*, French; *hoſpitalarius*, low Latin, from *hoſpital*.] One reſiding in an hoſpital, in order to receive the poor or ſtranger. Uſed perhaps peculiarly of the knights of Malta.

The firſt they reckon ſuch as were granted to the *hoſpitallers* in *titulum beneficii*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To HO'SPITATE. *v. n.* [*hoſpitor*, Latin.] To reſide under the roof of another.

That ſhrimps ſhould *hoſpitate* an empty ſhell, and this *hoſpitation* with the living animal in the ſame ſhell. *Grew's Muſæum.*

HOST. *n. ſ.* [*hoſte*, French; *hoſtis*, *hoſpes*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either gueſts or *hoſts* with long ſpeeches, till the mouth of hunger be ſtopped. *Sidney.*

Here, father, take the ſhadow of this tree
For your good *hoſt*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. The landlord of an inn.

Time's like a faſhionable *hoſt*,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand;
But with his arms out-ſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps in the comer. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

3. [From *hoſtis*, Latin.] An army; numbers aſſembled for war.

Let every ſoldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him, thereby ſhall we ſhadow
The numbers of our *hoſt*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his *hoſt*,
And craze their chariot wheels. *Milton.*

After theſe came arm'd with ſpear and ſhield,
An *hoſt* ſo great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden.*

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious meſſage
An *hoſt* of tongues; but let ill tidings tell
Themſelves, when they be felt. *Shakeſp.*

5. [*Hoſtia*, Latin; *hoſtie*, French.] The ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church; The conſecrated wafer.

To HOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment; to live, as at an inn.

Go, bear it to the centaur, where we *hoſt*;
And ſtay there, Dromio, till I come to thee. *Shak.*

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it ſeem'd
At firſt, that angel ſhould with angel war,
And in hoſtile *hoſtings* meet. *Milton.*

New authours of diſſention ſpring from him,
Two branches, that in *hoſting* long contend
For ſov'reign ſway. *Philips.*

3. To review a body of men; to muſter. Obſolete.

Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general *hoſtings*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

HO'STAGE. *n. ſ.* [*oſtage*, French.] One given in pledge for ſecurity of performance of conditions.

Your *hoſtages* I have, ſo have you mine;
And we ſhall talk before we fight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do this meſſage honourably;
And if he ſtand on *hoſtage* for his ſafety,
Bid him demand what pledge will pleaſe him beſt. *Shakeſp.*

He that hath wife and children, hath given *hoſtages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterpriſes, either of virtue or miſchief. *Bacon.*

They who marry give *hoſtages* to the publick, that they will not attempt the ruin or diſturb the peace of it. *Atterbury.*

The Romans having ſeized a great number of *hoſtages*, acquainted them with their reſolution. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HO'STEL, } *n. ſ.* [*hoſtel*, *hoſtelerie*, Fr.]
HO'STELRY. } An inn.

HO'STESS. *n. ſ.* [*hoſteſſe*, French, from *hoſt*.]

1. A female hoſt; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble *hoſteſs*,
We are your gueſt to night. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Ye were beaten out of door,
And rail'd upon the *hoſteſs* of the houſe. *Shakeſp.*

Be as kind an *hoſteſs* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another huſband. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that keeps a houſe of publick entertainment.

Undiſtinguiſh'd civility is like a whore or a *hoſteſs*. *Temple.*

HO'STESS-SHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *hoſteſs*.] The character of an hoſteſs.

It is my father's will I ſhould take on me
The *hoſteſs-ſhip* o' th' day: you're welcome ſir. *Shakeſp.*

HO'STILE. *adj.* [*hoſtilis*, Latin.] Adverſe; oppoſite; ſuitable to an enemy.

He has now at laſt
Giv'n *hoſtile* ſtrokes, and that not in the preſſance
Of dreaded juſtice, but on the miniſters
That do diſtribute it. *Shakeſp.*

Fierce Juno's hate,
Added to *hoſtile* force, ſhall urge thy fate. *Dryden.*

HOSTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtilité*, French, from *hoſtile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; oppoſition in war.

Neither by treaſon nor *hoſtility*
To ſeek to put me down and reign thyſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Hoſtility being thus ſuſpended with France, preparation was made for war againſt Scotland. *Hayward.*

What peace can we return,
But, to our pow'r, *hoſtility* and hate,
Untam'd reluctance and revenge? *Milton.*

We have ſhew'd ourſelves fair, nay, generous adverſaries; and have carried on even our *hoſtilities* with humanity. *Atterbury.*

HO'STLER. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtelier*, from *hoſtel*.] One who has the care of horſes at an inn.

The cauſe why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horſeback, and *hoſtlers* to tend their horſes by the way. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

HO'STRY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *hoſtelry*.] A place where the horſes of gueſts are kept.

Swift rivers are with ſudden ice conſtrain'd,
And ſtudded wheels are on its back ſuſtain'd;
An *hoſtry* now for waggons, which before
Tall ſhips of burden on its boſom bore. *Dryden's Georg.*

HOT. *adj.* [hat, Saxon; *hat*, Scottiſh.]

1. Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name
——Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
—No, though thou call'ſt thyſelf a *hotter* name
Than any is in hell. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, ſuch as are under the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in thoſe parts, noon is nothing ſo *hot* as about nine in the forenoon. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt;
And ſoft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

Black ſubſtances do ſooneſt of all others become *hot* in the ſun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from eaſy commotion of ſo very ſmall corpuſcles. *Newton.*

2. Luſtful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregiſter'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriouſly pick'd out. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now the *hot* blooded gods aſſiſt me! remember,
Jove, thou was't a bull for thy Europa. *Shakeſp.*

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthagena, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, was one of the *hotteſt* ſervices, and moſt dangerous aſſaults that hath been known. *Bacon.*

He reſolved to ſtorm; but his ſoldiers declined the *hot* ſervice, and plied it with artillery. *Clarendon.*

To court the city directs us, when we found
Th' aſſault ſo *hot*, as if 'twere only there. *Denham.*

Our army
Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*

4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as ſlow,
As *hot* lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nature to youth *hot* raſhneſs doth diſpenſe,
But with cold prudence age doth recompenſe. *Denham.*

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Æneas, patient, conſiderate, and careful of his people. *Dryd.*

5. Eager; keen in deſire.

It is no wonder that dich, either perplexed in the

necessary affairs of life, or our in the pursuit of pleasure, should not seriously examine their manners. *Locke.*

She has, quoth Ralph, a mixture,
Which makes him have so *hot* a mind to her. *Hudibras.*

6. It is applied likewise to the desire, or sense raising the desire, or action excited; as, a *hot* pursuit.

Nor law, nor checks of conscience will we hear,
When in *hot* scent of gain and full career. *Dryden.*

7. Piquant; acrid: as, *hot* as mustard.

Ho'TBED. *n. s.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horse-dung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast fifted earth two fingers deep. *Bacon.*

Preserve the *hotbed* as much as possible from rain. *Evelyn.*

Ho'TBRA'INED. *adj.* [*hot* and *brain.*] Violent; vehement; furious. *Cerebrosus.*

You shall find 'em either *hotbrain'd* youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Ho'TCOCKLES. *n. s.* [*haules coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes; and guesses who strikes him.

The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by striking. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye. *Gay.*

Ho'THEA'DED. *adj.* [*hot* and *head.*] Vehement; violent; passionate.

One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and publick liberty; nor a *hotheaded*, crackbrained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation. *Arbuthnot.*

Ho'THOUSE. *n. s.* [*hot* and *house.*]

1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.

Now the professes a *hothouse*, which is a very ill house too. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

2. A brothel.

Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a *hothouse*; so it may,
And still be a whorehouse: th'are synonyma.
Ben Johnson.

Ho'TLY. *adv.* [from *hot.*]

1. With heat; not coldly.

2. Violently; vehemently.

The stag was in the end so *hotly* pursued, that he was driven to make courage of despair. *Sidney.*

I do contest
As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The enemy, now at hand, began *hotly* to skirmish in divers places with the Christians. *Knolles's History.*

Though this controversy be revived, and *hotly* agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute. *Boyle.*

3. Lustfully.

Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,
And largely drink, because on salt they feed. *Dryden.*

Ho'TMOU'THED. *adj.* [*hot* and *mouth.*] Headstrong; ungovernable.

I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be broken. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Ho'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

Ho'TCHPOT. } *n. s.* [*hachè*, en *pache*,
Ho'TCHPOTCH. } French; or *hachée en pot*, French, as *Camden* has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally used.] A mingled hash; a mixture; a confused mass.

Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotchpot* of our language, and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babelish confusion than any one entire language. *Camden's Remains.*

A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture or *hotchpotch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste. *Bacon.*

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcass would remain;
But a *hotch-potch* at once of the slain. *Dryd.*

Ho'TSPUR. *n. s.* [*hot* and *spur.*]

1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot;
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,
A hare-brain'd *Hotspur* govern'd by a spleen. *Shakesp.*

Wars are begun by hair-brained dissolute captains, parasitical favourers, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators. *Barton.*

2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.

Of such peas as are planted or sown in the gardens, the *hotspur* is the speediest of any in growth. *Mortimer.*

Ho'TSPURRED. *adj.* [from *hotspur.*] Vehement; rash; heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgment. *Peacham.*

Hove. The preterite of *heave.*

Ho'VEL. *n. s.* [Diminutive of hope, house, Saxon.]

1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.

So likewise will a hovel serve for a roome,
To stack on the pease, when harvest shall come.
Tusser.

If you make a *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre. *Bacon.*

Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd.
Dryden.

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in such ferry *hovels* and sheds as they build to inhabit in during the summer. *Ray on the Creation.*

To Ho'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shelter in an hovel.

And was't thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Ho'VEN. *part pass.* [from *heave.*] Raised; swelled; tumefied.

Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;
If cheese be so hoven, make Ciffe look creeks. *Tusser.*

To Ho'VER. *v. n.* [*hovio*, to hang over, Welsh.]

1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.

Some fiery devil *hovers* in the sky,
And pours down mischief. *Shakesp. King John.*

Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!
If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,
Hover about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shakesp.*

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it. *Addison.*

'Till as the earthly part decays, and falls,
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;
Hovers a while upon the sad remains,
Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,
Impatient to regain her native skies. *Prior.*

Some less refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light,
Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night. *Pope.*

2. To stand in suspense or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hoverth* in expectation of new worlds. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. To wander about one place.

We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates. *Addison.*

The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possesses itself of it; in the other, it only *hovers* about it. *Locke.*

Hough. *n. s.* [hoz, Saxon.]

1. The lower part of the thigh.

Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of men unto the camel's *hough*. *Esd.* xiv. 36.

2. [*Huë*, Fr.] An adz; an hoe. See Hoe.

Did they really believe that a man, by *boughs* and an axe, could cut a god out of a tree? *Stillingfleet.*

To Hough. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

Thou shalt *hough* their horses. *Josh.* xi. 6.

2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See To Hawk.

Neither could we *bough* or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough. *Grew.*

Ho'ULET. *n. s.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and northern counties still retain it.

Hoult. *n. s.* [holt, Saxon.] A small wood. Obsolete.

Or as the wind, in *boults* and shady greaves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves.
Fairfax.

HOUND. *n. s.* [hund, Saxon; *hund*, Scottish.] A dog used in the chase.

Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Are cleped all by the name of dogs.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Jason threw, but fail'd to wound
The boar, and slew an undeserving *hound*,
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground.
Dryden.

The kind spaniel and the faithful *hound*,
Likest that fox in shape and species found,
Pursues the noted path and covets home. *Prior.*

To Hound. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set on the chase.

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively nor effectually; as he who only sets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Brantball.*

2. To hunt; to pursue.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tygers, they should have worried them. *L'Estrange.*

Ho'UNDFISH. *n. s.* A kind of fish. *Mustelus lævis.* *Ainsworth.*

Ho'UNDSTONGUE. *n. s.* [*cynoglossum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Ho'UNDTREE. *n. s.* A kind of tree. *Cornus.* *Ainsw.*

Houp. *n. s.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet. *Ainsworth.*

HOUR. *n. s.* [*heure*, French; *hora*, Latin.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.

See the minutes how they run:
How many makes the *hour* full complete,
How many *hours* bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live. *Shak.*

2. A particular time.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sunder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death.
Shakesp.

When we can intreat an *hour* to serve,
We'll spend it in some words upon that business.
If you would grant the time. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

The conscious wretch must all his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. The time as marked by the clock.

The *hour* runs through the roughest day. *Shakesp.*

Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept good *hours*. *Tatler.*

They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own countrymen at midnight. *Addiſon.*

Ho'URGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*hour* and *glaſs*.]

1. A glaſs filled with ſand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hourglaſs* than the day's clearneſs. *Sidney.*

In ſickneſs, the time will ſeem longer without a clock or *hourglaſs* than with it; for the mind doth value every moment. *Bacon.*

Shake not his *hourglaſs*, when his haſty ſand
Is ebbing to the laſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. Space of time. A manner of ſpeaking rather affected than elegant.

We, within the *hourglaſs* of two months have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field. *Bacon.*

Ho'URLY. *adj.* [from *hour*.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Alcyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Obſerves the waining moon with *hourly* view,
Numbers her age, and wiſhes for a new. *Dryden.*

We muſt live in *hourly* expectation of having thoſe troops recalled, which they now leave with us. *Swift.*

Ho'URLY. *adv.* [from *hour*.] Every hour; frequently.

She deſerves a lord,
That twenty ſuch rude boys might tend upon,
And *hourly* call her miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our eſtate may not endure
Hazard ſo near us, as doth *hourly* grow
Out of his lunacies. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

They with ceaſeleſs cry
Surround me, as thou ſaw'ſt; *hourly* conceiv'd,
And *hourly* born, with ſorrow infinite
To me! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Great was their ſtrife, which *hourly* was renew'd,
Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden.*

Ho'URPLATE. *n. ſ.* [*hour* and *plate*.] The dial; the plate on which the hours, pointed by the hand of a clock, are inſcribed.

If the eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a diſtance ſee what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteneſs. *Locke.*

HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [hur, Saxon; *huys*, Dutch; *huſe*, Scottiſh.]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.

Sparrows muſt not build in his *houſe* eaves. *Shak.*

Houſes are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let uſe be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon.*

In a *houſe* the doors are moveable, and the rooms ſquare; yet the *houſe* is neither moveable nor ſquare. *Watts.*

2. Any place of abode.

The bees with ſmoke, the doves with noiſome ſtench,
Are from their hives and *houſes* driven away. *Shakeſ.*

3. Place in which religious or ſtudious perſons live in common; monaſtery; college.

Theodoſius arrived at a religious *houſe* in the city, where now Conſtantia reſided. *Addiſon.*

4. The manner of living; the table.

He kept a miſerable *houſe*, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam. *Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens, aſtrologically conſidered.

Pure ſpiritual ſubſtances we cannot converſe with, therefore have need of means of communication, which ſome make to be the celeſtial *houſes*: thoſe who are for the celeſtial *houſes* worſhip the planets as the habitations of intellectual ſubſtances that animate them. *Stilling fleet.*

6. Family of anceſtors; deſcendants, and kindred; race.

The red roſe and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our ſtriving *houſes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

An ignominious ranſom and foul pardon
Are of two *houſes*; the lawful mercy ſure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shakeſpeare.*

By delaying my laſt fine, upon your father's acceſſion to the patrimonies of your *houſe*, I may ſeem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden.*

A poet is not born in every rage;
Two of a *houſe* few ages can afford,
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden's Fables.*

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively conſidered.

Nor were the crimes objected againſt him ſo clear as to give convincing ſatisfaction to the major part of both *houſes*, eſpecially that of the lords. *King Charles.*

To HOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harbour; to admit to reſidence.

Palladius wiſhed him to *houſe* all the Helots. *Sidney.*

Upon the North-ſea a valley *houſeth* a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name. *Carew.*

Slander lives upon ſucceſſion
For ever *houſed* where it gets poſſeſſion. *Shakeſp.*

Mere cottagers are but *houſed* beggars. *Bacon.*

Oh, can your counſel his deſpair deſer,
Who now is *houſed* in his ſepulchre? *Sandys.*

We find them *houſing* themſelves in dens. *South.*

In expectation of ſuch times as theſe,
A chapel *houſ'd* 'em, truly call'd of eaſe. *Dryden.*

2. To ſhelter; to keep under a roof.

As we *houſe* not country plants to ſave them, ſo we may *houſe* our own to forward them. *Bacon.*

Houſe your choiceſt carnations, or rather ſet them under a penthouſe, to preſerve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn.*

Wit in northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange trees, 'tis *houſ'd* from ſnow. *Dryden.*

To HOUSE. *v. n.*

1. To take ſhelter; to keep abode; to reſide.

Ne ſuffar it to *houſe* there half a day. *Hubb. Tale.*

Graze where you will, you ſhall not *houſe* with me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Summers three times eight, ſave one,
She had told; alas! too ſoon,
After ſo ſhort time of breath,
To *houſe* with darkneſs and with death. *Milton.*

2. To have an aſtrological ſtation in the heavens.

In fear of this, obſerve the ſtarry ſigns,
Where Saturn *houſes*, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*

I *houſing* in the lion's hateful ſign,
Bought ſenates, and deſerting troops are mine. *Dryd*

HOUSEBREA'KER. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *break*.] Burglar; one who makes his way into houſes to ſteal.

All *houſebreakers* and ſharpers had *thief* written in their foreheads. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOUSEBREA'KING. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *break*.] Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *houſebreaking*, he will ſend the whole paper to the government. *Swift.*

Ho'USEDOG. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *dog*.] A maſtiff kept to guard the houſe.

A very good *houſedog*, but a dangerous cur to ſtrangers, had a bell about his neck. *L'Eſtrange.*

You ſee the goodneſs of the maſter even in the old *houſedog*. *Addiſon.*

Ho'USEHOLD. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *hold*.]

1. A family living together.

Two *houſeholds*, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our ſcene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny. *Shakeſpeare.*

A little kingdom is a great *houſehold*, and a great *houſehold* a little kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Of God obſerv'd
The one juſt man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous ark, as thou beheld'ſt,
To ſave himſelf and *houſehold* from amidſt
A world devote to univerſal wreck. *Milton.*

He has always taken to himſelf, amongſt the ſons of men a peculiar *houſehold* of his love, which at all times he has cheriſhed as a father, and governed as a maſter: this is the proper *houſehold* of faith: in the firſt ages of the world, 'twas ſometimes literally no more than a ſingle *houſehold*, or ſome few families. *Sprat.*

Great crimes muſt be with greater crimes repaid,
And ſecond funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole *houſehold* in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curſe o'ertake us all. *Dryd. Fables.*

Learning's little *houſehold* did embark,
With her world's fruitful ſyſtem in her ſacred ark. *Swift.*

In his own church he keeps a ſeat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *houſehold* twice a-day to prayers. *Swift.*

2. Family life; domeſtick management.

An inventory, thus importing
The ſeveral parcels of his plate, his treaſure,
Rich ſtuffs, and ornaments of *houſehold*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. It is uſed in the manner of an adjective, to ſignify domeſtick; belonging to the family.

Cornelius called two of his *houſehold* ſervants. *Acts*, x. 7.

For nothing loveller can be found
In woman, than to ſtudy *houſehold* good;
And good works in her huſband to promote. *Milton.*

It would be endleſs to enumerate the oaths among the men, among the women the neglect of *houſehold* affairs. *Swift.*

Ho'USEHOLDER. *n. ſ.* [from *houſehold*.] Maſter of a family.

A certain *houſholder* planted a vineyard. *Mat.* xxi.

Ho'USEHOLDSTUFF. *n. ſ.* [*houſehold* and *ſtuff*.] Furniture of an houſe; utenſils convenient for a family.

In this war that he maketh, he ſtill flieth from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his cloke is his bed, yea and his *houſeholdſtuff*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

A great part of the building was conſumed, with much coſtly *houſholdſtuff*. *Bacon.*

The woman had her jeſt for her *houſeholdſtuff*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ho'USEKEEPER. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *keep*.]

1. Houſeholder; maſter of a family.

To be ſaid an honeſt man and a good *houſekeeper*, goes as fairly as to ſay a graceful man and a great ſcholar. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I may credit *houſekeepers* and ſubſtantial tradeſmen, all ſorts of proviſions and commodities are riſen exceſſively. *Locke.*

2. One who lives in plenty; one that exerciſes hoſpitality.

The people are apter to applaud *houſekeepers* than houſeraiſers. *Walton.*

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both? You are manifeſt *houſekeepers*.
What are you ſewing there? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. A woman ſervant that has care of a family, and ſuperintends the other maid ſervants.

Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old *houſekeeper*, and get her,
To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*

5. A houſedog. Not in uſe.

Diſtinguiſh the *houſekeeper*, the hunter. *Shakeſp.*

Ho'USEKEEPING. *adj.* [*houſe* and *keep*.] Domeſtick; uſeful to a family.

His houſe for pleaſant proſpect, large ſcope, and other *houſekeeping* commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence. *Carew.*

Ho'USEKEEPING. *n. ſ.* Hoſpitality; liberal and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath ſworn out *houſekeeping*. *Shakeſpeare.*

His table was one of the laſt that gave us an example of the old *houſekeeping* of an Engliſh nobleman: an abundance reigned, which ſhewed the maſter's hoſpitality. *Prior.*

Ho'USEL. *n. ſ.* [hurſl, Saxon, from *huſel*, Gothick, a ſacrifice, or *hoſtia*, dimin. *hoſtiola*, Latin.] The holy euchariſt.

To

To Ho'usel. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

Ho'uselek. *n. s.* [*house* and *leek*.] A plant. *Miller.*

The acerbe supply their quantity of tartar acids; as juices of apples, grapes, the sorrels, and *houseleek*. *Floyer.*

Ho'useless. *adj.* [from *house*.] Wanting abodes; wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,
How shall your *houseless* heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you? *Shakespeare.*

This hungry, *houseless*, suffering, dying Jesus, fed many thousands with five loaves and two fishes. *West.*

Ho'usemaid. *n. s.* [*house* and *maid*.] A maid employed to keep the house clean.

The *housemaid* may put out the candle against the looking glass. *Swift.*

Ho'useroom, *n. s.* [*house* and *room*.] Place in a house.

Houseroom, that costs him nothing, he bestows;
Yet still we scribble on, though still we lose. *Dryden.*

Ho'usesnail. *n. s.* A kind of snail.

Ho'usewarming. *n. s.* [*house* and *warm*.] A feast of merrymaking upon going into a new house.

Ho'usewife. *n. s.* [*house* and *wife*.] This is now frequently written, *huswife*, or *hussy*.

1. The mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to stir in or to busy herself about her housewifery. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *housewife* is dead. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A female œconomist.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad *housewife* it is no less convenient; for some of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Let us set and mock the good *housewife*, Fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may henceforth be disposed equally. *Shak.*

Farmers in degree,
He a good husband, a good *housewife* she. *Dryden.*

Early *housewives* leave the bed,
When living embers on the hearth are spread. *Dryden.*

The fairest among the daughters of Britain shew themselves good statewomen as well as good *housewives*. *Addison.*

3. One skilled in female business.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till she made him as good an *housewife* as herself: he could preserve apricocks, and make jellies. *Addison.*

Ho'usewifery. *adj.* [from *housewife*.] Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

Ho'usewifely. *adv.* [from *housewife*.] With the œconomy of a careful woman.

Ho'usewifery. *n. s.* [from *housewife*.]

1. Domestick or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in or to busy herself about her *housewifery*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prise,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in *housewiferies*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Little butter was exported abroad, and that discredited by the *housewifery* of the Irish in making it up. *Temple.*

2. Female œconomy.

Learn good works for necessary uses; for St. Paul expresses the obligation of Christian women to good *housewifery*, and charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood. *Taylor.*

Ho'using. *n. s.* [from *house*.]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants, according to the increase of *housing*. *Graunt.*

2. [From *housseaux*, *housses*, or *houses*, French.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

Ho'usling. *adj.* [from *house*.] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; housewarming.

His own two hands the holy knot did knit,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
The *housling* fire did kindle and provide. *Fairy Q.*

Hous. *n. s.* [from *housseaux*, or *houses*, Fr.] Covering of cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental signs. This word, though used by *Dryden*, I do not remember in any other place.

Six lions' hides with thongs together fast,
His upper parts defended to his waist;
And where man ended, the continu'd vest,
Spread on his back, the *hous* and trappings of a beast. *Dryden.*

HOW. *adv.* [hu, Saxon; *hoe*, Dutch.]

1. To what degree.

How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me? *Exodus.*

How much better is it to get wisdom than gold? and to get understanding, rather to be chosen than silver? *Proverbs.*

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out? And *how* oft cometh their destruction upon them? *Job.*

O *how* love I thy law, it is my meditation. *Psalms.*

How many children's plaints and mothers cries!
How many woeful widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*

Consider into *how* many differing substances it may be analysed by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. In what manner.

Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shakespeare.*

Prosecute the means of thy deliverance
By ransom, or *how* else. *Milton's Agonistes.*

We examine the why and the *how* of things. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis much in our power *how* to live, but not at all when or *how* to die. *L'Estrange.*

It is pleasant to see *how* the small territories of this little republick are cultivated to the best advantage. *Addison on Italy.*

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek so pale?
How chance the roses there do fade so fast? *Shakesp.*

How is it thou hast found it so quickly? *Gen.* xxvii.

4. By what means.

Men would have the colours of birds feathers, if they could tell *how*; or they will have gay skins instead of gay clothes. *Baron's Natural History.*

5. In what state.

For *how* shall I go up to my father? *Gen.* xliv. 34.

Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born?
How, and with what reproach shall I return? *Dryd.*

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.

Behold, he put no trust in his servants, *how* much less in them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust? *Job.* iv. 19.

A great division fell among the nobility, so much the more dangerous by *how* much the spirits were more active and high. *Hayward.*

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains and rivers of the earth. *Bentley.*

7. It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! *Sam.*

How doth the city sit solitary as a widow! *Lam.* i.

8. In an affirmative sense, not easily explained; that so it is; that.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land, knowing *how* that part of the South-sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents. *Bacon.*

How'beit. } *adv.* [*how be it*.] Never-
Ho'wbe. } theless; notwithstanding; yet; however. Not now in use.

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd lorel,
Of heaven to deemen so.
Howbe I am but rude and barrel,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser.*

Things so ordained are to be kept, *howbeit* not necessarily, any longer than till there grow some urgent cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and esteem highly as profound wisdom, *howbeit* this wisdom saveth them not. *Hooker.*

There was no army transmitted out of England, *howbeit* the English colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Irish. *Davies.*

How'dye. [Contracted from *how do ye*.] In what state is your health? A message of civility.

I now write no letters but of plain business, or plain *how'd'ye's*, to those few I am forced to correspond with. *Pope.*

How'ever. *adv.* [*how* and *ever*.]

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree.

This ring he holds
In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not seem too dear,
How'ever repented of. *Shakespeare.*

To trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd *however* wise. *Milton.*

2. At all events; happen what will; at least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the chiefest. *Tillotson.*

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

In your excuse your love does little say;
You might *how'ever* have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*

Its views are bounded on all sides by several ranges of mountains, which are *however* at so great a distance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful prospects. *Addison on Italy.*

I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case of persecution, *however* I do not exclude it. *Atterbury.*

Few turn their thoughts to examine how those diseases in a state are bred, that hasten its end; which would, *however*, be a very useful enquiry. *Swift.*

4. To some of these meanings this word may be commonly reduced, but its power is sometimes almost evanescent.

To Howl. *v. n.* [*huylen*, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and *howled* in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise
I trembling wak'd. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

If wolves had at thy gate *howl'd* that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key. *Shakespeare.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste *howling* wilderness. *Deuter.* xxxii. 10.

As when a sort of wolves infest the night,
With their wild *howlings* at fair Cynthia's light. *Waller.*

Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,
Fierce as the wolves that *howl'd* around his birth;
He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns. *Smith.*

2. To utter cries in distress.

Therefore I will *howl*, and cry out for all Moab. *Jer.* xlviii.

The damned use that word in hell,
Howlings attend it. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Each new morn
New widows *howl*, new orphans cry, new sorrows,
Strike Heaven on the face. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I have words
That would be *howl'd* out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shak. Much Ado.*

The

The noise grows louder still:
Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums and atabelles;
And sometimes peals of shouts that rend the heav'ns,
Like victory: then groans again, and *howlings*
Like those of vanquish'd men. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

2. To speak with a belluine cry or tone.

Peace, monster, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To savages, and *howl* it out in deserts! *Phillips.*

4. It is used poetically of many noises loud and horrid.

HOWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

Murther,
Alarmed by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose *howl*'s his watch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

These and the like rumours are no more than the last *bowls* of a dog dissected alive. *Swift.*

2. The cry of a human being in horrour.

She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,
And fills with horrid *howls* the public place. *Dryd.*

HOWSOE'VER. *adv.* [*how* and *soever*.]

1. In what manner soever. See HOWEVER.

Berosus, who, after Moses, was one of the most ancient, *howsoever* he hath been since corrupted, doth in the substance of all agree. *Raleigh's History.*

2. Although.

The man doth fear God, *howsoever* it seems not in him. *Shakesp.*

To HOX. *v. a.* [from hoz, Saxon.] To hough; to ham-string.

Thou art a coward,
Which *boxes* honesty behind, restraining
From course required. *Shakesp. Winters Tale.*

Lodronius, perceiving the old soldier's meaning, alighted, and with his sword *boxed* his horse, saying aloud, This day, valiant soldiers, shall you have me both your general and fellow soldier, fighting on foot as one of yourselves. *Knolles.*

HOY. *n. s.* [*hou*, old French.] A large boat sometimes with one deck.

He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear:
From whence eftsoons arrived here three *hoys*
Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs. *Fairy Queen.*

To define a barge and *boy*, which are between a boat and a ship is hard. *Watts's Logick.*

HUB'BUB. *n. s.* [I know not the etymology, unless it be from *up, up*, or *hobnob*.] A tumult; a riot.

People pursued the business with a contempt of the government; and in the *hubbub* of the first day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of the dregs of the people. *Clarendon.*

An universal *hubbub* wild
Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear,
With loudest vehemence. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Why wolves raise a *hubbub* at her,
And dogs howl when she shines in water. *Hudibras.*

HU'CKABACK. *n. s.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HU'CKLEBACKED. *adj.* [*hocker*, German, a *bunch*, and *back*.] Crooked in the shoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE. *n. s.* [from *hucken*, Dutch, to sit down.] The hiphone.

HU'CKSTER. } *n. s.* [*hock*, German, a ped-
HU'CKSTERER. } lar; *hockster*, a she pedlar.]

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a pedlar.

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being *hucksters* to such vile merchandise. *Government of the Tongue.*

God deliver the world from such guides, or rather such *hucksters* of souls, the very shame of religion. *South.*

Should thy shoe wrench aside, down down you fall,
And overturn the scolding *huckster*'s stall,
The hissing *huckster* shall not o'er thee moan,
But pears expected, nuts and pears o'erthrown. *Gay.*

There should be a confederacy of all servants, to drive those China *hucksters* from the doors. *Swift.*

Those *hucksterers* or money-jobbers will be found necessary, if this brass money is made current. *Swift.*

2. A trickish mean fellow.

Now the ape wanted his *huckster* man. *Hubberd's Tale.*

To HU'CKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains.

They must pay a shilling, for changing their piece into silver, to some *huckstering* fellow who follows that trade. *Swift.*

To HUDDLE. *v. a.* [probably from *hood*.]

1. To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to mobble.

2. To put on carelessly in a hurry.

At twelve she rose with much ado;
Her cloths were *huddled* on by two. *Prior.*

Now all in haste they *huddle* on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*

3. To covet up in haste.

4. To perform in a hurry.

I have given much application to this poem: this is not a play *huddled* up in haste. *Dryden.*

When continu'd rain
The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work with timely care,
Which else is *huddled* when the skies are fair. *Dryden*

5. To throw together in confusion.

Our adversary *huddling* several suppositions together, and that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and confusion. *Locke.*

To HUDDLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.

Glance an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so *huddled* on his back,
Enough to press a royal merchant down. *Shak.*

Brown answered after his blunt and *huddling* manner. *Bacon.*

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The *huddling* brook to hear his madrigal,
And sweeten'd every muskrose of the dale. *Milton.*

Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will run against things, and *huddling* forwards, fall from high places. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HUDDLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion; with obscurity.

That the Aristotelian philosophy is a *huddle* of words and terms insignificant, has been the censure of the wisest. *Glanv.*

Your carrying business in a *huddle*,
Has forc'd our rulers to new model. *Hudibras.*

Nature doth nothing in a *huddle*. *L'Estrange.*

The understanding sees nothing distinctly in things remote, and in a *huddle*. *Locke.*

Several merry answers were made to my question, which entertained us 'till bed-time, and filled my mind with a *huddle* of ideas. *Addison.*

HUE. *n. s.* [hiepe, Saxon.]

1. Colour; die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady she before did view,
Or that dread lyon's look her cast in deadly *hue*. *Spenser.*

To add another *hue* unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakesp. King John.*

Flow'rs of all *hue*, and without thorn the rose. *Milton.*

To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd
Celestial rosey red, love's proper *hue*,
Answer'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Your's is much of the camelion *hue*,
To change the die with distant view. *Dryden.*

2. [*Huer* French.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm given to the country. It is commonly joined with *cry*.

Hue and *cry*, villain, go! Assist me, knight I am undone: fly, run, *hue* and *cry*! villain, I am undone. *Shakesp.*

Immediately comes a *hue* and *cry* after a gang of thieves, that had taken a purse upon the road. *L'Estrange.*

If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high;
And like a culprit, join the *hue* and *cry*. *Addison.*

The *hue* and *cry* went after Jack, to apprehend him dead or alive, where he could be found. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

HUER. *n. s.* [*huer*, French, to cry.] One whose business is to call out to others.

They lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed by a balker or *huer*, who standeth on the cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the course of the pilchard. *Carew's Survey.*

HUFF. *n. s.* [from *houve*, or *hoven*, swelled: he is *huffed up by distempers*. So in some provinces we still say the bread *huffs up*, when it begins to *heave*, or ferment: *huff*, therefore, may be ferment. To be in a *huff* is then to be in a *ferment*, as we now speak.]

1. Swell or sudden anger or arrogance.

Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word,
To swear by, only in a lord;
In others it is but a *huff*
To vapour with instead of proof. *Hudibras.*

His frowns kept multitudes in awe,
Before the bluster of whose *huff*
All hats, as in a storm, flew off. *Hudibras.*

We have the apprehensions of a change to keep a check upon us in the very *huff* of our greatness. *L'Estrange.*

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction. *L'Estrange.*

No man goes about to enslave or circumvent another in a passion, to lay trains, and give secret blows in a patient *huff*. *South.*

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.

As for you, colonel *huff cap*, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greater plotter. *Dryd.*

Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make Atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit. *South.*

To HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To swell; to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up with air, and blown in at the windpipe. *Grew.*

2. To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality.

The commissioner at Magdalen college said to Dr. Hough, You must not presume to *huff* us. *Richard.*

To HUFF. *v. n.* To bluster; to storm; to bounce, to swell with indignation or pride.

A *huffing*, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Otway.*

A thief and justice fool and knave,
A *huffing* officer and slave. *Hudibras.*

Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,
To knaves a fool, to cred'lous fools a knave. *Roscommon*

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. *South.*

Now what's his end? O charming glory say!
What, a fifth act to crown his *huffing* play? *Dryd.*

What a small pittance of reason and truth is mixed with those *huffing* opinions they are swelled with. *Locke.*

When Peg received John's message, she *huffed* and stormed like the devil. *Arbuth. Hist. of J. Bull.*

HU'FFER. *n. s.* [from *huff*.] A bluiterer; a bully.

Nor have I have hazarded my art
To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,
By such a braggadocio *huffer*. *Hudibras.*

HU'FFISH. *adj.* [from *huff*.] Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY. *adv.* [from *huffish*.] With arrogant petulance; with bullying bluster.

HU'FFISHNESS. *n. s.* Petulance; arrogance; noisey bluster.

To HUG. *v. a.* [hegian, Saxon, to hedge, to inclose.]

To preſs cloſe in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms. *Shakeſp.*

What would not he do now to *hug* the creature that had given him ſo admirable a ſerenade! *L'Eſtrange.*

Ev'n in that urn their brother they conſels,
And *hug* it in their arms, and to their boſoms preſs. *Dryden.*

King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak, which he would *hug* and kiſs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. To fondle; to treat with tenderneſs.

I, Under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glozing courteſy,
Baited with reaſons not unplauſible,
Win me into the eaſy hearted man,
And *hug* him into ſnares. *Milton.*

We *hug* deformities, if they beg our names. *Glanville.*

Admire yourſelf,
And, without rival, *hug* your darling book. *Roſcommon.*

Though they know that the flatterer knows the falſehood of his own flatteries, yet they love the impoſtor, and with both arms *hug* the abuſe. *South.*

Mark with what joy he *hugs* the dear diſcovery! *Rowe.*

3. To hold faſt.

Ape makes us moſt fondly *hug* and retain the good things of life, when we have the leaſt proſpect of enjoying them. *Atterbury.*

4. To gripe in wreſtling.

HUG. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.]

1. Cloſe embrace.

Why theſe cloſe *hugs*? I owe my ſhame to him. *Gay.*

2. A particular gripe in wreſtling, called a *Coniſh hug.*

HUGE. *adj.* [*hoogh*, *high*, Dutch.]

1. Vaſt; immenſe.

Let the eſtate of the people of God, when they were in the houſe of bondage, and their manner of ſerving God in a ſtrange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jeruſalem did afford; and who ſeeth not what *huge* difference there was between them? *Hooker.*

The ſpace of earth is ſo *huge*, as that it equalleth in greatneſs not only Aſia, Europe, and Africa, but America. *Abbot.*

2. Very great.

The mountain *huge*. *Milton.*

Part, *huge* of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean; there leviathan
Hugeſt of living creatures, in the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps or ſwims,
And ſeems a moving land. *Milton.*

3. Great even to deformity or terribleneſs.

The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* feeder. *Shakeſpeare.*

Through foreſts *huge*, and long untravell'd heaths,
With deſolation brown he wanders waſte. *Thomſon*

HU'GELY. *adv.* [from *huge*.]

1. Immenſely; enormouſly.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?
Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the ſea. *Shakeſp.*

2. Greatly; very much.

I am *hugely* bent to beleive, that whenever you concern yourſelves in our affairs, it is for our good. *Swift.*

HU'GENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *huge*.]

1. Enormous bulk; greatneſs.

2. Utmoſt extent. Not in uſe.

My miſtreſs exceeds in goodneſs the *hugeneſs* of your unworthy thinking. *Shakeſp.*

HU'GGERMUGGER. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *huger macker* or hug in the dark. *Moreker* in Daniſh is darkneſs, whence our *murky*. It is written by Sir *Thomas Moore*, *hoker moker*. *Hôker*, in *Chaucer*, is *pre-viſh*, *croſs-grained*, of which *maker* may only be a ludicrous reduplication. *Hooke* is likewiſe in German *a corner*, and *moky* is in Engliſh *dark*. I know not how to determine.] Secrecy; bye-place.

Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
And all the reſt do rob at ſea and land. *Hubb. Tale.*

But if I can but find them out,
Where e'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy work. *Hudibras.*

There's a diſtinction betwixt what's done openly and bare-faced, and a thing that's done in *huggermugger*, under the ſeal of ſecrecy and concealment. *L'Eſtrange.*

HU'GY. *adj.* [See HUGE.] Vaſt; great; huge. Not in uſe.

This *hugy* rock one finger's force apparently will move. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HUKE. *n. ſ.* [*huque*, Fr.] A cloak.

As we were thus in converſence, there came one that ſeemed to be a meſſenger, in a rich *huke*. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

HULK. *n. ſ.* [*hulcke*, Dutch; hulc, Saxon.]

1. The body of a ſhip.

There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux ſtuff in him: you have not ſeen a *hulk* better ſtuffed in the hold. *Shakeſp.*

The cuſtom of giving the colour of the ſea to the *hulks*, ſails, and mariners of their fly-boats to keep them from being diſcovered, came from the Venets. *Arbuthnot.*

They Argo's *hulk* will tax,
And ſcrape her pitchy ſides for wax. *Swift.*

The ſooty *hulk*
Steer'd ſluggiſh on. *Thompſon*

2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland; as, a *hulk* is a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* Sir John,
Is priſoner to your ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HULK. *v. n.* To exentrate; as, to *hulk* a hare. *Ainſworth.*

HULL. *n. ſ* [*hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]

1. The huſk or integument of any thing; the outer covering: as the *hull* of a nut covers the ſhell. [*Hule*, Scottiſh.]

2. The body of a ſhip; the hulk. *Hull* and *hulk* are now confounded; but *hulk* ſeems originally to have meant not merely the body or hull, but a whole ſhip of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find. *Dryden.*

So many arts hath the Divine Wiſdom put together, only for the *hull* and tackle of a thinking creature. *Grew.*

To HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder.

They ſaw a ſight full of piteous ſtrangeneſs; a ſhip, or rather the careaſe of a ſhip, or rather ſome few bones of the careaſe, *hulling* there, part broken, part burned, and part drowned. *Sidney.*

Will you hoiſt ſail, ſir? here lies your way.
— No, good ſwabber, I am to *hull* here a little longer. *Shakeſpeare*

He look'd, and ſaw the ark *hull* on the flood. *Milton.*

People walking down upon the ſhore, ſaw ſomething come *hulling* towards them. *L'Eſtrange.*

HU'LLY. *adj.* [from *hull*.] Siliquoſe; huſky. *Ainſworth.*

HU'LLVER. *n. ſ.* Holly.

Save *hullver* and thorn, thereof flail for to make. *Tuſſer.*

To HUM. *v. a.* [*homelan*, Dutch.]

1. To make the noiſe of bees.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing. *Bacon.*

An airy nation flew,
Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden dew
In Summer's heat. *Dryden.*

So weary bees in little cells repoſe;
But if night-robbers lift the well-ſtor'd hive,
An *humming* through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound.

I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
And *hum* at good Cominius, much unhearts me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upon my honour, Sir, I heard a *humming*,
And that a ſtrange one too, which did awake me. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cloudy meſſenger turns me his back,
And *hums*; as who ſhould ſay, You'll rue. *Shakeſp.*

3. To pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,
And *humm'd* upon it, thus he writ. *Hudibras.*

I ſtill acquieſt,
And never *humm'd* and haw'd ſeditious,
Nor ſnuffled treaſon. *Hudibras.*

The man lay *humming* and hawing a good while; but in the end, he gave up himſelf to the phyſicians. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To make a dull heavy noiſe.

The muſical accents of the Indians to us, are but inarticulate *hummings*; as are ours to their otherwiſe tuned organs. *Glanville.*

Still *humming* on, their drowſy courſe they keep,
And laſh'd ſo long, like tops, are laſh'd aſleep. *Pope.*

5. To ſing low.

Hum half a tune. *Pope.*

6. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in public aſſemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The noiſe of bees or inſects.

To black Hecate's ſummon
The ſhard-born beetle, with his drowſy *hums*,
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Not undelightful is the ceaſeleſs *hum*,
To him who muſes through the woods at noon. *Thomſon.*

2. A low confuſed noiſe, as of buſtling crowds at a diſtance.

From camp to camp, thro' the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army ſtill reſounds. *Shakeſp.*

Tower'd cities pleaſe us then,
And the buſy *hum* of men. *Milton.*

One theatre there is of vaſt reſort,
Which whilom of requeſts was call'd the court;
But now the great exchange of news 'tis hight,
And full of *hum* and buz from noon till night. *Dryd.*

3. Any low dull noiſe.

Who ſat the neareſt, by the words o'ercome,
Slept faſt: the diſtant nodded to the *hum*. *Pope.*

4. A pauſe with an inarticulate ſound.

Theſe ſhrugs, theſe *hums* and haws,
When you have ſaid ſhe's goodly, come between,
Ere you can ſay ſhe's honeſt. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Your excuſes want ſome grains to make 'em current: *hum* and ha will not do the buſineſs. *Dryden.*

5. In *Hudibras* it ſeems uſed for *ham*.

And though his countrymen the Huns,
Did ſtew their meat between their *hums*,
And the horſes backs, on which they ſtraddle,
And ev'ry man eat up his ſaddle. *Hudibras.*

6. An expreſſion of applauſe.

You hear a *hum* in the right place. *Spectator.*

HUM. *interject.* A ſound implying doubt and deliberation.

Let not your eyes deſpiſe the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard.
Hum! I gueſs at it. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
See ſir Robert—*hum!*
And never laugh for all my life to come. *Pope.*

HU'MAN. *adj.* [*humanus*, Latin; *humain*, French.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will never be aſked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a *human* creature? *Swift.*

2. Belonging to a man.

The king is but a man as I am; the violet ſmells to him as it doth to me; all his ſenſes have but *human* conditions. *Shakeſp.*

For man to tell how *human* life began
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew? *Milton.*
Thee, serpent, subtil'ſt beaſt of all the field,
I knew, but not with *human* voice indu'd. *Milton.*
Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any, this being the higheſt of all *human* certainty. *Locke.*

HUMA'NE. *adj.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.
Love of others, if it be not ſpent upon a few, doth naturally ſpread itſelf towards many, and maketh men become *humane* and charitable. *Bacon.*
Envy, malice, coveteouſneſs and revenge are abeliſhed; a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral, more *humane*, are planted in their ſtead. *Spratt.*

HUMA'NELY. *adv.* [from *humane*.] Kindly; with good-nature.
If they would yield us the ſuperfluity, while it were wholeſome, we might gueſs they relieved us *humanely*. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'MANIST. *n. ſ.* [*humaniſte*, French.] A philologer; a grammarian: a term uſed in the ſchools of Scotland.

HUMANITY. *n. ſ.* [*humanité*, Fr. *humanitas*, Latin.
1. The nature of man.
Look to thyſelf; reach not beyond *humanity*. *Sidney.*
A rarer ſpirit never did ſteer *humanity*. *Shakeſp.*
The middle of *humanity* thou never knewelt, but the extremity of both ends. *Shakeſp.*
To preſerve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath been uſed the higheſt caution *humanity* could invent. *Brown.*
2. Human kind; the collective body of mankind.
If he can untie thoſe knots, he is able to teach all *humanity*, and will do well to oblige mankind by his information. *Glanville.*
3. Benevolence; tenderneſs.
All men ought to maintain peace and the common offices of *humanity* and friendſhip in diverſity of opinions. *Locke.*
How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out, And court the offices of ſoft *humanity*?
Like thee reſerve their raiment for the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with thoſe that weep! *Rowe.*
4. Philology; grammatical ſtudies. In Scotland, *humaniores literæ*.

To HU'MANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniſer*, French.] To ſoften; to make ſuſceptible of tenderneſs or benevolence.
Here will I paint the characters of woe,
And here my faithful tears in ſhow'rs ſhall flow,
To *humanize* the flints whereon I tread. *Wotton.*
Was it the buſineſs of magick to *humanize* our natures with compaſſion, forgiveneſs, and all the inſtance of the moſt extenſive charity? *Addiſon.*

HU'MANKIND. *n. ſ.* [*human* and *kind*.] The race of man; mankind.
Bleſt with a taſte exact, yet unconfin'd;
A knowledge both of books and *humankind*. *Pope.*

HU'MANLY. *adv.* [from *human*.]
1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.
Thus the preſent happy proſpect of our affairs, *humanly* ſpeaking, may ſeem to promiſe. *Atterbury.*
2. Kindly; with good-nature. This is now written *humanely*.
Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, ſincere;
Modeſtly bold, and *humanly* ſevere. *Pope.*

HU'MBIRD. *n. ſ.* [from *hum* and *bird*.] The humming bird.
All ages have conceived the wren the leaſt of birds, yet our own plantations have ſhewed one far leſs; that is, the *humbird*, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown.*

HUMBLE. *adj.* [*humble*, Fr. *humilis*, Lat.]
1. Not proud; modeſt; not arrogant.
And mighty proud to *humble* weak does yield. *Spenſer.*
Now we have ſhewn our power,
Let us ſeem *humbler* after it is done,
Than when it was a-doing. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Thy *humble* ſervant vows obedience,
And faithful ſervice 'till the point of death. *Shakeſp.*
We ſhould be as *humble* in our impreſſions and ſins, as Chriſt was in the fulneſs of the ſpirit, great wiſdom, and perfect life. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
You, if an *humble* huſband, may requeſt,
Provide and order all things for the beſt. *Dryden.*
Ten thouſand trifles light as theſe,
Nor can my rage nor anger move:
She ſhould be *humble* who would pleaſe;
And ſhe muſt ſuffer, who can love. *Prior.*
2. Low; not high; not great.
Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark'd
Above the ſkies let thy proud muſick ſound,
Thy *humble* neſt build on the ground. *Cowley.*
Denies what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,
An *humble* roof and an obſcure retreat. *Yalden.*
Ah! prince, had'ſt thou but known the joys which dwell
With *humbler* fortunes, thou wouldſt curſe thy royalty! *Rowe.*
Far *humbler* titles ſuit my loſt conditions. *Smith.*

To HU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make humble; to make ſubmiſſive; to make to bow down with humility.
Take this purſe, thou whom the heav'n plagues
Have *humbled* to all ſtrokes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
The executioner
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,
But firſt begs pardon. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
Humble yourſelves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 *Pet.* v. 6.
Hezekiah *humbled* himſelf for the pride of his heart 2 *Coron.*
Why do I *humble* thus myſelf, and ſuing
For peace, reap nothing but repulſe and hate? *Milton.*
Let the ſinner put away the evil of his doings, and *humble* himſelf by a ſpeedy and ſincere repentance; Let him return to God, and then let him be aſſured that God will return to him. *Rogers.*
2. To cruſh; to break; to ſubdue; to mortify.
Yearly injoin'd, ſome ſay to undergo
This annual *humbling* certain number'd days,
To daſh their pride and joy, for man ſeduc'd. *Milton.*
We are pleaſed, by ſome implicit kind of revenge, to ſee him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had ſo far raiſed himſelf above us. *Addiſon.*
The miſtreſs of the world, the ſeat of empire,
The nurſe of heroes, the delight of gods,
That *humbled* the proud tyrants of the earth. *Addiſ.*
Men that make a kind of inſult upon ſociety, ought to be *humbled* as diſturbers of the public tranquillity. *Freeholder.*
Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boaſt;
Though double tax'd how little have I loſt! *Pope.*
3. To make to condeſcend.
This would not be to condeſcend to their capacities, when he *humbles* himſelf to ſpeak to them, but to loſe his deſign in ſpeaking. *Locke.*
4. To bring down from an height.
In proceſs of time the higheſt mountains may be *humbled* into valleys; and again, the loweſt vallies exalted into mountains. *Hakewill on Providence.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *n. ſ.* [*humble* and *bee*. What may be the true etymology of this word I am in doubt. The *humblebee* is known to have no ſting. The Scotch call a cow without horns an *humble cow*; ſo that the word ſeems to ſignifies *inermis*, wanting the natural weapons. Dr. *Beattie.*] A buzzing wild bee.
The honeybags ſteal from the *humblebees*,
And for night tapers crop their waxen thighs. *Shak.*
This puts us in mind once again, of the *humblebees* and the tinder-boxes. *Atterbury.*

HU'MBLEBEE. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MBLEBEE *Eater*. *n. ſ.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *humble*.] Humility; abſence of pride.
With how true *humbleneſs*
They looked down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*
I am rather with all ſubjected *humbleneſs*, to thank her excellencies, ſince the duty thereunto gave me rather heart to ſave myſelf, than to receive thanks. *Sidney.*
It was anſwered by us all, in all poſſible *humbleneſs*; but yet with a countenance, that we knew he ſpoke it but merrily. *Bacon.*
A grain of glory, mixed with *humbleneſs*,
Cures both a fever and lethargickneſs. *Herbert.*

HU'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *humble*.] One that humbles or ſubdues himſelf or others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED. *adj.* [*humble* and *mouthed*.] Mild; meek.
You are meek and *humblemouthed*: but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, ſpleen and pride *Shak ſp.*

HU'MBLEPLANT. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of ſenſitive plant.
The *humbleplant* is ſo called, becauſe, as ſoon as you touch it, it proſtrates itſelf on the ground, and in a ſhort time elevates itſelf again. It is raiſed in hotbeds. *Mortimer.*

HU'MBLES. *n. ſ.* Entrails of a deer.

HU'MBLESS. *n. ſ.* [from *humble*.] Humbleneſs, humility. Obſolete.
And with meek *humbleſs*, and affected mood,
Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat. *Spenſer.*

HU'MBLY. *adv.* [from *humble*.]
1. Without pride; with humility; modeſtly; with timorous modeſty.
They were us'd to bend,
To ſend their ſmiles before them to Achilles,
To come *humbly* as they uſed to creep to holy altars *Shakeſp.*
Here the tam'd Euphrates *humbly* glides
And there the Rhine ſubmits her ſwelling tides. *Dryden.*
Write him down a ſlave, who, *humbly* proud,
With preſents begs preferments from the crowd. *Dryden.*
In midſt of dangers, fears, and death,
Thy goodneſs I'll adore,
And praiſe thee for thy mercies paſt,
And *humbly* hope for more. *Addiſon.*
2. Without height; without elevation.

HU'MDRUM. *adj.* [from *hum drone*, or *humming drone*.] Dull; droniſh; ſtupid.
Shall we, quoth ſhe, ſtand ſtill, *humdrum*,
And ſee ſtout Bruin all alone,
By numbers baſely overthrown? *Hudibras.*
I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I had heard his ſtory out, was called away by buſineſs. *Addiſon.*

To HUMECT. } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Lat.
To HUMECTATE. } *humecter*, French.] To wet; to moiſten.
The Nile and Niger do not only moiſten and contemperate the air by their exhalations, but refreſh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations. *Brown.*
Her rivers are divided into ſluices, to *humectate* the bordering ſoil. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*
The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not too much aſtringent. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

HUMECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectate*.] The act of wetting; moiſtening.
Plates of braſs, applied to a blow, will keep it down from ſwelling: the cauſe is repercuſſion, without *humectation*, or entrance of any body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
That which is concreted by exſiccations or expreſſion of humidity, will be reſolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay. *Brown.*

HU'MERAL. *adj.* [*humeral*, French, from *humerus*, Lat.] Belonging to the ſhoulder.
The

The largeſt crooked needle ſhould be uſed, with a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Latin.] The act of lying on the ground.

Faſting and ſackcloth, and aſhes and tears, and *humicubations*, uſed to be companions of repentance. *Bramhall.*

HU'MID. *adj.* [*humide*, French; *humidus*, Latin.] Wet; moiſt; watery.

Iris there, with *humid* bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingl'd hue
Than her purpled ſcarf can ſhew. *Milton.*

The queen, recover'd, tears her *humid* eyes,
And firſt her huſband on the poop eſpies. *Dryden.*

If they ſlip eaſily, and are of a fit ſize to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to ſtick to things, it is *humid*. *Newton's Opticks.*

HUMI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*humidité*, French; from *humid*.] That quality which we call moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or ſurfaces of ſuch particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quickſilver is not a moiſt liquor, in reſpect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not ſtick to; but it may be called ſo in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whoſe ſurfaces it will preſently adhere. And even water itſelf that wets almoſt every thing, and is the great ſtandard of *humidity*, is not capable of wetting every thing, for it ſtands and runs eaſily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, ſwans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy.*

We'll uſe this unwholeſome *humidity*, this groſs watry pumpion. *Shakeſpeare.*

O bleſſing-breeding ſun ward from the earth,
Rotten *humidity* below thy ſiſter's orb
Infect the air! *Shakeſpeare's Timon of Athens.*

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*, than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and reliſhing. *Arbuthnot.*

HUMILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Deſcent from greatneſs; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humiliation* of manhood; for which cauſe there followed upon the latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but reſtored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

Thy *humiliation* ſhall exalt
With thee thy manhood alſo to this throne. *Milton.*

2. Mortification; external expreſſion of ſin and unworthineſs.

John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Brown*

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts contrite, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milton.*

3. Abatement of pride.

It may ſerve for a great leſſon of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the habits and paſſions of men trampling over intereſt, friendſhip, honour, and their own perſonal ſafety, as well as that of their country. *Swift.*

HUMI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*humilité*, French.]

1. Freedom from pride; modeſty; not arrogance.

When we make profeſſion of our faith, we ſtand; when we acknowledge our ſins, or ſeek unto God for favour, we fall down; becauſe the geſture of conſtancy becometh us beſt in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*

I do not know that Engliſhman alive,
With whom my ſoul is any jot at odds,
More than the infant that is born to-night;
I thank my God for my *humility*. *Shak. Rich. III.*

What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humility* of a Chriſtian teacheth to forgive. *King Charles.*

The *humility* of the ſtyle gained them many friends. *Clarendon.*

There are ſome that uſe
Humility to ſerve them pride, and ſeem
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder
At their wiſh'd journey's end. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is an eaſy matter to extol *humility* in the midſt of honour, or to begin a faſt after dinner. *South.*

As high turrets, for their airy ſteep
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards ſhoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her ſecure foundation lye,
She was not humble, but *humility*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of ſubmiſſion.

With theſe *humilities* they ſatisfied the young king, and by their bowing and bending avoided the preſent ſtorm. *Davies.*

HU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *hum*.] That which hums; an applauder. *Ainſworth.*

HU'MORAL. *adj.* [from *humour*.] Proceeding from the humours.

This ſort of fever is comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

HU'MORIST. *n. ſ.* [*humoriſto*, Italian; *humoriſte*, French.]

1. One who conducts himſelf by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The notion of a *humoriſt* is one that is greatly pleaſed, or greatly diſpleaſed, with little things; his actions ſeldom directed by the reaſon and nature of things. *Watts.*

This *humoriſt* keeps to himſelf much more than he wants, and gives his ſuperfluities to purchaſe heaven. *Addiſon.*

2. One who has odd conceits.

The wit ſinks imperceptibly into an *humoriſt*. *Spectator.*

3. One who has violent and peculiar paſſions.

By a wiſe and timeous inquiſition the peccant humours and *humoriſts* muſt be diſcovered and purged, or cut off: mercy, in ſuch a caſe, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon to Villiers.*

HU'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *humour*.]

1. Full of groteſque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marſya was a lawyer who had loſt his cauſe; others that this paſſage alludes to the ſtory of the ſatire Marſyas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the preſent whim.

I am known to be a *humorous* patrician; ſaid to be ſomething imperfect, in favouring the firſt complaint; haſty and under-like, upon too trivial motion. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou fortune's champion, that do'ſt never fight
But when her *humorous* ladyſhip is by,
To teach thee ſafety. *Shakeſp. King John.*

He's *humorous* as Winter, and as ſudden
As flaws congeal'd in the ſpring of day.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

O, you awake then: come away,
Times be ſhort, are made for play;
The *humorous* moon too will not ſtay:
What doth make you thus delay? *Ben Jonſon.*

Vaſt is his courage, boundleſs in his mind,
Rough as a ſtorm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryden.*

He that would learn to paſs a juſt ſentence on perſons and things, muſt take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Pleaſant; jocular.

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleaſing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot;
And penſive, wav'ring, melancholy,
Thou dread'ſt and hop'ſt thou know'ſt not what. *Prior.*

HU'MOROUSLY. *adj.* [from *humorous*.]

1. Merrily; jocoſely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls very *humorouſly*, *conciſum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas*. *Addiſon.*

It has been *humorouſly* ſaid, that ſome have filled the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

2. Capriciouſly; whimſically.

We reſolve by halves, and unadviſedly; we reſolve raſhly, fillily, or *humorouſly*, upon no reaſons that will hold. *Calamy.*

HU'MOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *humorous*.]

1. Fickleneſs; capricious levity.

2. Jocularity; oddneſs of conceit.

HU'MOURSOME. *adj.* [from *humour*.]

1. Peeviſh; petulant.

2. Odd; humourous. In this ſenſe it is leſs uſed.

Our ſcience cannot be much improved by maſquerades, where the wit of both ſexes is altogether taken up in contriving ſingular and *humourſome* diſguiſes. *Swift.*

HU'MOURSOMELY. *adv.* [from *humourſome*.] Peeviſhly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*humeur*, Fr. *humor*, Lat.]

1. Moiſture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, ſeeing it hath the perſpicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. The different kind of moiſture in man's body, reckoned by the old phyſicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were ſuppoſed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not theſe ſuggeſtions, which proceed
From anguiſh of the mind and *humours* black,
That mingle with thy fancy. *Milton.*

3. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no *humour* to which impudent poverty cannot make itſelf ſerviceable; ſo were there enow of thoſe of deſperate ambition, who would build their houſes upon others ruin. *Sidney.*

There came a young lord, led with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whoſe goodneſs he ſees not. *Sidney.*

King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, ſo he was a prince of a marvellous pleaſant *humour*: as he was going through Luſen by Greenwich, he aſked what town it was? they ſaid Luſen. He aſked, a good while after, what town is this we are now in? They ſaid ſtill it was Luſen: then, ſaid the king, I will be king of Luſen. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Examine how your *humour* is incliu'd,
And which the ruling paſſion of your mind.
Roſcommon.

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be ſuch, that he would never conſtrain himſelf. *Dryden.*

In caſes where it is neceſſary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the puniſhment. *Addiſon.*

Good *humour* only teaches charms to laſt,
Still makes new conqueſts, and maintains the paſt.
Pope.

4. Preſent diſpoſition.

It is the curſe of kings to be attended
By ſlaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant
To break into the blood-houſe of life. *Shakeſpeare.*

Another thought her nobler *humour* led. *Dryden.*

Their *humours* are not to be won,
But when they are impoſ'd upon
Tempt not his buſineſs hand;
But one ſubmiſſive word which you let fall,
Will make him in good *humour* with us all. *Dryden.*

5. Groteſque imagery; jocularity; merriment.

In converſation *humour* is more than wit, eaſineſs more than knowledge. *Temple.*

6. Tendency to diſeaſe; morbid diſpoſition.
He denied himſelf nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent. *Temple.*
The child had a *humour* which was cured by the waters of Glaſtonbury. *Fielding.*

7. Petulance; peeviſhneſs.
Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and diſcretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindneſſes to be enjoyed? *South.*

8. A trick; a practice.
I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in ſome *humours*: I ſhould have borne the humour'd letter to her. *Shakſp.*

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.
In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*, and in conſort, men are more obnoxious to others *humours*; therefore it is good to take both. *Bacon.*

To HU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gratify; to ſooth by compliance.
If I had a ſuit to maſter Shallow, I would *humour* his men; if to his men, I would curry with maſter Shallow. *Shakeſpeare.*
If I were Brutus now, and he were Caſſius,
He ſhould not *humour* me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Obedience and ſubjection were never enjoin'd by God to *humour* the paſſions, luſts and vanities of thoſe who are commanded to obey our governours. *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am ſick;
Why not when I'm ſplenetick? *Pope*
Children are fond of ſomething which ſtrikes their fancy moſt, and ſullen and regardleſs of every thing elſe, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To fit; to comply with.
To after age thou ſhalt be writ the man,
That with ſmooth air could *humour* beſt our tongue. *Milton.*
'Tis my part to invent, and the muſicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden's Preface to Albion.*
Fountainbleau is ſituated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of ſavage proſpects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made uſe of ſo much art as is neceſſary to regulate nature. *Addiſon.*

HUMP. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *hump*. See BUMP.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.
Theſe defects were mended by matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *hump* fell. *Tatler.*

HU'MPBACK. *n. ſ* [*hump* and *back*.] Crooked back; high ſhoulders.
The chief of the family was born with a *humpback* and very high noſe, *Tatler.*

HUMPBACKED. *adj.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH. *v. a.* [*huſch*, German.]

1. To ſtrike or punch with the fiſts.
Jack's friends began to *hunch* and puſh one another: why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down? *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back.
Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,
And wander'd in thy limbs. *Dryden.*

HUNCHBA'CKED. *adj.* [*hunch* and *back*.] Having a crooked back.
His perſon deformed to the higheſt degree, flat-noſed, and *hunchbacked*. *L'Eſtrange.*
But I more feat Creon!
To take that *hunchback'd* monſter in my arms,
Th' excreſcence of a man. *Dryden's Oedipus.*
The ſecond daughter was peeviſh, haggard, pale, with faucer-eyes, a ſharp noſe, and *hunchbacked*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

HU'NDRED. *adj.* hund, and hundred, Saxon; *honderd*, Dutch.] The number conſiſting of ten multiplied by ten.
A *hundred* altars in her temple ſmoke,
A thouſand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. *Dryd. Æn.*
Many thouſands had ſeen the tranſactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thouſands received an account of them from the mouths of thoſe who were eye-witneſſes. *Addiſon.*

HU'NDRED. *n. ſ.*

1. A company, body, or collection conſiſting of an hundred.
Very few will take this propoſition, that God is pleaſed with the doing of what he himſelf commands, for an innate moral principle: whoſoever does ſo, will have reaſon to think *hundreds* of propoſitions innate. *Locke.*
Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and diſtributed amongſt the ſoldiers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A canton or diviſion of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hundredum*, low Latin; *hundrede*, old French.]
Impoſts upon merchants do ſeldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loſeth in the thire. *Bacon.*
For juſtice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket ſat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raiſed: here complaints were exhibited. *Hayward.*

HUNDREDTH. *adj.* [hundpeontezopa, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.
We ſhall not need to uſe the *hundredth* part of that time, which themſelves beſtow in making invectives. *Hooker.*
If this medium is rarer within the ſun's body than at its ſurface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I ſee no reaſon why the increaſe of denſity ſhould ſtop. *Newton.*

HUNG. [The *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *hang*.]
A wife ſo *hung* with virtues, ſuch a freight,
What mortal ſhoulders can ſupport? *Dryden's Juvenal.*
A room that is richly adorned, and hung round with a great variety of pictures, ſtrikes the eye at once. *Watts.*

HU'NGER. *n. ſ.* [hunzen, Saxon; *honger*, Dutch.]

1. Deſire of food; the pain felt from faſting.
An uneaſy ſenſation at the ſtomach for food. When the ſtomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tenſion, they draw up ſo cloſe as to rub againſt each other, ſo as to make that ſenſation: but when they are diſtended with food, it is again removed; unleſs when a perſon faſteth ſo long as for want of ſpirits, or nervous fluid, to have thoſe fibres grow too flaccid to corrugate, and then we ſay a perſon has faſted away his ſtomach. *Quincy.*
Thou ſhalt ſerve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirſt. *Deut.* xxvii. 48.
The ſub acid part of the animal ſpirits, being caſt off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the ſtomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the ſenſe we call *hunger*. *Grew.*
Something viſcous, fat and oily, remaining in the ſtomach, deſtroys the ſenſation of *hunger*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Any violent deſire.
The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally ſuggeſt the neceſſity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*
For *hunger* of my gold I dye. *Dryden.*

To HU'NGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.
My more having, would be as a ſauce
To make me *hunger* more. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,
As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

2. To deſire with great eagerneſs; to long.
Doſt thou ſo *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs inveſt thee with my honours,
Before thy hour be ripe? O, fooliſh youth,
Thou ſeek'ſt the greatneſs that will overwhelm thee. *Stay* but a little. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
I content me,
And from the ſting of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
Me *hung'ring* more to do my Father's will. *Milton.*

HU'NGERBIT. } *adj.* [*hunger* and *bit*.]
HU'NGERBITTEN. } Pained or weakened with hunger.
His ſtrength ſhall be *hungerbitten*. *Job.* xviii. 12.
Thyſelf
Bred up in poverty and ſtraits at home;
Loſt in a deſert here, and *hungerbit*. *Milton.*

HU'NGERLY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Hungry; in want of nouriſhment.
His beard
Grew thin and *hungerly*, and ſeem'd to aſk
His ſops as he was drinking. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NGERLY. *adv.* With keen appetite.
You have ſav'd my longing, and I feed
Moſt *hungerly* on your ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*
They are all but ſtomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they're full,
They belch us. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NGERSTARVED. *adj.* [*hunger* and *ſtarved*.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.
All my followers to th' eager foe
Turn back, and fly like ſhips before the wind,
Or lambs purſu'd by *hunger-ſtarved* wolves. *Shakſp.*
Go, go, chear up thy *hunger-ſtarved* men. *Shakſp.*
As to ſome holy houſe th' afflicted came,
Th' *hunger-ſtarv'd*, the naked, and the lame,
Want and diſeaſes, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRED. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Pinched by want of food.
Odours do in a ſmall degree nouriſh, and we ſee men an *hungred* love to ſmell hot bread *Bacon.*

HU'NGRILY. *adv.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite.
Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,
Who pity'd ſuffering mortals long ago,
When on harſh acorns *hungrily* they fed,
And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRY. *adj.* [from *hunger*.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.
That face of his the *hungry* cannibals
Would not have touch'd, would not have ſtain'd with blood. *Shakeſpeare.*
By eating before he was *hungry*, and drinking before he was dry, he was ſure never to eat or drink much at a time. *Temple.*
They that talk thus may ſay that a man is always *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger conſiſts in that very ſenſation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more diſpoſed to draw from other ſubſtances than to impart to them.
Caſſius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shakeſpeare.*
The more fat water will beat ſop beſt; for the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon.*
In ſtiffy grounds ſprings are found at the firſt and ſecond ſpit, and ſometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*
To the great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here ſow in the moſt *hungry* and barren ſoil. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

HUNKS. *n. ſ.* [*hunſker*, ſordid, Iſlandick.] A covetous ſordid wretch; a miſer; a curmudgeon.
The old *hunks* was well ſerved, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the ſecuring of his puddings. *L'Eſtrange.*
She has a huſband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunks*. *Dryden.*
Iris has given all the intimations of being a cloſe *hunks*, worth money. *Addiſon.*

To HUNT. *v. a.* [huntian, Saxon, from hund, a dog.

1. To chaſe wild animals.
The man that once did ſell the lion's ſkin,
While the beaſt liv'd, was kill'd in *hunting* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions? *Job.* xxxviii. 39.

We should single every criminal out of the herd, and *hunt* him down, however formidable and overgrown; and, on the contrary, shelter and defend virtue. *Addison.*

2. To pursue; to follow close.

Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Ps.* cxl.

The heart strikes five hundred sorts of pulses in an hour, and is *hunted* unto such continual palpitations, through anxiety, that fain would it break. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

3. To search for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability. *Spenser.*

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from principles: such an examen every reader's mind is not forward to make, especially in those who have given themselves up to a party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and support the tenets of it. *Locke.*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chace.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares. *Addison.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*

1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from *hunting*
I will not speak with him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Esau went to the field to *hunt* for venison. *Gen.* xxvii. 5.

One followed study and knowledge, and another hawking and *hunting*. *Locke.*

On the old pagan tombs, masks, *hunting* matches, and Bacchanals are very common. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To pursue or search.

Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after argument to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and refuse those which favour the other side. *Locke.*

HUNT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common *hunt*, though from their rage restrain'd
By sov'reign power, her company disdain'd
Grinn'd as they pass'd. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

2. A chace.

The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green.
Shakespeare.

3. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*

HU'NTER. *n. s.* [from *hunt*.]

1. One who chases animals for pastime or food.

If those English lords had been good *hunters*, and reduced the mountains, bogs, and woods within the limits of forests, chaces, and parks, the forest law would have driven them into the plains.
Davies on Ireland.

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,
First *hunter* then, pursu'd a gentle brace,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton.*

Another's crimes th' unhappy *hunter* bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless gore.
Dryden's Æn.

This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hunters*; a passage of Manilius let us know the pagan *hunters* had Meleager for their patron. *Addison.*

Bold Nimrod first the savage chace began,
A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope.*

2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

Of dogs, the valu'd file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

HU'NTINGHORN. *n. s.* [*hunting* and *horn*] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior.*

HU'NTRESS. *n. s.* [from *hunter*.] A woman that follows the chace.

And thou thrice crowned queen of night, survey
With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above,
Thy *huntress'* name, that my full life doth sway.
Shakespeare.

Shall I call
Antiquity from the old schools of Greece,
To testify the arms of chastity?
Hence had the *huntress* Dian her dread bow,
Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste. *Milton.*

Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain,
Th' immortal *huntress*, and her virgin train;
Nor envy Windsor. *Pope.*

Homer represents Diana with her quiver at her shoulder; but at the same time he describes her as an *huntress*. *Broome.*

HU'NTSMAN. *n. s.* [*hunt* and *man*.]

1. One who delights in the chace.

Like as a *huntsman*, after weary chace,
Seeing the game escape from him away,
Sits down to rest him. *Spenser's Sonnets.*

Such game, whilst yet the world was new,
The mighty Nimrod did pursue:
What *huntsman* of our feeble race,
Or dogs, dare such a monster chace? *Waller.*

2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chace.

Apply this moral father to the *huntsman*, that managed the chace, than to the master. *L'Estrange*

HU'NTSMANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *huntsman*.] The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day
Give the art of rhiming, *huntsmanship*, or play.
Donne.

HU'RDLE. *n. s.* [hyrdel, Saxon]

1. A texture of sticks woven together; a crate.

The sled, the tumbril, *hurdles* and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*

2. Grate on which criminals were dragged to execution.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,
Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shakespeare.*

The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he should be famous in after-times. *Bacon*

HURDS. *n. s.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsworth.*

To HURL. *v. a.* [from *huerlt*, to throw down, Islandick; or, according to *Skinner*, from *whirl*.

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

If he will have any grievous plagues in store,
O, let them keep it 'till thy sins be ripe,
And then *hurl* down their indignation
On thee! *Shakespeare's Richard* III.

He holds vengeance in his hand,
To *hurl* upon their head that break his law. *Shakesp.*

I with my nails digg'd stones out of the ground,
To *hurl* at the beholders of my shame. *Shakespeare.*

If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by laying of wait. *Numb.* xxxv. 20.

They use both the right hand and the left in *hurling* stones. *Chron.* xii. 2.

Hurl ink and wit,
As madmen stones. *Ben. Jonson.*

His darling sons,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse
Their frail original and faded bliss. *Milton.*

She strikes the lute; but if it sound,
Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller.*

Corrupted light of knowledge *hurl'd*
Sin, death, and ignorance, o'er all the world.
Denham.

Young Phaeton,
From East to North irregularly *hurl'd*,
First set himself on fire, and then the world. *Dryden.*

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,
And *hurl'd* them headlong to their fleet and main.
Pope.

2. To utter with vehemence. [*Hurler*, French, to make an howling or hideous noise.] This sense is not in use.

The glad merchant that does view
His ship far come from watery wilderness,
He *hurls* out vows. *Sperser.*

Highly they rag'd against the Highest,
Hurling defiance towards the vaults of heav'n,
Milton.

3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another: out of these ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away; every of which couple are to watch one another during this play. *Carew.*

HURL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion.

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he thought would withstand his desire, was chosen king.
Knolles.

HU'RLBAT. *n. s.* [*hurl* and *bat*.] Whirlbat. *Ainsworth.*

HU'RLER. *n. s.* [from *hurl*.] One that plays at hurling.

The *hurlers* must hurl man to man, and not two set upon one man at once. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HU'RLWIND. *n. s.* [*hurl* and *wind*.] A whirlwind; a violent gust. A word not in use.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown. *Sandys.*

HU'RLY. HU'RLYBURLY. *n. s.* [from the French; *hurlubrelu*, inconsiderately.] Tumult; commotion; bustle.

Winds take thy ruffian billows by the top,
That with the *hurly* death itself awakes. *Shakesp.*

Poor discontents,
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of *hurlyburly* innovation. *Shakespeare.*

Methinks, I see this *hurly* all on foot. *Shakesp.*

All places were filled with tumult and *hurlyburly*, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, and in cities presently to be besieged. *Knolles.*

HU'RRICANE. HU'RRICANO. *n. s.* [*huracan*, Spanish; *ouragan*, Fr.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;
Your cataracts and *hurricanoes* spout! *Shakespeare.*

A storm or *hurricane*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havock where it comes. *Burnet.*

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together in every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryd.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners with selected friends withdraw;
There, in dead murmurs, solemnly are wise,
Whisp'ring like winds, ere *hurricanes* arise. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sad lords th' imperious *hurricanes* descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.
Addison.

HU'RRIER. *n. s.* [from *hurry*.] One that hurries; a disturber.

Mars, that horrid *hurrier* of men. *Chapman.*

To HU'RRY. *v. n.* [perzian, to plunder, Saxon: *hurs* was likewise a word used by the old Germans in urging their horses to speed; but seems the imperative of the verb.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer service to your enemy;
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shak.*

For whom all this haste
Of midnight march, and *hurry'd* meeting here?
Milton.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy it. *South.*

That hurry'd o'er
Such ſwarms of Engliſh to the neighb'ring ſhore.
Dryden.

A man has not time to ſubdue his paſſions, eſtabliſh his ſoul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the ſtage. *Addiſon.*

Stay thoſe ſudden guſts of paſſion,
That *hurry* you away. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himſelf by the poet's imagination.
Pope's Preface to the Iliad.

To HURRY. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryd.*

HU'RRY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult, precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almoſt quiet. *Hayward.*

It might have pleaſed him in the preſent heat and *hurry* of his rage; but muſt have diſpleaſed him infinitely in the ſedate reflection. *South.*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a ſtate ſomewhat more calm. *Woodward.*

Ambition raiſes a tumult in the ſoul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addiſon.*

A long train of coaches and ſix ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addiſon.*

I do not include the life of thoſe who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of thoſe who are not always engaged. *Addiſon.*

The pavement ſounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the ſtreet.
Gay's Trivia.

HURST. *n. ſ.* [hyrſt, Saxon.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainſworth.*

To HURT. *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. paſſ. *I have hurt.* [hyrt, wounded, Saxon; *heurter*, to ſtrike, French.]

1. To miſchief; to harm.

He that overcometh ſhall not be *hurt* of the ſecond death *Revelations.*

Virtue may be aſſail'd, but never *hurt*;
Surpriz'd by unjuſt force, but not enthrall'd *Milton*

The Adonis of the ſea is ſo called, becauſe it is a loving and innocent fiſh, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton.*

2. To wound; to pain by ſome bodily harm.

My heart is turn'd to ſtone: I ſtrike it, and it *hurts* my hand. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

It breeds contempt
For heirs to liſten, or preſume to pry,
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryden.*

3. To damage; to impair.

See thou *hurt* not the oil and wine. *Revelations.*

HURT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm; miſchief.

The *hurt* thereby is greater than the good.
Spenſer.

I have ſlain a man to my *hurt*. *Geneſis.*

I found it ſtand there uncorrected, as if there had been no *hurt* done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruiſe.

Where is the wounded?
—There will be large cicatrices to ſhew the people: he received ſeven *hurts* i' th' body.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

The pains of ſickneſs and *hurts*, hunger, thirſt and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*

In arms and ſcience 'tis the ſame,
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*

3. Injury; wrong.

Why ſhould damage grow to the *hurt* of the King?
Ezra.

HU'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.

HU'RTFUL. *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Miſchievous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be moſt *hurtful* unto many.
Hooker.

The *hurtful* hazle in the vineyard ſhun,
Nor plant it to receive the ſetting ſun.
Dryden's Georgics.

HU'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Miſchievouſly; perniciouſly.

HU'RTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hurtful*.] Miſchievouſneſs; perniciouſneſs.

To HU'RTLE. *v. n.* [*heurteur*, French; *urtare*, Italian.] To claſh; to ſkirmiſh; to run againſt any thing; to joſtle; to meet in ſhock and encounter. *Hanmer.*

The noiſe of battle *hurtled* in the air. *Shakeſp.*

Kindneſs
Made him give battle to the lioneſs,
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurtling*,
From miſerable ſlumber I awak'd.
Shakeſp. As you like it.

To HU'RTLE. *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuoſity. This is probably the original of *hurl*. Obſolete.

His harmful club he 'gan to *hurtle* high,
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Fairy Queen.*

HU'RTLEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*hurt bar*, Daniſh.] Bilberry; *bacca vitis idææ.*

HU'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *hurt*.]

1. Innocent; harmleſs; innoxious; doing no harm.

Unto her home he oft would go,
Where bold and *hurtleſs* many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it ſhould be ſo;
For ſimple goodneſs ſhined in his eyes. *Sidney*

She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, ſo *hurtleſs* and ſo true.
Fairy Queen.

Shorter ev'ry gaſp he takes,
And vain efforts and *hurtleſs* blows he makes.
Dryden's Æn.

2. Receiving no hurt.

HU'RTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *hurtleſs*.] Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you ſo *hurtleſsly* ſtrong, that they thought it better to reſt in your friendſhip than make new trial of your enmity.
Sidney.

HU'RTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *hurtleſs*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HU'SBAND. *n. ſ.* [*hoſsband*, maſter, Daniſh, from *houſe* and *bonda*, Runick, a maſter.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.

Thy *huſband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy ſovereign. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Why, woman, your *huſband* is in his old lunes again: he ſo takes on yonder with my *huſband*, and ſo rails againſt all married mankind. *Shakeſpeare.*

This careful *huſband* had been long away,
Whom his chaſte wife and little children mourn.
Dryden.

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occaſion of the denomination of relation of *huſband*
Locke

2. The male of animals.

Ev'n though a frowzy ram thou ſhalt behold,
Preſer him not in haſte, for *huſband* to thy fold.
Dryden.

3. An œconomiſt; a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit. Its ſignification is always modified by ſome epithet implying bad or good.

Edward I. ſhewed himſelf a right *good huſband*; owner of a lordſhip ill huſbanded. *Davies on Ireland.*

I was conſidering the ſhortneſs of life, and what *ill huſbands* we are of ſo tender a fortune. *Collier.*

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

Huſband's work is laborious and hard.
Hubberd's Tales.

I heard a great *huſband* ſay, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds.
Bacon.

In thoſe fields
The painful *huſband* plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with ruſt, both pikes and ſhields.
Hakewill.

If continu'd rain
The lab'ring *huſband* in his houſe reſtrain,
Let him forecaſt his work. *Dryden's Georgics.*

To HU'SBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with an huſband.

Think you I am no ſtronger than my ſex,
Being ſo father'd and ſo *huſbanded*? *Shakeſpeare.*

If you ſhall prove
This ring was ever her's, you ſhall as eaſy
Prove that I *huſbanded* her bed in Florence,
Where yet ſhe never was. *Shakeſpeare.*

In my right,
By me inveſted, he compeers the beſt.
—That were the moſt, if he ſhould *huſband* you.
Shakeſpeare.

2. To manage with frugality.

It will be paſtime paſſing excellent,
If it be *huſbanded* with modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

The French, wiſely *huſbanding* the poſſeſſion of a victory, kept themſelves within their trenches.
Bacon's Henry VII.

If thou be maſter-gunner, ſpend not all
That thou canſt ſpeak at once; but *huſband* it,
And give men turns of ſpeech. *Herbert.*

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.

A farmer cannot *huſband* his ground, if he ſit at a great rent. *Bacon*

HU'SBANDLESS *adj.* [from *huſband*.] Without an huſband.

A widow, *huſbandleſs*, ſubject to fears,
A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shakeſp.*

HUSBANDLY. *adj.* [from *huſband*.] Frugal; thrifty.

Bare plots full of galls, if we plow overthwart;
And compaſs it then, is a *huſbandly* part. *Tuſſer.*

HU'SBANDMAN. *n. ſ.* [*huſband* and *man*.] One who works in tillage.

This Davy ſerves you for good uſes; he is your ſervingman, and your *huſbandman*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The mule being more ſwift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the *huſbandman*. *Broome.*

HU'SBANDRY. *adj.* [from *huſband*.]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

He began with a wild method to run over all the art of *huſbandry*, eſpecially employing his tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney.*

Aſk'd if in *huſbandry* he ought did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, or ſow. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Huſbandry ſupplieth all things neceſſary for food.
Spenſer.

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her *huſbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth its full tilth and *huſbandry*. *Shakeſp.*

The ſeeds of virtue may, by the *huſbandry* of Chriſtian counſel, produce better fruit than the ſtrength of ſelf-nature. *Raleigh.*

Huſbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valleys of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear ſeed.
Raleigh.

A family governed with order will fall naturally to the ſeveral trades of *huſbandry*, tillage, and paſturage. *Temple.*

Let any one conſider the difference between an acre of land ſown with wheat, and an acre of the ſame land lying without any *huſbandry* upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parſimony.

There's *huſbandry* in heaven;
The candles are all out. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

You have already ſaved ſeveral millions to the publick, and that what we aſk is too inconſiderable

to

break into any rules of the strickest good *husbandry*. *Swift.*

3. Care of domestick affairs.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The *husbandry* and manage of my house. *Shakesp.*

HUSH. *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise!

The king hath done you wrong; but *hush*! 'tis so *Shakespeare.*

There's something else to do; *hush* and be mute,
Or else our spell is marr'd. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

HUSH. *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet.

As we often see, against some storm,
A silence in the heav'ns, the rack stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As *hush* as death. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame did blush;
Another seemed envious or coy;
Another in her teeth did gnaw a rush;
But at these strangers presence every one did *hush*. *Spenser.*

To HUSH. *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

Yet can I not of such tame patience boast,
As to be *hush'd*, and nought at all to say. *Shakesp.*

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;
But since you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war,
And make fair weather in your blust'ring land. *Shakespeare.*

Speak softly;
All's *hush'd* as midnight yet. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

My love would speak; my duty *hush'd* me. *Shak.*

When in a bed of straw we shrink together,
And the bleak wind shall whistle round our heads,
Wilt then then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
Hush my cares thus, and shelter me with love? *Otway.*

Hush'd as midnight silence go;
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*

Her fire at length is kind,
Calms ev'ry storm, and *hushes* ev'ry wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching nephews smooths the seas. *Dryden.*

The court was *hushed*, and a whisper ran. *Addison.*

To HUSH *up*. *v. a.* To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is *hushed up*, and the servants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

HU'SHMONEY. *n. s.* [*hush* and *money*.] A bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence.

A dext'rous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hushmoney sends to all the neighbours round;
His master, unsuspicious of his pranks,
Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

HUSK. *n. s.* [*huldsch*, Dutch, or *huyscken*, from *huys*.] The outmost integument of fruits.

Do but behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shales and *husks* of men. *Shakespeare.*

Most seeds, in their growing, leave their *husk* or rind about the root. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thy food shall be
The fresh brook mussels, withered roots, and *husks*
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded *husks*, or shell
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton.*

Some steep their seeds, and some in cauldrons boil
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
And swell the flatt'ring *husks* with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*

Some when the press
Has drain'd the pulpous mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse; thou, more wise, shalt steep
The *husks* in water, and again employ
The pond'rous engine. *Phillips.*

Barley for ptisan was first steeped in water till it swelled; afterwards dried in the sun, then beat till the *husk* was taken off, and ground. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest you feed upon *husks* instead of kernels. *Watts.*

To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.

HU'SKED. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Bearing an husk; covered with a husk.

HU'SKY. *adj.* [from *husk*.] Abounding in husks; consisting of husks.

Must have found
A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

With timely care
Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should'st seek a shainer, to dispart
The *husky* terrene dregs from purer must. *Phillips.*

HU'SSY. *n. s.* [corrupted from *housewife*: taken in an ill sense. A sorry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously in slight disapprobation.

Get you in, *hussy*, go: now will I personate this hopeful young jade. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

HU'STINGS. *n. s.* [*hurtinz*, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To HU'STLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To shake together in confusion.

HU'SWIFE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *housewife*.]

1. A bad manager; a sorry woman. It is common to use *housewife* in a good, and *huswife* or *hussy* in a bad sense.

Bianca,
A *huswife*, that, by selling her desires,
Buys herself bread and cloth. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. An œconomist; a thrifty woman.

Why should you want?
The bounteous *huswife*, Nature, on each bush
Lays her fulness before you. *Shakespeare.*

To HU'SWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with œconomy and frugality.

But *huswifing* the little Heav'n had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter's-rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

HU'SWIFERY. *n. s.* [from *housewife*.]

1. Management good or bad.

Good *huswifery* teeth
To rise with the cock;
Ill *huswifery* lyeth
Till nine of the clock. *Tusser.*

2. Management of rural business committed to women.

If cheeses in dairie have Argus his eyes,
Tell Cisley the fault in her *huswifery* lies. *Tusser.*

HUT. *n. s.* [hutte, Saxon; *hute*, French.] A poor cottage.

Our wand'ring saints, in woful state,
To a small cottage came at last,
Where dwelt a good old honest woman,
Who kindly did these saints invite
In his poor *hut* to pass the night. *Swift.*

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the sordid *hut*
Of cheerless poverty! *Thomson.*

HUTCH. *n. s.* [hæcca, Saxon; *huche*, Fr.] A corn chest.

The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *huches*, or close casks. *Mortimer.*

To HUZZ. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA'. *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.

The *huzzas* of the rabble are the same to a bear as they are to a prince. *L'Estrange.*

You keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night; *huzzas* and hunting-horns never let me cool. *Arbuthnot.*

All fame is foreign, but of true desert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers and of loud *huzzas*. *Pope.*

To HUZZA'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

A caldron of fat beef, and stoop of ale,
On the *huzzaing* mob shall still prevail. *King's Cookery.*

To HUZZA'. *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.

He was *huzzaed* into the court by several thousands of weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*

HY'ACINTH. *n. s.* [ὑακινθος; *hyacinthe*, Fr. *hyacinthus*, Latin.]

1. A flower.

It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed. the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds *Miller.*

The silken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,
Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis lyncurius* of the ancients. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its colour is always a dead'sh red, with a considerable admixture of yellow; its most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame colour. *Hill on Fossils.*

HYACI'NTHINE. *adj.* [ὑακινθινος.] Made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths.

HY'ADS. *n. s.* [ὑαδες.] A watery constellation.

Their sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring star;
The pleiads, *hyads* *Dryden's Georgicks.*

HY'ALINE. *adj.* [ὑαλινος.] Glassy; crystalline; made glass, semblingglass.

From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea. *Milton.*

HY'BRIDOUS. *adj.* [ὑβρις, *hybrida*, Latin; Begotten between animals of different species.

Why such different species should not only mingle together, but also generate an animal, and yet that that by casual production should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*

HYDA'TIDES. *n. s.* [from ὑδωρ.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part: most common in dropsical persons, from a dissention or rupture of the lymphaducts. *Quincy.*

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatids*. *Wiseman.*

HY'DRA. *n. s.* [*hydra*, Latin.] A monster with many heads slain by *Hercules*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.

New rebellions raise
Their *hydra* heads, and the false North displays
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Milton.*

More formidable *hydras* dwells within,
Whose jaws with iron-teeth revengely grin. *Dryden.*

Subdue
The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryd.*

HY'DRAGOGUES. *n. s.* [ὑδωρ and ἀγω; *hydragogue*, Fr.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which

is

is generally the caſe of the ſtronger cathartick, becauſe they ſhake moſt forcibly the bowels and their appendages. *Quincy.*

HYDRAU'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *hydraulick.*]
HYDRAU'LICK. } Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

Among the engines in which the air is uſeful, pumps may be accounted, and other *hydraulical* engines. *Derham.*

We have employed a vertuoſo to make an *hydraulick* engine, in which a chymical liquor, reſembling blood, is driven through elaſtick channels. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HYDRAU'LICKS, *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ, water, and αὐλὸς, a pipe.] The ſcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [ὑδροκηλη; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.

HYDROCE'PHALUS. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and κεφαλὴ.] A dropſy in the head.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropſy of the head, is only incurable when the ſerum is extravaſated into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

HYDRO'GRAPHER, *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω; *hydrographe*, Fr.] One who draws maps of the ſea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographers.* *Boyle.*

HYDRO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω; *hydrographie*, Fr.] Deſcription of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HY'DROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μαντία; *hydromantie*, Fr.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Perſians: there are four kinds of divination; *hydromancy*; pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy. *Ayliffe.*

HY'DROMEL. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι; *hydromel*, French.] Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the moſt pleaſant and univerſal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the moſt ancient. *Mortimer.*

In fevers the aliments preſcribed by Hippocrates were ptiſans and cream of barley. *Hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDRO'METER. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] An inſtrument to meaſure the extent or profundity of water.

HYDRO'METRY. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] The act of meaſuring the extent of water.

HYDRO'PHOBIA. *n. ſ.* [ὑδροφοβία; *hydrophobie*, Fr.] Dread of water.

Among thoſe diſmal ſymptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia*, or dread of water is the moſt remarkable. *Quincy.*

HYDROPICAL. } *adj.* [ὑδεροπικὸς; *hydropique*, Fr. from *hydrops*, Latin.]
HYDROPICK. }

1. Dropſical; diſeaſed with extravaſated water.

Cantharides heat the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydropical* water. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The world's whole ſap is ſunk:
The general balm the *hydropick* earth hath drunk. *Donne.*

Hydropical ſwellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wiſeman.*

Hydropick wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they waſte away;
By their own ruins they augmented lye,
With thirſt and heat amidſt a deluge try. *Blackmore.*

One ſort of remedy he uſes in dropſies, the water of the *hydropicks.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Reſembling dropſy.

Some men's *hydropick* inſatiableneſs learned to thirſt the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

Every luſt is a kind of *hydropick* diſtemper, and the more we drink the more we ſhall thirſt. *Tillotſon.*

HYDROSTA'TICAL. *adj.* [ὕδωρ and ſtatick.] Relating to hydroſtaticks; taught by hydroſtaticks.

A human body forming in ſuch a fluid, will never be reconcileable to this *hydroſtatical* law: there will be always ſomething lighter beneath, and ſomething heavier above; becauſe bone, the heavieſt in ſpecie, will be ever in the midſt. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hydroſtatical.*] According to hydroſtaticks.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: for inſtance, a pound weight, examined *hydroſtatically*, doth always contain an equal quantity of ſolid mass. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* ὕδωρ and ſtatick; *hydroſtatique*, Fr.] The ſcience of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDRO'TICK. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ; *hydrotique*, Fr.] Purger of water or phlegm.

He ſeems to have been the firſt who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purgers of bile. *Arbuthnot.*

HYE'NA. } *n. ſ. hyene*, Fr. *hyæna*, Lat.]
HYE'NA. } An animal like a wolf, ſaid fabulouſly to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are diſpoſed to be merry; I will laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

A wonder more amazing would we find,
Th' *hyena* ſhews it, of a double kind:
Varying the ſexes in alternate years,
In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden's Fables.*

The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the bever, as having alſo a bag in thoſe parts, if thereby we underſtand the *hyena odorata*, or civet cat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The keen *hyena*, fellieſt of the fell. *Thomſon.*

HYGROMETER. *n. ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and μετρέω; *hygrometre*, Fr.] An inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture.

A ſponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

HY'GROSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and σκοπέω; *hygroſcope*, Fr.] An inſtrument to ſhew the moiſture and dryneſs of the air, and to meaſure and eſtimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

Moiſture in the air is diſcovered by *hygroſcopes* *Arbuthnot.*

HYLA'RCHICAL. *adj.* [ὕλη and ἀρχὴ.] Preſiding over matter.

HYM. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of dog; unleſs it is by miſtake for *Lym.*

Avaunt, you curs!
Maſtiff, greyhound, mungril grim,
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or *hym*;
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakeſpeare*

HY'MEN. *n. ſ.* [ὑμὴν.]

1. The god of marriage.
2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL. } *n. ſ.* [ὑμέναιος.] A marHYMENE'AN. } riage ſong.

And heav'nly chorrs the *hymenean* ſung. *Milton.*
For her the ſpouſe prepares the bridal ring;
For her white virgins *hymeneals* ſing. *Pope.*

HYMENE'AL. } *adj.* Pertaining to marHYMENE'AN. } riage.

The ſuitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice
A ſignal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

HYMN. *n. ſ.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὕμνος.] An encomiaſtick ſong, or ſong of adoration to ſome ſuperior being.

At I earſt, in praiſe of mine own dame,
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable *hymn* I eke ſhould frame. *Spenſer.*

Our ſolemn *hymns* to ſullen dirges change;
Our bridal flow'rs ſerve for a buried coarſe. *Shakeſ.*

When ſteel grows
Soft as the paraſite's ſilk, let *hymns* be made
An overture for the wars. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

There is an *hymn* ſung; but the ſubject of it is always the praiſes of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thankſgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*

Farewell, ye happy ſhades,
Where angels firſt ſhould practiſe *hymns*, and ſtring
Their tuneful harps, when they to heav'n would ſing. *Dryden.*

To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praiſe in ſong; to worſhip with hymns.

Whoſe buſineſs were to ſerve the Lord
High up in heav'n, with ſongs to *hymn* his throne. *Milton.*

To HYMN. *v. n.* To ſing ſongs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd
God and his works. *Milton.*

He had not left alive this patient ſaint,
This anvil of affronts, but ſent him hence,
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

HY'MNICK. *adj.* [ὑμνικὸς.] Relating to hymns.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes
In birds, heav'n's choriſters, organick throats,
Which, if the whole ſtrain did, may ſeem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

To HYP. *v. a.* [barbarouſly contracted from *hypochondriack.*] To make melancholy, to diſpirit.

I have been of the laſt degree, *to hyp* Have you. *Spectator.*

HY'PALLAGE. *n. ſ.* [ὑπαλλαγὴ.] A figure by which words change their caſes with each other.

HYPER. *n. ſ.* [A word barbarouſly curtailed by *Pope* from *hypercritick.*] A hypercritick; one more critical than neceſſity requires. *Pope* did not know the meaning of the word.

Critics lived on other men,
And *hypers* upon them again. *Prior.*

HYPE'RBOLA. *n. ſ.* (*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπὲρ and βάλλω.] In geometry, a ſection of a cone made by a plane, ſo that the axis of the ſection inclines to the oppoſite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipſis interſects it. The axis of the hyperbolical ſection will meet alſo with the oppoſite ſide of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the ſeveral planets been greater or leſs than they are, or had their diſtances from the ſun, or the quantity of the ſun's matter, and conſequently his attractive power been greater or leſs than they are now, with the ſame velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbolas* very eccentrick. *Bentley.*

HY'PERBOLE. *n. ſ.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπερβολὴ.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increaſed or diminiſhed beyond the exact truth: as, *he runs faſter than lightning.* His *poſſeſſions are fallen to duſt. He was ſo gaunt, the caſe of a flagellet was a manſion for him.* Shakeſp.

Terms unſquar'd
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would ſeem *hyperboles. Shake. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Three pil'd *hyperboles*, ſpruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, theſe Summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot oſtentation. *Shakeſp.*

They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry beſtows upon its admired objects. *Glanville.*

Hyperboles,

Hyperboles, ſo daring and ſo bold,
Diſdaining bounds, are yet by rules control'd;
Above the clouds, but yet within our ſight,
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight.
Granville.

The common people underſtand raillery, or at leaſt rhetorick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a ſenſe. *Swift.*

HYPERBO'LICAL. } *adj.* [*hyperbolique*, Fr.
HYPERBO'LICK. } from *hyperbola*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Cancellated in the middle with ſquares, with triangles before, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines. *Grew's Muſæum.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riſeth up, as a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolical* or parabolical form. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or exceeding, beyond fact.

It is probable, and probably *hyperbolical*, and to be taken not to the ſtrict ſenſe. *Boyle.*

HYPERBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.]

1. In form of an hyperbola.

2. With a groſſer exaltation or extenuation.

Theſe, if we take it *hyperbolically*. *Brown.*

Scotland ... with new mountains, which ... *hyperbolically* ... *Addiſon.*

HYPERBOREAN. *adj.* [*hyperboreen*, Fr. *hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.

HYPERCRITICK. *n. ſ.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. ὑπὲρ and κρίνω.] A critick exact or captious beyond uſe or reaſon.

Thoſe ... in Engliſh poetry, but ... the opinion of the Greek and Latin poets, from the Italians and French, and from the general taſte of all ages. *Dryden.*

HYPERCRI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond neceſſity or uſe.

We are far from impoſing thoſe nice and *hypercritical* penetration, which ſome aſtrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*

Such *hypercritical* readers will conſider my buſineſs was to make a body of ſenſed ſayings, only taking care to produce them in the moſt natural manner. *Swift.*

HYPERMETER. *n. ſ.* [ὑπὲρ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the ſtandard requires.

When a man runs beyond ſix foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addiſon*

HYPERSARCO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις, ὑπὲρ and σὰρξ.] The growth of fungous or proud fleſh.

Where the *hyperſarcoſis* was great, I ſprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more ſpeedily freed the ulcer of its puttefaction. *Wiſeman.*

HY'PHEN. *n. ſ.* [ὑφὲν.] A note of conjunction: as *vir-tue*, *ever-living*.

HYPNO'TICK. *n. ſ.* [ὕπνος.] Any medicine that induces ſleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES. *n. ſ.* [*hypocondre*, Fr. ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each ſide the cartilago enſiformis, and thoſe of the ribs, and the tip of the breaſt, which have in one the liver, and in the other the ſpleen. *Quincy.*

The blood moving too ſlowly through the celiack and melenterick arteries, produces various complaints in the lower bowels and *hypochondres*; from whence ſuch perſons are called hypochondriack. *Arbuthnot.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL. } *adj. hypocondria-*
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK. } *que*, Fr. from *hypochondres*.]

1. Melancholy; diſordered in the imagination.

Socrates laid down his life in atteſtation of that moſt fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Producing melancholy; having the nature of melancholy.

Cold ſweats are many times mortal, and always ſuſpected; as in great fears, and *hypochondriacal* paſſions, being a relaxation or forſaking of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HY'POCIST. *n. ſ.* [ὑποκίστις; *hypociſte*, Fr.]

Hypociſt is an inſpiſſated juice conſiderably hard and heavy, of a fine ſhining black colour, when broken. The ſtem of the plant is thick and fleſhy; and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, gathered before they are ripe: the juice is expreſſed, then formed into cakes. *Hill.*

HYPO'CRISY. *n. ſ.* [*hypocriſie*, French, ὑπόκρισις.] Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Next ſtood *hypocriſy* with holy leer,
Soft ſmiling and demurely looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

Hypocriſy is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and avoids the ſcandal: nay, continued diſguiſes are too great a conſtraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practiſing them to perfect. *Swift.*

HY'POCRITE. *n. ſ.* [*hypocrite*, French; ὑποκριτὴς.]

1. A diſſembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays ſome occaſion may detain us longer: I dare ſwear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shakſp.*

A wiſe man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ſhip in a ſtorm. *Eccluſ.* xxxiii. 3.

Fair *hypocrite*, you ſeek to cheat in vain;
Your ſilence argues, you alk time to feign. *Dryden.*

The making religion neceſſary to intereſt might increaſe hypocriſy; but if one in twenty ſhould be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would ſtill be great. *Swift.*

2. A diſſembler.

Beware, ye honeſt: the third curling glaſs
Suffices virtue, but may *hypocrites*,
Who daily ſpeak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, ſtill plead'd unwarn'd drink on,
And through intemp'rance grow a while ſincere. *Phillips.*

HYPOCRI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *hypocrite*.]
HYPOCRI'TICK. } Diſſembling; inſincere; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confeſſing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical*, down-caſt look. *Dryden.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be eſteemed an *hypocritical* impoſture on the world; and in his retired pleaſures, he will be preſumed a libertine. *Rogers.*

Let others ſhew their *hypocritick* face. *Swift.*

HYPOCRI'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypocritical*.] With diſſimulation; without ſincerity; falſely.

Simeon and Levi ſpake not only falſely, but infidiouſly, nay *hypocritically*, abuſing at once their proſelytes and their religion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

HYPOGA'STRICK. *adj.* [*hypogaſtrique*, Fr. ὑπὸ and γαστὴρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The ſwelling we ſuppoſed to riſe from an effuſion of ſerum through all the *hypogaſtrick* arteries. *Wiſeman.*

HYPOGE'UM. *n. ſ.* ὑπὸ and γῆ.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPO'STASIS. *n. ſ.* [*hypoſtaſe*, Fr. ὑπόστασις.]

1. Diſtinct ſubſtance.

2. Perſonality. A term uſed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneneſs of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, referring to the ſeveral *hypoſtaſes* in the one eternal, indiviſible, divine-nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and conſubſtantiality with the Father, are aſſertions equivalent to thoſe compriſed in the ancient ſimple article. *Hammond.*

HYPOSTA'TICAL. *adj.* [*hypoſtatique*, Fr. from *hypoſtaſis*.]

1. Conſtitutive; conſtituent as diſtinct ingredients.

Let our Carneades, warn men not to ſubſcribe to the grand doctrine of the chymiſts, touching their three *hypoſtatical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Perſonal; diſtinctly perſonal.

HYPOTENU'SE. *n. ſ.* [*hypotenuſe*, Fr. ὑποτείνουσα.] The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the ſubtenſe.

The ſquare of the *hypotenuſe* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the ſquares of the two other ſides. *Locke.*

HYPO'THESIS. *n. ſ.* [*hypotheſe*, Fr. ὑπόθεσις.] A ſuppoſition; a ſyſtem formed upon ſome principle not proved.

The mind calls and takes itſelf reſtleſly from one thing to another, till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypotheſis* together; ſees how one part coherres with another, and ſo clears off all the appearing contrarieties that ſeemed to lie croſs, and make the whole unintelligible. *South.*

With imagin'd ſovereignty
Lord of his new *hypotheſis* he reigns:
He reigns: how long? till ſome uſurper riſe:
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wiſe,
Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*

HYPOTHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*hypothetique*, Fr.
HYPOTHE'TICK. } from *hypotheſis*.] Including a ſuppoſition; conditional.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propoſitions are thoſe whoſe parts are united by the conditional particle *if*, as, *if* the ſun be fixed, the earth muſt move. *Watts.*

HYPOTHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypothetical*.] Upon ſuppoſition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddeſs, yet this is propoſed with modeſty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Broome.*

HYRST. } Are all from the Saxon hyrſt,
HURST. } a wood or grove. *Gibſ.*
HERST. }

HY'SSOP. *n. ſ.* [*hyſſope*, Fr. *hyſſopus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant

It hath been a great diſpute, whether the *hyſſop* commonly known is the ſame which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*

The *hyſſop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyſſop*, for that is not the leaſt of vegetables obſerved to grow upon walls; but rather ſome kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and ſtony places. *Brown.*

HYSTE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*hyſterique*, Fr. ὑστέρα.
HYSTE'RICK. } ἕρκος.]

1. Troubled with fits; diſordered in the regions of the womb

In *hyſterick* women the rarity of ſymptoms doth oft ſtrike an aſtoniſhment into ſpectators *Harvey.*

Many *hyſterical* women are ſenſible of wind paſſing from the womb. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Proceeding from diſorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
Who gave the *hyſterick* or poetic fit *Pope.*

This terrible ſcene made too violent an impreſſion upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a ſtrong *hyſterick* fit. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HYSTE'RICKS. *n. ſ.* [ὑστερικὸς.] Fits of women, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb.

I.

I. Is in Engliſh conſidered both as a vowel and conſonant; though, ſince the vowel and conſonant differ in their form as well as ſound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long ſound, as *fine*, *thine*, which is uſually marked with an *e* final; and a ſhort ſound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a dipthong of the ſame ſound with the ſoft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are ſpoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; except *friend*, which is ſpoken *frend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled ſound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a dipthong, or ſound compoſed of the ſounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the Engliſh language, as *oil*, *coin*. The ſound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word is always expreſſed by *y*.

J conſonant has invariably the ſame ſound with that of *g* in *giant*, as *jaue*, *jet*, *jilt*, *jolt*, *juſt*.

I. *Pronoun perſonal.* [*ik*, Gothick; ic, Saxon; *ich*, Dutch.

I, gen. *me*; plural *we*; gen. *us*.

ic me, pe, up.

1. The pronoun of the firſt perſon, *myſelf*.

I do not like theſe ſeveral councils, *I*. *Shakeſp.*

There is none greater in this houſe than *I*. *Gen.* xxxix. 9.

Be of good cheer, it is *I*: be not afraid. *Mat.* xiv. 27.

What ſhall *I* do to be for ever known,
And make thy age to come my own;
I ſhall like beaſts to common people dye,
Unleſs you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

Hence, and make room for *me*. *Cowley.*

When chance of buſineſs parts *us* two,
What do our ſouls, I wonder, do? *Cowley.*

Thus, having paſs'd the night in fruitleſs pain,
I to my longing friends return again. *Dryden's Æn.*

Of night impatient *we* demand the day,
The day arrives, and for the night *we* pray. *Blackmore.*

2. *Me* is in the following paſſage written for *I*.

There is but one man whom ſhe can have, and that is me. *Clariſſa.*

3. *I* is more than once in *Shakeſpeare* written for *ay*, or *yes*.

Hath Romeo ſlain himſelf? Say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel, *I*, ſhall poiſon more
Than the death darting eye of cockatrice. *Shakeſp.*

Did your letters pierce the queen?
— *I*, ſir; ſhe took 'em and read 'em in my preſence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shak.*

To JA''BBER. *v. n.* [*gableren*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

We ſcorn, for want of talk, to *jabber*
Of parties. *Swift.*

JA'BBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers*. *Hudibras.*

JA'CENT. *adj.* [*jacens*, Lat.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in ſwagging down to pierce than in the *jacent* poſture. *Wotton's Architect.*

JA'CINTH. *n. ſ.* [for *hyacinth*, *Jeruſalem* for *Hieruſalem*.

1. The ſame with hyacinth.

2. A gem of a deep reddiſh yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepeſt amber. *Woodward.*

JACK. *n. ſ.* [Probably by miſtake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Uſed as a general term of contempt for ſaucy or paltry fellows.

You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot
Office me from my ſon Coriolanus. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have in my mind—
A thouſand raw tricks of theſe bragging *Jacks*,
Which I will practiſe. *Shakeſp. Mereh. of Venice.*

Every *Jack* ſlave has his belly-full of fighting, and I muſt go up and down like a cook that nobody can match. *Shakeſpeare.*

The name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, as an inſtrument to pull off boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the ſpit, or to pull off their maſters boots; but when inſtruments were invented for both thoſe ſervices, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts's Logick.*

3. An engine which turns the ſpit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed ſquare; that the wheels be perpendicularly and ſtrongly fixed on the ſquares of the ſpindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well ſmoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. *Moxon.*

The ordinary *jacks*, uſed for roaſting of meat, commonly conſiſt but of three wheels. *Wilkins.*

A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Some ſtrain in rhyme; the muſes on their racks
Scream, like the winding of ten thouſand *jacks*. *Pope.*

4. A young pike.

No fiſh will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

5. [*Jacque*, Fr.] A coat of mail.

The reſidue were on foot, well furniſhed with *jack* and ſkull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and ſlicing ſwords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that ſtinks of the borrachio, ſup
From a foul *jack*, or greaſy maple cup. *Dryden.*

7. A ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as if one ſhould ſay, that a bowl equally poiſed, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run neceſſarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byaſs, that may decline it a little from a ſtraight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and ſo run ſpontaneouſly to the *jack*. *Bentley.*

8. A part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as ſoon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the ſtring, the ſound ceaſeth. *Bacon.*

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* aſs, for a ſtallion, was bought for three thouſand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three ſhillings and four pence. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

10. A ſupport to ſaw wood on. *Ainſworth.*

11. The colours or enſign of a ſhip. *Ainſw.*

12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing, in the following phraſe.

Jack of all trades, ſhow and ſound;
An inverſe burſe, an exchange under ground.
Cleaveland.

JACK *Boots*. *n. ſ.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which ſerve as armour to the legs.

A man on horſeback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dreſſed up in a commode and a night-rail. *Spectator.*

JACK *by the hedge*. *n. ſ.* Eryſimum.

Jack by the hedge is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other ſallads are, and much uſed in broth. *Mortimer.*

JACK *Pudding*. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A zani; a merry Andrew.

Every *jack pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weakneſſes which they ought to cover. *L'Eſtrange.*

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the diſh they like beſt: in French *jean pottage*, and in Engliſh *jack pudding*. *Guardian.*

Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd jacket,
Toſſes the glove, and jokes at every packet. *Gray.*

JACK *with a Lantern*. An *ignis fatuus*.

JACAL'ENT. *n. ſ.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor ſtarved fellow.] A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow.

You little *jackalent*, have you been true to us?
— Ay, I'll be ſworn. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

JACKA'L. *n. ſ.* [*chacal*, Fr.] A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lion.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chaſe-guns through our ſterns they ſend:
Cloſe by their breſthips, like *jackals* appear,
Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryden.*

The mighty lion, before whom ſtood the little *jackal*, the faithful ſpy of the king of beaſts. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

JA'CKNAPES. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *ape*.]

1. Monkey; an ape.

2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?
That *jackanapes* with ſcarfs. *Shakeſpeare.*

People wonder'd how ſuch a young upſtart *jackanapes* ſhould grow ſo pert and ſaucy, and take ſo much upon him. *Arb.*

JACKDA'W. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

To impoſe on a child to get by heart a long ſcroll of phraſes, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the ſhape of man. *Watts.*

JA'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*jacquet*, Fr.]

1. A ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat.

In a blue *jacket*, with a croſs of red. *Hubb. Tale.*

And

And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;
And here a sailor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Pope.*

2. *To beat one's* JACKET, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the *jacket* of the parson, who stood gaping at her. *L'Estrange.*

JACOB's *Ladder. n. s.* Polemonium; the same with Greek valerian.

JA'COB's *Staff. n. s.*

1. A pilgrim's staff.
2. Staff concealing a dagger.
3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JA'COBINE. *n. s.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsw.*

JACTITA'TION. *n. s.* [*jactito*, Lat.]

1. Tossing; motion; restlessness; heaving.

If the patient be surprised with *jactitation*, or great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

2. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage.

JACULA'TION. *n. s.* [*jaculatio*, *jaculor*, Latin.] The act of throwing missive weapons.

So hills amid' the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milton.*

JADE. *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *gaad*, a goad or spur.]

1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag.

Alas, what wights are these that load my heart!
I am as dull as Winter-starved sheep,
Tir'd as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sidney.*
When they should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their crest, and, like deceitful *jades*,
Sink in the trial. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With torch-staves in their hand; and their poor *jades*
Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips.
Shakespeare.

So have I seen with armed heel,
A wight bestride a commonweal,
While still the more he kick'd and spurr'd,
The lets the sul'len *jade* has stirr'd. *Hudibras.*

The plain men came upon the trial to prove those to be *jades* that made sport with him. *L'Estrange.*

False steps but help them to renew their race,
As, after stumbling, *jades* will mend their pace.
Pope.

2. A sorry woman. A word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice.

Shall these, these old *jades*, put the flower
Of youth, that you have, pass you. *Coapman.*
But she, the cunning'st *jade* alive,
Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive. *Stepney.*

Get in, hussy: now will I personate this young *jade*, and discover the intrigue. *Southern.*

In diamonds, pearl, and rich brocade,
She shines the last of batter'd *jades*,
And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman: in irony and slight contempt.

You see now and then some handsome young *jades* among them: the sluts have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Addison.*

JADE. *n. s.* A species of stone.

The *jade* is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a pale blueish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale-green, not uniform. It appears dull and coarse on the surface, but it takes a very elegant polish. It is used by the Turks for handles of sabres. *Hill.*

To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary: applied originally to horses.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
The ne'er-yet-beaten horse of Parthia
We've *jaded* out o' th' field. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. *Bacon.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at last
Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches cast
No favour for the stallion we retain,
And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden.*

The mind once *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

There are seasons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with study or thinking; and upon some other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation. *Watts.*

2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade; to harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood
Must not be shed by such a *jaded* groom. *Shakesp.*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me, for every reason excites to this. *Shakesp.*

To JADE. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last: they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South.*

JA'DISH. *adj.* [from *jade*.]

1. Vitious: bad, as an horse.

That hors'd us on their backs, to show us
A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us. *Hudibras.*
When once the people get the *jadish* trick
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's safe. *Southern.*

2. Unchaste; incontinent.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour take her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest. *L'Estrange.*

To JAGG. *v. a.* [*gagan*, slits or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many *jagged* on the sides. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The *jagging* of pinks and gillyflowers is like the inequality of oak leaves; but they never have any small plain parts. *Bacon.*

The banks of that sea must be *jagged* and torn by the impetuous assaults, or the silent underminings of waves; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains. *Burnet.*

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves are *jagged*. *Watts.*

JAGG. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into so many *jaggs* or escallops, and curiously indented round the edges. *Ray.*

Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and *jaggs* in the hive, and make them as smooth as possible. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

JA'GGY. *adj.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated.

His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;
His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold,
Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes;
His teeth stood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows. *Addison.*

Amid' those angles, infinitely dreamt'd,
Thou joyful leave them *jaggy* salts behind. *Thomson.*

JA'GGEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *jagged*.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jagg'dness*.
Peacham on Drawing.

JAIL. *n. s.* [*geol*, Fr.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. See GAOL. It is written either way; but commonly by latter writers *jail*.

Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him.
Shakespeare.

A dependant upon him paid six thousand pounds ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a *jail*. *Clarendon.*

He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew
'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Dryden.*

One *jail* did all their criminals restrain,
Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain
Dryden.

JA'ILBIRD. *n. s.* [*jail* and *bird*.] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER. *n. s.* [from *jail*.] A gaoler; the keeper of a prison.

Seeking many means to speak with her, and ever kept from it, as well because she shunned it, fearing and disdaining his mind, as because of her jealous *jailers*. *Sidney.*

This is a *jailer*, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakespeare.*

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;
There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind;
With hoarse command he breathing subjects call,
And boast and bluster in his empty hall. *Dryden.*

Palamon, the prisoner knight,
Restless for woe, arose before the light;
And, with his *jailer's* leave, desir'd to breathe
An air more welcome than the damp beneath. *Dryd.*

JA'KES. *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A house of office.

I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of *jakes* with him. *Shakesp.*

Then sordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and hires the very *jakes*. *Dryden.*

Some have filched the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

JA'LAP. *n. s.* [*jalap*, French; *jalapium*, low Latin.]

Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy and hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was discovered, though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative where serous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

JAM. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB. *n. s.* [*jambe*, French, a *leg*.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

Number is to be laid within twelve inches of the forehead of the chimney *jamb*. *Moxon.*

IAMBICK. *n. s.* [*iambique*, Fr. *iambicus*, Lat.] Verses composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately: used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.

In thy false breast though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies.
Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen *iambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

To JA'NGLE. *v. n.* [*sangler*, French. *Skinner.*] To altercate, to quarrel, to bicker in words. Now a low word.

Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentles agree,
This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his book-men. *Shakespeare.*

So far am I glad it did so fort,
As this there *jangling* I esteem a sport. *Shakesp.*

There is no error which hath not some appearance of probability resembling truth, which when men, who study to be singular, find out, straining reason, they then publish to the world matter of contention and *jangling*. *Raleigh.*

To JANGLE. *v. a.* To make to sound untunefully.

Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harsh
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

'Ere Gothick forms were known in Greece,
And in our verse 'ere monkish rhimes
Had *jangled* their fantastick chimes. *Prior.*

JA'NGLER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JA'NIZARY. *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king.

His grand vizir, presuming to invest
The chief imperial city of the West,
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise;
The standards lost, and *janizaries* slain,
Render the hopes he gave his master vain. *Waller.*

JA'NNOCK. *n. f.* [probably a corruption of *bannock*.] Oat-bread. A northern word.

JA'NTY. *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, Fr.] Showy; fluttering.

This sort of woman is a *janty* flattern: she hangs on her cloaths, plays her head, and varies her posture. *Spectator.*

JA'NUARY. *n. f.* [*Januarius*, Latin.] The first month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was among the Romans consecrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. This month had the name from Janus, painted with two faces, signifying Providence. *Peacham.*

JAPA'N. *n. f.* [from *Japan* in *Asia*, where figured work was originally done.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours. It is commonly used with another substantive, and therefore may be considered as an adjective.

The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass, of great value, with a stroke of her brush. *Swift.*

To JAPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To varnish, and embellish with gold and raised figures.

For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well *japann'd*, avails
The writing of good sense. *Swift.*

2. To black and gloss shoes. A low phrase.

The god of fire
Among these gen'rous presents joins his part,
And aids with soot the new *japanning* art. *Gay.*

JAPA'NNER. *n. f.* [from *japan*.]

1. One skilled in japan work.
2. A shoeblacker. So called because he makes the shoes shine.

The poor have the same itch;
They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes. *Pope's Horace.*

To JAR. *v. n.* [from eorne, anger, Saxon; or *guerre*, war, French; or *garren*, old Teutonick, to clamour.]

1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.

The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a *jarring* sound, and hatefully rung. *Dryden.*
My knees tremble with the *jarring* blow. *Gay.*

2. To strike or sound untuneably and irregularly.

O, you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature:
Th' untun'd and *jarring* senses, O, wind up,
Of this child-changed father! *Shakesp. King Lear.*
I perceive you delight not in musick.
—Not a whit, when it *jars* so. *Shakespeare.*
A string may *jar* in the best master's hand,
And the most skilful archer miss his aim. *Roscommon.*
He keeps his temper'd mind, serene and pure,
And every passion aptly harmonis'd
Amid' a *jarring* world. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.

At last, though long, our *jarring* notes agree.
Shakespeare.
For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist. *Milton.*
Venulus concludes his report:
A *jarring* murmur fill'd the factious court:
As when a torrent rolls with rapid race,
The flood, constrain'd within a scanty space,
Roars horrible. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To quarrel; to dispute.

When those renowned noble peers of Greece,
Through stubborn pride, among themselves did *jar*,
Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,
Then Orpheus with his harp their strife did bar.
Spenser.
They must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends, in which alone they can *jar* and oppose each other. *Dryden.*

JAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.

In *r*, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling *jar*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Clash of interests or opinions; discord; debate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
And yet his peace is but continual *jar*:
O miserable men, that to him subject are!
Fairy Queen.
Nath'less, my brother, since we passed are
Unto this point, we will appease our *jar*. *Hubberd.*
Force would be right; or rather, right and wrong,
Between whose endless *jar* justice presides,
Would lose their names, and so would justice too.
Shakesp.

3. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post; half opened.

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a *jar*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

4. [*Guarro*, Italian.] An earthen vessel.

About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared a good number of bubbles. *Boyle.*
He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the *jars*. *Dryden.*
Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilst empty *jars* the dire defeat resound. *Garth.*

JA'RDES. *n. f.* [French.] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This distemper in time will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is most common to managed horses, that have been kept too much upon their haunches. *Farrier's Dict.*

JA'RGON. *n. f.* [*jargon*, Fr. *gerigonça*, Spanish.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonstration, yet let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it to be plain fustian or *jargon*. *Bramhall.*
From this last toil again what knowledge flows?
Just as much, perhaps, as shows
That all his predecessor's rules
Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*
During the usurpation an infusion of enthusiastick *jargon* prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*

JA'RGONELLE. *n. f.* A species of pear. See PEAR.

JA'SHAWK. *n. f.* [probably *ias* or *eyas* hawk.] A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JA'SMINE. *n. f.* [*gelseminum*; *jasmin*, Fr.] It is often pronounced *jessamine*.] A creeping shrub with a fragrant flower.

Thou, like the harmless bee, may'st freely range;
From *jasmine* grove to grove may'st wander. *Thomson.*

JA'SMINE *Persian. n. f.* A plant. A species of lilac.

JA'SPER. *n. f.* [*jaspe*, French; *iaspis*, Lat.] A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in masses of various sizes and shapes. It is capable of a very elegant polish, and is found in many parts of the East Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China. *Hill.*

The basis of *jasper* is usually of a greenish hue, and spotted with red, yellow and white. *Woodward.*

The most valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental *jasper* in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of transparent oriental *jasper* in the vatican library. *Addison on Italy.*

IATROLE'PTICK. *adj.* [*iatroleptique*, French; ἰατρὸς and ἀλείφω.] That which cures by anointing.

To JA'VEL, or *jable. v. a.* To bemire; to foil over with dirt through unnecessary traversing and travelling. This word is still retained in Scotland and the northern counties.

JA'VEL. *n. f.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering or dirty fellow.

When as time, flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that those two *javels*
Should render up a reckoning of their travels. *Hubb.*
Sir Thomas More, preparing himself for execution, put on his best apparel, which the lieutenant compelled him to put off again, saying, That he who should have them was but a *javel*. What, says sir Thomas, shall I account him a *javel*, who shall this day do me so great a benefit? *More.*

JA'VELIN. *n. f.* [*javeline*, French.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend
With dart and *javelin*, stones and sulph'rous fire;
On each hand slaughter and gigantick deeds. *Milt.*
She shakes her myrtle *javelin*: and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden.*
Flies the *javelin* swifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addis.*

JA'UNDICE. *n. f.* [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yellow, French.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood; and sometimes, especially in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and straiten the motion of the blood so much through that viscus, as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gastrick arteries, which go off from the hepatick, to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom. *Quincy.*

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the *jaundice*
By being peevish? *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
Those were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge aright,
'Till int'rest made a *jaundice* in thy sight. *Dryden.*
The eyes of a man in the *jaundice* make yellow observations on every thing; and the soul, tinctured with any passion, diffuses a false colour over the appearances of things. *Watts.*

JA'UNDICED. *adj.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice.

All seems infected, that th' infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the *jaundic'd* eye. *Pope.*

To JAUNT. *v. n.* [*janter*, French.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. It is now always used in contempt or levity.

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burthen like an ass;
Spur-gall'd and tir'd by *jaunting* Bolingbroke.
Shakespeare's Rich. II.

JAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excurſion. It is commonly uſed ſudicroüſly, but ſolemnly by *Milton*.

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,
After his airy *jaunt*, though hurry'd ſore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his reſt. *Milton.*

He ſends me out on many a *jaunt*,
Old houſes in the night to haunt. *Hudibras.*

They parted, and away poſts the cavalier in queſt of his new miſtreſs: his firſt *jaunt* is to court. *L'Eſtrange.*

If you are for a merry *jaunt*, I'll try for once who can foot it fartheſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Thus much of the ſcheme of my deſign in this part have run over, and led my reader a long and tedious *jaunt*, in tracing out thoſe metallick and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

JAUNTINESS. *n. f.* [from *jaunty*, or *janty*, corrupted from *gentil*, French. See JANTY.] Airyneſs; flutter; genteelneſs.

A certain ſtiffneſs in my limbs entirely deſtroyed that *jauntineſs* of air I was once maſter of. *Addiſon.*

JAW. *n. f.* [*joue*, a cheek, French; whence *joowbone*, or *cheekbone*, then *jaw*.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whoſe teeth are as ſwords, and their *jaw* teeth as knives, to devour the poor. *Prov.* xxx.

The *jaw* bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinable. *Walton's Angler.*

Piſo, who probably ſpeaks Ariſtotle's meaning, ſaid that the crocodile doth not only move his upper *jaw*, but that his nether *jaw* is immoveable. *Grew.*

More formidable hydra ſtands within,
Whoſe *jaws* with iron teeth ſeverely grin. *Dryden.*

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*, and thou haſt brought me into the duſt of death. *Pſalm*, xxii. 15.

My bended hook ſhall pierce their ſlimy *jaws*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſmeaty foam works o'er my gnawing *jaws*,
And utmoſt anguiſh ſhakes my lab'ring frame. *Rowe*

JAY. *n. f.* [named from *his cry*. *Skinner.*] A bird; *praglandaria*.

Two ſharp winged ſheers,
Deck'd with diverſe plumes, like painted *jays*,
Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. *Fairy Queen.*

We'll uſe this unwholeſome humidity, this groſs watry pumpion—we'll teach him to know turtles from *jays*. *Shakeſpeare.*

What, is the *jay* more precious than the lark,
Becauſe his feathers are more beautiful? *Shakeſpeare.*

I am highly delighted to ſee the *jay* or the thruſh hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*

Admires the *jay*, the inſects gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk, when Philomela ſings. *Pope.*

JA'ZEL. *n. f.* A precious ſtone of an azure or blue colour. *Dict.*

ICE. *n. f.* [ıſ, Saxon; *eyſe*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made ſolid by cold.

You are no ſurer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the *ice*,
Or hailſtone in the ſun. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thou art all *ice*, thy kindneſs freezes. *Shakſp.*

If I ſhould aſk whether *ice* and water were two diſtinct ſpecies of things, I doubt not but I ſhould be anſwered in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted ſugar.

3. *To break the* ICE. To make the firſt opening to any attempt.

If you *break the ice*, and do this feat,
Atchieve the elder, ſet the younger free
For our acceſs, whoſe hap ſhall be to have her,
Will not ſo graceleſs be to be ingrate. *Shakeſpeare*

Thus have I *broken the ice* to invention, for the lively repreſentation of floods and rivers neceſſary for our painters and poets. *Peacham on Drawing.*

After he'd a while look'd wiſe,
At laſt *broke* ſilence and the *ice*. *Hudibras.*

To ICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.

2. To cover with concreted ſugar.

ICEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*ice* and *houſe*.] A houſe in which ice is repoſited againſt the warm months.

ICHNEUMON. *n. f.* [ἰχνεύμων.] A ſmall animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY. *n. f.* A ſort of fly.

The generation of the *ichneumonfly* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphæ of inſects. *Denham's Phyſico-Theol.*

ICHNOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [ἰχνος and γραφω.] The ground-plot.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itſelf, and alſo to have a draught of the groundplot or *ichnography* of every ſtory in a paper by itſelf. *Moxon.*

ICHOR. *n. f.* [ἰχωρ.] A thin watery humour like ſerum. *Quincy.*

Milk, drawn from ſome animals that feed only upon fleſh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring firſt a ſaline taſte, which is a ſign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an *ichor*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ICHOROUS. *adj.* [from *ichor*.] Serous; ſanious; thin; undigeſted.

The lung-growth is imputed to a ſuperficial ſanious or *ichorous* exulceration. *Harvey on Conſump.*

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the veſſels. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

ICHTHYOLOGY. *n. f.* [*ichthyologie*, French; ἰχθυολογία, from ἰχθυς and λεγω.] The doctrine of the nature of fiſh.

Some there are, as camels and ſheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ICHTHYOPHAGY. *n. f.* [ἰχθυς and φαγω.] Diet of fiſh; the practice of eating fiſh.

ICICLE. *n. f.* [from *ice*.] A ſhoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.

If diſtilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadſtone, the ſubſiding powder, dried, retains ſome magnetical virtue, but if the menſtruum be evaporated to a conſiſtence, and afterwards doth ſhoot into *icicles*, or cryſtals, the loadſtone hath no power upon them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,
Long *icicles* depend, and cracking ſounds are heard. *Dryden.*

The common dropſtone conſiſts principally of ſpar, and is frequently found in form of an *icicle*, hanging down from the tops and ſides of grottos. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*

ICINESS. *n. f.* [from *icy*.] The ſtate of generating ice.

ICON. *n. f.* [εἰκων] A picture or repreſentation.

Boyſardus, in his tract of divination, hath ſet forth the *icons* of theſe ten, yet added two others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whoſe names and *icons* are publiſhed, have deſerved good commendation *Hakewill on Provid.*

ICONOCLAST. *n. f.* [*iconoclaſte*, French; εἰκονοκλαστης.] A breaker of images.

ICONOLOGY. *n. f.* [*iconologie*, French; εἰκών and λεγω.] The doctrine of picture or repreſentation.

ICTERICAL. *n. f.* [*icterique*, French; *icterus*, Latin.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the cholet is wanting, and the *icterical* have a great fourneſs, and gripes with windineſs. *Floyer.*

2. Good againſt the jaundice.

ICY. *adj.* [from *ice*.]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; froſty.

But my poor heart firſt ſet free,
Bound in thoſe *icy* chains by thee. *Shakeſp.*

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The ſeaſon's difference; as, the *icy* phang,
And churliſh chiding of the Winter's wind. *Shak.*

He relates the exceſſive coldneſs of the water they met with in Summer in that *icy* region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle.*

Bear Britain's thunder, and her croſs diſplay
To the bright regions of the riſing day;
Tempt *icy* ſeas, where ſcarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

2. Cold; free from paſſion.

Thou would'ſt have never learn'd
The *icy* precepts of reſpect. *Shakeſpeare's Timon.*

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou do'ſt find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons;
If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

I'D. Contracted for *I would*.

IDEA. *n. f.* [*idée*, French; ἰδεα.] Mental image.

Whatſoever the mind perceives in itſelf, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or underſtanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke.*

The form under which theſe things appear to the mind, or the reſult of our apprehenſion, is called an *idea*. *Watts.*

Happy you that may to the ſaint, your only *idea*,
Although ſimply attir'd, your manly affection utter. *Sidney.*

Our Saviour himſelf, being to ſet down the perfect *idea* of that which we are to pray and wiſh for on earth, did not teach to pray or wiſh for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven. *Hooker.*

Her ſweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*

I did infer your lineaments,
Being the right *idea* of your father,
Both in your form and nobleneſs of mind. *Shakeſp.*

How good, how fair,
Anſwering his great *idea*! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

If Chaucer by the beſt *idea* wrought,
The faireſt nymph before his eyes he ſet. *Dryden.*

IDE'AL. *adj.* [from *idea*.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the ſenſes.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and real impreſſion of things on our ſenſes, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing, abſent in itſelf, is repreſented to and conſidered on the imagination. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

IDE'ALLY. *adv.* [from *ideal*.] Intellectually; mentally.

A tranſmiſſion is made materially from ſome parts, and *ideally* from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IDE'NTICAL. *adj.* [*identique*, Fr.] The IDE'NTICK. ſame; implying the ſame thing; comprifing the ſame idea.

The beard's my *identick* beard you knew,
The ſame numerically true. *Hudibras.*

There muſt be *identical* with magis. *Hale.*

Thoſe ridiculous *identical* propoſitions, that faith is faith, and rule is rule, are firſt principles in this controverſy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be ſolidly concluded either about rule or faith *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

If this pre-exiſtent eternity is not compatible with a ſucceſſive duration, as we clearly and diſtinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that ſome being, though infinitely above our finite comprehenſion, muſt have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God *Bentley's Sermons.*

IDE'NTITY. *n. f. identité*, French; *identitas*, ſchool Lat.] Sameneſs; not diverſity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation, from a ſociety in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for ſtrong water *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Certainly thoſe actions muſt needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty. *South's Sermons.*

Conſidering any thing as exiſting, at any determined time or place, we compare it with that ſame ex-

ing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diversity. *Locke*

By cutting off the ſenſe at the end of every firſt line, which muſt always rhime to the next following, is produced too frequent an *identity* in ſound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram. *Prior.*

IDES. *n. ſ.* [*ides*, French; *idus*, Latin.] A term anciently uſed among the Romans, and ſtill retained in the Romiſh kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, becauſe in theſe four months it was ſix days before the nones, and in the others four days.

A ſoothſayer bids you beware the *ides* of March *Shakſpeare.*

IDIO'CRASY. *n. ſ.* [*idioſaſie*, Fr. ἴδιος and κρᾶσις.] Peculiarity of conſtitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *idiocraſy*.] Peculiar in conſtitution.

IDIOCY. *n. ſ.* [ἰδιωτεία.] Want of underſtanding.

I ſtand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horſes did eat their oats. *Bacon.*

IDIOM. *n. ſ.* [*idiome*, Fr. ἴδιωμα.] A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular caſt of a tongue; a phraſe; phraſeology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words tranſlected as much Latin as he found them, wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence ſhall teach,
And to juſt *idioms* fix our doubtful ſpeech. *Prior.*

IDIOMA'TICAL. } *adj.* from *idiom*. Peculiar
IDIOMA'TICK. } to a tongue; phraſeological.

Since phraſes uſed in converſation contract meanneſs by paſſing through the mouths of the vulgar, a writer ſhould guard himſelf againſt *idiomatical* ways of ſpeaking. *Spectator.*

IDIOPA'THY. *n. ſ.* [*idiopathie*, Fr. ἴδιος and πάθος.] A primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIOSY'NCRASY. *n. ſ.* [*idioſyncraſie*, Fr. ἴδιος, συν, and κρᾶσις.] A peculiar temper or diſpoſition of body not common to another. *Quincy.*

Whether quails, from any *idioſyncraſy* or peculiarity of conſtitution, do innocuouſly feed upon hellebor, or rather ſometime, but medicinally uſe the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The underſtanding alſo hath its *idioſyncraſies*, as well as other faculties. *Glanv. Sceptſ.*

IDIOT. *n. ſ.* [*idiote*, French; *idiota*, Lat. ἰδιώτης.] A fool; a natural: a changeling; one without the powers of reaſon.

Life is a tale,
Told by an *idiot*, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakſpeare's Macbeth.*

What elſe doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble ſuppliants that he hold them *idiots*, or baſe wretches, not able to get relief? *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

By idle boys and *idiots* vilify'd,
Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*

Many *idiots* will believe that they ſee what they only hear. *Dennis.*

IDIOTISM. *n. ſ.* [*idiotiſme*, Fr. ἰδιωτισμός.]

1. Peculiarity of expreſſion; mode of expreſſion peculiar to a language.

Scholars ſometimes in common ſpeech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotiſms* ſuitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Folly; natural imbecillity of mind.

IDLE. *adj.* [ỳ[illegible]axon.]

1. Lazy; averſe from labour.

For ſhame! ſo much to do, and yet *idle*. *Bull.*

2. Not engaged; affording leiſure.

For often have you writ to her; and ſhe in modeſty,
Or elſe for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shakſpeare.*

3. Unactive; not employed.

No war or battle's ſound
Was heard the world around,
The *idle* ſpear and ſhield were high up hung. *Milt.*

Children generally hate to be *idle*, all the care they take is, that their buſy humour ſhould be conſtantly employed in ſomething of uſe to them. *Locke.*

Suppoſing, among a multitude embarked in the ſame veſſel, there are ſeveral that, in a tempeſt, will rather periſh than work; would it not be madneſs in the reſt to ſtand *idle*, and rather chuſe to ſink than do more than comes to their ſhare? *Add.*

4. Uſeleſs, vain; ineffectual.

They idoliz'd, all reſiſtance loſt,
All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milton.*

And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then
The power that guards the ſacred lives of kings?
Why ſlept the lightning and the thunderbolts,
Or ſpent their *idle* rage on herbs and trees,
When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden.*

5. Unfruitful, barren, not productive of good.

Or arms, or art, and deſarts *idle*,
It was my heart to ſpeak. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The murmuring ſurge,
That on th' unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard ſo high. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow weeds,
Darnel, and all the *idle* weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining corn. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an *idle* ſtory.

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he,
That all thine *idle* offers I refuſe;
All that I need I have: what needeth me
To covet more than I have cauſe to uſe? *Fairy Q.*

This anſwer is both *idle* in regard of us, and reproachful to themſelves. *Hooker.*

They are not, in our eſtimation, *idle* reproofs, when the authors of needleſs innovations are oppoſed with ſuch negatives, as that of Leo: how are theſe new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew? *Hooker.*

His friend ſmil'd ſcornful, and, with proud contempt,
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*

An *idle* reaſon leſſens the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*

He wiſhes to recal the precious hours he has ſpent in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diverſions. *Rogers.*

To IDLE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity.

Yet free from this poetick madneſs,
Next page he ſays, in ſober ſadneſs,
That ſhe, and all her fellow-gods,
Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*

IDLEHE'ADED. *adj.* [*idle* and *head*.]

1. Fooliſh; unreaſonable.

Theſe *idleheaded* ſeekers reſort thither. *Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated.

Upon this loſs ſhe fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day ſtands near the place ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

IDLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *idle*.]

1. Lazineſs; ſloth; ſluggiſhneſs; averſion from labour.

Not is exceſs the only thing by which ſin breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themſelves; but many are alſo brought to a very ill and languiſhing habit of body by mere *idleneſs*, and *idleneſs* is both itſelf a great ſin, and the cauſe of many more. *South's Sermons.*

2. Abſence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accuſe her, though it made us pine away for ſpite, to have any of our time in ſo troubleſome an *idleneſs*. *Sidney.*

He, fearing idleneſs, the nurſe of ill,
In ſculpture exerciſed his happy ſkill. *Dryden.*

Nature being liberal to all without labour, neceſſity impoſing no induſtry or travel, *idleneſs* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleaſures. *Raleigh.*

3. Omiſſion of buſineſs.

Ten thouſand harms, more than the ills I know,
My *idleneſs* doth hatch. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

4. Unimportance; trivialneſs.

To the Engliſh court aſſemble now,
From every region, apes of *idleneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

5. Inefficacy; uſeleſſneſs.

6. Barrenneſs; worthleſſneſs.

7. Unreaſonableneſs; want of judgment; fooliſhneſs; madneſs.

There is no heat of affection, but is joined with ſome *idleneſs* of brain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

IDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *idle*.] A lazy perſon; a ſluggard.

Many of theſe poor fiſhermen and *idlers*, that are commonly preſented to his majeſty's ſhips, are ſo ignorant in ſea-ſervice, as that they know not the name of a rope *Raleigh.*

Thou ſluggiſh *idler*, dilatory ſlave! *Irone.*

IDLY. *adv.* [from *idle*.]

1. Lazily, without employment.

I will flay myſelf,
For living *idly* here in pomp and eaſe. *Shakeſp.*

2. Fooliſhly; in a trifling manner.

And mock'd Algid, whoſe capricious thought
Is yet with ſtores of wilder notions fraught,
Too ſoon convinc'd, ſhall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd ſo *idly* with the duſt of death. *Prior.*

3. Carelеſſly; without attention.

But ſhall we take the ſhade abroad,
To drop her *idly* on the road?
And leave our ſubject in the middle?
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually, vainly.

Let this and other allegations, ſuitable unto it, ceaſe to bark any longer *idly* againſt the truth, the courſe and paſſage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*

IDOL. *n. ſ.* [*idole*, Fr. εἴδωλον; *idolum*. Lat.]

1. An image worſhipped as God.

They did ſacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God. 1 *Mac.* i. 59.

A nation from one faithful man to ſpring,
Him on this ſide Euphrates yet reſiding,
Bred up in idol worſhip. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The apoſtle is there arguing againſt the gnoſticks who joined in the *idol* feaſts, and whom he therefore accuſes of participating of the *idol* god *Atterbury.*

2. A counterfeit.

Woe to the *idle* ſhepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zech.* xi. 17.

3. An image.

Never did art ſo well with nature ſtrive,
Nor ever *idol* ſeem'd ſo much alive;
So like the man, ſo golden to the ſight;
So baſe within, ſo counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*

4. A repreſentation. Not in uſe.

Men beholding ſo great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with ſacred reverence,
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence.
Fairy Queen.

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honoured and lov'd by all;
The ſoldier's god, and people's *idol*. *Denham's Soph.*

IDO'LATER. *n. ſ.* [*idolatre*, Fr. *idolatra*, Lat.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worſhips for God that which is not God.

The ſtate of *idolaters* is two ways miſerable: firſt, in that which they worſhip they find no ſuccour; and ſecondly, at his hands, whom they ought to ſerve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of moſt juſt diſpleaſure, the withdrawing of grace, derelection in this world, and in the world to come confuſion. *Hooker.*

An

An aſtrologer may be no Chriſtian; he may be an *idolater* or a pagan; but I would hardly think aſtrology to be compatible with rank atheiſm. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To IDO'LATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *idolater.*] To worſhip idols. *Ainſworth.*

IDO'LATROUS. *adj.* [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; compriſing idolatry, or the worſhip of falſe gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apoſtle, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an *idolatrous* uſe, or be ſet up in churches to be worſhipped. *Peacham on Drawing.*

IDO'LATROUSLY. *adv.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatſoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatſoever they have either thought or done *idolatrouſly*, be ſo far forth abhorted. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY. *n. ſ.* [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idolatria*, Lat.] The worſhip of images; the worſhip of any thing as God which is not God.

Thou ſhalt be worſhipp'd, kiſs'd, lov'd, and ador'd,
And, were there ſenſe in his *idolatry*,
My ſubſtance ſhould be ſtatued in thy ſtead.
Shakeſpeare.

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worſhipping that for God which is not God, but it is alſo a worſhipping the true God in a way unſuitable to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal reſemblances *South.*

The kings were diſtinguiſhed by judgments or bleſſings, according as they promoted *idolatry*, or the worſhip of the true God. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

IDO'LIST. *n. ſ.* [from *idol.* A worſhipper of images. A poetical word.

I to God have brought
Diſhonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of *idle* lyes and atheiſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To IDO'LIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration.

Thoſe who are generous, humble, juſt, and wiſe,
Who not their gold, nor themſelves *idolize*. *Denham.*

Parties, with the greateſt violation of Chriſtian unity, denominate themſelves, not from the grand author and finiſher of our faith, but from the firſt broachers of their *idoliſed* opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

IDO'NEOUS. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] Fit; proper; convenient: adequate.

You entangle, and ſo fix them falſe part, by making them corrode ſome *idoneous* body. *Boyle.*

An eccleſiaſtical benefice is ſometimes void *de jure & facto*, and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* perſon. *Ayliffe.*

I'DYL. *n. ſ.* [εἰδύλλιον; *idyllium*, Lat.] A ſmall ſhort poem.

I. E. for *id eſt*, or, *that is.*

That which raiſes the natural intereſt of money, is the ſame that raiſes the rent of land, *i. e.* its aptneſs to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Locke.*

JE'ALOUS. *adj.* [*jaloux*, French]

1. Suſpicious in love.

To both theſe ſiſters have I ſworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the ſtung
Are of the adder. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, nor ſecure;
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of ſelf bounty, be abus'd: look to't. *Shakeſp.*

Midreſs Ford, the honeſt woman, the virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her huſband! *Shakeſpeare.*

A *jealous* empreſs lies within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms. *Dryden.*

2. Emulous; full of competition.

I could not, without extreme reluctance, reſign the theme of your beauty to another hand give me leave to acquaint the world that I am *jealous* of this ſubject. *Dryden.*

3. Zealouſly cautious againſt diſhonour.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hoſts. 1 *Kings.*

4. Suſpiciouſly vigilant.

I am *jealous* over you with godly jealouſy. 2 *Cor.* ii. 2.

His apprehenſions, as his *jealous* nature had much of ſagacity in it, or his reſtleſs and mutinous humour, tranſported him. *Clarendon.*

5. Suſpiciouſly careful.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the Engliſh nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

They *jealous* of their ſecrets, fiercely oppos'd
My journey ſtrange, with clamorous uproar
Proteſting fate ſupreme. *Milton.*

How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own repute, and yet how maliciouſly prodigal of other men's? *Decay of Piety.*

6. Suſpiciouſly fearful.

'Tis doing wrong creates ſuch doubts as theſe;
Renders us *jealous*, and deſtroys your peace. *Waller.*

While the people are ſo *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not ſee any other method left for them to reform the world, than by uſing all honeſt arts to make themſelves acceptable to the laity. *Swift.*

JE'ALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *jealous.* Suſpiciouſly; emulouſly; with ſuſpicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JE'ALOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jealous.*] The ſtate of being jealous; rivalry; ſuſpicion; ſuſpicious vigilance.

Nor is it hard for thee to preſerve me amidſt the unjuſt hatred and *jealouſy* of too many, which thou haſt offered to prevail upon me. *King Charles.*

JE'ALOUSY. *n. ſ.* [*jalouſie*, Fr. from *jealous.*]

1. Suſpicion in love.

But gnawing *jealouſy*, out of their ſight
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. *Fairy Queen.*

How all the other paſſions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and raſh embrac'd deſpair;
And ſhudd'ring fear, and green-eyed *jealouſy*!
O love, be moderate; allay thine extaſy. *Shakeſp.*

Why did you ſuffer Iachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needleſs *jealouſy*? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Small *jealouſies*, 'tis true, inflame deſire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire.
Dryden.

2. Suſpicious fear.

The obſtinacy in Eſſex in refuſing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealouſy*, that when the king had got him into his hands he would take revenge upon him. *Clarendon.*

3. Suſpicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To ſcoff; to flout; to make mock.

The merry world did on a day
With his trainbands and mates, agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in ſport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*

Abſtain from diſſolute laughter, petulant uncomely jeſts, loud talking and *jeering*, which are called indecencies, and incivilities. *Taylor.*

To JEER. *v. a.* To treat with ſcoffs.

My children abroad are driven to diſavow me, for fear of being *jeered* *Howel's Engliſh Tears.*

JEER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jeſt; flout; jibe; mock.

Midas, expos'd to all theſe *jeers*,
Had loſt his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

They tipt the forehead in a *jeer*,
As who ſhould ſay—ſhe wants it here;
She may be handſome, young, and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*

JEERER. *n. ſ.* [from *jeer.*] A ſcoffer; a ſcorner; a mocker.

JE'ERINGLY. *adv.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly; in mock; in ſcoff.

He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the ſonorous rays are reflected? *Derham.*

JE'GGET. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſauſage. *Ainſw.*

JEJU'NE. *adj.* [*jejunus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.

Gold is the only ſubſtance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty; the melting ſheweth that it is not *jejune*, or ſcarce in ſpirit. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; not ſaturated.

In groſs and turbid ſtreams there might be contained nutriment and not in *jejune* or limpid water. *Brown.*

3. Dry; unaffecting; deficient in matter.

You may look upon an inquiry made up of mere narratives, as ſomewhat *jejune*. *Boyle.*

JEJU'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jejune.*]

1. Penury; poverty.

Cauſes of fixation are, the even ſpreading both parts, and the *jejuneneſs*, or extreme commixtion of ſpirits. *Bacon.*

2. Dryneſs; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JE'LLIED. *adj.* [See GELLY.] Glutinous; brought to a ſtate of viſcoſity.

The kiſs that ſips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

JE'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*gelatinum*, Lat.] See GELLY, which is the proper orthography.

1. Any thing brought to a ſtate of glutinouſneſs and viſcoſity.

Thoſe, diſtill'd
Almoſt to *jelly* with the effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and ſpeak not to him. *Shakeſp.*

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling ſugar in the gelly.

The deſert come on, and all ſorts brought *King.*
That *jellies* rich, this mainteins healing;
Pray dip your whiſkers. *Pope's Nat of Houſe.*

JE'NNITING. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Jenneting*, an apple ripe in *June.*] A ſpecies of apple ſoon ripe, and of a peaſant taſte. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

JE'NNET. *n. ſ.* [See GENNET.] A Spaniſh horſe.

The Spaniſh king prize [illegible] *jennet*,
To ſhew his love. *Peſon.*

To JEO'PARD. *v. a.* [See JEOPARDY.] To hazard, to put in danger. Obſolete.

He had been cauſe of Judaiſm, and did both *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. 2 *Mac.*

JE'OPARDOUS. *adj.* from *jeopardy.*] Hazardous: dangerous.

JE'OPARDY. *n. ſ.* [This word is ſuppoſed to be derived from *par jeu di*, or *jeu parti*. *Skinner* and *Junius*. Hazard; danger; Peril. A word not now in uſe.

And would he not poor ſoldiers ſave,
Meſeth would offer you t' accompany,
In this adventure's chanced *jeopardy*. *Hubberd.*

Thy race ſhall burn thee up, and thou ſhalt turn
To aſhes, ere our blood ſhall quench that fire:
Look to thy ſelf, thou art in *jeopardy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

We may impute to all exhalations in compoſitions a kind of *jeopardy*, or at leaſt a casualty or *jeopardy*. *Bacon.*

To JERK. *v. a.* [geneccan, Saxon.] To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow, to laſh. It is ſometimes written *yerk.*

I lack iniquity
Sometimes to do me ſervice: nine or ten times
I thought to have *jerk'd* her here under the ribs.
Shakeſpeare.

Baſtings heavy, dry, obtuſe,
Only darneis can produce;
While a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the ſpirits all a-working. *Swift.*

To JERK. *v. n.* To ſtrike up: to accoſt eagerly,

eagerly. This ſeems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant.

Not bluth, ſhould he ſome grave acquaintance meet,
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet.
Dryden.

JERK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmart quick laſh.

Contemn the idly taunts of fleering buffoonry; and the *jerks* of that wit, that is but a kind of conſtant folly. *Glanv.*

Wit is not the *jerk* or ſting of an epigram, nor the ſeeming contradiction of a poor antitheſis; neither is it to riſe to the morality of a grave ſentence, affected by Lucan, but more ſparingly uſed by Virgil. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden ſpring, a quick jolt that ſhocks or ſtarts.

Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;
His jade gave him a *jerk*,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *Ben Jonſon.*

Lobſters uſe their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly ſwim backwards by *jerks*, or ſprings, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*

JE'RKIN. *n. ſ.* [cyrtelkin, Saxon.] A jacket; a ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat.

A man may wear it on both ſides like a leather *jerkin*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unleſs we ſhould expect that nature ſhould make *jerkins* and ſtockings grow out of the ground, what could ſhe do better than afford us wool? *More.*

Imagine an ambaſſador preſenting himſelf in a poor frize *jerkin*, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but ſmall audience. *South's Sermons.*

Then ſtrip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,
And give thy outward fellow a ſirking. *Hudibras.*

I walked into the ſea, in my leathern *jerkin*, about an hour before high water. *Gulliver's Travels.*

JE'RKIN. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

This ſhould be written *gyrkin*.

JE'RSEY. *n. ſ.* [from the iſland of Jerſey, where much yarn is ſpun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JERU'SALEM *Artichokes*. *n. ſ.* Sunflower, of which they are a ſpecies.

Jeruſalem artichokes are increaſed by ſmall offſets, and by quartering the roots. *Mortimer.*

JESS. *n. ſ.* [*gette*, French; *getto*, Italian.] Short ſtraps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which ſhe is held on the fiſt. *Hanmer.*

If I prove her haggard,
Though that my *jeſſes* were her dear heart ſtrings,
I'd whiſtle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

JE'SSAMINE. *n. ſ.* [See JASMINE.] A fragrant flower.

Her goodly boſom, like a ſtrawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;
Her breaſt like lillies, ere their leaves be ſhed;
Her nipples, like young bloſſom'd *jeſſamines*.
Spenſer.

To JEST. *v. n. geſticulor*, Lat.] To divert or make merry by words or action.

Jeſt not with a rude man, leſt thy anceſtors be diſgraced. *Eccleſ.* viii. 4.

Fear you the boar, and go ſo unprovided?
— You may *jeſt* on: but I do not like theſe ſeveral councils. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

JEST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raiſe laughter.

But is this true, or is it elſe your pleaſure,
Like pleaſant travellers, to break a *jeſt*
Upon the company you overtake? *Shakeſpeare.*

As for *jeſt*, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it; namely, religion, matters of ſtate, and great perſons. *Bacon.*

No man ought to have the leſs reverence for the principles of religion, or for the holy ſcriptures, becauſe idle and profane wits can break *jeſts* upon them. *Tillotſon.*

He had turn'd all tragedy to *jeſt*. *Prior.*

When you the dulleſt of dull things have ſaid,
And then aſk pardon for the *jeſt* you made. *Young.*

2. The object of jeſts; laughing-ſtock.

If I ſuſpect without cauſe, why then make ſport at me; then let me be your *jeſt*, I deſerve it. *Shakeſp.*

3. Manner of doing or ſpeaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not ſerious; game, not earneſt.

That high All ſeer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earneſt, what I begg'd in *jeſt*. *Shakeſp.*

When his playfellows chaſe him then king, he ſpoke and did thoſe things in *jeſt*, which would have become a king in earneſt. *Grew.*

JE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *jeſt*.]

1. One given to merriment and pranks.

The ſkipping king, he rambled up and down
With ſhallow *jeſters*, and rath baſhful wits;
Soon kindled and ſoon burnt. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

2. One given to ſarcaſm.

Now, as a *jeſter*, I accoſt you,
Which never yet one friend hath loſt you. *Swift.*

3. Buffoon; jackpudding. A *jeſter*, or licenſed ſcoffer, was kept at court to the time of Charles the firſt.

Another ſort of like looſe fellows do paſs up and down, amongſt gentlemen, by the name of *jeſters*; but are, indeed, notable rogues, and partakers not only of many ſtealths, but alſo privy to many traiterous practices. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

JET. *n. ſ.* [gagac, Saxon; *get*, Dutch; *gagates*, Lat.]

1. *Jet* is a beautiful foſſil, of a firm and even ſtructure, and a ſmooth ſurface; found in maſſes, ſeldom of a great ſize, lodged in clay; of a fine deep black, having a grain reſembling that of wood. It is confounded with cannal-coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately ſo. *Hill.*

Black, forſooth; coal-black, as *jet*. *Shakeſp.*

There is more difference between thy fleſh and hers, than between *jet* and ivory. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a ſet,
Of ſeed pearl, ere ſhe hath'd her there,
Was known as black as *jet*. *Drayton.*

One of us in glaſs is ſet,
One of us you'll find in *jet*. *Swift.*

Under flowing *jet*,
The neck ſlight ſhaded. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. [*Jet*, Fr.] A ſpout or ſhoot of water.

Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next an adverſe way!
Or ſhould th' unſeen magnetick *jets* deſcend
All the ſame way, they could not gain their end.
Blackmore.

Thus the ſmall *jet*, which haſty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock.
Pope.

3. A yard. Obſolete.

What orchard unrobbed eſcapes,
Or pullet dare walk in their *jet*? *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

To JET. *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr.]

1. To ſhoot forward; to ſhoot out; to intrude; to jut out.

Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſtrut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he *jets* under his advanced plumes. *Shakeſp.*

3. To jolt; to be ſhaken. [*Jetter*, Fr.]

Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach ſhe was thrown out of the hinder ſeat againſt a bar of iron in the forepart. *Wiſeman.*

JE'TSAM. } *n. ſ.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods or
JE'TSON. } other things which, having been caſt over board in a ſtorm, or after ſhipwreck, are thrown upon the ſhore, and belong to the lord admiral.

JE'TTY. *adj.* [from *jet*.]

1. Made of jet.

2. Black as jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Madagaſcar, are of a *jetty* black. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Her hair
Adown her ſhoulders looſely lay diſplay'd,
And in her *jetty* curls ten thouſand Cupids play'd.
Prior.

Nigrina black, and Merdamante brown,
Vied for his love in *jetty* bow'rs below. *Pope.*

JEWEL. *n. ſ.* [*joyaux*, French; *jeweelen*, Dutch.]

1. Any ornament of great value, uſed commonly of ſuch as are adorned with precious ſtones.

Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture.
Shakeſpeare.

They found him dead, and caſt into the ſtreets,
An empty caſket, where the *jewel*, life,
By ſome damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away.
Shakeſpeare.

The pleaſure of the religious man is an eaſy and portable pleaſure, ſuch an one as he carries about in his boſom, without alarming either the eye or envy of the world: a man putting all his pleaſures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one *jewel*. *South.*

2. A precious ſtone; a gem.

Jewels too, ſtones, rich and precious ſtone,
Stol'n by my daughter! *Shakeſp. Merchant of Ven.*

Proud fame's imperial ſeat
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*

3. A name of fondneſs; an appellation of tender regard.

Bid farewel to your ſiſters.
— Ye *jewels* of our father, with waſh'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, *or Office*, *n. ſ.* The place where the regal ornaments are repoſited.

The king has made him maſter of the *jewel-houſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

JE'WELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *jewel*.] One who traffick in precious ſtones.

Theſe grains were as like little dice as if they had been made by a *jeweller*. *Boyle.*

The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one thing; but the intrinſick worth of a thing to a man of ſenſe is another. *L'Eſtrange.*

I will turn *jeweller*: I ſhall then deal in diamonds, and all ſorts of rich ſtones. *Addiſon.*

JEWS-EARS. *n. ſ.* [from its reſemblance of the human ear. *Skinner.*] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variouſly hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. Its ſides in many places run into the hollow, ſo as to repreſent in it ridges like thoſe of the human ear. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees decaying. The common people cure themſelves of ſore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

An herb called *jews-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of elder, and ſometimes aſhes: in warm water it ſwelleth, and openeth extremely. *Bacon.*

JEWS-HARP. *n. ſ.* A kind of muſical inſtrument held between the teeth, which gives a ſound by the motion of a broad ſpring of iron, which, being ſtruck by the hand, plays againſt the breath.

JEWS-MALLOW. *n. ſ.* [*corchorus*, Latin.] *Rauwolf* ſays it is ſown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Miller.*

JEWS-STONE. *n. ſ.* The clavated ſpine of a very

a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually tapering; about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter; ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its colour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky reddishness. It is found in Syria. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

IF. *conjunction.* [ȝif, Saxon.]

1. Suppose it be so, or it were so, that. A hypothetical particle.

Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs* or ands. *Hooker.*

If that rebellion
Came like itself in base and abject routs;
I say, *if* damn'd commotion so appear'd,
In his true, native, and most proper shape,
You, reverend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been there. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

If they have done this deed, my noble lord,
—*If!* talk'st thou to me of *ifs*? Thou art a traitor.
Shakesp.

This seeing of all things, because we can desire to see all things, Malbranche makes a proof that they are present to our minds; and *if* they be present, they can no ways be present but by the presence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

The infallibility upon supposition, amounts to this, that *if* a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

All of them supposed the apostle to have allowed the Epicurean maxim to be good, *if* so be there were no resurrection *Atterbury.*

Tisiphone, that oft hast heard my pray'r,
Assist, *if* Oedipus deserve thy care. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain *if* by augury, or chance;
But by this early tide they all advance. *Dryden.*

She doubts *if* two and two make four:
It can't—it may be—and it must;
To which of these must Alma trust?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting *if* the doubts or no. *Prior.*

3. Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, *if* I may so call them, were not necessary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

IGNEOUS. *adj.* [*igneus*, Lat.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the immediate way of *igneous* solutions. *Glanville's Sceppsis.*

IGNIPOTENT. *adj.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.] Presiding over fire.

Vulcan is called the pow'r *ignipotent.* *Pope.*

IGNIS FATUUS. n. s. [Latin.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lanthorn.

Vapours arising from putrified waters are usually called *ignes fatui.* *Newton's Opticks.*

To IGNITE. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, fire, Lat.] To kindle; to set on fire. A chymical term.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Grew's Musæum.*

IGNITION. *n. s.* [*ignition*, Fr. from *ignite.*] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the *ignition* might be presently communicated. *Boyle.*

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

IGNITIBLE. *adj.* [from *ignite.*] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire. Not in use.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur or *ignitible* parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IGNIVOMOUS. *adj.* [*ignivomus*, Lat.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and *igniuomous* mountains are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe. *Derham.*

IGNOBLE. *adj.* [*ignoble*, French; *ignobilis*, Latin.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race.

As when in tumults rise th' *ignoble* crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud.
Dryden.

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock graft with *ignoble* plants. *Shakes.*

IGNOBLY. *adv.* [from *ignoble.*] Ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious, titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Here, over-match'd in fight; in heaps they lie;
There scatter'd o'er the fields *ignobly* fly. *Dryden.*

IGNOMINIOUS. *adj.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominiosus*, Lat.] Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable. Used both of persons and things.

They with pale fear surpriz'd,
Fled *ignominious.* *Milton.*

Cethegus, though a traitor to the state,
And tortur'd, 'scap'd this *ignominious* fate. *Dryd.*

They gave, and she transferr'd the cuts'd advice,
That monarchs should their inward soul disguise;
By *ignominious* arts, for servile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends.
Prior.

Not has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single, rapacious, obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

IGNOMINIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ignominious.*] Meanly; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiously* to be buried privately. *South.*

IGNOMINY. *n. s.* [*ignominie*, Fr. *ignominia*, Latin.] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.

Adieu, and take thy praise with thee to heav'n:
Thy *ignominy* sleep with thee in the grave. *Shakesp.*

Strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise
And *ignominy*; yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame.
Milton.

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conquest. *Addison.*

IGNORAMUS. n. s. [Latin.]

2. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest impannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment: the effect of which word so written is, that all farther inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without farther answer. *Cowel.*

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender. A low word.

Tell an *ignoramus*, in place and power, that he has a wit and an understanding above all the world, and he shall readily admit the commendation. *South.*

IGNORANCE. *n. s.* [*ignorance*, Fr. *ignoratio*, Latin.]

1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedness.

If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the same. *Hooker.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n.
Shakesp.

Still banish your defenders, 'till at length
Your *ignorance* deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shakespeare.*

If we see right, we see our woes;
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From *ignorance* our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wise! *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing.

It is in every body's power to pretend *ignorance* of the law. *Sherlock.*

3. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plur.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances.* *Com. Pray.*

Punish me not for my sins and *ignorances.* *Tobit.*

IGNORANT. *adj.* [*ignorant*, Fr. *ignorans*, Lat.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened.

So foolish was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beast. *Ps.* lxxiii.

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This *ignorant* present time, and I feel now
The future in the instant. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

In such business
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' *ignorant*
More learned than the ears. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson.*

Fools grant whate'er ambition craves,
And men, once *ignorant*, are slaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered. This is merely poetical.

If you know aught, which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be informed, imprison't not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shakes. Winter's Tale.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular.

Let not judges be so *ignorant* of their own right, as to think there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a wise application of laws. *Bacon's Essays.*

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I
Liv'd *ignorant* of future! so had borne
My part of evil only. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done. Unusual.

His slipping,
Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible seas
Like egg-shells mov'd. *Shakespeare.*

IGNORANT. *n. s.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

Did I for thee take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach! *Denham.*

IGNORANTLY. *adv.* [from *ignorant.*] Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information.

The greatest and most cruel foes we have,
Are those whom you would *ignorantly* save. *Dryd.*

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed admirably, we sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so *ignorantly* fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*

To IGNORE. *v. a.* [*ignorer*, Fr. *ignoro*, Lat. Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received.

I *ignored* not the further interpretation given by modern critics to divers texts, by me alledged. *Boyle.*

Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would more carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they ignore. *Boyle.*

IGNO'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*ignoscibilis*, Lat.] Capable of pardon. *Dict.*

JIG. *n. s.* [*giga*, Italian; *geige*, Teutonick, a fiddle.] A light careless dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, united of their warlike musick, he appointed to them certain lascivious lays and loose *jigs*; by which he so mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceness. *Spenser on Ireland*

As fiddlers still,
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Play one more *jig* upon you. *Donne.*

Posterity shall know that you dare, in these *jig*-giving times, to countenance a legitimate poem. *Ben Jonson.*

All the swains that there abide,
With *jigs* and rural dance resort. *Milton.*

The muses blush to see them friends exalting
Those elegant droppings of *jig* and vaulting. *Fenton.*

They wrote to her friends in the country, that she should dance a *jig* next October at Westminster-hall. *Arbuthnot.*

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
Joys in my *jigs*, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*

To JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance. Expressed in contempt.

As for the *jigging* part and figures of dances, I count that little. *Locke.*

JI'G-MAKER. *n. s.* [*jig* and *make*.] One who dances or plays merrily.

Your only *jig-maker*! what should a man do but be merry? *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

JI'GGUMBOB. *n. s.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a slight contrivance in machinery.

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs*. *Hudibras.*

JILT. *n. s.* [*gelia*, Islandick, to intrap in an amour, Mr. *Lye*. Perhaps from *giglot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gil*, the ludicrous name of a woman. 'Tis also called *jillet* in Scotland.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dinatory fortune plays the *jilt*
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools. *Otway's Orphan.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an easy monarch's care,
Jilts rul'd the state, and statesmen farces writ. *Pope.*

To JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;
And who is *jilted* for another's sake. *Dryden.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is *jilted*; bring witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and three kind words of hers shall invalidate all their testimonies. *Locke.*

To JILT. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceits.

She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt*, and sham,
Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

To JI'NGLE. *v. n.* [A word made from *jangle*, or copied from the sound intended to be expressed.] To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle.

What should the wars do with these *jingling* fools? *Shakesp.*

With noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,
We were awaked. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The bells shall *jingle*, and the whistle blow. *Pope.*

You ne'er with *jingling* words deceive the ear;
And yet, on humble objects, great appear. *Smith.*

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and *jingling* syllables grown old! *Pope.*

JI'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any clink, or sharp rattle.

2. It is used, I think, improperly, to express the correspondence of sound in the effects of rhyme.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and *jingles* wit. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell.

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but use them justly. *Bacon's Essays.*

ILE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *aisle*, Fr.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Properly *aile*.

Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches widen, and long *iles* extend. *Pope.*

ILE. *n. s.* [*aisle*, Fr.] An ear of corn. *Ainsworth.*

ILE'US. n. s. [Latin.]

An *ileus*, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is really either a circumvolution, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

ILEX. n. s. [Latin.]

The *ilex*, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards have a sort they call encina; the wood of which, when old, is finely chambletted, as if it were painted *Mortimer.*

ILIAC. *adj.* [*iliacus*, Lat.] Relating to the lower bowels.

The *iliac* passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly.

ILIAC *Passion.* A kind of nervous cholic, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is also called the volvulus, from *volvo*, to roll.

Those who die of the *iliac passion* have their bellies much swelled *Floyer on the Humours.*

ILK. *adj.* [ealc, Saxon.] The same. It is still retained in Scotland, and denotes each: as, *ilk ane of you*, every one of you. It also signifies the same; as, *Macintosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, Macintosh of Macintosh.

Shepherds, should it not yshend
Your roundels treth, to hear a doleful verse
Of Rosalind, who knows not Rosalind,
That Colin made? *ilk* can I you rehearse. *Spenser.*

ILL. *adj.* [contracted from EVIL, and retaining all its senses.

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. See EVIL.

There some *ill* planet reigns;
I must be patient, 'till the Heavens look
With an aspect more favourable. *Shakesp.*

Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat, but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours. *Bacon's Essays.*

Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and ill-disposed: others, of a jovial nature, dispose them to be merry. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not that *evil* is ever used in this sense.

You wish me health in very happy season;
For I am on the sudden something *ill*. *Shakesp.*

I have known two towns of the greatest consequence lost, by the governours falling *ill* in the time of the sieges. *Temple.*

ILL. *n. s.*

1. Wickedness; depravity; contrariety to holiness.

Ill, to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath a natural motion strongest in continuance. *Bacon.*

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone;
But are compell'd to avarice alone:
For then in virtue's shape they follow vice. *Dryd.*

Strong virtue, like strong nature, strong with stand,
Exerts itself, and then throws off *ill*. *Dryden.*

2. Misfortune; misery.

Who can all sense of others *ills* escape,
Is but a brute at best in human shape. *Tate's Juv.*

Though plung'd in *ills* and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind despair;
When prest by dangers, and beset with foes,
The gods then timely succour interpose;
And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
By unforeseen expedients bring relief. *A. Philips.*

ILL. *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.

Ill at ease, both she and all her train
The scorching sun had borne, and beating rain. *Dryden.*

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty.

Thou deem'st
The punishment all on thyself! alas!
Bear thine own first; *ill* able to sustain
His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part
And my dispose is bent to *ill*. *Milton.*

Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fire,
When just approaching to the nuptial state. *Dryden.*

ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood by the following examples.

ILL. *Substantive.*

Dangerous conjectures in *ill* breeding minds. *Shak. Hamlet.*

I have an *ill*-divining soul:
Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakspeare.*

No look, no last adieu before he went!
In an *ill* boding hour to slaughter sent. *Dryd. Æn.*

I know
The voice *ill* boding, and the solemn sound *Philips.*

The wisest prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of *ill*-designing men. *Swift's Examiner.*

Your *ill* meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies,
Who threat'ning cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To wring from me and tell to them my secret. *Milton.*

A spy distinguish'd from his airy stand,
To bribe whose vigilance, Ægisthus told
A mighty sum of *ill* persuading gold. *Pope.*

ILL. *adverb.*

There sounded an *ill* according cry of the enemies, and a lamentable noise was carried abroad. *Wisd.* xviii. 10.

My colleague,
Being so *ill* affected with the gout,
Will not be able to be there in person. *Ben Jonson.*

The examples
Of every minute's instance, present now,
Have put us in these *ill* beseeming arms. *Shakesp.*

Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:
I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift
Of Vortigern, or Hengist's *ill* bought aid. *Dryden.*

We simple toasters take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry saucy *ill* bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

The ungrateful treason of her *ill* chosen husband overthrows her. *Sidney.*

Envy, how does it look? How meagre and *ill* complexioned? It preys upon itself, and exhausts the spirits. *Collier.*

There grows,
In my most *ill* compos'd affection such
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakesp.*

To what end this *ill* conceited lye,
Palpable and gross? *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Our

Our generals at preſent are ſuch as are likely to make the beſt uſe of their numbers, without throwing them away upon any *ill* concerted projects. *Addiſon on the War.*

The ſecond daughter was a peeviſh, froward, *ill* conditioned creature as ever was. *Arbuthnot.*

No Perſian arras hides his homely walls
With antick veſts, which, through their ſhady fold,
Betray the beaks of *ill* diſſembled gold. *Dryd.*

You ſhall not find me, daughter,
After the ſlander of moſt ſtep-mothers,
Ill ey'd unto you. *Shakſpeare's Cymbeline.*

I ſee thy ſiſter's tears,
Thy father's anguiſh, and thy brother's death,
In the purſuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Addiſon.*

Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life. *Prior.*

Plain and rough nature, left to itſelf, is much better than an artificial ungrateſulneſs, and ſuch ſtudied ways of being *ill* faſhioned. *Locke.*

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than when I am bound to ſeek it in an *ill* favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*

Near to an old *ill* favoured caſtle they meant to perform their unknightly errand. *Sidney.*

If a man had but an *ill* favoured noſe, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cauſe to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

I was at her houſe the hour ſhe appointed.
——And you ſped, ſir?
Very *ill* favouredly. *Shakeſp.*

They would not make bold, as every where they do, to deſtroy *ill* formed and miſ-ſhaped productions. *Locke.*

The fabled dragon never guarded more
The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got ſtore.
Dryd. Juv.

Bid him employ his care for theſe my friends,
And make good uſe of his *ill* gotten power,
By ſhelt'ring men much better than himſelf
Addiſ Cato.

Ill govern'd paſſions in a prince's breaſt,
Hazard his private and the public reſt. *Waller.*

Their knowledge of them is very ſuperficial and *ill* grounded. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Ill grounded paſſions quickly wear away;
What's built upon eſteem can ne'er decay. *Widſh.*

Hither, of *ill* join'd ſons and daughters born,
Firſt from the ancient world theſe giants came.
Milton.

Nor has he erred above once by *ill* judged ſuperfluity. *Garth.*

Did you never taſte delicious drink out of an *ill* looked veſſel? *L'Eſtrange.*

The match had been ſo *ill* made for Plexirtus, that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to deſtruction, had there not come fifty to his defence. *Sidney.*

Theſe are the product
Of thoſe *ill* mated marriages thou ſaw'ſt,
Where good with bad were match'd. *Milton.*

The works are weak, the garriſon but thin,
Diſpirited with frequent overthrows,
Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryd.*

He will not hear me out!
Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*

It is impoſſible for the moſt *ill* minded, avaricious, or cunning clergyman to do the leaſt injuſtice to the meaneſt cottager, in any bargain for tythes *Swift.*

Soon as the *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
Who can deſcribe th' amazement in his face!
Dryden.

The eternal law of things muſt not be altered, to comply with his *ill* ordered choice. *Locke.*

When you expoſe the ſcene,
Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,
Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*

For Phthia fix'd is my return;
Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,
Than from an equal here ſuſtain the public ſcorn.
Dryden.

There motley images her fancy ſtrike,
Figures *ill* pair'd, and ſimilies unlike. *Pope*

Sparta has not to boaſt of ſuch a woman;
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love.
Dryden.

I ſhall direct you, a taſk for which I take myſelf not to be *ill* qualified, becauſe I have had opportunities to obſerve the follies of women. *Swift.*

Actions are pleaſing or diſpleaſing, either in themſelves, or conſidered as a means to a greater and more deſireable end: the eating of a well-ſeaſoned diſh, ſuited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itſelf that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end; to which the conſideration of the pleaſure there is in health and ſtrength may add a new guſt, able to make us ſwallow an *ill* reliſhed potion. *Locke.*

Bluſhes, *ill* reſtrain'd, betray
Her thoughts intentive on the bridal day. *Pope.*

Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain. *Dryden.*

The god inform'd
This *ill* ſhap'd body with a daring ſoul. *Dryden.*

There was plenty enough, but the diſhes were *ill* ſorted: whole pyramids of ſweetmeats for boys and women, but little of ſolid meat for men. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to the prieſt's office to impoſe this name in baptiſm: he may refuſe to pronounce the ſame, if the parents give them ludicrous, filthy, or *ill* ſounding names. *Ayliffe*

Ill ſpirited Wor'ſter, did we not ſend grace,
Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakeſp.*

From thy fooliſh heart, vain maid, remove
An uſeleſs ſorrow, and an *ill* ſtarr'd love. *Prior.*

Ah, why th' *ill* ſuiting paſtime muſt I try?
To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:
Ill the gay ſports with troubled hearts agree.
Pope's Odyſſey.

Holding of *ill* taſted things in the mouth will make a ſmall ſalivation. *Grew.*

The maid, with downcaſt eyes, and mute with grief,
For death unfiniſh'd, and *ill* tim'd relief,
Stood ſullen to her ſate. *Dryden's Ovid.*

How ſhould opinions, thus ſettled, be given up, if there be any ſuſpicion of intereſt or deſign, as there never fails to be, where men find themſelves *ill* treated? *Locke.*

That boldneſs and ſpirit which lads get amongſt their playfellows at ſchool, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeneſs and *ill* turned confidence; ſo that theſe miſbecoming and diſingenuous ways of ſhifting in the world muſt be unlearned. *Locke.*

IL. before words beginning with *l*, ſtands for *in*.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE. *adj.* [*illachrymabilis*, Lat.] Incapable of weeping. *Dict.*

ILLA'PSE. *n. ſ.* [*illapſus*, Lat.]

1. Gradual emiſſion or entrance of one thing into another.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reaſon of the *illapſe* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; ſo the ſouls of the bleſſed, by the *illapſe* of the divine eſſence into them, ſhall be all over divine. *Norris.*

2. Sudden attack; caſual coming.

Life is oft preſerved
By the bold ſwimmer in the ſwift *illapſe*
Of accident diſaſtrous. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To ILLA'QUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to enſnare.

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into your concluſion. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

ILLAQUEA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *illaqueate*]

1. The act of catching or enſnaring.

The word in Matthew doth not only ſignify ſuſpenſion, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but alſo ſuffocation. *Brown.*

2. A ſnare; any thing to catch another; a nooſe.

ILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*illatio*, Lat.] Inference; concluſion drawn from premiſes.

Herein there ſeems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himſelf. *Brown.*

Illation ſo orders the intermediate ideas as to diſcover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

ILLA'TIVE. *adj.* [*illatus*, Lat.] Relating to illation or concluſion.

In common diſcourſe or writing ſuch caſual particles as *for*, *becauſe*, manifeſt the act of reaſoning as well as the *illative* particles *then* and *therefore*. *Watts.*

ILLAU'DABLE. *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] Unworthy of praiſe or commendation.

Strength from truth divided, and from juſt,
Illaudable, nought merits but diſpraiſe. *Milton.*

ILL'AUDABLY, *adv.* [from *illaudable*.] Unworthily; without deſerving praiſe.

It is natural for all people to form, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgment of their own country. *Browne.*

ILLE'GAL. *adj.* [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the ſubject againſt law, unleſs an *illegal* patent paſſed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itſelf. *Swift.*

ILLEGA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *illegal*.] Contrariety to law.

He wiſhed them to conſider what votes they had paſſed, of the *illegality* of all thoſe commiſſions, and of the unjuſtifiableneſs of all the proceedings by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

ILLE'GALLY. *adv.* [from *illegal*.] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*. Latin.] What cannot be read.

The ſecretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and to defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*. *Howel.*

ILLEGI'TIMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *illegitimate*.] State of baſtardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE. *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Lat.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your ſtate;
For all the world is *illegitimate*. *Cleaveland.*

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderneſs and uncommon ſatisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and converſation of a parent. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

ILLEGI'TIMATELY. *adv.* [from *illegitimate*.] Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *illegitimate*.] The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a reſolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to diſable their iſſues, upon falſe and incompetent pretexts; the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation*. *Bacon.*

ILLI'CIABLE. *adv.* [*licet*, Fr.] What cannot be levied or exacted.

He reſtified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obſolete and *illeviable* parts of charge. *Hale.*

ILLFA'VOURED. *adj.* Deformed.

O, what a world of vile *ill favour'd* faults
Look handſome in three hundred pounds a-year!
Shakeſp.

ILLFA'VOUREDLY. *adv.*

1. With deformity.

2. Roughly; ruggedly: in ludicrous language.

He ſhook him very *illfavouredly* for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all whereſoever he came. *Howel.*

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS. *n. ſ.* Deformity.

ILLI'BERAL. *adj.* [*illiberalis*. Lat.]

1. Not noble: not ingenuous.

The charity of moſt men is grown ſo cold, and their religion ſo *illiberal*. *King Charles.*

2. Not munificent; not generous; ſparing.

Yet ſubſiſt they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nouriſhment with an overſparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward.*

ILLIBERA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *illiberal*.]

1. Meanneſs of mind.
2. Parſimony; niggardlineſs; want of muniſicence.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with ſhifts. *Bacon.*

ILLI'BERALLY. *adv.* [from *illiberal.*] Diſingenuouſly; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon ſurprize and incogitancy, *illiberally* retracts. *Decay.*

ILLI'CIT. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Lat. *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful; as, an *illicit* trade.

To ILLI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten.*] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in *Raleigh.*

Corporeal light cannot be, becauſe then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphonous bodies; and yet every day we ſee the air *illightened.* *Raleigh.*

ILLI'MITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Lat.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the ſubtiler heads, the worſhip perhaps might be ſymbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whoſe credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made to believe that any thing is God. *Brown.*

With what an awful world-revolving power,
Were firſt th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
The *illimitable* void! *Thomſon's Summer.*

ILLI'MITABLY. *adv.* [from *illimitable.*] Without ſuſceptibility of bounds.

ILLI'MITED. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Lat. *illimité*, Fr.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLI'MITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *illimited.*] Exemption from all bounds.

The abſoluteneſs and *illimitedneſs* of his commiſſion was generally much ſpoken of. *Clarendon.*

ILLI'TERATE. *adj.*] *illiteratus*, Lat.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by ſcience.

The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to ſupply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the beſt inſtruments of experience. *Wotton*

Th' *illiterate* writer, emperick like, applies
To minds diſeas'd unſafe chance remedies
The learn'd in ſchools, where knowledge firſt began.
Studies with care th' anatomy of man;
Sees virtue, vice, and paſſions in their cauſe,
And fame from ſcience, not from fortune draws.
Dryden.

In the firſt ages of Chriſtianity not only the learned and the wiſe, but the ignorant and *illiterate* embraced torments and death. *Tillotſon.*

ILLI'TERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *illiterate.*] Want of learning; ignorance of ſcience.

Many acquainted with chymiſtry but by report, have, from the *illiterateneſs* and impoſtures of thoſe that pretend ſkill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Boyle.*

ILLI'TERATURE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *literature.*] Want of learning. A word not much uſed.

The more uſual cauſes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the diſcharge of that ſacred function, and irreligion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ILLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ill.*]

1. Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the priſon-doors ſet open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to ſtay, by the *illneſs* of the weather. *Locke.*

2. Sickneſs; malady; diſorder of health.

On the Lord's day which immediately preceded his *illneſs*, he had received the ſacrament. *Atterbury*

Since the account her majeſty received of the inſolent faction, during her late *illneſs* at Windſor, ſhe hath been willing to ſee them deprived of power to do miſchief. *Swift.*

3. Wickedneſs.

Thou would be great;
Art not without ambition; but without
The *illneſs* ſhould attend it. *Shakſpeare.*

ILLNA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

Illnature inclines a man to thoſe actions that thwart and ſour and diſturb converſation, and conſiſts of a proneneſs to do ill turns, attended with a ſecret joy upon the ſight of any miſchief that befals another, and of an utter inſenſibility of any kindneſs done him. *South.*

ILLNA'TURED. *adj.* [from *illnature.*]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindneſs or good will; miſchievous; deſirous of another's evil.

Theſe ill qualities denominate a perſon *illnatured*, they being ſuch as make him grievous and uneaſy to all whom he deals and aſſociates himſelf with. *South.*

Stay, ſilly bird, th' *illnatur'd* taſk refuſe;
Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addiſon.*

It might be one of thoſe *illnatured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleaſure in filling them with groundleſs terrors. *Atterbury.*

2. *Philips* applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

The fondly ſtudious of increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their *illnatured* land
Induce. *Philips.*

ILLNA'TUREDLY. *adv.* [from *illnatured.*] In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLNA'TUREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *illnatured.*] Want of a kindly diſpoſition.

ILLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *logical.*]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning.

One of the diſſenters appeared to Dr. Sanderſon ſo bold and *illogical* in the diſpute, as forced him to ſay, he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and leſs abilities. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reaſon.

Reaſon cannot diſpute and make an inference ſo utterly *illogical.* *Decay of Piety.*

ILLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *illogical.*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLU'DE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Lat.] To deceive; to mock; to impoſe on; to play upon; to torment by ſome contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes athwart, ſometimes he ſtrook him ſtrait,
And falſed oft his blow, t' *illude* him with ſuch bait. *Fairy Queen.*

In vain we meaſure this amazing ſphere,
While its circumference, ſeeming to be brought
Even into fancy'd ſpace, *illudes* our vaniſh'd thought. *Prior.*

To ILLU'MP. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When yon fame ſtar, that's weſtward from the pole,
Had made his courſe, t' *illume* that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakſpeare's Hamlet.*

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betokens. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To ILLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light.

To confirm his words, out flew
Millions of flaming ſwords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubims: the ſudden blaze
Far round *illumin'd* hell. *Milton.*

What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raiſe and ſupport! *Milton.*

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cato, Virgil paid one honeſt line;
O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*

To ILLU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr. *lumen*, Lat.

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light.

Do thou vouchſafe, with thy love-kindling light,
T' *illuminate* my dim and dulled eyn. *Spenſer.*

No painting can be ſeen in full perfection, as all nature is *illuminated* by a ſingle light. *Wotton.*

He made the ſtars,
And ſet them in the firmament of heav'n,
T' *illuminate* the earth and rule the night. *Milt.*

Reaſon our guide, what can ſhe more reply
Than that the ſun *illuminates* the ſky;
Than that night riſes from his abſent ray,
And his returning luſtre kindles day? *Prior.*

2. To adorn with feſtal lamps or bonfires.
3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan had no power to abuſe the *illuminated* world with his impoſtures. *Sands's Travels.*

When he *illuminates* the mind with ſupernatural light, he does not extinguiſh that which is natural. *Locke.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.
5. To illuſtrate.

My health is inſufficient to amplify theſe remarks, and to *illuminate* the ſeveral pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

ILLUMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*illuminatio*, Latin; *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminate.*]

1. The act of ſupplying with light.
2. That which gives light.

The ſun is but a body illightened, and an *illumination* created. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

3. Feſtal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flow'rs are ſtrew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryden.*

4. Brightneſs; ſplendour.

The illuminators of manuſcripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work *Felton.*

5. Infuſion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.

Hymns and pſalms are ſuch kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a ſudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inſpired. *Hooker.*

We have forms of prayer imploring God's aid and bleſſing for the *illumination* of our labours, and the turning them into goood and holy uſes. *Bacon.*

No holy paſſion, no *illumination*, no inſpiration, can be now a ſufficient commiſſion to warrant thoſe attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. *Spratt's Sermons.*

ILLU'MINATIVE. *adj.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminate.*] Having the power to give light.

What makes itſelf and other things be ſeen, being accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not ſeen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*

ILLUMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *illuminate.*]

1. One who gives light.
2. One whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

Illuminators of manuſcripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*

ILLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*illuſio*, Latin; *illuſion*, Fr.] Mockery; falſe ſhow; counterfeit appearance; errour.

That, diſtill'd by magick ſlights,
Shall raiſe ſuch artificial ſpirights,
As, by the ſtrength of their *illuſion*,
Shall draw him on to his confuſion. *Shakeſp.*

There wanted not ſome about him that would have perſuaded him that all was but an *illuſion*. *Bacon.*

So oft they fell
Into the ſame *illuſion*; not as man,
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton.*

An

An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from prejudice or inability, is of all others the most general prevailing *illusion*. *Atterbury.*

Many are the *illusions* by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into security, and defeat their salvation. *Rogers.*

To dream once more I close my willing eyes;
Ye soft *illusions*, dear deceits, arise! *Pope.*

We must use some *illusion* to render a pastoral delightful; and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its miseries. *Pope.*

ILLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *illusus*, Latin.] Deceiving by false show.

The heathen bards, who idle fables dreft,
Illusive dreams in mystick forms expreft.
Blackmore.

While the fond soul
Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,
Still paints th' *illusive* form. *Thomson's Spring.*

ILLU'SORY. *adj.* [from *in* and *lusorius*, Latin; *illusoire*, French.] Deceiving; fraudulent.

Subtilty, in those who make profession to teach or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, consisting for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and *illusory* use of obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

To ILLU'STRATE. *v. n.* [*illustro*, Latin; *illustrer*, Fr.]

1. To brighten with light.
2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates, when they see all regal pow'r
Giv'n to me to quell their pride. *Milton.*

Thee she enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illustrating the noble list. *Philips.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

Authors take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjustifiable, or false, *illustrate* matters of undeniable truth. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRA'TION. *n. f.* [*illustration*, Fr. from *illustrate*.] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. It is seldom used in its original signification for material brightness.

Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

Space and duration, being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of use for their *illustration*. *Locke.*

ILLU'STRATIVE. *adj.* [from *illustrate*.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the simile, or *illustrative* argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *illustrative*.] By way of explanation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively*, and not with reference to action. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*illustris*, Latin; *illustre*, French.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the most *illustrious* titles are derived from things sacred. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation, each *illustrious* name,
Such toys as those have cheated into fame. *Dryd.*

ILLU'STRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *illustrious*.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

He disdained not to appear at festival entertainments, that he might more *illustriously* manifest his charity. *Atterbury.*

You carrying with you all the world can boast,
To all the world *illustriously* are lost. *Pope.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *illustrious*.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'M. Contracted from *I am*.

IM is used commonly, in composition for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their minds, use *im* or *em*: formerly *im* was more common, and now *em* seems to prevail.

I'MAGE. *n. f.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Latin.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.

Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Matt.*

The one is too like an *image*, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore talking. *Shakspeare.*

Thy brother I,
Even like a stony *image*, cold and numb. *Shakesp.*

The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the image of a religion. *South.*

Still must I be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me less,
Because I could not boast of *images*. *Dryden.*

2. An idol; a false god.

Manasseh set the carved *image* in God's house. *Chron.*

3. A copy; representation; likeness.

Long may'st thou live,
To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shakesp.*

I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images*:
But now two mirrours of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shakesp.*

He made us to his *image* all agree:
That *image* is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's *image*, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance: show; appearance.

Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary.
They have travell'd all night! Mere fetches,
The *images* of revolt. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakespeare's King John.*

The face of things a frightful *image* bears,
And present death in various forms appears.
Dryden's Æn.

5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.

The *image* of the jest
I'll shew you here at large. *Shakspeare.*

Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*

When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the *image*, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*

To I'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

How are immaterial substances to be *imaged*, which are such things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick. *Phillips.*

His ear oft frighted with the *imag'd* voice
Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *Prior.*

Fate some future bard shall join,
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

I'MAGERY. *n. f.* [from *image*.]

1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.

Of marble stone was cut
An altar carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *F. Q.*

When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*;
Where ev'ry figure to the life express'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery*.
And high emboss'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Show; appearance.

Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastick *imagery*. *Taylor.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*

All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and *imagery* that attracted our senses, fade and disappear. *Rogers.*

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the *imagery* of a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality. *Atterbury.*

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

IMA'GINABLE. *adj.* [*imaginable*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Possible to be conceived.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what they cannot esteem. *South.*

Men sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*, retain some sense and awe of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

IMA'GINANT. *adj.* [*imaginant*, French.] Imagining; forming ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINARY. *adj.* [*imaginaire*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

False sorrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary*.
Shakspeare.

Expectation whirls me round:
Th' *imaginary* relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense. *Shakesp.*

Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary*, to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed.
Raleigh's History.

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addison.*

IMAGINA'TION. *n. f.* [*imaginatio*, Lat. *imagination*, Fr. from *imagine*.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present: for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings.
Bacon.

Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies presents us with its idea. *Glanville.*

O whither shall I run, or which way fly
The sight of this so horrid spectacle,
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire *imagination* still pursues me. *Milton.*

Where beams of warm *imagination* play,
The memory's soft figures melt away. *Pope.*

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sometimes despair darkens all her *imagination*; sometimes the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sidney.*

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt *imaginations*,
They often feel a world of restless cares. *Shak.*

Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong *imaginations*, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakesp.*

His *imaginations* were often as just as they were bold and strong. *Dennis.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.

Thou haſt ſeeen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* againſt me. *Lam.* iii. 60.

4. An unſolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that ſpace, in itſelf, is actually boundleſs; to which *imagination*, the idea of ſpace, of itſelf, leads us. *Locke*

IMA'GINATIVE. *adj.* [*imaginatif*, Fr. from *imagine.*] Fantaſtick; full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. *Bacon.*

Lay fetters and reſtraints upon the *imaginative* and fantaſtick part, becauſe our fancy is uſually pleaſed with the entertainment of ſhadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

To IMAGINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French; *imaginor*, Lat.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.

Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* ſpeed.
Shakſp.

Preſent fears
Are leſs than horrible *imaginings*. *Shakſpeare.*

What are our ideas of eternity and immenſity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expanſion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition? *Locke.*

2. To ſcheme to contrive.

They intended evil againſt thee, they *imagined* a miſchievous device. *Pſ.* xxi. 11.

IMA'GINER. *n. ſ.* [from *imagine.*] One who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that ſuch an one ſhould point to ſuch a place of a garter that was held up; and ſtill he did it, by firſt telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor think. *Bacon.*

IMBE'CILE. *adj.* [*imbecilis*, Lat. *imbecile*, Fr.] Weak; feeble; wanting ſtrength of either mind or body.

To IMBE'CILE. *v. a.* [from the adjective. This word is corruptly written *embezzle.*] To weaken a ſtock or fortune by clandeſtine expences or unjuſt appropriations.

Princes muſt in a ſpecial manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not ſuffering their perſons to be oppreſſed, or their ſtates *imbecilled*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

IMBECI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*imbecilité*, French.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection. *Hooker.*

No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promiſe of God herein. *Hooker.*

We that are ſtrong muſt bear the *imbecility* of the impotent, and not pleaſe ourſelves. *Hooker.*

That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worſe in itſelf, is notwithſtanding now, by reaſon of common *imbecility*, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker.*

Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude ſon would ſtrike his father dead.
Shakſpeare.

Imbecility, for ſex and age, was ſuch as they could not lift up a hand againſt them. *King Charles*

When a man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a ſtrange *imbecility* immediately ſeized and laid hold of him. *Woodward*

To IMBI'BE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin; *imbiber*, French.]

1. To drink in; to draw in.

A pot of aſhes will receive more hot water than cold, foraſmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more the ſalt. *Brown.*

The torrent mercileſs *imbibes*
Commiſſions, perquiſites, and bribes. *Swift.*

Illumin'd wide,
The dewy-ſkirted cloud *imbibe* the ſun.
Thomſon's Autumn.

2. To admit into the mind.

Thoſe, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole goſpel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promiſes. *Hammond.*

It is not eaſy for the mind to put off thoſe confuted notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from cuſtom. *Locke.*

Converſation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and ſets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts.*

3. To drench; to ſaturate; to ſoak. This ſenſe, though unuſual, perhaps unexampled, is neceſſary in Engliſh, unleſs the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers ſeem not willing to receive.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into ruſt, which is an earth taſteleſs and indiſſolvable in water; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallick ſalt. *Newton.*

IMBI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *imbibe.*] That which drinks or ſucks.

Salts are ſtrong *imbibers* of ſulphureous ſteams. *Arbuthnot.*

IMBIBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*imbibition*, Fr. from *imbibe.*] The act of ſucking or drinking in.

Moſt powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reaſon is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a virtual tranſition, without communication of ſubſtance, but in moiſture not; and to all madefaction there is required an *imbibition*. *Bacon.*

A drop of oil, let fall upon a ſheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and ſome tranſparency, will appear much darker than the reſt, many of the incident beams of light being now tranſmitted, that otherwiſe would be reflected. *Boyle.*

To IMBI'TTER, *v. a.* [from *bitter.*]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleaſure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguiſh their paſſions which *imbitter* their lives, and deprive them of their ſhare in the happineſs of the community. *Addiſon's Freeholder*

Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than ſhame? *South.*

3. To exaſperate.

To IMBO'DY. *v. a.* [from *body.*]

1. To condenſe to a body.

2. To inveſt with matter; to make corporeal.

An opening cloud reveals
An heav'nly form *imbody'd*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*

Though aſſiduity in the moſt fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialized ſpirits, yet is it more than our *imbodied* ſouls can bear without laſſitude. *Glanv. Sceptis.*

3. To bring together into one maſs or company; to incorporate.

I by vow am ſo *imbodied* yours,
That ſhe which marries you muſt marry me. *Shak.*

Never ſince created, man
Met ſuch *imbodied* force, as nam'd with theſe,
Could merit more than that ſmall infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Under their head *imbody'd* all in one. *Milton.*

Then Clauſus came, who led a num'rous band
Of troops *imbodied*, from the Sabine land.
Dryden's Æn.

4. To incloſe. Improper.

In thoſe ſtrata we ſhall meet with the ſame metal or mineral *imbodied* in ſtone, or lodged in coal, that elſewhere we found in marle. *Woodward.*

To IMBODY. *v. n.* To unite into one maſs; to coaleſce.

The ſoul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till ſhe quite loſe
The divine property of her firſt being. *Milton.*

The idea of white which ſnow yields, yeſterday, and another idea of white from another ſnow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run into one. *Locke.*

To IMBO'IL. *v. n.* [from *boil.*] To eſtuate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron. Not now in uſe.

With whoſe reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imboiling* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan ſoon unbrace,
His graſping hold. *Fairy Queen.*

To IMBO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To raiſe to confidence; to encourage.

'Tis neceſſary he ſhould die:
Nothing *imboldens* ſin ſo much as mercy. *Shakſp.*

I think myſelf in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath ſomething *emboldened* me to this unſeaſoned intruſion. *Shakeſp.*

I was the more *imboldened*, becauſe I found I had a ſoul congenial to his. *Dryden.*

Not flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imboldn'd by deſpair, he ſtood at bay. *Dryden.*

Their virtues and ſuperior genius *imboldened* them, in great exigencies of ſtate, to attempt the ſervice of their prince and country out of the common forms *Swift.*

To IMBO'SOM. *v. a.* [from *boſom*]

1. To hold on the boſom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliſs *imboſom'd* ſat the Son. *Milton.*

Villages *imboſom'd* ſoft in trees,
And ſpiry towns by ſurging columns mark'd.
Thomſon.

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad deſire, his late *imboſom'd* gueſt,
Yet but a babe, with milk of ſight he nurſt. *Sidney.*

Who glad t' *imboſom* his affection vile,
Did all the might, more plainly to appear. *F. Q.*

To IMBO'UND. *v. a.* [from *bound.*] To incloſe; to ſhut in.

That ſweet breath,
Which was *imbounded* in this beauteous clay. *Shak.*

To IMBO'W. *v. a.* [from *bow.*] to arch; to vault.

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond ſure,
Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament. *F. Q.*

Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for converſe; they keep both the wind and ſun off. *Bacon.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſter's pale,
And love the high *imbowed* roof,
With antick pillar maſſy proof. *Milton.*

IMBO'WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *imbow.*] Arch; vault.

The roof all open, not ſo much as any *imbowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon.*

To IMBOW'ER. *v. a.* [from *bower.*] To cover with a bower; to ſhelter with trees.

And ſtooping thence to Ham's *imbowering* walks.
In ſpotleſs peace retired. *Thomſon.*

To IMBRA'NCLE. *v. a.* To intangle. A low word.

With ſubtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they ſtir, the more they're tangled.
Hudibras.

IMBRICATED. *adj.* [from *imbrex*, Latin.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well-made tegument, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN. *v. a.* [from *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to obſcure; to cloud.

When the morning ſun firſt warmly ſmote
The open field, and where the unpierc'd ſhade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*
The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,
And in thy pocket gingling halfpence found. *Gay.*
Another age ſhall ſee the golden ear
Imbrown the ſlope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*
Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly ſtands. *Pope.*

To IMBRU'E. *v. a.* [from *in* and *bruc.*]

1. To ſteep; to ſoak; to wet much or long. This ſeems indifferently written with *im* or *em*. I have ſuſtained both modes of writing.

Thou mad'ſt many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embru'd*,
And by thy cruel darts to thee ſubdu'd. *Spenſer.*
There ſtreams a ſpring of blood ſo faſt
From thoſe deep wounds, as all *embru'd* the face
Of that accurſed caitiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*
The mercileſs Turks, *embrued* with the Chriſtian blood, were weary of ſlaughter, and began greedily to ſeek after the ſpoil. *Knolles.*
At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whoſe arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue*. *Sandys.*
Lucius pities the offenders,
That would imbrue their hands in Cato's Blood. *Addiſon.*
Their hands in murder are *imbru'd*,
Thoſe trembling feet by juſtice are purſu'd *Prior.*
There, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monſter from a far deſcry'd
Two bleeding babes depending at her ſide;
Whoſe panting vitals, warm with life, ſhe draws,
And in their hearts *imbrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*
His virgin ſword Ægyſthus' veins *imbru'd*,
The murd'rer fell, and blood atton'd for blood. *Pope*
A good man chuſes rather to paſs by a verbal injury than *imbrue* his hands in blood. *Clariſſa.*

2. To pour; to emit moiſture. Obſolete.

Some bathed kiſſes, and did oft *imbrue*
The ſugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *F. Q.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To degrade to brutality.

I, who erſt contended
With gods to ſit the higheſt, am now conſtrain'd
Into a beaſt; and mix with beſtial ſlime,
This eſſence to incarnate and *imbrute*. *Milton.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. n.* To ſink down to brutality.

The ſoul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes*, 'till the quite loſe
The divine property of her firſt being. *Milton.*

To IMBU'E. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin. This word, which ſeems wanting in our language, has been propoſed by ſeveral writers, but not yet adopted by the reſt. *Imbu*, French, the participial adj. is only uſed.] To tincture deep; to imbibe or ſoak with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatiſe intelligible to every rational man, however little verſed in ſcholaſtick learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer paſſage, than among thoſe that are deeply *imbued* with other principles. *Digby.*
Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbued* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*
Where the mineral matter is great, ſo as to take the eye, the body appears *imbued* and tinctured with the colour. *Woodward.*

To IMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*bourſe*, French.] To ſtock with money. This ſhould be *embourſe*, from *embourſer*, Fr.

IMITABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariouſneſs of this *imitability*, ſo are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris.*

I'MITABLE. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Latin; *imitable*, French.]

1. Worthy to be imitated; deſerving to be copied.

How could the moſt baſe men, and ſeparate from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by an obſervant ſlaviſh courſe? *Raleigh.*
As acts of parliament are not regarded by moſt *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for hiſtory. *Hayward.*

2. Poſſible to be imitated; within reach of imitation.

The characters of men placed in lower ſtations of life, are more uſeful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

To I'MITATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin; *imiter*, French.

1. To copy; to endeavour to reſemble.

We *imitate* and practiſe to make ſwifter motions than any out of your muſkets. *Bacon.*
Deſpiſe wealth and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*
I would careſs ſome ſtable man of note,
And *imitate* his language and his coat. *Man of Taſte.*

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a ſhining ſword to wield,
And that ſuſtain'd an *imitated* ſhield. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To purſue the courſe of a compoſition, ſo as to uſe parallel images and examples.

For ſhame! what *imitate* an ode! *Gay.*

IMITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*imitatio*, Latin; *imitation*, French.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to reſemble.
2. That which is offered as a copy.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleaſure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or painting, muſt produce a much greater; for both theſe arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the beſt nature. *Dryden.*

3. A method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and illuſtrations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtick for foreign.

In the way of *imitation*, the tranſlator not only varies from the words and ſenſe, but forſakes them as he ſees occaſion; and, taking only ſome general hints from the original, runs divinon on the groundwork. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to copy; as, Man is an *imitative* being.
2. Aiming at reſemblance; as, Painting is an *imitative* art.
3. Formed after ſome original.

This temple, leſs in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the firſt in Thrace. *Dryden*

IMITA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *imitateur*, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to reſemble another.

Imitators are but a ſervile kind of cattle ſays the poet. *Dryden*

IMMA'CULATE. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Latin; *immaculé*, French.]

1. Spotleſs; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameleſs, was to teach the goſpel of Chriſt. *Hooker.*
His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love ſincere, his thoughts *immaculate*. *Shakeſp.*
The king, whom catholicks count a ſaint-like and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the flower of his age *Bacon.*
Were but my ſoul as pure
From other guilts as that, Heav'n did not hold
One more *immaculate*. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Pure; limpid.

Thou clear, *immaculate*, and ſilver fountain,
From whence this ſtream, through muddy paſſages,
Hath had his current and deriv'd himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

To IMMA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle.*] To faſten; to confine.

Thou can'ſt not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind
Thou haſt *immanacled*. *Milton.*

IMMA'NE. *adj.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vaſt; prodigiouſly great.

I'MMANENT. *adj.* [*immanent*, French; *in* and *maneò*, Latin.] Intrinſick; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite eſſence by our narrow ſelves, we aſcribe intellections, volitions, and ſuch like *immanent* actions to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glanville.*
What he wills and intends once, he willed and intended from all eternity; it being groſsly contrary to the very firſt notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to ſtate or ſuppoſe any new *immanent* act in God. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST. *adj.* [*in* and *manifeſt.*] Not manifeſt; not plain. Not in uſe.

A time not much unlike that which was before time *immanifeſt* and unknown. *Brown's Vulg. Errr.*

IMMA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*immanitas*, Lat.] Barbarity; ſavageneſs.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That ſuch *immanity* and bloody ſtrife
Should reign among profeſſors of one faith. *Shakeſp.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *marceſco*, Latin.] Unfading. *Dict.*

IMMA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *martial.*] Not warlike.

My pow'rs are unfit,
Myſelf *immartial*. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

To IMMA'SK. *v. a.* [*in* and *maſk.*] To cover; to diſguiſe.

I have caſes of buckram for the nonce, to *immaſk* our noted outward garments. *Shakeſpear's Henry IV.*

IMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [*immateriel*, French; *in* and *materia*, Latin.]

1. Incorporeal; diſtinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are ſpirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of thoſe ſacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no ſhadow of matter for tears, diſcontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable paſſions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever, do well. *Hooker.*
As then the ſoul a ſubſtance hath alone,
Beſides the body, in which ſhe is confined;
So hath ſhe not a body of her own,
But is a ſpirit, and *immaterial* mind. *Davies.*
Thoſe *immaterial* felicities we expect, ſuggeſt the neceſſity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*
No man that owns the exiſtence of an infinite ſpirit can doubt of the poſſibility of a finite ſpirit; that is, ſuch a thing as is *immaterial*, and does not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillotſon.*

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation. This ſenſe has crept into the converſation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected.

IMMATERIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Incorporeity; diſtinctneſs from body or matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a ſpirit, we infer its *immateriality*, and thence its immortality. *Watts.*

IMMATE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *immaterial*] In a manner not depending upon matter.

The viſible ſpecies of things ſtrike not our ſenſes *immaterially*; but ſtreaming in corporal rays do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they paſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMMATE'RIALIZED. *adj.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin. Diſtinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though aſſiduity in the moſt fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterialized* ſpirits, yet is it more than our embodied ſouls can bear with ſo laſſitude. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

IMMATU-

IMMATE'RIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Diſtinctneſs from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Lat.] Not conſiſting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and *immateriate*, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

After a long enquiry of things immerſe in matter, I interpoſe ſome object which is *immateriate*, or leſs materiate; ſuch as this of ſounds. *Bacon.*

IMMATU'RE. *adj.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]

1. Not ripe.
2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulneſs or completion.

The land enterprize of Panama was an ill meaſured and *immature* counſel, grounded upon a falſe account, that the paſſages were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate
Let now your *immature* diſſenſion ceaſe,
Sit quiet. *Dryden*

3. Haſty; early; come to paſs before the natural time.

We are pleaſed, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives 'till ſeventy. *Taylor.*

IMMATU'RELY. *adv.* [from *immature.*] Too ſoon; too early; before ripeneſs or completion.

IMMATU'RENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *immature.*]
IMMATU'RITY. } Unripeneſs; incompleteneſs; a ſtate ſhort of completion.

I might reaſonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an *immaturity* of age and judgment. *Glanville.*

IMMEABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*immeabilis*, Latin.] Want of power to paſs. So it is uſed in the example; but it is rather, incapability of affording paſſage.

From this phlegm proceed white cold tumours, viſcidity, and conſequently *immeability* of the juices. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMEA'SURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *meaſure.*] Immenſe; not to be meaſured; indefinitely extenſive.

Churches reared up to an height *immeaſurable*, and adorned with far more beauty in their reſtoration than their founders before had given them. *Hooker.*

From the ſhore
They view'd the vaſt *immeaſurable* abyſs,
Outrageous as a ſea, dark, waſteful, wild. *Milton.*
Immeaſurable ſtrength they might behold
In me, of wiſdom nothing more than mean *Milton*
. t a glorious ſhow are thoſe beings entertained with, that can ſee ſuch tremendous objects wandering through thoſe *immeaſurable* depths of ether! *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Nor friends are there, nor veſſels to convey,
Nor oars to cut th' *immeaſurable* way. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

IMMEA'SURABLY. *adv.* [from *immeaſurable.*] Immenſely; beyond all meaſure.

The Spaniards *immeaſurably* bewail their dead. *Spenſer.*

There ye ſhall be fed, and fill'd
Immeaſurably, all things ſhall be your prey. *Milton.*

IMMECHA'NICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

We have nothing to do to ſhow any thing that is *immechanical*, or not according to the eſtabliſhed laws of nature *Cheyne.*

Nothing will clear a head poſſeſſed with *immechanical* notions. *Mead*

IMME'DIACY. *n. ſ.* [from *immediate.*] Perſonal greatneſs; power of acting without dependance. This is a harſh word, and ſenſe peculiar, I believe, to *Shakeſpeare.*

He led our pow'rs,
Bore the commiſſion of my place and perſon,
The which *immediacy* may well ſtand up,
And call himſelf your brother. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

IMME'DIATE. *adj.* [*immediat*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.

Moſes mentions the *immediate* cauſes of the deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental cauſes, that conſtitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

2. Not acting by ſecond cauſes.

It is much to be aſcribed to the *immediate* will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleaſure. *Abbot.*

3. Inſtant; preſent with regard to time. *Prior* therefore ſhould not have written *more* immediate.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief,
Muſt not be toſt and turn'd to me in words,
But find ſupply *immediate*. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Death denounc'd that day,
Which he preſumes already vain, and void,
Becauſe not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,
By ſome *immediate* ſtroke. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

But ſhe, howe'er of victʼry ſure,
Contemns the wreath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more *immediate* pow'r,
Calls cruel ſilence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event.

God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by himſelf, or mediately by the hands of the biſhop, is that which veſts the whole property of a thing in God. *South.*

2. Inſtantly; at the time preſent; without delay.

Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with ſlender, and with him at Eaton
Immediately to marry *Shakeſpeare.*

IMME'DIATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Preſence with regard to time.
2. Exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMME'DICABLE. *adj.* [*immedicabilis*, Lat.] Not to be healed; incurable.

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds *immedicable*,
Rankle and feſter, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

IMME'MORABLE. *adj.* [*immemorabilis*, Lat.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL. *adj.* [*immemorial*, French; *in* and *memoria*, Latin.] Paſt time of memory; ſo ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have ſome memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for ſome obtained their force by *immemorial* uſage or cuſtom. *Hale.*

By a long *immemorial* practice, and preſcription of an aged thorough-paced hypocriſy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at firſt practice of it, they themſelves knew to be a cheat. *South*

IMMENSE. *adj.* [*immenſe*, Fr. *immenſus*, Lat.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodneſs infinite! goodneſs *immenſe!*
That all this good of evil ſhall produce! *Milton.*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, ſo infinite or *immenſe* eſſence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing diſtinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we ſpeak of immenſity, and of God as of an *immenſe* being. *Grew.*

IMME'NSELY. *adv.* [from *immenſe.*] Infinitely; without meaſure.

We ſhall find that the void ſpace of our ſyſtem is *immenſely* bigger than all its corporeal maſs. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSITY. *n. ſ.* [*immenſité*, French.] Unbounded, greatneſs; infinity.

By the power we find in ourſelves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of ſpace, we get the idea of *immenſity*. *Locke.*

He that will conſider the *immenſity* of this fabrick, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconſiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other manſions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All theſe illuſtrious worlds,
And millions which the glaſs can ne'er deſcry,
Loſt in the wilds of vaſt *immenſity*,
Are ſuns, are centers. *Blackmore's Creation.*

IMMENSURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *immenſurable.*] Impoſſibility to be meaſured.

IMMEN'SURABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be meaſured.

To IMMER'GE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMMER'IT. *n. ſ.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of deſert. This is a better word than *demerit* which is now uſed in its ſtead.

When I receive your lines, and find there expreſſions of a paſſion, reaſon and my own *immerit* tell me it muſt not be for me. *Suckling.*

To IMMER'SE. *v. a.* [*immerſus*, Latin.]

1. To put under water.
2. To ſink or cover deep.

He ſtood
More than a mile *immerſ'd* within the wood;
At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*

They obſerved that they were *immerſed* in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the ſame manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. *Woodward.*

3. To keep in a ſtate of intellectual depreſſion.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of ſaints, ſhould now have leſs appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring ſtate or kingdom; whether they be ſuch as continue ſtill *immerſed* in the errors of the church of Rome, or ſuch as are recovered out of them. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

We are prone to engage ourſelves with the buſineſs, the pleaſures, and the amuſements of this world: we give ourſelves up too greedily to the purſuit, and *immerſe* ourſelves too deeply in the enjoyments of them. *Atterbury.*

It is impoſſible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immerſed* in the enjoyments of this. *Atterbury.*

IMME'RSE. *adj.* [*immerſus*, Latin.] Buried; covered; ſunk deep.

After long inquiry of things *immerſe* in matter, I interpoſe ſome object which is immateriate, or leſs materiate; ſuch as this of ſounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

IMME'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*immerſio*, Latin; *immerſion*, French.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the ſurface.

Achilles's mother is ſaid to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this *immerſion.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. The ſtate of ſinking below the ſurface of a fluid.
3. The ſtate of being overwhelmed or loſt in any reſpect.

Many perſons, who, through the heat of their luſts and paſſions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an *immerſion* in the affairs of life, ſwerve from the rules of their holy faith; yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *methodical.*] Confuſed; being without regularity; being without method.

M. Bayle compares the anſwering of an *immethodical* author to the hunting of a duck: when you

ha's him full in your ſight, he gives you the ſlip and becomes inviſible. *Addiſon.*

IMMETHODICALLY. *adv.* [from *immethodical*.] Without method; without order.

IMMINENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *imminent*.] Any thing impending; immediate or near danger. A word not in uſe.

I do not ſpeak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men
Addict their dangers to. *Shakeſp.*

IMMINENT. *adj.* [*imminent*, Fr. *imminens*, Latin.] Impending; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill ſenſe.

What dancers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our head, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day
You have defended me from *imminent* death.
Shakeſpeare.

Theſe ſhe applies for warnings and portents
Of evils *imminent*; and on her knee
Hath begg'd, that I will ſtay at home to-day.
Shakeſpeare.

To them preach'd
Converſion and repentance, as to ſouls
In priſon, under judgments *imminent*. *Milton.*

Men could not fail without *imminent* danger and inconveniences. *Pope.*

To IMMINGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

Smit'ſt us, like thee, through ſtormy life
Toſs'd, impeſt-beaten, ere we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *immingle* charms.
Thomſon.

IMMINU'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decreaſe.

Theſe revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a Providence continually overſee and ſecure them from all alteration or *imminution*. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *immiſcible*.] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *miſcible*.] Not capable of being mingled. *Clariſſa.*

IMMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*immiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending in; contrary to emiſſion.

To IMMI'T. *v. n.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To ſend it.

To IMMI'X. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix*.] To mingle.

Samſon, with theſe *immixt*, inevitably
Pull'd down the ſame deſtruction on himſelf
Milton.

IMMI'XABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *mix*.] Impoſſible to be mingled.

Fill a glaſs ſphere with ſuch liquors as may be clear, of the ſame colour, and *immixable*. *Wilkins.*

IMMOBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*immobilité*, French, from *immobilis*, Latin.] Unmoveableneſs; want of motion; reſiſtance to motion.

The courſe of fluids through the vaſcular ſolids muſt in time harden the fibres, and aboliſh many of the canals; from whence dryneſs, weakneſs, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

IMMO'DERATE. *adj.* [*immoderé*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Lat.] Exceſſive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preſervation of health, is a quiet and chearful mind, not afflicted with violent paſſions, or diſtracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *immoderate*.] In an exceſſive degree.

Immoderately ſhe weeps for Tybalt's death.
Shakeſpeare.

The heat weakened more and more the arch of the earth, ſucking out the moiſture that was the cement of its parts, drying it *immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet's Theory.*

IMMODERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*immoderation*, Fr. from *immoderate*.] Want of moderation; exceſs.

IMMO'DEST. *adj.* [*immodeſte*, Fr. *in* and *modeſt*.]

1. Wanting ſhame; wanting delicacy or chaſtity.

She railed at herſelf, that ſhe ſhould be ſo *immodeſt* to write to one that ſhe knew would flout her. *Shakeſpeare*

2. Unchaſte; impure.

Immodeſt deeds you hinder to be wrought;
But we proſcribe the leaſt *immodeſt* thought. *Dryd.*

3. Obſcene.

'Tis needful that the moſt *immodeſt* word
Be look'd upon and learn'd; which once attain'd,
Comes to no farther uſe
But to be known and hated. *Shakeſpeare*
Immodeſt words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of ſenſe. *Roſcommon.*

4. Unreaſonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTY. *n. ſ.* [*immodeſtie*, Fr. from *immodeſt*.] Want of modeſty; indecency.

It was a piece of *immodeſty*. *Pope*

IMMOLATE. *v. a.* [*immolo*, Lat. *immoler*, Fr.]

1. To ſacrifice; to kill in ſacrifice.

Theſe courtiers of applauſe being oftentimes reduced to live in want, theſe coſtly trifles ſo engroſſing all that they can ſpare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their own deſires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

2. To offer in ſacrifice.

Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,
Sacred to Neptune, and the pow'rs divine. *Pope.*

IMMOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*immolation*, Fr. from *immolate*.]

1. The act of ſacrificing.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Iſaac, or Abraham ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed as a little boy. *Brown.*

2. A ſacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the moſt ſavage heathens. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMO'MENT. *adj.* [*in* and *moment*.] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

Some lady-trifles have reſerv'd,
Immoment toys, things of ſuch dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMO'RAL. *adj.* [*in* and *moral*.]

1. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; as, a flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man.

2. Contrary to honeſty; diſhoneſt: as, deſtruction of a calumniated friend is an *immoral* action.

IMMORA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *immoral*.] Diſhoneſty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commiſſion of the peace who encourage the groſſeſt *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution. *Swift*

IMMO'RTAL. *adj.* [*immortalis*, Lat.]

1. Exempt from death: being never to die.

To the king eternal, *immortal*, inviſible, the only wiſe God, be glory for ever. 1 *Tim.* i. 17.
Her body ſleeps in Capulet's monument,
And her *immortal* parts with angels lives *Shakeſp.*
There was an opinion in grois, that the ſoul was *immortal*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*
The Paphian queen,
With gored hand, and veil ſo rudely torn,
Like terror did among th' *immortals* breed,
Taught by her wound that goddeſſes may bleed.
Waller.

2. Never-ending; perpetual.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have
Immortal longings in me. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMORTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*immortalité*, Fr. from *immortal*.]

1. Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible ſhall put on incorruption, and this mortal, *immortality*: *Corinth.*
Quaff *immortality*, and joy. *Milton.*
He th' *immortality* of ſouls proclaim'd,
Whom th' oracle of men the wiſeſt nam'd.
Denham.
His exiſtence will of itſelf continue for ever, unleſs it be deſtroyed; which is impoſſible, from the immutability of God, and the nature of his *Immortality*. *Cheyne.*
When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a ſpirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its *immortality*. *Watts.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

IMMO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] So as never to die.

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. a.* [*immortaliſer*. Fr. from *immortal*.]

1. To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.

For mortal things deſire their like to breed,
That ſo they may their kind *immortalize*. *Davies.*

2. To exempt from oblivion.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd*.
Shakeſpeare.

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to *Pope*.

Fix the year preciſe,
When Britiſh bards begin t' *immortalize*. *Pope.*

IMMO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from *immortal*.] With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown *immortally*,
Long guard it yours! *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally* in his ſenſual pleaſures! *Bentley.*

IMMO'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *moveable*.]

1. Not to be forced from its place.

We ſhall not queſtion his removing the earth, when he finds an *immoveable* baſe to place his engine upon. *Brown.*

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

When an executor meddles with the *immoveable* eſtate, before he has ſeized on the moveable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of ſentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Unſhaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centring on himſelf, remains *immoveable*, and ſmiles at the madneſs of the dance about him! *Dryden.*

IMMO'VABLY. *adv.* [from *immoveable*.] In a ſtate not to be ſhaken.

Immoveably firm to their duty, when they could have no proſpect of reward. *Atterbury.*

IMMU'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*immunité*, Fr. *immunitas*, Lat.]

1. Diſcharge from any obligation.

Of things harmleſs whatſoever there is, which the whole church doth obſerve, to argue for any man's *immunity* from obſerving the ſame, it were a point of moſt inſolent madneſs. *Hooker.*

2. Privilege: exemption from onerous duties.

Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed ſo far as to cauſe Palladius to be proclaimed ſucceſſor. *Sidney.*
Simon ſent to Demetrius, to the end he ſhould grive the land an *immunity*, becauſe all that Tryphon did was to ſpoil. 1. *Mac.* xiii. 34.
They unjuſtly aggravate the rights and *immunities* of the clergy. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. Freedom.

3. Freedom.

Common apprehenſions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from venomous creatures. *Brown.*

Put this annex'd condition of the crown,
Immunity from errors, you diſown. *Dryden.*

To IMMU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Lat. *emurer*, old French, ſo that it might be written *emmure*.] To incloſe within walls; to confine; to ſhut up; to impriſon.

Pity, you ancient ſtones, theſe tender babes,
Whom envy hath *im mur'd* within your walls! *Shak.*

One of theſe contains her heav'nly picture,
And ſhall I think in ſilver ſhe's *immur'd*? *Shakſp.*

At the firſt deſcent on ſhore he was not *immured* with a wooden veſſel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

Lyſimachus *immur'd* it with a wall. *Sandys.*

Though a foul fooliſh priſon her *immure*
On earth, ſhe, when eſcap'd, is wiſe and pure. *Denham.*

IMMU'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wall; an incloſure, as in *Shakeſpeare*, but perhaps no where elſe.

Their vow is made
To ranſack Troy; within whoſe ſtrong *immures*
The raviſh'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris ſleeps. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMU'SICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *muſical*.] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of ſound.

All ſounds are either muſical, which are ever equal, or *immuſical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in ſpeaking, and whiſperings. *Bacon.*

We conſider the *immuſical* note of all ſwans we ever beheld or heard of. *Brown.*

IMMUTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilité*, Fr. from *immutable*.] Exemption from change; invariableneſs; unchangeableneſs.

The *immutability* of God they ſtrive unto, by working after one and the ſame manner *Hooker.*

His exiſtence will of itſelf continue for ever, unleſs it be deſtroyed; which is impoſſible, from the *immutability* of God. *Cheyne.*

IMMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*immutabilis*, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

By two *immutable* things, in which it was impoſſible for God to lye, we have a ſtrong conſolation. *Heb.* vi.

Thy threat'nings, Lord, as thine, thou may'ſt revoke;
But if *immutable* and fix'd they ſtand,
Continue ſtill thyſelf to give the ſtroke,
And let not foreign foes oppreſs thy land. *Dryden.*

IMMU'TABLY. *adv.* from *immutable*.] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

His love is like his eſſence, *immutably* eternal. *Boyle.*

IMP. *n. ſ.* [*imp*, Welſh, a ſhoot, a ſprout, a ſprig.]

1. A ſon; the offſpring; progeny.

That noble *imp* your ſon.
Lord Cromwell to King Henry.

And thou, moſt dreadful *imp* of higheſt Jove,
Fair Venus' ſon. *Fairy Queen.*

The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat. *Fairfax.*

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

2. A ſubaltern devil; a puny devil. In this ſenſe 'tis ſtill retained.

Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hook.*

The ſerpent after long debate, irreſolute
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final ſentence choſe,
Fit veſſel, fitteſt *imp* of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his dark ſuggeſtions hide
From ſharpeſt ſight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

As ſoon as you can hear his knell,
This god on earth turns d——l in hell;
And, lo! his miniſters of ſtate,
Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait. *Swift.*

To IMP. *v. a.* [*impio*, to engraff, Welſh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adſcititious. It is originally a term uſed by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing with adſcititious feathers.

If then we ſhall ſhake off our ſlaviſh yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shakeſpeare.*

New rebellions raiſe
Their hydra heads, and the falſe North diſplays
Her broken league to *imp* her ſerpent wings. *Milton.*

Help, ye tart ſatyriſts, to *imp* my rage
With all the ſcorpions that ſhould whip this age. *Cleavel.*

With cord and canvaſs from rich Hamburgh ſent,
His navy's molted wings he *imps* once more. *Dryd.*

New creatures riſe,
A moving maſs at firſt, and ſhort of thighs;
'Till ſhooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed ſtings. *Dryden.*

The Mercury of heav'n, with ſilver wings
Imps for the flight, to overtake his ghoſt. *Southern.*

To IMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Lat.] To drive cloſe or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not eaſy to determine, becauſe of them being *impacted* ſo thick and confuſedly together. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To IMPA'INT. *v. a.* [*in* and *paint*.] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in uſe.

Never yet did inſurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. a.* [*empirer*, to make worſe, French. *Skinner.*] To diminiſh; to injure; to make worſe; to leſſen in quantity, value, or excellence.

To change any ſuch law, muſt needs, with the common ſort, *impair* and weaken the force of thoſe grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hooker.*

Objects divine
Muſt needs *impair*, and weary human ſenſe. *Milton.*

That ſoon refreſh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,
Or thirſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Nor was the work *impair'd* by ſtorms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a ſun. *Pope.*

In years he ſeem'd, but not *impair'd* by years. *Pope.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. n.* To be leſſened or worn out.

Fleſh may *impair*, quoth he; but reaſon can repair. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPA'IR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decreaſe. Not uſed.

A loadſtone, kept in undue poſition, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preſerved by ſite than duſt of ſteel. *Brown.*

IMPA'IRMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *impair*.] Diminution; injury.

His poſterity, at this diſtance, and after ſo perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obſcure himſelf from his Creator in the ſhade of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMPA'LPABLE. *adj.* [*impalpable*, Fr. *in* and *palpable*.] Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reaſon that the ſmallneſs of the parts do make them eaſy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*

To IMPA'RADISE. *v. a.* [*imparadiſare*, Italian.] To put in a place or ſtate reſembling paradiſe in felicity.

This *imparadiſed* neighbourhood made Zelmane's ſoul cleave unto her, both through the ivory caſe of her body, and the apparel which did overcloud it. *Sidney.*

All my ſouls be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I underſtand, and grow, and ſee. *Donne.*

Thus theſe two,
Imparadis'd in one another's arms,
The happier *Eden*, ſhall enjoy their fill
Of bliſs on bliſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

IMPA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*imparitas*, *impar*, Lat.]

1. Inequality; diſproportion.

Some bodies are hard, ſome ſoft: the hardneſs is cauſed chiefly by the groſſneſs of the ſpirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddneſs; indiviſibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral diviſion of man, by even and odd; and ſo by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either ſide of their bodies? *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To IMPA'RK. *v. a.* [*in* and *park*.] To incloſe with a park; to ſever from a common.

To IMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*impartior*, Lat.]

1. To grant; to give.

High ſtate and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart, *Dryden.*

2. To make known; to ſhow by ſigns or tokens.

Gentle lady,
When firſt I did *impart* my love to you,
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

As in confeſſion the revealing is for the eaſe of a man's heart, ſo ſecret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather diſcharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts
Waſt wont, I mine to thee was wont t' *impart*. *Milton.*

3. To communicate, to grant as to a partaker.

I find thee knowing of thyſelf;
Expreſſing well the ſpirit within thee free,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton.*

IMPA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*impartial*, Fr. *in* and *partial*.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; diſintereſted; equal in diſtribution of juſtice; juſt. It is uſed as well of actions as perſons: an *impartial* judge; an impartial ſentence.

Succeſs I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I ſhall deſerve a name;
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the ſame. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*impartialité*, Fr. from *impartial*.] Equitableneſs; juſtice; indifference.

A pious and well diſpoſed will gives not only diligence, but alſo *impartiality* to the underſtanding in its ſearch into religion, which is abſolutely neceſſary to give ſucceſs unto our inquiries into truth; it being ſcarce poſſible for that man to hit the mark, whoſe eye is ſtill glancing upon ſomething beſide it. *South.*

IMPA'RTIALLY. *adv.* [from *impartial*.] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiaſſed judgment; without regard to party or intereſt; juſtly; honeſtly.

Since the Scripure promiſes eternal happineſs and pardon of ſin, upon the ſole condition of faith and ſincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to ſuch a pardon, whoſe conſcience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South.*

IMPA'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*impartible*, Fr. from *impart*.] Communicable; to be conferred or beſtowed. This word is elegant, though uſed by few writers.

The ſame body may be conceived to be more or leſs *impartible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

IMPA'SSABLE.

IMPA'SSABLE; *adj.* [*in* and *paſſable*.] Not to be paſſed; not admitting paſſage: impervious.

There are in America many high and *impaſſable* mountains, which are very rich. *Raleigh.*

Over this gulf
Impaſſable, impervious; let us try,
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

When Alexander would have paſſed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impaſſable* marſhes, or ſandy deſarts. *Temple.*

IMPASSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*impaſſibilité*, Fr. from *impaſſible*.] Exemption from ſuffering; inſuſceptibility of injury from external things.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impaſſibility*, or at leaſt not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden's Æn. Dedic.*

IMPA'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*impaſſible*, Fr. *in* and *paſſio*, Latin.] incapable of ſuffering; exempt from the agency of external cauſes; exempt from pain.

If the upper ſoul check what is conſented to by the will, in compliance with the fleſh, and can then hope that, after a few years of ſenſuality, that rebellious ſervant ſhall be eternally caſt off, drop into a perpetual *impaſſible* nothing, take a long progreſs into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be ſome colour. *Hammond.*

Come, death, I ſhould contemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impaſſible* depart. *Dryden.*

IMPA'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *impaſſible*.] Impaſſibility; exemption from pain.

How ſhameleſs a partiality is it, thus to reſerve all the ſenſualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impaſſibleneſs* of the next? *Decay of Piety.*

IMPA'SSIONED. *adj.* [*in* and *paſſion*.] Diſordered by paſſion.

So, ſtanding, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *impaſſion'd*, thus began. *Milton.*

IMPA'SSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *paſſive*.] Exempt from the agency of external cauſes.

She told him what thoſe empty phantoms were,
Forms without bodies, and *impaſſive* air. *Dryd. Æn.*

Pale ſuns, unfelt at diſtance, roll away;
And on th' *impaſſive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*

IMPA'STED. *adj.* [*in* and *paſte*.] Concreted as into paſte. This word is not in uſe.

Horribly trickt
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, ſons,
Bak'd and *impaſted* with the parching fires. *Shakeſp.*

IMPA'TIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*impatience*, Fr. *impatientia*, Lat.]

1. Inability to ſuffer pain; rage under ſuffering.

All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The experiment I reſolved to make was upon thought, and not raſhneſs or *impatience*. *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of paſſion.

3. Inability to ſuffer delay; eagerneſs.

IMPA'TIENT. *adj.* [*impatient*, Fr. *impatiens*, Lat.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear: with *of*.

Fame, *impatient of* extremes, decays
Not more by envy than exceſs of praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd ſavage turns around,
And flings about his foam, *impatient of* the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Vehemently agitated by ſome painful paſſion; with *at* before the occaſion; with *of*, impatience is referred more to the thing, with *at*, to the perſon.

To be *impatient at* the death of a perſon, concerning whom it was certain he muſt die, is to mourn becauſe thy friend was not born an angel. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

4. Hot; haſty.

The *impatient* man will not give himſelf time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. Eager; ardently deſirous; not able to endure delay: with *for* before the thing deſired.

The mighty Cæſar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and graſps his promis'd pow'r. *Dryden.*

On the ſeas prepared the veſſel ſtands;
Th' *impatient* mariner thy ſpeed demands. *Pope.*

IMPA'TIENTLY. *adv.* [from *impatient*.]

1. With rage, under uneaſineſs.

2. Paſſionately; ardently.

He conſidered one thing ſo *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing to be worth conſideration. *Clarendon.*

3. Eagerly; with great deſire.

To IMPATRONIZE. *v. a.* [*impatroniſer*, Fr. *in* and *patronize*.] To gain to one's ſelf the power of any ſeigniory. This word is not uſual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himſelf of the duchy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To IMPA'WN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn*.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*
Some ſurety for a ſafe return again. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood in approbation
Of what your reverence ſhall invite us to;
Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our perſon,
How you awake our ſleeping ſword of war. *Shakeſp.*

To IMPEACH. *v. a.* [*empecher*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This ſenſe is little in uſe.

Each door he opened without any breach;
There was no bar to ſtop, nor foe him to *impeach*.
Spenſer.

His ſons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life. *Davies.*

If they will *impeach* all the purpoſes of an army, which they have no reaſon to think themſelves able to reſiſt, they put themſelves out of all expectation of mercy. *Hayward.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howel.*

2. To accuſe by public authority.

They were both *impeached* by a houſe of commons. *Addiſon.*

Great diſſentions were kindled among the nobles and commons, on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had *impeached*. *Swift.*

IMPEACH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this!
If here you hous'd him, here he would have been;
If he were mad, he would not plead ſo coldly.
Shakeſpeare.

IMPE'ACHABLE. *adj.* [from *impeach*.] Accuſable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by poſitive laws to give religion to the world, the wiſdom of his providence had been *impeachable*. *Grew.*

IMPE'ACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *impeach*.] An accuſer; one who brings an accuſation againſt another.

Many of our fierceſt *impeachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour. *Government of the Tongue.*

IMPE'ACHMENT *n. ſ.* [from *impeach*.]

1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obſtruction. Not in uſe.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are moſt offenſive, and the greateſt *impeachment* to the good government thereof. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Tell thy king I do not ſeek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais,
Without *impeachment*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Neither is this acceſſion of neceſſity any *impeachment* to Chriſtian liberty, or enſnaring of men's conſciences. *Sanderſon.*

2. Public accuſation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,
Devis'd *impeachment* to imprion him. *Shak. R.* III.

The lord Somers, though his accuſers would gladly have dropped their *impeachment*, was inſtant with them for the proſecution. *Addiſon.*

The conſequences of Coriolanus's *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their ſtate. *Swift.*

To IMPEARL. *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl*.]

1. To form in reſemblance of pearls.

Innumerable as the ſtars of night.
Or ſtars of morning, dewdrops, which the ſun
Impearls on every leaf and ev'ry flow'r. *Milton.*

2. To decorate as with pearls.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn, and ſcatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth. *Digby to Pope.*

IMPECCABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr. from *impeccable*.] Exemption from ſin; exemption from failure.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

IMPE'CCABLE. *adj.* [*impeccable*, Fr. *in* and *pecco*, Lat.] Exempt from poſſibility of ſin.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that were a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or this is the means of conſecrating every ſin of his. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To IMPE'DE. *v. a.* [*impedio*, Lat.] To hinder; to let; to obſtruct.

All the forces are muſtered to *impede* its paſſage. *Decay of Piety.*

The way is open, and no ſtop to force
The ſtars return, or to *impede* their courſe.
Creech. Manil.

IMPE'DIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*impedimentum*, Lat.] Hindrance; let; impeachment; obſtruction; oppoſition.

The minds of beaſts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their ſenſes letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour and the torments of conſcience. *Sidney.*

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the ſpeedieſt way to remove them. *Hooker.*

The life is led moſt happily wherein all virtue is exerciſed without *impediment* or let. *Hooker.*

But for my tears,
The moiſt *impediments* unto my ſpeech,
I had foreſtall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakeſp.*

May I never
To this good purpoſe, that ſo fairly ſhews,
Dream of *impediment*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his ſpeech. *Mark*, vii. 32.

Fear is the greateſt *impediment* to martyrdom, and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain will hardly conſent to loſe his life with torments. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Free from th' *impediments* of light and noiſe,
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs. *Waller.*

To IMPE'L. *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to preſs on.

So Mirrha's mind, *impell'd* on either ſide,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide. *Dryden.*

The ſurge *impell'd* me on a craggy coaſt. *Pope.*

Propitious gales
Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy ſails. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

A mightier pow'r the ſtrong direction ſends,
And ſev'ral men *impels* to ſev'ral ends;
This drives them conſtant to a certain coaſt. *Pope.*

IMPE'LLENT. *n. ſ.* [*impellens*, Latin.] An impulſive powers a power that drives forward.

How ſuch a variety of motions ſhould be regularly managed, in ſuch a wilderneſs of paſſages, by ſuch blind *impellents* and material conveyances, I have not the leaſt conjecture. *Glanville.*

To IMPE'ND. *v. n.* [*impendeo*, Lat.]
1. To hang over.
Destruction ſure o'er all your heads *impends*;
Ulyſſes comes, and death his ſteps attends. *Pope*
2. To be at hand; to preſs nearly. It is uſed in an ill ſenſe.
It expreſſes our deep ſorrow for our paſt ſins, and our lively ſenſe of God's *impending* wrath. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
No ſtory I unfold of publick woes,
Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

IMPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*impendens*, Lat.] Imminent; hanging over; preſſing cloſely. In an ill ſenſe.
If the evil feared or *impendent* be a greater ſenſible evil than the good, it overrules the appetite to averſation. *Hale*
Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
Place Ormond's duke *impendent* in the air
Let his keen ſabre, comet-like appear. *Prior*

IMPE'NDENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *impendent*.] The ſtate of hanging over; near approach.
Good ſometimes is not ſafe to be attempted, by reaſon of the *impendence* of a greater ſenſible evil *Hale.*

IMPENETRABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*impenetrabilité*, Fr. from *impenetrable*.]
1. Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable.
All bodies, ſo far as experience reaches, are either hard, or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of univerſal *impenetrability*, beſides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton's Optics.*
2. Inſuſceptibility of intellectual impreſſion.

IMPE'NETRABLE. *adj.* [*impenetrable*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.]
1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.
With hard'ning cold, and forming heat,
The cyclops did their ſtrokes repeat,
Before th' *impenetrable* ſhield was wrought. *Dryden.*
2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.
Deep into ſome thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the ſtars or ſun. *Dryden.*
The mind frights itſelf with any thing reflected on in groſs: things, thus offered to the mind, carry the ſhew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obſcurity. *Locke.*
3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.
4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.
It is the moſt *impenetrable* cur
That ever kept with men.
——Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with bootleſs prayers. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some will never believe a propoſition in divinity, if any thing can be ſaid againſt it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a ſermon of the goſpel. *Taylor.*

IMPE'NETRABLY. *adv.* [from *impenetrable*.] With hardneſs to a degree incapable of impreſſion.
Blunt the ſenſe, and fit it for a ſkull
Of ſolid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*impenitence*, Fr.
IMPE'NITENCY. } *in* and *penitence*.] Obduracy; want of remorſe for crimes; final diſregard of God's threatenings or mercy.
Where one man ever comes to repent, a thouſand end their days in final *impenitence*. *South.*
Before the revelation of the goſpel the wickedneſs and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excuſeable thing, becauſe they were in a great meaſure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Tillotſon.*
He will advance from one degree of wickedneſs and *impenitence* to another, 'till at laſt he becomes hardened without remorſe. *Rogers.*

IMPE'NITENT. *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.
Our lord in anger hath granted ſome *impenitent* men's requeſt; as, on the other ſide, the apoſtle's ſuit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hooker.*
They died
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themſelves. *Milton.*
When the reward of penitents, and puniſhment of *impenitents*, is once aſſented to as true, 'tis impoſſible but the mind of man ſhould with for the one, and have diſlikes to the other. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY. *adv.* [from *impenitent*.] Obdurately; without repentance.
The condition required of us is a conſtellation of all the goſpel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakneſs and perhaps with many ſins, ſo they be not wilfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in. *Hammond.*
What crowds of theſe, *impenitently* bold,
In ſounds and jingling ſyllables grown old,
Still run on poets! *Pope.*

IMPE'NNOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *penna*, Latin.] Wanting wings. This word is convenient, but, I think, not uſed.
It is generally received an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned amongſt *impennous* inſects, but he that ſhall, with a needle, put aſide the ſhort and ſtrathy caſes on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*

IMPE'RATE. *adj.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] Done with conſciouſneſs; done by direction of the mind.
The chief internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the ſame habit utterly ceaſe. *South*
Thoſe natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the ſoul and inſtrumentality of the ſpirits, as well as thoſe *imperate* acts, wherein we ſee the empire of the ſoul. *Hale.*

IMPE'RATIVE. *adj.* [*imperatif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expreſſive of command.
The verb is formed in a different manner, to ſignify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, diſallowing, intreating; which likewiſe, from the principal uſe of it, it is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

IMPE'RATIVELY. *adv.* In a commanding ſtyle; authoritatively.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*imperceptible*, Fr. *in* and *perceptible*.] Not to be diſcovered; not to be perceived; ſmall; ſubtle; quick or ſlow, ſo as to elude obſervation.
Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our ſenſe; yea, and the more refined parts of material exiſtence, which, by reaſon of their ſubtilty, eſcape our perception. *Hale.*
In the ſudden changes of his ſubject with almoſt *imperceptible* connections, the Theban poet is his maſter. *Dryden.*
The parts muſt have their outlines in waves, reſembling flames, or the gliding of a ſnake upon the ground: they muſt be almoſt *imperceptible* to the touch, and even. *Dryden.*
The alterations in the globe are very ſlight, and almoſt *imperceptible*, and ſuch as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Wood.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *imperceptible*.] The quality of eluding obſervation.
Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reaſon of their ſubtilty and *imperceptibleneſs* to us, are not ſo much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *imperceptible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.
Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we adviſe ourſelves: the moral inſinuates itſelf *imperceptibly*, we are taught by ſurprize, and become wiſer and better unawares. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.]
1. Not complete; not abſolutely finiſhed; defective. Uſed either of perſons or things.
Something he left *imperfect* in the ſtate,
Which ſince his coming forth, is thought of,
Which brought the kingdom ſo much fear and danger,
That his return was moſt required. *Shakeſp.*
Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and *imperfect* thing, ſettled in the imagination, but never arriving at the underſtanding, there to obtain the tincture of reaſon. *Ben Jonſon.*
The middle action, which produceth imperfect bodies, is fitly called, by ſome of the ancients, inquination or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*
The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fire-works. *Brown.*
Divers things we agree to be knowledge, which yet are ſo unevenly to be farniſhed by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be diverted in the cleareſt expreſſions, the notions themſelves will yet appear obſcure. *Boyle.*
A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is conſumptive or perfect, that is, an entire waſting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
The ſtill-born ſound upon the palate hung,
And dy'd *imperfect* on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*
As obſcure and *imperfect* ideas often betray our reaſon, ſo do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*
2. Frail; not completely good: as, our beſt worſhip is *imperfect*.

IMPERFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*imperfection*, Fr. from *imperfect*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether phyſical or moral; whether of perſons or things.
Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*; and that which is ſuppoſed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes moſt pernicious. *Hooker.*
The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfections* intolerable; but for pride monſtrous. *Hayward.*
Imperfections would not be half ſo much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Eſtrange.*
The world is more apt to cenſure than applaud, and himſelf fuller of *imperfections* than virtues. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
Thoſe are rather to be imputed to the limplicity of the age than to any *imperfection* in that divine poet *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECTLY. *adv.* [from *imperfect*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.
Should ſinking nations ſummon you away,
Maria's love might juſtify your ſtay;
Imperfectly the many vows are paid,
Which for your ſafety to the gods were made. *Stepney.*
Thoſe would hardly underſtand language or reaſon to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*

IMPE'RFORABLE *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole.
Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which caſe a ſmall puncture, dreſſed with tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPE'RIAL. *adj.* [*imperial*, Fr. *imperialis*, Latin.]
1. Royal; poſſeſſing royalty.
Aim he took
At a fair veſtal, throned in the Weſt;
But I might ſee young Cupid's fiery ſhaft
Quench'd in the chaſte beams of the wat'ry moon,
And

And the *imperial* vot'reſs paſſed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking ſovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itſelf to me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Againſt th' *imperial* palace is deſign'd. *Dryden.*
You that are a ſov'reign prince, allay
Imperial pow'r with your paternal ſway. *Dryden.*
To tame the proud, the fetter'd ſlaves to free,
Theſe are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden.*

IMPE'RIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *imperial.*] One that belongs to an emperour.

The *imperialiſts* imputed the cauſe of ſo ſhameful a flight unto the Venetians. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

IMPE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*imperieux*, Fr. *imperioſus*, Lat.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; aſſuming command.

If it be your proud will
To ſhew the power of your *imperious* eyes. *Spenſer.*
This *imperious* man will work us all
From princes into pages. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
Not th' *imperious* ſhow
Of the full fortun'd Cæſar ever ſhall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
He is an *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction. *More.*
How much I ſuffer'd, and how long I ſtrove
Againſt th' aſſaults of this *imperious* love! *Dryden.*
Recollect what diſorder haſty or *imperious* words from parents or teachers have cauſed in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; aſcendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vaſt and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the ſand upon the ſea ſhore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillotſon.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *imperious.*] With arrogance of command; with inſolence of authority.

Who is there, that knocketh ſo *imperiouſly?* *Shakeſpeare.*
Who can abide, that, againſt their own doctors, ſix whole books ſhou'd, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curſe, *imperiouſly* obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*
It is not to inſult and domineer, to look diſdainfully, and revile *imperiouſly*, that procures an eſteem from any one. *South.*
The ſage, tranſported at th' approaching hour,
Imperiouſly thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garth.*

IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *imperious.*]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he uſe his *imperiouſneſs*, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to loſe our hopes. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiouſneſs and ſeverity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reaſon of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

IMPE'RISHABLE. *adj.* [*imperiſſable*, Fr. *in* and *periſh.*] Not to be deſtroyed.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperiſhable; and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon cloſing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milton.*

IMPE'RSONAL. *adj.* [*impersonel*, Fr. *impersonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the perſons.

Perſonals be declined throughout all moods and tenſes, a verb *perſonal* hath no nominative caſe before it. *Accidence.*

IMPE'RSONALLY. *adv.* [from *perſonal.*] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *perſuaſibilis*, Latin.] Not to be moved by perſuaſion.

Every pious perſon ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteouſneſs; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuaſible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own ſoul, if he cannot benefit other men's. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'RTINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*impertinence*, Fr.
IMPE'RTINENCY. } from *impertinent.*]

1. That which is of no preſent weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

Some though they lead a ſingle life, yet their thoughts do end with themſelves, and account future times *impertinencies*. *Bacon.*

2. Folly; rambling thought.

O, matter and *impertinency* mixt,
Reaſon and madneſs! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Troubleſomeneſs; intruſion.

It will be ſaid I handle an art no way ſuitable to my employments or fortune, and ſo ſtand charged with intruſion and *impertinency*. *Wotton's Architect.*
We ſhould avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be underſtood. *Swift.*

4. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your ſelicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies* of life, to enjoy the moments of a ſolid contentment. *Evelyn.*
Nothing is more eaſy than to repreſent as *impertinencies* any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happineſs or convenience of mankind. *Addiſon.*
There are many ſubtle *impertinencies* learnt in the ſchools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems. *Watts.*

IMPE'RTINENT. *adj.* [*impertinent.* Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Latin.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent* unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*
The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us, are but a more ſpecious idleneſs. *Tillotſon.*

2. Importunate; intruſive; meddling.

3. Fooliſh; trifling; negligent of the preſent purpoſe.

'Tis not a ſign two lovers are together, when they can be ſo *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.*

IMPE'RTINENT. *n. ſ.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder; one who enquires or interpoſes where he has no right or call.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent*. *L'Eſtrange.*

IMPE'RTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *impertinent.*]

1. Without relation to the preſent matter.

2. Troubleſomely; officiouſly; intruſively.

I have had joy given me as prepoſterouſly, and as *impertinently*, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love. *Spratling.*
The bleſſedneſs of mortals, now the higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial hierachy, began to be ſo *impertinently* importuned, that great part of the liturgy was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Hooker.*
Why will any man be ſo *impertinently* officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addiſon.*

IMPERTRANSIBILITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *pertranſeo*, Lat.] Impoſſibility to be paſſed through.

I willingly declined thoſe many ingenious reaſons given by others; as of the *impertranſibility* of eternity, and impoſſibility therein to attain to the preſent limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

IMPE'RVIOUS. *adj.* [*imperviuſ*, Lat.]

1. Unpaſſable; impenetrable.

Let the difficulty of paſſing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impaſſable, *impervious*; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milton.*
We may thence diſcern of how cloſe a texture glaſs is, ſince ſo very thin a film proved ſo *impervious* to the air, that it was forced to break the glaſs to free itſelf. *Boyle.*
The cauſe of reflection is not the impinging of light on the ſolid or *impervious* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*
A great many veſſels are, in this ſtate, *impervious* by the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*
From the damp earth *impervious* vapours riſe,
Increaſe the darkneſs, and involve the ſkies. *Pope.*

2. Inacceſſible. Perhaps improperly uſed.

A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind,
And clear of rocks. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *impervious.*] The ſtate of not admitting any paſſage.

IMPETI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *impetigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with ſmall ſcabs.

I'MPETRABLE. *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat. *impetrable*, Fr.] Poſſible to be obtained. *Dict.*

To I'MPETRATE. *v. a.* [*impetrer*, Fr. *impetro*, Lat.] To obtain by intreaty. *Dict.*

IMPETRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*impetration*, Fr. *impetratio*, from *impetro*, Lat.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. Not much uſed.

The bleſſed ſacrament is the myſtery of the death of Chriſt, and the application of his blood, which was ſhed for the remiſſion of ſins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the meritorious cauſe of it. *Taylor.*
It is the greateſt ſolemnity of prayer, the moſt powerful liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world. *Taylor.*

IMPETUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*impetuoſité*, Fr. from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will ſet upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a moſt hideous opinion of his rage, ſkill, fury, and *impetuoſity*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and ſo violently purſued by his ſpirit and *impetuoſity*. *Clarendon.*
The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other paſſions to take their freeſt range, and act with the utmoſt *impetuoſity*. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'TUOUS. *adj.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Lat.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their victor, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its courſe, deſign'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too *impetuous* ſpeed
From the low earth tore ſome polluted weed. *Prior.*

2. Vehement of mind; paſſionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*. *Rowe.*

IMPE'TUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impetuous.*] Violently; vehemently: both of men and things.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks, and woods *impetuouſly* he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting ſurface hides. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'TUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury; vehemence of paſſion.

I wiſh all words of rage might vaniſh in their breath that utter them; that as they reſemble the wind in fury and *impetuouſneſs*, ſo they might in tranſientneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

I'MPETUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they conſtitute them deſcent 'till they were contiguous to the ſun, whither both mutual attractions and *impetus* carried them? *Bentley's Ser.*

IMPIE'RCEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Impenetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beaſt;

For never felt his *impierceable* breaſt
So wond'rous force from hand of living wight.
Spenſer.

IMPI'ETY. *n. ſ. impiété*, French; *impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.
To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he ſacrific'd his daughter.
Shakeſpeare.

2. An act of wickedneſs; expreſſion of irreligion. In this ſenſe it has a plural.
If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of thoſe *impieties* for which they are now viſited.
Shakeſpeare.
Can Juno ſuch *impieties* approve? *Denham.*
We have a melancholy proſpect of the ſtate of our religion: ſuch amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by thoſe cities conſumed of old by fire. *Swift.*

To IMPI'GNORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPI'GNORATION. *n. ſ.* [from *impignorate.*] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPI'NGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To fall againſt; to ſtrike againſt; to claſh with.
Things are reſerved in the memory by ſome corporeal exuviæ and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common ſenſe, rebound thence into ſome vacant cells of the brain. *Glanville.*
The cauſe of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the ſolid or impervious parts of bodies.
Newton's Opticks.

To IMPI'NGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Latin.] To fatten; to make fat.
Friction alſo do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exerciſe: for that in frictions the inward parts are at reſt. *Bacon.*

I'MPIOUS. *adj.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religon.
That Scripture ſtandeth not the church of God in any ſtead to direct, but may be let paſs as needleſs to be conſulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to think. *Hooker.*
Ceaſe then this *impious* rage. *Milton.*
Then lewd Anchemolus he laid in duſt,
Who ſtain'd his ſtepdame's bed with *impious* luſt.
Dryden.
And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night. *Dryd.*
Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious* and irreligious. *South.*
When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear ſway,
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation. *Addiſon.*
Since after thee may riſe an *impious* line,
Coarſe manglers of the human face divine:
Paint on, 'till fate diſſolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*
They, *impious*, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*
Grand miſtakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which ſeveral *impious* abſurdities followed, terminating in infidelity. *Forbes.*

I'MPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *impious.*] Profanely; wickedly.
The Roman wit, who *impiouſly* divides
His hero and his gods to different ſides,
I would condemn. *Granville.*

IMPLACABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *implacable.*] Inexorableneſs; irreconcileable enmity; unappeaſable malice.

IMPLA'CABLE. *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacable*, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; conſtant in enmity.
His incenſement is ſo *implacable*, that ſatisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakeſp.*
Diſdain bears a generous mind:
But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;
A bounteous maſter, but unpleaſedly foe. *Dryden.*
The French are the moſt *implacable* and the moſt dangerous enemies of the Britiſh nation. *Addiſon.*

IMPLA'CABLY. *adv.* [from *implacable.*]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.
An order was made for diſarming all the papiſts; upon which, though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehenſions in the people of dangers, and diſinclined them from the queen, whom they begun every day more *implacably* to hate, and conſequently to diſoblige. *Clarendon.*

2. It is once uſed by *Dryden* in a kind of mixed ſenſe of a tyrant's love.
I love,
And 'tis below my greatneſs to diſown it:
Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. *Dryden.*

To IMPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Latin.] To infix; to inſert; to place; to engraft; to ſettle; to ſet; to ſow. The original meaning, of putting a vegetable into the ground to grow, is not often uſed.
How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whoſe chief part your worths *implanted* be?
Sidney.
See, Father! what firſt-fruits on earth are ſprung,
From thy *implanted* grace in man! *Milton.*
No need of public ſanctions this to bind,
Which Nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryden.*
There grew to the outſide of the arytenoides another cartilage, capable of motion by the help of ſome muſcles that were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*
God having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* thoſe innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reaſon, hands, and materials, he ſhould build him bridges. *Locke.*

IMPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant.*] The act of ſetting or planting; the act of enfixing or ſettling.

IMPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *plauſible.*] Not ſpecious; not likely to ſeduce or perſuade.
Nothing can better improve political ſchool-boys than the art of making plauſible or *implauſible* harangues againſt the very opinion for which they reſolve to determine. *Swift.*

I'MPLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Lat.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or ſupplies wants.
Unto life many *implements* are neceſſary; more, if we ſeek ſuch a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleaſure. *Hooker.*

2. Inſtrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; veſſels of a kitchen.
Wood hath coined ſeventeen thouſand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin ſix times as much. *Swift.*
It is the practice of the eaſtern regions for the artiſts in metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade, to the houſe where they find employment. *Broome.*

IMPLE'TION. *n. ſ.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the ſtate of being full.
Theophraſtus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there may ſucceed a diſruption of the matrix.
Brown.

IMPLE'X. *adj.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated: oppoſed to *ſimple.*
Every poem is either *ſimple* or *implex*: it is called *ſimple* when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spectator.*

To I'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarraſs; to involve; to infold.
The ingredients of ſaltpetre do ſo mutually *implicate* and hinder each other that the concrete acts but very languidly. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, French, from *implicate.*]

1. Involution; entanglement.
Three principal cauſes of firmneſs are the groſſneſs, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expreſſed, but tacitly inculcated.
Though civil cauſes, according to ſome men, are of leſs moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

IMPLI'CIT. *adj.* [*implicite*, Fr. *implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. This ſenſe is rare.
In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit.* *Pope.*
The humble ſhrub,
And buſh with friezled hair *implicit.* *Thomſon.*

2. Inferred; tacitly compriſed; not expreſſed.
In the firſt eſtabliſhment of ſpeech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common conſent; that ſuch and ſuch words ſhould be ſigns, whereby they would expreſs their thoughts one to another.
South.
Our expreſs requeſts are not granted, but the *implicit* deſires of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge.*

3. Reſting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; truſting without reſerve or examination. Thus, by *implicit* credulity, I may believe a letter yet not opened, when I am confident of the writer's veracity.
There be falſe peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark. *Bacon.*
No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilſt every man's his own interpreter. *Denham.*

IMPLI'CITLY. *adv.* [from *implicit.*]

1. By inference compriſed, though not expreſſed.
The divine inſpection into the affairs of the world doth neceſſarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his exiſtence; he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath ſaid there is no God. *Bentley*

2. By connexion with ſomething elſe; dependently; with unreſerved confidence or obedience.
My bluſhing muſe with conſcious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires. *Roſcommon.*
Learn not to diſpute the methods of his providence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquieſce in and adore them. *Atterbury.*
We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourſelves with this poor reflection, that we ſhall fare as well as thoſe that go before us. *Rogers.*

To IMPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*implorer*, French; *imploro*, Lat.]

1. To call upon in ſupplication; to ſolicit.
They ſhip their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above.
Pope's Odyſſey.

2. To aſk; to beg.
Do not ſay 'tis ſuperſtition, that
I kneel, and then *implore* her bleſſing.
Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.

IMPLO'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; intreaty; ſolicitation. Not in uſe.
Urged ſore
With piercing words and pitiful *implore*,
Him haſty to ariſe. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPLO'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *implore.*] Solicitor.
Mere *implorers* of unholy ſuits,
Breathing, like ſanctified and pious,
The better to beguile. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

IMPLU'MED. *adj.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Dict.*

To

To IMPLY'. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, French; *implico*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to cover; to intangle. Not in use.

His courage ſtout,
Srriving to looſe the knot that faſt him ties,
Himſelf in ſtraighter bonds too raſh *implies*.
Fairy Queen.

And Phœbus flying ſo moſt ſhameful ſight,
His bluſhing face in foggy clouds *implies*.
Fairy Queen.

2. To involve or compriſe as a conſequence or concomitant.

That it was in uſe among the Greeks, the word triclinium *implieth*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault. *Dryden.*

Bows the ſtrength of brawny arms *imply*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Dryden.*

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*. *Sherlock.*

To IMPO'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoiſoner*, French. It might be written *empoiſon*.]

1. To corrupt with poiſon.

One doth not know
How much an ill word doth *impoiſon* liking.
Shakeſpeare.

2. To kill with poiſon. This is rare. See EMPOISON.

A man by his own alms *impoiſon'd*,
And with his charity ſlain. *Shakeſp.*

IMPO'LARILY. *adv.* [*in* and *polar*.] Not according to the direction of the poles. Little uſed.

Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadſtone, it will, in a ſhort time, exchange its poles. *Brown.*

IMPOLI'TICAL. } *adj.* [*in* and *politick*.]
IMPO'LITICK. } Imprudent; indiſcreet; void of art or forecaſt.

He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counſel to be *impolitick*; but rather to uſe all prudent foreſight and circumſpection, leſt our ſimplicity be over-reach'd by cunning ſlights. *Hooker.*

IMPOLI'TICALLY. } *adv.* [*in* and *political*.]
IMPO'LITICKLY. } Without art or forecaſt.

IMPO'NDEROUS *adj.* [*in* and *ponderous*.] Void of perceptible weight.

It produces viſible and real effects by *imponderous* and inviſible emiſſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMPORO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *porous*.] Abſence of interſtices; compactneſs; cloſeneſs.

The porority or *imporoſity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatneſs or ſmallneſs of the pores. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS. *adj* [*in* and *porous*.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interſtices; cloſe of texture; completely ſolid.

It has its earthly and ſalinous parts ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not diſcreted by atomical terminations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If atoms ſhould deſcend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly ſolid and *imporous*, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*

To IMPO'RT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad; oppoſed to *export*.

For this I would ſail with utmoſt ſpeed,
T' *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed. *Pope.*

2. To imply; to infer.

Himſelf not only comprehended all our neceſſities, but in ſuch ſort alſo framed every petition as might moſt naturally ſerve for many: and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of ſpeakers together. *Hooker.*

The name of diſcipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it conſtrued; but the thing it ſignifieth which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker.*

This queſtion we now aſked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*

3. To produce in conſequence.

Something he left imperfect in the ſtate,
Which ſince his coming forth is thought of, which *Imports* the kingdom ſo much fear and danger,
That his return was moſt requir'd. *Shakeſp.*

4. [*Importer*, *importe*, French. Impersonally.] To be of moment: as, it *imports*, it is of weight or conſequence.

Her length of ſickneſs, with what elſe more ſerious *Importeth* thee to know, this bears. *Shakeſp.*

Let the heat be ſuch as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work. *Bacon.*

Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Bacon.*

This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth,
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton.*

It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the ſtorms that are now raiſing abroad. *Temple.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

IMPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; conſequence.

What occaſion of *import*
Hath all ſo long detain'd you from your wife?
Shakeſp.

Some buſineſs of *import* that triumph wears
You ſeem to go with. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

When there is any diſpute, the judge ought to appoint the ſum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

2. Tendency.

Add to the former obſervations made about vegetables a third of the ſame *import* made in mineral ſubſtances. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing imported from abroad; as, our *imports* ought not to exceed our exports.

IMPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *portable*.] Unſupportable; not to be endured. A word accented by *Spenſer* on the firſt ſyllable. It is uſed in the Apocrypha.

Both at once him charge on either ſide,
With hideous ſtrokes and *importable* power,
That forced him his ground to traverſe wide,
And wiſely watch to ward that deadly ſtour.
Fairy Queen.

IMPO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied. Rare.

A notable paſſion of wonder appeared in them; but the wiſeſt beholder, that knew no more but ſeeing, could not ſay if the *importance* were joy or ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Matter; ſubject. Not in uſe.

It had been pity you ſhould have been put together with ſo mortal a purpoſe, as then each bore, upon *importance* of ſo ſlight a nature. *Shakeſp.*

3. Conſequence; moment.

We conſider
Th' *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shakeſp.*
Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

4. Importunity. An improper uſe peculiar to *Shakeſpeare*.

Maria writ
The letter at ſir Toby's great *importance*;
In recompence whereof he hath married her.
Shakeſp.

IMPO'RTANT. *adj.* [*important*, French.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great conſequence.

The moſt *important* and preſſing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate eſtabliſhment of the royal line. *Wotton.*

This ſuperadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falſifying the moſt *important* truſt. *Decay of Piety.*

O then what intereſt ſhall I make
To ſave my laſt *important* ſtake,
When the moſt juſt have cauſe to quake? *Rycaut.*

The great *importance* and end that God deſigns religion for, the government of mankind ſufficiently ſhews the neceſſity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

Examine how the faſhionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

Important truths ſtill let your fables hold,
And moral myſteries with art unfold. *Granville.*

Th' *important* hour had paſs'd unheeded by. *Pope.*

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This ſeems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him aſſail'd;
Who ſoon prepar'd to held, his ſword forth drew,
And him with equal valour countervail'd. *Fairy Q.*

3. Importunate. A corrupt uſe of the word. See IMPORTANCE.

Great France
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied.
Shakeſp.

IMPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *import*.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad: oppoſed to *exportation*.

The king's reaſonable profit ſhould not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation. *Bacon.*

Theſe mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts. *Addiſon.*

The emperor has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire. *Addiſon on Italy.*

IMPORTER. *n. ſ.* [from *import*.] One that brings in from abroad.

It is impoſſible to limit the quantity that ſhall be brought in, eſpecially if the *importers* of it have as ſure a market as the Exchequer. *South.*

IMPO'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *import*.] Of no moment or conſequence. This is a word not in uſe, but not inelegant.

We leſs expect
That matter needleſs, of *importleſs* burthen,
Divide thy lips. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin; *importune*, French.] Unſeaſonable and inceſſant in ſolicitations; not to be repulſed.

I was in debt to my *importunate* buſineſs; but he would not hear my excuſe. *Shakeſp.*

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* ſuitor. *Smalridge.*

A rule reſtrains the moſt *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers.*

IMPO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* [from *importunate*.] With inceſſant ſolicitation; pertinaciouſly in petition.

Their pertinancy is ſuch, that when you drive them out of one form, they aſſume another? and are ſo *importunately* troubleſome, as makes many think it impoſſible to be freed from them. *Dupin.*

IMPO'RTUNATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *importunate*.] Inceſſant ſolicitation.

She with more and more *importunateneſs* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be deſired, or not granted. *Sidney.*

To IMPORTU'NE *v. a.* [*importuner*, Fr. *importunus*, Latin. Accented anciently on the ſecond ſyllable.] To teize; to haraſs with ſlight vexation, perpetually recurring; to moleſt.

Againſt all ſenſe you do *importune* her. *Shakeſp.*

If he eſpied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-ſervants, his maſter ſhould ſtraitways know it, and not reſt free from *importuning*, until the fellow had put away his fault. *Carew.*

The higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial hierarchy began

to be so impertinently *importuned*, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her.
Howel's Vocal Forest.

The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by such slighter hands:
You *importune* it with a false desire. *Dryden.*

Every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some frisking ideas, which thus *importune* the understanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*

We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTUNE *adj.* [*importunus*, Latin. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.

All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made most dreadful battery. *Spenser.*

Henry, king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums, nor so to have buffed himself with *importune* and incessant labour, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been a feigned person.
Bacon's Henry VII.

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

And th' armies of their creatures all, and some
Do serve to them, and with *importune* might
War against us, the vassals of their will. *Spenser.*

If the upper soul can check what is consented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope, that after a few years of sensuality, that *importune* rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, this would be some colour for that novel persuasion.
Hammond.

The same airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are *importune*.
Glanville's Scepsis.

3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to shine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come
And gaze and worship thee. *Milton.*

IMPORTU'NELY. *adv.* [from *importune*.]

1. Troublesomely; incessantly.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,
To weet what call'd so *importunely*:
Again he heard a more effonced voice,
That bade him come in haste. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Unseasonably; improperly.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much importunity but very *imp rtunely* urged by the disciplinarians.
Sanderson.

IMPORTU'NITY. *n. f.* [*importunitas*, Latin: *importunité*, French, from *importunate*.] Incessant solicitation.

Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose.
Knolles.

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport
Her *importunity*. *Milton's Agonistes.*

To IMPOSE. *v. a.* [*imposer*, French; *impositum*, Latin.]

1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.

It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll upon them.
Ezra, vii.

If a son do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, should be *imposed* on the father.
Shakesp.

To tyrants others have their country sold,
Imposing foreign lords for foreign gold. *Dryd. Æn.*

On impious realms and barb'rous kings *impose*
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those.
Pope.

2. To enjoin as a duty or law.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep? *Hooker.*

There was a thorough way made by the sword for the *imposing* of the laws upon them.
Spenser on Ireland.

Thou on the deep *imposest* nobler laws,
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause. *Waller.*

Christianity hath hardly *imposed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it.
Tillotson.

Impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands.
Dryden.

It was neither *imposed* on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man. *Dryden.*

3. To fix on; to impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself. *Brown.*

4. To obtrude fallaciously.

Our poet thinks not fit
T' *impose* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryden.*

5. *To* IMPOSE *on.* To put a cheat on; to deceive.

Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far *imposed upon* as to publish chymical preparations they never tried. *Boyle*

He that thinks the word centaur stands for some real being, *imposes on* himself, and mistakes words for things. *Locke.*

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chases, in order to carry the forms to press.

IMPO'SE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use.

According to your ladyship's *impose*
I am thus early come. *Shakesp.*

IMPO'SEABLE. *adj.* [from *impose*.] To be laid as obligatory on any body.

They were not simply *imposeable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church.
Hammond.

IMPO'SER. *n. f.* [from *impose*.] One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship.

The universities' sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the *imposers* of these oaths might repent. *Walton.*

IMPOSI'TION. *n. f.* [*imposition*, French; *impositus*, Latin.]

1. The act of laying one thing on another.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer of benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands. *Hammond.*

2. The act of annexing.

The first *imposition* of names was grounded among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden.*

The *imposition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whose name is ascribed to it. *Boyle.*

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's *imposition*, depending on the caskets. *Shakespeare.*

From *imposition* of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

4. Constraint; oppression.

The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called *imposition*. *Locke.*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the grossest *impositions* have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction. *Swift.*

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occasion of strife, a narrow spirit, and unreasonable *impositions* on the mind and practice. *Watts.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

6. A supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment.

These *impositions* were supply'd,
To light my pipe, or please my pride.
Progress of Discontent.

IMPO'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*impossible*, Fr. *in* and *possible*] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

It was *impossible* that the state should continue quiet. *2 Mac.*

With men it is *impossible*; but with God all things are possible. *Mat.* xix. 26.

'Twere *impossible* for any enterprise to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subsequent to it.
Decay of Piety.

Difficult it is, but not *impossible*. *Chillingworth.*

It is *impossible* the mind should be stopped any where in its progress in this space, how far soever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*

We cannot believe it *impossible* to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things than five.
Locke.

I my own thoughts deceive,
With hope of things *impossible* to find. *Waller.*

IMPOSSIBILITY. *n. f.* *impossibilité*, Fr. from *impossible*.]

1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible.

Simple Philoclea, it is the *impossibility* that doth torment me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but impossible desires in the desire itself. *Sidney.*

Admit all these *impossibilities* and great absurdities to be possible and convenient. *Wilkins.*

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun,
Murdering *impossibility*, to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

They confound difficulty with *impossibility*. *South.*

Those who assert the *impossibility* of space existing without matter, must make body infinite. *Locke.*

When we see a man of like passions and weakness with ourselves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of *impossibility*. *Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do without offence, wish daily that the affairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest *impossibility* in itself, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*

Impossibilities! oh no, there's none,
Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

I'MPOST. *n. f.* [*impost*, *impôt*, French, *impositum*, Latin.] A tax; a toll; a custom paid.

Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loseth in the shire. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STS. *n. f.* [*impoſte*, French.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainsworth.*

IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *imposthume*.] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

The bruise *imposthumated* and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body shy to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume.

They would not fly that surgeon, whose lancet threatens none but the *imposthumated* parts.
Decay of Piety.

IMPOSTHUMA'TION. *n. f.* [from *imposthumate*.] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *imposthumations*. *Bacon's Essays.*

IMPO'STHUME. *n. f.* [This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostem*,

as

as *South* writes it; and *impostem* to have been written erroneously for *apostem*, ἀπόστημα, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

Now rotten diseases, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *impostbumes*, make preposterous discoveries. *Shakespeare.*

An error in the judgment is like an *impostum* in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal. *South.*

Fumes cannot transude through the bag of an *impostbume*. *Harvey.*

IMPO'STOR. *n. s.* [*imposteur*, Fr. from *impose*; *impostor*, Latin.] One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand *impostor*, the devil, over the deluded sons of men. *South.*

IMPO'STURE *n. s.* [*imposture* French; *impostura*, Latin.] Cheat; fraud; supposition; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.

That the soul, and angels have nothing to do with matter locally is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not a great part of the *imposture*, by allowing them a definitive *ubi*, which is still but imagination? *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Open to them so many of the interim secrets of this mysterious art, without *bre fiure* of invidious reserve. *Evelyn.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him zeal ous in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the *imposture*, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with that title. *South.*

I rm new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures* *Irene.*

IMPOTENCE.
IMPOTENCY. } *n. s. impotentia*, Latin.]

1. Want of power; inability; imbecillity; weakness.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, ideots, and cripples. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Weakness, or the *impotence* of exercising animal motion, attend fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whose compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers.*

This is not a restraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the most absolute king of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness. *Bentley.*

2. Ungovernableness of passion. A Latin signification; *animi impotentia.*

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,
To give his enemies their wish, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger saves,
To punish endless? *Milton.*
Yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and *my impotence* of mind. *Dryden.*

3. Incapacity of propagation.

Dulness with obscenity must prove
As hateful, sure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*

IMPOTENT. *adj.* [*impotent*, French; *impotens*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are strong must bear the imbecillity of the *impotent*, and not please ourselves. *Hooker.*

Yet wealth is *impotent*
To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. *Milton.*

Although in dreadful whirls we hung,
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Disabled by nature or disease.

In those porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *John*, v. 3.

There sat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Acts*, xiv.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull decay;
Delay leads *impotent* and snail-pac'd beggary.
Shakespeare.

The *impotent* poor might be reliev'd, and the idle forced to labour. *Temple.*

3. Without power of restraint. [*Animi impotens.*]

With jealous eyes at distance she had seen,
Whisp'ring with Jove, the silver-footed queen;
Then, *impotent* of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden.*

4. Without power of propagation.

He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his mistress would not have him, because he is a sloven, and had committed a rape. *Tatler.*

IMPOTENTLY. *adv.* [from *impotent*] Without power.

Proud Cæsar, 'midst triumphal cars,
The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state.
Pope.

To IMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound*. See POUND.]

1. To inclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, that none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them. *Bacon.*

2. To shut up in a pinfold.

England
Hath taken and *impounded* as a stray
The king. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray, and *impounded* him, with intention to restore him to the right owner. *Dryd.*

To IMPO'WER. See EMPOWER.

IMPRA'CTICABLE. *adj.* [*impracticable*, French, *in* and *practicable.*]

1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible.

Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate offsprings of the anted luvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward.*

To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affright mankind with the terrible prospect of universal damnation. *Rogers.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn.

That fierce *impracticable* nature
Is governed by a dainty-fingered girl. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *impracticable.*]

1. Impossibility.

I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticalness* of doing this. *Swift.*

2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

To IMPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Latin.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECA'TION. *n. s.* [*imprecatio*, Latin; *imprecation*, French, from *imprecate.*] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished to another or himself.

My mother shall the horrid furies raise
With *imprecations*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Sir John Hotham, uncursed by any *imprecations* of mine, paid his own and his eldest son's heads. *King.*

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r.
Pope.

IMPRECATORY. *adj.* [from *imprecate.*] Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Latin.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.

In her ears the sound
Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd*
With reason, to her seeming. *Milton.*

Th' unfruitful rock itself, *impregn'd* by thee,
Forms lucid stones. *Thomson.*

IMPRE'GNABLE. *adj.* [*impregnable*, Fr.]

1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Sidney.*

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,
Which he had given for fence *impregnable*,
And with their helps alone defend ourselves. *Shak.*

Hast thou not him, and all
Which he calls his, inclosed with a wall
Of strength *impregnable*? *Sandys.*

There the capitol thou see'st,
Above the rest lifting his stately head
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel
Impregnable. *Milton.*

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable*, just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South.*

IMPRE'GNABLY *adv.* [from *impregnable*] in such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

A castle strongly seated on a high rock, joineth by an isthmus to the land and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

To IMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolifick.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves. *Brown.*

Christianity is of so prolifick a nature, so apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proselytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. *Decay of Piety.*

2. [*Impregner*, French.] To fill; to saturate.

3. In the following example, *impregnate* may be perhaps an adjective.

Impregnate, from their loins they shed
A slimy juice. *Dryden's Virgil.*

With native earth their blood the monsters mix'd;
The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
Did in the *impregnate* earth new sons beget. *Dryd.*

IMPREGNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *impregnate*]

1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto councellors, which is the first begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*, as should have such power? *Derham.*

3. [*Impregnation*, Fr.] Saturation. *Ainsw.*

IMPREJU'DICATE, *adj.* [*in præ*, and *judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man with *impreiudicate* apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION. *n. s.* [*in* and *preparation.*] Unpreparedness; want of preparation.

Impreparation and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves. *Hooker.*

To IMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*impressum*, Latin.]

1. To print by pressure; to stamp.

When

When God from earth form'd Adam in the East,
He his own image on the clay *impreſt*. *Denham.*
The conquering chief his foot *impreſt*
On the ſtrong neck of that deſtructive beaſt. *Dryd.*

8. To fix deep.
We ſhould dwell upon the arguments, and *impreſs* the motives of perſuaſion upon our own hearts, 'till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

9. To mark, as impreſſed by a ſtamp.
So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear
Their viſages *impreſt*, when they approached near.
Spenſer.

4. To force into ſervice. This is generally now ſpoken and written *preſs*.
His age has charms in it, his title more,
To pluck the common boſoms on his ſide,
And turn our *impreſt* launces in our eyes
Which do command them. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunſinane's high hill
Shall come againſt him.
——That will never be:
Who can *impreſs* the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Ormond ſhould contribute all he could for the making thoſe levies of men, and for *impreſſing* of ſhips. *Clarendon.*

IMPRE'SS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by preſſure.
This weak *impreſs* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Diſſolves to water. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*
They having taken the *impreſſes* of the inſides of theſe ſhells with that exquiſite niceneſs, as to expreſs even the fineſt lineaments of them. *Woodward.*

2. Effects of one ſubſtance or another.
How objects are repreſented to myſelf I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are received, and what *impreſſes* they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them.
Glanville's Sceptis.

3. Mark of diſtinction; ſtamp.
God, ſurveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general *impreſs* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South.*

4. Device; motto.
To deſcribe emblazon'd ſhields,
Impreſſes quaint, capariſons, and ſteeds,
Baſes, and tinſels, trappings. *Milton.*

5. Act of forcing any into ſervice; compulſion; ſeizure. Now commonly *preſs*.
Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *impreſt*. *Shakeſ.*
Why ſuch *impreſs* of ſhipwrights, whoſe ſore taſk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week? *Shak.*
Your ſhips are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muliteers, reapers, people
Ingroſt by ſwift *impreſs*. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleop.*

IMPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*impreſſio*, Lat. *impreſſion*, Fr.]

1. The act of preſſing one body upon another.
Senſation is ſuch an *impreſſion* or motion, made in ſome part of the body, as produces ſome perception in the underſtanding. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by preſſure; ſtamp.
Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impreſſion* like the dam. *Shakeſ.*

3. Image fixed in the mind.
Were the offices of religion ſtript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due *impreſſion* on the mind. *Atterbury.*
The falſe repreſentations of the kingdom's enemies had made ſome *impreſſion* in the mind of the ſucceſſor. *Swift.*

4. Efficacious agency; operation; influence.
The king hath made him high ſheriff of Suſſex, that he might the better make *impreſſion* upon that county. *Clarendon.*
We lie open to the *impreſſions* of flattery, which we admit without ſcruple, becauſe we think we deſerve it. *Atterbury.*
Univerſal gravitation is above all mechaniſm, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impreſſion*.
Bentley.
There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itſelf, and the real action and *impreſſion* thereof on our ſenſes, is perceived. *Cheyne.*

5. Effect of an attack.
Such a defeat of near two hundred horſe, ſeconded with two thouſand foot, may ſurely endure a compariſon with any of the braveſt *impreſſions* in ancient times. *Wotton.*

6. Edition; number printed at once; one courſe of printing.
To be diſtracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the laſt *impreſſion*, and full of change.
Bacon.
For ten *impreſſions*, which his works have had in ſo many years, at preſent a hundred books are ſcarcely purchaſed once a twelvemonth. *Dryden.*

IMPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *preſſum*, Latin.] What may be impreſſed.
The differences of *impreſſible* and not *impreſſible*, figurable and not figurable, are plebeian notions.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

IMPRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *impreſs*.] The mark made by preſſure; the dint; the impreſſion.
Lean but upon aruſh,
The cicatrice and capable *impreſſure*
Thy palm ſome moments keeps. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]

1. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure.
One of the ſame ſeal, *imprinted* upon pieces of wax of different colours. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*
Having ſurveyed the image of God in the ſoul of man, we are not to omit thoſe characters of majeſty that God *imprinted* upon the body. *South.*
She amidſt his ſpacious meadows flows;
Inclines her urn upon his ſatten'd lands,
And ſees his num'rous herds *imprint* her ſands.
Prior.

2. To ſtamp words on paper by the uſe of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.
There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting* paſſages, amongſt compliments which is of ſingular uſe. *Bacon.*
We have all thoſe ideas in our underſtandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of thoſe ſenſible qualities which firſt *imprinted* them. *Locke.*
Retention is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have diſappeared. *Locke.*
By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of thoſe two different things diſtinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke.*

4. *To* IMPRINT *in* is leſs proper.
When we ſet before our eyes a round globe, the idea *imprinted in* our mind is of a flat circle, variouſly ſhadowed. *Locke.*

To IMPRI'SON. *v. a.* [*impriſonner*, Fr. *in* and *priſon*.] To ſhut up; to confine; to keep from liberty; to reſtrain in place.
He *impriſon'd* was in chains remedileſs;
For that Hippolytus' rent corſe he did redreſs.
Spenſer.
Now we are in the ſtreet, he firſt of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And ſo *impriſon'd* and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little ſtate his liberty. *Donne.*
Try to *impriſon* the reſiſtleſs wind;
So ſwift is guilt, ſo hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*
If a man *impriſons* himſelf in his cloſet, and employs reaſon to find out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a ſcheme of chimeras. *Watts.*
It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals, may be owing to the action of the *impriſoned* rays.
Cheyne.

IMPRI'SONMENT. *n. ſ.* [*impriſonnement*, Fr. from *impriſon*.] Confinement; cluſure; ſtate of being ſhut in priſon. It may be written *empriſonment*.
His ſinews waxen weak and raw,
Through long *impriſonment* and hard conſtraint.
Spenſer.
Which ſhall I firſt bewail,
Thy bondage or loſt ſight?
Thou art become, O worſt *impriſonment!*
The dungeon of thyſelf. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
From retentive cage
When ſullen Philomel eſcapes, her notes
She varies, and of paſt *impriſonment*
Sweetly complains. *Phillips.*
Count Serini, ſtill cloſe priſoner in this caſtle, loſt his ſenſes by his long *impriſonment* and afflictions. *Addiſon.*
It is well if they don't fix the brand of hereſy on the man who is leading them out of their long *impriſonment*, and looſing the fetters of their ſouls.
Watts on the Mind.

IMPROBABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *improbable*.] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.
The difficulty, and the *improbability* of attempting this ſucceſsfully is great. *Hammond.*
As to the *improbabilities* of a ſpirit appearing, I boldly anſwer him, that a heroick poet is not tied to the bare repreſentation of what is true, or exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'BABLE. *adj.* [*improbable*, Fr. *improbabilis*, Latin; *in* and *probable*.] Unlikely; incredible.
This account of party-patches will appear *improbable* to thoſe who live at a diſtance from the faſhionable world. *Addiſon.*

IMPRO'BABLY. *adv.* [from *improbable*.]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Obſolete.
Ariſtotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thouſand meaſures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water: he ſpeaks very *improbably*. *Boyle.*

To IMPROBATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Latin.] Not to approve. *Ainſworth.*

IMPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*improbatio*, Latin; *improbation*, French.] Act of diſallowing.
Ainſworth.

IMPRO'BITY. *n. ſ.* [*improbitas*, *improbus*, Latin.] Want of honeſty; diſhoneſty; baſeneſs.
He was perhaps excommunicable, yet, and caſt out for notorious *improbity*. *Hooker.*
We balance the *improbity* of the one with the *improbity* of the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

To IMPROLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick*.] To impregnate; to fecundate. A word not uſed.
A difficulty in eggs is how the ſperm of the cock *improlificates*, and makes the oval conception fruitful. *Brown.*

IMPRO'PER. *adj.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Latin.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.
As every ſcience requires a peculiar genius, ſo likewiſe there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.
The methods uſed in an original diſeaſe would be very *improper* in a gouty caſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Not juſt; not accurate.
He diſappear'd, was rarify'd;
For 'tis *improper* ſpeech to ſay he dy'd:
He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY. *adv.* [from *improper*.]

1. Not fitly; incongruouſly.

2. Not juſtly; not accurately.
Improperly we meaſure life by breath:
Such do not truly live who merit death. *Dryd. Juv.*
They aſſuring me of their aſſiſtance in correcting my faults where I ſpoke *improperly*, I was encouraged. *Dryden.*

To IMPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Latin.]

1. To convert to private uſe; to ſeize to himſelf.

For the pardon of the reſt, the king thought it not fit it ſhould paſs by parliament; the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himſelf. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. To put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks.

Mrs. Gulſton being poſſeſſed of the *impropriate* parſonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the ſame to the vicarage. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *impropriate*.] An *impropriation* is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe, though ſometimes theſe terms are confounded. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Having an *impropriation* in his eſtate, he took a courſe to diſpoſe of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *impropriate*.] A layman that has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leaſes his glebe, the tenant muſt pay the great tythes to the rector or *impropriator*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

IMPROPRI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*impropriété*, Fr. from *impropius*, Lat.] Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs; inaccuracy; want of juſtneſs.

Theſe mighty ones, whoſe ambition could ſuffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudeſt have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

Many groſs *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be diſcarded *Swift.*

IMPRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*in* and *proſperous*.] Unhappy; unfortunate; not ſucceſsful.

This method is in the deſign probable, how *improſperous* ſoever the wickedneſs of men hath rendered the ſucceſs of it. *Hammond.*

Our pride ſeduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and puniſhment of *improſperous* rebels *Decay of Piety.*

Seven revolving years are wholly run,
Since the *improſperous* voyage we begun. *Dryden.*

IMPROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *improſperous*.] Unhappily; unſucceſsfully; with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very *improſperouſly* attempted. *Boyle.*

IMPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *improve*.] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better ſtate; capable of melioration.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the eſſays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown.*

We have ſtock enough, and that too of ſo *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exerciſe of his faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

I have a fine ſpread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marſhes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

IMPRO'VABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *improvable*.] Capableneſs of being made better.

IMPRO'VABLY. *adv.* [from *improvable*.] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus*. *Quaſi probum facere*.] *Skinner*

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raiſe from good to better.

We *amend* a *bad*, but *improve* a *good* thing.

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

Heaven ſeems *improv'd* with a ſuperior ray,
And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope.*

2. [*In* and *prove*; *improuver*, French; *improbo*, Latin.] To diſprove. Now diſuſed.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjuſtly accuſed, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have ſaid. *Whitgifte.*

To IMPRO'VE. *v. n.* To advance in goodneſs.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterbury.*

IMPRO'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *improve*.]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preſervation of health, and others to the *improvement* and ſecurity of eſtates. *Tillotſon.*

2. Act of improving; ſomething added or changed for the better: ſometimes with *on*.

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and ſome few others, are *improvements on* the Greek poet. *Addiſon.*

3. Progreſs from good to better.

There is a deſign of publiſhing the hiſtory of architecture, with its ſeveral *improvements* and decays. *Addiſon.*

4. Inſtruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the beſt place of *improvement*: from the ſchool we go to the univerſity, but from the univerſities to London. *South*

5. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greateſt of human affections, and friendſhip the nobleſt and moſt refined *improvement* of love, *South.*

IMPRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *improve*.]

1. One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better.

They were the greateſt *improvers* of thoſe qualifications with which courts uſed to be adorned. *Clarendon.*

The firſt ſtarted ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke.*

Homer is like a ſkilful *improver*, who places a beautiful ſtatue ſo as to anſwer ſeveral vaſtas. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of moſt lands. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVI'DED. *adj.* [*improviſus*, Latin; *imprevu*, Fr.] Unforeſeen; unexpected; unprovided againſt.

She ſuborned hath
This crafty meſſenger with letters vain,
To work new woe, and *improvided* ſcath,
By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Spenſer.*

IMPRO'VIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *improvident*.] Want of forethought; want of caution.

Men would eſcape floods by running up to mountains; and though ſome might periſh through *improvidence*, many would eſcape. *Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbour muſt not make me inhuman. *L'Eſtrange.*

IMPRO'VIDENT. *adj.* [*improvidus*, Lat.] Wanting forecaſt; wanting care to provide.

Improvident ſoldiers, had your watch been good,
This ſudden miſchief never could have fall'n. *Shak.*

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they moſt *improvident* of harm. *Daniel*

I ſhall conclude this direction, and return to the time when that briſk and *improvident* reſolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whet by they muſt deſtroy themſelves. *Brown.*

IMPRO'VIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *improvident*.] Without forethought; without care.

Now we are on the ſtreet, he firſt of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And ſo impriſon'd, and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little ſtate his liberty. *Donne.*

IMPROVI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *proviſion*.] Want of forethought.

Her *improviſion* would be juſtly accuſable. *Brown.*

IMPRU'DENCE. *n. ſ.* [*imprudence*, French; *imprudentia*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiſcretion; negligence; inattention to intereſt.

IMPRU'DENT. *adj.* [*imprudent*, French; *imprudens*, Latin.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiſcreet; negligent.

There is no ſuch *imprudent* perſon as he that neglects God and his ſoul. *Tillotſon.*

I'MPUDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*impudence*, French;
I'MPUDENCY. } *impudentia*, Lat.] Shameleſſneſs; immodeſty.

I ne'er heard yet
That any of theſe bolder vices wanted
Leſs *impudence* to gainſay what they did,
Than to perform it firſt. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Not did Noah's infirmity juſtify Cham's *impudency*, or exempt him from that curſe of being ſervant of ſervants. *K. Charles.*

Thoſe clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*

I'MPUDENT. *adj.* [*impudent*, French; *impudens*, Lat.]

1. Shameleſs; wanting modeſty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with ſuch more than *impudent* ſawcineſs from you, can thruſt me from a level conſideration. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

When we behold an angel, not to fear,
Is to be *impudent*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. Unchaſte; immodeſt.

I'MPUDENTLY. *adv.* [from *impudent*.] Shameleſsly; without modeſty.

At once aſſail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Why ſhould ſott Fabius *impudently* bear
Names gain'd by conqueſt in the Gallic war?
Why lays he claim to Hercules his ſtrain,
Yet dares be baſe, effeminate, and vain? *Dryden.*

To IMPU'GN. *v. a.* [*impugner*, French; *impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to aſſault by law or argument.

Of a ſtrange nature is the ſuit you follow;
Yet in ſuch rule, that the Venetian law
Cannot *impugn* you. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

I cannot think myſelf engaged to diſcourſe of lots, as to their nature, uſe, and allowableneſs; and that not only in matters of moment and buſineſs; but alſo of recreation, which is *impugned* by ſome, though better defended by others. *South.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he ſaw one of theſe in his time; but the truth hereof I will not raſhly *impugn*, or over boldly affirm. *Peacham on Drawing.*

IMPU'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *impugn*.] One that attacks or invades.

IMPU'ISSANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Impotence; inability; weakneſs; feebleneſs.

As he would not truſt Ferdinando and Maximilian for ſupports of war, ſo the *impuiſſance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occaſions to act out of Peace. *Bacon.*

I'MPULSE. *n. ſ.* [*impulſus*, Lat.]

1. Communicated force: the effect of one body acting upon another.

If theſe little *impulſes* ſet the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeneſs and height of that ſhall not at all be prejudiced by the ſmalneſs of its occaſion. *South.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifeſtly by *impulſe*. *Locke.*

Bodies, from the *impulſe* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their ſurfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Cheyne.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impreſſed.

Mean time, by Jove's *impulſi*, Mezentius arm'd,
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden.*

These were my natural *impulses* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dryden.*

Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

3. Hostile impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging tide,
Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,
Sustain the *impulse*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

IMPU'LSION. *n. s.* [*impulsion*, French; *impulsus*, Latin.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound; for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air. *Bacon.*

To the *impulsion* there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st
Find some occasion to infest our foes. *Milt. Agonistes.*

IMPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [*impulsif*, French, from *impulse*.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience;
But those being placed in a lower sphere,
His fierce ambition, like the highest mover,
Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion
Against their proper course. *Denham's Sophy.*

What is the fountain or *impulsive* cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace. *South.*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they
Do some *impulsive* force obey,
And are but play'd with, do not play. *Pilot.*

IMPU'NITY. *n. s.* [*impunite*, French; *impunitas*, Latin.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other. *Davies.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty. *Addison.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents. *Atterbury.*

IMPU'RE. *adj.* [*impur*, French; *impurus*, Latin.]

1. Defiled with guilt; unholy: of men.

No more can *impure* man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy: of things.

Hypocrites austerely talk,
Condemning as *impure* what God has made
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.
Milton.

3. Unchaste.

If black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the *impure* blots and stains thereof. *Shakesp.*

One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit, than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison.*

4. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; drossy.

IMPU'RELY. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS. } *n. s.* [*impureté*, French;
IMPU'RITY. } *impuritas*, Lat. from *impure*.]

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

2. Act of unchastity.

Foul *impurities* reigned among the monkish clergy. *Atterbury.*

3. Feculent admixture.

Cleanse the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters, the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, French, from *purple*.] To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smil'd. *Milton.*

IMPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *impute*.]

1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused.

The first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them *South.*

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she in no wise *imputable*. *Ayliffe*

IMPU'TABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *imputable*.] The quality of being imputable.

'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action, that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

IMPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*imputation*, French, from *impute*.]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill.

Trust to me, Ulysses;
Our *imputation* shall be oddly pois'd
In this wild action. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida*

If a son that is sent by his father about merchandise, do fall into some lewd action, the *imputation* of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shakespeare.*

To use intellections and volitions in the infinite essence, as hypothetes, is allowable; but a rigorous *imputation* is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any other's. 'tis now time to clear myself from any *imputation* of self-conceit on that subject. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master. *Shakespeare.*

3. Censure; reproach.

Whatsoever happens they also the least feel that scourge of vulgar *imputation*, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hooker.*

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late Majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter. *Swift.*

4. Hint; slight notice.

Anthonio is a good man.
—Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?
—No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

IMPUTA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *impute*.] That which may impute. *Ainsworth.*

To IMPUTE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, French; *imputo*, Latin.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness.
Romans, iv. 22.

Men in their innovations should follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived; for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends some, and impairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, *imputeth* it to the author. *Bacon's Essays.*

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who *imputed* it to folly. *Temple.*

Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*

This obscurity cannot be *imputed* to want of language in so great a master of style. *Locke.*

I have read a book *imputed* to lord Bathurst, called a dissertation on parties. *Swift.*

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds.
Milton.

IMPU'TER. *n. s.* [from *impute*.] He that imputes.

IN. *prep.* [*in* Latin.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is present; not without.

In school of love are all things taught we see;
There learn'd this maid of arms the direful guise.
Fairfax.

Is this place here not sufficient strong
To guard us *in*? *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. Noting the state or thing present at any time.

The other is only by error and misconceit named the ordinance of Jesus Christ, no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so *in* very deed. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending *in* a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes.
Shakspeare.

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are *in* arms *Shak.*

Danger before, and *in*, and after the act,
You needs must grant is great. *Daniel's Civil War.*

However it be *in* knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use at all *in* probabilities; for the assent there, being to be determined by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind *in* that as syllogism. *Locke.*

God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, *in* most cases, very consistent. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

None was so little *in* their friendships, or so much *in* that of those whom they had most abused
Dunciad.

3. Noting the time.

When we would consider eternity *a parte ante*, what do we but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are *in*, repeat *in* our minds the ideas of years or ages past? *Locke.*

4. Noting power.

To feed men's souls, quoth he, is not *in* man.
Hubb. Tale.

5. Noting proportion.

Let usury in general be reduced to five *in* the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*

I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least, nine *in* ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to enter. *Swift.*

6. According to.

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done *in* the breach. *Collier.*

7. Concerning.

I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument farthest, has said *in* it. *Locke.*

8. For the sake. A solemn phrase.

Now, *in* the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed,
That he is grown so great? *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

In the name of the people,
And *in* the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him our city. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Now, *in* the name of honour, sir, I beg you
That I may see your father's death reveng'd. *Dryd.*

9. Noting cause.

King Henry, by the title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight *in* thy defence. *Shakesp.*

10. IN *that*. Because.

Some things they do *in that* they are men; *in that* they are wise men, and chriſtian men, ſome things ſome things *In that* they are men miſled, and blinded with error. *Hooker.*

He cannot brook ſuch diſgrace well, as he ſhall run into; *in that* it is a thing of his own ſearch. *Shakeſpeare.*

II. In *as much.* Since; ſeeing that.

Thoſe things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, *in as much* as we might ſtay our doing of them if we would. *Hooker.*

In. *adv.*

1. Within ſome place; not out.

How infamous is the falſe, fraudulent, and unconſcionable perſon; eſpecially if he be arrived at that conſummate and robuſt degree of falſehood as to play *in* and out, and ſhow tricks with oaths, the ſacredeſt bonds which the conſcience of man can be bound with. *South.*

I fear me, you'll be *in* 'till then. *Shakeſp.*

2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the worſt can come; 'tis thought upon, We cannot ſhift being *in*, we muſt go on. *Daniel.*

Theſe pragmatical flies value themſelves for being *in* at every thing, and are found at laſt to be juſt good for nothing. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Placed in ſome ſtate.

Poor rogue talk of court news,
Who loſes and who wins, who's *in*, who's out.
Shakeſpeare.

Muſt never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unleſs, good man, he has been fairly *in*? *Pope.*

4. Noting immediate entrance.

Go to this fellow, bid them cover the table, ſerve *in* the meat, and we will come *in* to dinner. *Shak.*

He' too big to go *in* there. what ſhall I do?
— Let me ſee't; I'll *in*, I'll *in*: follow your friend's advice
I'll *in*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

5. Into any place.

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it *in*. *Dryden.*

Is it not more eligible to come *in* with a ſmooth gale, than to be toſſed at ſea with a ſtorm? *Collier.*

In the ſaid cavity lies looſe the ſhell of ſome ſort of bivalve larger than could be introduced *in* at thoſe holes. *Woodward.*

6. Cloſe; home.

The poſture of left-handed fencers is ſo different from that of the right handed, that you run upon their ſwords if you puſh forward; and they are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your ground. *Tatler.*

7. In has commonly in compoſition a negative or privative ſenſe, as in the Latin: ſo, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does *not act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before ſome other conſonants; as *improbable.*

Inabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ability.*] Impoſſibiliance; impotence; want of power.

If no natural nor caſual *inability* croſs their deſires, they always delighting to inure themſelves with actions moſt beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and through experience the more wiſdom. *Hooker.*

Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended; and what plea can we offer to divine juſtice to prevent condemnation? *Rogers.*

Na'bstinence. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *abſtinence.*] Intemperance; want of power to abſtain; prevalence of appetite.

Diſeaſes dire of which a monſtrous crew
Before thee ſhall appear, that thou may'ſt know
What miſery the *inabſtinence* of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milton.*

Nacce'ssible. *adj.* [*inacceſſible*, French, *in* and *acceſſible.*] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

Whate'er you are,
That in this deſart *inacceſſible*,
Under the ſhade of melancholy boughs,
Loſe and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shakſ.*

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower form, are *inacceſſible* to us. *Hale.*

There ſhall we ſee the ends and uſes of theſe things, which here were either too ſubtile for us to penetrate, or too remote and *inacceſſible* for us to come to any diſtant view of. *Ray.*

This part, which is ſo noble, is not altogether *inacceſſible*; and that an eaſy way may be found to it, 'tis to conſider nature and to copy her. *Dryden.*

Ina'ccuracy. *n. ſ.* [from *inaccurate.*] Want of exactneſs.

Ina'ccurate. *adj.* [*in* and *accurate.*] Not exact; not accurate. It is uſed ſometimes of perſons, but more frequently of performances.

Ina'ction. *n. ſ.* [*inaction*, French, *in* and *action.*] Ceſſation from labour; forbearance of labour.

The times and amuſements paſt are not more like a dream to me, than thoſe which are preſent: I lie in a retreſhing kind of *inaction*. *Pope.*

Ina'ctive. *adj.* [*in* and *active.*] Not buſy; not diligent; idle; indolent; ſluggiſh.

Ina'ctively. *adv.* [from *inactive.*] Idly; without labour; without motion; ſluggiſhly.

In ſeaſons of perfect freedom, mark how your ſon ſpends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination *Locke*

Inacti'vity. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *activity.*] Idleneſs; reſt; ſluggiſhneſs.

A doctrine which manifeſtly tends to diſcourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy *inactivity*, and neglect of the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers.*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breaſt,
Is *inactivity* at beſt. *Swift.*

Ina'dequate. *adj.* [*in* and *adequatus*, Latin.] Not equal to the purpoſe; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorſe for vice
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,
What further means can reaſon now direct? *Dryden.*

Inadequate ideas are ſuch, which are but a partial or incomplete repreſentation of thoſe archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

Ina'dequately. *adv.* [from *inadequate.*] Defectively; not completely.

Theſe pores they may either exactly fill, or but *inadequately*. *Boyle.*

Inadve'rtence. } *n. ſ.* [*inadvertance*, Fr.
Inadve'rtency. } from *inadvertent.*]

1. Careleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.

There is a difference between them, as between *inadvertency*, and deliberation, between ſurpriſe and ſet purpoſe. *South.*

From an habitual heedleſs *inadvertency*, men are ſo intent upon the preſent that they mind nothing elſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many perſons have lain under great and heavy ſcandals, which have taken their firſt riſe only from ſome *inadvertence* or indiſcretion.
Government of the Tongue.

The productions of a great genius, with many lapſes and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author, which are ſcrupulouſly exact. *Addiſ n.*

Inadve'rtent. *adj.* [*in* and *advertens*, Latin.] Negligent; careleſs.

Inadve'rtently. *adv.* [from *inadvertent.*] Careleſsly; negligently.

Ariſtotle mentions Telegonus as the ſon of Circe and Ulyſſes, who afterwards ſlew his father with the bone of a fiſh *inadvertently*. *Broome.*

Worthy perſons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation, will endeavour inſtantly to recover their loſt ground. *Clariſſa.*

Ina'lienable. *adj.* [*in* and *alienable.*] That cannot be alienated, or granted to another.

Inalime'ntal. *adj.* [*in* and *alimental.*] Affording no nouriſhment.

Dulcoration importeth a degree to nouriſhment; and the making of things *inalimental* to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*

Inami'ssible. *adj.* [*inamiſſible*, French; *in* and *amiſſum*, Latin.] Not to be loſt.

Theſe advantages are *inamiſſible*. *Hammond.*

Ina'ne. *adj.* [*inanis*, Latin!] Empty; void. It is uſed licentiouſly for a ſubſtantive.

We ſometimes ſpeak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

To Ina'nimate. *v. a.* [*in* and *animo*, Lat.] To animate; to quicken. This word is not in uſe.

There's a kind of world remaining ſtill,
Though ſhe which did *inanimate* and fill
The world be gone; yet in this laſt long night
Her ghoſt doth walk, that is, a glimmering light.
Donne.

Ina'nimate. } *adj.* [*inanimatus*, Latin;
Ina'nimated. } *inanime*, Fr.] Void of life; without animation.

The ſpirits of animate bodies are all in ſome degree kindled; but *inanimate* bodies have ſpirits no whit inflamed. *Bacon.*

The golden goddeſs, preſent at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant the *animated* fair,
And gave the ſign of granting. *Dryden.*

All the ideas of ſenſible qualities are not inherent in the *inanimate* bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves. *Bentley.*

Both require the conſtant influence of a principle different from that which governs the *inanimated* part of the univerſe. *Cheyne.*

From tools when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,
Still in thy ſong ſhould vanquiſh'd France appear. *Pope.*

Inani'tion. *n. ſ.* [*inanition*, French; *inanis*, Latin.] Emptineſs of body; want of fulneſs in the veſſels of the animal.

Weakneſs which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulneſs in the beginning, and too great *inanition* in the latter end of the diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Ina'nity. *n. ſ.* [from *inanis*, Latin.] Emptineſs; void ſpace.

This opinion excludes all ſuch *inanity*, and admits no vacuities, but ſo little ones as no body whatever can come to, but will be bigger than theſe, and muſt touch the corporal parts which thoſe vacuities divide *Digby on Bodies.*

Ina'ppetency. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of ſtomach or appetite.

Ina'pplicable. *adj.* [*in* and *applicable.*] Not to be put to a particular uſe.

Inapplicabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *inapplicable.*] Unfitneſs for the particular purpoſe.

Inapplica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*inapplication*, Fr. *in* and *application.*] Indolence; negligence.

Ina'rable. *adj.* [*in* and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To Ina'rch. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch.*]

Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is uſed when the ſtock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and having fitted it to that part of the ſtock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one ſide about three inches in length: after the ſame manner cut the ſtock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, ſo that they may join equally together that the ſap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the ſtock to admit it; ſo that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their ſlipping, and the graft will more cloſely unite with the ſtock. Having thus

placed them exactly together, tie them, then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the stock: you should fix a stake into the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft, should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them asunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, observing to slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding. *Miller.*

Inarti'culate. *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate.*] Not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn musick, which is *inarticulate* poesy, doth in churches. *Dryden.*

Inarti'culately. *adv.* [from *inarticulate*] Not distinctly.

Inarti'culateness. *n. s.* [from *inarticulate.*] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

Inartifi'cial. *adj.* [*in* and *artificial.*] Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also. *Decay of Piety.*

Inartifi'cially. *adv.* [from *inartificial.*] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clumsily and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by those of a self-denying profession. *Collier.*

Inatte'ntion. *n. s.* [*inattention*, French; *in* and *attention.*] Disregard; negligence; neglect; heedlessness.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the ministry, or hear with such *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogers.*

We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect. *Rogers.*

Novel lays attract our ravish'd ears;
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

Inatte'ntive. *adj.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

Inau'dible. *adj.* [*in* and *audible.*] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let's take the instant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakesp.*

To **Inau'gurate.** *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Latin.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did chuse remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will. *Wotton.*

Inaugura'tion. *n. s.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn, at his *inauguration*, to observe these things inviolable. *Howel.*

At his regal *inauguration* his old father resigned the kingdom to him. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Inaura'tion. *n. s.* [*inauro*, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been dearer than ours. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Inaustpi'cious. *adj.* [*in* and *unspicious.*] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here
I will set up my everlasting rest;
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars
From this world-wearied flesh. *Shakesp.*

Though heaven's *inauspicious* eye
Lay black on love's nativity,
Her eye a strong appeal can give;
Beauty smiles, and love shall live. *Crashaw.*

The stars feel not the diseases their *inauspicious* influence produces *Boyle.*

With *inauspicious* love a wretched swain
Pursu'd the falsest nymph of all the plain;
She plunged him hopeless in a deep despair. *Dryden.*

Inbei'ng. *n. s.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inseparableness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. *Watts.*

I'nborn. *adj.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature.

Led by the sense of good,
Inborn to all, I sought my needful food. *Dryden.*

All passions being *inborn* within us, we are almost equally judges of them. *Dryden.*

Some Carolina, to Heaven's dictates true,
Th' *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see,
And slight th' imperial diadem for thee. *Addison.*

Inbre'athed. *adj.* [*in* and *breath.*] Inspired; infused by inspiration.

Blest pair of syrens, pledges of Heaven's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse,
Wed your divine sounds, and mixt power employ,
Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense, able to pierce. *Milton.*

I'nbred. *adj.* [*in* and *bred.*] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My *inbred* enemy
Forth issu'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; but there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be some esteem for the setting of that *inbred* affection at work. *L'Estrange.*

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat;
And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour slight. *Dryden.*

To **Inca'ge.** *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.*] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

And yet *incaged* in so small a verge,
Thy waste is no whit lesser than thy lord's. *Shak.*

It made my imprisonment a pleasure?
Ay, such a pleasure as *incaged* birds
Conceive. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

Incale'scence. } *n. s.* [*incalesco*, Latin.]
Incale'scency. } The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a lobes *incalescence*, and regulated estuation from wine. *Brown.*

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalescency*, which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion. *Ray.*

Incanta'tion. *n. s.* [*incantation*, Fr. *incanto*, Latin.] Charms uttered by singing; enchantment.

My ancient *incantations* are too weak,
And hell too strong. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the subject of labour, sorrow, and death. *Raleigh.*

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themselves all over, move a man to think that these fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The name of a city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and national gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations.* *Brown.*

The nuptial rites his outrage straight attends;
The pow'rs defy'd is his transsigur'd friends.
The *incantation* backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did, defeats. *Garth.*

The commands which our religion hath imposed on its followers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, that might look like *incantations* and magick, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier. *Bentley.*

Inca'ntatory. *adj.* [from *incanto*, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily deceive them. *Brown.*

To **Inca'nton.** *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich propos'd the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman Catholics, fearing the Protestant interest, propos'd the *incantoning* of Constance as a counterpoise *Addison on Italy.*

Incapabi'lity. } *n. s.* [from *incapable.*]
Inca'pableness. } Inability natural; disqualification legal.

You have no hire to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service *Sucking.*

Inca'pable. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr.] *in* and *capable.*]

1. Wanting room to hold or contain. with *of* before the thing to be contained.

2. Wanting power, wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand.

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot guess who caus'd your father's death. *Shakespeare.*

3. Not able to admit or have any thing.

Wilmot, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself *incapable* of reparation. *Clarendon.*

4. Unable; not equal to any thing.

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? is he not stupid
With age? *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

5. Disqualified by law.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more. *Swift.*

6. In conversation it is usual to say a man is *incapable of* falsehood, or *incapable of* generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

Incapa'cious. *adj.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious*, cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things. *Burnet.*

Incapa'ciousness. *n. s.* [from *incapacious.*] Narrowness; want of containing space.

To **Incapacitate.** *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To disable; to weaken.

Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last *incapacitating* hours of life. *Clarissa.*

2. To disqualify.

Monstrosity could not *incapacitate* from marriage. *Arbuthnot.*

Incapa'city. *n. s.* [*incapacité*, French, *in* and *capacity.*] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and genial indisposition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Addisonition he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth. *Government of the Tongue.*

The

The inactivity of the ſoul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common. *Arbuthnot.*

To INCA'RCERATE *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Latin.] To impriſon: to confine. It is uſed in the Scots law to denote impriſoning or confining in a gaol; otherwiſe it is ſeldom found.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies, that eaſily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen clothes. *Harvey.*

INCARCERA'TION *n. ſ.* [from *incarcerate.*] Impriſonment; confinement.

To INCA'RN. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with fleſh.

The fleſh will ſoon ariſe in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is neceſſary, and *incarn* it. *Wiſeman.*

To INCA'RN. *v. n.* To breed fleſh.

The ſlough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarn'd.* *Wiſeman.*

To INCA'RNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadine*, Fr. *incarnadino*, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous ſea *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

To INCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*incarner*, French; *incarno*, Lat.] To clothe with fleſh: to embody with fleſh.

I, who erſt contended
With gods to ſit the higheſt, am now conſtrain'd
Into a beaſt, and mix with beſtial ſlime,
This eſſence to *incarnate* and imbrute. *Milton.*

INCA'RNATE. *participial adj.* [*incarnat*, French, from the verb.]

1. Clothed with fleſh; embodied with fleſh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itſelf, in the perſon of the ſon, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itſelf fleſh. *Hooker.*

A moſt wiſe ſufficient means of redemption and ſalvation, by the ſatisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* ſon of God, Jeſus Chriſt, God bleſſed for ever. *Sanderſon.*

Here ſhalt thou ſit *incarnate*, here ſhalt reign
Both God and man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. It may be doubted whether *Swift* underſtood this word.

But he's poſſeſt,
Incarnate with a thouſand imps. *Swift.*

3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its reſemblance to a fleſh colour.

INCARNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incarnation*, French, from *incarnate.*]

1. The act of aſſuming body.

We muſt beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and ſo make the ſon of God incarnate not to be very God. *Hooker.*

Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our bleſſed Saviour. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

2. The ſtate of breeding fleſh.

The puſtation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound. *Wiſeman.*

INCA'RNATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*incarnatif*, French, from *incarn.*] A medicine that generates fleſh.

I deterged the abſceſs, and incarned by the common *incarnative.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To INCA'SE. *v. a.* [*in* and *caſe.*] To cover; to incloſe; to inwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incaſe*,
The pillars ſilver. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

INCAU'TIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedleſs.

His rhetorical expreſſions may eaſily captivate any *incautious* reader. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incautious.*] Unwarily; heedleſsly; negligently.

A ſpecies of palſy invades ſuch as *incautiouſly* expoſe themſelves to the morning air. *Arbuthnot.*

INCE'NDIARY. *n. ſ.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Latin; *incendiaire*, French.]

1. One who ſets houſes or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiaries.* *King Charles.*

Incendiaries of figure and diſtinction, who are the inventors and publiſhers of groſs falſehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmoſt deteſtation. *Addiſon.*

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and peſts of commonweals. *Bentley.*

INCE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*incenſum*, Latin, a thing burnt; *encens*, French.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of ſome god or goddeſs.

Upon ſuch ſacrifices, my Cordelia,
The gods themſelves throw *incenſe.* *Shak. K. Lear.*

Numa the rites of ſtrict religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the *incenſe* due. *Prior.*

To INCE'NSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfume with incenſe.

To INCE'NSE. *v. a.* [*incenſus*, Latin.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exaſperate.

The world, too ſaucy with the gods,
Incenſes them to ſend deſtruction. *Shak. Julius Cæſ.*

If 'gainſt yourſelf you be *incens'd*, we'll put you,
Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles. *Shak.*

He is attended with a deſp'rate train:
And what they may *incenſe* him to, being apt
To have his ear abus'd, wiſdom bids fear. *Shak.*

Tractable obedience is a ſlave
To each *incenſed* will. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Foul idolatries, and other faults,
Heap'd to the popular ſum, will ſo *incenſe*
God, as to leave them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

How could my pious ſon thy pow'r *incenſe*?
Or what, alas! in vanquiſh'd Troy's offence? *Dryd.*

INCE'NSEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *incenſe.*] Rage; heat; fury.

His *incenſement* at this moment is ſo implacable, that ſatisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*incenſio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the ſtate of being on fire.

Sena loſes its windineſs by decoction; and ſubtile or windy ſpirits are taken off by *incenſion* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

INCENSOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of paſſions.

Many prieſts were impetuous and importunate *incenſors* of the rage. *Hayward.*

INCE'NSORY. *n. ſ.* [from *incenſe.*] The veſſel in which incenſe is burnt and offered. *Ainſworth.*

INCE'NTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]

1. That which kindles.

Their unreaſonable ſeverity was not the leaſt *incentive*, that blew up into thoſe flames the ſparks of diſcontent. *King Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; ſpur. It is uſed of that which incites, whether to good or ill: with *to.*

Congruity of opinions, to our natural conſtitution, is one great *incentive to* their reception. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Even the wiſdom of God hath not ſuggeſted more preſſing motives, more powerful *incentives to* charity, than theſe, that we ſhall be judged by it at the laſt dreadful day. *Atterbury.*

It encourages ſpeculative perſons, with all the *incentives of* place, profit, and preferment, *Addiſon.*

INCE'NTIVE. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging: with *to.*

Competency is the moſt *incentive to* induſtry; too little makes men deſperate, and too much careleſs. *Decay of Piety.*

INCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning.

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. *Bacon.*

INCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Lat.] Noting beginning.

An *inceptive* and definitive propoſition; as, The fogs vaniſh as the ſun riſes; but the fogs have not yet begun to vaniſh therefore the ſun is not yet riſen. *Locke.*

INCE'PTOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax. *Dict.*

INCE'RTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

INCE'SSANT. *adj.* [*in* and *ceſſans*, Latin.] Unceaſing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up *inceſſant* ſhow'rs. *Shakeſp.*

The *inceſſant* weeping of my wife,
Forc'd me to ſeek delays. *Shakeſpeare.*

If, by pray'r
Inceſſant, I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not ceaſe
To weary him with my aſſiduous cries. *Milton.*

In form, a herald of the king ſhe flies
From peer to peer, and thus *inceſſant* cries. *Pope.*

INCE'SSANTLY. *adv.* [from *inceſſant.*] Without intermiſſion; continually.

Both his hands moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And faſt'd to waſh themſelves *inceſſantly.* *Fairy Q.*

Who reads
Inceſſantly, and to his reading brings not
A ſpirit and judgment equal or ſuperior. *Milton.*

The Chriſtians, who carried their religion through ſo many perſecutions, were *inceſſantly* comforting one another with the example and hiſtory of our Saviour and his apoſtles. *Addiſon.*

INCEST. *n. ſ.* [*inceſte*, French; *inceſtum*, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited.

Is 't not a kind of *inceſt* to take life
From thein own ſiſter's ſhame? *Shakeſpeare.*

He who entered in the firſt act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, muſt not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *inceſt* with his daughter. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

INCESTUOUS. *adj.* [*inceſtueux*, Fr.] Guilty of inceſt; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, and thou ſimular of virtue,
That art *inceſtuous.* *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

We may eaſily gueſs with what impatience the world would have heard an *inceſtuous* Herod diſcourſing of chaſtity. *South.*

Ere you reach to this *inceſtuous* love,
You muſt divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

INCE'STUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inceſtuous.*] With unnatural love.

Macareus and Canace, ſon and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *inceſtuouſly.* *Dryden.*

INCH. *n. ſ.* [ince, Saxon; *uncia*, Lat.]

1. A meaſure of length ſuppoſed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the ſixth part of the ſtature of man, a ſpan one eight-of it, and a thumb's breath or *inch* one ſeventy-ſecond. *Holder on Time.*

The ſun ſhould never miſs, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of ſpace. *Blackmore.*

2. A

2. A proverbial name for a ſmall quantity.
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by *inches*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
As in laſting, ſo in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a ſpan. *Donne.*
Is it ſo deſirable a condition to conſume by *inches* and loſe one's blood by drops? *Collier.*
The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.
Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*.
Shakeſpeare.

To INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.
Valiant they ſay, but very popular;
He gets too far into the ſoldiers graces,
And *inches* out my maſter. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give ſparingly.
Ainſworth.

To INCH. *v. a.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

INCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.
Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horſe over four *inched* bridges. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

INCHIPIN. *n. ſ.* Some of the inſide of a deer. *Ainſworth.*

INCHMEAL. *n. ſ.* [*inch* and *meal.*] A piece an inch long.
All th' infections that the ſun ſucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prolpero fall, and make him
By *inchmeal* a diſeaſe! *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

To INCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Lat.] To begin; to commence.
It is neither a ſubſtance perfect, nor a ſubſtance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

INCHOA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning.
It diſcerneth of four kinds of cauſes; forces, frauds, crimes various of reſſemblance, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*
The ſetting on foot ſome of thoſe arts in thoſe parts would be looked upon as the firſt *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving.
Hale's Origin of Mankind

INCHOATIVE. *adj.* [*inchoative*, French; *inchoativus*, Lat.] Inceptive; noting inchoating or beginning.

To INCI'DE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.]
Medicines are ſaid to *incide* which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp particles; as acids, and moſt ſalts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another. thus expectorating medicines are ſaid to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*
The menſes are promoted by all ſaponaceous ſubſtances, which *incide* the mucus in the firſt paſſages. *Arbuthnot.*

INCIDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*incido*, to fall, Lat.
INCIDENCY. } *incidence*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane ſtruck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occurſions of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is ſaid to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a ſtraight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*
In mirrours there is the like angle of *incidence*, from the object of the glaſs, and from the glaſs to the eye. *Bacon.*
He enjoys his happy ſtate moſt when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct *incidency* of his happineſs. *Norris.*
In equal *incidences* there is a conſiderable inequality of refractions, whether it be that ſome of the incident rays are refracted more and others leſs conſtantly, or one and the ſame ray is by refraction diſturbed. *Newton's Opticks.*
The permanent whiteneſs argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no ſuch ſeparation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*

2. [*Incidens*, Lat.] Accident; hap; caſualty.
What *incidency* thou do'ſt gueſs of harm declare,
Is creeping towards me. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

INCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incidens*, Lat.]

1. Caſual; fortuitous; occaſional; happening accidentally; iſſuing in beſide the main deſign; happening beſide expectation.
As the ordinary courſe of common affairs is diſpoſed of by general laws, ſo likewiſe men's rarer *incident* neceſſities and utilities ſhould be with ſpecial equity conſidered. *Hooker.*
I would note in children not only their articulate anſwers, but likewiſe ſmiles and frowns upon *incident* occaſions. *Wotton.*
In a complex propoſition the predicate or ſubject is ſometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whoſe, whom, &c. which make another propoſition: as, every man, who is pious, ſhall be ſaved: Julius, whoſe ſirname was Cæſar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are tranſparent, have many pores. Here the whole propoſition is called the primary or chief, and the additional propoſition is called an *incident* propoſition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.
Conſtancy is ſuch a firmneſs of friendſhip as overlooks all thoſe failures of kindneſs, that through paſſion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be guilty of. *South.*

I'NCIDENT. *n. ſ.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beſide the main deſign; caſualty.
His wiſdom will fall into it as in *incident* to the point of lawfulneſs. *Bacon's Holy War.*
No perſon, no *incident* in the play, but muſt be of uſe to carry on the main deſign. *Dryden.*

INCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* Incident; caſual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate; not neceſſary to the chief purpoſe.
The ſatisfaction you received from thoſe *incidental* diſcourſes which we have wandered into.
Milton.
By ſome, religious duties ſcarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incidental* buſineſs, to be done when they have nothing elſe to do. *Rogers.*

INCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *incidental.*] Beſide the main deſign; occaſionally.
Theſe general rules are but occaſionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifeſt unto us a former, than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderſon.*
I treat either purpoſely or *incidentally* of colours.
Boyle.

I'NCIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *incident.*] Occaſionally; by the bye; by the way.
It was *incidently* moved amongſt the judges what ſhould be done for the king himſelf, who was attainted; but reſolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To INCI'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cinerer*, Lat.] To burn to aſhes.
By baking, without melting, the heat inſpiſſateth, then maketh fragile: laſtly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon.*
Fire burneth wood, making it firſt luminous, then black and brittle, and laſtly broken and *incinerate*.
Bacon.
Theſe dregs are ſoon *incinerated* and calcined into ſuch ſalts which produce coughs. *Harvey on Conſump.*

INCINERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerate.*] The act of burning any thing to aſhes.
I obſerved in the fixt ſalt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taſte not unlike common ſalt, and very differing from the cauſtick lixiviate taſte of other ſalts made by *incineration*.
Boyle.

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *circumſpection.*] Want of caution: want of heed.
An unexpected way of deluſion, whereby he more eaſily led away the *incircumſpection* of their belief.
Brown.

INCI'SED. *adj.* [*inciſer*, Fr. *inciſus*, Lat.] Cut; made by cutting: as, an *inciſed* wound.
I brought the *inciſed* lips together. *Wiſeman.*

INCI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*inciſion*, Fr. *inciſio*, Lat.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument. Generally uſed for wounds made by a chirurgeon.
Let us make *inciſion* for your love,
To prove whoſe blood is reddeſt, his or mine. *Shak.*
God help thee, ſhallow man. God make *inciſion* in thee, thou art raw. *Shak. As you like it.*
The reception of one is as different from the admiſſion of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *inciſions* of the plough, and when it ſtoops to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreſhments of a ſhower. *South.*
A ſmall *inciſor* knife is more handy than a linger for opening the bag. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines.
Abſterſion is a ſcouring off, or *inciſion* of viſcous humours, and making them fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as in nitrous water, which ſcoureth linen. *Bacon.*

INCI'SIVE. *adj.* [*inciſif*, Fr. from *in ciſus*, Lat.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.
The colour of many corpuſcules will cohere by being precipitated together, and be deſtroyed by the effuſion of very piercing and *inciſive* liquors. *Boyle.*

INCI'SOR. *n. ſ.* [*inciſor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCI'SORY. *adj.* [*inciſoire*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE. *n. ſ.* [*inciſura*, Lat.] A cut; an aperture.
In ſome creatures it is wide, in ſome narrow, in ſome with a deep *inciſure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and comminuting of hard food. *Derham.*

INCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incitatio*, Lat.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulſe; the act of inciting; the power of inciting.
Dr Ridley defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and diſpoſition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the poſſibilities and *incitations*.
Government of the Tongue.
The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other paſſions to act with the utmoſt impetuoſity.
Decay of Piety.

To INCI'TE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To ſtir up; to puſh forward in a purpoſe; to animate; to ſpur; to urge on.
How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence ſhall *incite* us to? *Shakeſp.*
No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*;
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right.
Shakeſp.
Antiochus, when he *incited* Puſias to join in war, ſet before him the greatneſs of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and ſpread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon.*
Nature and common reaſon, in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for aſſiſtance to a ſingle perſon than a multitude. *Swift.*

INCITE-

INCI'TEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *incite.*] Motive; incentive; impulſe; inciting cauſe.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having ſuch *incitements* to make him deſirous of all furtherances unto his cauſe, could eſpy in the whole ſcripture of God nothing which might breed at the leaſt a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the ſame way inclinable. *Hooker.*

Hartlib ſeems ſent hither by ſome good providence, to be the occaſion and *incitement* of great good to this iſland. *Milton.*

If thou muſt reform the ſtubborn times,
From the long records of a diſtant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope's Statius.*

INCI'VIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpoliſhed. See UNCIVIL.

INCIVI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*incivilité*, Fr. *in* and *civility.*]

1. Want of courteſy; rudeneſs.

He does offend againſt that reverence which is due to the common apprehenſions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greateſt *incivility.* *Tillotſon.*

2. Act of rudeneſs. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

Abſtain from diſſolute laughter, uncomely jeſts, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities.* *Taylor.*

INCLI'MENCY. *n. ſ.* [*inclemence*, Fr. *inclementia*, Lat.] Unmercifulneſs; cruelty; ſeverity; harſhneſs; roughneſs.

And though by tempeſts of the prize bereft,
In heaven's *inclemency* ſome caſe we find:
Our foes we vanquiſh'd by our valour left. *Dryden.*

INCLE'MENT. *adj.* [*in* and *clement*, Latin.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderneſs; harſh. It is uſed oftener of things than of men.

Teach us further by what means to ſhun
Th' *inclement* ſeaſons, rain, ice, hail, and ſnow. *Milton.*

I ſtand
Naked, defenceleſs, on a foreign land:
Propitious to my wants, a veſt ſupply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* ſky *Pope.*

INCLI'NABLE. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Lat.]

1. Having a propenſion of will; favourably diſpoſed; willing; tending by diſpoſition: with *to.*

People are not always *inclinable to* the beſt. *Spenſer.*

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could eſpy in the whole ſcripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the ſame way *inclinable.* *Hooker.*

The gall and bitterneſs of certain men's writings, who ſpared him little, made him, for their ſakes, the leſs *inclinable to* that truth which he himſelf ſhould have honoured. *Hooker.*

Deſire,
Inclinable now grown *to* touch or taſte,
Solicited her longing eye. *Milton.*

2. Having a tendency.

If ſuch a cruſt naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable to* fall this thouſand years than the laſt; but if the cruſt was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley.*

INCLINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inclinaiſon, inclination*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point: with *to.*

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the ſame *inclination to* one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree anſwering to the ſun's diameter. *Newton.*

2. Natural aptneſs.

Though moſt of the thick woods are grubbed up ſince the promontory has been cultivated, there are ſtill many ſpots of it which ſhew the natural *inclination* of the ſoil leans that way. *Addiſon.*

3. Propenſion of mind; favourable diſpoſition; incipient deſire.

The king was wonderfully diſquieted, when he found that the prince was totally alienated from all thoughts of or *inclination to* the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A mere *inclination to* a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for ſuch: for otherwiſe how ſhould they ſo often plead and reſt in the honeſt and well inclined diſpoſition of their minds, when they are juſtly charged with an actual non-performance of the law? *South.*

4. Love; affection; regard. In this ſenſe it admits *for.*

We have had few knowing painters, becauſe of the little *inclination* which princes have *for* painting. *Dryden.*

4. Diſpoſition of mind.

Bid him
Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination.* *Shakeſ. Antony and Cleopatra.*

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the Eaſt or Weſt.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from ſome fæces or ſediment by only ſtooping the veſſel, which is alſo called decantation. *Quincy.*

INCLI'NATORY. *adj.* [from *incline.*] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be deſtroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

INCLI'NATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclinatory.*] Obliquely; with inclination to one ſide or the other; with ſome deviation from North and South.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or ſomewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eaſtern or weſtern points, they diſcover ſome verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Lat. *incliner*, Fr.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part: with *to* or *towards.*

Her houſe *inclineth* unto death, and her paths unto the dead. *Prov.* ii. 18.

Still *to* this place
My heart *inclines*, ſtill hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rowe.*

2. To be favourably diſpoſed to; to feel deſire beginning.

Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no?
— —He ſeems indifferent;
Or rather ſwaying more upon our parts. *Shakeſp.*
Their hearts *inclined to* follow Abimelech. *Judges.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate.

The timely dew of ſleep,
Now falling with ſoft ſlumb'rous weight, *inclines*
Our eye-lids. *Milton.*
Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.*
A tow'ring ſtructure to the palace join'd;
To this his ſteps the thoughtful prince *inclin'd. Pope.*

2. To turn towards any thing, as deſirous or attentive.

Incline our hearts to keep this law. *Com. Prayer*
You have not *inclined* your ear unto me. *Jeremiah.*
But that from us aught ſhould aſcend to heav'n
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God high-bleſt, or to *incline* his will,
Hard to belief may ſeem, yet this will prayer. *Milton.*

3. To bend; to incurvate.

With due reſpect my body I *inclin'd*,
As to ſome being of ſuperior kind. *Dryden.*

To INCLI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip.*] To graſp; to incloſe; to ſurround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or ſky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt ha't. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleop.*

To INCLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloiſter.*] To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To INCLO'UD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud.*] To darken; to obſcure.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of groſs diet, ſhall we be *inclouded*,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakeſp.*

To INCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*includo*, Lat.]

1. To incloſe; to ſhut in; as, the ſhell *includes* a pearl.

2. To compriſe; to comprehend.

This deſire being recommended to her Majeſty, it liked her to *include* the ſame within one entire leaſe. *Bacon.*

The marvellous fable *includes* whatever is ſupernatural, and eſpecially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

Inſtead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the queſtion is only whether he be a Whig or a Tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are *included.* *Swift.*

INCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [*incluſif*, Fr.]

1. Incloſing; encircling.

O, would that the *inclufive* verge
Of golden metal, that muſt round my brow,
Were red-hot ſteel, to ſear me to the brain! *Shak.*

2. Comprehended in the ſum or number: as, from Wedneſday to Saturday *inclufive*; that is, both Wedneſday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll ſearch where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts *inclufive* down to cells. *Swift.*

INCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *inclufive.*] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. See INCLUSIVE.

Thus much ſhall ſerve for the ſeveral periods in growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *incluſively.* *Hale*

All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *incluſively*; and is differenced partly by the organs uſed in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating. *Holder*

INCOA'GULABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *coagulable.*] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *coexiſtence.*] The quality of not exiſting together; non-aſſociation of exiſtence. An unuſual word.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which ſets us more remote from a certain knowledge is the coexiſtence or *incoexiſtence* of different ideas in the ſame ſubject, is, that there is no diſcoverable connection between any ſecondary quality and thoſe primary qualities it depends on. *Locke.*

INCO'G. *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Latin.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and uſe him like a dog,
Depend upon it, he'll remain *incog.* *Addiſon.*

INCO'GITANCY. *n. ſ.* [*incogitantia*, Latin.] Want of thought.

One man's fancies are laws to ſucceeders, who afterwards miſname all unobſequiouſneſs to their *incogitancy*, preſumption. *Boyle.*

Next to the ſtupid and merely vegetable ſtate of *incogitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal conſideration. *Decay of Piety.*

INCO'GITATIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *cogitative.*] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and ſenſible, thinking, perceiving beings, ſuch as we find ourſelves, we will call cogitative and *incogitative* beings. *Locke.*

INCO'GNITO. *adv.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a ſtate of concealment.

'Twas long ago
Since gods came down *incognito.* *Prior.*

INCOHE'RENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*in* and *coherence.*]
INCOHE'RENCY. }

1. Want of coheſion; looſeneſs of material parts.

If plaister be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the ſmallneſs and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them eaſy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept ſo ſmall, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the maſs. *Boyle.*

3. Want of connection; incongruity; inconſequence of argument; want of dependence of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, ſhews the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than ſyllogiſms. *Locke.*

Incoherences in matter, and ſuppoſitions without proofs, put handſomely together, are apt to paſs for ſtrong reaſon. *Locke.*

INCOHE'RENT. *adj.* [*in* and *coherent.*]

1. Wanting coheſion; looſe; not fixed to each other.

Had the ſtrata of ſtone become ſolid, but the matter whereof they conſiſt continued lax and *incoherent*, they had conſequently been as pervious as thoſe of marle or gravel. *Woodward.*

2. Inconſequential; inconſiſtent; having no dependance of one part upon another.

We have inſtances of perception whilſt we are aſleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being! *Locke.*

INCOHE'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *incoherent.*] Inconſiſtently; inconſequentially.

The character of Eurylochus is the imitation of a perſon confounded with fears, ſpeaking irrationally and *incoherently*. *Broome.*

INCOLU'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*incolumitas*, Latin.] Safety; ſecurity. A word very little in uſe.

The parliament is neceſſary to aſſert and preſerve the national rights of a people, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a country. *Howel.*

INCOMBUSTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *incombuſtible.*] The quality of reſiſting fire ſo that it cannot conſume.

The ſtone in the Apennines is remarkable for its ſhining quality, and the amianthus for its *incombuſtibility*. *Ray.*

INCOMBU'STIBLE. *adj.* [*incombuſtible*, Fr. *in* and *combuſtible.*] Not to be conſumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality aſcribed unto both, of being *incombuſtible*, and not conſumable by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incombuſtible.*] The quality of not being waſted by fire.

I'NCOME. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *come.*] Revenue; produce of any thing.

Thou who repineſt at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatneſs of his *incomes*, conſider what are frequently the diſmal conſequences of all this. *South.*

No fields afford
So large an *income* to the village lord. *Dryden.*

St. Gaul has ſcarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no *income* but what ariſes from its trade: the great ſupport of this little ſtate is its linen manufacture. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Notwithſtanding the large *incomes* annexed to ſome few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole little to ſubſiſt on. *Atterbury.*

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *incommenſurable.*] The ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

INCOMME'NSURABLE. *adj.* [French, from *in*, *con*, and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any meaſure common to both; not to be meaſured together, ſuch as that the proportion of one to the other can be [illegible]

Our diſputations about vacuum or ſpace, *incommenſurable* quantities, in the infinite diviſibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to ſee the weakneſs of our nature. *Watts.*

INCOMME'NSURATE. *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *menſura*, Lat.] Not admitting one common meaſure.

The diagonal line and ſide of a quadrate, which, to our apprehenſion, are *incommenſurate*, are yet commenſurable to the infinite comprehenſion of the divine intellect. *More.*

As all other meaſures of time are reducible to theſe three; ſo we labour to reduce theſe three, though ſtrictly of themſelves *incommenſurate* to one another, for civil uſe, meaſuring the greater by the leſs. *Holder on Time.*

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater ſpace of time may be ſaid to comprehend a leſs, though the leſs ſpace be *incommenſurate* to the greater. *Holder on Time.*

To INCO'MMODATE. } *v. a.* [*incommodo*,
To INCOMMODE. } Latin; *incommoder*, Fr.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarraſs without very great injury.

A gnat, planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon; but rather than *incommode* ye, ſays he, I'll remove. *L'Eſtrange.*

Although they ſometimes moleſt and *incommode* the inhabitants, yet the agent, whereby both the one and the other is effected, is of that indiſpenſible neceſſity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not ſubſiſt without it. *Woodward.*

INCOMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [*incommodus*, Latin.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great miſchief.

Things of general benefit, for in this would what is ſo perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it? may by ſome accident be *incommodious* to a few. *Hooker*

Men's intentions in ſpeaking are to be underſtood, without frequent explanations and *incommodious* interruptions. *Locke*

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconveniently; not at eaſe.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconvenience.

Diſeaſes, diſorders, and the *incommodiouſneſs* of external nature are inconſiſtent with happineſs. *Burnet.*

INCOMMO'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*incommodité*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Latin.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodity* you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought moſt free from all ſuch diſlike. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

If iron can be incorporated with flint or ſtone, without over great charge, or other *incommodity*, the cheapneſs doth make the compound ſtuff profitable. *Bacon.*

By conſidering the region and the winds, one might ſo caſt the rooms, which ſhall moſt need fire, that he ſhould little fear the *incommodity* of ſmoak. *Wotton's Architecture.*

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *incommunicable.*] The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* [*incommunicable*, Fr. *in* and *communicable.*]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

They cannot aſk more than I can give, may I but reſerve to myſelf the *incommunicable* jewel of my conſcience. *King Charles.*

Light without darkneſs is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inacceſſible. *Glanville.*

It was agreed on both ſides, that there was one ſupreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creature. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not to be expreſſed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with theſe peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary diſcoveries of the goſpel only, but alſo of thoſe *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own perſonal intereſt in it. *South.*

INCOMMU'NICABLY. *adv.* [from *incommunicable.*] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reaſon, and by the conſent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itſelf. *Lakewill on Providence.*

INCOMMU'NICATING. *adj.* [*in* and *communicating.*] Having no intercourſe with each other.

The judgments and adminiſtrations of common juſtice are preſerved from that confuſion that would enſue, if the adminiſtration was by ſeveral *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial eſtabliſhments. *Hale's Common Law.*

INCOMPA'CT. } *adj.* [*in* and *compacted.*]
INCOMPA'CTED. } Not joined; not cohering.

Salt, ſay they, is the baſis of ſolidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variouſly blended, but would remain *incompacted*. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPARABLE. *adj.* [*incomparable*, Fr. *in* and *comparable.*] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not ſuffer me to omit any occaſion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela ſee how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her ſervice. *Sidney.*

A moſt *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were
To an untir'd and continuate goodneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Her words do ſhew her wit *incomparable*. *Shak.*

Now this maſk
Was cried *incomparable*, and th' enſuing night
Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppreſs me with its greatneſs. *Dryden.*

INCO'MPARABLY. *adv.* [from *incomparable.*]

1. Beyond compariſon; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wiſeſt man that ever the French church did enjoy, ſince the hour it enjoyed him. *Hooker.*

Self-preſervation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any leſs evil, to ſecure himſelf but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South.*

2. Excellently; to the higheſt degree. A low phraſe.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Fauſtinas, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addiſon on Italy.*

INCOMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *compaſſionate.*] Void of pity; void of tenderneſs.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [properly *incompetibility*, *in* and *competo*, Latin.] Inconſiſtency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the ſovereign favour. *Wotton.*

The reaſon of the ſtreſs reſts not upon the *incompetibility* of exceſs of one infinitude above another, either in intenſion or extenſion, but the *incompetibility* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLE. [*incompatible*, French; rather *incompetible*, as it is ſometimes written; *in* and *competo*, Lat.]

1. Inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe; ſuch as cannot ſubſiſt or cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe: it is followed by *with*.

Fortune and love have ever been ſo *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had ſo much of the one for you, I have ever found ſo little of the other for myſelf. *Suckl.*

May not the outward expressions of love in many good Christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompatible with* the sincerity of the love of God? *Hammond.*

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make tried. *Dryden.*

Senfe I have proved to be *incompatible* with mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate textures. *Bent.*

2. It is sometimes with *to.*

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompatible to* continued or successive motion, and depends upon the impossibility of things successive with infinitude. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLY. *adv.* [for *incompetibly*, from *incompatible.*] Inconsistently.

INCO'MPETENCY. *n. f.* [*incompetence*, Fr. from *incompetent.*] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow on a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incomparably slower than these. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPETENT. *adj.* [*in* and *competent.*] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon.*

Every speck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to discern, or *incompetent* to reprove, the grosser faults of others. *Government of the Tongue.*

I thank you for the commission you have given me. how I have acquitted myself of it must be left to the opinion of the world, in spite of any protestation which I can enter against the present age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things. *Dryden.*

An equal attraction on all sides of all matter, is just equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone, which is an *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world. *Bentley.*

INCO'MPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *incompetent.*] Unfuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not perfect; not finished.

It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself *incomplete* and maimed without us. *Hooker.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others, especially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke.*

INCOMPLETENESS. *n. f.* [from *incomplete.*] Imperfection; unfinished state.

The *incompleteness* of our seraphick lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness but of an entire possession. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLI'ANCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *compliance.*]

1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictious temper.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotson.*

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniencies that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God. *Rogers.*

INCOMPU'TED. *adj.* [*in* and *computed.*] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. Not much used.

Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. *Howel.*

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *incompossible.*] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold *incompossibilities* and absurdities of matter cannot have the same fitnesses in any modification. *More.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *incompossibility* of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude; yet that *incompossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from individuals already actually distinguished. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCOMPO'SSIBLE. *adj* [*in*, *con*, and *possible.*] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [*incompréhensibilité*, Fr. from *incomprehensible.*] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPRE'HENSIBLE. *adj.* [*incompréhensible*, Fr. *in* and *comprehensible.*]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *incomprehensible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. *Hammond.*

Stars that seem to roll
Spaces *incomprehensible*. *Milton.*

One thing more is *incomprehensible* in this matter. *Locke.*

The laws of vegetation and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manners *incomprehensible* to our imaginations. *Bentley.*

2. Not to be contained. Not now used.

Presence every where is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance; for what can be every where, but that which can no where be comprehended? *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *incomprehensible.*] Unconceivableness.

I might argue from God's *incomprehensibleness*: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is incomprehensible. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [from *incomprehensible.*] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be assured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *incomprehensibly* infinite. *Locke.*

INCOMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [*incompressible*, Fr. *in* and *compressible.*] Not capable of being compressed into less space.

Hardness is the reason why water is *incompressible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted. *Cheyne.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY. *n. f.* [from *incompressible.*] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCURRING. *adj.* [*in* and *concur.*] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency. *Brown.*

INCONCEALABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown.*

INCONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* [*inconcevable*, Fr. *in* and *conceivable.*] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises, a bliss to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years. *Hammond.*

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure. *Locke.*

How two others can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reached upon, without retarding, shattering, disturbing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable*. *Newton's Opticks.*

INCONCE'IVABLY. *adv.* [from *inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehension; to a degree beyond human comprehension.

Does that man take a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of those latter troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable? *South.*

INCONCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conceptible*; *conceptus*, Lat.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. A word not used.

It is *inconceptible* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted. *Hale.*

INCONCLUDENT. *adj.* [*in* and *concludens*, Lat.] Inferring no consequence.

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrarient, single, *inconcludent*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INCONCLUSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *conclusive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *inconclusive.*] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *inconclusive.*] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilful in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, wherewith some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled. *Locke.*

INCONCO'CT. } *adj.* [*in* and *concoct.*] Un-
INCONCO'CTED. } ripened; immature; not fully digested.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bacon.*

I understand, remember, and reason better in my riper years, than when I was a child; and had my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted*. *Hale.*

INCONCO'CTION. *n. f.* [from *inconcoct.*] The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called inquination, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and inconcoct; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction*. *Bacon.*

INCO'NDITE. *adj.* [*inconditus*, Latin.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

Now sportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhymes with suiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*

INCONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Without exception; without limitation; without stipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred. *Brown.*

INCONDI'TIONATE. *adj.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions. Absolute.

They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and inconditionate decree of election or reprobation. *Hooker.*

INCONFO'RMITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself, wherein they meant we should ever continue. *Hooker.*

INCONFU'SION. *n. f.* [*in* and *confusion.*] Distinctness. Not used.

The cause of the confusion of sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible, is, for that the light

worketh in right lines, and so there can be no coincidence in the eye; but sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

INCO'NGRUENCE. *n. f.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

INCONGRU'ITY. *n. f.* [*incongruité*, Fr. from *incongruous.*]

1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of them. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.

To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts; the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She, whomsoever what form soe'er we see,
Is discord and rude *incongruity*;
She, she is dead, she's dead. *Donne.*

INCO'NGRUOUS. *adj.* [*incongru*, Fr. *in* and *congruous.*]

1. Unsuitable; not fitting.

Wiser heathens condemned the worship of God as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the deity. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNE'XEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *connexus.*] Without any connexion or dependance. Little used.

Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds. *Brown.*

INCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conscionable.*] Void of the sense of good and evil: without influence of conscience. Not used.

So *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own soul's good. *Spenser.*

INCONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [*inconsequence*, Fr. *inconsequentia*, Latin.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

This he bestows the name of many fallacies upon; and runs on with shewing the *inconsequence* of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an impertinent answer. *Stilling fleet.*

INCO'NSEQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he assumes is unsound, and his illation from thence deduced *inconsequent.* *Hakewill.*

Men rest not in false apprehensions without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCONSI'DERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *considerable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.

I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Denham.*

The most *inconsiderable* of creatures may at some time or other come to revenge itself upon the greatest. *L'Estrange.*

Casting my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a thousand cares, very *inconsiderable* with respect to us, but of the greatest importance for them they appeared to me worthy of my curiosity. *Addis.*

Majestic planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with less resistance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all space adequately without leaving any pores, and by consequence is much denser than quicksilver or gold? And may not its resistance be so small as to be *inconsiderable?* *Newton.*

If we were under any real fear of the papists, it would be hard to think us so stupid not to be equally apprehensive with others, since we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconsiderable* as the women and children. *Swift.*

Let no sin appear small or *inconsiderable* by which an almighty God is offended, and eternal salvation endangered. *Rogers.*

INCONSI'DERABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *inconsiderable.*] Small importance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconsiderableness* of this short dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive. *Tillotson.*

From the consideration of our own smallness and *inconsiderableness*, in respect of the greatness and splendor of heavenly bodies, let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts. *Ray on the Creation.*

INCONSI'DERATE. *adj.* [*inconsideré*, Fr. *inconsideratus*, Latin.]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent: used both of men and things.

When thy *inconsiderate* hand
Flings ope this casement with my trembling name,
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus
In it offend'st my genius. *Donne.*

If you lament it,
That which now looks like justice, will be thought
An *inconsiderate* rashness. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so *inconsiderate* among us as to sacrifice morality to politicks. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Wanting due regard; with *of* before the subject.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressions which were under the first Testament, cannot be so *inconsiderate of* our frailties. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSI'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *inconsiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath, *inconsiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came up, was slain in the pursuit. *Bacon.*

Joseph was delighted with Mariamne's conversation, and endeavoured with all his art to set out the excess of Herod's passion for her but when he still found her cold and incredulous, he *inconsiderately* told her the private order he had left behind. *Addison.*

INCONSIDERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *inconsiderate.*] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness.* *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERA'TION. *n. f.* [*inconsideration*, French, *in* and *consideration.*] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love. *Taylor.*

INCONSI'STING. *adj.* [*in* and *consist.*] Not consistent; incompatible with. Not used.

The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsisting* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden's Dufresn.*

INCONSI'STENCE. } *n. f.* [from *inconsistent.*]
INCONSI'STENCY. }

1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. *South.*

2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative, where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

3. Incongruity.

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature. *Addison.*

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politicks, religion and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last. *Swift.*

4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSI'STENT. *adj.* [*in* and *consistent.*]

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous: followed by *with.*

Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations against the demands, as *inconsistent with* conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off. *Clarendon.*

Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, shew that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent with* politeness and good humour. *Addison's Freeholder.*

2. Contrary, so as that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent.* *Locke.*

3. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

INCONSI'STENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconsistent*] Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCO'NSOLABLE. *adj.* [*inconsolable*, Fr. *in* and *consolo.*] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

Her women will represent to me that the is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness. *Addison.*

They take pleasure in an obstinate grief in rendering themselves *inconsolable.* *Fiddes's Sermons.*

INCO'NSONANCY. *n. f.* [*in* and *consonancy.*] Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *conspicuous*,] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained store of *inconspicuous* bubbles. *Boyle.*

INCO'NSTANCY. *n. f.* [*inconstantia*, Lat. *inconstance*, Fr. from *inconstant.*]

1. Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous *inconstancy* of men is able to bear. *Shakespeare.*

Be made the mark
For all the people's hate, the princess' curses,
And his son's rage, or the old king's *inconstancy.* *Denham.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison.*

2. Diversity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt. *Woodward.*

INCO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*inconstant*, Fr. *inconstans*, Latin.]

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance: of persons.

He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill the body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable: of things.

O! swear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*

INCONSU'MABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *consume.*] Not to be wasted.

By art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumable* by fire, and wherein they burnt the bodies of kings. *Brown.*

INCONSU'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Latin.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be destroyed by fire. This seems a more elegant word than *inconsumable.*

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *incorruptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved. *Digby on Bodies.*

INCONTE'STABLE. *adj.* [*incontestable*, Fr. *in* and *contest.*] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a Deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it. *Locke.*

INCONTE'STABLY. *adv.* [from *incontestable.*] Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not touching each other; not joined together.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

INCO'NTINENCE. } *n. s.* [*incontinentia*, Lat.
INCO'NTINENCY. } *in* and *continence.*] Inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

The cognizance of her *incontinency*
Is this; she hath bought the name of whore thus dearly. *Shak.*

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit
From the rash hand of bold *incontinence.* *Milton.*

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*,
And, urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense.
Dryden.

The words *sine veste Dianam* agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julias, who were both noted for *incontinency.* *Dryden.*

INCO'NTINENT. *adj.* [*incontinens*, Lat. *in* and *continent.*]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.

In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb incontinent, or else be *incontinent* before marriage. *Shakespeare.*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce. 2 *Tim.* iii. 3.

2. Shunning delay; immediate. This is a meaning now obsolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noise,
To weet what wight so loudly did lament;
Unto the place they came *incontinent.* *Fairy Q.*

Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on sullen black *incontinent*; *Shak. R. II.*

He says he will return *incontinent.* *Shakesp.*

INCO'NTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *incontinent.*]

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense. *Spenser.*

The cause of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neighbours. *Hayward.*

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through several nations.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY. *adv.* [from *incontrovertible.*] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and truest text to rely upon; and to preserve the letter uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INCONVE'NIENCE. } *n. s.* [*inconvenient*, French.]
INCONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Unfitness; inexpedience.

They plead against the *inconveniences*, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of ceremonies in burial. *Hooker.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconveniences.* *Raleigh's History.*

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniencies* every moment, and is continually insecure even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleasures. *Dryden.*

Would not quickness of sensation be an *inconvenience* to an animal, that must lie still where chance has once placed it? *Locke.*

Consider the disproportion between the worst *inconveniencies* that attend incompliance with men, and the eternal displeasure of God. *Rogers.*

We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we enjoy several advantages. *Atterbury.*

The things of another world, being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconveniency*, we must frequently revolve their certainty and importance. *Atterbury.*

INCONVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*inconvenient*, Fr. *in* and *convenient*, Lat.]

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.

They lean to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more *inconvenient* for the common people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He knows that to be *inconvenient*, which we falsely think convenient for us. *Smalridge.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

We are not to look that the church should change her public laws, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found *inconvenient*, especially when there may be other remedy against particular inconveniences. *Hooker.*

INCONVE'NIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inconvenient.*]

1. Unfitly; incommodiously.

2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *conversable.*] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for conversation; unsocial.

He is a person very *inconversable.* *More.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not transmutable; incapable of change.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permanent parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the siege. *Brown.*

INCONVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *inconvincible.*] Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to side with any one. *Brown.*

INCO'NY. *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *cunn*, to know.]

1. Unlearned; artless. This sense is uncertain.

2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky: as, he's an *incony* fellow. This seems to be the meaning of *Shakespeare.*

O' my troth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit,
When it comes so smoothly off. *Shakespeare.*

INCO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*in* and *corporal.*] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

Why do'st thou bend thine eye on vacancy,
And with thy *incorporal* air do'st hold discourse?
Shakesp.

Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal*; corporal they say it cannot be, because then it would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphonous bodies, and yet every day we see the air illightened: *incorporal* it cannot be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with offence. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'LITY. *n. s.* [*incorporalité*, Fr. from *incorporal.*] Immaterialness; distinctness from body.

INCO'RPORALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporal.*] Without matter; immaterially.

To INCORPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, French.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass.

A fifteenth part of silver, *incorporate* with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw it to the less. *Bacon.*

Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties,
To mollify the stubborn clods with rain,
And scatter'd dust *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*

2. To conjoin inseparably, as one body.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when these mutualities so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the master and main exercise, the *incorporate* conclusion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,
'Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shakesp.*

Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shakesp.*

Death and I
Are found eternal, and *incorporate* both. *Milton.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this sense they say in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.

The apostle affirmeth plainly of all men christian, that be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The same is *incorporated* with a majority, and nameth burgesses to parliament. *Carew.*

4. To unite; to associate.

It is Casca, one *incorporate*
To our attempts. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Your most grave belly was deliberate,
Not rash, like his accusers, and thus answer'd;
True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community. *Addison's Freeh.*

5. To work into another mass.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical unless them, and the Confutian only essential and *incorporate* to their government. *Temple.*

6. To embody; to give a material form.

Courtesy, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*

The idolators, who worshipped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be *incorporated* therein, and so to make together with it a person fit to receive worship. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.*

1. To unite with something else. It is commonly followed by *with.*

Painters colours and ashes do better *incorporate with* oil. *Bacon.*

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oil will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy soul
In real darkness of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light,
T' *incorporate with* gloomy night. *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has *into.*

It finds the mind unprepossessed with any speculations, and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and *incorporates into* it. *South.*

INCO'RPORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *corporate.*] Immaterial; unbodied. This is now disused to avoid confusion, *incorporate* being rather used of things mingled.

Moses forebore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate*. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'TION. *n. s.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate.*]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron *with* flint; for if it can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapness of the flint doth make the compound stuff profitable. *Bacon.*

This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsick *incorporation*. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

2. Formation of a body politick.

3. Adoption; union; association; with *into*.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation into* that society which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

INCORPO'REAL. *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal.*] Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smallest forms
Reduc'd their shapes immense. *Milton.*

Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some *incorporeal* substance within us. *Bentley.*

INCORPO'REALLY. *adv.* [from *incorporeal.*] Immaterially; without body.

Hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling. *Bacon.*

INCORPOREI'TY. *n. s.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] Immateriality; distinctness from body.

To INCO'RPSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpse.*] To incorporate; to unite into one body. **Not used.**

He grew unto his seat,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demy-natur'd
With the brave horse. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

INCORRE'CT. *adj.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it; I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it. *Pope.*

INCORRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *incorrect.*] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRE'CTNESS. *n. s.* [*in* and *correctness.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCO'RRIGIBLE. *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in* and *corrigible.*]

1. Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction: of persons.

Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick schools. *Dryden.*

Whilst we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue to chastise us with the judgment of war. *Smalridge.*

The most violent party-men are such as have discovered least sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid aside, as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the rest. *Swift.*

2. Not capable of amendment: of things.

The loss is many times unrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible*. *More's Divine Dialog.*

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* error? *L'Estrange.*

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *incorrigible.*] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibleness*. *Decay of Piety.*

I would not have children used, much less blows, till obstinacy and *incorrigibleness* make it absolutely necessary. *Locke.*

INCO'RRIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *incorrigible.*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad,
They cleanliness and company renounce. *Roscom.*

INCORRU'PT. } *adj.* [*in* and *corruptus*,
INCORRU'PTED. } Latin; *incorrompu*, French.]

1. Free from foulness or depravation.

Sin, that first
Distemper'd all things, and, as *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Pure of manners; honest; good. It is particularly applied to a man above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*incorruptibilité*, Fr. from *incorruptible.*] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, alledgeth the verses of a Greek tragick poet. *Hakewill.*

INCORRU'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*incorruptible*, Fr. *in* and *corruptible.*] Not capable of corruption; not admitting of decay.

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great store of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging *incorruptible*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances, our souls be entertained with the most ravishing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wake.*

INCORRU'PTION. *n. s.* [*incorruption*, Fr. *in* and *corruption.*] Incapacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown in corruption, it is raised in *incorruption*. 1 *Cor.*

INCORRU'PTNESS. *n. s.* [*in* and *corrupt.*]

1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to sink under the surface, the body of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be *incrassated* with salt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Acids dissolve or attenuate, alcalies precipitate or *incrassate*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a stricture of the fibres, *incrassate* and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism. *Arbuthnot.*

INCRASSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *incrassate.*]

1. The act of thickening.

2. The state of growing thick.

Nothing doth congluciate but water; for the determination of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *incrassation*. *Brown.*

INCRA'SSATIVE. *n. s.* [from *incrassate.*] Having the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate restringents to staunch, and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *cresco*, Latin.]

1. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increase* mightily. *Deut.* vi. 3.

Profane and vain babbling will *increase* unto ungodliness. 2 *Tim.* ii. 16.

From fifty to threescore he loses not much in fancy; and judgment, the effect of observation, still *increases*. *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involv'd his Emma's name
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That as the wound the passion might *increase*. *Prior.*

2. To be fertile.

Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* [See INCREASE.] To make more or greater.

Hye thee from this slaughter-house,
Lest thou *increase* the number of the dead. *Shakesp.*

He hath *increased* in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Sam.*

I will *increase* the famine. *Ezek.* v. 16.

I will *increase* them with men like a flock. *Ezek.* xxxvi.

It serves to *increase* that treasure, or to preserve it. *Temple.*

INCRE'ASE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increase*
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace. *Dryden.*

Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Whose honours with *increase* of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no usury of him nor *increase*. *Levit.*

3. Produce.

The *increase* of the threshing-floor, and the *increase* of the wine-press. *Numb.*

As Hesiod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,
And a most just and glad *increase* 'twill yield *Denh.*

Those grains which grew produced an *increase* beyond expectation. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Generation.

Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*,
And from her derogate body never spring
A Babe. *Shakesp.*

5. Progeny.

All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age. *Samuel.*

Him young Thoosa bore, the bright *increase*
Of Phorcys. *Pope's Odyssey.*

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orbed. Used of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges and herbs will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INCRE'ASER. *n. s.* [from *increase.*] He who increases.

INCREA'TED. *adj.* Not created.

Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and *increated* Infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*incredibilité*, Fr.] The quality of surpassing belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromeda. *Dryden.*

INCRE'DIBLE. *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited.

The ship Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing in this fable, spoke to them. *Raleigh.*

Presenting things impossible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Granville.*

INCRE'DIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *incredible.*] Quality of being not credible.

INCRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *incredible.*] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDU'LITY. *n. s.* [*incredulité*, French.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take away all scruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*incredule*, French; *incredulus*, Latin.] Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be such candles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

INCRE'DULOUSNESS.

INCRE'DULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incredulous*] Hardneſs of belief; incredulity.

INCREMABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *cremo*, Latin.] Not conſumable by fire.

If from the ſkin of the ſalamander theſe *incremable* pieces are compoſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCRE'MENT. *n. ſ.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning the Nile's *increment*, or inundation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Increaſe; matter added.

This ſtratum is expanded at top, ſerving as the ſeminary that furniſheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchard loves to wave
With Winter winds: the looſen'd roots now drink
Large *increment*, earneſt of happy years. *Phillips.*

To INCREPATE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehenſion; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Chriſtians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehenſions and *increpations*. *Hammond.*

To INCRU'ST. } *v. a.* [*incruſto*, Latin;
To INCRU'STATE. } *incruſter*, Fr.] To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the groſſer ſtick baked and *incruſtate* upon the ſides of the veſſel. *Bacon.*

Some rivers bring forth ſpars, and other mineral matter, ſo as to cover and *incruſt* the ſtones. *Woodward.*

Save but our arms; and let Jove *incruſt*
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlaſting ruſt. *Pope.*

Any of theſe ſun-like bodies in the centers of the ſeveral vortices, are ſo *incruſtated* and weaked as to be carried about in the vortex of the true ſun. *Cheyne.*

The ſhield was purchaſed by Woodward, who *incruſted* it with a new ruſt. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

INCRUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incruſtation*, Fr. from *incruſto*, Latin] An adherent covering; ſomething ſuperinduced.

Having ſuch a prodigious ſtock of marble, their chapels are laid over with ſuch a rich variety of *incruſtations* as cannot be found in any other part. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To INCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.] To ſit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*incubation*, French: *incubatio*, Lat.] The act of ſitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how elſe, is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

Birds have eggs enough at firſt conceived in them to ſerve them, allowing ſuch a proportion for every year as will ſerve for one or two *incubations*. *Ray.*

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that ſome few families ſhould do it in a more novercal way. *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, ſo can the ſerum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

INCUBUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *incube*, French.] The nightmare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the ſtomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, and pulſe, with a ſenſe of a weight oppreſſing the breaſt. *Floyer.*

To INCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin; *inculquer*, French.] To impreſs by frequent admonitions; to enforce by conſtant repetition.

Manifeſt truth may deſerve ſometimes to be *inculcated*, becauſe we are too apt to forget it. *Atterbury.*

Homer continually *inculcates* morality and piety to the Gods. *Broome's Notes to Pope's Odyſſey.*

INCULCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inculcate*.] The act of impreſſing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

INCU'LT. *adj.* [*inculte*, French; *incultus*, Latin.] Uncultivated; untilled.

Her foreſts huge,
Incult, robuſt and tall, by Nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

INCU'LPABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin.] Unblameable; not reprehenſible.

Ignorance, ſo far as it may be reſolved into natural inability, is as to men, at leaſt *inculpable*, and conſequently not the object of ſcorn, but pity. *South.*

INCU'LPABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin] Unblameably; without blame.

As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, expoſed him. *South.*

INCU'MBENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *incumbent*.]

1. The act of lying upon another.

2. The ſtate of keeping a benefice.

Theſe fines are only to be paid to the biſhop, during his *incumbency* in the ſame ſee. *Swift.*

INCUMBENT. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Reſting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he ſteers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the duſky air,
That felt unuſual weight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The aſcending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to ſurmount, were able both ſo to expand themſelves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and by preſſing every way againſt the ſides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*

With wings expanded wide ourſelves we'll rear,
And fly *incumbent* on the duſky air. *Dryden.*

Here the rebel giants lye;
And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,
Aſcending vapours on the day prevail. *Addiſon.*

Man is the deſtin'd prey
Of peſtilence, and o'er his guilty domes
She draws a cloſe *incumbent* cloud of death. *Thomſon.*

2. Impoſed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform thoſe good works that are *incumbent* on all Chriſtians. *Sprat's Sermons.*

There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exerciſe of our powers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus, if we think and act, we ſhall ſhew ourſelves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations alſo which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atterbury.*

INCU'MBENT. *n. ſ.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] He who is in preſent poſſeſſion of a benefice.

In many places the whole eccleſiaſtical dues are in lay hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

To INCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.] To embarraſs. See ENCUMBER.

My cauſe is call'd, and that long look'd for day
Is ſtill *incumber'd* with ſome new delay. *Dryden.*

To INCU'R *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]

1. To become liable to a puniſhment or reprehenſion.

I have *incurred* diſpleaſure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. *Hayward.*

They, not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they leſs? the penalty;
And manifold in ſin, deſerv'd to fall. *Milton.*

So judge thou ſtill, preſumptuous! 'till the wrath,
Which thou *incurr'ſt* by flying, meet thy flight
Sev'nfold, and ſcourge that wiſdom back to hell. *Milton.*

They had a full perſuaſive that not to do it were to deſert God, and conſequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*

2. To occur; to preſs on the ſenſes: with *to* or *into*.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are inviſible, and *incur not to* the eye; but yet they are to be apprehended by experience. *Bacon.*

The mind of man, even in ſpirituals, acts with corporeal dependance; and ſo is he helped or hindered in its operations according to the different quality of external objects that *incur into* the ſenſes. *South.*

INCURABILITY. *n. ſ.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Impoſſibility of cure; utter inſuſceptibility of remedy.

We'll inſtantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper conſumption, together with the reaſon of the *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*

INCURABLE. *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in* and *curable*.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeleſs.

Pauſe not; for the preſent time's ſo ſick,
That preſent medicine muſt be miniſtred,
Or overthrow *incurable* enſues. *Shakeſpeare.*

Stop the rage betime,
Before the wound do grow *incurable*;
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſchirrus is not abſolutely *incurable*, becauſe it has been known that freſh paſture has cured it in cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

If idiots and lunaticks cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hoſpital. *South.*

INCU'RABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY. *adv.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke.*

INCU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent; inattentive.

The Creator did not beſtow ſo much ſkill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careleſs *incurious* eye. *Derham.*

He ſeldom at the Park appear'd;
Yet, not *incurious*, was inclin'd
To know the converſe of mankind. *Swift.*

INCU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]

1. Attack; miſchievous occurrence.

Sins of daily *incurſion*, and ſuch as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South.*

2. [*Incurſion*, French.] Invaſion without conqueſt; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very ſlow to move, when they ſuffered a ſmall fleet of Engliſh to make an hoſtile invaſion or *incurſion*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*

Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his hoſt
Againſt the Scythian, whoſe *incurſions* wild
Have waſted Sogdiana *Milton.*

The *incurſions* of the Goths diſordered the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INCURVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.

2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedneſs.

One part moving while the other reſts, one would think, ſhould cauſe an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanville.*

3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

He made uſe of acts of worſhip which God hath appropriated; as *incurvation*, and ſtature. *Stilling fleet.*

To INCU'RVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook.

Sir Iſaac Newton has ſhewn, by ſeveral experiments of rays paſſing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by the action of thoſe bodies. *Cheyne.*

INCU'RVITY, *n. ſ.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedneſs.

Crookedneſs; the ſtate of bending inward.

The *incurvity* of a dolphin muſt be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and ſuddenly ſhoot down again: ſtrait bodies, in a ſudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown.*

To INDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To ſearch; to beat out.

INDAGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *indagate*.] Search; enquiry; examination.

Paracelſus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have an eye principally upon ſalts. *Boyle.*

Part hath been diſcovered by himſelf, and ſome by human *indagation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INDAGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A ſearcher; an enquirer; an examiner.

The number of the elements of bodies requires to be ſearched into by ſuch ſkilful *indagators* of nature. *Boyle.*

To INDA'RT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart in; to ſtrike in.

I'll look to like, if looking liking move;
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,
Than your conſent gives ſtrength to make it fly.
Shakeſpeare.

To INDE'BT. *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.

2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

Forgive us our ſins, for we forgive every one that is *indebted* to us. *Luke*, xi. 4.

He for himſelf
Indebted and undone, has nought to bring. *Milton.*

This bleſt alliance may
Th' *indebted* nation bounteouſly repay. *Granville.*

INDE'BTED. *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obliged by ſomething received; bound to reſtitution; having incurred a debt. It has *to* before the perſon to whom the debt is due, and *for* before the thing received.

If the courſe of politick affairs cannot in any good courſe go forward without ſit inſtruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itſelf *indebted to* religion; godlineſs being the chiefeſt top and well-ſpring of all true virtues, even as God is of all things. *Hooker.*

Few conſider how much we are *indebted to* government, becauſe few can repreſent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Atterbury.*

Let us repreſent to our ſouls the love and beneficence *for* which we daily ſtand *indebted to* God. *Rogers.*

We are wholly *indebted for* them *to* our anceſtors. *Swift.*

INDE'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; ſomething wrong, but ſcarce criminal.

He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecency* in his pupil, which he allows in himſelf. *Locke.*

INDE'CENT. *adj.* [*indecent*, French; *in* and *decent*.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

Characters, where obſcene words were proper in their mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryden.*

'Till theſe men can prove theſe things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinſically unlawful or *indecent*, the uſe of them, as eſtabliſhed amongſt us, is neceſſary. *South.*

INDE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from *indecent*.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *deciduous*.] Not falling; not ſhed. Uſed of trees that do not ſhed their leaves in winter.

We find the ſtatue of the ſun framed with rays about the head, which were the *indeciduous* and unſhaken locks of Apollo. *Brown.*

INDECLI'NABLE. *adj.* [*indeclinable*, French; *indeclinabilis*, Latin.] Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to numbers it ſignifies *libra*. *Arbuthnot.*

INDECO'ROUS. *adj.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming.

What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority, of that awful Excellence, to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

INDECO'RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Indecency; ſomething unbecoming.

The ſoft addreſs, the caſtigated grace,
Are *indecorums* in the modern maid. *Young*

INDE'ED. *adv.* [*in* and *deed*.]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving, *indeed*, and therefore conſtant. *Sidney.*

Though ſuch aſſemblies he had *indeed* for religion's ſake, hurtful nevertheleſs they may prove, as well in regard of their fitneſs to ſerve the turn of hereticks and ſuch as privily will venture to inſtil their poiſon into new minds. *Hooker.*

Some, who have not deſerved judgment of death, have been for their good's ſake caught up and carried ſtrait to the bough: a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible. *Spenſer.*

2. Above common rate. This uſe is emphatical.

Then didſt thou utter, I am your's for ever:
'Tis grace *indeed* *Shakeſpeare.*

Borrows in mean affairs, his ſubjects pains;
But things of weight and conſequence *indeed*,
Himſelf doth in his chamber them debate. *Davies.*

Such ſons of Abraham, how highly ſoever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being Iſraelites indeed. *South.*

I were a beaſt, *indeed*, to do you wrong,
I who have lov'd and honour'd you ſo long. *Dryden.*

3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.

This limitation, *indeed*, of our author will ſave thoſe the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongſt the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the diſcovery of one next heir amongſt men. *Locke.*

Some ſons *indeed*, ſome very few we ſee,
Who keep themſelves from this infection free.
Dryden.

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet leſs to be feared, than death; *indeed*, for thoſe unhappy men whoſe hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the proſpect of another ſeems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*

4. It is uſed ſometimes as a ſlight aſſertion or recapitulation in a ſenſe hardly perceptible or explicable, and though ſome degree of obſcure power is perceived, might, even where it is properly enough inſerted, be omitted without miſs.

I ſaid I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two ſervants; tho' *indeed* I had no reaſon ſo to think. *Bacon.*

There is *indeed* no great pleaſure in viſiting theſe magazines of war, after one has ſeen two or three of them. *Addiſon.*

5. It is uſed to note conceſſion in compariſons.

Againſt theſe forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ſhips; not ſo great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion. *Bacon.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [*indefatigabilis*, *in* and *defatigo*, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhauſted by labour.

Who ſhall ſpread his airy flight,
Upborne with *indefatigable* wings,
Over the vaſt abrupt? *Milton.*

The ambitious perſon muſt riſe early and ſit up late, and purſue his deſign with a conſtant *indefatigable* attendance: he muſt be infinitely patient and ſervile. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY. *adv.* [from *indefatigable*.] Without wearineſs.

A man *indefatigably* zealous in the ſervice of the church and ſtate, and whoſe writings have highly deſerved of both. *Dryden.*

INDEFECTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *indefectible*.] The quality of ſuffering no decay; of being ſubject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Latin.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'ISIBLE. *adj.* [*indefaiſible*, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

So *indefeiſible* is our eſtate in thoſe joys, that, if we do not ſell it in reverſion, we ſhall, when once inveſted, be beyond the poſſibility of ill huſbandry. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *defenſus*, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained.

As they extend the rule of conſulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even ſo far as to the taking up of a ſtraw, ſo it is altogether falſe of *indefenſible*. *Sanderſon.*

INDE'FINITE. *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Lat. *indefini*, Fr.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not ſettled.

Though a poſition ſhould be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as aſhes are more generative than duſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but thus, that it ſhould be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumſcribed by place and time than the epick poem: the time of this laſt is left *indefinite*. *Dryden.*

2. Large beyond the comprehenſion of man, though not abſolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundleſs in itſelf, it may be ſo to human comprehenſion. *Spectator.*

INDE'FINITELY. *adv.* [from *indefinite*.]

1. Without any ſettled or determinate limitation.

We obſerve that cuſtom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to ſhew *indefinitely* what was done; but not univerſally to bind to ever all prayers unto one only faſhion of utterance. *Hooker.*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice. *Brown.*

A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon ſome occaſions, by the expreſs command of God. *Smalridge.*

2. To a degree indefinite.

If the word be *indefinitely* extended, that is, ſo far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, when they ſee what muſt be the leaſt part. *Ray.*

INDEFI'NITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *indefinite*.] Quantity not limited by our underſtanding, though yet finite.

They ariſe to a ſtrange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various poſitions, combinations and conjunctions. *Hale.*

INDELI'BERATE. } *adj.* [*indeliberé*, Fr.
INDELI'BERATED. } *in* and *deliberate*.] Unpremeditated; done without conſideration.

Actions proceeding from blandiſhments, or ſweet perſuaſions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children who want the uſe of reaſon, are at preſently free actions. *Bramhall.*

The love of God better can conſiſt with the *indeliberate* commiſſions of many ſins, than with an allowed perſiſtance in any one. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INDE'LIBLE. *adj.* [*indelebile*, Fr. *indelebilis*, Lat. *in* and *delibile*. It ſhould be written *indeleble*.]

1. Not

3. Not to be blotted out or effaced.
Wilful perpetration of unworthy action brands with *indelible* characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*
Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil,
And spot *indelible* thy pocket foil. *Gay's Trivia.*
4. Not to be annulled.
They are endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of it to the world's end. *Sprat.*

INDE'LICACY. *n. s.* [*in* and *delicacy.*] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.
Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness as you rally an impertinent self-love. *Addison.*

INDE'LICATE. *adj.* [*in* and *delicate.*] Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *indemnify.*]
1. Security against loss or penalty.
2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDE'MNIFY. *v. a.* [*in* and *damnify.*]
1. To secure against loss or penalty.
2. To maintain unhurt.
Insolent signifies rude and haughty, *indemnify* to keep safe. *Watts.*

INDE'MNITY. *n. s.* [*indemnité*, French.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment.
I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*, which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness. *King Charles.*

To INDE'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Latin.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.
About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with *indented* glides did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
The serpent then, not with *indented* wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze! *Milton.*
Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads. *Milton.*
The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight line, but are *indented.* *Woodward.*

To INDE'NT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.
Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears,
When they have lost and forfeited themselves? *Shakespeare.*
He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and has *indented* with us. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Inequality; incisure; indentation. This is little used.
Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakesp.*

INDENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*in* and *dens*, Latin.] An indenture; waving in any figure.
The margins do not terminate in a straight line, but are indented; each *indentation* being continued in a small ridge, to the *indentation* that answers it on the opposite margin. *Woodward.*

INDE'NTURE. *n. s.* [from *indent.*] A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart.
In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with *indenture* English. *Ascham's Schoolm.*
The critick to his grief will find
How firmly these *indentures* bind. *Swift.*

INDEPE'NDENCE. } *n. s.* [*independance*, Fr.
INDEPE'NDENCY. } *in* and *dependence.*] Freedom; exemption from reliance or controul; state over which none has power.
Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its *independency* on matter. *Addison.*
Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence.* *Pope.*
Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and *independency!*
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd just as you see I do. *Pope.*

INDEPENDENT. *adj.* [*independant*, Fr. *in* and *dependent.*]
1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from*, before the object; of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to *depend on*, and consequently *dependent on.*
Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless *independent upon* him in that respect. *South.*
Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. *Locke.*
The town of St. Gall is a Protestant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addison.*
2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior cause or power.
The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance *independent from* matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance; these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley.*

INDEPENDENT. *n. s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.
We shall, in our sermons take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan sectaries. *Sanderson.*
A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *independent.*] Without reference to other things.
Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing *independently* the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDESE'RT. *n. s.* [*in* and *desert.*] Want of merit. This is an useful word, but not much received.
Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts.* *Addison.*

INDE'SINENTLY. *adv.* [*indesinenter*, French; *in* and *desino*, Latin.] Without cessation.
They continue a month *indesinently.* *Ray on the Creation.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *destructible.*] Not to be destroyed.
Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.
There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that, as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable.* *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINATE, *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in* and *determinate.*] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.
The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. *Newton's Opticks.*

INDETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately.*] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.
His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the North, when ours beheld it *indeterminately.* *Brown.*
The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INDETE'RMINED. *adj.* [*in* and *determined.*] Unsettled; unfixed.
We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*in* and *determination.*] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.
By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the causes. *Bramhall.*

INDEVO'TION. *n. s.* [*indevotion*, Fr. *in* and *devotion.*] Want of devotion; irreligion.
Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*; and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of profaneness. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOU'T. *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr. *in* and *devout.*] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.
He prays much; yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *indevout.* *Decay of Piety.*

INDEX. *n. s.* [Latin.]
1. The discoverer; the pointer out.
Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment. *Arbuthnot.*
That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where the least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*
2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.
They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Bentley.*
3. The table of contents to a book.
In such *indexes*, although small
To their subsequent volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come, at large. *Shakespeare.*
If a book has no *index* or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it, and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts.*

INDEXTE'RITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *dexterity.*] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness; clumsiness; awkwardness.
The *indexterity* of our consumption-eaters demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey.*

I'NDIAN *Arrow-root. n. s.* [*marcanta*, Lat.] A root.
A sovereign remedy for the bite of wasps, and the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Cress. n. s.* [*acriviola*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Fig. n. s.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant.

I'NDIAN *Red. n. s.* Is a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth, and of a firm, compact texture, and great weight. *Hill.*

I'NDICANT. *adj.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]

1. To ſhow; to point out.
2. [In phyſick.] To point out a remedy. See INDICATION.

INDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*indication*, French; *indicatio*, from *indico*, Latin.]

1. Mark; token; ſign; note; ſymptom.

The frequent ſtops they make in the moſt convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their wearineſs. *Addiſon.*

We think that our ſucceſſes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbury.*

2. [In phyſic.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preſervative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cauſe of an approaching diſtemper, curing it whilſt it is actually preſent, or leſſening its effects, or taking off ſome of its ſymptoms before it can be wholly removed.

The depravation of the inſtruments of maſtication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Diſcovery made; intelligence given.

If a perſon that had a fair eſtate in reverſion, ſhould be aſſured by ſome ſkilful phyſician, that he would inevitably fall into a diſeaſe that would totally deprive him of his underſtanding and memory; if, I ſay, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man ſhould appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that ſaw him conclude that the diſtemper had ſeized him? *Bentley.*

4. Explanation; diſplay.

Theſe be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analyſis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INDI'CATIVE. *adj.* [*indicativus*, Lat.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.
2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal uſe of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INDI'CATIVELY. *adv.* [from *indicative.*] In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens.

Theſe images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the ſame ſpecies with thoſe of ſenſe. *Grew.*

INDICT. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Lat.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refuſal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, inſtituted by Conſtantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly diſpoſed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Conſtantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Chriſtianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Conſtantine, ordained that the accounts of years ſhould be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, inſtead thereof, the *indiction* ſhould be made uſe of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'FFERENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*indifference*, Fr. INDI'FFERENCY. } *indifferentia*, Latin.]

1. Neutrality; ſuſpenſion; equipoiſe or freedom from motives on either ſide.

In choice of committees it is better to chuſe indifferent perſons, than to make an *indifferency* by putting in thoſe that are ſtrong on both ſides. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

By an equal *indifferency* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as ſuch, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*

A perfect *indifferency* in the mind, not determinable by its laſt judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifferency* to act, or not to act, till determined by the will. *Locke.*

Thoſe who would borrow light from expoſitors, conſult either only thoſe who have the good luck to be thought ſound and orthodox, avoiding thoſe of different ſentiments; or elſe with *indifferency* look into notes of all commentators. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifferency* and judgment, and thou canſt not but greatly commend it. *Whitgifte.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedneſs.

Indifference cannot but be criminal; when it is converſant about objects which are ſo far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the higheſt importance. *Addiſon.*

A place which we muſt paſs through, not only with the *indifference* of ſtrangers, but with the vigilance of thoſe who travel through the country of an enemy. *Rogers.*

Indiff'rence, clad in wiſdom's guiſe,
All fortitude of mind ſupplies;
For how can ſtony bowels melt,
In thoſe who never pity felt? *Swift.*

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifferency* as he would a piece of public news. *Swift.*

The people of England ſhould be frighted with the French king and the Pretender once a-year: the want of obſerving this neceſſary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbuthnot.*

4. State in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates; ſtate in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our diſcretion, except a principal bond of ſome higher duty remove the *indifference* that ſuch things have in themſelves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Lat.]

1. Neutral; not determined on either ſide.

Doth his majeſty
Incline to it or no?
——He ſeems *indifferent.* *Shakeſp.*

Being *indifferent*, we ſhould receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the atteſtation of truth. *Locke.*

Let guilt or fear
Diſturb man's reſt; Cato knows neither of them
Indifferent in his choice to ſleep or die. *Addiſon.*

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardleſs.

One thing was all to you, and your fondneſs made you *indifferent* to every thing elſe. *Temple.*

It was a law of Solon, that any perſon who, in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* ſpectator of the contending parties, ſhould be condemned to perpetual baniſhment. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

But how *indifferent* ſoever man may be to eternal happineſs, yet ſurely to eternal miſery none can be *indifferent.* *Rogers.*

3. Not to have ſuch difference as that the one is for its own ſake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*

Cuſtoms, which of themſelves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms became exceedingly evil in this realm, by reaſon of the inconveniencies which followed thereupon. *Davies.*

Though at firſt it was free, and in my choice whether or no I ſhould publiſh theſe diſcourſes; yet, the publication being once reſolved, the dedication was not ſo *indifferent.* *South.*

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter which way the learned ſhall determine. *Locke.*

4. Impartial; diſintereſted.

Metcalfe was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a maſter for the whole, and a father to every one. *Aſcham.*

I am a moſt poor woman, and a ſtranger,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge *indiff'rent*, and no more aſſurance
Of equal friendſhip and proceeding. *Shakeſp.*

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the ſubject, or between party and party, by reaſon of this general kindred and conſanguinity. *Davies.*

5. Paſſable; having mediocrity; of a middling ſtate; neither good nor worſt. This is an improper and colloquial uſe, eſpecially when applied to perſons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:
A counſellor, or pleader at the bar,
May want Meſſala's pow'rful eloquence;
Or be leſs read than deep Caſſius;
Yet this *indiff'rent* lawyer is eſteem'd. *Rowe.*

Who would excel, when few can make a teſt,
Betwixt *indiff'rent* writing and the beſt? *Dryden.*

This has obliged me to publiſh an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worſe. *Prior.*

There is not one of theſe ſubjects that would not fell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by ſuch mean and baſe methods. *Addiſon.*

6. In the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb.

I am myſelf *indifferent* honeſt; but yet I could accuſe me of ſuch things, that it were better that my mother had not borne me. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

This will raiſe a great ſcum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Mortimer.*

INDI'FFERENTLY. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Latin.]

1. Without diſtinction; without preference.

Whiteneſs is a mean between all colours, having itſelf *indifferently* to them all, ſo as with equal facility to be ſinged with any of them. *Newton.*

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, who's of them would think himſelf under any particular obligation? *Addiſon.*

Though a church-of-England-man thinks every ſpecies of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently.* *Swift.*

2. Equally; impartially.

They may truly and *indifferently* miniſter juſtice. *Common Prayer.*

3. In a neutral ſtate; without wiſh or averſion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,
And I will look on death *indifferently.* *Shakeſp.*

4. Not well; tolerably; paſſably; middling.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens. *Carew.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordſhip at an unbending book. *Rowe.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, ſown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INDIGENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indi-* INDIGENCY. } *gentia*, Latin.] Want; penury; poverty.

Where there is happineſs, there muſt not be *indigency*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet's Theory.*

For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low,
Makes me myſelf, and him above to know. *Dryden.*

Athens worſhipped God with temples and ſacrifices, as if he needed habitation and ſuſtenance; and that the heathens had ſuch a mean apprehenſion about the *indigency* of their gods, appears from Ariſtophanes and Lucian. *Bentley.*

INDI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Lat.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes

Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Brown*

It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is mankind, *indigenous* to so many different climates. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGENT. *adj* [*indigent*, Fr. *indigens*, Lat.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*. *Addison.*

2. In want; wanting; with *of*.

Rejoice, O Albion, sever'd from the world,
By nature's wise indulgence; *indigent*
Of nothing from without. *Phillips.*

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent of* moisture. *Bacon.*

INDI'GEST. } *adj.* [*indigeste*, French;
INDI'GESTED. } *indigestus*, Latin.]

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

The mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired. *Raleigh*

Before the seas, and this terrestrial ball,
One was the face of nature, if a face;
Rather a rude and *indigested* mass. *Dryden.*

2. Not formed, or shaped. *Indigest* is not now in use.

Set a form upon that *indigest* project,
So shapeless and so rude. *Shakesp. King John.*

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakesp*

3. Not well considered and methodized.

By irksome deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *indigested* prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God. *Hooker*

The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigested* schemes of those who profess revolution principles. *Swift*

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

Dreams are bred
From rising fumes of *indigested* food. *Dryden*

5. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was *indigested* and inflamed. *Wiseman.*

INDIGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *in* and *digestible*] Not conquerable in the stomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most *indigestible*: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INDIGE'STION. *n. s.* [*indigestion*, Fr. from *in* and *digestion*]

1. A morbid weakness in the stomach; want of concoctive power.

2. The state of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of *indigestion* may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain. *Temple.*

To INDI'GITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to shew by the fingers.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigitated* six hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

As though there were a seminality of urine, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmittent. *Harvey.*

INDIGITATION. *n. s.* [from *indigitate*.] The act of pointing out or shewing, as by the finger.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence. *More against Atheism.*

INDI'GN. *adj.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Lat.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving.

Whose there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them? *Bacon.*

2. Bringing indignity; disgraceful. This is a word not in use.

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation. *Shakesp.*

INDI'GNANT. *adj.* [*indignans*, Lat.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scourg'd with many a stroke th' *indignant* waves. *Milton.*

The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valourous and *indignant* Martin. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

What rage that hour did Albion's soul possess,
Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess!
He strides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
To single fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickel.*

INDIGNA'TION. *n. s.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Lat.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your *indignation* against my brother, till you derive better testimony of his intent. *Shakesp.*

From those officers, warm with *indignation* at the insolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt. *Clarendon.*

But keep this swelling *indignation* down,
And let your cooler reason now prevail. *Rowe.*

2. The anger of a superiour.

There was great *indignation* against Israel. 2 *Kings.*

3. The effect of anger.

If heav'ns have any grievous plague in store,
Let them hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, thou troubler of the world. *Shakesp*

INDI'GNITY. *n. s.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Lat. *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities*. *Hooker.*

No emotion of passion transported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to any thing unbeseeming myself. *King Charles.*

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world, and earth his seat,
Him lord pronounc'd; and, O *indignity!*
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers, to watch and tend
Their earthly charge. *Milton.*

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those *indignities* and that contempt men bestow on the clergy. *Swift.*

To more exalted glories born,
Thy mean *indignities* I scorn. *Pattison.*

INDIGO. *n. s.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called anil. In the middle of the flower is the style, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDIRE'CT. *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr. *indirectus*, Lat.]

1. Not strait; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose; as, an *indirect* accusation.

3. Wrong; improper.

The tender prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
But by his mother was perforce with-held.
——Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course
Is this of hers? *Shakesp. Richard III.*

4. Not fair; not honest.

Think you, that any means under the sun
Can affecure so *indirect* a course? *Daniel.*

Those things which they do know they may, upon sundry *indirect* considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others. *Hooker.*

O pity and shame! that they who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside, to tread
Paths *indirect*. *Milton.*

Indirect dealing will be discover'd one time or other, and then he loses his reputation. *Tillotson.*

INDIRE'CTION. *n. s.* [*in* and *direction*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a strait line.

And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach,
With windlaces, and with essays of byas,
By *indirections* find directions out. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

2. Dishonest practice. Not used.

I had rather coin my heart than wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,
By any *indirection*. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

INDIRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in express terms.

Still she suppresses the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last she *indirectly* mentions it. *Broome.*

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign
Your crown and kingdom, *indirectly* held
From him the true challenger. *Shakesp Henry VI.*

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture *indirectly*, I am answerable to God for my unhandsome, unjust, or uncharitable circumstances. *Taylor.*

INDIRE'CTNESS. *n. s.* [*in* and *directness*.]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent art.

INDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *discernible*.] Not perceptible; not discoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul,
Deprived of reason, is as *indiscernible*
As colour to my body, wanting light. *Denham.*

INDISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* [from *indiscernible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *discerptible*.] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *indiscerptible*] Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY. *n. s.* [*in* and *discovery*.] The state of being hidden. An unusual word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of its head. *Brown.*

INDISCREET. *adj.* [*indiscret*, Fr. *in* and *discreet*.] Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then
Are mortal men so fond and *indiscreet*,
So evil gold to seek unto their aid;
And having not complain, and having it upbraid? *Spenser.*

If thou be among the *indiscreet* observe the time; but be continually among men of understanding. *Eccles.*

INDISCREE'TLY. *adv.* [from *indiscreet*.] Without prudence; without consideration; without judgment.

Job on justice hath aspersions flung,
And spoken *indiscreetly* with his tongue. *Sandys.*

Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let him manage it *indiscreetly*, and he shall have enough to flatter him. *Taylor.*

INDISCRE'TION. *n. s.* [*indiscretion*, Fr. *in* and *discretion*.] Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

Indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do fail. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or other *indiscretion*, than from any malicious thought. *Hayward.*

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiscretion* of friends, although restrained by promises. *Swift.*

INDISCRI'MINATE. *adj.* [*indiſcriminatus*, Latin.] Undiſtinguiſhable; not marked with any note of diſtinction.

INDISCRI'MINATELY. *adv.* [from *indiſcriminate.*] Without diſtinction.

Others uſe defamatory diſcourſe purely for love of talk: whoſe ſpeech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiſcriminately* whatever lies in its way.
Government of the Tongue.

Liquors, ſtrong of acid ſalts, deſtroy the blueneſs of the infuſion of our wood; and liquors, *indiſcriminately*, that abound with ſulphureous ſalt, reſtore it. *Boyle.*

INDISPE'NSABLE. *adj* [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be ſpared; neceſſary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, againſt which theſe exceptions are made, are of *indiſpenſable* uſe and neceſſity, as well to earth as to man. *Woodward.*

INDISPE'NSABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſpenſable.*] State of not being to be ſpared; neceſſity.

INDISPE'NSABLY. *adv.* [from *indiſpenſable.*] Without diſpenſation; without remiſſion; neceſſarily.

Every one muſt look upon himſelf as *indiſpenſably* obliged to the practice of duty. *Addiſon.*

To INDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*indiſpoſer*, Fr.]

1. To make unfit: with *for.*

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indiſpoſes* us *for* the enjoyment of another. *Atterbury.*

2. To diſincline; to make averſe: with *to.*

It has a ſtrange efficacy to *indiſpoſe* the heart *to* religion. *South's Sermons.*

3. To diſorder; to diſqualify for its proper functions.

The ſoul is not now hindered in its actings by the diſtemperature of *indiſpoſed* organs. *Glanville.*

4. To diſorder ſlightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indiſpoſed* than ſick, and did no ways diſable him from ſtudying. *Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable; with *towards.*

The king was ſufficiently *indiſpoſed towards* the perſons or the principles of Calvin's diſciples.
Clarendon.

INDISPOSEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſpoſed.*] State of unfitneſs or diſinclination; diſordered ſtate.

It is not any innate harſhneſs in piety that renders the firſt eſſays of it unpleaſant; that is owing only to the *indiſpoſedneſs* of our own hearts.
Decay of Piety.

INDISPOSITION. *n. ſ.* [*indiſpoſition*, Fr. from *indiſpoſe.*]

1. Diſorder of health; tendency to ſickneſs; ſlight diſeaſe.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indiſpoſition* in health, than any ſet ſickneſs *Hayward.*

I have known a great fleet loſe great occaſions, by an *indiſpoſition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exerciſe, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple.*

Wiſdom is ſtill looking forward, from the firſt *indiſpoſitions* in to the progreſs of the diſeaſe.
L'Eſtrange.

His life ſeems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under thoſe *indiſpoſitions* which hung upon the latter part of it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Diſinclination; diſlike; with *to* or *towards.*

The *indiſpoſition* of the church of Rome *to* reform herſelf, muſt be ſtay unto us from performing our duty to God. *Hooker.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indiſpoſition towards* believing. *Atterbury.*

INDISPU'TABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſputable.*] Uncontrovertible; inconteſtable; evident; certain.

There is no maxim in politicks more *indiſputable*, than that a nation ſhould have many honours to reſerve for thoſe who do national ſervices. *Addiſ.*

The apoſtle aſſerts a clear *indiſputable* concluſion, which could admit of no queſtion. *Rogers.*

INDISPUTA'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſputable.*] The ſtate of being indiſputable; certainty; evidence.

INDISPU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *indiſputable.*]

1. Without controverſy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itſelf is queſtionable, nor is it *indiſputably* certain what death ſhe died. *Brown.*

2. Without oppoſition.

They queſtioned a duty that had been *indiſputably* granted to ſo many preceding kings. *Howel.*

INDISSO'LVABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *diſſolvable.*]

1. Indiſſoluble; not ſeparable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into ruſt, which is an earth taſteleſs and *indiſſolvable* in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallick ſalt. *Newton.*

2. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Depoſition and degradation are without hope of any remiſſion, and therefore the law ſtiles them an *indiſſolvable* bond; but a cenſure, a diſſolvable bond.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

INDISSOLU'BILITY. *n. ſ.* [*indiſſolubilite*, Fr. from *indiſſoluble.*]

1. Reſiſtance to a diſſolving power; firmneſs; ſtableneſs.

What hoops hold this maſs of matter in ſo cloſe a preſſure together, from whence ſteel has its firmneſs, and the parts of a diamond their hardneſs and *indiſſolubility.* *Locke.*

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

INDISSO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*indiſſoluble*, Fr. *indiſſolubilis*, Lat. *in* and *diſſoluble.*]

1. Reſiſting all ſeparation of its parts; firm; ſtable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be ſevered almoſt unaltered, yet it, inſtead of the gold, a tantillum of the red elixir be mingled with the ſaturn, their union will be ſo *indiſſoluble*, that there is no poſſible way of ſeparating the diffuſed elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle.*

2. Binding for ever. ſubſiſting for ever; not to be looſed.

Far more comfort it were for us, to be joined with you in bands of *indiſſoluble* love and amity, to live as if our perſons being many, our ſouls were but one.
Hooker.

There is the ſupreme and *indiſſoluble* conſanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet ſaith, we are all his generation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

They might juſtly wonder, that men ſo taught, ſo obliged to be kind to all, ſhould behave themſelves ſo contrary to ſuch heavenly inſtructions, ſuch *indiſſoluble* obligations. *South.*

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſſoluble.*] Indiſſolubility; reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts.

Adam, though conſiſting of a compoſition intrinſically diſſolvable, might have held, by the Divine Will, a ſtate of immortality and *indiſſolubleneſs* of his compoſition. *Hale.*

INDISSOLUBLY. *adj.* [from *indiſſoluble.*]

1. In a manner reſiſting all ſeparation.

On they move
Indiſſolubly firm; not obvious hill,
Nor ſtrait'ning vale, nor wood, nor ſtream divide
Their perfect ranks. *Milton.*

The remaining aſhes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indiſſolubly* united into glaſs. *Boyle.*

They willingly unite,
Indiſſolubly firm: from Dubris ſouth
To northern Orcades. *Phillips.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTI'NCT. *adj.* [*indiſtinct*, Fr. *in* and *diſtinctus*, Lat.]

1. Not plainly marked; confuſed.

That which is now a horſe, even with a thought,
The rack diſtimns, and makes it *indiſtinct*
As water is in water. *Shakeſp.*

She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note:
But *indiſtinct*, and neither ſweet nor clear. *Dryden.*

When we ſpeak of the infinite diviſibility of matter, we keep a very clear and diſtinct idea of diviſion and diviſibility; but when we come to parts too ſmall for our ſenſes, our ideas of theſe little bodies become obſcure and *indiſtinct.* *Watts.*

2. Not exactly diſcerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Ev'n till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An *indiſtinct* regard. *Shakeſp.*

INDISTI'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſtinct.*]

1. Confuſion; uncertainty.

The *indiſtinction* of many of the ſame name, or the miſapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made ſome doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Omiſſion of diſcrimination; indiſcrimination.

An *indiſtinction* of all perſons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God.
Sprat.

INDISTI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *indiſtinct.*]

1. Confuſedly; uncertainly; without deſiniteneſs or diſcrimination.

In its ſides it was bounded diſtinctly, but on its ends confuſedly and *indiſtinctly*, the light there vaniſhing by degrees. *Newton's Optics.*

2. Without being diſtinguiſhed.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors ſoaked *indiſtinctly* through the bowl *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

INDISTI'NCTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſt inct.*] Confuſion; uncertainty; obſcurity.

There is an unevenneſs or *indiſtinctneſs* in the ſtyle of theſe places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the chryſtalline humour grow flatter: ſo that the light, for want of ſufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by conſequence, paint in the bottom of the eye, a confuſed picture; and according to the *indiſtinctneſs* of this picture, the object will appear confuſed. *Newton.*

INDISTU'RBANCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *diſturb.*] Calmneſs; freedom from diſturbance.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Sceptucks *indiſturbance*, ſeems all but to mean, great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

INDIVI'DUAL. *adj.* [*individu*, *individuel*, Fr. *individuus*, Latin.]

1. Separate from others of the ſame ſpecies; ſingle; numerically one.

Neither is it enough to conſult, *ſecundum genera*, what the kind and character of the perſon ſhould be; for the moſt judgment is ſhewn in the choice of *individuals.* *Bacon.*

They preſent us with images more perfect than the life, in any *individual.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Muſt the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble, or contracted urn!
And never ſhall thoſe particles agree,
That were in life this *individual* he? *Prior.*

Know all the good that *individuals* find,
Lies in three words, health, peace, and competence.
Pope.

We ſee each circumſtance of art and *individual* of nature ſummoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

It would be wiſe in them, as *individual* and private mortals, to look back a little upon the ſtorms they have raiſed, as well as thoſe they have eſcaped.
Swift.

The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*; ſo Peter is an *individual* man, London is an *individual* city. *Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or diſjoined.

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my ſide to thee, neareſt my heart,
Subſtantial life, to have thee by my ſide
Henceforth an *individual* ſolace dear. *Milton.*

Long

Long eternity shall greet our bliss
With an *individual* kiss. *Milton.*
Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul,
For ever happy. *Milton.*

INDIVIDUA'LITY. *n. f.* [from *individual.*] Separate or distinct existence.

He would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular: that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any man; for it was commonly said, that a man is not the same he was, and that madmen are beside themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIVI'DUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual.*]

1. With separate or distinct existence: numerically.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*

2. Not separably; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance. *Hakewill.*

To INDIVI'DUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. *More.*

No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a genius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of the poet, but his particular colour of thought, and expression, which are the characters that distinguish and *individuate* him from all other writers. *Dryden.*

INDIVIDUA'TION. *n. f.* [from *individuate.*] That which makes an individual.

What is the principle of *individuation*? Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as it was before? *Watts.*

INDIVIDU'ITY. *n. f.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVI'NITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *divinity.*] Want of divine power. Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Crœsus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his impotency? *Brown.*

INDIVISIBI'LITY. } *n. f.* [from *indivi-*
INDIVI'SIBLENESS. } *sible.*] State in which no more division can be made.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

INDIVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*indivisible*, Fr. *in* and *divisible.*] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller; having reached the last degree of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a perfect *indivisible*, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby.*

Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole object. *Dryden.*

INDIVI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *indivisible.*] So as it cannot be divided.

INDO'CIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *docible.*] Unteachable; insusceptible of instruction.

INDO'CIL. *adj.* [*indocile*, Fr. *indocilis*, Latin.] Unteachable; incapable of being instructed.

These certainly are the fools in the text, *indocil*, intractable fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments, and is proof against demonstration itself. *Bentley's Sermons*

INDOCI'LITY. *n. f.* [*indocilité*, Fr. *in* and *docility.*] Unteachableness; refusal of instruction.

To INDO'CTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To instruct; to tincture with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite, Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon.*

They that never peept beyond the common belief, in which their easy understandings were at first *indoctrinated*, are strongly assured of the truth of their receptions. *Glanville.*

INDOCTRINA'TION. *n. f.* [from *indoctrinate.*] Instruction; information.

Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior *indoctrinations*, yet are these authorities not to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Brown.*

I'NDOLENCE. } *n. f.* [*in* and *dolee*, Latin;
I'NDOLENCY. } *indolence*, French.]

1. Freedom from pain.

As there must be *indolency* where there is happiness, so there must not be indigency. *Burnet.*

I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence*. *Haugh.*

2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the happiness of the blest: the Divinity which we worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own example to the contrary. *Dryden.*

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Bolingbroke.*

I'NDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]

1. Free from pain. So the chirurgeons speak of an *indolent* tumour.

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

Ill fits a chief
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose.
Pope's Iliad.

I'NDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent.*]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.

While lull'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit,
Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison.*

To INDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

INDRA'UGHT. *n. f.* [*in* and *draught.*]

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

Ebbs and floods there could be none, when there was no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

2. Inlet; passage inwards.

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to attain wealth. *Bacon*

To INDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench.*] To soak; to drown.

My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

INDU'BIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *dubious.*] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those antipestilential spirits. *Harvey.*

INDU'BITABLE. *adj.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitable.*, Fr. *in* and *dubitable.*] Undoubted; unquestionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge. *Watts on the Mind.*

INDU'BITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitable.*] Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport these proportions from audible to visible objects, there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and harmonious contentment. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these authorities. *Spratt.*

I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must proceed from a spiritual substance. *Bentley.*

INDU'BITATE. *adj.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unquestioned; certain; apparent, evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the disinheriſon of the line of York, held then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line. *Wotton.*

To INDU'CE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Lat.]

1. To influence to any thing; to persuade: of persons.

The self same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar sort to like, may constrain the wiser to yield *Hooker.*

This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent endowments both of nature and education, yet would she never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward.*

Desire with thee still longer to converse
Induc'd me. *Bacon.*

Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden.*

2. To produce by persuasion or influence: of things.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*; we strive apace to exceed our pattern. *Bacon.*

As belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men. *Forbes.*

3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.

They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumentation, to *induce* their enthymemes unto the people, and take up popular conceits. *Brown.*

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part of the people. *Temple.*

5. To cause extrinsically; to produce; to effect.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids, but *induced* by ailment, is to be cured by ailment with the contrary qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobrate their stupidity, he *inducetb* the providence of thanks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobation not so proper. *Brown.*

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad, where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs. *Pope.*

7. To bring on; to superinduce; to effect gradually.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'CEMENT. *n. f.* [from *induce.*] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath ministered further reason. *Hooker.*

Many *inducements*, besides Scripture, may lead me to that, which if Scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly effectual to persuade. *Hooker.*

That mov'd me to't,
Then mark th' *inducement*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
He lives
Higher degree of life; *inducement* strong
For us. *Milton.*
My *inducement* hither,
Was not at present here to find my son. *Milton.*
Instances appear of oppression, to which there appears no *inducement* from the circumstances of the actors. *Rogers.*

INDU'CER. *n. s.* [from *induce*.] A persuader; one that influences.

To INDU'CT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.
The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the Venetians. *Sandys's Travels.*
2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.
If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INDU'CTION. *n. s.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently preface.
These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosp'rous hope. *Shakesp.*
2. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament. *Watts's Logick.*
The inquisition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon.*
Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration: conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson.*
Although the arguing from experiments and observations by *induction* be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the *induction* is more general: and if no exception occur from phænomena, the conclusion may be general. *Newton's Opt.*
He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and that grounded upon observation and experiments. *Baker.*
3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *induct*.]

1. Leading; persuasive: with *to*.
A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly *to* the sin of Eve. *Milton.*
2. Capable to infer or produce.
Abatements may take away infallible concludency in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of credibility, though not of science. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
3. Proceeding not by demonstration, but induction.

INDU'E. *v. a.* [*indo*, Latin.]

1. To invest; to clothe.
One first matter all,
Indu'd with various forms. *Milton.*
2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*, to furnish or enrich with any quality or excellence.
The angel, by whom God *indu'd* the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's presence was known by the waters. *Hooker.*
His pow'rs, with dreadful strength *endu'd*. *Chapman.*

To INDU'LGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*. Latin.]

1. To encourage by compliance.
The lazy glutton safe at home will keep;
Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep *Dryden.*
2. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster. If the matter of indulgence be a single thing, it has *with* before it; if it be a habit, it has *in*: as, *he indulged himself* with *a draught of wine*; and, *he indulged himself* in *shameful drunkenness*.
A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters *with* dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well. *Locke*
To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we *indulge* ourselves in the gratifications of this life very sparingly. *Atterbury.*
3. To grant not of right but favour.
Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people, must not without high reason, be revoked by their successors. *Taylor.*
The virgin ent'ring bright, *indulg'd* the day
To the brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away. *Dryden.*
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick fare,
This much I will *indulge* thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryd.*
My friend, *indulge* one labour more,
And seek Atrides. *Pope's Odyssy.*
Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night! *Pope.*

To INDU'LGE. *v. n.* [A Latinism not in use.] To be favourable; to give indulgence: with *to*.
He must not, by *indulging to* one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest. *Gov. Tongue.*

INDULGENCE. } *n. s.* [*indulgence*, Fr.
INDULGENCY. } from *indulge*.]

1. Fondness; fond kindness.
Restraint she will not brook;
And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,
She first his weak *indulgence* will accuse. *Milton.*
The glories of our isle,
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,
Expect the warm *indulgency* of heaven. *Dryden.*
2. Forbearance; tenderness: opposite to *rigour*.
They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*
In known images of life, I guess
The labour greater, as th' *indulgence* less. *Pope*
3. Favour granted; liberality.
If all these gracious *indulgencies* are without any effect on us, we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers.*
4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themselves.
Thou, that giv'st whores *indulgences* to sin,
I'll canvass thee. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton.*
In purgatory, *indulgences*, and supererogation, the assertors seem to be unanimous in nothing but profit. *Decay of Piety.*
Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of *indulgences*. *Atterbury.*

INDU'LGENT. *adj.* [*indulgent*, Fr. *indulgens*, Latin.]

1. Kind; gentle; liberal.
God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers.*
2. Mild; favourable.
Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be
Th' *indulgent* censure of posterity. *Waller.*
3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to: with *of*.
The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease. *Dryd.*

INDU'LGENTLY. *adv.* [from *indulgent*.] Without severity; without censure; without self reproach; with indulgence.
He that not only commits some act of sin, but lives *indulgently* in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hammond.*

INDU'LT. } *n. s.* [Ital. and French.]
INDULTO. } Privilege or exemption.

To INDURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin.] To grow hard; to harden.
Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay; and so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which afterwards *indurate*. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
That plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water without approachment of air, we have experiments in coralines. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To INDURATE, *v. a.*

1. To make hard.
A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumstance sometimes attending on the stone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one. *Sharp's Surgery.*
2. To harden the mind; to fear the conscience.

INDURA'TION *n. s* [from *indurate*.]

1. The state of growing hard.
This is a notable instance of condensation and *induration*, by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon.*
2. The act of hardening.
3. Obduracy; hardness of heart.
Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDUSTRIOUS. *adj.* [*industrieux*, Fr. *industrius*, Lat.]

1. Diligent; laborious; assiduous: opposed to *slothful*.
Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government. *Temple*
2. Laborious to a particular end: opposite to *remiss*.
He himself, being excellently learned, and *industrious* to seek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath set down the testimony of the ancients truly. *Spenser.*
Let our just censures
Attend the true event, and put we on
Industrious soldiership. *Shakespeare.*
His thoughts were low:
To vice *industrious*; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and slothful. *Milton.*
3. Designed; done for the purpose.
The *industrious* perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. *More.*
Observe carefully all the events which happen either by an occasional concurrence of various causes, or by the *industrious* application of knowing men. *Watts on the Mind.*

INDU'STRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *industrious*.]

1. With habitual diligence; not idly.
2. Diligently; laboriously; assiduously.
Great Britain was never before united under one king, notwithstanding that the uniting had been *industriously* attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*
3. Set for the purpose; with design.
Some friends to vice *industriously* defend
These innocent diversions, and pretend
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryd.*
I am not under the necessity of declaring myself, and I *industriously* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

INDUSTRY. *n. s.* [*industrie*, Fr. *industria*, Lat.] Diligence; assiduity, habitual or actual laboriousness.
The sweat of *industry* would dry and die,
But for the end it works to. *Shakespeare's Cymb.*
See the laborious bee
For little drops of honey flee,
And there with humble sweets content her *industry*. *Cowley.*
Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our *industry*, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *More.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Latin.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.

Wine sugared *inebriateth* less than wine pure: sops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriate* more than wine of itself. *Bacon*

Fish entering far in and meeting with the fresh water, as it *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Sandys.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be inebriated.

At Constantinople, fish, that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon.*

INEBRIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *inebriate.*] Drunkenness; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents *inebriation*. *Brown.*

INEFFABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *ineffable.*] Unspeakableness.

INE'FFABLE. *adj.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unspeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed. It is used almost always in a good sense.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect, and clear, Light'ning divine, *ineffable*, serene! Made answer. *Milton.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South*

INE'FFABLY. *adv.* [from *ineffable*] In a manner not to be expressed.

He all his father full express'd, *Ineffably* into his face receiv'd. *Milton.*

INEFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and *effective.*] That which can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; useless.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

He that assures himself he never errs, will always err, and his presumption will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective*. *Glanville.*

INEFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Unable to produce in proper effect; weak; wanting power.

The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of Scriptures themselves they mislike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hook.*

The death of Patroclus, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved *ineffectual*. *Pope*

INEFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *ineffectual.*] Without effect.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS *n. s.* [from *ineffectual.*] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion; Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss. *Wake.*

INEFFICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Latin.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Ineffectual* rather denotes an actual failure; and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use, misapply and render *inefficacious* this useful remedy? *Locke.*

INE'FFICACY. *n. s.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Lat.] Want of power; want of effect.

INE'LEGANCE. } *n. s.* [from *inelegant.*]
INE'LEGANCY. } Absence of beauty; want of elegance.

INE'LEGANT. *adj.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful: opposite to *elegant*.

What order, so contriv'd as not to mix
Tastes not well join'd *inelegant*, but bring
Taste after taste, upheld with kindliest change. *Milton.*

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed so *inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Wanting ornament of language.

Modern criticks, having never read Homer, but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet. *Broome.*

INE'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.] Not persuasive; not oratorical; opposite to *eloquent*.

INE'PT. *adj* [*ineptus*, Lat.]

1. Trifling; foolish.

The works of Nature, being neither useless nor *inept*, must be guided by some principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unsuccessful ways,
Their fruitless labour, and *inept* essays,
No cause of these appearances they'll find,
But power exerted by th' Eternal Mind. *Blackmore.*

3. Unfit for any purpose; useless.

When the upper and vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

INE'PTLY. *adv.* [*ineptè*, Lat.] Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly.

None of them are made foolishly or *ineptly*. *More.*

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly*. *Glanville.*

INE'PTITUDE. *n. s.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitness.

The grating and rubbing of the axes against the sockets, wherein they are placed, will cause some *ineptitude* or resistency to the rotation of the cylinder. *Wilkins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no *ineptitude* or stubbornness of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray on the Creat.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tension. *Arbuthnot.*

INEQUA'LITY. *n. s.* [*inegalité*, Fr. from *inæqualitas* and *inæquality*, Latin.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is so great an *inequality* in the the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into so many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defensible. *Addison on Italy.*

The glass seemed well wrought; yet when it was quicksilvered, the reflexion discovered innumerable *inequalities* all over the glass. *Newton's Opticks*

If there were no *inequalities* in the surface of the earth, nor in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentl.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation. *South.*

4. Change of state; unlikeliness of a thing to itself; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others, and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or station.

If so small *inequality* between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear. *Hooker.*

INERRABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from error; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and *inerrability* as to exclude myself from judging. *King Charles.*

INE'RRABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *err.*] Exempt from errour.

We have conviction from reason, or decisions from the *inerrable* and requisite conditions of sense. *Brown.*

Infallibility and inerrableness is assumed by the Romish church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from error.

Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, without any inerrable ground to build it on. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

INE'RRABLY. *adv.* [from *inerrable.*] With security from errour; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY. *adv.* [*in* and *erring.*] Without errour; without mistake; without deviation.

That divers limners at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable, than that matter should frame itself so *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville.*

INE'RT. *adj.* [*iners*, Lat.] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, *inert* and brute, you'll find;
The cause of all things is by you assign'd. *Blackm.*

Informer of the planetary train!
Without whose quickening glance their cumb'rous orbs
Were brute unlively mass, *inert* and dead. *Thomson.*

INE'RTLY. *adv.* [from *inert.*] Sluggishly; dully.

Ye pow'rs,
Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong. *Dunciad.*

INESCA'TION. *n. s.* [*in* and *esca*, Latin.] The act of baiting. *Dict.*

INE'STIMABLE. *adj.* [*inestimable*, Fr. *inestimabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes gnaw'd upon,
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalu'd jewels. *Shak. R. III.*

The pope thereon took advantage, abusing the simplicity of the king to suck out *inestimable* sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporalty. *Abbot.*

There we shall see a sight worthy dying for, that blessed Saviour, of whom the Scripture does so excellently entertain us, and who does so highly deserve of us upon the score of his infinite perfections, and his *inestimable* benefits. *Boyle.*

And shall this prize, th' *inestimable* prize,
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze! *Pope.*

INE'VIDENT. *adj.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evident.*] Not plain; obscure. Not in use.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable assent unto things *inevident*, upon authority of the divine revealer. *Brown.*

INEVITABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *inevitable.*] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation; that is, an universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitable*, Fr. *inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.

I had a pass with him: he gives me the stuckin with such a mettal motion, that it is *inevitable*. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

Fate *inevitable*
Subdues us. *Milton.*

Since my *inevitable* death you know,
You falsely unavailing pity show. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

INE'VITABLY. *adv.* [from *inevitable.*] Without possibility of escape.

The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command
Tranſgreſt, *inevitably* thou ſhalt die. *Milton.*
How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a ſigh! *South.*
If they look no further than the next line, it will *inevitably* follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*
Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably* tend to the ruin of the whole. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
If our ſenſe of hearing were exalted, we ſhould have no quiet or ſleep in the ſtilleſt nights, and we muſt *inevitably* be ſtricken deaf or dead with a clap of thunder *Bentley.*

INEXCU'SABLE. *adj.* [*inexcuſable*, Fr. *inexcuſabilis*, Lat. *in* and *excuſable.*] Not to be excuſed; not to be palliated by apology
It is a temerity, and a folly *inexcuſable*, to deliver up ourſelves needleſsly into another's power. *L'Eſtrange*
As we are an iſland with ports and navigable ſeas, we ſhould be *inexcuſable* if we did not make theſe bleſſings turn to account. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
Such a favour could only render them more obdurate, and more *inexcuſable*: it would inhance their guilt. *Atterbury.*
If learning be not encouraged under your adminiſtration, you are the moſt *inexcuſable* perſon alive *Swift.*
A fallen woman is the more *inexcuſable*, as, from the cradle, the ſex is warned againſt the deluſions of men. *Clariſſa*

INEXCU'SABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inexcuſable.*] Enormity beyond forgiveneſs or palliation.
Their *inexcuſableneſs* is ſtated upon the ſuppoſition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South.*

INEXCU'SABLY. *adv.* [from *inexcuſable.*] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe.
It will *inexcuſably* condemn ſome men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have fruſtrated the intention. *Brown.*

INEXHA'LABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhale.*] That which cannot evaporate,
A new laid egg will not ſo eaſily be boiled hard, becauſe it contains a great ſtock of humid parts, which muſt be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into conſiſtence. *Brown.*

INEXHA'USTED. *adj.* [*in* and *exhauſted.*] Unemptied; not poſſible to be emptied.
So wert thou born into a tuneful ſtrain,
An eaſily, rich, and *inexhauſted* vein. *Dryden*

INEXHA'USTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *exhauſtible.*] Not to be drawn all away; not to be ſpent.
Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whoſe ſtock is *inexhauſtible*, and truly infinite. *Locke.*
The ſtock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of ſpace, is perfectly *inexhauſtible*, and ſo it can multiply figures *in infinitum.* *Locke.*

INEXISTENT. *adj.* [*in* and *exiſtent.*]
1. Not having being; not to be found in nature.
To expreſs complexed ſingnifications, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexiſtent.* *Brown*
2. Exiſting in ſomething elſe. This uſe is rare.
We doubt whether theſe heterogeneities be ſo much as *inexiſtent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained. *Boyle.*

INEXI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *exiſtence.*] Want of being; want of exiſtence.
He calls up the heroes of former ages from a ſtate of *inexiſtence* to adorn and diverſify his poem. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

INEXORABLE, *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Latin.] Not to be intreated not to be moved by intreaty.
You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
Oh ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania! *Shakeſpeare.*
Inexorable dog! *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
The ſcourge
Inexorable callous to penance. *Milton.*
The gueſts invited came,
And with the reſt th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*
Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd,
And nought was ſeen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful gleams, ſhrieks of woe. *Pope.*
We can be deaf to the words of ſo ſweet a charmer,
And *inexorable* to all his invitations. *Rogers*

INEXPE'DIENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*in* and *expediency.*] Want of fitneſs; propriety; unſuitableneſs to time or place; inconvenience.
It concerneth ſuperiors to look well to the expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoin in indifferent things. *Sanderſon*

INEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* [*in* and *expedient*] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unſuitable to time or place.
It is not *inexpedient* they ſhould be known to come from a perſon altogether a ſtranger to chymical affairs. *Boyle.*
We ſhould be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulneſs a repulſe, if God ſhould ſee them to be *inexpedient.* *Smalridge.*

INEXPE'RIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*inexperience*, Fr *in* and *experience.*] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.
Thy words at random argue thine *inexperience.* *Milton.*
Prejudice and ſelf-ſufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addiſon.*

INEXPE'RIENCED. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

INEXPE'RT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert.*] Unſkilful; unſkilled.
The race elect advance
Through the wild deſert; not the readieſt way,
Leſt ent'ring on the Canaanite alarm'd,
War terrify them *inexpert.* *Milton.*
In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert.* *Prior.*

INE'XPIABLE. *adj. inexpiable*, Fr. [*inexpiabilis*, Lat.]
1. Not to be atoned.
2. Not to be mollified by atonement.
Love ſeeks to have love:
My love how could'ſt thou hope, who took'ſt the way
To raiſe in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton's Agoniſt.*

INE'XPIABLY. *adv.* [from *inexpiable.*] To a degree beyond atonement.
Excurſions are *inexpiably* bad,
And 'tis much ſafer to leave out than add. *Roſcom.*

INEXPLE'ABLY. *adv.* [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.] Inſatiably. A word not in uſe.
What were theſe harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous? *Sandys's Travels.*

INE'XPLICABLE. *adj.* [*inexplicable*, Fr. *in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible; not to be diſentangled.
What could ſuch apprehenſions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* paſſions of mind, deſires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor? *Hooker*
To me at leaſt this ſeems *inexplicable*, if light be nothing elſe than preſſion or motion propagated through ether *Newton.*
None ſtudies ſagacious reaſon more,
Than this obſcure *inexplicable* pow'r. *Blackmore.*

INE'XPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *inexplicable.*] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *expreſs.*] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.
Thus when in orbs
Of circuit *inexpreſſible* they ſtood,
Orb within orb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Nothing can ſo peculiarly gratify the noble diſpoſitions of human nature, as for one man to ſee another ſo much himſelf as to ſigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to ſing his joys, and do and feel every thing by ſympathy and ſecret *inexpreſſible* communications. *South.*
The true God had no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but attributes ariſing from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpreſſible* being. *Stilling fleet.*
There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally conſiſts that beauty, which gives to *inexpreſſible* a pleaſure to him who beſt underſtands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied. *Dryden.*

INEXPRE'SSIBLY. *adv.* [from *inexpreſſible.*] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.
God will protect and reward all his faithful ſervants in a manner and meaſure *inexpreſſibly* abundant. *Hammond.*
He began to play upon it: the ſound was exceeding ſweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpreſſibly* melodious. *Addiſon's Spect.*

INEXPU'GNABLE. *adj.* [*inexpugnable*, Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by aſſault; not to be ſubdued.
Why ſhould there be implanted in each ſex ſuch a vehement and *inexpugnable* appetite of copulation? *Ray.*

INEXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr. *in* and *extinguo*, Lat.] Unquenchable.
Pillars, ſtatues, and other memorials, are a ſort of ſhadow of an endleſs life, and ſhew an *inextinguiſhable* deſire which all men have of that [illegible].

INEXTRICABLE. *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be diſintangled; not to be cleared; not to be ſet free from obſcurity or perplexity.
He that ſhould tye *inextricable* knot, only to baffle the induſtry of thoſe that ſhould attempt to unlooſe them, would be thought not to have ſerved his generation. *Decay of Piety.*
Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immenſe
Of wiſdom, and of vaſt omnipotence,
She trembling ſtands, and does in wonder gaze,
Loſt in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*
Men are led into *inextricable* mazes by ſetting up themſelves as judges of the world. *Sherlock.*

INEXTRICABLY. *adv.* [from *inextricable.*] To a degree of perplexity not to be diſentangled.
The mechanical atheiſt, though you grant him his laws of mechaniſm, is nevertheleſs *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the firſt formation of animals. *Bentley.*
In vain they ſtrive; th' intangling ſnares deny,
Inextricably firm, the power to fly. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To INE'YE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye.*] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the inſition of a bud into a foreign ſtock.
Let ſage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *ineyeing.* *Phillips.*

INFALLIBI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*infallibilité* Fr. from *infallible.*] Inerrability; exemption from errour.
INFA'LLIBLENESS. }
Infallibility is the higheſt perfection of the knowing faculty, and conſequently the firmeſt degree of aſſent. *Tillotſon.*

INFA'LLIBLE. *adj.* [*infallible*, Fr. *in* and *fallible.*] Privileged from errour; incapable of miſtake; not to be miſled or deceived; certain. Uſed both of perſons and things.
Every cauſe admitteth not ſuch *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no poſſibility of doubt or ſcruple behind it. *Hooker.*

Believe

Believe my words;
For they are certain and *infallible*. *Shak. H. VI.*
The ſucceſs is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miſcarried in the attempt. *South.*

INFA'LLIBLY. *adv.* [from *infallible*.]
1. Without danger from deceit; with ſecurity from errour.
We cannot be, as God, *infallibly* knowing good and evil. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
2. Certainly.
Our bleſſed Lord has diſtinctly opened the ſcene of futurity to us, and directed us to ſuch a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it. *Rogers.*

To INFA'ME. *v. a.* [*infamer*, Fr. *infamo*, Lat.] To repreſent to diſadvantage; to deſame; to cenſure publickly; to make infamous; to brand. To *defame* is now uſed.
Livia is *infamed* for the poiſoning of her huſband. *Bacon.*
Hitherto obſcur'd, *infam'd*,
And thy fair fruitleſs hand, as to no end
Created. *Milton.*

I'NFAMOUS. *adj.* [*infamé*, *infamant*, Fr. *infamis*, Lat.] Publickly branded with guilt, openly cenſured; of bad report.
Thoſe that be near, and thoſe that be far from thee, ſhall mock thee, which art *infamous*. *Ezek.*
Theſe are as ſome *infamous* bawd or whore
Should praiſe a matron; what could hurt her more?
Ben Jonſon.
After-times will diſpute it, whether Hotham were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-hill. *K. Charles.*
Perſons *infamous*, or branded in any publick court of judicature are forbidden to be advocates. *Ayliffe.*

I'NFAMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infamous*.]
1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.
2. Shamefully; ſcandalouſly.
That poem was *infamouſly* bad. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

I'NFAMOUSNESS. } *n. ſ.* [*infamie*, Fr. *infa-*
INFAMY. } *mia*, Latin.] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.
Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 3
The noble iſle doth want her proper limbs,
Her face defac'd with ſcars of *infamy*. *Shakeſp.*
Wilful perpetrators of unworthy actions, brand with moſt indelible characters of *infamy*, their name and memory to poſterity. *King Charles.*

I'NFANCY. *n. ſ.* [*infantia*, Latin.]
1. The firſt part of life. Uſually extended by naturaliſts to ſeven years.
Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their ſalvation, who even from their tender *infancy* never knew any other faith or religion than only Chriſtian, no kind of teaching can be available, ſaving that which was ſo needful for the firſt univerſal converſion of Gentiles, hating Chriſtianity? *Hooker.*
Piritheus came t' attend
This worthy Theſeus, his familiar friend:
Their love in early *infancy* began,
And roſe as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*
The inſenſible impreſſions on our tender *infancies* have very important and laſting conſequences. *Locke.*
2. Civil infancy, extended by the Engliſh law to one and twenty years.
3. Firſt age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.
In Spain our ſprings, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Dryden.*
The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the firſt valuation of eſtates with the eſtates afterwards poſſeſſed. *Arbuthnot*

INFA'NGTHEFT, or *infangthef*, or *infangthef*, is compounded of three Saxon words: the prepoſition *in*, *fang*, or *fong*, to take or catch, and *thef*. It ſignifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manours to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

I'NFANT. *n. ſ.* [*enfant*, Fr. *infans*, Lat.]
1. A child from the birth to the end of the ſeventh year.
It being a part of their virtuous education, ſerveth greatly both to nouriſh in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to ſound his praiſe. *Hooker*
There ſhall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days. *Iſa.* lxv. 20.
Young mothers wildly ſtare, with fear poſſeſt,
And ſtrain their helpleſs *infants* to their breaſt.
Dryden's Æn.
2. [In law.] A young perſon to the age of one and twenty.

I'NFANT. *adj.* Not mature; in a ſtate of initial imperfection.
Within the *infant* rind of this ſmall flower
Poiſon hath reſidence, and medicine power. *Shak.*
Firſt the ſhrill ſound of a ſmall rural pipe,
Was entertainment for the *infant* ſtage *Roſcommon*
In their tender nonage, while they ſpread
Their ſpringing leaves and hit their *infant* head,
Indulge their childhood. *Dryden's Virgil*

INFANTA. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A princeſs deſcended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFA'NTICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.] The ſlaughter of the infants by *Herod.*

I'NFANTILE. *adj.* [*infantilis*, Lat.] Pertaining to an infant.
The fly lies all the winter in theſe balls in its *infantile* ſtate, and comes not to its maturity 'till the following ſpring. *Derham.*

I'NFANTRY. *n. ſ.* [*infanterie*, Fr.] The foot ſoldiers of an army.
The principal ſtrength of an army conſiſteth in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infantry* it requireth men bred in ſome free and plentiful manner. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
That ſmall *infantry*
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton.*

INFA'RCTION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *farcia*, Lat.] Stuffing; conſtipation.
An hypochondriack conſumption is occaſioned by an *infarction* and obſtruction of the ſpleen. *Harvey.*

To INFA'TUATE. *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin; *infatuer*, French.] To ſtrike with folly; to deprive of underſtanding.
The judgment of God will be very viſible in *infatuating* a people, as ripe and prepared for deſtruction, into folly and madneſs, making the weak to contribute to the deſigns of the wicked; and ſuffering even thoſe, out of a conſcience of their guilt, to grow more wicked. *Clarend. n.*
It is the reforming of the vices and fottiſhneſs that had long overſpread the *infatuated* gentile world; a prime branch of that deſign of Chriſt's ſending his diſciples. *Hammond.*
May hypocrites,
That ſilly ſpeak one thing, another think,
Drink on unwarm'd, 'till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts diſcloſe. *Phillips*
The people are ſo univerſally *infatuated* with the notion; that if a cow falls ſick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in priſon for it. *Addiſon on Italy.*
The carriage of our atheiſts or deiſts is amazing: no dotage ſo *infatuate*, no phrenſy ſo extravagant as theirs. *Bentley.*

INFATUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *infatuate*] The act of ſtriking with folly; deprivation of reaſon.
Where men give themſelves over to the defence of wicked intereſts, and falſe propoſitions, it is juſt with God to ſmite the greateſt abilities with the greateſt *infatuations*. *South.*

INFAUSTING. *n. ſ.* [from *infauſtus*, Latin.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and inelegant word.
As the king did in ſome part remove the envy from himſelf, ſo he did not obſerve, that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infauſting* upon the marriage, as an ill prognoſtick *Bacon*

INFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *feaſible*.] Impracticable; not to be done.
This is ſo difficult and *infeaſible*, that it may well drive modeſty to deſpair of ſcience. *Glanville*

To INFE'CT. *v. a.* [*infecter*, Fr. *infectus*, Latin.]
1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poiſon; to pollute.
One of thoſe fantaſtical mind *infected* people, that children and muſicians call lovers. *Sidney*
Thine eyes, ſweet lady, have *infected* mine. *Shakeſp.*
The nature of bad news *infects* the teller. *Shakeſp.*
Ev'ry day
It would *infect* his ſpeech, that if the king
Should without iſſue die, he'd carry it ſo
To make the ſceptre his. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII*
Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will diſcharge their ſecrets. *Shakeſp.*
She ſpeaks poinards, and every word ſtabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; ſhe would *infect* to the north ſtar. *Shakeſp.*
I am return'd your ſoldier;
No more *infected* with my country's love,
Than when I parted hence. *Shakeſp.*
The love-tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat. *Milton.*
2. To fill with ſomething hurtfully contagious.
Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all thoſe that truſt them! *Shakeſp.*

INFECTION. *n. ſ.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; miſchief by communication; taint; poiſon.
Infection is that manner of communicating a diſeaſe by ſome effluvia, or particles which fly off from diſtempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occaſion the ſame diſorders as in the bodies they came from. *Quincy.*
What a ſtrange *infection*
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
The bleſſed gods
Purge all *infections* from our air, whilſt you
Do climate here. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Vouchſafe, diffus'd *infection* of a man,
For theſe known evils, but to give me leave,
By circumſtance, to curſe thy curſed ſelf. *Shakeſp.*
Hence,
Leſt that th' infection of his fortune take
Like hold on thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
The tranſmiſſion or emiſſion of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and *infections*, or of all the reſt, the moſt corporeal; but withal there be a number of thoſe emiſſions, both wholeſome and unwholeſome, that give no ſmell at all. *Bacon.*

INFECTIOUS. *adj.* [*from infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.
The moſt *infectious* peſtilence upon thee. *Shakeſp.*
In a houſe,
Where the *infectious* peſtilence did reign. *Shakeſp.*
Some known diſeaſes are *infectious*, and others are not: thoſe that are *infectious*, are ſuch as are chiefly in the ſpirits, and not ſo much in the humours, and therefore paſs eaſily from body to body; ſuch as peſtilence and lippitude. *Bacon.*
Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diſeaſes; which is too much felt by experience in all that are *infectious*, and by the operations of ſome poiſons, that are received only by the ſmell. *Temple.*

INFE'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infectious.*] Contagiously.

The will dotes, that is inclinable
To what *infectiously* itself affects. *Shakesp.*

INFECTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *infectious.*] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *infect.*] Having the quality of acting by contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power. *Sidney.*

INFECU'ND. *n. s.* [*infœcundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preserved. *Derham's Physico-Theology*

INFECUNDITY. *n. s.* [*infœcunditas*, Latin.] Want of fertility; barrenness.

INFELI'CITY. *n. s.* [*infelicité*, French; *infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappiness; misery: calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state, we were made wise and happy. *Glanvill.*

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea. *Watts.*

To INFE'R. *v. a.* [*inferer*, Fr. *infero*, Lat.]

1. To bring on; to induce.

Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs. *Harvey.*

2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, *i. e.* to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas or the *inferred* proposition. *Locke.*

What thou can'st attain, which best may serve
To glorify the Maker, and *infer*
Thee also happier, shall not be with-held
Thy hearing. *Milton.*

Great,
Or bright, *infers* not excellence: the earth
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glittering, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines. *Milton.*

One would wonder how, from so differing premisses, they should all *infer* the same conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*

They have more opportunities, than other men have of purchasing public esteem, by deserving well of mankind; and such opportunities always *infer* obligations. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to produce. Not in use.

Full well hath Clifford played the orator,
Inferring arguments of mighty force. *Shakesp.*

INFERENCE. *n. s.* [*inference*, Fr. from *infer.*] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference*. *Glanville.*

These *inferences* or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions taken all together, are called syllogism or argument. *Watts.*

INFE'RIBLE *adj.* [from *infer.*] Deducible from premised grounds.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect conclusions no way *inferible* from their premisses. *Brown.*

INFERIO'RITY. *n. s.* [*infériorité*, French, from *inferiour.*] Lower state of dignity or value.

Our language, though not of equal dignity, yet is [illegible] approaching to it as our modern barbarism is to Virgil; and therefore we are to rest contented with that only *inferiority* which is not possibly to be cumulated. *Dryden.*

INFE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*inferior*, Latin; *inferieur*, French.]

1. Lower in place.

2. Lower in station or rank of life: correlative to *superiour.*

Render me more equal, or perhaps
Superiour, for *inferiour* who is free? *Milton.*

3. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life itself th' *inferiour* gift of heav'n. *Dryden.*

I have added some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiour* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of. *Dryden.*

4. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand *inferiour* and particular propositions. *Watts.*

INFE'RIOUR. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or station than another.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdaining him. *South.*

INFERNAL. *adj.* [*infernal*, Fr. *infernus*, Lat.] Hellish; tartarean; detestable.

His gigantick limbs with large embrace,
Infolds nine acres of *infernal* space. *Dryden's Æn.*

INFE'RNAL *Stone. n. s.*

Infernal stone, or the lunar caustick, is prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. It is a very powerful caustick, eating away the flesh and even the bones to which it is applied. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

INFE'RTILE. *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. *in* and *fertile.*] Unfruitful; not productive, wanting fecundity; infecund.

Ignorance being of itself like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable. *Government of the tongue.*

INFERTI'LITY. *n. s.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *infertile.*] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

The same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague, occasioned the *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesome. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*

To INFEST. *v. a.* [*infester*, French; *infesto*, Lat.] To harass; to disturb; to plague.

Unto my feeble breast
Come gently; but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the martial troops thou do'st *infest*,
And hearts of greatest heroes do'st enrage. *Spenser.*

They ceased not, in the mean while to strengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to *infest* by all means, under colour of other quarrels, their greatest adversaries in this cause. *Hooker.*

Although they were a people *infested*, and mightily hated of all others, yet was there nothing of force to work the ruin of their state, till the time beforementioned was expired. *Hooker.*

They were no mean, distressed, calamitous persons that fled to him for refuge; but of so great quality, as was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own fortune, but to *infest* and invade his. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Envy, avarice, superstition, love, with the like cares and passions *infest* human life. *Addison.*

No disease *infests* mankind more terrible in its symptoms and effects. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INFESTI'VITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *festivity.*] Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFE'STRED. *adj.* [*in* and *fester.*] Rankling; inveterate. Obsolete.

This curst creature, mindful of that old
Infestred grudge, the which his mother felt,
So soon as Clarion he did behold,
His heart with vengeful malice inly swelt. *Spenser.*

INFEUDA'TION. *n. s.* [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

Another military provision was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infeudation* of the tenant, and was usually called knight's service. *Hale.*

INFIDEL. *n. s.* [*infidelle*, Fr. *infidelis*, Lat.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

Exhorting her, if she did marry, yet not to join herself to an *infidel*, as in those times some widows christian had done, for the advancement of their estate in this world. *Hayward.*

INFIDE'LITY. *n. s.* [*infidelité*, Fr. *infidelitas*, Latin.]

1. Want of faith.

The consideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are great instruments of silencing the murmurs of *infidelity*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

2. Disbelief of Christianity.

One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that single fault, which seems to grow out of the imprudent servants of religion; but so it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceness and contention, as if the safety of mankind depended upon it. *Spectator.*

3. Treachery; deceit; breach of contract or trust.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the most refined delights that make up this business of life, render it silly and uncomfortable. *Spectator.*

INFINITE. *adj.* [*infini*, Fr. *infinitus*, Lat.]

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing, because the very subsistence of God is *infinite*. *Hooker.*

What's time, when on eternity we think
A thousand ages in that sea must sink.
Time's nothing but a word? a million
Is full as far from *infinite* as one. *Denham.*

Thou sov'reign pow'r, whose secret will controuls
The inward bent and motion of our souls!
Why hast thou plac'd such *infinite* degrees
Between the cause and cure of my disease. *Prior.*

When we would think of *infinite* space or duration, we at first make some very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which possibly we multiply several times *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehensive thought
Cannot extend as far as thou hast wrought:
Our vast conceptions are by swelling brought,
Swallow'd and lost in *infinite*, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITELY. *adv.* [from *infinite.*]

1. Without limits; without bounds; immensely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* desired, but that good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so *infinitely* bound. *Shakesp.*

The king saw that contrariwise it would follow, that England, though much less in territory, yet should have *infinitely* more soldiers of their native forces than other nations have. *Bacon.*

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have professed to act under a full persuasion of this great article. *Rogers.*

INFINITENESS. *n. s.* [from *infinite.*] Immensity; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of his tears, the *infiniteness* of his vows, were but among the weakest threads of his net. *Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightiness, and express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness* and our weakness. *Taylor.*

INFINITESIMAL. *adj* [from *infinite.*] Infinitely divided.

INFI'NITIVE, *adj.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms

or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely. *Clarke.*

INFI'NITUDE. *n. s.* [from *infinite.*]

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood rul'd, stood vast *infinitude* confin'd. *Milton.*

Though the repugnacy of *infinitude* be equally incompetible to continued or successive motion, or continued quantity, and pends upon the incompossibility of the very nature of things successive or extensive with *infinitude*; yet that incompossibility is more conspicuous in diserete quantity, that ariseth from parts actually distinguished. *Hale.*

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions. *Addison's Spectator.*

INFI'NITY. *n. s.* [*infinité*, Fr. *infinitas*, Lat.]

1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Raleigh's History.*

The better, the more desirable; that therefore must be desirable, wherein there is *infinity* of goodness; so that if any thing desirable may be infinite, that must needs be the highest of all things that are desired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he is our felicity and bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Endless number. An hyperbolical use of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the stomach, stops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinity* of bad symptoms. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INFI'RM. *adj.* [*infirme*, Fr. *infirmus*, Latin.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

Here stand I your brave;
A poor *infirm*, weak, and despis'd old man. *Shak.*

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I am afraid to think what I have done:
Look on't again, I dare not.
——*Infirm* of purpose;
Give me the daggers. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty, and *infirmer* sex, forgiven;
To me committed, and by me exposed. *Milton.*

3. Not solid; not solid.

He who fixes upon false principles, treads upon *infirm* ground, and so sinks; and he who fails in his deductions from right principles, stumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

To INFI'RM. *v. a.* [*infirmer*, Fr. *infirmo*, Latin.] To weaken: to shake; to enfeeble. Not in use.

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points. *Raleigh.*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFI'RMARY. *n. s.* [*infirmerie*, Fr.] Lodgings for the sick.

These buildings to be for privy lodgings on both sides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one should be for an *infirmary*, if any special person should be sick. *Bacon.*

INFI'RMITY. *n. s.* [*infirmité*, Fr.]

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

Infirmity.

Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Discover thine *infirmity*,
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:
I am with child, ye bloody homicides. *Shakesp.*

If he had done or said any thing amiss, he desired their worships to think it was his *infirmities*. *Shak.*

Are these *infirmities* of the body, pains, and diseases his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities*;
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are. *Shak.*

Many *infirmities* make it appear more requisite, that a wiser man should have the application of his interest. *Clarendon.*

How difficult is it to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it, is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and *infirmities*, as are no small diminution to it. *Addison.*

3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may. *Hooker.*

Sometimes the races of men may be deprived by the *infirmities* of birth. *Temple.*

INFI'RMNESS. *n. s.* [from *infirm.*] Weakness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the *infirmness* and insufficiency of the peripatetick doctrine. *Boyle.*

To INFI'X. *v. a* [*infixus*, Lat.] To drive in; to set; to fasten.

And at the point two stings *infixed* are,
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeden far. *Spenser.*

I never lov'd myself,
'Till now, *infixed*, I behold myself,
Drawn in the flatt'ring table of her eye. *Shakesp.*

Immovable, *infix'd*, and frozen round. *Milton.*

That sting *infix'd* within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd. *Dryden.*

The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infix'd* the wound. *Dryden.*

To INFLAME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Lat.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire; to make to burn.

Love more clear, dedicated to a love more cold, with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me, and with the coldness *inflames* a world of fire within me. *Sidney.*

Its waves of torrent fire *inflam'd* with rage. *Milt.*

2. To kindle any passion.

Their hate was *inflamed* towards her. *Susan.* viii.

3. To kindle with passion.

More *inflam'd* with lust than rage. *Milton.*

Satan, with thoughts *inflam'd* of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

4. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addison's Spectator.*

5. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

6. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us, or the church's peace so little, that we sacrifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming* of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

To INFLAME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesiculæ are oppress, they *inflame*. *Wiseman.*

INFLA'MER. *n. s.* [from *inflame.*] The thing or person that inflames.

Interest is a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal. *Addison.*

Assemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and *inflamers*. *Swift.*

INFLAMMABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with subtle *inflammabilities*. *Brown.*

Choler is the most inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called a sulphur. *Harvey.*

INFLA'MMABLE. *adj.* [French.] Easy to be set on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples, are all *inflammable*. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

Lucretius thinks it possible to extract an *inflammable* oil from the stone asbestus. *Wilkins.*

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal substances, which consist as well of sulphureous, fat, and *inflammable* parts as of earthy and alcalizate ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Inflammable spirits are subtle volatile liquors, which come over in distillation, miscible with water, and wholly combustible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INFLA'MMABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of easily catching fire.

We may treat of the *inflammableness* of bodies. *Boyle.*

INFLAMMA'TION. *n. s.* [*inflammatio*, Lat. *inflammation*, French.]

1. The act of setting on flame.

Inflammation of air from meteors, may have a powerful effect upon men. *Temple.*

2. The state of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*. *Bro.*

Some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried; whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viscuous vapours doth presently vanish. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. *Quincy.*

If that bright spot stay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning. *Lev.* xiii. 8.

4. Fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation, and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pry the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us correspondent desires towards them. *Hooker.*

INFLA'MMATORY. *adj.* [from *inflame.*] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities: such a sensation is very consistent with an *inflammatory* distemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

To INFLA'TE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Lat.]

1. To swell with wind.

That the muscles are *inflated* in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. *Ray.*

Vapours are no other than *inflated* vesiculæ of water. *Derham.*

2. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the timid roes,
With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,
To kindle Mars with military sounds,
Nor wanted horns t' inspire lagacious hounds. *Dryd.*

INFLA'TION. *n. s.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate.*] The state of being swelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To INFLECT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Lat.]

1. To bend; to turn.

What makes them this one way their race direct,
While they a thousand other ways reject?
Why do they never once their course *inflect*? *Hawkins.*

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, retracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLE'CTION. *n. s.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, permissions, or *inflections* of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

2. Modulation,

. Modulation of the voice.
His virtue, his geſture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who firſt uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very eſſence of inſtruments available to eternal life. *Hooker.*

. Variation of a noun or verb.
The ſame word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects. *Brerewood.*

NFLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *inflect.*] Having the power of bending.
This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confuſion of aſtronomical obſervations. *Derham.*

NFLEXIBI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*inflexibilité*, Fr.
NFLEXIBLE'NESS. } from *inflexible.*]

. Stiffneſs; quality of reſiſting flexure.

. Obſtinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacity.

NFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Lat.]

. Not to be beat or incurvated.
Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reaſon. *Brown.*
Too great rigidity and elaſticity of the fibres makes them *inflexible* to the cauſes, to which they ought to yield. *Arbuthnot.*

. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable.
The man reſolv'd and ſteady to his truſt,
Inflexible to ill, and obſtinately juſt. *Addiſon.*
A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addiſon.*

. Not to be changed or altered.
The nature of things is *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable: we muſt bring our underſtanding to things, and not bend things to our fancies. *Watts.*

NFLE'XIBLY. *adv.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation or remiſſion.
It ſhould be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, till theſe appears not the leaſt reluctancy. *Locke.*

To INFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Lat. *infliger*, Fr.] To put in act or impoſe as a puniſhment.
I know no pain, they can *inflict* upon him,
Will make him ſay I mov'd him to thoſe arms. *Shakeſpeare.*
Sufficient is this puniſhment which was *inflicted.* 2 *Cor.* ii.
What the potent victor in his rage
Can elſe *inflict*, *Milton.*
What heart could with [illegible] *inflict* this due diſgrace? *Dryden's Æn.*
By luxury we [illegible] to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greateſt tyrants upon the worſt of men. *Temple.*

NFLI'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *inflict.*] He who puniſhes.
Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmoſt power of the *inflicter.* *Government of the Tongue.*

NFLI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *inflict.*]

. The act of uſing puniſhments.
So our decrees,
Dead to *infliction*, to themſelves are dead;
And liberty plucks juſtice by the noſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
We ſtand certainly in death; death not only as to to merit, but alſo as to actual *infliction.* *South.*

. The puniſhment impoſed.
What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to miſdeem
Of righteous Job, then cruelly to afflict him
With all *inflictions?* But his patience won. *Milt.*
How deſpicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourſelves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whoſe power extends to eternal *inflictions.* *Rogers.*
His greateſt *inflictions* are in themſelves acts of juſtice and right [illegible]. *Rogers.*

NFLI'CTIVE. *adj.* [*inflictif*, Fr. from *inflict.*] That which impoſes a puniſhment.

I'NFLUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*influence*, Fr. *influo*, Lat.]

. Power of the celeſtial aſpects operating upon terreſtrial bodies and affairs.
The ſacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*
Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*

. Aſcendant power; power of directing or modifying. It was anciently followed by *into*; now, leſs properly, by *upon.*
Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; ſuch *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*
God hath his *influence into* the very eſſence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity ſupporting them, their utter annihilation could not chuſe but follow. *Hooker.*
A wiſe man ſhall over-rule his ſtars, and have a greater *influence upon* his own content than all the conſtellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*
Foreknowledge had no *influence on* their fault. *Milton.*
Religion hath ſo great an *influence upon* the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to temporal proſperity. *Tillotſon.*
Our inconſiſtency in the purſuit of ſchemes throughly digeſted, has a bad *influence on* our affairs. *Addiſon.*
So aſtoniſhing a ſcene would have preſent *influence upon* them, but not produce a laſting effect. *Atterbury.*
Where it ought to have greateſt *influence*, this obvious indiſputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

To I'NFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulſive power; to modify to any purpoſe; to guide or lead to any end.
By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,
The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*
Theſe experiments ſucceed after the ſame manner *in vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or preſſure of the atmoſphere. *Newton's Opticks.*
The ſtanding revelation was atteſted in the moſt ſolemn and credible manner; and is ſufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*
All the reſtraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has loſt its efficacy on them. *Rogers.*

I'NFLUENT. *adj.* [*influens*, Lat.] Flowing in.
The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a juſt equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vaſcular ſolids. *Arbuthnot.*

INFLUE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *influence.*] Exerting influence or power.
Our now overſhadowed ſouls may be emblemed by thoſe cruſted globes, whoſe *influential* emiſſions are interrupted by the interpoſal of the benighted element. *Glanville.*
The inward ſprings and wheels of the corporal machine, on the moſt ſublimed intellectuals, are dangerouſly *influential.* *Glanville.*

I'NFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*influxus*, Lat.]

. Act of flowing into any thing.
We will enquire whether there be, in the footſteps of nature, any ſuch tranſmiſſion and *influx* of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*
If once contracted in a ſyſtole, by the *influx* of the ſpirits, why, the ſpirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain ſo? *Ray.*
An elaſtick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it reſtores itſelf with the greater force: if the ſpring be deſtroyed, it is like a bag, only paſſive as to the *influx* of the liquid *Arbuthnot.*

. Infuſion; intromiſſion.
There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlaſting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale.*

. Influence; power. In this ſenſe it is now not uſed.
Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a ſtate of immortality. *Hale.*
Theſe two do not ſo much concern ſea-fiſh, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLU'XIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx.*] Influential. Not uſed.
The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impreſſions upon their humours. *Howel.*

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to inwrap; to incloſe with involutions.
For all the creſt a dragon did *infold*
With greedy paws, and over all did ſpread
His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*
Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
But does not nature for the child prepare
The parent's love, the tender nurſe's care?
Who, for their own forgetful, ſeek his good,
Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Black.*
Wings raiſe her arms, and wings her feet *infold.* *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves. Not much uſed, but elegant.
Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and claſp about him with embracements. *Howel.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [*informer*, French; *informo*, Latin.]

. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.
All alike *inform'd*
With radiant light, as glowing ir'n with fire. *Milt.*
Let others better mold the running maſs
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing braſs;
And ſoften into fleſh a marble face. *Dryden's Æn.*
As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,
The god ſtruck fire, and lighted up the lamps
That beautify the ſky; ſo he *inform'd*
This ill-ſhap'd body with a daring ſoul. *Dryd. and Lee.*
Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*
This ſovereign arbitrary ſoul
Informs, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*
While life *informs* theſe limbs, the king reply'd,
Well to deſerve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope.*

. To inſtruct; to ſupply with new knowledge; to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*; now generally *of*; ſometimes *in*, I know not how properly.
The drift is to *inform* their minds *with* ſome method of reducing the laws into their original cauſes. *Hooker.*
I have this preſent evening from my ſiſter
Been well *informed of* them, and with cautions. *Shakeſp.*
Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn. *Milton.*
The long ſpeeches rather confounded than *informed* his underſtanding. *Clarendon.*
The difficulty ariſes not from what ſenſe *informs* us *of*, but from wrong applying our notions. *Digby.*
Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occaſion to conſider. *Temple.*
The ancients examined in what conſiſts the beauty of good poſtures, as their works ſufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*
He may be ignorant of theſe truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himſelf *of* them. *Locke.*
To underſtand the commonwealth and religion, is enough: few *inform* themſelves *in* theſe to the bottom. *Locke.*
A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Broome.*

Lthink.

I think it neceſſary, for the intereſt of virtue and religion, that the whole kindom ſhould be *informed in* ſome parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accuſation to a magiſtrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor againſt Paul. *Acts.*

To INFORM. *v. n.* To give intelligence.

It is the bloody buſineſs which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

INFO'RMAL. *adj.* [from *inform.*] Irregular; not competent. A word not uſed.

Theſe poor *informal* women are no more
But inſtruments of ſome more mightier member,
That ſets them on. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

INFO'RMANT. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or inſtruction.

He believes the ſentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* underſtands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under theſe words. *Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform.*]

1. Intelligence given; inſtruction.

But reaſon with the fellow,
Leſt you ſhould chance to whip your *information*,
And beat the meſſenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the paſſive reception of the will, like form cloſing with matter, grew actuate into a third and diſtinct perfection of practice. *South's Sermons.*

They gave thoſe complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the eaſier and quicker underſtood. *Locke.*

He ſhould regard the propriety of his words, and get ſome *information* in the ſubject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

Theſe men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourſelves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accuſation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or accuſing.

INFO'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *inform.*]

1. One who gives inſtruction or intelligence.

This writer is either biaſſed by an inclination to believe the worſt, or a want of judgment to chuſe his *informers*. *Swift.*

2. One who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrate.

There were ſpies and *informers* ſet to work to watch the company. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let no court ſycophant pervert my ſenſe,
Nor ſly *informer* watch theſe words to draw
Within the reach of treaſon. *Pope.*

Informers are a deteſtable race of people, although ſometimes neceſſary. *Swift.*

INFORMIDABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *formidabilis*; Latin.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of ſtrength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terreſtrial mold;
Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFORMITY. *n. ſ.* [from *informis*, Latin.] Shapeleſſneſs.

From this narrow time of geſtation may enſue a ſmallneſs in the excluſion; but this inferreth no *informity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*informe*, French; *informis*, Latin.] Shapeleſs; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unſhapen, which ſhe faſhioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*infortuné*, French; *infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly uſed.

Perkin, deſtitute of all hopes, having found all either falſe, faint, or *infortunate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus* Latin.] To break. Not uſed.

Falling faſt, from gradual ſlope to ſlope,
With wild *infracted* courſe and leſſen'd roar,
It gains a ſafer bed. *Thomſon's Summer.*

INFRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*infraction*, French; *infractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty.

By the ſame Gods, the juſtice of whoſe wrath
Puniſh'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller.*

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuſe of their hoſtages, fell upon the ſheep without their dogs. *L'Eſtrange.*

INFRANGIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *frangible.*] Not to be broken.

The primitive atoms are ſuppoſed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactedneſs and hardneſs is a demonſtration that nothing could be produced by them, ſince they could never cohere. *Cheyne.*

INFREQUENCY. *n. ſ.* [*infrequentia*, Lat.] Uncommonneſs; rarity.

The abſence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

INFREQUENT. *adj.* [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

To INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Latin.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the ſurface of the liquor, whoſe coldneſs did not *infrigidate* thoſe upper parts of the glaſs. *Boyle.*

To INFRINGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.

Thoſe many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the firſt man that did th' edict *infringe*,
Had anſwer'd for his deed. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right
As king, and thus ſubmit myſelf to fight. *Waller.*

2. To deſtroy; to hinder.

Homilies, being plain and popular inſtructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*

Bright as the deathleſs gods and happy, ſhe
From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *infringe.*] Breach; violation.

The puniſhing of this *infringement* is proper to that juriſdiction againſt which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *infringe.*] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a ſevere penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial conſtitution. *Ayliffe.*

INFU'NDIBULIFORM. *n. ſ.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Latin.] Of the ſhape of a funnel or tundiſh.

INFU'RIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *furia*, Latin.] Enraged; raging.

At th' other bore, with touch of fire
Dilated and *infuriate*. *Milton.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' *infuriate* hill forth ſhoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomſon.*

INFUSCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*infuſcatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE. *v. a.* [*infuſer*, French; *infuſus*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to inſtil.

Thou almoſt mak'ſt me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That ſouls of animals *infuſe* themſelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

My early miſtreſs, now my ancient muſe,
That ſtrong Circeian liquor ceaſe t' *infuſe*,
Wherewith thou did'ſt intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

Why ſhould he deſire to have qualities *infuſed* into his ſon, which himſelf never poſſeſſed? *Swift.*

2. To pour into the mind; to inſpire into.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our firſt parents all the rules of good,
So that their ſkill *infus'd* ſurpaſs'd all arts
That ever were before, or ſince the flood. *Davies.*

Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuſe*;
The muſe inſtruct my voice, and thou inſpire the muſe. *Roſc.*

He *infus'd*
Bad influence into th' unwary breaſt. *Milton.*

Infuſe into their young breaſts ſuch a noble ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton.*

Meat muſt be with money bought;
She therefore, upon ſecond thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by ſtealth,
Some ſmall regard for ſtate and wealth. *Swift.*

3. To ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate ſo as to extract the virtues of any thing without boiling.

Take violets, and *infuſe* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To make an infuſion with any ingredient; to ſupply, to tincture, to ſaturate with any thing infuſed. Not uſed.

Drink, *infuſed* with fleſh will nouriſh faſter and eaſier than meat and drink together. *Bacon.*

5. To inſpire with. Not uſed.

Thou didſt ſmile,
Infuſed with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

Infuſe his breaſt with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakeſp.*

INFU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuſe.*]

1. Poſſible to be infuſed.

From whom the doctrines being *infuſible* into all, it will be more neceſſary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hammond.*

2. Incapable of diſſolution; not fuſible; that cannot be molten.

Vitrification is the laſt work of fire, and a fuſion of the ſalt and earth, wherein the fuſible ſalt draws the earth and *infuſible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*infuſion*, French; *infuſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in; inſtillation.

Our language has received inmeaſurable elegancies and improvements from that *infuſion* of Hebraiſms, which are derived to it out of the poetical paſſages in holy writ. *Addiſon.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inſpiration.

We participate Chriſt partly by imputation, as when thoſe things which he did and ſuffered for us are imputed to us for righteouſneſs; partly by habitual and real *infuſion*, as when grace is inwardly beſtowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our ſouls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*

3. Suggeſtion; whiſper.

They found it would be matter of great debate, and ſpend much time, during which they did not deſire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infuſions*. *Clarendon.*

Here his folly and his wiſdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infuſion* of other men. *Swift.*

4. The act of ſteeping any thing in moiſture without boiling.

Repeat the *infuſion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

5. The liquor made by infuſion.

To have the *infuſion* ſtrong, in thoſe bodies which have finer ſpirits, repeat the infuſion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFU'SIVE. *adv.* [from *infuſe.*] Having the power of infuſion, or being infuſed. A word not authoriſed.

Still let my ſong a nobler note aſſume,
And ſing th' *infuſive* force of Spring on man. *Thomſon.*

INGA'TE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; paſſage in. An old word.

One noble perſon ſtoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all thoſe which are at his back. *Spenſer.*

INGANNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat;

Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. A word neither used nor necessary.

Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGA'THERING. *n. s.* [*in* and *gathering*.] The act of getting in the harvest.

Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Exod.* xxiii. 16.

INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the Saxon ing, of the same import. *Gibson's Camden.*

To INGEMI'NATE. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Latin.] To double; to repeat.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGE'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *ingender*.] He that generates. See ENGENDER.

INGE'NERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *generate*.] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. *Boyle.*

INGE'NERATE. } *adj.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]
INGE'NERATED. }

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment or nature. *Bacon.*

In divers children their *ingenerate* and seminal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. *Wotton.*

Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul, as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed as far from us in condition as time; that is our first and *ingenerated* forefathers. *Brown.*

INGE'NIOUS *adj.* [*ingeniux*, French; *ingeniosus*, Latin.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a perilous boy,
Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable. *Shakesp.*

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it. *Boyle.*

The more *ingenious* men are, the more they are apt to trouble themselves. *Temple.*

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in use.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract. *Shakesp.*

INGE'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittily; subtilly.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the schemes of men too *ingeniously* politick. *Temple.*

INGE'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittiness; subtilty; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingeniousness* there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle.*

INGE'NITE. *adj.* [*ingenitus*, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere *tabula rasa*; and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the finger of Nature, but by the latter and more languid impressions of sense, bring only the reports of observation, and the result of so many repeated experiments. *South.*

We give them this *ingenite* moving force,
That makes them always downward take their course. *Blackmore.*

INGE'NUITY *n. s.* [*ingenuité*, Fr. from *ingenuus*.]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or rather of particular note, as shall fall under my pen, I shall not let pass without their due character, being part of my professed *ingenuity*. *Wotton.*

My constancy I to the planets give:
My truth, to them who at the court do live;
Mine *ingenuity* and openness
To jesuits; to buffoons my pensiveness. *Donne.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, that men can so put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatness of their kind, as to descend to so base, so ignoble a vice. *Government of the Tongue.*

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confess, you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke.*

2. [From *ingenious*.] Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness.

These are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly *ingenuities*. *Brown.*

The ancient atomical hypothesis might have slept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the present age recalled it from its urn and silence. *Glanville.*

Such fops have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of discourse, nor fineness of conversation, to entertain or delight any one. *South.*

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses *ingenuity*, and how much an honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations. *Woodward.*

INGE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*ingenuus*, Lat.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby his wisdom and other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchased by these words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument; yea twice, howbeit for that cause further I will not proceed. *Hooker.*

Infuse into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. *Milton.*

If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke.*

2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, so it will never diminish rights not *ingenuous* liberties. *King Charles.*

INGE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openly; fairly; candidly; generously.

Ingenuously I speak,
No blame belongs to thee. *Shakesp. Timon.*

It was a notable observation of a wise father, and no less *ingenuously* confessed, that those which held and persuaded pressure of consciences were commonly interested. *Bacon.*

I will *ingenuously* confess, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dryd.*

INGE'NUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openness; fairness; candour.

INGENY. *n. s.* [*ingenium*, Latin.] Genius; wit. Not in use.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued. *Boyle.*

To INGE'ST. *v. a.* [*ingestus*, Latin.] To throw into the stomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly of the ostrich no alteration. *Brown.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which *ingested* meats with ease descend. *Blackmore.*

INGE'STION. *n. s.* [from *ingest*.] The act of throwing into the stomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood. *Harvey.*

INGLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Lest fear return them back to Egypt, chusing
Inglorious life with servitude. *Milton.*

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king. *Howel.*

Yet though our army brought not conquest home,
I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryden.*

INGLO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inglorious*.] With ignominy; with want of glory.

This vale the chief o'ercome,
Replenish not *ingloriously* at home. *Pope.*

INGOT. *n. s.* [*ingot*, French; or from *ingegoten*, melted, Dutch.] A mass of metal.

Some others were new driven, and distent
Into great *ingots* and to wedges square. *Spenser.*

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;
For like an ass, whose back's with *ingots* bound,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey
And death unloadeth thee. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lie,
Ingots of gold and silver heap'd on high. *Dryden.*

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinsically, and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

To INGRA'FF. *v. a.* [*in* and *graff*.]

1. To propagate trees by insition.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to *ingraff*, how to inoculate. *May's Virgil.*

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another; as, *he* ingrafted *an apple* upon *a crab*.

3. To plant or introduce any thing not native.

All his works on me,
Good or not good, *ingraft*, my merits those
Shall perfect, and for those attone. *Milton.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard such a place as his own second,
With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Ingrafted love he bears to Cæsar. *Shakesp.*

INGRA'FTMENT. *n. s.* [from *ingraft*.]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'TE. } *adj.* [*ingratus*, Latin; *in-*
INGRATE'FUL. } *grat*, French.] *Ingrate* is proper, but *ingrateful* less proper than *ungrateful*.

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,
Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison, rather
Than pity note how much. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

And you degen'rate, you *ingrate* revolts. *Shakesp.*

So will fall
He and his faithless progeny: whose fault?
Whose but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me
All he could have; I made him just and right,
Sufficient to have stood though free to fall. *Milton.*

Perfidious and *ingrate!*
His stores ye ravage, and usurp his state. *Pope's Odyss.*

2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is unpleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

To INGRA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Latin.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness. It has *with* before the person whose favour is sought.

Those have been far from receiving the rewards of such *ingratiatings with* the people. *K. Charles.*

Their managers make them see armies in the air and give them their word; the more to *ingratiate* themselves *with* them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation. *Addison.*

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themselves *with* their sovereign than promote his real service, accommodate his counsels to his inclinations. *Spectator.*

INGRA'TITUDE. *n. s.* [*ingratitude*, French; *in* and *gratitude*.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,

More

More hideous, when thou shew'ſt thee in a child,
Than the ſea-monſter. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends thoſe that repay evil for good. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd,
In equal fires the bliſsful couple burn'd;
One joy poſſeſs'd 'em both, and in one grief they mourn'd. *Dryden.*

INGRE'DIENT. *n. ſ.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingredientes*, Lat.]

1. Component part of a body conſiſting of different materials. It is commonly uſed of the ſimples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardeſt to come by is the moſs upon the ſkull of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

So deep the pow'r of theſe *ingredients* pierc'd,
Ev'n to the inmoſt ſeat of mental ſight,
That Adam, now enforc'd to ſhut his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his ſpirits became entranc'd. *Milton.*

By this way of analyſis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their cauſes, and from particular cauſes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton.*

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a public character. *Rogers.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and ſolids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is uſed by *Temple* with *into*, properly, but not according to cuſtom.

Spleen is a bad *ingredient into* any other diſtemper. *Temple.*

I'NGRESS. *n. ſ.* [*ingreſſus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance; intromiſſion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingreſs* of the ſubſtance of the ambient body into the body putrified; or elſe by excitation of the body putrified by the body ambient. *Bacon.*

Thoſe air-bladders, by a ſudden ſubſidence, meet again by the *ingreſs* and egreſs of the air. *Arbuth.*

INGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ingreſſion*, French; *ingreſſio*, Latin.] The act of entering; entrance.

The fire would ſtrain the pores of the glaſs too ſuddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingreſſion*. *Digby on Bodies.*

I'NGUINAL. *adj.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Latin.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague ſeems to be a particular diſeaſe, characteriſed with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and ſuppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To INGU'LF. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf.*]

1. To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity.

A river large
Paſs'd underneath *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*
Caſt out from God, he falls
Into utter darkneſs deep *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*
The river flows redundant;
Then rowling back, in his capacious lap,
Ingulfs their whole militia, quick ignomerft. *Philips.*

2. To caſt into a gulf.

Let we adjorn or the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourſelves into aſſured danger. *Hayw.*

To INGURGITATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Lat.] To ſwallow down. *Dict.*

INGURGITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ingurgitate.*] The act of ſwallowing.

INGU'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *guſto*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the taſte.

As for their taſte, if the cameleon's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an inſtrument thereof; for the body of the element is *inguſtable*, void of all ſapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wezand, conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INHA'BILE. *adj.* [*inhabile*; French; *inhabilis*, Lat.] Unſkilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHA'BIT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Chriſt *inhabiteth* whom he ſaveth. *Hooker.*
They ſhall build houſes and *inhabit* them. *Iſaiah.*
She ſhall be *inhabited* of devils. *Baruch.*

To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. *Milton.*
They ſay, wild beaſts *inhabit* here;
But grief and wrong ſecure my fear. *Waller.*

INHA'BITABLE. *adj.* [from *inhabit.*]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed ſtars are all of them ſuns, with ſyſtems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

2. [*Inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in uſe.

The frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable*. *Shakeſpeare.*

INHA'BITANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] Reſidence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet reſting in the wild moors, teſtify a former *inhabitance*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

INHA'BITANT. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives or reſides in a place.

In this place they report that they ſaw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Abbot.*

If the fervour of the ſun were the ſole cauſe of blackneſs in any land of negroes, it were alſo reaſonable that *inhabitants* of the ſame latitude, ſubjected unto the ſame vicinity of the ſun, ſhould alſo partake of the ſame hue. *Brown.*

For his ſuppoſed love a third
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,
And ſtands amaz'd to find his dear
A wild *inhabitant* of th' air. *Waller.*
What happier natures ſhrink at with affright,
The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. *Pope.*

INHABITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit.*]

1. Habitation; place of dwelling.

Univerſal groan,
As if the whole *inhabitation* periſh'd. *Milton.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; ſtate of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we ſhall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We ſhall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

INHA'BITER. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller.

The ſame name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters*, of this iſland. *Brown.*

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Rev.* viii. 13.

They ought to underſtand, that there is not only ſome *inhabiter* in this divine houſe, but alſo ſome ruler. *Derham.*

To INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inſpire; oppoſed to *exhale* or *expire.*

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the freſh breeze of the evening. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

But from the breezy deep the bleſt *inhale*
The fragrant murmurs of the weſtern gale. *Pope.*
There ſits the ſhepherd on the graſſy turf,
Inhaling healthful the deſcending ſun. *Thomſon.*

INHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Unmuſical; not ſweet of ſound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmonious*, I could recommend for the ſoftneſs and delicacy, but muſt decline for the looſeneſs, of his thoughts. *Felton.*

The identity of ſound may appear a little *inharmonious*, and ſhock the ear. *Broome.*

To INHE'RE. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Latin.] To exiſt in ſomething elſe.

For, not in nothing, nor in things
Extreme and ſcattering bright, can love *inhere*. *Donne.*

They do but *inhere* in their ſubject which ſupports them; their being is a dependence on a ſubject. *Digby on Bodies.*

INHE'RENT. *adj.* [*inherent*, French; *inhærens*, Latin.]

1. Exiſting in ſomething elſe, ſo as to be inſeparable from it.

I will not do't,
Leſt I ſurceaſe to honour mine own truth;
And, my body's action, teach my mind
A moſt *inherent* baſeneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your offices, I can ſpeak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your perſon. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadſtone; and a power to be ſo drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers paſs for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

They will be ſure to decide in favour of themſelves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. *Swift.*

The ideas of ſuch modes can no more be ſubſiſtent, than the idea of redneſs was juſt now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteneſs in the brain. *Bentley.*

The obligations we are under of diſtinguiſhing ourſelves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already diſtinguiſhed by an external and relative holineſs. *Bentley.*

To INHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or poſſeſs by inheritance.

Treaſon is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why, all delights are vain; but that moſt vain,
Which with pain purchas'd doth *inherit* pain. *Shak.*

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, ſteril land, manured with excellent good ſtore of fertile ſherris. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bleſſed are the meek, for they ſhall *inherit* the earth. *Matt.*

The ſon can receive from his father good things, without empire, that was veſted in him for the good of others: and therefore the ſon cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*

We muſt know how the firſt ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to ſucceed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*

Unwilling to ſell an eſtate he had ſome proſpect of *inheriting*, he formed delays. *Addiſon.*

2. To poſſeſs; to obtain poſſeſſion of: in *Shakeſpeare.* Not uſed.

He, that had wit, would think that I had none,
To bury ſo much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Shakeſp. Titus And.*

INHE'RITABLE. *adj.* [from *inherit.*] Tranſmiſſible by inheritance; obtainable by ſucceſſion.

A kind of *inheritable* eſtate accrued unto them. *Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by deſcent. *Hayward.*

Was the power the ſame, and from the ſame original in Moſes as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other? *Locke.*

INHE'RITANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony; hereditary poſſeſſion.

When the ſon dies, let the *inheritance*
Deſcend unto the daughter. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*
Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's houſe? *Gen.* xxxi. 14.
Claim our juſt *inheritance* of old. *Milton.*
O dear, unhappy babe! muſt I bequeath thee
Only a ſad *inheritance* of woe?
Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,
Unleſs they reach my infant's guiltleſs head. *Swift.*

2. The reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themſelves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has

has put an end to their parents use of it; and this we call *inheritance*. *Locke.*

3. In *Shakespeare*, possession.

You will rather show our general lowts
How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard
Of what that want might ruin. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

INHE'RITOR. *n. s.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by succession.

You, like a letcher, out of whorish loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors*. *Shakesp.*

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more? *Shakespeare.*

Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they mulct it in the *inheritors*; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

INHE'RITRESS. *n. s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress; a woman that inherits.

He hath given artificially some hopes to Mary Anne, *Inheritress* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon*

INHE'RITRIX. *n. s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. This is now more commonly used, though *inheritress* be a word more analogically English.

No seme
Should be *inheritrix* in Salike land. *Shakesp.*

To INHE'RSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *herse.*] To inclose in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inhersed* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms. *Shakesp.*

INHE'SION. *n. s.* [*inhæsio*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

To INHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Latin; *inhiber*, French.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the hiccough; and vinegar put to the noistrils, or gargarised, doth it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of the spirit. *Bacon.*

The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces. *Ray on the Creation.*

Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed, by the objects without them. *Bentley.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Ayliffe.*

INHIBI'TION. *n. s.* [*inhibition*, French; *inhibitio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have imposed an envious *inhibition* on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the trade. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. [In law.]

Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Christian, or to an inferior temporal court. *Cowell.*

To INHO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itself.

It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation. *Raleigh.*

INHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *hospitable.*] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.

All places else
Inhospitable appear, and desolate;
Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton.*

Since toss'd from shores to shores, from land to lands,
Inhospitable rocks and barren sands. *Dryden's Virg.*

INHO'SPITABLY. *adv.* [from *inhospitable.*] Unkindly to strangers.

Of guests he makes them slaves
Inhospitably; and kills their infant males. *Milton.*

INHO'SPITABLENESS. } *n. s.* [*in* and *hospi-*
INHOSPITA'LITY. } *tality*; *inhospitalité*, Fr.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.

INHU'MAN. *adj.* [*inhumain*, French; *inhumanus*, Lat.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.

A just war may be prosecuted after a very unjust manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by assassinations. *Atterbury.*

The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent. *Swift.*

Princes and peers attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope.*

INHUMA'NITY. *n. s.* [*inhumanité*, Fr. from *inhuman.*] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

Love which lover hurts is *inhumanity*. *Sidney.*

The rudeness of those who must make up their want of justice with *inhumanity* and impudence. *King Charles.*

Each social feeling fell,
And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,
And petrifies the heart. *Thomson's Spring.*

INHU'MANLY. *adv.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

O what are these?
Death's ministers, not men: who thus deal death
Inhumanly to men; and multiply
Ten thousand fold the sin of him who slew
His brother! *Milton.*

I, who have established the whole system of all true politeness and refinement in conversation, think myself most *inhumanly* treated by my countrymen. *Swift.*

To I'NHUMATE. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr. *humo*,
To INHU'ME. } Lat.] To bury; to inter.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope's Od.*

To INJE'CT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Lat.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.

Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations. *Glanville.*

2. To throw up; to cast up.

Though bold in open field, they yet surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

INJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*injection*, Fr. *injectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of casting in.

This salt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well-kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications, often done by anatomists. *Quincy.*

INIMITABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

INI'MITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat. *inimitable*, Fr.] Above imitation; not to be copied.

The mortal stone, *inimitable* on earth
By model, or by shading pencil drawn. *Milton.*

What is most excellent is most *inimitable*. *Denh.*

And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*

Virgil copied the ancient sculptors, in that *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of Janus. *Addison.*

INI'MITABLY. *adj.* [from *inimitable.*] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimitably* copies nature. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Inimitably wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*

Charms such as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

To INJOI'N. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr. *injungo*, Lat.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN.

Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain constraining force. *Hooker.*

This garden tend, our pleasant task *injoin'd*. *Milton.*

2. In *Shakespeare*, to join. Not used.

The Ottomites
Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet. *Shakespeare.*

INI'QUITOUS. *adj.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity.*] Unjust; wicked.

INI'QUITY. *n. s.* [*iniquitas*, Lat. *iniquité*, Fr.]

1. Injustice; unrighteousness.

There is greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced. *Smalridge.*

2. Wickedness; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity* amongst men. *Hooker.*

Till God at last,
Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdraw
His presence from among them. *Milton.*

INI'TIAL. *adj.* [*initial*, Fr. *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning.

In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters of names, he was made by keys to hurt the inoffensive. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and cures many *initial* diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

The schools have used a middle term to express this affection, and have called it the *initial* fear of God. *Rogers.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, Fr. *initio*, Lat.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *More's Ant. against Atheism.*

To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governour is enough. *Locke.*

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty. *Spectator.*

No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure, he became a new man. *Addison.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with sacred hand the sacred flour,
And the stream sprinkles. *Pope's Odyssey.*

INI'TIATE. *adj.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Lat.] Unpractised.

My strange and self-abuse
Is the *initiate* fear, that wants hard use:
We're yet but young. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

INITIA'TION. *n. s.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate.*] The reception, admission, or entrance

entrance of a new comer into any art or state.

The ground of initiating or entering men into Christian life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism, the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ. *Hammond.*

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into sacred mysteries. *Broome.*

INJUCU'NDITY. *n. f.* [*in* and *jucundity.*] Unpleasantness.

INJU'DICABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*in* and *judicial.*] Not according to form of law. *Dict.*

INJUDI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *judicious.*] Void of judgment; without judgment. Used both of persons and things.

A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very *injudicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe. *Burnet.*

A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of *injudicious* people. *Tillotson.*

INJUDI'CIOUSLY. *adj.* [from *injudicious.*] With ill judgment; not wisely.

Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this description. *Broome.*

INJU'NCTION. *n. f.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Latin.]

1. Command; order; precept.

The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn *injunction*. *Hooker.*

My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shakesp.*

For still they knew; and ought t' have still remember'd
The high *injunction*, not to taste that fruit,
Whoever tempted. *Milton.*

The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *injunctions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency. *South.*

2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory degree out of the chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay proceeding. *Cowel.*

To INJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, Fr. *injuria*, Lat.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then hate always whom they have once *injured*. *Temple.*

Forgiveness to the *injur'd* doth belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

Left heat should *injure* us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton.*

INJURER. *n. f.* [from *injure.*] He that hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs another.

Ill deeds are wont turn'd back upon their authors; And 'gainst an *injurer* the revenge is just. *Ben Jonson.*

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer. *Atterbury.*

INJURIOUS. *adj.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurieux*, French.]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.

Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakesp.*

Injurious strength would repine still excuse,
By offering terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryden.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.

Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once possest. *Milton's Agonistes.*

3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to undo our fault, or at least to hinder the *injurious* consequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotson.*

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; Wrongful.

A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as a prison can be. *Sidney.*

It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to suppose the thing he prays to represented by that image: which how *injurious*, how contumelious must it be to the glorious nature of God. *South.*

If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause, what appellations would those deserve who endeavour to sow the seeds of sedition? *Swift.*

INJU'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *injurious.*] Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; with contumely.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is *injuriously* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*

INJU'RIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *injurious.*] Quality of being injurious.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state, than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression. *King Charles.*

I'NJURY. *n. f.* [*injuria*, Lat. *injure*, Fr.]

1. Hurt without justice.

The places were acquired by just title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *injury* was offered. *Hayward.*

Riot ascends above their loftiest tow'rs,
And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*

2. Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling upon trifling arguments. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Annoyance.

Great *injuries* mice and rats do in the fields. *Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. A French mode of speech, not now in use.

Casting off the respects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles. *Bacon.*

INJU'STICE. *n. f.* [*injustice*, Fr. *injustitia*, Latin.] Iniquity; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without being discovered, or at least without being punished. *Swift.*

INK. *n. f.* [*encre*, Fr. *inchiostro*, Italian.]

1. The black liquor with which men write.

Mourn boldly, my *ink*; for while she looks upon you, your blackness will shine. *Sidney.*

O! she's fallen
Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide sea
Hath drops too few to wash her clean again. *Shak.*

Like madmen they hurl'd stones and *ink*. *Ben Jonson.*

Intending to have try'd
The silver favour which you gave,
In *ink* the shining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the sable wave. *Waller.*

Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*, and no other salt will strike the colour with galls. *Brown.*

I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a while carried them about me in a silver *ink*-case. *Boyle.*

The secretary poured the *ink* box all over the writings, and so defaced them. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

He that would live clear of envy must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the *ink* pot. *L'Estrange.*

I could hardly restrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle at one another's heads. *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Ink* is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink; as, *his face is all over* inked.

INKHO'RN. *n. f.* [*ink* and *horn.*] A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now to examine those men. *Shakesp.*

Ere that we will suffer such a prince
To be disgraced by an *inkhorn* mate,
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shakesp.*

What is more frequent than to say a silver *inkhorn*? *Grew.*

I'NKLE. *n. f.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

Inkles, caddisses, cambricks, lawns: why he sings them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakesp.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wist not when the hempen string I drew,
Now mine I quickly doff of *inkle* blue. *Gay's Past.*

I'NKLING. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *inklincken*, to sound within: This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, *I heard not an* inkling.] Hint; whisper; intimation.

Our business is not unknown to the senate; they Have had *inkling* what we intend to do, which now we'll shew them in deeds. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the least *inkling* or glimpse of this island. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They had some *inkling* of secret messages between the marquis of Newcastle and young Hotham. *Clarendon.*

Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling* among the ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Estrange.*

I'NKMAKER. *n. f.* [*ink* and *maker.*] He who makes ink.

I'NKY. *adj.* [from *ink.*]

1. Consisting of ink.

England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with shame,
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shak.*

2. Resembling ink.

The liquor presently began to grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its *inky* blackness. *Boyle.*

3. Black as ink.

'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suits of solemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

I'NLAND. *adj.* [*in* and *land.*] Interiour; lying remote from the sea.

In this wide *inland* sea, that hight by name,
The idle lake, my wand'ring ship I row. *Spenser.*

Goodly laws, like little *inland* seas, will carry even ships upon their waters. *Spenser.*

An old religious uncle of mine was in his youth an *inland* man. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an *inland* brook,
Into the main of waters. *Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.*

This person did publish a pamphlet printed in England for a general excise, or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

I'NLAND. *n. f.* Interiour or midland parts.

Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to the mountains, did they spread themselves into the *inland*. *Spenser.*

They of those marches shall defend
Our *inland* from the pilfering borderers. *Shakesp.*

The rest were all
Far to th' *inland* retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium. *Milton.*

I'NLANDER. *n. f.* [from *inland.*] Dweller remote from the sea.

Th

The same name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland inhabiters of this island. *Brown.*

To INLAPIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*, Lat.] To make stoney; to turn to stone.

Some natural spring-waters will *inlapidate* wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a kind of perfect stone. *Bacon.*

To INLA'Y. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay*.]

1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum.

They are worthy
To *inlay* heav'n with stars. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Look, how the floor of heav'n
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shakesp.*

A saphire throne, *inlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch. *Milton.*

The timber bears a great price with the cabinet-makers, when large, for *inlaying*. *Mortimer.*

Here clouded canes midst heaps of toys are found,
And *inlaid* tweezer-cases strow the ground. *Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate.

Sea-girt isles,
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*
The unadorned bosom of the deep. *Milton.*

INLA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich *inlay*
Broider'd the ground. *Milton.*

To INLA'W. *v. a.* [*in* and *law*.] To clear of outlawry or attainder.

It should be a great incongruity to have them to make laws, who themselves were not *inlawed*. *Bacon.*

INLET. *n. s.* [*in* and *let*.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together; I find their dimensions brought under one. *Wotton.*

She through the porch and *inlet* of each sense
Dwelt in ambrosial oils till she reviv'd. *Milton.*

If there any one to assign any simple idea, which is not received from one of these *Inlets*. *Locke.*

A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our commodious ports, which the greater the *inlet* is are so much the better, for the imaginary pleasure of a straight shore. *Bentley.*

Inlets amongst broken lands and islands. *Ellis.*

INLY. *adj.* [from *in*.] Interiour; internal; secret.

Did'st thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou would'st as soon go kindle fire with snow,
As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shak.*

INLY. *adv.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.

Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* swell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld. *Spenser.*

I've *inly* wept,
Or should have spoke ere this. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone,
That beat out life. *Milton.*

These growing thoughts my mother soon perceiving
By words at times cast forth, *inly* rejoic'd. *Milton.*

The soldiers flout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their ardour, *inly* pleas'd to see
His troops. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

INMATE. *n. s.* [*in* and *mate*.]

Inmates are those that be admitted to dwell for their money, jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his mansion-house, passing in and out by one door. *Cowell.*

So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, *inmate* bad! and toward Eve
Address'd the way. *Milton.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suspects to sequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
Too numerous. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life;
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:
If then we fly, the cause admits no doubt,
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out. *Dryden.*

INMOST. *adj.* [from *in*.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.

'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade,
And pierce the *inmost* centre of the earth. *Shakesp.*

Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Addison on Italy.*

Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several rings, I found that it was most copious from the first or *inmost*, and in the exterior rings became less and less. *Newton.*

He sends a dreadful groan; the rocks around
Through all their *inmost* hollow caves resound. *Pope.*

I got into the *inmost* court. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INN. *n. s.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.]

1. A house of entertainment for travellers.

How all this is but a stair *inn*,
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sidney.*

Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;
But, after death, the trial is to come,
When best shall be to them that lived best. *Fairy Q.*

Now day is spent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your *Inn*. *Fairy Queen.*

The West yet glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely *inn*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*

One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's rambling from one *inn* to another. *Locke.*

2. A house where students were boarded and taught; whence we still call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.

Go some and pull down the Savoy; others to the *inns* of court; down with them all. *Shakesp.*

3. It was anciently used for the town houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.

To INN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.

In thyself dwell;
Inn any where; continuance maketh hell. *Donne.*

To INN. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.

He that ears my land, spares my team, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shakesp.*

Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter, all was *inned* at last into the king's barn. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Mow clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to *inn*. *Mortimer.*

INNATE. *adj.* [*innè*, French; *innatus*, Latin.]

1. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscititious. *Innated* is not proper.

The Druinian theft has been cried up for an *innated* integrity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on earth. *Howel.*

With eloquence *innate* his tongue was armed;
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd. *Dryden.*

2. *Innate* is used in the following passage for *inherent*: *Innate* in persons, *inherent* in things.

Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter. *Bentley.*

INNA'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *innate*.] The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE. *adj.* [*innavigabilis*, Latin.] Not to be passed by sailing.

If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass th' *innavigable* lake. *Dryden.*

INNER. *adj.* [from *in*.] Interiour; not outward.

But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought. *Spenser.*

This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton.*

Many families are established in the West-Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of America. *Addison's Spectator.*

The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be understood only of the outer part; for the *inner* part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muscular. *Grew.*

Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his *inner* court his guests convey'd. *Pope.*

INNERMOST. *adj.* [from *inner*. It seems less proper than *inmost*.] Remotest from the outward part.

The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the distance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared, as to obscure one or two of the *innermost* rings. *Newton.*

INNHO'LDER *n. s.* [*inn* and *hold*.] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

INNINGS. *n. s.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsw.*

INNKE'EPER. *n. s.* [*inn* and *keeper*.] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.

Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *innkeeper*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

A factious *innkeeper* was hanged, drawn, and quartered. *Addison's Freeholder.*

We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the *innkeeper*; and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take any notice of the falseness of his provisions. *Addison.*

INNOCENCE. } *n. s.* [*innocence*, Fr. *innoINNOCENCY.* } *centia*, Latin.]

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity

Simplicity and spotless *Innocence*. *Milton.*

What comfort does overflow the devout soul from a conscientiousness of its own *innocence* and integrity! *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

It will help me nothing
To plead my *innocence*; for that dye is on me
Which makes my whit'st part black. *Shakesp.*

If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,
I'll to the king my master. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.

The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and the winds cause in ours; 'twas suited to a golden age, and to the first *innocency* of nature. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

I urge this childhood proof,
Because what follows is pure *innocence*. *Shakespeare.*

We laugh at the foulness of apes, as well as at the *innocence* of children. *Temple.*

INNOCENT. *adj.* [*innocent*, Fr. *innocens*, Lat.]

1. Pure from mischief.

Something
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,
T' appease an angry God. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Wreak on *innocent* frail man his loss. *Milton.*

2. Free from any particular guilt.

Good madam, keep yourself within yourself;
The man is *innocent*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills;
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*

3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.

The

The ſpear
Sung *innocent*, and ſpent its force in air. *Pope.*

INNOCENT. *n. ſ.*

1. One free from guilt or harm.
So pure an *innocent* as that ſame lamb. *Fairy Q.*
Thou haſt kill'd the ſweeteſt *innocent*,
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
If murth'ring *innocents* be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

2. A natural; an idiot.
Innocents are excluded by natural defects. *Hooker.*

INNOCENTLY. *adv.* [from *innocent.*]

1. Without guilt.
The humble and contented man pleaſes himſelf *innocently* and eaſily, while the ambitious man attempts to pleaſe others ſinfully and difficultly. *South.*

2. With ſimplicity; with ſillineſs or imprudence.

3. Without hurt.
Balls at his feet lay *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*

INNO'CUOUS. *adj.* [*innocuus*, Lat.] Harmleſs in effects.
The moſt dangerous poiſons, ſkilfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the moſt effectual. *Grew.*

INNO'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innocuous.*] Without miſchievous effects.
Whether quails, from any peculiarity of conſtitution, do *innocuouſly* feed upon hellebore, or rather ſometimes but medically uſe the ſame. *Brown.*

INNO'CUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *innocuous.*] Harmleſſneſs.
The blow which ſhakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect on the mind than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and doth little harm; for that *innocuouſneſs* of the effect makes, that, although in itſelf it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little obſerved. *Digby on Bodies.*

To INNOVATE. *v. a.* [*innover*, Fr. *innovo*, Lat.]

1. To bring in ſomething not known before.
Men purſue ſome few principles which they have chanced upon, and care not to *innovate*, which draws unknown inconvenience. *Bacon*
Former things
Are ſet aſide like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* ſome act 'till then unknown. *Dryd.*
Every man cannot diſtinguiſh betwixt pedantry and poetry, every man therefore is not fit to *innovate*. *Dryden.*

2. To change by introducing novelties.
From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worſhip. *South.*

INNOVATION. *n. ſ.* [*innovation*, Fr. from *innovate.*] Change by the introduction of novelty.
The love of things ancient doth argue ſtayedneſs, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations*. *Hooker*
It were good that men in *innovations* would follow the example of time itſelf, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time muſt paſs between every ſuch *innovation*, enough to make it of a piece with the conſtitution. *Swift.*

INNOVATOR. *n. ſ.* [*innovateur*, Fr. from *innovate.*]

1. An introductor of novelties.
I attach thee as a traiterous *innovator*,
A foe to th' publick weal. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
He that will not apply new remedies, muſt expect new evils; for time is the greateſt *innovator*: and if time of courſe alters things to the worſe, and wiſdom and counſel ſhall not alter them to the better, what ſhall be the end? *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.
He counſels them to deteſt and perſecute all *innovators* of divine worſhip. *South.*

INNOXIOUS. *adj.* [*innoxius*, Lat.]

1. Free from miſchievous effects.
Innoxious flames are often ſeen on the hair of men's heads and horſes' manes. *Digby.*
We may ſafely uſe purgatives, they being benign, and of *innoxious* qualities. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horſe's mane,
The meteor flits. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes.
Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd *innoxious* through his age. *Pope.*

INNOXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *innoxious.*]

1. Harmleſsly; without harm done.

2. Without harm ſuffered.
Animals, that can *innoxiouſly* digeſt theſe poiſons, become antidotal to the poiſon digeſted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INNOXIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmleſſneſs.

INNUENDO. *n. ſ.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] An oblique hint.
As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Eſtrange*
Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*. *Dryden*
Purſue your trade of ſcandal-picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your *innuendoes*, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

INNUMERABLE. *adj.* [*innumerable*, Fr. *innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.
You have ſent *innumerable* ſubſtance
To furniſh Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.*
Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with *innumerable* boughs
Hide me where I may never ſee them more. *Milton.*
In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by *innumerable* parts *Locke.*

INNUMERABLY. *adv.* [from *innumerable.*] Without number.

INNUMEROUS. *adj.* [*innumerus*, Lat.] Too many to be counted.
'Twould be ſome ſolace yet, ſome little cheering,
In this cloſe dungeon of *innumerous* boughs *Milton.*
I take the wood,
And in thick ſhelter of *innum'rous* boughs,
Enjoy the comfort gentle ſleep allows. *Pope's Odyſſ*

To INOCULATE. *v. n.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Lat.] To propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock; to practiſe inoculation. See INOCULATION.
Nor are the ways alike in all
How to ingraft, how to *inoculate* *Mar. Virgil.*
Now is the ſeaſon for the budding of the orange-tree: *inoculate* therefore at the commencement of this month *Evelyn.*
But various are the ways to change the ſtate,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to *inoculate*. *Dryden.*

To INOCULATE. *v. a.* To yield a bud to another ſtock.
Virtue cannot ſo *inoculate* our old ſtock, but we ſhall reliſh of it. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Thy ſtock is too much out of date,
For tender plants t' *inoculate*. *Cleaveland.*
Where lilies, in a lovely brown,
Inoculate carnation. *Cleaveland.*

INOCULATION. *n. ſ.* [*inoculatio*, Lat. from *inoculate.*]

1. *Inoculation* is practiſed upon all ſorts of ſtone fruit, and upon oranges and jaſmines. Chuſe a ſmooth part of the ſtock; then with your knife make an horizontal cut acroſs the rind of the ſtock, and from the middle of that cut make a ſlit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, leſt you wound the ſtock; then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the footſtalk remaining, make a croſs cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife ſlit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, obſerving whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all thoſe buds which loſe their eyes in ſtripping are good for nothing: then raiſing the bark of the ſtock, thruſt the bud therein, placing it ſmooth between the rind and the wood of the ſtock; and ſo having exactly fitted the bud to the ſtock, tie them cloſely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. *Miller.*
In the ſtem of Elatana they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one ſtock, moſt of them by *inoculation*. *Howel.*

2. The practice of tranſplanting the ſmall-pox, by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder ſort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*
It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the ſmalleſt quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

INOCULATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *inoculate.*]

1. One that practiſes the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the ſmall-pox by inoculation.
Had John a Gaddeſden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*.
Freind's Hiſt. of Phyſick.

INODORATE. *adj.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] Having no ſcent.
Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the ſame kind coloured. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INODOROUS. *adj.* [*inodorus*, Lat.] Wanting ſcent; not affecting the noſe.
The white of an egg is a viſcous, unactive, inſipid, *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INOFFENSIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *offenſive.*]

1. Giving no ſcandal; giving no provocation.
A ſtranger, *inoffenſive*, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.*
However *inoffenſive* we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we ſhall be diſowned by God as traitors. *Rogers.*

2. Giving no uneaſineſs; cauſing no terror.
Should infants have taken offence at any thing, making pleaſant and agreeable appearances with it, muſt be uſed, 'till it be grown *inoffenſive* to them. *Locke.*

3. Harmleſs; hurtleſs; innocent.
For drink, the grape
She crathes, *inoffenſive* muſt. *Milton.*
With whate'er gall thou ſet'ſt thyſelf to write,
Thy *inoffenſive* ſatires never bite. *Dryden.*
Hark, how the cannon, *inoffenſive* now,
Gives ſigns of gratulation. *Philips.*

4. Unembarraſſed; without ſtop or obſtruction. A Latin mode of ſpeech.
From hence a paſſage broad,
Smooth, eaſy, *inoffenſive*, down to hell. *Milton.*

INOFFENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *inoffenſive.*] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inoffenſive.*] Harmleſſneſs; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFICIOUS. *adj.* [*in* and *officious.*] Not civil.

civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE, *adj.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr,] Not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. *n. s.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; disorder. It is safer to use *inordination.*

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's designation.
Government of the Tongue

INO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people were wisely brought to allegiance; but being straight left unto their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were taught. *Spenser.*

Thence rasle
At last distemper'd, discontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain aims, *inordinate* desires,
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride.
Milton

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all unquietness of spirit. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion*

INO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularly; not rightly.

As soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, he is presently disquieted in himself. *Taylor.*

INO'RDINATENESS. *n. s.* [from *inordinate.*] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; deviation from right.

Schoolmen and casuists, having too much philosophy to clear a lye from that intrinsick *inordination* and deviation from right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was absolutely and universally sinful. *South.*

INORGA'NICAL. *adj.* [*in* and *organical.*] Void of organs or instrumental parts.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganical* parts of matter. *Bacon.*

To INO'SCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *osculum*, Lat.] To unite by apposition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched by *inosculating* with nerves. *Derham's Physico-Theol*

INOSCULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *inosculate.*] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

The almost infinite ramifications and *inosculations* of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. *Ray.*

INQUEST. *n. s.* [*enqueste*, French; *inquisitio*, Latin.

1. Judicial enquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand *inquest* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them, is given in? *Atterbury.*

2. [In law.] The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the sheriff; and as they bring in their verdict so judgment passes: for the judge saith, the jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. *Cowel.*

3. Enquiry,; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science. *South.*

INQUIETUDE. *n. s.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Lat.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any further *inquietude.* *Wotton.*

Iron, that has stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and discontentment 'till it attain the former position. *Wotton*

The youthful hero, with returning light,
Rose anxious from th' *inquietudes* of night *Pope*

To INQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.] To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon serpents, that venemous food so *inquinated* their ovial conceptions, that they sometimes came forth in serpentine shapes. *Brown*

INQUINA'TION. *n. s.* [*inquinatio*, Lat. from *inquinate.*] Corruption; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are mere *inquinations* of experience, and concoct it not. *Bacon*

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is rely called by some of the ancients *crudamation*, or indigestion, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

INQUI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *inquire.*] That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

To INQUI'RE. *v. n.* [*enquirer*, French; *inquiro*, Lat.]

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion: with *of* before the person asked.

You have oft *inquir'd*
After the shepherd that complain'd of love.
Shakespeare.

We will call the damsel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Gen.*

Herod *inquired of* them diligently. *Matth.*

They began to *inquire* among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing? *Luke.* xxii. 23.

He sent Hadoram to king David, to *inquire of* his welfare. 1 *Chron.* xviii. 10

It is a subject of a very noble inquiry, to *enquire of* the more subtil perceptions; for it is a subtilty to open nature, as well as the hooks. *Bacon*

2. It is used with *into* when something is already imperfectly known.

It may deserve our best skill to *inquire into* those rules, by which we may guide our judgment. *South*

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;
The son *inquires into* his father's years. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes with *of.*

Under them grateful shade Æneas sat;
The left your Pallas kept, fix'd to his side,
And oft *of* winds *inquir'd*, and *of* the tide.
Dryd Æn.

4. With *after* when something is lost or missing; in which case *for* is likewise used.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus. *Acts*, ix. 11.

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire after* the right way. *Locke.*

5. With *about*, when fuller intelligence is desired.

To those who *inquired about* me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

6. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the state:
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Inquires into the manner, place, and time. *Dryden.*

To INQUIRE. *v. a.*

1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he *inquired* the way.

2. To call; to name. Obsolete.

Canute had his portion from the rest,
The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,
Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire.*
Spenser.

3. It is now more commonly written *enquire.*

INQUI'RER. *n. s.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputes and eager *inquirers* into what day of the month the world began? *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

What's good doth seem to th' *inquirer* stand,
And itself offers to the accepting hand. *Denham.*

Superficial *inquirers* may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by ligaments. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

This is a question only of *inquirers*, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine *Locke.*

Late *inquirers* by their glasses find,
That every insect of each different kind,
In its own egg, cherish'd by the solar rays,
Quickens and lives and latent life displays. *Blackmore.*

One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUI'RY. *n. s.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Interrogation; search; question.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate. *Acts.*

2. Examination, search.

The exactness absolutely necessary in *inquiries* after philosophical knowledge, and the certainty about truth. *Locke.*

As to *inquiry* about the [illegible] whether the question is not put, whether they will be free, but whether a man is free? *Locke.*

I have been engaged in physical *inquiries*. *Locke.*

In practical *inquiry*, concerning the nature of a thing or a law to make that yet imperfect [illegible] complete. *Locke.*

Judgment or opinion, in which [illegible] may be called invention. [illegible] makes an exact [illegible]

INQUISI'TION. *n. s.* [*inquisitio*, Lat. *enquisition*, Fr.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

[illegible] he maketh *inquisition* for blood, he remembereth them. He forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Ps.* ix. 12.

When *inquisition* was made of the matter, it was found out *Esth.* ii. 23.

With more severity, and stricter *inquisition*, were punished the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Though it may be impossible to recollect every failing, yet you are so far to exercise an *inquisition* upon yourself, as, by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature sways you to. *Taylor.*

By your good leave,
These men will be your judges: we must stand
The *inquisition* of their raillery
On our condition. *Southerne.*

2. Examination; discussion.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquisition*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Cowel.*

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

One kiss of her's, and but eighteen words,
But down the Spanish *inquisition*. *Corbet.*

INQUI'SITIVE. *adj.* [*inquisitivus*, Latin.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing: with *about*, *after*, *into*, or *of*, and sometimes *to.*

My boy at eighteen years became *inquisitive*
After his brother. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischiefs, have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most *inquisitive* people *after* news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

He

He is not *Inquisitive into* the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands. *Taylor.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquisitive* and malicious world a survey of those thoughts, which it is the prerogative of God only to know. *South.*

His old shaking fire,
Inquisitive of sights, still longs in vain
To find him in the number of the slain. *Dryden.*

Then what the Gothick arms will do,
Art anxiously *inquisitive* to know *Dryden.*

A Dutch embassador entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was *inquisitive* after, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard, that men walked upon it. *Locke.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive after* my name and character. *Addison's Spectator.*

A wise man is not *inquisitive about* things impertinent *Broome.*

To bear with the impertinent questions of *inquisitive* and sprightly youth. *Mind*

INQUISITIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *inquisitive.*] Curiosity; nice or narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVE. *adj.* [from *inquisitive.*]

things

unseemly

depths in
from, yet surely
noble;
matter to the
to the large

Sermon

enquiries after
to put.
Burnet.
provided to
make them
Locke.

fully.
Bacon's Essays.

hearts
Prior.

An officer in the popish [illegible] inquisition.

To INRAIL. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail.*] To enclose with rails

In things indifferent, what the wise church doth think convenient for the whole, [illegible] may not do without any vocation, it may be returned [illegible] again, by that general authority whence the particular is subject.

When [illegible]'d St Giles's ancient limit,
An [illegible]'d column rears its lofty head,
Here to seven streets seven dials count the day,
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

INROAD. *n. s.* [*in* and *road.*] Incursion, sudden and desultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads*
They make in Italy. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we feel
Our pow'r sufficient to disturb his heav'n,
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
Though inaccessible his fatal throne. *Milton.*

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

The country open lay without defence;
For poets frequent *inroads* there hath made. *Dryd.*

INSANABLE. *adj.* [*insanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSANE. *adj.* [*insanus*, Latin.]

1. Mad.
2. Making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about?
Or have we eaten of the *insane* root,
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

INSATIABLE. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *insatiable.*] Greediness not to be appeased.

Some men's hydropick *insatiableness* had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

INSATIABLY. *adv.* [from *insatiable.*] With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them *South.*

INSATIATE. *adj.* [*insatiatus*, Lat.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

My mother went with child
That *insatiate* Edward. *Shakesp. Rich III.*

Insatiate to pursue
Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*

Too oft has pride,
And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst
Of others rights, our quiet discompos'd. *Phillips.*

INSATISFACTION. *n. s.* [*in* and *satisfaction.*] Want; unsatisfied state. A word not in use.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider of the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Natural History*

INSATURABLE. *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Latin.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin; *inscrire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something written on a monument, or on the outside of something. It is therefore more frequently used with *on* than *in*.

In all you writ to Rome, or else
To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*
Was [illegible]'d *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

[illegible] principles are in themselves highly [illegible] and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true; and consequently the [illegible] of ratiocination might evince their [illegible] there were no such originally *inscribed* [illegible] *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

[illegible] the stream with myrtles hide,
[illegible] golden darts, now useless grown,
[illegible] verse on this relenting stone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I *inscribed* the stone with my name.
3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode which pleased me in the reading, I have attempted to translate in Pindarick verse; 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present Earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inscribe* a square.
Notes to Creech's Manilius.

INSCRIPTION. *n. s.* [*inscription*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved.

This avarice of praise in time to come,
Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

2. Title.

Joubertus by the same time led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise of the *inscription.* *Brown.*

3. [In law.] An obligation made in writing, whereby the accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused, in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat. *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by enquiry or study.

A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,
As a weather-cock on a steeple. *Shakesp.*

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Baron.*

O how *inscrutable*! his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inscrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* ways of Providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

To INSCULP. *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamped in gold, but that *insculpt* upon. *Shakesp.*

INSCULPTURE. *n. s.* [from *in* and *sculpture.*] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead,
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea;
And on the grave stone this *insculpture*, which
With wax I brought away. *Shakesp. Timon.*

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *insculptures* were added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left. *Brown.*

To INSEAM. *v. a.* [*in* and *seam.*] To impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remain'd the scar. *Pope.*

INSECT. *n. s.* [*insecta*, Lat.]

1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. *Locke.*

Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none. *Milton.*

2. Any thing small or contemptible.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day. *Thomson.*

INSECTATOR. *n. s.* [from *insector*, Latin.] One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit. *Dict.*

INSECTILE. *adj.* [from *insect.*] Having the nature of insects.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, run out all into legs. *Bacon.*

INSECTOLOGER. *n. s.* [*insect* and λογος.] One who studies or describes insects. A word, I believe, unauthorised.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologers* of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham.*

INSECURE. *adj.* [*in* and *secure.*]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not safe.

INSECURITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *security.*]

1. Uncertainty; want of confidence.

It may be easily perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown.*

1. Want of safety; danger; hazard.
The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition, sorrow and resolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

INSEMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*insemination*, Fr. *insemino*, Latin.] The act of scattering seed on ground.

INSECU'TION. *n. s* [*insecution*, Fr. *insecutio*, Latin.] Pursuit. Not in use.
Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel
Of his rich chariot, that might shun the *insecution* feel,
With the extreme hairs of his tail *Chapman's Iliad.*

INSE'NSATE. *adj.* [*insensé*, French; *insensato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.
Me be reprobates; obdurate *insensate* creatures. *Hammond.*
So fond are mortal men,
As their own ruin on themselves t' invite,
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate,
And with blindness internal struck. *Milton's Agon.*

INSENSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*insensibilité*, French; from *insensible.*]
1. Inability to perceive.
Insensibility of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and those which it next acquires. *Glanville.*
2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.
3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*insensible*, French.]
1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.
What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yea, to the dead. But will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it. *Shakspeare.*
Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible.* *Newton's Opticks.*
2. Slowly gradual, so as that no progress is perceived.
They fall away,
And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*
3. Void of feeling, either mental or corporal.
I thought
I then was passing to my former state
Insensible; and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton.*
Accept an obligation without being a slave to the giver, or *insensible* of his kindness. *Wotton.*
4. Void of emotion or affection.
You grow *insensible* to the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praise. *Temple.*
You render mankind *insensible* to their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

INSE'NSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *insensible.*] Absence of perception; inability to perceive.
The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from The relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction. *Ray.*

INSE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *insensible.*]
1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.
The planet earth, so steadfast though she seem,
Insensibly three different motions moves. *Milton.*
The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted progress. *Addison on Italy.*
2. By slow degrees.
Equal they were form'd,
Save what sin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought
Insensibly. *Milton.*
Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly* prevail upon our weakness. *Rogers's Sermons.*
Cadmus
Insensibly came on her side. *Swift.*
3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABI'LITY. } *n. s.* [from *inspara* INSE'PARABLENESS. } *ble.*] The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.
The parts of pure space are immoveable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things: but this cannot be between parts that are inseparable. *Locke.*

INSE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparable*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted.
Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wise and politick use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*
Thou, my shade
Inseparable, must with me along;
For death from sin no pow'r can separate. *Milton.*
Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*
No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*
The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one from the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*
Together out they fly,
Inseparable now the truth and lie;
And this or that unmix't no mortal e'er shall find. *Pope.*

INSE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *inseparable*] With indissoluble union.
Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as if silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*
Him thou shalt enjoy,
Inseparably thine. *Milton.*
Restlessness of mind seems *inseparably* annexed to human nature. *Temple.*
Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter had existed eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor conversed before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley.*

To INSE'RT. *v. a.* [*inserer*, Fr. *insero*, *insertum*, Latin.] To place in or amongst other things.
Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconstruction. *Stillingfleet.*
With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addison.*
It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*
Poesy and oratory omit things not essential, and *insert* little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light. *Watts.*

INSE'RTION. *n. s.* [*insertion*, Fr. *insertio*, Latin.]
1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.
The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their narration. *Felton on the Classicks.*
An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *insertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The thing inserted.
He softens the relation by such *insertions*, before he describes the event. *Broome.*

To INSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*inservio*, Latin.] To be of use to an end.

INSI'RVIENT. *adj.* [*inserviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of use to an end.
The providence of God, which disposeth of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes not any parts *inservient* to that intention. *Brown.*

To INSHE'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *shell.*] To hide in a shell. Not used.
Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' banishment,
Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius, stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

To INSHI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ship.*] To shut in a ship; to stow; to embark. Not used. We say simply, to *ship.*
See them safely brought to Dover; where, *inshipp'd*,
Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shakesp.*

To INSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *shrine.*] To inclose in a shrine or precious case. It is written equally *enshrine.*
Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inshrines thee in his heart. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
Not Babylon,
Equall'd in all its glories, to *inshrine*
Belus. *Milton.*

I'NSIDE. *n. s.* [*in* and *side.*] Interiour part; part within. Opposed to the surface or *outside.*
Look'd he o' th' *inside* of the papers?
—He did unseal them. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
Shew the *inside* of your part to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
Here are the outsides of the one, the *insides* of the other, and there's the moiety I promised ye. *L'Estrange.*
As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it. *Addison's Guardian.*

INSIDIA'TOR. *n. s.* [Lat.] One who lives in wait. *Dictionary.*

INSI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*insidieux*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.
Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us so to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Christianity towards regulating the passions. *Atterbury.*
They wing their course,
And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
Or shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomson.*

INSI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *insidious.*] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.
The castle of Cadmus was taken by Phebidas the Lacedemonian *insidiously*, and in violation of league. *Bacon.*
Simeon and Levi spoke not only falsely but *insidiously*, nay hypocritically, abusing their proselytes and their religion, for the effecting their cruel designs. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'NSIGHT. *n. s.* [*insicht*, Dutch. This word had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Introspection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts; thorough skill in any thing.
Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may be her *insight* justly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*
Straitway sent with careful diligence
To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight*
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same; his name was Patience. *Spenser.*
Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight* into things. *Milton.*
The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*
A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation. *Spectator.*
Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into things, would soon have made them sensible of their error. *Woodward.*

INSIGNI'FICANCE.

INSIGNI'FICANCE. } *n. f.* [*insignificance*, Fr.
INSIGNI'FICANCY. } from *insignificant*.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.
To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and verbal nothings of this philosophy, would be to transcribe it. *Glanville.*

2. Unimportance.
As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *insignificancy* of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of Providence. *Addison's Guardian.*
My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With easy *insignificance* of thought. *Garth.*

INSIGNI'FICANT. *adj.* [*in* and *significant*.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of signification.
'Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain. *Blackmore.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. This sense, though supported by authority, is not very proper.
That I might not be vapoured down by *insignificant* testimonies, I presumed to use the great name of your secrecy to annihilate all such arguments.
Glanv. Scep. Preface.
Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly *insignificant*. *South.*
All the arguments to a good life will be very *insignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remission of sin may be had upon cheap terms. *Tillotson*
Nothing can be more contemptible and *insignificant* than the scum of a people, instigated against a king. *Addison*
In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so proper as bleeding, often repeated: stypticks are often *insignificant*. *Arbuthnot.*

INSIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *insignificant*.]

1. Without meaning.
Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them *insignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCE'RE. *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat. *in* and *sincere*.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful; of persons.

2. Not sound; corrupted; of things.
Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere*?
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

INSINCE'RITY. *n. f.* [from *insincere*.] Dissimulation; want of truth or fidelity.
If man should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and *insincerity*.
Broome on the Odyssey

To INSI'NEW. *v. a.* [*in* and *sinew*.] To strengthen; to confirm. A word not used.
All members of our cause,
That are *insinewed* to this action. *Shakesp*

INSI'NUANT. *adj.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour.
Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as flow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, howsoever prove very plausible, *insinuant*, and fortunate men. *Wotton*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuo*, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently.
The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly distends the vessels of vegetables. *Woodward*

2. To push gently into favour or regard. commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.
There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate* itself. *Hooker.*
At the isle of Rhee he *insinuated* himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly.
And all the fictions bards pursue
Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To instil; to infuse gently.
All the arts of rhetorick, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. *Locke.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.
I love no colours; and without all colour
Of base *insinuating* flattery,
I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet. *Shakesp*

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly.
Pestilential miasms *insinuate* into the humoral and consistent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

3. I know not whether *Milton* does not use this word, according to its etymology. for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.
Close the serpent sly
Insinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton*

INSINUA'TION. *n. f.* [*insinuatio*, Lat. *insinuation*, French, from *insinuate*.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.
When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man, by *insinuation* or misinformation, may not supplant him without a just cause. *Bacon.*
He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. *Clarendon.*

INSI'NUATIVE. *adj.* [from *insinuate*.] Stealing on the affections.
It is a strange *insinuative* power which example and custom have upon us. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSINUA'TOR. *n. f.* [*insinuator*, Lat.] He that insinuates. *Ainsworth.*

INSI'PID, *adj.* [*insipide*, French; *insipidus*, Latin.]

1. Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust.
Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *insipid*. *Boyle.*
Our fathers very much admir'd their sauces sweet,
And often call'd for sugar with their meat;
Insipid taste, old friend, to them that Paris knew,
Where rocambole, shallot, and the rank garlick grew. *King.*
This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients described as *insipid*. *Floyer on the Humours.*
She lays some useful bile aside,
To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide. *Prior.*

2. Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy.
The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her *insipid* soul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A lump of ashes that o'erlays your fire. *Dryd. Cleom.*
Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat *insipid* stuff. *Dryden.*

INSI'PIDITY. } *n. f.* [*insipidité*, Fr. from
INSI'PIDNESS. } *insipid*.]

1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit.
Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

INSI'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *insipid*.]

1. Without taste.

2. Dully; without spirit.
One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time *insipidly*, is because they have found their curiosity baulked. *Locke.*

INSI'PIENCE. *n. f.* [*insipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.

To INSI'ST. *v. n.* [*insister*, French; *insisto*, Latin.]

1. To stand or rest upon.
The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side. *Ray.*

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in.
Upon such large terms, and so absolute,
As our conditions shall *insist* upon,
Our peace shall stand firm as rocky mountains. *Shakesp.*

3. To dwell upon in discourse.
Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

INSI'STENT. *adj.* [*insistens*, Latin.] Resting upon any thing.
The breadth of the substruction must be at least double to the *insistent* wall. *Wotton.*

INSI'STENCY. *n. f.* [*in* and *sitio*, Latin.] Exemption from thirst.
What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for the use we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *insistency* of a camel for travelling in deserts. *Grew.*

INSI'TION. *n. f.* [*insitio*, Latin.] The insertion or ingraffment of one branch into another.
Without the use of these we could have nothing of culture or civility, no tillage, grafting, or *insition*. *Ray.*

INSI'STURE. *n. f.* [from *insist*.] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify constancy or regularity. but is now not used.
The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and the center,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office and custom, in all line of order. *Shakesp.*

To INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *snare*.]

1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or snare; to inveigle.
Why strew'st thou sugar on that bottled spider,
Whose deadly web *insnareth* thee about. *Shakesp.*
She *insnar'd*
Mankind with her fair looks. *Milton.*
By long experience Dart'y may no doubt
Insnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial spite;
He fish!—because the man attempts to write *Fenton.*

2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.
That which in a great part, in the weightiest causes belonging to this present controversy, hath *insnared* the judgments both of sundry good and of some well learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hooker.*
That the hypocrite reign not, left the people be *insnared*. *Job*, xxxiv. 30.

3. *Ensnare* is more frequent.

INSNA'RER. *n. f.* [from *insnare*.] He that insnares.

INSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*insociable*, French; *insociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Averse from conversation.
If this austere *insociable* life
Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Shakesp.*

2. Incapable of connexion or union.
The lowest ledge or row must be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are *insociable*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

INSOBRI'ETY,

INSOBRI'ETY. *n. f.* [*in* and *ſobriety.*] Drunkenneſs; want of ſobriety.

He whoſe conſcience upbraids him with profaneneſs towards God, and *inſobriety* towards himſelf, if he is juſt to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit ſcores. *Decay of Piety.*

To INSOLATE. *v. a.* [*inſolo*, Latin.] To dry in the ſun; to expoſe to the action of the ſun.

INSOLATION. *n. f.* [*inſolation*, Fr. from *inſolate.*] Expoſition to the ſun.

We uſe theſe towers for *inſolation*, refrigeration, converſation, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon.*

If it have not a ſufficient *inſolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be ſunned too long, it ſuffereth a torrefaction. *Brown.*

INSOLENCE. } *n. f.* [*inſolence*, French; *in-*
INSOLENCY. } *ſolentia*, Lat.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not reſtrain the *inſolency* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withſtand him, made himſelf lord of thoſe people that remained. *Spenſer.*

Such a nature
Tickled with good ſucceſs, diſdains the ſhadow
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
His *inſolence* can brook to be commanded
Under Cominius. *Shakeſp.*

Blown with *inſolence* and wine. *Milton.*

Publick judgments are the banks and ſhores upon which God breaks the *inſolency* of ſinners, and ſtays their proud waves. *Tillotſon.*

The ſteady tyrant man,
Who with the thoughtleſs *inſolence* of power,
For ſport alone, purſues the cruel chace. *Thomſon.*

The fear of any violence, either againſt her own perſon or againſt her ſon, might deter Penelope from uſing any endeavours to remove men of ſuch *inſolence* and power. *Broome.*

To INSOLENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The biſhops, who were firſt faulty, *inſolenced* and aſſaulted. *King Charles.*

INSOLENT. *adj.* [*inſolent*, French; *inſolens*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged thoſe rich provinces, which we reſcued: victory itſelf hath not made us *inſolent* maſters. *Atterbury.*

INSOLENTLY. *adv.* [*inſolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

What I muſt diſprove,
He *inſolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*

Not faction, when it ſhook thy regal ſeat,
Not ſenates, *inſolently* loud,
Thoſe echoes of a thoughtleſs crowd,
Could warp thy ſoul to their unjuſt decree. *Dryden.*

Briant, naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *inſolently*, more like a criminal than a priſoner of war. *Addiſon.*

INSOLVABLE. *adj.* [*inſolvable*, Fr. *in* and *ſolve.*]

1. Not to be ſolved; not to be cleared; inextricable; ſuch as admits of no ſolution, or explication.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling enquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinities, indiviſibles and incommenſurables, wherein there appear ſome *inſolvable* difficulties. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. That cannot be paid.

INSOLUBLE. *adj.* [*inſoluble*, French; *inſolubilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be reſolved.

Admit this, and what ſhall the Scripture be but a ſnare and a torment to weak conſciences, filling them with infinite ſcrupuloſities, doubts *inſoluble*, and extreme deſpair. *Hooker.*

2. Not to be diſſolved or ſeparated.

Stony [illegible] grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *inſoluble* ſticks in any part of the body, it gathers a cruſt about it. *Arbuthnot.*

INSOLVENT. *adj.* [*in* and *ſolvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay.

By public declaration he proclaimed himſelf *inſolvent* of thoſe vaſt ſums he had taken upon credit. *Howel.*

A farmer accuſed his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor ſhot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuſer for ſo many brave fellows, and finding him *inſolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addiſon.*

An *inſolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

Inſolvent tenant of incumber'd ſpace. *Smart.*

INSOLVENCY. *n. f.* [from *inſolvent.*] Inability to pay debts. An act of *inſolvency* is a law by which impriſoned debtors are releaſed without payment.

INSOMU'CH. *conj.* [*in ſo much.*]

1. So that; to ſuch a degree that.

It hath ever been the uſe of the conqueror to deſpiſe the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: ſo did the Romans always uſe, *inſomuch* that there is no nation but is ſprinkled with their language. *Spenſer.*

To make ground fertile, aſhes excel; *inſomuch* as the countries about Ætna have amends made them, for the miſchiefs the eruptions do. *Bacon.*

Simonides was an excellent poet, *inſomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Eſtrange.*

They made the ground uneven about their neſt, *inſomuch* that the ſlate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free paſſage underneath. *Addiſon.*

2. This word is growing obſolete.

To INSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*inſpicio*, *inſpectum*, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION. *n. f.* [*inſpection*, Fr. *inſpectio*, Lat.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and cloſe ſurvey.

With narrow ſearch, and with *inſpection* deep,
Conſider every creature. *Milton.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be underſtood; that offers itſelf to the ſearch of the inquiſitive, to the *inſpection* of the ſevereſt and the moſt awakened reaſon; for, being ſecure of her ſubſtantial truth and purity, ſhe knows that for her to be ſeen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to ſee it. *South.*

2. Superintendence; preſiding care. In the firſt ſenſe it ſhould have *into* before the object, and in the ſecond ſenſe may admit *over*; but authors confound them.

We may ſafely conceal our good deeds, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inſpection*. *Atterbury.*

We ſhould apply ourſelves to ſtudy the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impreſſions of his perpetual preſence with us, and *inſpection over* us. *Atterbury.*

The divine *inſpection into* the affairs of the world, doth neceſſarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his exiſtence. *Bentley.*

INSPE'CTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. A prying examiner.

With their new light our bold *inſpectors* preſs,
Like Cham, to ſhew their father's nakedneſs. *Denham.*

2. A ſuperintendent.

Young men may travel under a wiſe *Inſpector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home uſeful knowledge. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSION. *n. f.* [*inſperſio*, Latin.] A ſprinkling upon. *Ainſworth.*

To INSPHE'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſphere.*] To place in an orb or ſphere.

Where thoſe immortal ſhapes
Of bright aerial ſpirits live *inſpher'd*,
In regions mild of calm and ſerene air. *Milton.*

INSPI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *inſpire.*] Which may be drawn in with the breath, which may be infuſed.

To theſe *inſpirable* hurts, we may enumerate thoſe they ſuſtain from their expiration of ſuliginous ſteams. *Harvey.*

INSPIRATION. *n. f.* [from *inſpire.*]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the ſymptoms are a violent fever, and a moſt exquiſite pain increaſed upon *inſpiration*, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a pleuriſy, in which the greateſt pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infuſion of ideas into the mind by a ſuperior power.

I never ſpoke with her in all my life,
—How can ſhe then call us by our names,
Unleſs it be by *inſpiration*? *Shakeſp.*

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inſpirations*. *Shakeſp.*

We to his high *inſpiration* owe,
That what was done before we knew. *Denham.*

What the tragedian wrote, the late ſucceſs
Declares was *inſpiration*, and not gueſs *Denham.*

Inſpiration is when an overpowering impreſſion of any propoſition is made upon the mind by God himſelf, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: ſo were the prophets and the apoſtles *inſpired* *Watts.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*inſpiro*, Latin; *inſpirer*, French.] To draw in the breath; oppoſed to *expire.*

If the *inſpiring* and expiring organ of any animal be ſtopt, it ſuddenly yields to nature and dies. *Walton.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. a.*

1. To breath into.

Ye nine, defend and ſing,
The breathing inſtruments *inſpire*. *Pope.*

1. To infuſe by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inſpired* into him an active ſoul, and breathed in a living ſpirit. *Wiſd* xv. 11.

3. To infuſe into the mind; to impreſs upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my ſleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath *inſpir'd*. *Shak.*

Then to the heart *inſpir'd*
Vernal delight. *Milton.*

4. To animate by ſupernatural infuſion.

Nor th' *inſpir'd*
Caſtalian ſpring. *Milton.*

Erato, thy poet's mind *inſpire*,
And fill his ſoul with thy celeſtial fire. *Dryden.*

The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inſpire* them with ſentiments of virtue. *Addiſon.*

5. To draw in with the breath.

By means of ſulphurous coal-ſmoaks the lungs are ſtifled and oppreſſed, whereby they are forced to *inſpire* and expire the air with difficulty, in compariſon of the facility of *inſpiring* and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey.*

His baleful breath *inſpiring* as he glides;
Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryden.*

INSPIRER. *n. f.* [from *inſpire.*] He that inſpires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preſerver of the world, the moſt gracious redeemer, ſanctifier, and *inſpirer* of mankind, be all honour. *Derham.*

To INSPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpirit.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

It has pleaſed God to *inſpirit* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of ſupernatural ſtrength, which makes it not only eligible but poſſible, eaſy and pleaſant, to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*

A diſcreet uſe of becoming ceremonies renders the ſervice of the church ſolemn and affecting, *inſpirits* the ſluggiſh, and inflames even the devout worſhipper. *Atterbury.*

The

The courage of Agamemnon is *inſpirited* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope's Prof. to the Iliads.*

Let joy or eaſe, let affluence or content,
And the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent,
Calm ev'ry thought, *inſpirit* ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and ſmile upon thy face. *Pope.*

To INSPI'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpiſſus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inſpiſſate* the ſpirits of the wine, and maketh them not ſo eaſy to reſolve into vapour. *Bacon.*

This oil farther *inſpiſſated* by evaporation turns into balm. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INSPISSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *inſpiſſate.*] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inſpiſſation* of the air. *Bacon*

Recent urine will cryſtalize by *inſpiſſation*, and afford a ſalt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

INSTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inſtabilitas*, from *inſtabilité*, Fr. *inſtabilis*, Lat.] Inconſtancy; fickleneſs; mutability of opinion or conduct.

Inſtability of temper ought to be checked, when it diſpoſes men to wander from one ſcheme of government to another; ſuch a fickleneſs cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

INSTA'BLE. *adj.* [*inſtabilis*, Lat.] Inconſtant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

To INSTA'LL. *v. a.* [*inſtaller*, Fr. *in* and *ſtall.*] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the ſeat or ſtall proper to that condition.

She reign'd a goddeſs now among the ſaints,
That whilom was the ſaint of ſhepherds light,
And is *inſtalled* now in heaven's high. *Spenſer.*

Chamont is return'd with welcome,
Inſtall'd archbiſhop of Canterbury *Shakeſpeare.*

The king choſe him maſter of the horſe, after this he was *inſtalled* of the moſt noble order. *Wotton.*

INSTALLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtallation*, French, from *inſtall.*] The act of giving viſible poſſeſſion of a rank or office, by placing in the proper ſeat.

Upon the election the biſhop gives a mandate for his *inſtallation.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INSTA'LMENT. *n. ſ* [from *inſtall.*]

1. The act of inſtalling.

Is it not eaſy
To make lord William Haſtings of our mind,
For the *inſtalment* of this noble duke
In the ſeat royal? *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

2. The ſeat in which one is inſtalled.

Search Windſor-caſtle, elves,
The ſeveral chairs of order look you ſcour;
Each fair *inſtalment*, coat and ſeveral creſt
With loyal blazon evermore be bleſt! *Shakeſpeare.*

INSTANCE.
INSTANCY. } *n. ſ.* [*inſtance*, Fr.]

1. Importunity; urgency; ſolicitation.

Chriſtian men ſhould much better frame themſelves to thoſe heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with ſo great *inſtancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker*

2. Motive; influence; preſſing argument. Not now in uſe.

She dwells ſo ſecurely upon her honour, that folly dares not preſent itſelf. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my deſires had *inſtance* and argument to commend themſelves.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor

The *inſtances* that ſecond marriage move,
Are baſe reſpects of thrift, but none of love.
Shakeſp.

3. Proſecution or proceſs of a ſuit.

The *inſtance* of a cauſe is ſaid to be that judicial proceſs which is made from the conteſtation of a ſuit, even to the time of pronouncing ſentence in the cauſe, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe.*

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *inſtance*, all diſcourſe,
That I am ready to diſtruſt mine eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

In furnaces of copper and braſs, where vitriol is often caſt in, there riſeth ſuddenly a fly, which ſometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; ſometimes in the fire below; and dieth preſently as ſoon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble *inſtance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon*

We find in hiſtory *inſtances* of perſons, who, after their priſons have been flung open, have choſen rather to languiſh in their dungeons, than ſtake their miſerable lives and fortunes upon the ſucceſs of a revolution. *Addiſon.*

The greateſt ſaints are ſometimes made the moſt remarkable *inſtances* of ſuffering. *Atterbury.*

Suppoſe the earth ſhould be removed nearer to the ſun, and revolve for *inſtance* in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley.*

The uſe of *inſtances* is to illuſtrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is beſt anſwered by ſuch *inſtances* as are familiar and common. *Baker.*

5. State of any thing.

Theſe ſeem as if, in the time of Edward the Firſt, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the firſt *inſtance.* *Hale.*

6. Occaſion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reaſon has endeavoured to recommend, even in the moſt ſevere and difficult *inſtances* of duty. *Rogers.*

A ſoul ſupreme in each hard *inſtance* try'd
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride. *Pope.*

If Euſebia has lived as free from ſin as it is poſſible for human nature, it is becauſe ſhe is always watching and guarding againſt all *inſtances* of pride.
Law's Serious Call.

To INSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example.

As to falſe citations, that the world may ſee how little he is to be truſted, I ſhall *inſtance* in two or three about which he makes the loudeſt clamour. *Tillotſon.*

In tragedy and ſatire, this age and the laſt have excelled the ancients; and I would *inſtance* in Shakeſpeare of the former, in Dorſet of the latter.
Dryden's Juvenal.

INSTANT. *adj.* [*inſtant*, Fr. *inſtans*, Lat.]

1. Preſſing; urgent; importunate; earneſt.

And they were *inſtant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke*, xxiii. 23.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *inſtant* in prayer. *Romans*, xii. 12.

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; preſent.

Our good old friend, beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes,
Which crave the *inſtant* uſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Th' *inſtant* ſtroke of death denounc'd to-day,
Remov'd far off. *Milton.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend ſhalt ſee;
Nor war haſt thou to wage, nor year to come,
Impending death is thine, and *inſtant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; making no delay.

Inſtant without diſturb they took alarm. *Milton*

Griev'd that a viſitant ſo long ſhould wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;
Inſtant he flew with hoſpitable haſte,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd.
Pope.

INSTANT. *n. ſ.* [*inſtant*, Fr.]

1. *Inſtant* is ſuch a part of duration wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion. *Locke.*

There is ſcarce an *inſtant* between their flouriſhing and their not being. *Hooker.*

Her nimble body yet in time muſt move,
And not in *inſtants* through all places ſtride;
But ſhe is nigh and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide.
Davies.

At any *inſtant* of time the moving atom is but in one ſingle point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or paſt, and no other parts are co-exiſtent or contemporary with it.
Bentley's Sermons.

2. A particular time.

I can at any unſeaſonable *inſtant* of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber windows
Shakeſpeare.

3. It is uſed in low and commercial language for a day of the preſent or current month.

On the twentieth *inſtant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

INSTANTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*inſtantaneus*, Lat.] Done in an inſtant; acting at once without any perceptible ſucceſſion; acting with the utmoſt ſpeed; done with the utmoſt ſpeed.

This manner of the beginning or ceaſing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *inſtantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet's Theory.*

The rapid radiance *inſtantaneous* ſtrikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomſon.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *inſtantaneous.*] In an inviſible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reaſon to conclude that thoſe came from the clouds, or were *inſtantaneouſly* generated. *Derham.*

I'NSTANTLY. *adv.* [*inſtanter*, Lat.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the ſenſe and the effects of any one part of the body *inſtantly* make a tranſmiſſion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt.*

Sleep *inſtantly* fell on me. *Milton.*

As ſev'ral winds ariſe,
Juſt ſo their natures alter *inſtantly*. *May's Virgil.*

2. With urgent importunity.

To INSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtate.*]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conqueſt does only *inſtate* the victor in theſe rights, which the conquered prince had.
Hale.

Had this gliſtering monſter been born to thy poverty, he could not have been ſo bad; nor, perhaps, had thy birth *inſtated* thee in the ſame greatneſs, wouldſt thou have been better. *Swift.*

The firſt of them being eminently holy and dear to God, ſhould derive a bleſſing to his poſterity on that account, and prevail at laſt to have them alſo accepted as holy, and *inſtated* in the favour of God.
Atterbury.

2. To inveſt. Obſolete.

For his poſſeſſions,
Although by confiſcation they are ours,
We do *inſtate* and widow you withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSTAURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtauration*, Fr. *inſtauratio*, Lat.] Reſtoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTE'AD. *of* prep. [A word formed by the coalition of *in* and *ſtead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

They, *inſtead of* fruit,
Chew'd bitter aſhes. *Milton.*

Vary the form of ſpeech, and *inſtead of* the word church make it a queſtion in politicks, whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very conſideration to a wiſe man is *inſtead of* a thouſand arguments, to ſatisfy him, that, in thoſe times, no ſuch thing was believed. *Tillotſon.*

3. *Inſtead* is ſometimes uſed without *of*.

In the place; in the room.

He in derriſion ſets
Upon their tongues a various ſpirit, to raſe
Quite out their native language, and *inſtead*
To ſow a jangling noiſe of tongues unknown. *Milton.*

To INSTE'EP. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſteep.*]

1. To ſoak; to macerate in moiſture.

Suffolk firſt died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *inſteep'd*.
Shakeſpeare.

2. Lying under water.

The guttered rocks, and congregated ſands,
Traitors *inſteep'd* to clog the guiltleſs keel. *Shakeſp.*

INSTEP. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſtep.*] The upper part of the foot where it joints to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

To INSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat. *instiguer*, Fr.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGA'TION. *n. f.* [*instigation*, French, from *instigate*.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful *instigation*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious malecontents that bare principal stroke amongst them.
Bacon.

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account.
L'Estrange.

We have an abridgment of all the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to.
South.

INSTIGA'TOR. *n. f.* [*instigateur*, Fr. from *instigate*.] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion.
King Charles.

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of missing dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastick feuds.
Decay of Piety.

To INSTI'L. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Lat. *instiller*, French.]

1. To infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*.
Milton.

2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

Though assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will soonest adventure to *instil* their poison into men's minds.
Hooker.

He had a farther design to *instil* and insinuate good instruction, by contributing to men's happiness in this present life.
Calamy.

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instil* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherways now-a-days.
Swift.

INSTILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*instillatio*, Lat. from *instil*.]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.
3. The thing infused.

They imbitter the cup of life by insensible *instillations*.
Rambler.

INSTI'LMENT. *n. f.* [from *instil*.] Any thing instilled.

The leperous *instilment*.
Shakespeare.

INSTI'NCT. *adj.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in use.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick shapes.
Milton.

INSTINCT. *n. f.* [*instinct*, Fr. *instinctus*, Lat. This word had its accent formerly on the last syllable.] Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power of determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highness' death;
And mere *instinct* of love and loyalty
Makes them thus forward in his banishment.
Shak.

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince: *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*: I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince.
Shakesp. Henry IV.

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems,
Or reason though disturb'd, and scarce consulted,
To have guided me aright.
Milton's Agonistes.

Nature first pointed out my Portius to me,
And early taught me by her secret force
To love thy person, ere I knew thy merit;
Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship.
Addison.

The philosopher avers
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs.
Instinct and reason how shall we divide?
Reason serves when press'd;
But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer.
Prior.
Pope.

INSTI'NCTED. *adj.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animated power. This, neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by *Bentley*.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the detedation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth!
Bentley's Preface to Milton.

INSTI'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *instinct*.] Acting without the application of choice or reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd
By quick *instinctive* motion, up I sprung,
As thitherward endeavouring.
Milton.

It will be natural that Ulysses's mind should forebode; and it appears that the *instinctive* presage was a favourite opinion of Homer's.
Broome.

INSTI'NCTIVELY. *adj.* [from *instinctive*.] By instinct; by the call of nature.

The very rats
Instinctively had quitted it.
Shakesp. Tempest.

To INSTITUTE. *v. n.* [*instituo*, *institutum*, Lat. *instituer*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction.
Hooker.

Here let us breathe, and haply *institute*
A course of learning, and ingenuous studies.
Shakespeare.

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *instituted* and imprinted on them by immutable wisdom.
Hale.

The theocracy of the Jews was *instituted* by God himself.
Temple.

To *institute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new system in politicks.
Swift.

2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself.
Decay of Piety.

INSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*institut*, Fr. *institutum*, Lat.]

1. Established law; settled order.

This law, though custom now directs the course,
As nature's *institute*, is yet in force,
Uncancel'd, though disused.
Dryden.

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in mighty studies grown,
To make the Stoick *institutes* thy own.
Dryden.

INSTITU'TION. *n. f.* [*institution*, French; *institutio*, Lat.]

1. Act of establishing.
2. Establishment; settlement.

The *institution* of God's Law is described as being established by solemn injunction.
Hooker.

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand.
Hooker.

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or *institutions* of government, to depoint in such hands as would preserve the people.
Swift.

3. Positive law.

They quarrel sometimes with the execution of laws, and sometimes with the *institution*.
Temple.

The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness merely of *institution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real.
Atterbury.

The law and *institution* founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth.
Forbes.

4. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of that vow, which was made at the font, and in a short intelligible manner.
Hammond.

It is a necessary piece of providence in the *institution* of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age.
L'Estrange.

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*.
Bentley.

INSTITU'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *institution*.] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politicks, among the *institutionary* rules of youth.
Brown.

INSTITUTOR. *n. f.* [*instituteur*, French; *institutor*, Lat.]

1. An establisher; one who settles.

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *institutors* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even.
Holder on Time.

2. Instructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at.
Walker.

INSTITUTIST. *n. f.* [from *institute*.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

Green gall the *first tutifs* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach.
Harvey on Cons.

To INSTO'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *stop*.] To close up; to stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The seams *instops*.
Dryden's Ann. Mirab.

To INSTRU'CT. *v. a.* participle preterit; *instructed* or *instruct*. [*instruo*, Latin; *instruire*, Fr.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice that he might *instruct* thee.
Deut. iv. 36.

His God doth *instruct* him to discretion, and doth teach him.
Isa. xxviii. 26.

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *instructed* about the song, because he was skilful.
1 Chron. xv 22.

Thou approvest the things that are more excellent, being *instructed* out of the law.
Rom. ii. 18.

Instruct me, for thou knowest.
Milton.

He ever by consulting at thy shrine
Return'd the wiser, or the more *instruct*
To fly or follow what concern'd him most.
Milton.

2. It has commonly *in* before the thing taught.

They that were *instructed in* the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight.
1 Chron.

These are the things *wherein* Solomon was *instructed* for building of the house of God.
2 Chron.

3. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge.
Ayliffe.

INSTRU'CTER. *n. f.* [from *instruct*.] A teacher; an instituter; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge. It is often written INSTRUCTOR.

Though you have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ.
1 Cor. iv. 15.

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and *instructor* was.
Denham.

O thou,

O thou, who future things can'ſt repreſent
As preſent, heav'nly *inſtructor!* *Milton.*
Poets, the firſt *inſtructors* of mankind,
Brought all things to their native proper uſe.
Roſcommon.

They ſee how they are beſet on every ſide, not only with temptations, but *inſtructors* to vice.
Locke.

Several *inſtructors* were diſpoſed among this little helpleſs people. *Addiſon.*

We have precepts of duty given us by our *inſtructors.* *Rog.*

INSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*inſtruction*, Fr. from *inſtruct.*]

1. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to ſpeak,
Not by your own *inſtruction*, nor by any matter
Which your heart prompts you to. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for thoſe diſcoveries and diſcourſes they have left behind them for our *inſtruction.* *Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *inſtruction* to hearken to receive my word? *Jer.* xxxv.

On ev'ry thorn delightful wiſdom grows,
In ev'ry ſtream a ſweet *inſtruction* flows;
But ſome untaught o'erhear the whip'ring rill,
In ſpite of ſacred letture, blockhead, ſtill. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this diſpatch'd with all the haſte thou can'ſt;
Anon I'll give thee more *inſtruction.* *Shakeſpeare.*

INSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *inſtruct*; *inſtructif*, French.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *inſtructive* expreſſions by ſpeech man alone is endowed *Holder.*

I would not laugh but to inſtruct; or if my mirth ſeems to be *inſtructive*, it ſhall never ceaſe to be innocent. *Addiſon.*

INSTRUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*inſtrument*, Fr. *inſtrumentum*, Lat.]

1. A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe.

If he ſmite him with an *inſtrument* of iron, ſo that he die, he is a murderer *Numb.* xxxv. 16.

What artificial theme, what *inſtrument*,
Did one ſuper of genius e'er invent!
Which to the muſcles is preferr'd? *Blackmore.*

Box timber for turners and *inſtrument* makers.
Mortimer.

2. A frame conſtructed ſo as to yield harmonious ſounds.

He that ſtriketh an *inſtrument* without ſkill, may cauſe notwithſtanding a very pleaſant ſound, if the ſtring whereon he ſtriketh chance to be capable of harmony. *Hooker.*

She taketh moſt delight
In muſick, *inſtruments* and poetry. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ſolitary groves he mak es his moan,
Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleaſures ſhares,
But ſighs when ſongs and *inſtruments* he hear,.
Dryden

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *inſtrument* of covenant, and ſealed it
Tobias

4. The agent. It is uſed of perſons as well as things, but of perſons very often in an ill ſenſe.

If, haply, you my father do ſuſpect,
An *inſtrument* of this your calling back,
Lay not your blame on me *Shakeſp. Othello.*

5. That by means whereof ſomething is done.

The gods would not not have delivered a ſoul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *inſtruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind ſhould employ them. *Sidney.*

All voluntary ſelf-denials and auſterities which Chriſtianity commends become neceſſary, not ſimply for themſelves, but as *inſtruments* towards a higher end. *Decay of Piety*

Reputation is the ſmalleſt ſacrifice thoſe can make us, who have been the *inſtruments* of our ruin.
Swift.

There is one thing to be conſidered concerning reaſon, whether ſyllogiſm be the proper *inſtrument* of it, and the uſefulleſt way of exerciſing this faculty. *Locke.*

6. One who acts only to ſerve the purpoſes of another.

He ſcarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleaſed her *inſtruments* to frame themſelves. *Sidney.*

All the *inſtruments* which aided to expoſe the child, were even then loſt when it was found. *Shak.*

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to conſider, not the *inſtrument*; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act. *L'Eſtrange.*

The bold are but the *inſtruments* of the wiſe,
They undertake the dangers they adviſe. *Dryden.*

INSTRUME'NTAL. *adj.* [*inſtrumental*, Fr. *inſtrumentum*, Latin.]

1. Conducive as means to ſome end; organical.

All ſecond and *inſtrumental* cauſes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether ſilent, virtueleſs, and dead. *Raleigh.*

Prayer, which is *inſtrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promiſe in this thing. *Taylor.*

It is not an eſſential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *inſtrumental* duty. *Smalridge.*

I diſcern ſome excellent final cauſes of conjunction of body and ſoul; but the *inſtrumental* I know not, nor what inviſible bands and letters unite them together. *Bentley*

2. Acting to ſome end; contributing to ſome purpoſe; helpful: uſed of perſons and things.

The preſbyterian merit is of little weight, when they alledge themſelves *inſtrumental* towards the reſtoration. *Swift.*

3. Conſiſting not of voices but inſtruments; produced by inſtruments, not vocal.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *inſtrumental* muſick, approving nevertheleſs the uſe of vocal melody to remain, muſt ſhew ſome reaſon, wherefore the one ſhould be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. *Hooker.*

Of muſick,
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heav'nly touch of *inſtrumental* ſounds
In full harmonious number join'd, their ſongs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n.
Milton.

Sweet voices, mixt with *inſtrumental ſounds*,
Aſcend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds.
Dryden.

INSTRUMENTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtrumental.*] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Thoſe natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the ſoul, and the *inſtrumentality* of the ſpirits. *Hale.*

INSTRUME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *inſtrumental.*] In the nature of an inſtrument, as means to an end.

Men's well-being here in this life is but *inſtrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. *Digby.*

Habitual preparation for the ſacrament conſiſts in a ſtanding, permanent habit, or principle of holineſs, wrought chiefly by God's ſpirit, and *inſtrumentally* by his word, in the heart or ſoul of man.
South.

INSTRUME'NTALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtrumental.*] Uſefulneſs as means to an end.

The *inſtrumentalneſs* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Chriſtian commonwealth, by laws to ſettle and ſecure propriety. *Hammond.*

INSU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *ſufferable.*]

1. Intolerable; inſupportable; intenſe beyond endurance.

The one is oppreſſed with conſtant heat, the other with *inſufferable* cold. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*

Eyes that confeſs'd him born for kingly ſway,
So fierce they flaſh'd *inſufferable* day. *Dryden*

Though great light be *inſufferable* to our eyes, the higheſt degree of darkneſs does not at all eaſe them; becauſe that cauſing no diſorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke*

2. Deteſtable; contemptible; diſguſting beyond endurance.

A multitude of ſcribblers, who daily peſter the world with their *inſufferable* ſtuff, ſhould be diſcouraged from writing any more. *Dryden*

INSU'FFERABLY. *adv.* [from *inſufferable*] To a degree beyond endurance.

Thoſe heav'nly ſhapes
Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze
Inſufferably bright. *Milton*

There is no perſon remarkably ungrateful, who was not alſo *inſufferably* proud. *South*

INSUFFI'CIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*inſufficience*, Fr.
INSUFFI'CIENCY. } *in* and *ſufficient.*] Inadequateneſs to any end or purpoſe; want of requiſite value or power: uſed of things and perſons.

The miniſter's aptneſs or *inſufficiency*, otherwiſe than by reading to inſtruct the flock, ſtandeth this place as a ſtranger, with whom our book of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker*

The *inſufficiency* of the light of nature is, that the light of ſcripture, ſo fully ſupplied, is ſuch a light than this hath added, there doth not exiſt any that end. *Hooker*

We will give you ſleepy drinks, that your ſenſes, unchurliſh cauſe of our *inſufficiency*, may, though they cannot praiſe us, as little accuſe us. *Shakeſpeare*

Till experience has diſcovered their defect and *inſufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins*

Conſider the pleas made uſe of to this purpoſe and ſhew the *inſufficiency* and weakneſs of them.
Atterbury

INSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*inſufficiens*, Latin; *in* and *ſufficient.*] Inadequate to any need, uſe, or purpoſe; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The biſhop to whom they ſhall be preſented, may juſtly reject them as incapable and *inſufficient*
Spenſer

We are weak, dependant creatures, *inſufficient* of our own happineſs, full of wants which ourſelves we cannot relieve, expoſed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. *Rogers*

Faſting kills by the bad ſtate, not by the *inſufficient* quantity of fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY. *adv.* [from *inſufficient.*] With want of proper ability; not ſkilfully.

INSUFFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſuffio*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon.

Impoſition of hands is a cuſtom of parents in bleſſing their children, but taken up by the apoſtle inſtead of that divine *inſufflation* which Chriſt uſed
Hammond's Fundamentals

INSULAR. } *adj.* [*inſulaire*, French; *inſularis*, Latin.] Belonging
INSULARY. } to an iſland.

Dumna, being ſurrounded with the ſea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *inſulary* advantages *Howel*

INSULATED. *adj.* [*inſula*, Latin.] Not contiguous on any ſide.

INSU'LSE. *adj.* [*inſulſus*, Latin.] Dull; inſipid; heavy.

INSULT. *n. ſ.* [*inſultus*, Latin; *inſulte*, Fr.]

1. The act of [illegible] upon any thing. In this ſenſe [illegible] accent on the laſt ſyllable: [illegible] are.

The bull's *inſ*[illegible] he may ſuſtain,
But after ten [illegible] rites retrain. *Dryden.*

2. Act or ſpeech of inſolence or contempt.

The ruthleſs ſneer that *inſult* adds to grief. *Savage.*

Take the ſentence ſeriouſly, becauſe railleries are an *inſult* on the unfortunate. *Broom on the Odyſſey.*

To INSU'LT. *v. a.* [*inſulter*, French; *inſulto*, Latin.]

1. To treat with inſolence or contempt. It is uſed ſometimes with *over*, ſometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *inſulting over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his maſter very lately
To ſtrike at me upon his miſconſtruction;
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind; being down, *inſulted*, rail'd,
And put upon him ſuch a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

So 'ſcapes the *inſulting* fate his narrow jail,
And makes ſmall outlets into open air. *Dryden.*

Ev'n when they ſing at eaſe in full content,
Inſulting o'er the toil they underwent,
Yet ſtill they find a future taſk remain,
To turn the ſoil. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INSU'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *inſult.*] One who treats another with inſolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the mercileſs *inſulter* man,
Man, who rejoices in our ſex's weakneſs,
Shall pity thee. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

INSU'LTINGLY. *adv.* [from *inſulting.*] With contemptuous triumph.

Inſultingly, he made your love his boaſt,
Gave me my life, and told me what it coſt. *Dryd.*

INSUPERABILITY. *n. ſ.* [from *inſuperable.*] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*inſuperabilis*, Lat.]

1. Invincible; inſurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *inſuperable* objection, becauſe of the evidence that ſenſe ſeems to give it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is *inſuperable* to pains and patience. *Ray.*

And middle natures how they long to join,
Yet never paſs th' *inſuperable* line. *Pope.*

INSU'PERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inſuperable.*] Invincibleneſs; impoſſibility to be ſurmounted.

INSU'PERABLY. *adv.* [from *inſuperable.*] Invincibly; inſurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being ſo *inſuperably* hard, hinders the ſplitting of it. *Grew's Muſæum.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*inſupportable*, Fr. *in* and *ſupportable*] Intolerable; inſufferable; not to be endured.

A diſgrace put upon a man in company is *inſupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatneſs, and multiplied according to the number, of the perſons that hear. *South.*

The hater the enemies are, the more *inſupportable* is the inſolence. *L'Eſtrange.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *inſupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happineſs, and cannot bear to have it confined to our preſent being. *Dryden.*

To thoſe that dwell under or near the Equator, this ſpring will be a moſt peſtilent and *inſupportable* Summer; and as for thoſe countries that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their buſineſs. *Bentley.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inſupportable.*] Inſufferableneſs; the ſtate of being beyond endurance.

Then fell ſhe to [illegible] aggeration of the *inſupportableneſs* of [illegible] Dorus's ears procured his eyes with [illegible] many how much they ſuffered for her. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* [from *inſupportable.*] Beyond endurance.

But ſafeſt he who ſtood aloof,
When *inſupportably* his foot advanc'd,
In ſcorn of their proud arms, and warlike tools,
Spurn'd them to death by troops. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The firſt day's audience ſufficiently convinc'd me,
That the poem was *inſupportably* too long. *Dryden.*

INSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*inſurmountable*, Fr. *in* and *ſurmountable.*] Inſuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *inſurmountable*, till I can make ſimplicity and variety the ſame. *Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; deſpair tells us, that difficulty is *inſurmountable*. *Watts.*

INSURMO'UNTABLY. *adv.* [from *inſurmountable.*] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*inſurgo*, Latin.] A ſeditious riſing; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing,
And the firſt motion, all the interim is
Like a phantaſma, or a hideous dream:
The genius and the mortal inſtruments
Are then in council; and the ſtate of man,
Like to a little kingdom, ſuffers then
The nature of an *inſurrection*. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

This city of old time hath made *inſurrection* againſt kings, and that rebellion and ſedition have been made therein. *Ezra.*

There ſhall be a great *inſurrection* upon thoſe that fear the Lord. 2 *Eſd.* xvi. 70.

Inſurrections of baſe people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The trade of Rome had like to have ſuffered another great ſtroke by an *inſurrection* in Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

INSUSURRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inſuſurro*, Latin.] The act of whiſpering into ſomething.

INTA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

INTA'GLIO. n. ſ. [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal deſcribes on antique *intaglios* and medals. *Addiſon on Italy.*

INTA'STABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *taſte.*] Not raiſing any ſenſations in the organs of taſte. A word not elegant, nor uſed.

Something which is inviſible, *intaſtable*, and intangible, as exiſting only in the fancy, may produce a pleaſure ſuperior to that of ſenſe. *Grew.*

INTEGER. n. ſ. [Latin.] The whole of any thing.

As, not only ſignified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NTEGRAL. *adj.* [*integral*, French; *integer*, Latin.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing conſidered as compriſing all its conſtituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain ſpeechleſs, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, ſhould be bred up amongſt mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

I'NTEGRAL. *n. ſ.* The whole made up of parts.

Phyſicians, by the help of anatomical diſſections, have ſearched into thoſe various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Conſider the infinite complications and combinations of ſeveral concurrences to the conſtitution and operation of almoſt every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the ſeveral parts, which make up the whole are diſtinct, and each may ſubſiſt apart. *Watts.*

INTE'GRITY. *n. ſ.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]

1. Honeſty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedneſs.

Your diſhonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that *integrity* which ſhould become it. *Shak.*

Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of *integrity*, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or underſtanding. *Swift.*

The libertine, inſtead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and diſguiſe his own vices. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate ſtate.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*

3. Intireneſs; unbroken; whole.

Take away this tranſformation, and there is no chaim, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*integumentum*, *intego*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or invelops another.

He could no more live without his frize coat than without his ſkin: it is not indeed ſo properly his coat, as what the anatomiſts call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addiſon.*

I'NTELLECT. *n. ſ.* [*intellect*, Fr *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of underſtanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
All *intellect*, all ſenſe. *Milton.*

All thoſe arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious purſue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with ſin and time. *South.*

INTELLE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Lat.] The act of underſtanding.

Simple apprehenſion denotes the ſoul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either compoſition or deduction. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

They will ſay 'tis not the bulk or ſubſtance of the animal ſpirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and reaſon. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INTELLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect.*] Having power to underſtand

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanv.*

INTELLECTUAL. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, French; *intellectualis*, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the underſtanding; belonging to the mind; tranſacted by the underſtanding.

Religion teaches us to preſent to God our bodies as well as our ſouls: if the body ſerves the ſoul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it muſt not be exiled in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; compriſing the faculty of underſtanding; belonging to the mind.

Logick is to teach us the right uſe of our reaſon, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes.

In a dark viſion's *intellectual* ſcene,
Beneath a bow'r for ſorrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order roſe,
And, join'd, this *intellectual* ſcene compoſe. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of underſtanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the Maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hooker.*

Who would loſe,
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
Thoſe thoughts that wander through eternity,
To periſh rather, ſwallow'd up and loſt,
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of ſenſe and motion? *Milton.*

5. Propoſed as the object not of the ſenſes but intellect: as, *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* ſyſtem of the univerſe.

INTELLE'CTUAL. *n. ſ.* Intellect; underſtanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in uſe.

Her huſband not nigh,
Whoſe higher *intellectual* more I ſhun. *Milton.*

The fancies of moſt, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward ſprings of the corporeal machine, which, even on the moſt ſublimed *intellectual*, is dangerouſly influential. *Glanville's Scep.*

I have not conſulted the repute of my *intellectuals*, in bringing their weakneſſes into ſuch diſcerning preſences. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*intelligence*, Fr.
INTE'LLIGENCY. } *intelligentia*, Latin.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things diſtant or ſecret.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholick ſo much foreſight as to provide that true *intelligence* might paſs between them of what was done. *Hooker.*

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!
A moſt *intelligency* bawd! *Shakeſpeare.*

He furniſhed his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them alſo in charge to advertiſe continually what they found. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The advertiſements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than perſons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the paſſages
Be well ſecur'd, that no *intelligence*
May paſs between the prince and them. *Denham.*

Thoſe tales had been ſung to luſt children aſleep, before ever Berolus ſet up his *intelligence* office at Cowe. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Factious followers are worſe to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themſelves, whereupon commonly enſueth that ill *intelligence* that we ſee between great perſonages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence*, than any friendſhip with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit, unbodied mind.

How fully haſt thou ſatisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milton.*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houſes, and by the favour of the houſes they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favour, for that of the Supreme God. *Stilling fleet.*

The regularity of motion, viſible in the great variety and curioſity of bodies, is a demonſtration that the whole maſs of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Collier.*

Satan appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the ſun, circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Underſtanding; ſkill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded, hideouſly,
They think to be chief praiſe of poetry;
And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poeſie. *Spenſer.*

INTELLIGE'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *intelligence*.] One who ſends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions; one who carries meſſages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but diſcomfortable. *Sidney.*

How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itſelf;
The very opener and *intelligencer*
Between the grace and ſanctities of heav'n
And our dull working. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

If they had inſtructions to that purpoſe, they might be the beſt *intelligencers* to the king of the true ſtate of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the beſt ſort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmoſt cloſets of princes. *Howel.*

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the converſation of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

INTE'LLIGENT. *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; inſtructed; ſkilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Ariſtotle would have it; but there is no leſs required for government, courage to protect, and above all, honeſty. *Bacon.*

He of times,
Intelligent, th' harſh hyperborean ice
Shuns for our equal Winters; when our ſuns
Leave the chill'd ſoil, he backwards wings his way. *Phillips.*

Trace out the numerous footſteps of the preſence and interpoſition of a moſt wiſe and *intelligent* architect throughout all this ſtupendous fabrick. *Woodw.*

2. It has *of* before the thing.

Intelligent of ſeaſons, they ſet forth
Their airy caravan. *Milton.*

3. Giving information.

Servants, who ſeem no leſs,
Which are to France the ſpies and ſpeculations
Intelligent of our ſtate. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

INTELLIGE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *intelligent*.]

1. Conſiſting of unbodied mind.

Food alike thoſe pure
Intelligential ſubſtances require,
As doth your rational. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Intellectual; exerciſing underſtanding.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd; and his brutal ſenſe,
His heart or head poſſeſſing, ſoon inſpir'd
With act *intelligential*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

INTELLIGIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *intelligible*.]

1. Poſſibility to be underſtood.

2. The power of underſtanding intellection. Not proper.

The ſoul's nature conſiſts in *intelligibility*. *Glanv.*

INTE'LLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*intelligible*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the underſtanding; poſſible to be underſtood.

We ſhall give ſatisfaction to the mind, to ſhew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*

Something muſt be loſt in all tranſlations, but the ſenſe will remain, which would otherwiſe be maimed, when it is ſcarce *intelligible*. *Dryden.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourſelves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reaſon; therefore it has pleaſed God to expreſs them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to ſouls of the loweſt capacity. *Watts.*

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intelligible*.] Poſſibility to be underſtood; perſpicuity.

It is in our ideas, that both the rightneſs of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleneſs* of our ſpeaking conſiſts, *Locke.*

INTE'LLIGIBLY. *adv.* [from *intelligible*.] So as to be underſtood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine ſenſe, *intelligibly* told,
Shews a tranſlator both diſcreet and bold. *Roſcommon.*

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a taſk more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodw.*

INTE'MERATE. *adj.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.] Undefiled; unpolluted.

INTE'MPERAMENT, *n. ſ.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad conſtitution

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the afflux of lacrative humours. *Harvey.*

INTE'MPERANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*intemperance*, Fr.
INTE'MPERANCY. } *intemperantia*, Lat.]

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation: commonly exceſs in meat or drink.

Boundleſs *intemperance*
In nature is a tyranny. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperance*, and all kinds of incontinency. *Hakewill.*

Some, as thou ſaw'ſt, by violent ſtroke ſhall die;
By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
In meats and drinks, which on the earth ſhall bring
Diſeaſes dire, of which a monſtrous crew
Before thee ſhall appear; that thou may'ſt know
What miſery th' inabſtinence of Eve
Shall bring on men. *Milton.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenneſs and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

2. Exceſſive addiction to any appetite or affection.

INTE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; exceſſive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women ſhould die than men, if the number of burials anſwered in proportion to that of ſickneſſes; but men being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reaſon of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their ſex *Graunt.*

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, and thoſe unanſwerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have againſt Chriſtianity: perſuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections ſhall vaniſh. *South.*

2. Paſſionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You are more *intemperate* in your blood
Than thoſe pamper'd animals,
That rage in ſavage ſenſuality. *Shakeſpeare.*

Uſe not thy mouth to *intemperate* ſwearing; for therein is the word of ſin. *Eccles. xxiii. 13.*

3. Exceſſive; exceeding the juſt or convenient mean: as, *an* intemperate *climate*; *we have* intemperate *weather*.

INTE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How groſsly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Goſpel, by living *intemperately* or unjuſtly. *Tillotſon.*

2. Immoderately; exceſſively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true, that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Sprat.*

INTEMPERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. Want of moderation.

2. Unſeaſonableneſs of weather. *Ainſw.*

INTE'MPERATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *intemperate*.] Exceſs of ſome quality.

INTENABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenable*.] Indefenſible; as, *an* intenable *opinion*; *an* intenable *fortreſs*.

To INTE'ND. *v. n.* [*intendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtretch out. Obſolete.

The ſame advancing high above his head,
With ſharp *intended* fling to rude him ſmote,
That to the earth him drove, as ſtricken dead;
Ne living wight would have him life behot. *Fairy Q.*

2. To enforce; to make intenſe; to ſtrain.

What ſeems to be the ground of the aſſertion, the malignant quality of this ſtar, conceived to cauſe or *intend* the heat of this ſeaſon, we find that with antiquity was not of this opinion *Brown.*

Be this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

This vis inertiæ is eſſential to matter, becauſe neither can be *intended* or remitted in the ſame body but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*

Magneſiſm may be *intended* and remitted, as is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton.*

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.

This they ſhould carefully *intend*, and not when the ſacrament is adminiſtered, imagine themſelves called only to walk up and down in a white ſhining garment *Hooker.*

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon*

The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little smoak, that was raised in his country, was over-blighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* seriously. *Bacon.*

4. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenser.*

Neither was there any who might share in the government, while the king *intended* his pleasure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The earl was a very acute and sound speaker, when he would *intend* it. *Wotton.*

Go therefore, mighty pow'rs! *intend* at home,
While here shall be our home, what best may ease
The present misery. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Then beauty they, and we our loves suspend;
Nought can our wishes, save thy health *intend*.
Waller.

5. To mean; to design.

The opinion she had of his wisdom was such, as made her esteem greatly of his words: but that the words themselves sounded so, as she could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney*

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind should employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art sworn
As deeply to affect what we *intend*,
As closely to conceal what we impart. *Shakespeare.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods; for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction required another style. *Dryden.*

INTE'NDANT. *n. s.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'NDIMENT. *n. s.* [*entendement*, Fr.] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenser*.

Be nought hereat dismay'd,
'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendiment*
What woman, and wherefore doth we upbraid.
Spenser.

INTE'NDMENT. *n. s.* [*entendement*, Fr.] Intention; design.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into. *Shakespeare.*

All that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Estrange.*

To INTE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Lat.] To make tender; to soften.

Autumn vigour gives,
Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Phillips.*

INTENERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *intenerate*.] The act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and *intenseration* of the parts. *Bacon.*

INTENIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *tenible*.] That cannot hold. Not in use.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope:
Yet in this captious and *intenible* sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love. *Shakesp.*

INTE'NSE. *adj.* [*intensus*, Lat.] Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax.

To observe the effects of a distillation, prosecuted with so *intense* and unusual degree of heat, we ventured to come near *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbended or *intense*,
The sound is still a comment to the sense. *Roscom.*

2. Vehement; Ardent.

Hebraisms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *intense* phrases. *Addison.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

But in disparity
The one *intense*; the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INTE'NSELY. *adv.* [from *intense*.] To a great degree; not slightly; not remissly.

If an Englishman considers our world, how *intensely* it is heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again. *Addison.*

INTE'NSENESS. *n. s.* [from *intense*.] The state of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission.

The water of springs and rivers, that sustains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less, in proportion to the greater or lesser *intenseness* of heat. *Woodward.*

INTE'NSION. *n. s.* [*intension*, Fr. *intensio*, Lat.] The act of forcing or straining any thing; contrariety to remission or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind; and likewise to rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind. *Bacon.*

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *intension* of degree. *Taylor*

INTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *intense*.]

1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself; that which may admit encrease of degree.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the *intensive* did not differ between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; unremitted.

Tried with that assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection, which a long forbearance did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. *Wotton*

INTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* By encrease of degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intensively* in the degree of freedom; but not extensively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercise, but not of specification. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INTENT. *adj.* [*intentus*, Lat.]

1. Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application: formerly with *to*.

Differences in England made most men *intent to* their own safety. *King Charles*

2. Commonly with *on*.

When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather *intent upon* God's glory than our own convenience. *Taylor*

The general himself had been more *intent upon* his command. *Clarendon.*

They *on* their mirth and dance
Intent *Milton.*

Of action eager, and *intent on* thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden.*

Were men as *intent upon* this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Whilst they are *intent on* one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part without attention to the consequences that may affect another. *Watts.*

Be *intent* and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. *Watts.*

INTENT. *n. s.* [from *intend*.]

1. A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the Scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. *Hooker.*

Whereas commandment was given to destroy all places where the Canaanites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special *intent* and purpose, which was, that there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. *Hooker.*

Those that accuse him in his *intent* towards our wives, are a yoke of his discarded men. *Shakesp.*

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;
And, if I fail not in my deep *intent*,
Clarence hath not another day to live. *Shakespeare.*

This fury, fit for her *intent* the chose;
One who delights in war. *Dryden's Æn.*

The Athenians sent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to assist the Leontines; but with an *intent* to make themselves masters of that island *Crew.*

Of darkness visible so much he lent,
As half to shew, half veil the deep *intent* *Dunciad*

2. *To all intents.* In all senses, whatever be meant or designed.

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, *to all intents* and purposes, he that will not open his eyes for the present is as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

He was miserable *to all intents* and purposes. *L'Estrange.*

INTE'NTION. *n. s.* [*intention*, Fr. *intentio*, Latin.]

1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Intention is when the mind with great earnestness, and all the force, fixes its view upon some object, considers it on every side, and will not be diverted off by the ordinary solicitation of other ones. *Locke.*

The final prayer is poured with as fervent *intention* of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot thereto long continue without pain, it hath often therefore thought good, by one, to interpose and somewhat for the further part of the mind and the understanding to work upon. *Hooker.*

She did counterfeit a passion with such *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass. *Shakesp.*

In perfect possession of human reason, the understanding cannot quit them but by great examination, which cannot be done without some labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the leisure and discussion of each particular. *South.*

2. Design; purpose.

I wish others the same *intention* and greater successes. *Temple*

Most part of chronical distempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of being intense or strained. This for distinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intension*.

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission, but essences are not capable of such variation. *Locke.*

INTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* [*intentionel*, Fr. from *intention*.] Designed; done by design.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and *intentional* service. *Rogers.*

INTE'NTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *intentional*.]

1. By design; with fixed choice.

I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purposely. *Hale.*

2. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am wishing to write to you, I shall conclude you are *intentionally* doing so to me. *Atterbury to Pope.*

INTE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *intent*.] Diligently applied; busily attentive.

Where

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to the ſenſe *intentive* and erect.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

The naked relation, at leaſt the *intentive* conſideration of that, is able ſtill, and at this diſadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INTE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *intentive.*] With application; cloſely.

INTE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *intent.*] With cloſe attention; with cloſe application; with eager deſire.

If we inſiſt paſſionately or ſo *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous purſuit of all juſt, ſober, and godly living. *Hammond.*

The odd paintings of an Indian ſcreen may pleaſe a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear ſo diſproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain *Atterbury.*

The China medal ſeats him with a volume open, and reads it *intently.* *Pope.*

INTE'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *intent.*] The ſtate of being intent; anxious application.

He is more diſengaged from his *intentneſs* on affairs. *Swift.*

To INTER *v. a.* [*enterer*, Fr.]

1. To cover under ground; to bury.

Without the chriſtian temple I ſhall be
A tomb, wherein his corpſe ſhall be *interr'd.* *Shak.*
He could charm men to live or die by them;
Thoſe that he *interr'd* with honour, *Sandys.*
He nobly ſav'd, or nobly *interr'd.*
And laſt funeral pomp adorn his herſe. *Dryden.*

The aſhes, in an old period of the government, uſed to have been *interred* even under the very wall and the altar where they were taken up. *Addiſon.*

2. To cover with earth.

The bed I dig to *inter* them as you ſorrow pets.
Shak.

INTE'RCALAR. *adj.* } [*intercalaire*, Fr. *in-*
INTE'RCALARY. } *tercalaris*, Lat.] Inſerted out of the common order to preſerve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day.

To INTE'RCALATE. *v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Lat.] To inſert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*intercalation*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Lat.] Inſertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In ſixty-three years there may be loſt and ſo ſeven days, omitting the *intercalation* of one every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, as ſupernumeraries. *Brown.*

To INTERCEDE. *v. n.* [*intercéder*, Fr. *intercedo*, Lat.]

1. To paſs between.

He ſuppoſeth that a vaſt period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Hale.*

Thoſe ſuperficies reflect the greateſt quantity of light, which have the greateſt refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ moſt in their refractive denſities. *Newton.*

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences. It has *with* if only one part be named, and *between* if both are named.

Then the glad ſon
Preventing, thus to *intercede* began. *Milton.*

Nor was our bleſſed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is ſtill our advocate, continually *interceding with* his Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy.*

I may reſtore myſelf into the good graces of my fair critticks, and your lordſhip may *intercede with* them on my promiſe of amendment. *Dryden.*

Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede with* God for us, but only the Son of God. *Stillingfleet.*

INTERCE'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *intercede.*] One that intercedes; a mediator.

To INTERCE'PT, *v. a.* [*intercepter*, Fr. *interceptus*, Lat.]

1. To ſtop and ſeize in the way.

The better courſe ſhould be by planting of garriſons about him, which, whenſoever he ſhall look forth, or be drawn out ſhall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming. *Spenſer.*

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition?
—— O, that that might have *intercepted* thee,
By ſtrangling thee. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

I then in London, keeper of the king,
Muſter'd my ſoldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,
March'd towards St. Albans t' *intercept* the queen.
Shakeſp.

Your *intercepted* packets
You writ to the Pope. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

If we hope for things which are at too great a diſtance from us, it is poſſible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progreſs towards them.
Addiſon's Spectator.

2. To obſtruct; to cut off; to ſtop from being communicated; to ſtop in the progreſs. It is uſed of the thing or perſon paſſing.

Though they cannot anſwer my diſtreſs,
Yet in ſome ſort they're better than the tribunes;
For that they will not *intercept* my tale. *Shakeſp.*

Behind the hole I faſtened to the paſteboard, with pitch, the blade of a ſharp knife, to *intercept* ſome part of the light which paſſed through the hole.
Newton's Opticks.

3. It is uſed of the act of paſſing.

Since death's near, and runs with ſo much force,
We muſt meet firſt and *intercept* his courſe *Dryd.*

4. It is uſed of that to which the paſſage is directed.

On barbed ſteed they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May,
When ſwarming o'er the duſky fields they fly,
Now to the flow'rs, and *intercept* the ſky. *Dryden.*

The direful woes,
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore,
While ſtorms vindictive *intercept* the ſhore. *Pope.*

INTERCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*interception*, Fr. *interceptio*, Lat. from *intercept.*] Stoppage in courſe; hindrance; obſtruction.

The pillars, ſtanding at a competent diſtance from the common wall, will, *by interception* of the ſight, ſomewhat in appearance diminiſh the breadth.
Wotton's Architecture.

The word in Matthew doth not only ſignify ſuffocation, but alſo ſuffocation, ſtrangulation, or *interception* of breath. *Brown.*

INTERCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*interceſſion*, Fr. *interceſſio*, Lat.] Mediation; interpoſition; agency between two parties; agency in the cauſe of another, generally in his favour, ſometimes againſt him.

Joſiah, and the whole conſiſtory, he uſed all the *interceſſion* of diligence and faith, ever hoping he could be would not put himſelf into that hell to be hateleſs. *Stanley.*

Can you, when you puſh'd out of your gates the very duſt that on them, think to find ſo much reverence with the paſted *interceſſion* of ſuch a decay'd ſtand as you ſeem to be? *Shakſpeare.*

He maketh *interceſſion* to God againſt Iſrael.
Rom. xi. 2.

He bare the ſin of many, and made *interceſſion* for the tranſgreſſors. *Iſaiah* liii.

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *interceſſion* to me; for I will not hear thee. *Jer.* vii. 16

To pray to the ſaints to obtain things by their merits and *interceſſions*, is allowed and commended by the Roman church. *Stilling fleet.*

Your *interceſſion* now is needleſs grown;
Retire, and let me ſpeak with her alone. *Dryd.*

INTERCE'SSOUR. *n. ſ.* [*interceſſeur*, Fr *interceſſor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'ns I thither thine eyeſight bend;
Thy looks, ſighs, tears for *interceſſours* ſend. *Fairf.*

On man's behalf,
Patron or *interceſſour*, none appear'd. *Milton.*

When we ſhall hear our eternal doom from our *interceſſour*, it will convince us that a denial of Chriſt is more than tranſitory words. *South.*

To INTERCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain.*] To chain; to link together.

Two boſoms *interchained* with an oath;
So then two boſoms, and a ſingle troth. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INTERCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change.*]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ſhip, whereon they kept themſelves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counſelling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worſe. *Sidney.*

I ſhall *interchange*
My wained ſtate for Henry's regal crown. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſucceed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came ſo mightily to his ſuccour, that, with ſome *interchanging* changes of fortune, they began of a juſt war, the beſt child peace. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Thoſe have an *interchange* of trade with Elana.
Howel.

2. Alternate ſucceſſion.

With what delight could I have walk'd thee round!
If I could joy in aught ſweet *Interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milt.*

The original meaſures of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkneſs, and ſucceſſion of ſeaſons. *Holder.*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the firſt ages after the flood. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him,
And bring us Creſſid hither. Good Diomede,
Furniſh you fairly for this *interchange.* *Shak.*

Farewel; the leiſure, and the fearful time,
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love,
And ample *interchange* of ſweet diſcourſe. *Shakeſp.*

Since their more mature dignities made ſeparation of their ſociety, their encounters, though not perſonal, have been royally attorned with *interchange* of gifts. *Shakeſpeare.*

After ſo vaſt an obligation, owned by ſo free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindneſſes? *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *interchange.*]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many teſtimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterſeals, running through the hands and telling in the power of ſo many ſeveral perſons, is ſufficient to argue and convince all manner of falſehood *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

2. Following each other in alternate ſucceſſion.

Juſt under the line they may ſeem to have two Winters and two Summers; but there alſo they have but *interchangeable* ſeaſons, which is enough whereby to meaſure. *Holder.*

All along the hiſtory of the Old Teſtament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Iſrael, always ſuited to their manners. *Tillotſon.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* [from *interchangeable.*] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In theſe two things the Eaſt and Weſt churches did *interchangeably* both conſpire the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker.*

Thro' my ſelf I boldly will defend,
And *interchangeably* hurl down my gage
Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shakſpeare.*

Theſe articles were ſigned by our plenipotentiaries, and thoſe of Holland, but not by the French, although

although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the minuters here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had ſigned. *Swift.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *change*.] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract and eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Atteſted by the holy cloſe of lips,
Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings.
Shakeſpeare.

INTERCI'PIENT. *adj.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] Obſtructing; catching by the way.

INTERCI'PIENT. *n. ſ.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] An intercepting power; ſomething that cauſes a ſtoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much aſtringency, unleſs as *intercipients* upon the parts above, leſt the matter ſhould thereby be impacted in the part. *Wiſeman.*

INTERCI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] Interruption.

By ceſſation of oracles we may underſtand their *interciſion*, not abſciſſion, or conſummate deſolation. *Brown.*

To INTERCLU'DE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening; to intercept.

The voice is ſometimes *intercluded* by a hoarſeneſs, or viſcous phlegm cleaving to the aſpera arteria. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*interclusus*, Lat.] Obſtruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *columna*, Lat.] The ſpace between the pillars.

The diſtance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, becauſe the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than ſtone. *Wotton.*

To INTERCO'MMON. *v. n.* [*inter* and *common*.] To feed at the ſame table.

Wine is to be forborn in conſumptions, for that the ſpirits of the wine do prey upon the roſcid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the ſpirits of the body, and ſo rob them of their nouriſhment *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *community*.]

1. A mutual communication or community.
2. A mutual freedom or exerciſe of religion.

INTERCO'STAL. *adj.* [*intercoſtal*, Fr. *inter* and *coſta*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm ſeems the principal inſtrument of ordinary reſpiration, although to reſtrained reſpiration the *intercoſtal* muſcles may concur. *Boyle.*

By the aſſiſtance of the inward *intercoſtal* muſcles, in deep ſuſpirations, we take large gulps of air. *More.*

I'NTERCOURSE. *n. ſ.* [*entrecours*, Fr.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This ſweet *intercourſe*
Of looks, and ſmiles; for ſmiles from reaſon flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Communication: followed by *with*.

The choice of the place requireth many circumſtances, as the ſituation near the ſea, for the commodiouſneſs of an *intercourſe with* England. *Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God ſhould admit us into ſuch a participation of himſelf! That he ſhould give us minds capable of ſuch an *intercourſe with* the Supreme Mind! *Atterbury.*

INTERCURRENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *intercurro*, Lat.] Paſſage between.

[illegible] what fluidity ſaltpetre is capable of, wit[illegible] the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

INTERCURRENT. *adj.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good ſpirit of nitre, you caſt a piece [illegible] the liquor, whoſe parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of ſome very ſubtle *intercurrent* matter, thoſe active parts preſently begin to penetrate, and ſcatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

INTERDE'AL. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *deal*.] Traffick; intercourſe. Obſolete.

The Gauliſh ſpeech is the very Britiſh, which is yet retained of the Welſhmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenſer.*

To INTERDI'CT. *v. a.* [*interdire*, Fr. *interdico*, Lat.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I paſs'd, through ways
That brought me on a ſudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
By magick fenc'd, by ſpells encompaſs'd round,
No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tickel.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An Archbiſhop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his ſuffragans, but his vicar-general may do the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDI'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongſt his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdict* and prohibitions touching entrance of ſtrangers. *Bacon.*

Thoſe are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict*,
Defends the touching of theſe viands pure;
Their taſte no knowledge works at leaſt of evil.
Milton.

Had he liv'd to ſee her happy change,
He would have cancell'd that harſh *interdict*,
And join'd our hands himſelf. *Dryd. Don. Sebaſt.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himſelf memorioufly againſt the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*interdiction*, Fr. *interdictio*, Lat. from *interdict*.]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid *interdiction*, which reſounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Curſe: from the papal *interdict*. An improper uſe of the word.

The trueſt iſſue of thy throne,
By his own *interdiction* ſtands accurſt. *Shakeſp.*

INTERDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *interdict*.] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainſworth.*

To INTERE'SS. } *v. a.* [*intereſſer*, Fr.] To
To INTERI'ST. } concern; to affect; to give ſhare in.

The myſtical communion of all faithful men is ſuch as maketh every one to be *intereſſed* in thoſe precious bleſſings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Our joy,
Although our laſt not leaſt; to whoſe young love,
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be *intereſs'd*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To love our native country, and to ſtudy its benefit and its glory, to be *intereſſed* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden.*

Scipio, reſtoring the Spaniſh bride, gained a great nation to *intereſt* themſelves for Rome againſt Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddeſs who uſed to *intereſt* herſelf in marriages. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Ill ſucceſſes did not diſcourage that ambitious and *intereſted* people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To INTERE'ST. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with paſſion; to gain the affections: as, this is an *intereſting* ſtory.

INTEREST. *n. ſ.* [*intereſt*, Lat. *interêt*, Fr.]

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a ſerious comprehenſion of that one great *intereſt* of others, as well as ourſelves. *Hammond.*

Diviſions hinder the common *intereſt* and publick good. *Temple.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his poſſeſſion, to be uſed for the common good and *intereſt*. *Calamy.*

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preſerved them, had now loſt their *intereſt*. *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *int'reſt* in the ſky;
Gain each kind pow'r, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the publick vow,
They bear the diſmal miſchief far away. *Prior.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have *intereſt*.

Endeavour to adjuſt the degrees of influence, that each cauſe might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *intereſt* of each therein. *Watts.*

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever *intereſt* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the oppoſite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

When *int'reſt* calls off all her ſneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Money paid for uſe; uſury.

Did he take *intereſt*?
——No, not take *intereſt*, not, as you would ſay,
Directly, *int'reſt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is a ſad life we lead, my dear, to be ſo teazed; paying *intereſt* for old debts, and ſtill contracting new ones. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Any ſurplus of advantage.

With all ſpeed
You ſhall have your deſires with *intereſt*. *Shak.*

To INTERFE'RE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.]

1. To interpoſe; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our anceſtors in converſation, as never to *interfere* with party diſputes in the ſtate. *Swift.*

2. To claſh; to oppoſe each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. A horſe is ſaid to *interfere*, when the ſide of one of his ſhoes ſtrikes againſt and hurts one of his fetlocks; or the hitting one leg againſt another, and ſtriking off the ſkin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTERFLUENT. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Latin.] Flowing between.

Air may conſiſt of any terrene or aqueous corpuſcles, kept ſwimming in the *interfluent* celeſtial matter. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED. *adj. interfuſus*, Lat.] Poured or ſcattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

INTERJA'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *interjacens*, Lat.]

1. The act or ſtate of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and ſome deſert ground. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, ſtorms, ſhoars, and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Brown.*

INTERJA'CENT. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between.

The ſea itſelf muſt be very broad, and void of little iſlands *interjacent*, elſe will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it ſerveth. *Raleigh.*

Through this hole, objects that were beyond might be ſeen diſtinctly, which would not at all be ſeen through other parts of the glaſſes, where the air was *interjacent*. *Newton's Opticks.*

INTERJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjectio*, Lat.]

1. A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind

to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

INTERIM. *n. s.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support,
By his dear absence. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

One bird happened to be a foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all. *L'Estrange.*

In this *interim* my women asked what I thought. *Tatler*

To INTERJOIN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join.*] To join mutually; to intermarry.

So fellest foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their issues. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

INTERIOUR. *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interieur*, Fr.] Internal; inner, not outward; not superficial.

The fool-multitude, that choose by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to th' *interior*. *Shakespeare.*

The softer parts, thus sunk down, would harden, and constitute the *interiour* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

INTERKNOWLEDGE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *knowledge.*] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

To INTERLACE. *v. a.* [*interlasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

The ambassadors *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon*

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* some errors, wherewith they seemed to reproach him. *Hayward.*

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLAPSE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *lapse.*] The flow of time between any two events.

These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

To INTERLARD. *v. a.* [*interlarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Jests should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the defloration of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale's Laws of England.*

4. *Philips* has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy. *Philips.*

To INTERLEAVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave.*] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLINE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line.*]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Locke.*

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new;
Made wealthy at the small expence of signing,
With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining*. *Dryden.*

Three things render a writing suspected: the person producing a false instrument, the person that frames it, and the *interlining* and razing out of words contained in such instruments. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

The muse invok'd, sit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift.*

INTERLINEATION. *n. s.* [*inter* and *lineation.*] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations. *Swift.*

To INTERLINK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link.*] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. *Dryden.*

INTERLOCUTION. *n. s.* [*interlocution*, Fr. *interlocutio*, Lat.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they favour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTERLOCUTOR. *n. s.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Lat.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

INTERLOCUTORY. *adj.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr. *inter and loquor*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker.*

There are several *interlocutory* discourses in the holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fiddes.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

To INTERLOPE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loop n*, Dutch, to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share. *Tatler.*

INTERLOPER. *n. s.* [from *interlope.*] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. *L'Estrange.*

INTERLUCENT. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Latin.] Shining between. *Dict.*

INTERLUDE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her; there must sometimes be masques, and revels, and *interludes*. *Bacon.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimick wakes. *Dryden.*

INTERLUENCY. *n. s.* [*interluo*, Lat.] Water interposited; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interluency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale.*

INTERLUNAR. } *adj.* [*inter* and *luna*,
INTERLUNARY. } Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions. *Brown.*

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton*

INTERMARRIAGE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *marriage.*] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives one.

Because the alliances and *intermarriages*, among so small a people, might obstruct justice, they have a foreigner for judge of St. Marino. *Addison.*

To INTERMARRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry.*] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*. *Swift.*

To INTERMEDDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of Catholicks. *Bacon.*

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not *intermeddle* with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Hayward.*

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to *intermeddle* in business. *Clarendon.*

To INTERMEDDLE. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for *intermelled.*

Many other adventures are *intermeddled*; as the love of Britomart, and the virtuousness of Belphœbe. *Spenser.*

INTERMEDDLER. *n. s.* [from *intermeddle.*] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy *intermeddlers*. *L'Estrange.*

Our allies, and our stock-jobbers, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these officious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust *Swift*

Shall strangers, saucy *intermeddlers* say,
Thus tax, and thus, are you allow'd to punish? *A. Phillips.*

INTERMEDIACY. *n. s.* [from *intermediate.*] Interposition; intervention. An unauthorised word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Derham.*

INTERMEDIAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *medius*,

Lat.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites. *Taylor.*

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* spaces he is careful to dress it. *Evelyn.*

INTERME'DIATE. *adj.* [*intermediat*, Fr. *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several *intermediate* sorts of rays, vibrations of several *intermediate* bignesses, to make sensations of the several *intermediate* colours? *Newton's Opticks.*

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless one should reckon some of an *intermediate* nature, as fat and phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

Those general natures, which stand between the nearest and most remote, are called *intermediate*. *Watts.*

INTERME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *intermediate*.] By way of intervention.

To INTERME'LL. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Not in use.

By occasion hereof many other adventures are *intermelled*, but rather as accidents than intendments. *Spenser.*

INTE'RMENT. *n. s.* [*interment*, Fr. from *inter*.] Burial; sepulchre.

INTERMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*intermigration*, Fr. *inter* and *migro*, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature, and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigrations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [*interminable*, Fr. *in* and *termino*, Lat.] Immense; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine th' *interminable*,
And tie him to his own prescript. *Milton's Agonistes.*

INTE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*interminate*, Fr. *interminatus*, Lat.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round
I ruffl'd up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,
Let fall from heav'n, a sleep *interminate*.
Chapm. Odyss.

INTERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*intermination*, Fr. *interminio*, Lat.] Menace; threat.

The threats and *interminations* of the Gospel, those terrors of the Lord, as goads, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attracted. *Decay of Piety.*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle*.] To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others.

The church in her liturgies hath *intermingled* with readings out of the New Testament, lessons taken out of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manifestly known and seen by all men, do grow *intermingled* with good corn. *Hooker.*

My lord shall never rest:
I'll *intermingle* every thing he does
With Cassio's suit. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Here sailing ships delight the wand'ring eyes;
There trees and *intermingled* temples rise. *Pope.*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*intermission*, Fr. *intermissio*, Latin.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a reeking post,
Deliver'd letters, spight of *intermission*,
Which presently they read. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

I count *intermission* almost the same thing as change; for that that hath been intermitted, is after a sort new. *Bacon.*

The water ascends gently, and by *intermissions*; but it falls continuately, and with force. *Wilkins.*

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without *intermission*. *Locke.*

2. Intervenient time.

But gentle heav'n
Cut short all *intermission*: front to front,
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself. *Shakes.*

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *Ben Jonson.*

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.

Rest or *intermission* none I find. *Milton.*

INTERMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *intermit*.] Coming by fits; not continual.

I reduced Ireland, after so many *intermissive* wars, to a perfect passive obedience. *Howel's Lng. Tears.*

As though there were any feriation in nature, or justitiums imaginable in professions, whose subject is under no *intermissive* but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Latin.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a-while, the observation of her own laws. *Hooker.*

Run to your houses, fall upon your knees;
Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague
That needs must light on this ingratitude. *Shakesp.*

His rifled, lascivious son
Edward the Second, *intermitted* so
The course of glory. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of those arts which were long before practised, though *intermitted* and interrupted by war. *Hale.*

Certain Indians, when a horse is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horse not *intermitting* his course. *Wilkins.*

Speech *intermitted*, thus began. *Milton.*

We are furnished with an armour from Heaven, but if we are remiss, or perfuaded to lay by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be surprided. *Rogers.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. Used of fevers.

INTERMI'TTENT. *adj.* [*intermittent*, Fr. *intermittens*, Latin.] Coming by fits.

Next to those durable pains, short *intermittent* or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

To INTERMIX. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix*.] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

Her persuations she *intermixed* with tears, affirming, that she would depart from him. *Hayw.*

Reveal
To Adam what shall come in future days,
As I shall thee enlighten: *intermix*
My cov'nant in the woman's seed renew'd. *Milton.*

In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd*
With myrtle, find what to redress 'till noon. *Milt.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

To INTERMI'X, *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMI'XTURE. *n. s.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Lat.]

1. Mass formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparations of gold or mercury leave persons much unsatisfied, whether the substances they produce be truly the hypostatical principles, or only some *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with those employed. *Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon's Henry VI.*

INTERMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Lat.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called *intermundane* spaces; in which though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtile, that it is as much as nothing. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL. *adj.* [*inter*, *muralis*, *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

INMIRMU'TUAL. *adj.* [*inter* and *mutual*.] Mutual; interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper.

A solemn oath religiously they take
By *intermutual* vows protesting there,
This never to reveal, nor to forsake
So good a cause. *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

INTE'RN. *adj.* [*interne*, Fr. *internus*, Lat.] Inward; intestine; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shews that her riches are *intern* and domestick. *Howel.*

INTE'RNAL. *adj.* [*internus*, Lat.]

1. Inward; not external.

That ye shall be as gods, since I as man,
Internal man, is but proportion meet. *Milton.*

Myself, my conscience, and *internal* peace. *Milt.*

Bad comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them. *L'Estrange.*

If we think most men's actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no such *internal* veneration of good rules. *Locke.*

2. Intrinsick; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil. *Rogers.*

INTE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *internal*.]

1. Inwardly.

2. Mentally; intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God *internally* united to Christ. *Taylor.*

INTERNE'CINE. *adj.* [*internecinus*, Latin.] Endeavouring mutual destruction.

Th' Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for
Their faith made *internecine* war. *Hudibras.*

INTERNE'CION. *n. s.* [*internecion*, Fr. *internecio*, Latin.] Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter.

That natural propension of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and *internecions*. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

INTERNUNCIO. *n. s.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLA'TION. *n. s.* [*interpellation*, Fr. *interpellatio*, Lat.] A summons; a call upon.

In all extracts judicial one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient. *Ayliffe.*

To INTE'RPOLATE, *v. a.* [*interpoler*, Fr. *interpolo*, Lat.]

1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as some think, *interpolated* by him for that purpose. *Pope.*

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermissions. In this sense it is not in use.

This

This motion of the heavenly bodies themſelves ſeems to be partly continued and unintermitted, as that motion of the firſt moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Hale.*

That individual hath neceſſarily a concomitant ſucceſſion of *interpolated* motions; namely, the pulſes of the heart, and the ſucceſſive motions of reſpiration. *Hale.*

INTERPOLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpolation*, Fr. from *interpolate*.] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have changed the ſituation of ſome of the Latin verſes, and made ſome *interpolations*. *Cromwell to Pope.*

INTERPOLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *interpolateur*, Fr.] One that foiſts in counterfeit paſſages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have conſidered. *Swift.*

IN'TERPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *interpoſe*.]

1. Interpoſition; agency between two perſons.

The *interpoſal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean diſcourſe, may ſeem to take away my choice. *South.*

2. Intervention.

Our overſhadowed ſouls may be emblemed by cruſted globes, whoſe influential emiſſions are intercepted by the *interpoſal* of the benighting element. *Glanville's Sceppſis.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat. *interpoſer*, Fr.]

1. To place between; to make intervenient.

Some weeks the king did honourably *interpoſe*, both to give ſpace to his brother's interceſſion, and to ſhow that he had a conflict with himſelf what he ſhould do. *Bacon.*

2. To thruſt in as an obſtruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpoſe* themſelves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shakeſp.*
Death ready ſtands to *interpoſe* his dart. *Milton.*
Human frailty will too often *interpoſe* itſelf among perſons of the holieſt function. *Swift.*

3. To offer as a ſuccour or relief.

The common father of mankind ſeaſonably *interpoſed* his hand, and reſcued miſerable man out of the groſs ſtupidity and ſenſuality wherein he was plunged. *Woodward.*

To INTERPO'ST. *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interpoſes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almoſt againſt any hypotheſis. *Boyle.*

INTERPO'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *interpoſe*.]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make haſte; but, 'till I come again,
No bed ſhall e'er be guilty of my ſtay;
No reſt be *interpoſer* 'twixt us twain. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpoſition*, Fr. *interpoſitio*, Lat. from *interpoſe*.]

1. Intervenient agency.

There never was a time when the *interpoſition* of the magiſtrate was more neceſſary to ſecure the honour of religion. *Atterbury.*

Though warlike ſucceſſes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interpoſition*, yet are they no ſure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interpoſition* of their common protectors. *Addiſon.*

3. Intervention; ſtate of being placed between two.

The nights are ſo cold, freſh, and equal, by reaſon of the intire *interpoſition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Raleigh.*

She ſits on a globe that ſtands in water, to denote that ſhe is miſtreſs of a new world, ſeparate from that which the Romans had before conquered by the *interpoſition* of the ſea. *Addiſon.*

4. Any thing interpoſed.

A ſhelter, and a kind of ſhading cool
Interpoſition, as a Summer's cloud. *Milton.*

To INTE'RPRET. *v. a.* [*interpreter*, French; *interpretor*, Lat.] To explain; to tranſlate; to decipher; to give a ſolution to; to clear by expoſition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,
Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd
Beyond ſelf-explication. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

You ſhould be women,
And yet your beards forbid me to *interpret*
That you are ſo. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto him. *Gen.* xli. 8.

An excellent ſpirit, knowledge, and underſtanding, *interpreting* of dreams, and ſhewing of hard ſentences, and diſſolving of doubts, were found in the ſame Daniel. *Dan.* v. 12.

Hear his ſighs, thou mute!
Unſkilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

INTE'RPRETABLE. *adj.* [from *interpret*.] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: theſe ſingularities are *interpretable* from more innocent cauſes. *Collier.*

INTERPRETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*interpretation*, Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat. from *interpret*.]

1. The act of interpreting: explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's,
Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time,
May ſhew like all yourſelf. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Look how we can, or ſad or merrily,
Interpretation will miſquote our looks. *Shakeſp.*

2. The ſenſe given by an interpreter; expoſition.

If it be obſcure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, conſtraineth no man, which ſtandeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardeſt and worſt *interpretation* that their words can carry. *Hooker.*

The primitive Chriſtians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted theſe predictions, and the marks by which the Meſſiah would be diſcovered; and how the Jewiſh doctors, who ſucceeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers. *Addiſon.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beſeech thee to proſper this great ſign, and to give us the *interpretation* and uſe of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

INTE'RPRETATIVE. *adj.* [from *interpret*.] Collected by interpretation.

Though the cited apoſtolick were ſufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwark againſt hereticks, the rejecting their additions may juſtly be deemed an *interpretative* ſiding with hereſies. *Hammond.*

INTE'RPRETATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interpretative*.] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this proviſion the Almighty *interpretatively* ſpeaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well-furniſhed world. *Ray on the Creation.*

INTE'RPRETER. *n. ſ.* [*interprete*, Fr. *interpres*, Lat.]

1. An explainer; an expoſitor; an expounder.

What we oft do beſt,
By ſick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worſt, as oft,
Hitting a groſſer quality, is cry'd up
For our beſt act. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confuſed maſs, and ſo it is underſtood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Chriſtian. *Burnet.*

We think moſt men's actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A tranſlator.

Nor word for word be careful to tranſfer,
With the ſame faith as an *interpreter*. *Sherburne.*

How ſhall any man, who hath a genius for hiſtory, undertake ſuch a work with ſpirit, when he conſiders that in an age or two he ſhall hardly be underſtood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

INTERPU'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*interpunction*, Fr. *interpungo*, Latin.] Pointing between words or ſentences.

INTERRE'GNUM. n. ſ. [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceſſion of another.

Next enſu'd a vacancy,
Thouſand worſe paſſions then poſſeſs'd
The *interregnum* of my breaſt:
Bleſs me from ſuch an anarchy! *Cowley.*

He would ſhew the queen my memorial with the firſt opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or ſuſpenſion of title. *Swift.*

INTERRE'IGN. *n. ſ.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interreign* or ſuſpenſion of title. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] To examine; to queſtion.

To INTERROGATE. *v. n.* To aſk; to put queſtions.

By his inſtructions touching the queen of Naples, it ſeemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

His proof will be retorted by *interrogating*. Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God? *Hammond.*

INTERROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*interrogation*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of queſtioning.

2. A queſtion put; an enquiry.

How demurely ſoever ſuch men may pretend to ſanctity, that *interrogation* of God preſſes hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Government of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digreſſions, but thoſe ſhort. *Pope.*

3. A note that marks a queſtion; thus? as, Does Job ſerve God for nought?

INTERRO'GATIVE. *adj.* [*interrogatif*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a queſtion; expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

INTERRO'GATIVE. *n. ſ.* A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERRO'GATIVELY. *adv.* [from *interrogative*.] In form of a queſtion.

INTERROGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *interrogate*.] An aſker of queſtions.

INTERRO'GATORY. *n. ſ.* [*interrogatoire*, Fr.] A queſtion; an enquiry.

He with no more civility began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sidney.*

Nor time, nor place,
Will ſerve long *interrogatories*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

What earthly name to *interrogatories*
Can taſk the free breath of a ſacred king? *Shak.*

The examination was ſummed up with one queſtion, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frighted out of his wits by the laſt dreadful *interrogatory*. *Addiſon.*

INTERRO'GATORY. *adj.* Containing a queſtion; expreſſing a queſtion; as, *an* interrogatory *ſentence*.

To INTERRUPT. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interruptus*, Lat.]

1. To hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend
Like *interrupted* waters, and o'erbear
What they are uſed to bear. *Shakeſp.*

He might securely enough have engaged his body to horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither tree nor bush to *interrupt* his charge. *Clarendon.*

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly uninterrupted, as that of the first, moveable, interpolated and *interrupted*. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk. *Eccles.* xi. 8.

3. To divide; to separate; to rescind from continuity.

INTERRU'PT. *adj.* Containing a chasm.

Seest thou what rage
Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the main abyss wide *interrupt*,
Can hold? *Milton.*

INTERRU'PTEDLY. *adv.* [from *interrupted*.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unmoistened. *Boyle on Colours.*

INTERRUP'TER. *n. s.* [from *interrupt*.] He who interrupts.

INTERRU'PTION. *n. s.* [*interruption*, Fr. *interruptio*, Latin.]

1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the interruption of the sea. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone,
O'erbearing *interruption*, spite of France. *Shak.*

4. Intermission.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without resting or *interruption* in the course of our reading. *Locke.*

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addison.*

INTERSCA'PULAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *scapula*, Lat.] Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCI'ND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption. *Dict.*

To INTERSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *scribo*, Lat.] To write between. *Dict.*

INTERSE'CANT. *adj.* [*intersecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSE'CT. *v. a.* [*interseco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in their position of progression, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and a line descending from their navel *intersects* at right angles the axis of the earth. *Brown.*

Excited by a vigorous loadstone, the needle will somewhat depress its animated extreme, and *intersect* the horizontal circumference. *Brown.*

To INTERSE'CT. *v. n.* To meet and cross each other.

The sagittal suture usually begins at that point where these lines *intersect*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

INTERSE'CTION. *n. s.* [*intersectio*, Lat. from *intersect*.] Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any *intersection* or meeting aloft, because the pipes were not opposite. *Wilton's Architecture.*

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very *intersection* which is now elongated, and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *intersection* of cross ones. *Bentley*

To INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*intersero*, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may *insert* a short speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs. *Brerewood*

INTERSE'RTION. *n. s.* [from *interject*.] An insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

These two *interjections* were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgement of the unity. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*interspersus*, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space *interspersed* amongst bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to *intersperse* these additions, so that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

INTERSPE'RSION. *n. s.* [from *intersperse*.] The act of scattering here and there.

For want of the *interspersion* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode. *Watts on the Mind*

INRERSTE'LLAR. *adj.* [*inter* and *stella*, Lat.] Intervening between the stars.

The *interstellar* sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star. *Bacon.*

I'NTERSTICE. *n. s.* [*interstitum*, Lat. *interstice*, Fr.]

1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the *interstices* of the teeth, fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their *interstices*, and seven teeth together with their *interstices* took up an inch *Newton*

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles which compose the fibres, so as to leave vacant *interstices* in those places where they cohered before. *Arbuthnot*

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the *interstices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTERSTI'TIAL. *adj.* [from *interstice*.] Containing interstices.

In oiled papers, the *interstitial* division being actuated by the accession of oil, becometh more transparent. *Brown*

INTERTE'XTURE. *n. s.* [*intertexo*, Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWI'NE. } *v. a.* [*inter* and *twine*,
To INTERTWI'ST. } or *twist*.] To unite by twisting one in another.

Under some concourse of shades,
Whose branching arms thick *intertwin'd* might shield
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head. *Milton.*

I'NTERVAL. *n. s.* [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Lat.]

1. Space between places; interstice; vacuity; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one *interval* of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following was a very busy period, the *intervals* between every war being so short. *Swift.*

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterbury*

To INTERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat. *intervenir*, Fr.]

1. To come between things or persons.

2. To make intervals.

While so near each other thus all day
Our talk we chuse, what wonder, if so near,
Looks *intervene*, and smiles? *Milton.*

3. To cross unexpectedly.

Esteem the danger of an action, and the possibilities of miscarriage, and every cross accident that can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Taylor.*

INTERVE'NE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opposition, or perhaps interview. A word out of use.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they swayed. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*intervenens*, Latin; *intervenant*, French.] Intercedent; interposed, passing between.

There be *intervenient* in the use of eight, in tones, two semitones or half notes. *Bacon.*

Many arts were used to discuss new affection: all which notwithstanding, for I omit things *intervenient*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to be sworn his servant. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*intervention*, Fr. *intervenio*, Latin.]

1. Agency between persons.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the *intervention* of any foreign power. *Temple.*

God will judge the world in righteousness by the *intervention* of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury*

2. Agency between antecedents and consecutives.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed. *L'Estrange.*

3. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear. *Holder.*

To INTERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn to another course.

The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Erpenius for the books, five hundred pounds. *Wotton.*

2. To turn to another use.

INTERVI'EW. *n. s.* [*intrevue*, French.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love shew ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were, at the time of their *interview* in Egypt. *Hooker.*

His fears were, that the *intervieus* betwixt
England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him some prejudice. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.
Such happy *interview*, and fair event
Of love, and youth not loft, fongs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming fymphonies, attach'd the heart
Of Adam. *Milton's Paradife Loft.*

To INTERVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Lat.] To involve one within another.

Myftical dance! which yonder ftarry fphere,
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Refembles neareft; mazes intricate,
Eccentrick, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,
Then moft, when moft irregular they feem. *Milton.*

To INTERWEAVE. *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. paff. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*. [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Then laid him down
Under the hofpitable covert nigh
Of trees thick *interwoven*. *Milton*
At laft
Words *interwove* with fighs found out their way.
Milton.

I fat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and *interwove*
With flaunting honeyfuckle. *Milton.*
None
Can fay here nature ends, and art begins,
But mix'd like th' elements, and born like twins,
So *interwoven'd*, fo like, fo much the fame:
None, this mere nature, that mere art, can name.
Denham.

The proud theatres difclofe the fcene,
Which *interwoven* Britons feem to raife,
And fhow the triumph which their fhame difplays.
Dryden

He fo *interweaves* truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleafing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

It appeared a vaft ocean planted with iflands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *interwoven* with a thoufand little fhining feas that ran among them *Addifon*

Orchard and flower-garden he fo mixt and *interwoven* with one another, as to look like a natural wilderne's. *Spectator.*

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a moft ardent defire, *interwoven* in the fubftance of their fpiritual natures, of being reunited with himfelf. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

I do not altogether difapprove the *interweaving* texts of fcripture through the ftyle of your fermon. *Swift.*

To INTERWI'SH. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wifh*.] To wifh mutually to each other.

The venom of all ftepdames, gameiter's gall,
What tyrants and their fubjects *interwifh*,
All ill fall on that man. *Donne*

INTESTABLE. *adj.* [*inteftabilis*, Latin.] Difqualified to make a will.

A perfon excommunicated is rendered infamous and *inteftable* both actively and paffively. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTE'STATE. *adj.* [*inteftat*, Fr. *inteftatus*, Lat.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

Why fhould calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy fucceeders to *inteftate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miferies. *Shakefp.*

Prefent punifhment purfues his maw,
When furfeited and fwell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, *inteftate* death. *Dryden.*

INTESTI'NAL. *adj.* [*inteftinal*, Fr. from *inteftine*.] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *inteftinal* tube, affecting a ftraight inftead of a fpiral cylinder. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'STINE. *adj.* [*inteftin*, Fr. *inteftinus*, Lat.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of thofe inward and *inteftine* enemies to prayer, there are our paft fins to wound us, our prefent cares to diftract us, our diftempered paffions to diforder us, and a whole fwarm of loofe and floating imaginations to moleft us. *Duppa.*

Inteftine war no more our paffions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions hear away their rage. *Pope.*

2. Contained in the body.

Inteftine ftone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
And moon-ftruck madnefs. *Milton's Par. Loft.*
A wooden jack, which had almoft
Loft, by difufe, the art to roaft,
A fudden alteration feels,
Increas'd by new *inteftine* wheels. *Swift.*

3. Domeftick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly ufed in the following example of *Shakefpeare*: perhaps for *mortal* and *inteftine* fhould be read *mortal internecine*.

Since the mortal and *inteftine* jars
'Twixt thy feditious countrymen and us,
It hath in folemn fynods been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverfe towns. *Shak.*
But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,
To thefe *inteftine* difcords put an end. *Dryden.*
She faw her fons with purple death expire,
And dreadful feries of *inteftine* wars,
Inglorious triumphs and difhoneft fcars. *Pope.*

INTE'STINE. *n. f.* [*inteftinum*, Lat. *inteftine*, Fr.] The gut; the bowel: moft commonly without a fingular.

The *inteftines* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid fubftance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To INTHRA'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall*.] To enflave; to fhackle; to reduce to fervitude. A word now feldom ufed, at leaft in profe.

What though I be *inthrall'd*, he feems a knight,
And will not any way difhonour me. *Shak.*
The Turk has fought to extinguifh the ancient memory of thofe people which he has fubjected and *inthrall'd*. *Raleigh.*
Authors to themfelves in all
Both what they judge, and what they chufe; for fo
I form'd them free, and free they muft remain
Till they *inthrall* themfelves. *Milton's Par. Loft.*
She foothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd?
Prior.

INTHRA'LMENT. *n. f.* [from *inthrall*.] Servitude; flavery.

Mofes and Aaron, fent from God to claim
His people from *inthralment*, they return
With glory and fpoil back to their promis'd land.
Milton.

To INTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne*.] To raife to royalty; to feat on a throne: commonly *enthrone*.

One, chief, in gracious dignity *inthron'd*,
Shines o'er the reft. *Thomfon's Summer.*

I'NTIMACY. *n. f.* [from *intimate*.] Clofe familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendfhips and *intimacies* to men of virtue. *Rogers.*

I'NTIMATE. *adj.* [*intimado*, Spaniſh; *intimus*, Latin.]

1. Inmoft; inward; inteftine.

They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
From *intimate* impulfe. *Milton's Agoniftes.*
Fear being fo *intimate* to our natures, it is the ftrongeft bond of laws. *Tillotfon.*

2. Near; not kept at diftance.

Mofes was with him in the retirements of the Mount, received there his private inftructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admiffion. *South.*

3. Familiar; clofely acquainted.

United by this fympathetick bond,
You grew familiar, *intimate*, and fond. *Rofcommon.*

I'NTIMATE. *n. f.* [*intimado*, Spaniſh; *intime*, French; *intimus*, Latin.] A familiar friend; one who is trufted with our thoughts.

The defign was to entertain his reafon with a more equal converfe, aſſign him an *intimate* whofe intellect as much correſponded with his as did the outward form. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To I'NTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French; *intimare*, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the filver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle.*

The names of fimple ideas and fubftances, with the abftract ideas in the mind, *intimate* fome real exiftence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke.*

'Tis the divinity that ſtirs within us;
'Tis Heav'n itſelf that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addiſon's Cato.*

I'NTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *intimate*.]

1. Clofely; with intermixture of parts.

The fame œconomy is obſerved in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it *intimately* with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be aſſimilated. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Nearly; inſeparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its riſe from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more eſſential to us, and more *intimately* united with us. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Familiarly; with cloſe friendſhip.

INTIMA'TION. *n. f.* [*intimation*, Fr. from *intimate*.] Hint; obſcure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him ſtrictly obſerve the firſt ſtirrings and *intimations*; the firſt hints and whiſpers of good and evil that paſs in his heart. *South.*

Of thoſe that are only probable we have ſome reaſonable *intimations*; but not a demonſtrative certainty. *Woodward.*

Beſides the more ſolid parts of learning, there are ſeveral little *intimations* to be met with on medals. *Addiſon.*

I'NTIME. *adj.* Inward; being within the maſs; not being external, or on the ſurface; internal. Not uſed.

As to the compoſition or diſſolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water hath the principality and exceſs over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

To INTI'MIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, French; *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to daſtardize; to make cowardly.

At that tribunal ſtands the writing tribe,
Which nothing can *intimidate* or bribe;
Time is the judge. *Young.*
Now guilt once harbour'd in the conſcious breaſt,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*

INTI'RE. *n. f.* [*integer*, Lat. *entier*, Fr. better written *entire*, which ſee, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminiſhed; broken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick ſocieties of men, belongeth ſo properly unto the ſame *intire* ſocieties, that for any prince to exerciſe the ſame of himſelf, and not either by expreſs commiſſion immediately and perſonally received from God, or elſe by authority derived at the leaſt from their conſent upon whoſe perſons he impoſes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker.*

INTI'RENESS. *n. f.* [from *intire*; better *entireneſs*.] Wholeneſs; integrity.

So ſhall all times find me the ſame;
You this *intireneſs* better may fulfil,
Who have the pattern with you ſtill. *Donne.*

I'NTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to*.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place: oppoſed to *out of*.

Water introduces *into* vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Acrid substances, which pass *into* the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Noting entrance of one thing into another.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the site it held, how much more may education, being a constant plight and inurement, induce by custom good habits *into* a reasonable creature? *Wotton.*

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put *into* them a living soul. *Locke.*

3. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. *Pope.*

4. Noting inclusion real or figurative.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put *into* great words. *Bacon.*

5. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

Compound bodies may be resolved *into* other substances than such as they are divided *into* by the fire. *Boyle.*

A man must sin himself *into* a love of other mens sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far. *South.*

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
When the mad people rise against the state,
To look them *into* duty; and command
An awful silence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden.*

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself *into* irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire into these matters. *Tillotson.*

He is not a frail being, that he should be tired *into* compliance by the force of assiduous application. *Smalridge.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves *into* lakes, before they can find any issue. *Addison on Italy.*

It would have been all irretrievably lost, was it not by this means collected and brought *into* one mass. *Woodward.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author; and the reader led *into* a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? *Atterbury.*

It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men *into* an acknowledgment of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Atterbury.*

A man may whore and drink himself *into* Atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself *into* it. *Bentley.*

INTO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Latin; *intolerable*, French.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be borne; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as *intolerable* as it was unreasonable. *Taylor.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprize,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd *intolerable* day. *Dryden.*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study long continued in is as *intolerable* to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady. *Locke.*

From Paran's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broome.*

2. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *intolerable.*] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *intolerable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTO'LERANT. *adj.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses. *Arbuthnot.*

To IN'TOMB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb.*] To inclose in a funeral monument; to bury.

What commandment had the Jews for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be *intomb'd*? *Hooker.*

Is't night's predominance or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth *intomb*? *Shakespeare.*

Mighty heroes, more majestick shades,
And youths *intomb'd* before their father's eyes. *Dryden.*

To I'NTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Latin.] To thunder. *Dict.*

INTONA'TION. *n. s.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate.*] The act of thundering. *Dict.*

To INTO'NE. *v. n.* [from *intono*, or rather from *tone*; *intonner*, Fr.] To make a slow protracted noise.

So swells each windpipe; ass *intones* to ass
Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To INTO'RT. *v. a.* [*intortus*, Latin.] To twist; to wreath; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits: and a gland is nothing but a canal variously *intorted* and wound up together. *Arbuthnot.*

With rev'rent hand the king presents the gold,
Which round th' *intorted* horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope.*

To INTO'XICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it *intoxicateth*; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding, than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton.*

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor cease t' infuse,
Wherewith thou did'st *intoxicate* my youth. *Denham.*

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not seen equall'd, if not exceeded by some *intoxicated* zealots? *Decay of Piety.*

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so *intoxicated* with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to spirituous liquors, having different qualities from the plant; for no fruit taken crude has the *intoxicating* quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

INTOXICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *intoxicate.*] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkins's *intoxication*, who was every where else detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that besotting *intoxication* which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRAC'TABLE. *adj.* [*intractabilis*, Latin; *intraitable*, French.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who love us is so natural a passion, that even the most *intractable* tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more *intractable* kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. *Woodward.*

INTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *intractable.*] Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRA'CTABLY. *adv.* [from *intractable.*] Unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUI'LLITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *tranquillity.*] Unquietness; want of rest.

Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

INTRA'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*intransitivus*, Latin.] [In grammar.] A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, *curro*, I run. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *transmutable.*] Unchangeable to any other substance.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray on the Creation.*

To INTRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treasure.*] To lay up as in a treasury.

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings be *intreasured*. *Shakesp.*

To INTRENCH. *v. n.* [*in* and *trencher*, Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another; with *on*.

Little I desire my sceptre should *intrench on* God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. *K. Charles.*

That crawling insect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden.*

We are not to *intrench upon* truth in any conversation, but least of all with children *Locke.*

To INTRENCH. *v. a.*

1. To break with hollows.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.

INTRENCHANT. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakespeare*, is thus explained: The *intrenchant* air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had passed through it, *Hanmer*. I believe *Shakespeare* intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trencher*, to cut; *intrenchant* is indeed properly *not cutting*, rather than *not to be cut*; but this is not the only instance in which *Shakespeare* confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. *Shakespeare.*

INTRE'NCHMENT. *n. s.* [from *intrench.*] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle
Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field. *Thomson.*

INTREPI'DITY. *n. s.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Gulliver.*

INTRE-

INTREPI'DLY. *adv.* [from *intrepid.*] Fearlesly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

I'NTRICACY. *n. f.* [from *intricate.*] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's Odyssey is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour *Addison.*

I'NTRICATE. *adj.* [*intricatus*, Latin.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate.* *Hooker.*

His stile was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. *Addison.*

To I'NTRICATE. [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in use.

Alterations of surnames, have so *intricated*, or rather obscured, the truths of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Camden.*

I'NTRICATELY. *adv.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity

That variety of factions into which we are so *intricately* engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. *Swift.*

I'NTRICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obscurity.

He found such *intricateness*, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

INTRI'GUE. *n. f.* [*intrigue*, Fr.]

1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged; usually an affair of love.

These are the grand *intrigues* of man,
These his huge thoughts, and these his vast desires. *Flatman.*

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow. *Addison's Guardian*

The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his *intrigues.* *Swift.*

Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*,
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift.*

2. Intricacy, complication. Little in use.

Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned transaction.

As causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem. *Pope.*

To INTRI'GUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs, commonly of love.

INTRI'GUER. *n. f.* [*intrigueur*, Fr. from *intrigue.*] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addison.*

INTRI'GUINGLY. *adv.* [from *intrigue.*] With *intrigue*; with secret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinsèque*, Fr. This word is now generally written *intrinsical*, contrary to etymology.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them, but by reluctancy and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them. *Tillotson.*

The near and *intrinsecal*, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself. *Bentley.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinsecal* with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECALLY. *adv.* [from *intrinsecal.*]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lye is a thing absolutely and *intrinsecally* evil. *South.*

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsecally* and solidly valuable. *Prior.*

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsecally.* *Wotton.*

If once bereaved of motion, matter cannot of itself acquire it again; nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsecally* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it. *Bentley.*

INTRI'NSICK. *adj.* [*intrinsecus*, Lat.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinsick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that, is a man's *intrinsick*, this, his current value. *Grew.*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis tried
The more shall its *intrinsick* worth proclaim. *Prior.*

Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinsick* value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers.*

INTRI'NSECATE. *adj.* [This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsecal.*] Perplexed; entangled. Not in use.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too *intrinsecate* t'unloose. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

Come, mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*
Of life at once untye. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To INTRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat. *introduire*, French.]

1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*

2. To bring something into notice or practice.

This vulgar error whosoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preserving by theory as well as practice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

An author who should *introduce* a sport of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

3. To produce; to give occasion to.

Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke.*

4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

If he will *introduce* himself by prefaces, we cannot help it. *Layer's Trial.*

INTRODU'CER. *n. f.* [*introducteur*, Fr. from *introduce*]

1. One who conducts another to a place or person.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the Earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

INTRODU'CTION. *n. f.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introductio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; the state of being ushered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*introductif*, Fr. from *introduce.*] Serving as the means to something else.

The truths of Christ crucified, is the Christian's philosophy, and a good life is the Christian's Logick; that great instrumental *introductive* art, that must guide the mind into the former. *South.*

INTRODU'CTORY. *adj* [from *introductus*, Lat.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

This *introductory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION. *n. f.* [*introgressio*, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTRO'IT. *n. f.* [*introit*, Fr.] The beginning of the Mass; the beginning of publick devotions.

INTROMI'SSION. *n. f.* [*intromissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of sending in.

If sight be caused by *intromission*, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle shews to be absurd. *Peacham.*

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away. *South.*

2. In the Scottish law. The act of intermeddling with another's effects; as, *he shall be brought to an account for his* intromissions *with such an estate.*

To I'NTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]

1. To send in; to let in; to admit.

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

Glass in the window *intromits* light without cold to those in the room. *Holder.*

Tinged bodies and liquors reflect some sorts of rays, and *intromit* or transmit other sorts. *Newton.*

To INTROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*introspectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inside.

INTROSPE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *introspect.*] A view of the inside.

The actings of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man. *Hale.*

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Dryden.*

INTROVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.

Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introvenient* nations, either by commerce or conquest. *Brown.*

To INTRU'DE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]

1. To

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permiſſion.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd.
Shakeſp.

The Jewiſh religion was yet in poſſeſſion; and therefore that this might ſo enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the ſame hand of omnipotence. *South.*

2. It is followed by *on* before perſons, or perſonal poſſeſſions.

Forgive me, ſair one, if officious friendſhip
Intrudes on your repoſe, and comes thus late
To greet you with the tidings of ſucceſs. *Rowe*

Some thoughts riſe and *intrude upon* us, while we ſhun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watts.*

3. To encroach: to force in uncalled or unpermitted: ſometimes with *into*.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worſhipping of angels, *intruding into* thoſe things which he hath not ſeen, by his fleſhly mind. *Col.* ii. 18.

To INTRU'DE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Not to *intrude one's ſelf* into the myſteries of government, which the princes keep ſecret, is repreſented by the winds ſhut up in a bull hide, which the companions of Ulyſſes would needs be ſo fooliſh as to pry into. *Pope.*

INTRU'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right or welcome.

Unmannerly *intruder* as thou art! *Shakeſpeare.*
Go, baſe *intruder!* over-weening ſlave!
Beſtow thy fawning ſmiles on equal mates. *Shak.*

They were but *intruders* upon the poſſeſſion, during the minority of the heir; they knew thoſe lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies on Ireland.*

Will you, a bold *intruder*, never learn
To know your baſket, and your bread diſcern?
Dryden.

She had ſeen a great variety of faces: they were all ſtrangers and *intruders*, ſuch as ſhe had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*

The whole fraternity of writers riſe up in arms againſt every new *intruder* into the world of fame. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

INTRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*intruſion*, Fr. *intruſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate.

Many excellent ſtrains have been joſtled off by the *intruſions* of poetical fictions. *Brown.*

The ſeparation of the parts of one body, upon the *intruſion* of another, and the change from reſt to motion upon impulſe, and the like, ſeem to have ſome connection. *Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any perſon or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permiſſion.

I think myſelf in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath ſomething emboldened me to this unſeaſoned *intruſion*; for they ſay, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakeſpeare.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, muſt all his palace fill
With loath'd *intruſion*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

How's this, my ſon? Why this *intruſion*?
Were not my orders that I ſhould be private?
Addiſ. Cato.

I may cloſe, after ſo long an *intruſion* upon your meditations. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be ſaid, I handle an art no way ſuitable either to my employment or fortune, and ſo ſtand charged with *intruſion* and impertinency. *Wotton.*

To INTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*in* and *truſt*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any ſecret commiſſion, or thing of value: as, we *intruſt* another *with* ſomething; or we *intruſt* ſomething *to* another.

His majeſty had a ſolicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in ſuch a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *intruſted* with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

Receive my counſel, and ſecurely move;
Intruſt thy fortune to the pow'rs above. *Dryden.*

Are not the lives of thoſe, who draw the ſword
In Rome's defence, *intruſted* to our care? *Addiſ.*

He compoſed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intruſt* it to the hands of his confident. *Arbuthnot.*

INSTUI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*intuitus*, *intueor*, Lat.]

1. Sight of any thing; uſed commonly of mental view. Immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had paſſed for a moſt malicious perſecutor; whereas God ſaw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him. *Government of the Tongue.*

The truth of theſe propoſitions we know by a bare ſimple *intuition* of the ideas, and ſuch propoſitions are called ſelf-evident. *Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon, but inſtantaneouſly accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of cauſes is deductive; for we know none by ſimple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the cauſality itſelf is inſenſible. *Clarendon.*

Diſcourſe was then almoſt as quick as *intuition*. *South.*

He their ſingle virtues did ſurvey,
By *intuition* in his own large breaſt. *Dryden.*

INTU'ITIVE. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Lat. *intuitif*. Fr.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or teſtimony.

Immediate perception of the agreement and diſagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we ſee their agreement or diſagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.*

Lofty flights of thoughts, and almoſt *intuitive* perception of abſtruſe notions, or exalted diſcoveries of mathematical theorems, we ſometimes ſee exiſtent in one perſon. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehenſion of things not ſeen, ended with the *intuitive* viſion of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of diſcovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghoſtly or immaterial natures, as ſpirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgment, conſerning the amiable beauty and high goodneſs of that object, which, with unſpeakable joy and delight, doth ſet them on work. *Hooker.*

The ſoul receives
Diſcurſive or *intuitive*. *Milton*

INTUI'TIVELY. *adv.* [*intuitivement*, Fr.] Without deduction of reaſon; by immediate perception.

That our love is ſound and ſincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conſcience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, ſaving only the ſearcher of all men's hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his? *Hooker.*

God Almighty, who ſees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning.*

INTUME'SCENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*intumeſcence*, Fr.
INTUME'SCENCY. } *intumeſco*, Lat.] Swell; tumour; the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardly or eaſily moved, they variouſly begin, continue or end their *intumeſcencies*. *Brown.*

This ſubterranean heat cauſes a great rarefaction and *intumeſcence* of the water of the abyſs, putting it into very great commotions, and occaſions an earthquake. *Woodward.*

INTURGE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *turgeſco*, Lat.] Swelling; the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the ſea, but *inturgeſcencies* cauſed firſt at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown.*

INTU'SE. *n. ſ.* [*intuſus*, Lat.] Bruiſe.

She did ſearch the ſwelling bruze,
And having ſearch'd the *intuſe* deep,
She bound it with her ſcarf. *Spenſer.*

To INTWI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine*.]

1. To twiſt, or wreath together.

This opinion, though falſe, yet *intwined* with a true, that the ſouls of men do never periſh, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker.*

2. To be inſerted by being wreathed or twiſted.

The veſt and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *intwine*.
Dryden.

To INVA'DE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]

1. To attack a country; to make an hoſtile entrance.

He will *invade* them with troops. *Hubb.*

Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would ſoon ſee that nation up in arms. *Knolles.*

With dang'rous expedition they *invade*
Heav'n whoſe high walls fear no aſſault *Milton.*

Thy race in times to come
Shall ſpread the conqueſts of imperial Rome;
Rome, whoſe aſcending tow'rs ſhall heav'n *invade*,
Involving earth and ocean in her ſhade. *Dryden.*

Encouraged with ſucceſs, he *invades* the province of philoſophy. *Dryden.*

In vain did nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ſhips, and men profane,
Invade th' inviolable main: *Dryden.*

2. To attack; to aſſail; to aſſault.

There ſhall be ſedition among men, and *invading* one another; they ſhall not regard their kings. *2 Eſdras.*

Thou think'ſt 'tis much, that this contentious ſtorm
Invades us to the ſkin; ſo 'tis to thee:
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The leſſer is ſcarce felt *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To violate by the firſt act of hoſtility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are ſuch, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not *invade*. *Dryden.*

INVA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *invado*, Latin.]

1. One who enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durſt they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*

Their piety
In ſharp conteſt of battle found no aid
Againſt *invaders*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, ſerves only to enkindle and conſume the ſacrilegious *invaders*. *Decay of Piety.*

Were he loſt, the naked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to all *invaders*.
Denham's Sophy.

The country about Attica was the moſt barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders*. *Swift.*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain ſtand;
Nor dread the bold *invader's* hand. *Prior.*

Eſteem and judgment with ſtrong fancy join,
To call the fair *invader* in;
My darling favourite inclination, too,
All, all conſpiring with the foe. *Granville.*

2. An aſſailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The ſubſtance was formerly compriſed in that uncompounded ſtyle, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders*. *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*invaleſco*, Latin.] Strength; health; force. *Dict.*

INVA'LID. *adj.* [*invalide*, French; *invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to shew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd.
Milton.

To INVA'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid*.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To *invalidate* such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alledged. *Boyle.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and it is ten to one but three kind words of hers, shall *invalidate* all their testimonies. *Locke.*

INVALI'DE. *n. s.* [French.] One disabled by sickness or hurts.

What beggar in the *invalides*,
With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,
With'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*

INVALI'DITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *validity*; *invalidité*, Fr.]

1. Weakness; want of cogency.
2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle, and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable*.] Precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith produced by terrour would not be so free in act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *varius*, Lat. *invariable*, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and *invariable* signs, and such they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars. *Brown.*

The rule of good and evil would not appear uniform and *invariable*, but different, according to men's different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury.*

INVA'RIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *invariable*.] Immutability; constancy.

INVA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *invariable*.] Unchangeably; constantly.

He, who steers his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him. *Atterbury.*

INVA'SION. *n. s.* [*invasion*, French; *invasio*, Latin.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.

We made an *invasion* upon the Cherethites. 1 *Sam.* xxx.

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy. *South.*

The nations of th' Ausonian shore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour from afar,
Or arm'd *invasion*, and embrace the war.
Dryden's Æn.

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1060, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time 'till now, for one entire length of time, it shews at what distance this *invasion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

2. Attack of a disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *invade*.] Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country. *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* hands,
Lessen their people, and extend their lands;
By gasping nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the deserts that their swords had made.
Arbuthnot.

INVE'CTIVE. *n. s.* [*invective*; French; *invectiva*, low Latin.]

1. A censure in speech or writing; a reproachful accusation.

Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as to unwind themselves, where the snares of glosing speech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter *invectives* against that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to observe as behoveful for the exercise of Christian duty. *Hooker.*

If we take satyr, in the general signification of the word, for an *invective*, 'tis almost as old as verse. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. It is used with *against*.

So desp'rate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives 'gainst* the officers.
Shakesp. Henry VI.

Casting off respect, he fell into bitter *invectives against* the French king. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Less properly with *at*.

Whilst we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invectives* we make *at* their supposed errours fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

INVE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* muse;
Have four-and-twenty letters to abuse. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY. *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea, and of this our life; swearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants. *Shakespeare.*

To INVE'IGH. *v. a.* [*inveho*, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach: with *against*.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply *against* the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

He *inveighs* severely *against* the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lyes. *Arbuthnot.*

INVEIGHER. *n. s.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer.

One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face. *Wiseman.*

To INVE'IGLE. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital. *Minsheu*; *aveugler*, or *enaveugler*, Fr. *Skinner* and *Junius*.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.

Most false Duessa, royal richly dight,
That easy was to *inveigle* weaker sight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily skill,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might.
Fairy Queen.

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him. *Shakespeare.*

Yet have they many baits and guileful spells,
To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary sense
Of them that pass unweeting by the way. *Milton.*

Both right able
T' *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Those drops of prettiness, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

I leave the use of garlick to such as are *inveigled* into the gout by the use of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman, before she is come to years of discretion, should be as criminal as the seducing of her before she is ten years old. *Spectator.*

INVEIGLER. *n. s.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Being presented to the Emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sandys.*

To INVE'NT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, Fr. *invenio*, Latin.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself. *Hooker.*

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains. *Spenser.*

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none
She could devise, and thousand ways *invent*
To feed her foolish humour and vain jollyment.
Fairy Queen.

Woe to them that *invent* to themselves instruments of musick. *Amos.*

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies. *Milton.*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction of their heads; both which make up the most apt mixture, for this use, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Ray.*

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who Nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes. *Blackmore.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had set an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. *Creech.*

The ship, by help of a screw, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously *invented* against me. *Susan.* xliii.

Here is a strange figure *invented*, against the plain sense of the words. *Stilling fleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As lean-fac'd envy in her loathsome cave. *Shak.*

Hercules's meeting with Pleasure and Virtue was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the first dawnings of philosophy. *Addison.*

4. To light on; to meet with. Not used.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad:
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad.
Spenser.

INVE'NTOR. *n. s.* [from *inventeur*, French.]

1. One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

As a translator, he was just; as an *inventor*, he was rich. *Garth.*

2. A forger.

INVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*invention*, French; *inventio*, Latin.]

1. Excogitation; the act or power of producing something new.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of *invention!* *Shakesp.*

By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours less, but judgment more.
Roscommon.

Invention is a kind of muse, which, being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest. *Dryden.*

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre:
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inspire.
Dryden.

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is *invention*. *Pope.*

2. Discovery.

Nature hath provided several glandules to separate spittle from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, also called *ductus salivales*.
Ray on the Creation.

3. Forgery; fiction.

We hear our bloody cousins, not confessing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With strange *invention*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

If thou can'ſt accuſe,
Do it without *invention* ſuddenly. *Shakeſp.*

4. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial *inventions* *Sidney.*
Th' *invention* all admir'd; and each how he
To be th' inventor miſs'd, ſo eaſy it ſeem'd
Once found, which yet unfound moſt would have thought
Impoſſible. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

INVE'NTIVE. *adj.* [*inventif*, Fr. from *invent.*]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and roundeſt tongues in all matters. *Aſcham.*
That *inventive* head
Her fatal image from the temple drew,
The ſleeping guardians of the caſtle ſlew. *Dryden.*
The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inſpires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

As he had an *inventive* brain, ſo there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himſelf. *Raleigh.*
Reaſon, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

INVE'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of ſomething new. It is written likewiſe *inventer.*

We have the ſtatue of your Columbus, that diſcovered the Weſt Indies, alſo the *inventor* of ſhips: your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*
Studious they appear
Of arts that poliſh life; *inventors* rare,
Unmindful of their maker. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Why are theſe poſitions charged upon me as their ſole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any perſon of virtue? *Atterbury.*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill ſenſe.

In this upſhot, purpoſes miſtook,
Fall'n on th' *inventors'* heads. *Shakeſpeare.*

INVENTORI'ALLY. *adv.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial.*] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

INVE'NTORY. *n. ſ.* [*inventoire*, French; *inventorium*, Lat.] An account or catalogue of moveables.

I found,
Forſooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The ſeveral parcels of his plate. *Shakeſp.*
The leanneſs that afflicts us, the object of our miſery, is as an *inventory* to particularize their abundance, our ſufferings is a gain to them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Whoe'er looks,
For themſelves dare not go, o'er Cheapſide books,
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory.* *Donne.*
It were of much conſequence to have ſuch an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as, on the one hand, nothing ſhould be wanting, ſo nothing repeated on the other. *Grew's Muſæum.*
In Perſia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattles; and it is uſual, when a man ſells a bale of ſilk, to toſs half a dozen women into the bargain. *Addiſon.*

To INVE'NTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To regiſter; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers ſchedules of my beauty: it ſhall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utenſil labell'd. *Shakeſp.*
A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richeſt poſſeſſions: the philoſopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INVE'NTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor.*] A female that invents.

The arts with all their retinue of leſſer trades, hiſtory and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventreſſes* were deified. *Burnet.*
Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame;
The ſweet enthuſiaſt, from her ſacred ſtore,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

INVE'RSE. *adj* [*inverſe*, Fr. *inverſus*, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal: oppoſed to *direct.* It is ſo called in proportion, when the fourth term is ſo much greater than the third, as the ſecond is leſs than the firſt; or ſo much leſs than the third as the ſecond is greater than the firſt.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverſe* duplicate proportion of the diſtance. *Garth.*

INVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*inverſion*, Fr. *inverſio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is firſt, and firſt laſt.

If he ſpeaks truth, it is upon a ſubtle *inverſion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Brown.*
'Tis juſt the *inverſion* of an act of parliament; your lordſhip firſt ſigned it, and then it was paſſed among the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, ſo that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn upſide down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, ſhall I humbly woo?
And ſome proud prince in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my ſcorn! *Waller.*
Aſk not the cauſe why ſullen Spring
So long delays her flow'rs to bear,
And Winter ſtorms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*
Poeſy and oratory omit things eſſential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the moſt affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the laſt firſt.

Yes, every poet is a fool;
By demonſtration Ned can ſhew it:
Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule
Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzle. Inſtead of this *convert* or *intervert* is now commonly uſed.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treaſures to his own private uſe, and having ſecret intelligence with his enemies. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

INVE'RTEDLY. *adv.* [from *inverted.*] In contrary or reverſed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landſkip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Denham.*

To INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*inveſtir*, Fr. *inveſtio*, Latin.]

1. To dreſs; to clothe; to array. It has *in* or *with* before the thing ſuperinduced or conferred.

Then geſture ſad,
Inveſt in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,
Preſented them unto the gazing moon,
So many horrid ghoſts. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
Thou *with* a mantle didſt *inveſt*
The riſing world of waters. *Milton.*
Let thy eyes ſhine forth in their full luſtre;
Inveſt them *with* thy loves, put on
Thy choiceſt looks. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. To place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office.

When we ſanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to teſtify that we make them places of public reſort, that we *inveſt* God himſelf *with* them, and that we ſever them from common uſes. *Hooker.*

After the death of the other archbiſhop, he was *inveſted in* that high dignity, and ſettled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarendon.*
The practice of all ages, and countries, hath been to do honour to thoſe who are *inveſted with* publick authority. *Atterbury.*

3. To adorn; to grace; as clothes or ornaments.

Honour muſt
Not unaccompanied, *inveſt* him only;
But ſigns of nobleneſs, like ſtars, ſhall ſhine
On all deſervers. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
The fooliſh, over-careful fathers for this engroſs'd
The canker'd heaps of ſtrong atchieved gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to *inveſt*
Their ſons with arts and martial exerciſes. *Shakeſp.*
Some great potentate,
Or of the thrones above; ſuch majeſty
Inveſts him coming. *Milton.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found ſuch an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beaſt, or between ſoul and body, it *inveſteth* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To encloſe; to ſurround ſo as to intercept ſuccours or proviſions: as, the enemy *inveſted* the town.

INVE'STIENT. *adj.* [*inveſtiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing.

The ſhells ſerved as plaiſms or moulds to this ſand, which, when conſolidated and freed from it, *inveſtient* ſhell is of the ſame ſhape as the cavity of the ſhell. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE. *adj.* [from *inveſtigate.*] To be ſearched out; diſcoverable by rational diſquiſition.

Finally, in ſuch ſort they are *inveſtigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*
In doing evil, we prefer a leſs good before a greater, the greatneſs whereof is by reaſon *inveſtigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

To INVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*inveſtigo*, Latin.] To ſearch out: to find out by rational diſquiſition.

Inveſtigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Holder on Speech.*
From the preſent appearances *inveſtigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from theſe account for future obſervations. *Cheyne.*

INVESTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inveſtigation*, Fr. *inveſtigatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are diſcovered.

Not only the *inveſtigation* of truth, but the communication of it alſo, is often practiſed in ſuch a method as neither agrees preciſely to ſynthetick or analytick. *Watts.*
Progreſſive truth, the patient force of thought
Inveſtigation calm, whoſe ſilent powers
Command the world. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own ſhall never more be in a ſtrange land, but a diligent *inveſtigation* of my own territories. *Pope to Swift.*

INVE'STITURE. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manour, office, or benefice.

He had refuſed to yield up to the pope the *inveſtiture* of biſhops, and collation of eccleſiaſtical dignities within his dominions. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. The act of giving poſſeſſion.

INVE'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *veſtment.*] Dreſs; clothes; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that dye which their *inveſtments* ſhew. *Shakeſp.*
You, my lord archbiſhop,
Whoſe ſee is by a civil peace maintained,
Whoſe beard the ſilver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whoſe learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whoſe white *inveſtments* figure innocence,

The

The dove, and every bleſſed ſpirit of peace;
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and boiſt'rous tongue of war?
Shakeſpeare.

INVE'TERACY. *n. ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make uſe of all means for reducing them. *Addiſon.*

2. [in phyſick.] Long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVE'TERATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]

1. Old; long eſtabliſhed.

The cuſtom of Chriſtians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who preſumed to violate ſuch a cuſtom by not obſerving that thing; the very *inveterate* obſervation whereof was a law, ſufficient to bind all men to obſerve it, unleſs they could ſhew ſome higher law, ſome law of Scripture, to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder, and exulcerate it.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

2. Obſtinate by long continuance.

It is not every ſmall violation of conſcience that can quench the ſpirit, but it muſt be a long *inveterate* courſe and cuſtom of ſinning, that at length produces and ends in ſuch a curſed effect. *South.*

He who writes ſatire honeſtly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the phyſician to the patient, when he preſcribes harſh remedies to an *inveterate* diſeaſe. *Dryden.*

In a well-inſtituted ſtate the executive power will never let abuſe, grow *inveterate*, or multiply ſo far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*inveterer*, Fr. *inveterо*, Lat.] To fix and ſettle by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a conſummation to ſuperſtitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infuſed and *inveterated* into men's minds. *Bacon.*

Let not Atheiſts lay the fault of their ſins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long cuſtom and *inveterated* habit. *Bentley.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inveterate.*] Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, ſo hath the *inveterateneſs* of his malice made him more ready in the execution.
Ipſwich's Vulgar Errours.

Neither the *inveterateneſs* of the miſchief, nor the prevalency of the faſhion, ſhall be any excuſe for thoſe who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke.*

INVETERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*invidioſus*, Latin.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I ſhall open to them the interior ſecrets of this myſterious art, without impoſture or *invidious* reſerve. *Boyle.*

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more uſual ſenſe.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes.
Broome.

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, theſe are a few cauſes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift.*

INVI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *invidious.*]

1. Malignantly; enviouſly.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

The clergy murmur againſt the privileges of the laity; the laity *invidiouſly* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Sprat.*

INVI'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *invidious.*] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour.*] To endue with vigour; to ſtrengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The ſpleen is introduced to *invigorate* the ſiniſter ſide, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown.*

Gentle warmth
Diſcloſes well the earth's all-teeming womb,
Invigorating tender ſeeds. *Philips.*

I have lived when the prince, inſtead of *invigorating* the laws, aſſumed a power of diſpenſing with them. *Addiſon.*

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightſome and *invigorating* principle, which ſpurs him to action. *Spectator.*

Chriſtian graces and virtues they cannot be, unleſs fed, *invigorated*, and animated by univerſal charity. *Atterbury.*

INVIGORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *invigorate.*]

1. The act of invigorating.

2. The ſtate of being invigorated.

I find in myſelf an appetitive faculty, which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration.* *Norris.*

INVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [*invincible*, French; *invincibilis*, Latin.] Inſuperable; unconquerable; not to be ſubdued.

I would have thought her ſpirits had been *invincible* againſt all aſſaults of affection. *Shakeſpeare.*

Should he invade their country, he would ſoon ſee that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms. *Knolles.*

The ſpirit remains *invincible.* *Milton.*

That miſtake, which is the conſequence of *invincible* error, ſcarce deſerves the name of wrong judgment. *Locke.*

If an Atheiſt had had the making of himſelf, he would have framed a conſtitution that could have kept pace with his inſatiable luſt, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thouſand years in a perpetual debauch. *Bentley.*

INVI'NCIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *invincible.*] Unconquerableneſs; inſuperableneſs.

INVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *invincible.*] Inſuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearleſs in his righteous cauſe;
And as ye have receiv'd, ſo have ye done
Invincibly. *Milton.*

Neither invitations nor threats avail with thoſe who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to their benefit. *Decay of Piety*

INVI'OLABLE. *adj.* [*inviolable*, French; *inviolabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be ſure, ſhalt give account
To him who ſent us, whoſe charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*, and theſe from harm. *Milton.*

In vain did Nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ſhips, and men prophane,
Invade th' *inviolable* main;
Th' eternal fences overleap,
And paſs at will the boundleſs deep. *Dryden.*

Ye lamps of heav'n, he ſaid, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou venerable ſky!
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

This birthright, when our author pleades, muſt and muſt not be ſacred and *inviolable.* *Locke.*

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the houſe of God, ſhould make the bond of their love inſoluble, and tie them in a league of *inviolable* amity. *Hooker.*

See, ſee, they join, embrace, and ſeem to kiſs,
As if they vow'd ſome league *inviolable* *Shakeſp.*

3. Inſuſceptible of hurt or wound.

Th' *inviolable* ſaints
In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd inſire. *Milton*

INVI'OLABLY. *adv.* [from *inviolable.*] Without breach; without failure.

Mere acquaintance you have none: you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have converſed with you, are for ever after *inviolably* yours. *Dryden.*

The true profeſſion of Chriſtianity *inviolably* engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Sprat.*

INVI'OLATE. *adj.* [*inviolate*, Fr. *inviolatus*, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was ſtill *inviolate.*
Bacon's Hen. VII.

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee, even before friendſhip, truth prefer.
Denham.

If the paſt
Can hope a pardon, by thoſe mutual bonds
Nature has ſeal'd between us, which, though I
Have cancell'd, thou haſt ſtill preſerv'd *inviolate*:
I beg thy pardon. *Denham's Sophy.*

My love your claim *inviolate* ſecures;
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden.*

In all the changes of his doubtful ſtate,
His truth, like Heav'n's, was kept *inviolate.*
Dryden.

INVI'OUS. *adj.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impaſſable; untrodden.

If nothing can oppugn his love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

INVISIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inviſibilité*, Fr. from *inviſible.*] The ſtate of being inviſible; imperceptibleneſs to ſight.

They may be demonſtrated to be innumerable, ſubſtituting their ſmallneſs for the reaſon of their *inviſibility.* *Ray.*

INVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*inviſible*, Fr. *inviſibilis*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the ſight; not to be ſeen.

He was *inviſible* that hurt me ſo;
And none *inviſible*, but ſpirits, can go *Sidney.*

The threaden ſails,
Borne with th' *inviſible* and creeping wind,
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd ſea.
Shakeſpeare.

'Tis wonderful,
That an *inviſible* inſtinct ſhould frame them
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught. *Shakeſpeare.*

To us *inviſible*, or dimly ſeen,
In theſe thy loweſt works. *Milton.*

He that believes a God, believes ſuch a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a ſpirit, and conſequently that he is *inviſible*, and cannot be ſeen. *Tillotſon.*

It ſeems eaſier to make one's ſelf *inviſible* to others, than to make another's thoughts viſible to me, which are not viſible to himſelf. *Locke.*

INVI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *inviſible.*] Imperceptibly to the ſight.

Age by degrees *inviſibly* doth creep,
Nor do we ſeem to die, but fall aſleep. *Denham.*

To INVI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viſcus*, Lat.] To lime; to intangle in glutinous matter.

The camelion's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and ſlimy extremity, whereby, upon a ſudden emiſſion, it *inviſcates* and intangleth thoſe inſects. *Brown.*

INVITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*invitation*, Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

That other anſwer'd with a lowly look,
And ſoon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryden.*

INVI'TATORY. *adj.* [from *invito*, Latin] Uſing invitation; containing invitation.

To INVI'TE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin; *inviter*, French.]

1. To bid; to aſk to any place, particularly to one's own houſe, with intreaty and complaiſance.

If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyſelf. *Eccluſ.*

He comes *invited* by a younger ſon. *Addiſon.*

When much company is *invited*, then be as ſparing as poſſible of your coals. *Swift.*

2. To allure; to perſuade; to induce by hope or pleaſure.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, though facility and hope of ſucceſs might *invite* ſome other choice. *Bacon.*

Nor art thou ſuch
Created, or ſuch place haſt here to dwell,
As may not oft *invite*, though ſpirits of heav'n,
To viſit thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The liberal contributions ſuch teachers met with, ſerved ſtill to *invite* more labourers into that work. *Decay of Piety*

Shady groves, that eaſy ſleep *invite*,
And after toilſome days a ſoft repoſe at night.
Dryd. Virgil.

To Invi'te. *v. n.* [*invito*, Lat.] To aſk or call to any thing pleaſing.

All things *invite*
To peaceful counſels. *Milton*

Invi'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *invite*.] He who invites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, ſuch as their *inviters* and encouragers moſt fancied. *King Charles.*

Honour was the aim of the gueſts, and intereſt was the ſcope of the *inviter*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Wines and cates the tables grace,
But moſt the kind *inviter's* cheerful face,
Pope's Odyſſey.

Invi'tingly. *adv.* [from *inviting*.] In ſuch a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dreſs up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the buſineſs is done. *Decay of Piety.*

To Inu'mbrate. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Latin.] To ſhade; to cover with ſhades. *Dict.*

Inu'nction. *n. ſ.* [*inungo*, *inunctus*, Latin.] The act of ſmearing or anointing.

The wiſe Author of Nature hath placed on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and ſqueezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *inunction* of the feathers, and cauſing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*

Inunda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*inundation*, French; *inundatio*, Latin.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, ſays *Cowley*, implies leſs than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,
That ſhe ſhould give her ſorrow ſo much ſway;
And in his wiſdom haſtes our marriage,
To ſtop the *inundation* of her tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſame *inundation* was not paſt forty foot in moſt places; ſo that ſome few wild inhabitants of the woods eſcaped. *Bacon.*

All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, ſhall heave the ocean to uſurp
Beyond all bounds, 'till *inundation* riſe
Above the higheſt hills. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This *inundation* unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is Winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear,
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near. *Dryden.*

No ſwelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But cryſtal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay.*

2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Iriſh, were utterly waſted. *Spenſer.*

To I'nvocate. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I *invocate* thy ghoſt,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shakeſp.*

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid
With ſolemneſt devotion. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin or the draff of ſervile food
Conſume me, and oft *invocated* death
Haſten the welcome end of all my pains.
Milton's Agoniſtes.

Invoca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*invocation*, French; *invocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer uſual to ſignify even all the ſervice that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cauſe, as I ſuppoſe, but to ſhew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either preſuppoſe or infer. *Hooker.*

2. The form of calling for the aſſiſtance or preſence of any being.

My *invocation* is
Honeſt and fair, and in his miſtreſs' name. *Shak.*

The propoſition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of *invocation* in half a line. *Waſe.*

I will ſtrain myſelf to breath out this one *invocation*. *Howel.*

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addiſon on Italy.*

I'nvoice. *n. ſ.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyez*, ſend.] A catalogue of the freight of a ſhip, or of the articles and price of goods ſent by a factor.

To Invo'ke. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin; *invoquer*, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to; to invocate.

The power I will *invoke* dwells in her eyes. *Sidney.*

One peculiar nation to ſelect
From all the reſt, of whom to be *invok'd*. *Milton.*

The ſkilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himſelf immortal.
Prior.

To Invo'lve. *v. a.* [*involvo*, Latin.]

1. To enwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

Leave a ſinged bottom all *involv'd*
With ſtench and ſmoke. *Milton.*

No man could miſs his way to heaven for want of light; and yet ſo vain are they as to think they oblige the world by *involving* it in darkneſs. *Decay of Piety*

In a cloud *involv'd*, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight.
Dryden.

2. To imply; to compriſe.

We cannot demonſtrate theſe things ſo as to ſhew that the contrary neceſſarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotſon.*

3. To entwiſt; to join.

He knows his end with mine *involv'd*. *Milton.*

4. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vaſt involuntary throng. *Pope.*

Sin we ſhould hate altogether; but our hatred of it may *involve* the perſon, which we ſhould not hate at all. *Sprat.*

One death *involves*
Tyrants and ſlaves. *Thomſon's Summer.*

5. To entangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is ſo far from helping at all, that it only ſerves the more to *involve* us in difficulties. *Locke.*

As obſcure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our reaſon, ſo do dubious words puzzle men's reaſon. *Locke.*

6. To complicate; to make intricate.

Some *involv'd* their ſnaky folds. *Milton.*

Syllogiſm is of neceſſary uſe, even to the lovers of truth, to ſhew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or *involved* diſcourſes. *Locke.*

7. To blend; to mingle together confuſedly.

Earth with hell mingle and *involve*. *Milton.*

Invo'luntarily. *adv.* [from *involuntary*.] Not by choice; not ſpontaneouſly.

Involu'ntary. *adj.* [*in* and *voluntarius*, Latin; *involuntaire*, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vaſt *involuntary* throng,
Who gently draw, and ſtruggling leſs and leſs,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confeſs. *Pope.*

2. Not choſen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, conſequent to ſuch command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatſoever action is performed without ſuch a thought of the mind, is called *involuntary*. *Locke.*

But why, ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' *involuntary* tear? *Pope.*

Involu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*involutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.

2. The ſtate of being entangled; complication.

All things are mixed, and cauſes blended by mutual *involutions*. *Glanville.*

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Great conceits are raiſed of the *involution* or membranous covering called the ſilly-how, ſometimes found about the heads of children. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To Inu're. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure*.] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and cuſtom; to accuſtom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practiſed, now *to*.

Becauſe they ſo proudly inſult, we muſt a little *inure* their ears *with* hearing how others, whom they more regard, are accuſtomed to uſe the ſelf-ſame language with us. *Hooker.*

If there might be added true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *therewith inured*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents. *Hooker.*

That it may no painful work endure,
It *to* ſtrong labour can itſelf *inure*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *inured to* the mild and goodly government of the Conteſſor. *Spenſer.*

The forward hand, *inur'd to* wounds, makes way
Upon the ſharpeſt fronts of the moſt fierce. *Daniel.*

Then cruel, by their ſports *to* blood *inur'd*
Of fighting beaſts, and men to beaſts expoſ'd.
Milton.

To *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

They, who had been moſt *inur'd to* buſineſs, had not in their lives ever undergone ſo great fatigue for twenty days together. *Clarendon.*

We may *inure* ourſelves by cuſtom *to* bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addiſon.*

Inu'rement. *n. ſ.* [from *inure*.] Practice; habit; uſe; cuſtom; frequency.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance a ſecret appetite, and habitual inclination to the ſite it held, then how much more may education, being nothing elſe but a conſtant plight and *inurement*, induce by cuſtom good habits into a reaſonable creature. *Wotton.*

To Inu'rn. *v. a.* [*in* and *urn*.] To intomb; to bury.

The ſepulchre
Wherein we ſaw thee quietly *inurn'd*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To caſt thee up again. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Amidſt the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryden.*

Inu'stion. *n. ſ.* [*inuſtio*, Lat.] The act of burning.

Inu'tile. *adj.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] Uſeleſs; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* ſpeculation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Inuti'lity. *n. ſ.* [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Lat.] Uſeleſſneſs; unprofitableneſs.

Invu'lnerable. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; ſecure from wound.

Our

Our cannon's malice vainly ſhall be ſpent
Againſt th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shak.*
Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in thoſe bright arms;
That mortal dint none can reſiſt. *Milton.*
Vaneſſa, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for wiſdom's aid,
Was in the very ſearch betray'd. *Swift.*

To INWA'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *wall.*] To incloſe or fortify with a wall.

Three ſuch towns in thoſe places with the garriſons, would be ſo augmented as they would be able with little to *inwall* themſelves ſtrongly. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

'INWARD. } *adv.* [inpeapb, Saxon.
I'NWARDS. }

1. Towards the internal parts; within.

The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards*, nourith more than the outward fleſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The medicines which go to theſe magical ointments are ſo ſtrong, that if they were uſed *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

2. With inflection or incurvity; concavely.

He ſtretches out his arm in ſign of peace, with his breaſt bending *inward*. *Dryden's Duſneſnoy.*

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Looking *inward* we were ſtricken dumb; looking upward we ſpeak and prevail. *Hooker.*

Celeſtial light
Shine *inward*, and the ſoul through all her pow'rs
Irradiate. *Milton.*

I'NWARD. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outſide but within.

He could not reſt, but did his ſtout heart eat,
And waſte his *inward* gall with deep deſpight *Fairy Queen.*

To each *inward* part
It ſhoots inviſible. *Milton.*

Sickneſs, contributing no leſs than old age to the ſhaking down this ſcaffolding of the body, may diſcover the *inward* ſtructure more plainly. *Pope.*

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward ſmiles though ſtat'ry I receiv'd!
But hent and *inward* to myſelf again
Perplex'd, their matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior.*

3. Intimate; domeſtick; familiar.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himſelf all he may to yield equal juſtice unto all, yet can there not but great abuſes lurk in ſo *inward* and abſolute a privilege. *Spenſer.*

All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job*, xix. 19.

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil,
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of reſtleſs cares. *Shak.*

I'NWARD. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this ſenſe a ſingular.

Then ſacrificing, laid
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incenſe ſtrew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton.*

They eſteem them moſt profitable, becauſe of the great quantity of fat upon them *inwards*. *Mortimer.*

2. Intimate; near acquaintance. Little uſed.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a ſly fellow was the duke; and I know the cauſe of his withdrawing. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NWARDLY. *adv.* [from *inward.*]

1. In the heart; privately.

That which *inwardly* each man ſhould be, the church outwardly ought to teſtify. *Hooker.*

I bleed *inwardly* for my lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. In the parts within; internally.

Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Conſume away in ſighs, waſte *inwardly*. *Shakeſp.*

Cantharides he preſcribes both outwardly and *inwardly*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. With inflexion or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inward.*] Intimacy; familiarity.

You know, my *inwardneſs* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shak.*

To INWE'AVE. preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. paſſ. *inwove*, *inwoven* or *inweaved*. [*in* and *weave.*]

1. To mix any thing in weaving, ſo that it forms part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought of ſundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenſer.*

Down they caſt
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*

And o'er ſoft palls of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'ſtry, ſtiffen'd with *inwoven* gold. *Pope.*

2. To intertwine; to complicate.

The roof
Of thickeſt covert was, *inwoven* ſhade. *Milton.*

To INWO'OD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood.*] To hide in woods. Not uſed.

He got out of the river, *inwooded* himſelf ſo as the ladies loſt the marking his ſportfulneſs. *Sidney.*

To INWRA'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap.*]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

And over them Arachne high did liſt
Her cunning web, and ſpread her ſubtil net,
Inwrapped in foul ſmoak. *Fairy Queen.*

This, as an amber drop *inwraps* a bee,
Covering diſcovers your quick ſoul; that we
May in your through-ſhine front your heart's thoughts ſee. *Donne.*

2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obſcurity.

The caſe is no ſooner made than reſolv'd: if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perſpicuouſly. *Bacon.*

3. It is doubtful whether the following examples ſhould not be *enrap* or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Latin, to raviſh or tranſport.

This pearl ſhe gave me I do feel't and ſee't;
And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

For if ſuch holy ſong
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*

INWRO'UGHT. *adj.* [*in* and *wrought.*] Adorned with work.

Carnus, reverend ſire, went footing ſlow,
His mantle hairy and his bonnet ſedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that ſanguine flower inſcrib'd with woe. *Milton.*

To INWRI'ATHE. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath.*] To ſurround as with a wreath.

Bind their reſplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milt.*

Nor leſs the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow. *Thomſon*

JOB. *n. ſ.* [A low word now much in uſe, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.

2. A low mean lucrative buſy affair.

He was now with his old friends, like an old favourite of a cunning miniſter after the *job* is over. *Arbuthnot.*

No cheek is known to bluſh, no heart to throb,
Save when they loſe a queſtion, or a *job*. *Pope.*

Such patents as theſe never were granted with a view of being a *job*, for the intereſt of a particular perſon to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument.

As an aſs with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and fat *jobbing* of the ſore. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To drive in a ſharp inſtrument.

Let peacocke and turkey leave *jobbing* their bee. *Tuſſer.*

The work would, where a ſmall irregularity of ſtuff ſhould happen, draw or *job* the edge into the ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the ſtockjobber; to buy and ſell as a broker.

The judge ſhall *job*, the biſhop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB's *tears. n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

JO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *job.*]

1. A man who ſells ſtock in the publick funds.

So caſt it in the ſouthern ſea,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what ſpectacles you pleaſe,
Your guinea's but a guinea ſtill. *Swift.*

2. One who does chancework.

JOBBERNO'WL. *n. ſ.* [moſt probably from *jobbe*, Flemiſh, dull, and *nowl*, pnol, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.

And like the world, men's *jobbernowls*
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras.*

JO'CKEY. *n. ſ.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *Jacky*, or, as the Scotch, *jockey*, uſed for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horſes.]

1. A fellow that rides horſes in the race.

Theſe were the wiſe ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jockies* than on the poet himſelf. *Addiſon.*

2. A man that deals in horſes.

3. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

To JO'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To juſtle by riding againſt one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE. *adj.* [*jocoſus*, Lat.] Merry; waggiſh; given to jeſt.

If the ſubject be ſacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocoſe* or comical airs, ſhould be excluded, leſt young minds learn to trifle with the awful ſolemnities of religion. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY. *adv.* [from *jocoſe.*] Waggiſhly; in jeſt; in game.

Spondanus imagines that Ulyſſes may poſſibly ſpeak *jocoſely*, but in truth Ulyſſes never behaves with levity. *Broome.*

JOCO'SENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *jocoſe.*] Wag-
JOCO'SITY. } gery; merriment.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocoſity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

JO'CULAR. *adj.* [*jocularis*, Lat.] Uſed in jeſt; merry; jocoſe; waggiſh; not ſerious: uſed both of men and things.

Theſe *jocular* ſlanders are often as miſchievous as thoſe of deepeſt deſign. *Government of the Tongue.*

The ſatire is a dramatick poem; the ſtile is partly ſerious, and partly *jocular*. *Dryden.*

Good Vellum, don't be *jocular*. *Addiſon.*

JOCULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *jocular.*] Merriment; diſpoſition to jeſt.

The wits of thoſe ages were ſhort of theſe of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and perſiſt unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

JO'CUND. *adj.* [*jucundus*, Lat.] Merry gay; airy; lively.

There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund*. *Shakeſpeare.*

No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds ſhall tell. *Shakeſp.*

They on their mirth and dance
Intent, with *jocund* muſick charm his ear. *Milton.*

Alexis shun'd his fellow-swains,
Their rural sports, and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

JO'CUNDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund.*] Merrily; gaily.

He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleasantly, and damned according to his heart's desire. *South.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push.

Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me and cries, Do you see
Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Donne.*

This said, he *jogg'd* his good steed nigher,
And steer'd him gently toward the squire. *Hudibras.*

I was pretty well pleased while I expected, till fruition *jogged* me out of my pleasing slumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris.*

Sudden I *jogg'd* Ulysses, who was laid
Fast by my side. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To JOG. *v. n.*

1. To move by succussation; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot.

The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakesp.*

Here lieth one, who did most truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot
While he might still *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milton.*

2. To travel idly and heavily.

Jog on, *jog* on the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the stile-a,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf spy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Estrange.*

Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which they miscall reviving. *Dryden.*

JOG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whispered, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside. *L'Estrange.*

Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as slily put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbuthnot.*

A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid and gives me a *jog*,
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but sweet Molly Mog *Swift*

2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction, should impress a motion on any, is inconceivable *Glanville's Sceptis.*

JO'GGER. *n. s.* [from *jog.*] One who moves heavily and dully.

They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden*

To JO'GGLE. *v. n.* To shake.

In the head of man, the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains *jogging*, or slipping out of their place. *Derham.*

JO'HNAPPLE. *n. s.*

A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the Spring following, when most other fruit is spent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer.*

To JOIN. *v. n.* [*joindre*, Fr.]

1. To add one to another in contiguity.

Woe unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field. *Isa* lviii.

Join them one to another into one stick. *Ezek.*

The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Neh.* iv. 9.

2. To couple; to combine.

In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and state,
Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
With any native of the Ausonian line.
Dryden's Æn.

4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter: this sense is to be found in the phrase *to join battle*, in which, *battle* seems not to signify fight, but troops in array, *committere exercitus*, though it may likewise mean *fight*, as, *committere prælium.*

When they *joined* battle, Israel was smitten.
1 *Sam.* iv. 2.

They should with resolute minds endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Knolles.*

5. To associate.

Go near, and *join* thyself to his chariot. *Acts.*
Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial.
Isaiah.

6. To unite in one act.

Our best notes are treason to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applause of publick voice.
Dryden.

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*

7. To unite in concord.

Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind.
1 *Cor.*

8. To act in concert with.

Know your own int'rest, Sir, where'er you lead,
We jointly vow to *join* no other head.
Dryden's Aureng.

To JOIN. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous.

Justus's house *joined* hard to the synagogue. *Acts.*

2. To close; to clash.

Look you, all you that kiss my lady Peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day.
Shakesp. Henry IV.

Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood,
Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd.*
Shakespeare.

3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.

Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Ezra.*

4. To become confederate.

When there falleth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight against us. *Exodus*

Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander against us. 1 *Mac.*

I'll join you yourself
Join with the rest; you are armed against me.
Dryden.

Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*

JO'INDER. *n. s.* [from *join.*] Conjunction; joining. Not used.

A contract and eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands.
Shakespeare.

JO'INER. *n. s.* [from *join.*] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted.

The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon's Essays.*

It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiously even.
Moxon's Mech. Exercises.

JO'INERY. *n. s.* [from *joiner.*]

Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by strait lines, squares, niters, or any bevil, that they shall seem one entire piece. *Moxon.*

JOINT. *n. s.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, Fr.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.

Dropsies and asthmas, and *joint* racking rheums.
Milton.

I felt the same pain in the same *joint*. *Temple.*

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they listed; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open-sighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*

3. [In joinery; *jointe*, Fr.]

Strait lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot, that is, planed. *Moxon.*

4. A knot or commissure in a plant.

5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

In bringing a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*

6. *Out of* JOINT. Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves.

Jacob's thigh was *out of joint*. *Gen.* xxiii. 25.

My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put *out of joint*. *Herbert.*

7. *Out of* JOINT. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused; full of disturbance.

The time is *out of joint*, oh cursed spight!
That ever I was born to set it right. *Shakspeare.*

JOINT. *adj.*

1. Shared among many.

Entertain no more of it,
Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all. *Shakespeare.*

Though it be common in respect of some men, it is not to to all mankind; but is the *joint* property of this country, or this parish. *Locke.*

2. United in the same possession: as we say, *jointheirs* or *coheirs*, *jointheiresses* or *coheiresses.*

The sun and man did strive,
Joint tenants of the world, who should survive.
Donne.

Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
Man walk'd with beast *joint* tenant of the shade.
Pope.

3. Combined; acting together in concert.

On your *joint* vigour now,
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

In a war carried on by the *joint* force of so many nations, France could send troops. *Add. Spect.*

To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form in articulations.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To form many parts into one.

Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood.
Dryden.

3. To join together in confederacy. Not used.

The times
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainst Cæsar.
Shakespeare.

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

He *joints* the neck; and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dryden.*

JO'INTED. *adj.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or commissures.

Three cubits high
The *jointed* herbage shoots.

JO'INTER. *n. s.* [from *joint.*] A sort of plane.

The *jointer* is somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its sole perfectly strait: its office is to follow the fore plane, and shoot an edge perfectly strait, when a joint is to be shot. *Moxon.*

JO'INTLY. *adv.* [from *joint.*]

1. Together; not separately.

I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly*. *Sidney.*

Because all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work; the first thing in polity required is a difference of persons in the church. *Hooker.*

The prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together,

together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due. *Addiſon.*

2. In a ſtate of union or co-operation.

His name a great example ſtands, to ſhew
How ſtrangely high endeavours may be bleſt,
Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden.*

JOINTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure.

Our queen,
Th' imperial *jointreſs* of this warlike ſtate,
We've taken now to wife. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

JOINTSTOOL. *n. ſ.* [*joint* and *ſtool.*] A ſtool made not merely by inſertion of the feet, but by inferting one part in another.

He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon *joint-ſtools*, and wears his boot very ſmooth like unto the ſign of the leg. *Shakeſpeare.*

Could that be eternal which they had ſeen a rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a *jointſtool?* *South.*

He uſed to lay chairs and *jointſtools* in their way, that they might break noſes by falling. *Arbuthnot.*

JOINTURE. *n. ſ.* [*jointure*, Fr.] Eſtate ſettled on a wife to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe.

The *jointure* that your king muſt make,
With her dowry ſhall be counterpoiſ'd. *Shakeſp.*

The old counteſs of Deſmond, who lived in 1589, and many years ſince, was married in Edward the Fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the earls of Deſmond ſince then.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

There's a civil queſtion mov'd of late,
Where lies my *jointure*, where your own eſtate?
Dryden.

What! properties? You ſee it alter,
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's ſnare,
Or, in a *jointure*, ſmith from the heir. *Pope.*

JOIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoutre*, Fr.] The ſecondary beam of a floor.

Some wood is not good to uſe for beams or *joiſts*, becauſe of the brittleneſs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The kettle to the top was hoiſt,
And there ſtood fatt'ning to a *joiſt*. *Swift.*

To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the ſmaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE. *n. ſ.* [*jocus*, Lat.] A jeſt; ſomething not ſerious.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Incloſe whole towns in walls, 'tis all a *joke!*
Inevitable death ſhall level all. *Pope.*

Why ſhould publick mockery in print, or a merry *joke* upon a ſtage, be a better teſt of truth than publick perſecutions? *Watts.*

To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] To jeſt; to be merry in words and actions.

Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,
Of aſhes, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

JOKER. *n. ſ.* [from *joke.*] A jeſter; a merry fellow.

Thou muſt thy firſt appearance in the world like a dry *joker*, buffoon, or jack pudding. *Dennis.*

JOLE. *n. ſ.* [*guenle*, Fr. crol. Saxon.]

1. The face or cheek. It is ſeldom uſed but in the phraſe *cheek by jole.*

Follow? nay, I'll go with thee cheek by *jole*. *Shak.*

And by him in another hole,
Affected Ralpho, cheek by *jole*. *Hudibras.*

Your wan complexion, and your thin *jole*, father.
Dryden.

A man, who has digeſted all the fathers, lets a pure Engliſh divine go cheek by *jole* with him.
Collier on Pride.

2. The head of a fiſh.

A ſalmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate:
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my ſoul!
Is there no hopes? alas! then bring the *jowl*. *Pope.*

Red-ſpeckled trouts, the ſalmon's ſilver *jole*,
The jointed lobſter, and unſcaly ſcale. *Gay's Trivia.*

To JOLE. *v. a.* [from *jole*, the head.] To beat the head againſt any thing; to claſh with violence.

Howſoe'er their hearts are ſever'd in religion, their heads are both one: they may *jole* horns together.
Shakeſpeare.

The tortoiſes envied the eaſineſs of the frogs, 'till they ſaw them *jolled* to pieces and devoured for want of a buckler. *L'Eſtrange.*

JOLLILY. *adv.* [from *jolly.*] In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth.

The goodly empreſs, *jollily* inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind. *Dry. Per.*

JOLLIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *jolly.*] Mirth; merriment; gaiety. Obſolete.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,
She could deviſe, and thouſand ways invent
To feed her fooliſh humour, and vain *jolliment*.
Fa. Queen.

JOLLINESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *jolly.*]
JOLLITY. }

1. Gaiety; elevation of ſpirit.

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

2. Merriment; feſtivity.

With joyance bring her, and with *jollity*. *Spenſer.*

There ſhall theſe pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Theſeus, all in *jollity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game,
To luxury and riot, feaſt and dance. *Milton.*

Good men are never ſo ſurpriſed as in the midſt of their *jollities*, nor ſo fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the ſnare. *South.*

With branches we the ſtanes adorn, and waſte
In *jollity* the day ordain'd to be the laſt.
Dryd. Æn.

My heart was filled with melancholy to ſee ſeveral dropping in the midſt of mirth and *jollity*.
Addiſon's Spectator.

JOLLY. *adj.* [*jolt*, Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntſmen, come
Our luſty Engliſh. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

O nightingale!
Thou with freſh hope the lover's heart doſt fill,
While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious May.
Milton.

All my griefs to this are *jolly*,
Nought ſo ſad as melancholy. *Burton.*

Ev'n ghoſts had learn'd to groan;
But free from puniſhment, as free from ſin,
The ſhades liv'd *jolly*, and without a king.
Dryd. Juv.

This gentle knight, inſpir'd by *jolly* May,
Forſook his eaſy couch at early day. *Dryden.*

A ſhepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, *jolly* white and red, yet, upon the touch, it ſhall fill his hand only with ſtench and foulneſs. *Scott.*

To JOLT. *v. n.* [I know not whence derived.] To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground.

Every little unevenneſs of the ground will cauſe ſuch a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its ſails. *Wilkins.*

Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be uſed in this caſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A coach and ſix horſes is the utmoſt exerciſe you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could waft you in the air to avoid *jolting!* *Swift.*

To JOLT. *v. a.* To ſhake one as a carriage does.

JOLT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.

The ſymptoms are, bloody water upon a ſudden *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

The firſt *jolt* had like to have ſhaken me out; but afterwards the motion was eaſy. *Swift.*

JOLTHEAD. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

Pie on thee, *jolthead*, thou can'ſt not read!
Shakeſp.

Had man been a dwarf, he had ſcarce been a reaſonable creature; for he muſt then have either had a *jolthead*, and ſo there would not have been body and blood enough to ſupply his brain with ſpirits; or he muſt have had a ſmall head, and ſo there would not have been brain enough for his buſineſs. *Grew.*

JONQUIL. *n. ſ.* [*jonquille*, Fr.] A ſpecies of daffodil. The flowers of this plant are greatly eſteemed for their ſtrong ſweet ſcent. *Miller.*

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of pureſt virgin white,
Low bent and bluſhing inward; nor *jonquilles*
Of potent fragrance. *Thomſon's Spring.*

JORDEN. *n. ſ.* [χορ, *ſtercus*, and δεν, *receptaculum.*] A pot.

They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakeſp.*

This China *jordan* let the chief o'ercome
Replenith, not ingloriouſly at home. *Pope's Dunc.*

The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold ſmall-beer, or, in caſe of neceſſity, ſerve for a *jorden*.
Swift.

JOSEPH'S *Flowers*, *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

To JOSTLE. *v. a.* [*jouſter*, Fr.] To juſtle; to ruſh againſt.

JOT. *n. ſ.* [ιωτα.] A point; a tittle; the leaſt quantity aſſignable.

As ſuperfluous fleſh did rot,
Amendment ready ſtill at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That ſoon in him was left no one corrupt *jot*.
Fa. Queen.

Go, Eros, ſend his treaſure after, do it:
Detain no *jot*, I charge thee. *Shakeſp.*

Let me not ſtay a *jot* from dinner; go, get it ready.
Shakeſp.

This nor hurts him nor profits you a *jot*;
Forbear it therefore; give your cauſe to Heav'n.
Shakeſp.

This bond doth give thee here no *jot* of blood;
The words expreſsly are a pound of fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

I argue not
Againſt Heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one *jot*
Of heat or hope; but ſtill bear up and ſteer
Right onwards. *Milton.*

You might, with every *jot* as much juſtice, hang me up becauſe I'm old, as beat me becauſe I'm impotent. *L'Eſtrange.*

A man may read the diſcourſes of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jot* of knowledge.
Locke.

The final event will not be one *jot* leſs the conſequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreſeen and determined what that event ſhall be. *Rogers.*

JOVIAL. *adj.* [*jovial*, Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed ſtars are aſtrologically differenced by the planets, and are eſteemed martial or *jovial*, according to the colours whereby they anſwer theſe planets. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Gay; airy; merry.

My lord, ſleek o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and *jovial* 'mong your gueſts. *Shakeſp.*

Our *jovial* ſtar reign'd at his birth. *Shakeſp.*

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company into which they come, to be ſad and ill-diſpoſed; and contrariwiſe, others of a *jovial* nature diſpoſe the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

His odes are ſome of them panegyrical, others moral, the reſt *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

Perhaps the jeſt that charm'd the ſprightly crowd,
And made the *jovial* table laugh ſo loud,
To ſome falſe notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

JOVIALLY. *adv.* [from *jovial.*] Merrily; gaily.

JOVIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *jovial.*] Gaiety; merriment.

JOUISANCE. *n. ſ.* [*rejouiſſance*, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; feſtivity. Obſolete.

Colin,

Colin, my dear, when ſhall it pleaſe thee ſing,
As thou wert wont, ſongs of ſome *jouiſance*?
Thy muſe too long ſlumbereth in ſorrowing,
Lulled aſleep through love's miſgovernance. *Spenſer.*

JO'URNAL. *adj.* [*journale*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. Out of uſe.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to ſteep
His fiery face in billows of the Weſt,
And his faint ſteeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilſt from their *journal* labours they did reſt.
Fa. Queen.

Ere twice the ſun has made his *journal* greeting
To th' under generation, you ſhall find
Your ſafety manifeſted. *Shakeſp. Mea. for Meaſure.*

Stick to your *journal* courſe; the breach of cuſtom
Is breach of all. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

JO'URNAL. *n. ſ.* [*journal*, Fr. *giornale*, Italian.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily tranſactions.

Edward kept a moſt judicious *journal* of all the principal paſſages of the affairs of his eſtate.
Hayward on Edw. VI.

Time has deſtroyed two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilcar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any paper publiſhed daily.

JO'URNALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.

JO'URNEY. *n. ſ.* [*journée*, Fr.]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is aſleep,
Whereto the rather ſhall this day's hard *journey*
Soundly invite him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Scarce the ſun
Hath finiſhed half his *journey*. *Milton.*

2. Travel by land; diſtinguiſhed from a voyage or travel by ſea.

So are the horſes of the enemy,
In general *journey*-bated and brought low. *Shakeſp.*

Before the light of the goſpel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain proſpect of the end of their *journey*, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*

He for the promis'd *journey* bids prepare
The ſmooth-hair'd horſes and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Paſſage from place to place.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Burnet.*

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou do'ſt thy radiant *journeys* run
Through every diſtant climate own,
That in fair Albion thou haſt ſeen
The greateſt prince, the brighteſt queen. *Prior.*

To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to paſs from place to place.

Gentlemen of good eſteem
Are *journeying* to ſalute the emperor. *Shakeſpeare.*

We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord ſaid, I will give it you. *Numbers.*

Since ſuch love's natural ſtation is, may ſtill
My love deſcend, and *journey* down the hill;
Not panting after growing beauties, ſo
I ſhall ebb on with them who homeward go. *Donne.*

I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the day, therefore your lordſhip's diſcourſes had need content my ears very well, to make them entreat my eyes to keep open. *Bacon.*

Over the tent a cloud
Shall reſt by day, a fiery gleam by night,
Save when they *journey*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Having heated his body by *journeying*, he took cold upon the ground. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

JO'URNEYMAN *n. ſ.* [*journee*, a day's work, Fr. and *man*.] A hired workman; a workman hired by the day.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by the day, though now by ſtatute to be extended to thoſe likewiſe that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year. *Cowel.*

Players have ſo ſtrutted and bellowed, that I have thought ſome of Nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I intend to work for the court myſelf, and will have *journeymen* under me to furniſh the reſt of the nation. *Addiſon.*

Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the buſineſs into his hands: we muſt ſtarve or turn *journeymen* to old Lewis Baboon. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

JO'URNEYWORK. *n. ſ.* [*journée*, French, and *work*.] Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

Did no committee ſit where he
Might cut out *journeywork* for thee?
And ſet thee a taſk with ſubornation,
To ſtitch up ſale and ſequeſtration? *Hudibras.*

Her family ſhe was forced to hire out at *journeywork* to her neighbours. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

JOUST. *n. ſ.* [*jouſt*, Fr.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written leſs properly *juſt*.

Baſes, and tiſſel trappings, gorgeous knights
At *jouſt* and tournament. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To JOUST. *v. a.* [*jouſter*, Fr.] To run in the tilt.

All who ſince
Jouſted in Aſpramont or Montalban. *Milton.*

JO'WLER. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *howler*, as making a hideous noiſe after the game, whom the reſt of the pack follow as their leader.] The name of a hunting dog or beagle.

See him draw his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled: *jowler* lugs him ſtill
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill.
Dryden.

JO'WTER. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *jolter*.]

Plenty of fiſh is vented to the fiſh-drivers, whom we call *jowters*. *Carew.*

JOY. *n. ſ.* [*joye*, Fr. *gioia*, Italian.]

1. The paſſion produced by any happy accident; gladneſs; exultation.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the conſideration of the preſent, or aſſured approaching poſſeſſion of a good. *Locke.*

There appears much *joy* in him; even ſo much, that *joy* could not ſhew itſelf modeſt enough without a badge of bitterneſs. *Shakeſp.*

There ſhould not be ſuch heavineſs in their deſtruction, as ſhall be *joy* over them that are perſuaded to ſalvation 2 *Eſdr.*

The lightſome paſſion of *joy* was not that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing, that only gilds the apprehenſion, and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul.
South.

2. Gaiety; merriment; feſtivity.

The roofs with *joy* reſound;
And Hymen, Io Hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happineſs; felicity.

My lord Baſſanio, and my gentle lady,
I wiſh you all the *joy* that you can wiſh. *Shakeſp.*

Come, love and health to all;
Then I'll ſit down: give me ſome wine:
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table. *Shak.*

Almeyda ſmiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*
Of my new conqueſt. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

The bride,
Lovely herſelf, and lovely by her ſide,
A bevy of bright nymphs, with ſober grace,
Came glitt'ring like a ſtar, and took her place:
Her heav'nly form beheld, all with'd her *joy*;
And little wanted, but in vain, their wiſhes all employ. *Dryden.*

4. A term of fondneſs.

Now our *joy*,
Although our laſt, yet not our leaſt young love,
What ſay you? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

To JOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Sometimes I *joy*, when glad occaſion fits,
And mark in mirth like to a comedy;
Soon after, when my *joy* to ſorrow flits,
I will make my woes a tragedy. *Spenſer.*

I cannot *joy*, until I be reſolv'd
Where our right valiant father is become.
Shakeſp. H. VI.

He will *joy* over thee with ſinging. *Zeph.* iii. 17.

I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my ſalvation. *Hab.* iii. 18.

Exceeding the more *joyed* we for the joy of Titus, becauſe his ſpirit was refreſhed by you.
2 *Cor.* vii. 13.

They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament.
Fairf.

No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joyeth* the more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the leſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Well then, my ſoul, *joy* in the midſt of pain;
Thy Chriſt that conquer'd hell, ſhall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own juſtice with his love. *Wotton.*

Joy thou,
In what he gives to thee, this paradiſe,
And thy fair Eve. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Their chearful age with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleaſure's ſlav'ry they are free.
Dunham.

To JOY. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Like us they love or hate, like us they know
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to exhilerate.

She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes and *joy* her thoughts with the converſation of her beloved ſiſter. *Sidney.*

My ſoul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune ſour'd the raging main *Pope.*

3. [*Jouir de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy poſſeſſion of.

Let us hence,
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love.
Shak. Tit. Andr.

I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliſs,
Yet willingly choſe rather death with thee. *Milton.*

Th' Uſurper *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

JOY'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; feſtivity. Obſolete.

Bring home with you the glory of her gain;
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity. *Spenſer.*

There him reſts in riotous ſuffiſance,
Of all his gladfulneſs and kingly *joyance*. *Spenſer.*

JO'YFUL. *adj.* [*joy* and *full*.]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.

They bleſſed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and glad of heart. 1 *Kings.*

My ſoul ſhall be *joyful* in my God. *Iſa.* lxi. 10.

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cauſe of joy.

Six brave companions from each ſhip we loſt:
With ſails outſpread we fly th' unequal ſtrife,
Sad for their loſs, but *joyful of* our life. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

JO'YFULLY. *adv.* [from *joyful*.] With joy; gladly.

If we no more meet till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinſmen, warriours all, adieu. *Shak.*

Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or ſooner underſtood the ſign to flie:
With ſuch alacrity they bore away,
As if to praiſe them all the ſtates ſtood by. *Dryden.*

The good Chriſtian conſiders pains only as neceſſary paſſages to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark ſcene of ſanctified horror, ſees a crown and a throne, and everlaſting bleſſings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his ſummons, as he has long impatiently expected it. *Wake.*

JO'YFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *joyful*.] Gladneſs; joy.

Thou ſerveſt not the Lord thy God with *joyfulneſs*, and with gladneſs of heart, for the abundance of all things. *Deut.*

JO'YLESS. *adj.* [from *joy*.]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleaſure.

A little joy enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am ſhe, and altogether *joyleſs*. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

With down-caſt eyes the *joyleſs* victor ſat,
Revolving in his alter'd ſoul
The various turns of chance below:
And now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears began to flow. *Dryd. Alexander's Feaſt.*

2. It has ſometimes *of* before the object.

With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest;
Forsakes his food, and pining for the lass,
Is *joyless* of the grove, and spurns the growing grass.
Dryden.

3. Giving no pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue:
Here is a babe, as loathsome as a toad. *Shakesp.*
Here Love his golden shafts employs; here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, *joyless*, unendear'd,
Casual fruition. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so invade this their inclosure, as to take heaven by violence, it surely would be a very *joyless* possession.
Decay of Piety.
He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are *joyless* to him.
Addison.

JO'YOUS. *adj.* [*joyeux*, Fr.]

1. Glad, gay; merry.

Most *joyous* man, on whom the shining sun
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem,
And that my taller friend did no less *joyous* deem.
Fairy Queen.
Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it. *Milton.*
Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature stung, renew their love. *Dryd.*
Fast by her flow'ry bank the sons of Arcas,
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave. *Prior.*

2. Giving joy.

They 'll as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
Thence-ied her forth, about her dancing round.
Fairy Queen.

3. It has *of* sometimes before the cause of joy.

Round our death-bed ev'ry friend should run,
And *joyous of* our conquest early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and with it theirs.
Dryden.

IPECACUA'NHA. *n. s.* [An Indian plant.]

Ipecacuanha, is a small irregularly contorted root, rough, dense, and firm. One sort is of a dusky greyish colour on the surface, and of a pale grey when broken, brought from Peru: the other sort is a smaller root, resembling the former; but it is of a deep dusky brown on the outside, and white when broken, brought from the Brasils. The grey ought to be preferred, because the brown is apt to operate more roughly. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

IRA'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*irascibilis*, low Lat. *irascible*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger.

The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and the concupiscible distractions on the crasis of the liver. *Brown.*
I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued by a vegetable diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* faculties. *Digby to Pope.*

IRE. *n. s.* [Fr. *ira*, Lat.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred.

She lik'd not his desire;
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents *ire*. *Sidney.*
If I digg'd up thy forefather's graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not slake mine *ire*, nor ease my heart. *Shak.*
Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that so long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's son. *Milton.*
The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe;
Me! me! only just object of his *ire*. *Milton.*
For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will persist, relentless in his *ire*,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire. *Dryden.*

IRE'FUL. *adj.* [*ire* and *full.*] Angry; raging; furious.

The *ireful* bastard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I soon encountered. *Shakesp.*
By many hands your father was subdu'd;
But only slaughter'd by the *ireful* arm
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
There learn'd this maid, of arms the *ireful* guise.
Fairfax.
In midst of all the dome Misfortune sat,
And gloomy Discontent, and fell Debate,
And Madness laughing in his *ireful* mood. *Dryden.*

I'REFULLY. *adv.* [from *ire.*] With ire; in an angry manner.

I'RIS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. The rainbow.

Beside the solary *iris*, which God sheweth unto Noah, there is another lunary, whose efficient is the moon. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow.

When both bows appeared more distinct, I measured the breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10′; and the breadth of the red, yellow, and green in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth of the same colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton's Opt.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

4. The flower-de-luce.

Iris all hues, roses and jessamine. *Milton.*

To IRK. *v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Islandick.] This word is used only impersonally, *it* irks *me*; *mihi pœne est*, it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the accidence say, *tædet*, it *irketh*.

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakesp.*
I *irks* his heart, he cannot be reveng'd. *Shakesp.*

I'RKSOME. *adj* [from *irk.*] Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.

I know she is an *irksome* brawling scold. *Shakesp.*
Since that thou can't talk of love so well,
Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me,
I will endure. *Shakesp. As you like it.*
Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The *irksome* hours till his great chief return. *Milton.*
For not to *irksome* toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reason join'd. *Milton.*
There is nothing so *irksome* as general discourses, especially when they turn chiefly upon words.
Addison's Spectator.
Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irksome* to that illustrious body. *Swift.*

I'RKSOMELY. *adv.* [from *irksome.*] Wearisomely; tediously.

I'RKSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *irksome.*] Tediousness; wearisomeness.

I'RON. *n. s.* [*haiarn*, Welsh; ɪɾeɾn, ɪɾen, Saxon; *iorn*, Erse.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world. Though the lightest of all metals except tin, it is considerably the hardest; and when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first fusion, it is scarce malleable. Most of the other metals are brittle, while they are hot; but this is most malleable as it approaches nearest to fusion. The specifick gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals.
Hill.
Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of *iron*,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakesp.*
If he smite him with an instrument of *iron*, so that he die, he is a murderer. *Numb.* xxxv. 16.
The power of drawing *iron* is one of the ideas of a loadstone, and to be so drawn, is a part of that of *iron*.
Locke.
In a piece of *iron* ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several thin plates, placed parallel to each other.
Woodward.
There are incredible quantities of *iron* slag in various parts of the forest of Dean. *Woodward.*
Iron stone lies in strata. *Woodward on Fossils.*
I treated of making *iron* work, and steel work.
Moxon.

2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, box *iron*, or smoothing *iron*. In this sense it has a plural.

Irons of a doit, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
O I hou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:
Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath,
That they may crush down with a heavy fall
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries. *Sh. R. III.*
Can'st thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with fishspears? *Job*, xli. 7.
For this your locks in paper-durance bound?
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around? *Pope.*

3. Chain; shackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.

The *iron* entered into his soul. *Psalms. Com. Prayer.*
His feet they hurt with fetters; he was laid in *irons*. *Ps.*

I'RON. *adj.*

1. Made of iron.

In *iron* walls they deem'd me not secure. *Shakesp.*
Get me an *iron* crow, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Some are of an *iron* red, shining and polite; others not polite, but as if powdered with *iron* dust.
Woodward.
Pole-cats and weesels do a great deal of injury to warrens; the way of taking them is in hutches, and *iron* traps. *Mortimer.*

2. Resembling iron in colour.

A piece of stone of a dark *iron* grey colour, but in some parts of a ferruginous colour. *Woodward.*
Some of them are of an *iron* red, and very bright.
Woodward on Fossils.

3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable; calamitous: as, the *iron* age for an age of hardship and wickedness. Those ideas may be found more or less in all the following examples.

Three vigorous virgins, waiting still behind
Assist the throne of th' *iron* sceptered king. *Crashaw.*
O sad virgin, that thy power
Might bid the soul of Orpheus sing
Such notes as warbled to the string,
Drew *iron* tears from Pluto's cheek,
And made hell grant what love did seek. *Milton.*
In all my *iron* years of wars and dangers,
From blooming youth down to decaying age,
My fame ne'er knew a stain of dishonour. *Rowe.*
Jove crush the nations with an *iron* rod,
And ev'ry monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope.*

4. Indissoluble; unbroken.

Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep,
Imprudent: him death's *iron* sleep oppress. *Phillips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable.

I will converse with *iron*-witted fools,
And unrespective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shakesp.*

To I'RON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.

2. To shackle with irons.

IRO'NICAL. *adj.* [*ironique*, Fr. from *irony.*] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries.

In this fallacy may be comprised all *ironical* mistakes, or expressions receiving inverted significations. *Browne.*
I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal sense, and shall expect them to be literally performed.
Swift.

IRO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *ironical.*] By the use of irony.

Socrates

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wiſeſt man of Greece, which he would turn from himſelf *ironically*, ſaying, There could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wiſe, and knew it; and others were not wiſe, and knew it not. *Bacon.*

The dean, *ironically* grave,
Still ſhunn'd the fool, and laſh'd the knave. *Swift.*

IRONMO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*iron* and *monger.*] A dealer in iron.

I'RONWOOD. *n. ſ.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water. It grows in America. *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

I'RONWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſideritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'RONY. *adj.* [from *iron.*] Made of iron; partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary: it is not ſtrange if the *irony* chains have more ſolidity than the contemplative. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Some ſprings of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick ſalts, diſſolve the body of one metal, ſuppoſe iron, put into the ſpring; and depoſit, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

I'RONY. *n. ſ.* [*ironie*, Fr. ἰρωνεία.] A mode of ſpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, *Bolingbroke was a holy man.*

So grave a body, upon ſo ſolemn an occaſion, ſhould not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*irradiance*, French;
IRRA'DIANCY. } *irradio*, Latin.]

1. Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its tranſlucency: the *irradiancy* and ſparkling, found in many gems, is not diſcoverable in this. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Beams of light emitted.

Love not the heav'nly ſpirits? Or do they mix
Irradiance virtual, or immediate touch? *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that theſe opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffuſion through the whole place it *irradiates*, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light. *Digby on Bodies.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; ſuch as one as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it deſcends. *South.*

2. To enlighten; to illumine; to illuminate.

Celeſtial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her pow'rs
Irradiate; there plant eyes; all miſt from thence
Purge and diſperſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or ſolar heat muſt digeſt, influence, *irradiate*, and put thoſe more ſimple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with ſhining ornaments.

No weeping orphan ſaw his father's ſtore
Our ſhrines *irradiate*, or imblaze the floor. *Pope.*

IRRADIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*irradiation*, Fr. from *irradiate.*]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body, it ſhould drive away the air, which is likewiſe a body wherever it is admitted; for within the whole ſphere of the *irradiation* of it, there is no point but light is found. *Digby on Bodies.*

The generation of bodies is not effected by *irradiation*, or anſwerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a tranſmiſſion is made materially from ſome parts, and ſimply from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Illumination intellectual light.

The means of immediate union of theſe intelligible objects to the underſtanding, are ſometimes divine and ſupernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation. *Hale.*

IRRA'TIONAL. *adj.* [*irrationalis*, Lat.]

1. Void of reaſon; void of underſtanding; wanting the diſcourſive faculty.

Thus began
Outrage from lifeleſs things: but diſcord firſt
Daughter of ſin, among th' *irrational*
Death introduc'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He hath eat'n and lives,
And knows, and ſpeaks, and reaſons and diſcerns;
Irrational till then. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Abſurd; contrary to reaſon.

Since the brain is only a part tranſmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from ſo *irrational* an application. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

I ſhall quietly ſubmit, not wiſhing ſo *irrational* a thing as that every body ſhould be deceived. *Pope.*

IRRATIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *irrational.*] Want of reaſon.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *irrational.*] Without reaſon; abſurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reclaimable.*] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

As for obſtinate, *irreclaimable*, profeſſed enemies, we muſt expect their calumnies will continue. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

IRRECONCI'LABLE. *adj.* [*irreconcileable*, Fr. *in* and *reconcilable.*]

1. Not to be recalled to kindneſs; not to be appeaſed.

Wage eternal war,
Irreconcilable to our grand foe. *Milton.*

A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in ſtrength, and *irreconcilable* by animoſity, it cannot end without ſome criſis. *Temple.*

There are no factions, though *irreconcilable* to one another, that are not united in their affection to you. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be made conſiſtent: it has *with* or *to.*

As ſhe was ſtrictly virtuous herſelf, ſo ſhe always put the beſt conſtruction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were *irreconcilable to* the rules of honeſty and decency. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Since the ſenſe I oppoſe is attended *with* ſuch groſs *irreconcilable* abſurdities, I preſume I need not offer any thing farther in ſupport of the one, or in diſproof of the other. *Rogers.*

This eſſential power of gravitation or attraction is *irreconcilable with* the Atheiſt's own doctrine of a chaos. *Bentley.*

All that can be tranſmitted from the ſtars is wholly unaccountable, and *irreconcilable to* any ſyſtem of ſcience. *Bentley.*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *irreconcilable.*] Impoſſibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY. *adv.* [from *irreconcilable.*] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED. *adj.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not atoned.

A ſervant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Shakeſpeare.*

IRRECO'VERABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *recoverable.*]

1. Not to be regained; not to be reſtored or repaired.

Time, in a natural ſenſe, is *irrecoverable*: the moment juſt fled by us, it is impoſſible to recal. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied.

The *irrecoverable* loſs of ſo many livings of principal value. *Hooker.*

It concerns every man, that would not triffle away his ſoul, and fool himſelf into *irrecoverable* miſery, with the greateſt ſeriouſneſs to enquire. *Tillotſon.*

IRRECO'VERABLY. *adv.* [from *irrecoverable.*] Beyond recovery; paſt repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon;
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipſe,
Without all hope of day. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The credit of the Exchequer is *irrecoverably* loſt by the laſt breach with the bankers. *Temple.*

IRREDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be brought or reduced.

Theſe obſervations ſeem to argue the corpuſcles of air to be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *irrefragable.*] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE. *adj.* [*irrefragabilis*, ſchool Latin; *irrefragable*, Fr.] Not to be confuted; ſuperior to argumental oppoſition.

Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of Chriſtianity muſt be: they who reſiſted them would reſiſt every thing. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an *irrefragable* reaſon for working by ſlow degrees. *Swift.*

IRREFRA'GABLY. *adv.* [from *irrefragable.*] With force above confutation.

That they denied a future ſtate is evident from St. Paul's reaſonings, which are of no force but only on that ſuppoſition, as Origen largely and *irrefragably* proves. *Atterbury.*

IRREFU'TABLE. *adj.* [*irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR. *adj.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, cuſtom, or nature.

The am'rous youth
Obtain'd of Venus his deſire,
Howe'er *irregular* his fire. *Prior.*

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

This motion ſeems excentrique and *irregular*, yet not well to be reſiſted or quieted. *King Charles.*

Regular
Then moſt, when moſt *irregular* they ſeem. *Milton.*

The numbers of pindariques are wild and *irregular*, and ſometimes ſeem harſh and uncouth. *Cowley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A ſoft word for *vicious.*

IRREGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*irregularité*, Fr. from *irregular.*]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order.

This *irregularity* of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. *Brown.*

As theſe vaſt heaps of mountains are thrown together with ſo much *irregularity* and confuſion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addiſon.*

3. Inordinate practice; vice.

Religion is ſomewhat leſs in danger of corruption, while the ſinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is aſhamed of his *irregularities*. *Rogers.*

IRRE'GULARLY. *adv.* [from *irregular.*] Without obſervation of rule or method.

Phaeton,
By the wild courſers of his fancy drawn,
From Eaſt to Weſt *irregularly* hurl'd,
Firſt ſet on fire himſelf, and then the world. *Dryd.*

Your's is a ſoul *irregularly* great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. *Dryden.*

It may give ſome light to thoſe whoſe concern for their little ones makes them ſo *irregularly* bold as to conſult their own reaſon, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old cuſtom. *Locke.*

To IRRE'GULATE. *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Latin.] To make irregular; to diſorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions ſubſervient, which winds, ſhelves, and every interjacency *irregulate*. *Brown.*

IRRELA'TIVE.

IRRE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* seminalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IRRELI'GION. *n. ſ.* [*irreligion*, Fr. *in* and *religion.*] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already conſecrated. *Dryden.*

We behold every inſtance of prophaneneſs and *irreligion*, not only committed, but defended and gloried in. *Rogers.*

IRRELI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*irreligieux*, Fr. *in* and *religious.*]

1. Contemning religion; impious.

The iſſue of an *irreligious* Moor. *Shakeſp.*

Whoever ſees theſe *irreligious* men,
With burthen of a ſickneſs weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their ſouls to ev'ry ſaint. *Davies.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious.* *South.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that ſcripture ſtandeth not the church of God in any ſtead, or ſerveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let paſs as needleſs to be conſulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and *irreligious* to think *Hooker.*

Might not the queen's domeſticks be obliged to avoid ſwearing, and *irreligious* profane diſcourſe? *Swift.*

IRRELI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *irreligious.*] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRRE'MEABLE. *adv.* [*irremeabilis*, Latin.] Admitting no return.

The ſkeeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Paſs'd on, and took th' *irremeable* way. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE. *adj.* [*irremediable*, Fr. *in* and *remediable.*] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themſelves with that which was the *irremediable* error of former times, or the neceſſity of the preſent hath caſt upon them. *Hooker.*

A ſteady hand, in military affairs, is more requiſite than in peace, becauſe an error committed in war may prove *irremediable.* *Bacon.*

Whatever he conſults you about, unleſs it lead to ſome fatal and *irremediable* miſchief, be ſure you adviſe only as a friend. *Locke.*

IRREME'DIABLY. *adv.* [from *irremediable.*] Without cure.

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive theſe accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God. *Taylor's Worthy Comm.*

IRREMISSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *remitto*, Lat. *irremiſſible*, French.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *irremiſſible.*] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

Thence ariſes the aggravation and *irremiſſibleneſs* of the ſin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRREMO'VABLE. *adj* [*in* and *remove.*] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

He is *irremovable*,
Reſolv'd for flight. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

IRRENO'WNED. *adj.* [*in* and *renown.*] Void of honour. We now ſay, *unrenowned.*

For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from purſuit of praiſe and fame
To ſluggiſh ſloth and ſenſual delights,
And end their days in *irrenowned* ſhame.
Fairy Queen.

IRRE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*irreparabilis*, Latin; *irreparable*, French.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

Irreparable is the loſs, and Patience ſays it is not paſt her cure. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Toll'd with loſs *irreparable.* *Milton.*

It is an *irreparable* injuſtice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of thoſe whom we do not know. *Addiſon.*

The ſtory of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miſs of the divine protection, and that the only loſs *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth.*

IRRE'PARABLY. *adv.* [from *irreparable.*] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artiſts *irreparably.* *Boyle.*

The cutting off that time induſtry and gifts, whereby ſhe would be nouriſhed, were *irreparably* injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

IRREPLE'VIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *replevy.*] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*irreprehenſible*, Fr. *irreprehenſibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreprehenſible.*] Without blame.

IRREPRESE'NTABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *repreſent.*] Not to be figured by any repreſentation.

God's *irrepreſentable* nature doth hold againſt making images of God. *Stilling fleet.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reproachable*]. Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a ſerious ſincere Chriſtian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life. *Atterbury.*

Their prayer may be, that they may raiſe up and breed as *irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done. *Pope.*

IRREPRO'ACHABLY. *adv.* [from *irreproachable.*] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reproveable.*] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ* [from *irreſiſtible.*] Power or force above oppoſition.

The doctrine of *irreſiſtibility* of grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be aſſign to gratitude. *Hammond.*

IRRESI'STIBLE. *adj.* [*irreſiſtible*, Fr. *in* and *reſiſtible.*] Superiour to oppoſition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehenſion of the Deity, indued with *irreſiſtible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger excepted, the unapteſt to admit converſe with reaſon. *Hooker.*

In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union *irreſiſtible*. *Milton.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy juſt Being, armed with almighty and *irreſiſtible* power. *Tillotſon.*

There can be no difference in the ſubjects, where the application is almighty and *irreſiſtible*, as in creation. *Rogers.*

IRRESI'STIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreſiſtible.*] In a manner not to be oppoſed.

God *irreſiſtibly* ſways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden.*

Fond of pleaſing and endearing ourſelves to thoſe we eſteem, we are *irreſiſtibly* led into the ſame inclinations and averſions with them. *Rogers.*

IRRESI'STLESS. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irreſiſtable; reſiſtleſs.

Thoſe radiant eyes, whoſe *irreſiſtleſs* flame
Strikes Envy dumb, and keeps Sedition tame,
They can to gazing multitudes give law,
Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Glanville.*

IRRE'SOLUBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reſolubilis.* Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be diſſolved.

In factitious ſal ammoniac the common and urinous ſalts are ſo well mingled, that both in the open fire and in ſubliming veſſels they riſe together as one ſalt, which ſeems in ſuch veſſels *irreſoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *irreſoluble.*] Reſiſtance to ſeparation of the parts.

Quercetanus, has this confeſſion of the *irreſolubleneſs* of diamonds. *Boyle.*

IRRESO'LVEDLY. *adv.* [*in* and *reſolved.*] Without ſettled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it ſtrange to hear me ſpeak ſo *irreſolvedly* concerning theſe things, which ſome take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

IRRE'SOLUTE. *adj.* [*irreſolu*, Fr. *in* and *reſolute.*] Not conſtant in purpoſe; not determined.

Where be evil us'd, he would outgo
His father, by as much as a performance
Does an *irreſolute* purpoſe. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Him after long debate, *irreſolute*
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final ſentence choſe
Fit veſſel, fitteſt imp of fraud, in whom
To enter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To make reflections upon what is paſt, is the part of ingenious but *irreſolute* men. *Temple.*

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either ſide,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;
Irreſolute on which ſhe ſhould rely,
At laſt unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

IRRE'SOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *irreſolute.*] Without firmneſs of mind; without determined purpoſe.

IRRESOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*irreſolution*, Fr. *in* and *reſolution.*] Want of firmneſs of mind.

It hath moſt force upon things that have the lighteſt motion, and therefore upon the ſpirits of men, and in them upon ſuch affections as move lighteſt; as upon men in fear, or men in *irreſolution.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Irreſolution on the ſchemes of life, which offer themſelves to our choice, and inconſtancy in purſuing them, are the greateſt cauſes of all our unhappineſs. *Addiſon.*

IRRESPECTIVE. *adj.* [*in* and *reſpective.*] Having no regard to any circumſtances.

Thus did the Jew, by perſuading himſelf of his particular *irreſpective* election, think it ſafe to run into all ſins! *Ham.*

According to this doctrine, it muſt be reſolved wholly into the abſolute *irreſpective* will of God. *Rogers.*

IRRESPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *irreſpective.*] Without regard to circumſtances.

He is convinced, that all the promiſes belong to him abſolutely and *irreſpectively.* *Hammond.*

IRRETRIE'VABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIE'VABLY. *adv.* [from *irretrievable.*] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore muſt have been all *irretrievably* loſt, and uſeleſs to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward.*

IRRE'VERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*irreverentia*, Latin; *irreverence*, French; *in* and *reverence.*]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of reſpect.

Having ſeen our ſcandalous *irreverence* towards God's worſhip in general, 'tis eaſy to make application to the ſeveral parts of it. *Decay of Piety.*

They were a ſort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to ſalute them on all occaſions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope.*

2. State of being diſregarded.

The concurrence of the houſe of peers in that fury can be imputed to no one thing more than to their *irreverence* and ſcorn the judges were juſtly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon.*

IRRE'VERENT. *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. *in* and *reverent.*] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expreſſing or conceiving due veneration or reſpect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldneſs which becometh ſaints, ſo, if our familiarity with God do not favour of fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never ſtand. *Hooker.*

Knowledge men ſought for, and covered it from the vulgar ſort as jewels of ineſtimable price, fearing

the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raleigh.*

Witness the *irreverent* son
Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
Servant of servants, on his vicious race. *Milton.*

Swearing, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. *Ray.*

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them. *Dryden.*

IRRE'VERENTLY. *adv.* [from *irreverent.*] Without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*

IRRE'VERSIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *reverse.*] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced. *Rogers.*

IRREVE'RSIBLY. *adv.* [from *irreversible,*] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of Solifidians have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly,* by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

IRRE'VOCABLE. *adj.* [*irrevocabilis,* Latin; *irrevocable,* French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,
And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable,*
That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine.
Shakespeare.

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,
Which I have past upon her. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

That which is past is gone and *irrevocable* therefore they do but trifle, that labour in past matters.
Bacon's Essays.

The second, both for piety renown'd,
And puissant deeds, a promise shall receive
Irrevocable, that his regal throne
For ever shall endure. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By her *irrevocable* fate,
War shall the country waste, and change the state.
Dryden.

The other victor flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood:
For ever lost, th' *irrevocable* light
Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night.
Dryden.

Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,
And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope.*

IRRE'VOCABLY. *adv.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished. *Boyle.*

To IRRIGATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo,* Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate,* nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members. *Ray on the Creation.*

They keep a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*
Their dry turr'd tongues. *A. Phillips.*

IRRIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation.*
Bacon.

IRRI'GUOUS. *adj.* [from *irrigate.*]

1. Watery; watered.

The flow'ry lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton.*

2. Dewy; moist. *Phillips* seems to have misunderstood the Latin phrase *irriguus sopor.*

Rais'd Eleonor
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his sul[illegible] *irriguous* sleep:
Imprudent! hi[illegible]s from sleep oppress.
Phillips.

IRRI'SION. *n. s.* [*irrisio,* Latin; *irrision,* Fr.] The act of laughing at another.

Ham, by his indiscreet and unnatural *irrision,* and exposing of his father, incurs his curse.
Woodward.

To IRRITATE. *v. a.* [*irrito,* Latin; *irriter,* French.]

1. To provoke; to teaze; to exasperate.

The earl, speaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon.*

Laud's power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them, and was thought to be the more remiss to *irritate* his cholerick disposition.
Clarendon.

2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorcheth in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and *irritate,* and thereby expelleth sweat.
Bacon's Natural History.

Rous'd
By dash of clouds, or *irritating* war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Thomson's Summer.*

IRRITA'TION. *n. s.* [*irritatio,* Latin: *irritation,* French; from *irritare.*]

1. Provocation; exasperation.

2. Stimulation; vellication.

Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves, in any part of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbuthnot.*

IRRU'PTION. *n. s.* [*irruption,* Fr. *irruptio,* Latin.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.

I refrain, too suddenly,
To utter what will come at last too soon;
Lest evil tidings, with too rude *irruption,*
Hitting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton.*

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the *irruption* of the sea. *Burnet.*

A full and sudden *irruption* of thick melancholick blood into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation.
Harvey.

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

Notwithstanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled. *Addison.*

IS. [ıꝑ, Saxon. See TO BE.]

1. The third person singular of *To be:* I am, thou art, he *is.*

He that *is* of God, heareth God's words.
John. viii. 47.

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither *is* it in them to do good. *Jer.* x. 5.

My thought, whose murther yet *is* but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing *is,*
But what *is* not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. It is sometimes expressed by *'s.*

There's some among you have beheld me fighting.
Shakesp.

ISCHIA'DICK. *adj.* [ἰσχιον, ἰσχιαδικὸς; *ischiadique,* French.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein; in pathology, the *ischiadick* passion is the gout in the hip, or the sciatica.

I'SCHURY. *n. s.* [ἰσχυρία, ἴσχω and οὖρον, urine; *ischurie,* French; *ischuria,* Latin.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cause.

ISCHURE'TICK. *n. s.* [*ischuretique,* French; from *ischury.*] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISH. [ıꝑc, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish,* tending to blue; *brightish,* somewhat bright.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective; as, *Swedish, Danish,* the *Danish* territores, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added; as, *fool, foolish; man, manish; rogue, roguish.*

I'SICLE. *n. s.* [More properly *icicle,* from *ice;* but *ice* should rather be written *is;* ıꝑ, Saxon.] A pendent shoot of ice.

Do you know this lady?
——The moon of Rome; chaste as the *isicle*
That's curdled by the frost from purest snow
Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakesp.*

The frosts and snows her tender body spare;
Those are not limbs for *isicles* to tear. *Dryden.*

ISINGLA'SS. *n. s.* [from *ice,* or *ise,* and *glass;* *ichthyocolla,* Latin.]

Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Borysthenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an incrassating diet, as all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass.* *Floyer.*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass.* *Mortimer.*

I'SINGLASS *Stone.* *n. s.* A fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

I'SLAND. *n. s.* [*insula,* Latin; *isola,* Ital. *ealand,* Erse. It is pronounced *iland.*] A tract of land surrounded by water.

He will carry this *island* home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.——And sowing the kernels in the sea, bring forth more *islands.*
Shakespeare's Tempest.

Within a long recess there lies a bay,
An *island* shades it from the rolling sea,
And forms a port. *Dryden.*

Island of bliss! amid' the subject seas. *Thomson.*

I'SLANDER. *n. s.* [from *island.* Pronounced *ilander.*] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all *islanders,* are lunared, or the moon's men. *Camden.*

Your dinner, and the generous *islanders*
By you invited do attend your presence. *Shakesp.*

There are many bitter sayings against *islanders* in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and unhospitable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island.
Addison's Freeholder.

A race of rugged mariners are these,
Unpolish'd men, and boist'rous as their seas;
The native *islanders* alone their care,
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope.*

ISLE. *n. s.* [*isle,* French; *insula,* Latin. Pronounced *ile.*]

1. An

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

The instalment of this noble duke
In the seat royal of this famous *isle*. *Shakesp.*

The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write;
Seas stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,
And how these monsters did disarm an *isle*. *Waller.*

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, Fr. from *ala*, Latin, the *aile* being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from *allée*, French, a walk.] A long walk in a church or publick building.

O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
Long founding *isles* and intermingled graves
Black melancholy sits. *Pope.*

ISOSCELES. *n. s.* [ἴσος, σκέλος, and μῆκος,] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris.*

ISOSCELES. *n. s.* [*isoscele*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*

ISSUE. *n. s.* [*issue*, French.]

1. The act of passing out.

2. Exit; egress; or passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death. *Psalms*

Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of the difficulty. *Digby on Bodies.*

We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been, if that *issue* of wealth had been stopped? *Swift.*

3. Event; consequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,
But to fine *issues*. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

If I were ever fearful
To do a thing, where I the *issue* doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wisest. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

But let the *issue* correspondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprize. *Fairfax.*

If things were cast upon this *issue*, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever. *South.*

The wittiest sayings and sentences will be found the *issues* of chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South.*

Our present condition is better for us in the *issue*, than that uninterrupted health and security that the Atheist desires. *Bentley.*

4. Termination; conclusion.

He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous *issue*. *Sidney.*

What *issue* of my love remains for me!
How wild a passion works within my breast!
With what prodigious flames am I possest! *Dryden*

Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an *issue*, lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty. *Broome.*

5. Sequel deduced from premises.

I am to pray you not to strain my speech
To grosser *issues*, nor to larger reach,
Than to suspicion. *Shakesp. Othello.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his *issue*. *Wiseman*

7. Evacuation.

A woman was diseased with an *issue* of blood. *Mat.* ix. 20.

8. Progeny; offspring.

O nation miserable
Since that the truest *issue* of thy throne,
By his own interdiction stands accurst. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Nor where Abassin kings their *issue* guard,
Mount Amara, though this by some supposed
True Paradise, under the the Æthiop line
By Nilus' head. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

This old peaceful prince, as Heav'n decreed,
Was blest'd with no male *issue* to succeed. *Dryden's Æn.*

The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange *issues* of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to consist with this hypothesis. *Locke.*

9. [In law.] *Issue* hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of suit; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Issue* is either general or special: general *issue* seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special *issue* then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *quæstio juris*, or to trial by the jury, if it be *quæstio facti*. *Cowel.*

To ISSUE. *v. n.* [from the noun; *issuer*, French; *uscire*, Italian.]

1. To come out; to pass out of any place.

Waters *issued* out from under the threshold of the house. *Exek.*

From the utmost end of the head branches there *issueth* out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's History.*

Waters *issu'd* from a cave. *Milton.*

Ere Pallas *issu'd* from the thunderer's head,
Dulness o'er all possess'd her ancient right. *Pope.*

2. To make an eruption; to break out.

Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should *issue* out, otherwise you might slip away. *Shakesp.*

See that none hence *issue* forth a spy. *Milton.*

Haste, arm your Argeans, *issue* to the plain;
With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train. *Dryden.*

At length there *issu'd* from the grove behind,
A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*

A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;
Straight *issue* through the sides assembling swarms. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,
And furl their sails, and *issue* on the land. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away. 2 *Kings*. xx. 18.

4. To be produced by any fund.

These altarages *issued* out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To run out in lines.

Pipes made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *issuing* into a straight concave again. *Bacon.*

To ISSUE. *v. a.*

1. To send out; to send forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The commissioners should *issue* money out to no other use. *Temp.*

2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent sense. It is commonly followed by a particle, *out* or *forth*.

If the council *issued out* any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some noblemen published a protestation. *Clarendon.*

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A mansion proper for a mourning god:
Here he gives audience, *issuing out* decrees
To rivers, his dependant deities. *Dryden.*

In vain the master *issues out* commands,
In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dryd.*

They constantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive such other commands as the judge shall *issue forth*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ISSUELESS. *adj.* [from *issue*.] Having no offspring; wanting descendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Hugh's portion, as dying *issueless*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*

I have done sin;
For which the Heavens, taking angry note,
Have left me *issueless*. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

ISTHMUS. *n. s.* [*isthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land, and is impregnably fortified. *Sandys's Travels.*

The Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to that *isthmus* between the Euxine and the Caspian Sea. *Brerewood on Languages.*

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built *isthmus*, that dost proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet can't not wave nor wind sustain;
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

Our church of England stands as Corinth between two seas, and there are some busy in cutting the *isthmus*, to let in both at once upon it. *Stilling fleet.*

Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to fortify not the *isthmus*, but the mountains, put his design in execution. *Creech.*

Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state,
A being darkly wise, and rudely great. *Pope.*

IT. *pronoun.* [Hit, Saxon.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things. For *it*, our ancestors used *he*, as the neutral pronoun; and for *its* they used *his*. Thus in the Accidence, *a noun adjective is that which cannot stand by* himself, *but requireth another word to be joined with* him *to shew* his *signification.*

Nothing can give that to another which *it* hath not itself. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Will our great anger learn to stoop so low?
I know *it* cannot. *Cowley.*

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who matter art of *it*. *Cowley.*

His son, *it* may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Flatman.*

The time will come, *it* will, when you shall know
The rage of love. *Dryden.*

How can I speak; or how, sir, can you hear?
Imagine that which you would most deplore,
And that which I would speak, is *it* or more. *Dryden.*

A mind so furnished, what reason has *it* to acquiesce in *its* conclusions? *Locke.*

The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted *its* rays with so much strength, that the whole fabrick began to melt. *Addison.*

If we find a greater good in the present constitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of *it*, or from other frames and structures, we may then reasonably conclude, that the present constitution proceeded from an intelligent, and good being, that formed *it* that particular way out of choice. *Bentley.*

2. *It* is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair:

How is *it* with our general?

——Even so

As with a man by his own alms imprison'd,
And with his charity slain. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*

3. *It* is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.

It's come to pass,
That tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

4. *It* is sometimes expressed by *'t*.

He rallied, and again fell to *'t*;
For catching foe by nearer foot,
He lifted with such might and strength.
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. *Hudib.*

The design *it* seems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*

5. *It* is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk *it* back again for his pleasure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the straights of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth *Dryden.*

I have often seen people lavish *it* profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

The mole courses *it* not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth. *Addison.*

Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint *it*. *Pope.*

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.

Let us after him,
Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerless kinsman. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and *its* grandam will
Give *it* up him. *Shakespeare's King John.*

7. *It* is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though used by good authors, and supported by the *il y a* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.

Who was't came by?
—*'Tis* two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

City,
'Tis I, that made thy widows. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

'Tis these that early taint the female soul, *Pope.*

ITCH. *n. s.* [yicha, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised, as microscopes have discovered, by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.

Lust and liberty
Creep in the minds and marrows of our youths,
That 'gainst the stream of virtue they may strive,
And drown themselves in riot, *itches*, blains. *Shak.*

The Lord will smite thee with the scab and with the *itch*, whereof thou can'st not be healed. *Deut* xxviii. 27.

As if divinity had catch'd
The *itch* on purpose to be scratch'd. *Hudibras.*

2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.

3. A constant teazing desire.

A certain *itch* of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon shifting. *L'Estrange.*

He had still pedigree in his head, and an *itch* of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*

From servant's company a child isto be kept, not not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an *itch* after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*

At half mankind when gen'rous Manly raves,
All know 'tis virtue, for he thinks them knaves:
When universal homage Umbra pays,
All see 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praise. *Pope.*

To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing.

A troublesome *itching* of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

My sight eyes [illegible] some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Arse [illegible] may appear. *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual desire. This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.

Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace. Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of the peace, if I see a sword out, my finger *itches* to make one. *Shakesp.*

Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm,
To sell and mart your offices for gold. *Shakesp.*

The *itching* ears being an epidemick disease, gave fair opportunity to every mountebank. *Decay of Piety.*

All such have still an *itching* to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side. *Pope.*

ITCHY. *adj.* [from *itch.*] Infected with the itch.

ITEM. adv. [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM. *n. s.*

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side and I to peruse him by *items*. *Shakesp.*

2. A hint; an inuendo.

If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one *item* more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glanv.*

To ITERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Lat.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all: this is the very cause why we *iterate* the Psalms oftener than any other part of Scripture besides: the cause wherefore we inure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone, to read them, as other parts of scripture he doth. *Hooker.*

In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been *iterated* into the best and wisest. *Hooker.*

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadors to intimate unto him the decree of his estates, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would desist from hostility. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

There be two kinds of reflections of sounds; the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly: the other in concurrence, when the sound returneth immediately upon the original, and so *iteratetb* it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon.*

2. To do over again.

Ashes burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions. *Brown.*

Adam took no thought,
Eating his fill; nor Eve to *iterate*
Her former trespass fear'd, the more to sooth
Him with her lov'd society. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

ITERANT. *adj.* [*iterans*,] Lat. Repeating.

Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo.
Bacon's Natural History.

ITERATION. *n. s.* [*iteration*, Fr. *iteratio*, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again.

Truth tir'd with *iteration*
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakesp.*

My husband!
——Ay, 'twas he that told me first.
——My husband!
——What needs this *iteration*, woman?
I say, thy husband. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Iterations are commonly loss of time; but there is no such gain of time, as to iterate often the state of the question; for it chaseth away many a frivolous speech. *Bacon's Essays.*

In all these respects, it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent *iteration* and repetition. *Hammond.*

ITINERANT. *adj.* [*itinerant*, Fr.] Wandering; not settled.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of *itinerant* tradesmen, as also to accomodate their cries to their respective wares. *Addis. Spect.*

ITINERARY. *n. s.* [*itineraire*, Fr. *itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels.

The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most *itineraries*, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison on Italy.*

ITINERARY. *adj.* [*itinerarie*, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it was rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

ITSELF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses, to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

JUBILANT. *adj.* [*jubilans*, Latin.] Uttering sons of triumph.

The planets list'ning stood,
While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant*. *Milton.*

JUBILATION. *n. s.* [*jubilation*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE. *n. s.* [*jubile*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Lat.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.

Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rang
With *jubilee*, and loud hosannas filled
Th' eternal regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing, the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing the *jubilee* of reason. *South.*

The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts. *Dryden.*

JUCUNDITY. *n. s.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves, will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers. *Brown.*

JUDAS *Tree. n. s.* [*siliquastrum*, Latin] A plant.

Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the spring, and is increased by layers.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

To JUDAISE. *v. n.* [*judaiser*, Fr. *judaizo*, low Lat.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with the Jews, was all to all. *Hammond.*

JUDGE. *n. s.* [*juge*, F.. *judex*, Lat.]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right?
Genesis.

A father of the fatherless, and a *judge* of the widows, is God in his holy habitation. *Psalms.*

Thou art *judge*
Of all things made, and *judgest* only right. *Milt.*

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the *judge* that begg'd it. *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*

A single voice; and that not past me, but
By learned approbation of the *judge*. *Shak. H.* VIII.

How dares your pride,
As in a listed field to fight your cause,
Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by,
As knightly rites require, nor *judge* to try? *Dryden.*

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign *judge* of his own art. *Dryden.*

3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

One court there is in which he who knows the secrets of every heart will sit *judge* himself. *Sherlock.*
A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.* [*juger*, Fr. *judico*, Lat.]

1. To pass sentence.
My wrong be upon thee; the Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Genesis.*
Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. 2. *Chron.*

2. To form or give an opinion.
Beshrew me, but I love her heartily;
For she is wise, if I can *judge* aright. *Shakesp.*
Authors to themselves,
Both what they *judge* and what they chuse. *Milt.*
If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil and which Ovid. *Dryden.*
Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must *judge*, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident *Locke.*
He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to *judge* of them freely. *Locke.*

3. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately.
How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark cloud? *Job.* xxii. 13.
Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered? 1 *Cor.* xi. 13.
How properly the tories may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's *judging*. *Addison.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.*

1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.
Chaos shall *judge* the strife. *Milton.*
Then those, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors *judg'd* their cause. *Dryden.*

2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. This is a sense seldom found but in the Scriptures.
He shall *judge* among the heathen, he shall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Ps.* cx. 6.
Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *Matthew.*
Let no man *judge* you in meat or drink. *Col.* ii.

JU'DGER. *n. s.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment; or passes sentence.
The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and *judgers* of their judges. *King Charles.*
They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are ill *judgers* of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*

JU'DGMENT. *n. s.* [*jugement*, Fr.]

1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.
O *judgment*! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason. *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*
The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is *judgment*, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*
Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so, this tree is high. *Watts.*

2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.
If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
For *judgment* only doth belong to thee. *Shakesp.*

3. The act of exercising judicature; judicatory.
They gave *judgment* upon him. 2 *Kings.*
When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclos'd
In majesty severe,
And sit in *judgement* on my soul,
O how shall I appear? *Addison's Spectator.*

4. Determination; decision.
Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the *judgment* is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding. *Glanville's Scepsis.*
We shall make a certain *judgment* what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of. *Burn. Theory.*
Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just *judgment* of things proposed to our inquiry. *Watts.*

5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.
Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical composition. *Dennis.*
'Tis with our *judgments* as our watches, none
Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

6. Opinion; notion.
I see men's *judgments* are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
When she did think my master lov'd her well,
She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shakesp.*

7. Sentence against a criminal.
When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his *judgment*, he was stirr'd
With agony. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.
The chief priests informed me, desiring to have *judgment* against him. *Acts* xxv. 15.
On Adam last this *judgment* he pronounc'd. *Milton.*

8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.
The *judgment* was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto justification. *Rom.* v. 16.
The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the Gospel will rise up in *judgment* against us, and the articles of our faith will be so many articles of accusation. *Tillotson.*

9. Punishment inflicted by Providence, with reference to some particular crime.
This *judgment* of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and *judgments*: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison's Spectator.*

10. Distribution of justice.
The jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the *judgment* seat. *Acts* xviii. 12.
Your dishonour
Mangles true *judgment*, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shak.*
In *judgments* between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*
A bold and wise petitioner goes strait to the throne and *judgment* seat of the monarch. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

11. Judiciary law; statute.
If ye hearken to these *judgments*, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deut.*

12. The last doom.
The dreadful *judgment* day
So dreadful will not be as was his sight. *Shakesp.*

JU'DICATORY. *n. s.* [*judico*, Lat.]

1. Distribution of justice.
No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of *judicatory*, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*

2. Court of justice.
Human *judicatories* give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Atterbury.*

JU'DICATURE. *n. s.* [*judicature*, Fr. *judico*, Lat.]

1. Power of distributing justice.
The honour of the judges in their *judicature* is the king's honour. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
If he should bargain for a place of *judicature*, let him be rejected with shame. *Bacon.*

2. Court of justice.
In *judicatures*, to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind. *South.*

JUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*judicium*, Lat.]

1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice.
What government can be without *judicial* proceedings? And what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley.*

2. Inflicted on as a penalty.
The resistance of those will cause a *judicial* hardness. *South.*

JUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *judicial*.] In the forms of legal justice.
It will behove us to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgment which he intends hereafter *judicially* to declare. *Grew.*

JUDI'CIARY. *adj.* [*judiciare*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Latin.] Passing judgment upon any thing.
Before weight be laid upon *judiciary* astrologers, the influence of constellations ought to be made out. *Boyle.*

JUDI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] Prudent; wise; skilful in any matter or affair.
For your husband,
He's noble, wise, *judicious*, and best knows
The fits o' th' season. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Love hath his seat
In reason, and is *judicious*. *Milton.*
To each savour meaning we apply,
And palate call *judicious*. *Milton.*
We are beholden to *judicious* writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*

JUDI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *judicious*.] Skilfully; wisely; with just determination.
So bold, yet so *judiciously* you dare,
That your least praise is to be regular. *Denn.*
Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*

JUG. *n. s.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.
You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
Because she bought stone *jugs* and no seal'd quarts.
Shakespeare.
He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large *jug* up to the brink. *Swift.*

To JU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*jougler* or *jongler*, Fr. *joculari*, Lat.]

1. To play tricks by slight of hand, to show false appearances of extraordinary performances.
The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a *juggling* of the Ethiopian priests. *Digby.*

2. To practise artifice or imposture.
Be these *juggling* fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense. *Shak. Macb.*
Is't possible the spells of France should *juggle*
Men into such strange mockeries? *Shakesp.*
They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied,
Disdain'd to stay for friends consents;
Nor *jugg'd* about settlements. *Hudibras.*

JUGGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.

2. An imposture; a deception.
The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson.*

JU'GGLER. *n. s.* [from *juggle*.]

1. One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.
They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye,
Drug-working sorcerers that change the mind,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shak.*

I saw a *juggler* that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought. *Bacon.*

Aristæus was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of Cræsus, and a notable *juggler*. *Sandys.*

Fortune-tellers, *jugglers*, and impostors, do daily delude them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *juggler* which another's slight can show,
But teaches how the world his own may know.
Garth.

One who is managed by a *juggler* fancies he has money in hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles. *Addison's Freeholder.*

What magick makes our money rise,
When dropt into the southern main;
Or do these *jugglers* cheat our eyes? *Swift.*

2. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

O me, you *juggler*; oh, you canker blossom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,
And stol'n my love's heart from him. *Shakesp.*

I sing no harm
To officer, *juggler*, or justice of peace. *Donne.*

JU'GGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.

JU'GULAR. *adj.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.

A gentleman was wounded into the internal *jugular*, through his neck. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

JUICE. *n. s.* [*jus*, Fr. *juys*, Dutch.]

1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I must say, wine is a *juice*, not liquid, or wine is a substance; for *juice* includes both substance and liquid. *Watts.*

Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly *juice* to cool thirst's rage contain. *Thomson.*

2. The fluid in animal bodies.

Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is *juice*: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone. *Ben Jonson's Discovery.*

An animal whose *juices* are unsound can never be nourished: unsound *juices* can never repair the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

JU'ICELESS; *adj.* [from *juice*.] Dry; without moisture; without juice.

Divine Providence has spread her table every where; not with a *juiceless* green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass. *More.*

When Boreas' spirit blusters sore,
Beware th' inclement heav'ns; now let thy hearth
Crackle with *juiceless* boughs. *Phillips.*

JU'ICINESS. *n. s.* [from *juic*.] Plenty of juice; succulence.

JU'ICY. *adj* [from *juice*.] Moist; full of juice; succulent.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and *juicy* substance. *Bacon.*

Each plant and *juiciest* gourd will pluck. *Milton.*

The musk's surpassing worth: that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and *juicy* offspring. *Phillips.*

To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.]

1. To perch upon any thing as birds.

2. *Juking*, in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bending of the head.

Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was so proud of his trust, that he went *juking* and tossing of his head. *L'Estrange.*

JU'JUB. } *n. s.* [*ziziphus*, Latin.] A
JU'JUBES. } plant whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. *Miller.*

JU'LAP. *n. s.* [A word of Arabick original: *julapium*, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.]

Julap is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and used for a vehicle to other things not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*

Behold this cordial *julap* here,
That flames and dances in his chrystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrrups mixt.
Milton.

If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good sudorificks and cordials expel the venom, and contemperate the heat and acrimony by *julaps* and emulsions. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

JU'LUS. *n. s.*

1. *July flower.*

2. *Julus*, in botanicks, among botanists, denotes those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, &c. *Millar.*

JU'LY. *n. s.* [*Julius*, Lat. *juillet*, Fr.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæsar*; the seventh month from January.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sunburnt *Peacham.*

JU'MART. *n. s.* [French.]

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

To JUMBLE. *v. a.* [in *Chaucer*, *jombre*, from *combler*, French, *Skinner*.] To mix violently and confusedly together.

Persons and humours may be *jumbled* and disguised; but nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed. *L'Estrange.*

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same meaning, and one may observe, how apt that is to *jumble* together passages of Scripture, and thereby disturb the true meaning of holy Scripture. *Locke.*

Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky mains make people wise;
And *jumbled* words if fortune throw 'em,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquility, to believe that all things were created, and are ordered for the best, than that the universe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobbled and *jumbled* together by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter? *Bentley.*

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race. *Pope.*

That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental *jumbling* of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy. *Swift.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together.

They will all meet and *jumble* together, into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

Had the world been exempted from that supposed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

What *jumble* here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice. *Swift.*

JU'MENT. *n. s.* [*jument*, Fr. *jumentum*, Latin.] Beast of burthen.

Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no eructation, or belching. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]

1. To leap; to skip; to move without step or sliding

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and an half by the square. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

The herd come *jumping* by me,
And fearless, quench their thirst, while I look on
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*

So have I seen from Severn's brink,
A flock of geese *jump* down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope, and whoever *jumps* the highest succeeds in the office. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To leap suddenly.

One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to shew the company how far his vanity would carry him. *Collier.*

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator.*

3. To jolt.

The noise of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nah.* iii. 2.

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night*

In some sort it *jumps* with my humour *Shakesp.*

But though they *jump* not on a just account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet. *Shakesp.*

Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the barb'rous natives. *Shakesp.*

Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lajus. *Hakewill.*

Never did trusty squire with knight,
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras.*

This shews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth, in nature *jump*:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Rests with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers *Hudibras.*

Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimblest of the two. *More.*

Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine! *Dryden.*

I am happier for finding our judgment *jump* in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*

To JUMP. *v. a.* To pass by a leap, to pass eagerly or carelessly over.

Here, upon this bank and shelve of time,
We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.

Otherwise one man could not excell another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indivisible point or center wherein goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well-doers. *Hooker.*

But since so *jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arriv'd. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, where he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shakesp. Othello.*

JUMP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip.

The surest way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps*, and large strides; let that, which he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is possible. *Locke.*

2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed
The prescript of this scrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. [*Jupe*, French.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber stays worn by sickly ladies.

The weeping cassock scar'd into a *jump*,
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump. *Cleaveland.*

JU'NCATE. *n. s.* [*juncade*, Fr. *giuncata* Ital.].

1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.

2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greatest prince *Spenser.*

With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket* in this sense, which alone remains much in use. See JUNKET.

JU'NCOUS. *adj.* [*junceus*, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.

JU'NCTION. *n. s.* [*junction* Fr.] Union; coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison.*

JU'NCTURE. *n. s.* [*junctura*, Latin.]

1. The line at which two things are joined together.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtile nature, which being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the distillatory vessels, though never so carefully luted. *Boyle.*

2. Joint articulation.

She has made the brick-bone of several vertebræ, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without those gristly *junctures*. *More.*

All other animals have transverse bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture. *Hale.*

3. Union; amity.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts, which I desire to beat in those holy offices to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time.

By this profession in that *juncture* of time, they bid farewel to all the pleasures of this life. *Addison.*

When any law does not conduce to the publick safety, but in some extraordinary *juncture*, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid asleep. *Addison.*

JUNE. *n. s.* [*Juin*, Fr. *Junius*, Lat.] The sixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peacham.*

JU'NIOR. *adj.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors*, by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspence and fear,
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between. *Swift.*

According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rise of my *juniors*, and unequal distribution of wealth. *Tatler.*

JU'NIPER. *n. s.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A tree.

A clyster may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linseed. *Wiseman.*

JUNK. *n. s.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. A small ship of China.

America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ships. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

2. Pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET. *n. s.* [properly *juncate*.] See JUNCATE.

1. A sweetmeat.

You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feast. *Shakespeare.*

2. A stolen entertainment.

To JU'NKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to *junket* with your fellow-servants at night. *Swift.*

2. To feast.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last. *South.*

The apostle would have no revelling or *junketing*. *South.*

JU'NTO. *n. s.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitness from learning, and grace from morality? *South.*

From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in my destruction. *Gulliver's Travels.*

IVORY. *n. s.* [*ivoire*, Fr. *ebur*, Lat.]

Ivory is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour: it is the dens exertus of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these *ivory* tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance. *Hill.*

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shakesp.*

Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peacham.*

From their *ivory* port the cherubim —
Forth rush'd. *Milton.*

Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,
Of polish'd *ivory* this, that of transparent horn:
True visions through transparent horn arise,
Through polish'd *ivory* pass deluding lies. *Dryden.*

JUPPON. *n. s.* [*juppon*, Fr.] A short close coat.

Some wore a breast-plate and a light *juppon*
Their horses cloth'd with rich caparison. *Dryden.*

JU'RAT. *n. s.* [*juratus*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.] A magistrate in some corporations.

JU'RATORY. *adj.* [*juratoire*, Fr. *juro*, Lat.] comprising an oath.

A contumacious person may be compelled to give *juratory* caution *de parendo juri*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

JUR'IDICAL. *adj.* [*juridicus*, Lat. *juridique*, French.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.

2. Used in courts of justice.

According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the First. *Hale*

JURI'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *juridical*.] With legal authority; according to forms of justice.

JU'RISCONSULT. *n. s.* [*juris consultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

There is mention made, in a decision of the *jurisconsult* Javolenus, of a Britannick fleet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

JURISDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*jurisdictio*, Latin, *juridiction*, French.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power.

Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may swerve through error even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is. *Hooker.*

You wrought to be a legate: by which power
You maim'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops. *Shakesp.*

All persons exercising ecclesiastical *jurisdiction* should have the king's arms in their seals of office. *Hayward.*

This place exempt
From Heav'n's high *jurisdiction*. *Milton.*

As Adam had no such power as gave him sovereign *jurisdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*

This custom in a popular state, of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but the people's chusing to exercise their own *jurisdiction* in person. *Swift.*

2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISPRU'DENCE. *n. s.* [*jurisprudence*, Fr. *jurisprudentia*, Latin.] The science of law.

JU'RIST. *n. s.* [*juriste*, Fr. *jura*, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

This is not to be measured by the principles of *jurists*. *Bacon.*

JU'ROR. *n. s.* [*juro*, Latin.] One that serves on the jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,
You are so merciful, I see your end,
'Tis my undoing. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

I sing no harm, good sooth! to any wight,
Juror, or judge. *Donne.*

About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut in. *Hayward.*

JU'RY. *n. s.* [*jurata*, Lat. *juré*, French.]

Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four, or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by assize or *jury*. The trial by assize, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, who as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This *jury* is used not only in circuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as, if the escheatour make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest: if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest: the justices of peace in the quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between party and party, they do it by the same manner: so that where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize; assize, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inquest, empannelled upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half-year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assize, there are usually many *juries*, because there be store of causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petit *juries*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *billa vera*, or dislike by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are further referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter transmitted to the higher court. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant; according unto which, judgment passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reason hereof is, because those justices of assize are, in this case, for the ease of the countries only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called *nisi prius*, and so return it to the court where the cause is depending. *Cowel.*

The *jury* passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try.
Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

How innocent I was,
His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness. *Shakespeare.*

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bacon.*

JU'RYMAN. *n. s.* [*jury* and *man*.] One who is impannelled on a jury.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*

No judge was known upon or off the bench, to use the least insinuation, that might affect the interest

interests of any one single *juryman*, much less of a whole jury. *Swift*

JU'RYMAST. *n. s.* It seems to be properly *durve mast*, *mât de durée*, a *mast* made to *last* for the present occasion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost mast, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the missen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a shift to sail. *Harris.*

JUST. *adj.* [*juste*, Fr. *justus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage
Unlately *just*, break loose on this bad age *Dryden.*

Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it themselves. *Tillotson.*

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.

Just balances, *just* weights, and a *just* ephah. *Lev.* xix.

3. I know not whether *just of* has any other authority.

Just of thy word, in every thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear. *Pope.*

4. Exact; proper; accurate.

Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts *just*, his language pure, and his sense clear. *Dryden.*

These scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and *just* thought. *Granville.*

Just precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from Heav'n. *Pope*

Just to the life, a perfect fury.
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*

Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain bard encountering on the way,
Discours'd in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,
As e're could Dennis of the laws o' th' stage. *Pope.*

Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are *just* and true. *Watts's Logick*

5. Virtuous; innocent; pure.

How should man be *just* with God? *Job.*
A *just* man falleth seven times and riseth. *Proverbs.*
He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the *just*. *Matt.*
The *Just* th' unjust to serve! *Milton.*

6. True; not forged.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of estimation and credit. *Hooker.*

7. Grounded on principles of justice; rightful.

Me though *just* right
Did first create your leader. *Milton.*

8. Equally retributed.

He received a *just* recompense of reward. *Heb.* ii. 2,
Whose damnation is *just*. *Rom.* iii, 8.
As Hesiod sings, spread water o'er thy fields,
And a most *just* and glad increase it yields. *Denham*

9. Complete without superfluity or defect.

He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature, well and strait limbed, but slender. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

10. Regular; orderly.

When all
The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array,
And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee. *Addison.*

11. Exactly proportioned.

The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies? *Shakespeare.*

12. Full; of full dimensions.

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle. *Knolles's History.*

I here is not any one particular above mentioned, but would take up the business of a *just* volume. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil wars. *Duchess of Newcastle.*

JUST. *adv.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the beast. *Sidney.*

They go about to make us believe that they are *just* of the same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be established. *Hooker*

There, ev'n *just* there, he stood: and as she spoke,
Where last the spectre was, she cast her look *Dryden*

A few understand him right; *just* as when our Saviour said, in an allegorical sense, except ye eat the flesh of the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. *Bentley*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches none,
Go *just* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope*

2. Merely; barely.

It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themselves upon *just* nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

The Nereids swam before
To smooth the seas, a soft Etesian gale
But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail. *Dryden*

Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden*

3. Nearly; almost; *tantùm non.*

Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of death, Democritus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life. *Temple*

JUST. *n. s.* [*joust*, French.] Mock encounter on horseback; tilt; tournament. *Joust* more proper.

None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than *justs*, both with sword and launce. *Sidney*

What news? hold those *justs* and triumph? *Shakesp.*

Among themselves the tourney they divide,
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;
Then turn'd their horses heads, and man to man,
And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began. *Dryden.*

To JUST. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French.]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To push; to drive; to justle.

JUSTICE. *n. s.* [*justice*, French; *justitia*, Latin.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man, what is his due; opposed to *injury* or *wrong*. It is either *distributive* belonging to magistrates; or *commutative*, respecting common transactions between men.

O that I were judge, I would do *justice*. *2 Sam*
The king-becoming graces,
As *justice*, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
I have no relish of them. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose the mind to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man his due, it is evident, that gratitude be a part of *justice*; it must be conversant about something that is due to another. *Locke.*

2. Equity; agreeableness to right; as, *he proved the* justice *of his claim.*

3. Vindicative retribution; punishment; opposed to *mercy*.

He executed the *justice* of the Lord. *Deut.*
Let *justice* overtake us. *Isa.* lix. 9.
Examples of *justice* must be made for terror to some; examples of mercy, for comfort to others. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

4. Right; assertion of right.

Draw thy sword,
That if my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *justice*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

5. [*Justiciarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. *Cowel.*

And thou, Eldrax, ordain judges and *justices*, that they may judge in all Syria. *Eldras.*

6. JU'STICE *of the King's Bench.* [*justiciarius de Banco Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called *capitalis justiciarius Angliæ*. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhem, and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his assistants heareth all personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any personal action depending before them. *Cowel.*

Give that whipster his errand,
He'll take my lord chief *justice*' warrant. *Pope*

7. JU'STICE *of the Common Pleas.* [*justiciarius Communium Placitorum.*] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*. He with his assistants originally did hear and determine all causes at the common law, that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real, for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Cowel.*

8. JU'STICE *of the Forest.* [*justiciarius Forestæ.*] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forest, committed against vert or venison, of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowel.*

9. JU'STICES *of Assize.* [*justiciarii ad capiendas Assisas.*] Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that country to take assises; the ground of which polity was the ease of the subjects; for whereas these actions pass always by jury, so many men might not, without great hinderance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for this purpose, were by commission particularly authorised and sent down to them. *Cowel.*

10. JU'STICES *in Eyre.* [*justiciarii itinerantes.*] Are so termed of the French *erre*, *iter*. The use of these, in ancient time, was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cause were too high for the county court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Terminer, because they were sent upon some one or few especial cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in eyre were sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commission. *Cowel.*

11. JUSTICES *of Gaol Delivery.* [*Justiciarii ad Gaolas deliberandas.*] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprise those prisoners that by law be not bailable. These by Fleetwood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward justices of assise were likewise authorised to this. *Cowel.*

12. JUSTICES *of Nisi Prius* are all one now-a-days with justices of assise; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day; *nisi prius justiciarii venerint ibi quas partes ad capiendas assisas*; and upon this clause of adjournment they are called justices of *nisi prius*, as well as justices of assise, by reason of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowel.*

13. JUSTICES *of Peace.* [*Justiciarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them. *Cowel.*

The *justice*,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

Thou hast appointed *justices* of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to answer. *Shakesp.*

The *justices* of peace are of great use: anciently they were conservators of the peace; these are the words of several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

To JUSTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. A word not in use.

Acton the title of proscription, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath *justiced* himself, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended for intending to poison the young queen of Scots; the king delivered him to the French king, to be *justiced* by him at his pleasure. *Heywood.*

JUSTICEMENT. *n. s.* [from *justice.*] Procedure in courts.

JUSTICER. *n. s.* [from *To justice.*] Administrator of justice. An old word.

He was a singular good *justicer*; and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to have reformed the English colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*

JUSTICESHIP. *n. s.* [from *justice.*] Rank or office of justice. *Scurft.*

JUSTICIABLE, *adj.* [from *justice.*] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *justify.*] Defensible by law or reason.

Just are the ways of God,
And *justifiable* to men. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Although some animals in the water do carry a *justifiable* resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

JUSTIFIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *justifiable.*] Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of their darkest of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough. *King Charles.*

JUSTIFIABLY. *adv.* [from *justifiable.*] Rightly; so as to be supported by right; defensibly.

A man may more *justifiably* throw cross and pile for his estate, than take them up by such measures. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICATION. *n. s.* [*justification*, Fr. *justificatio*, low Latin.]

1. Absolution.

I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue. *Shakespeare.*

2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support.

Among theological arguments, in *justification* of absolute obedience, was one of a singular nature. *Swift.*

3. Deliverance by pardon from sins past. *Clarke.*

In such righteousness
To them by faith imputed, they may find
Justification towards God, and peace
Of conscience. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

'Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the consummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Christ to *justification*, and not the bare aptness of faith to bring to the works, if those works, by the fault of a rebellious indisposition, will not be brought forth. *Hammond.*

JUSTIFICATOR. *n. s.* [from *justify.*] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTIFIER. *n. s.* [from *justify.*] One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus. *Rom.* iii. 26.

To JUSTIFY. *v. a.* [*justifier*, French; *justifico*, low Latin.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation.

The law hath judged thee, Brutus;
I cannot *justify* whom law condemns. *Shakespeare.*

Thy say, behold all my slothfulness, a friend of publicans and sinners: but wisdom is *justified* of her children. *Matt.*

How can man be *justified* with God? or how can he be clean that is born of a woman? *Job.*

There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust; and there is a wise man that *justifieth* in judgment. *Becon.*

Sin may be forgiven through repentance, but no act or wit of man will ever *justify* them. *Shallock.*

You're neither *justified*, nor yet accus'd. *Dryden.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.

When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindness unto him, he being himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to *justify* his cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*

What he did, whatever in itself,
His doing seem'd to *justify* the deed. *Milton.*

My unwilling flight the gods inforce,
And that must *justify* our sad divorce. *Dryden.*

Yet still thy love shall stand in thy defence,
And *justify* their author's want of sense. *Dryden.*

Let others *justify* their millions as they can, we are sure we can *justify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession. *Atterbury.*

3. To free from past sin by pardon.

By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses. *Acts.*

To JUSTLE. *v. n.* [from *just*, *jouster*, Fr.] To encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

While injury of chance
Puts back leave-taking, *justles* roughly by
All time and pause, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoindure. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one against another in the broad ways: *Nah.* ii. 4.

Argo past'd,
Through Bosphorus, betwixt the *justling* rocks. *Milton.*

Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Not one fiery spark,
But gods meet gods, and *justle* in the dark. *Lee.*

Courtiers therefore *justle* for a grant;
And, when they break their friendship, plead their want. *Dryden.*

The more remote ran stumbling with their feet,
And, in the dark, men *justle* as they meet. *Dryd.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and cattles *justled* in the air;
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryden.*

Was there not one who had set bars and doors to it, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed; then might we well expect such prejudices, such *justlings* and clashings in nature. *Woodward.*

I thought the dean had been too proud
To *justle* here among a crowd. *Swift.*

To JUSTLE. *v. a.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against it. It is commonly used with a particle following, as *out* or *off*.

Private and single affairs should not be suffered to *justle* and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men. *King Charles.*

Many excellent strains have been *justled off* by their intrusions. *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

The surly commons shall respect decay,
And *justle* peerage *out* with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and abuses of writing can ever be *justled out* of their possession of all libraries. *Holder.*

Running in the dark, a man may *justle* a post. *Collier.*

Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappiness in its absence, is *justled out*, to make way for the removal of those uneasinesses we feel. *Locke.*

We *justled* one another *out*, and disputed the post for a great while. *Addison's Guardian.*

JUSTLY. *adv.* [from *just.*]

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.

Nothing can *justly* be despised, that cannot *justly* be blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *South.*

With ignominy scourg'd in open sight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging sword
Of Brutus *justly* drawn, and Rome restor'd. *Dryd.*

The goddess, studious of her Grecians' fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting *justly*, and in writing well. *Prior.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately.

Their artful hands instruct the lute to sound,
Their feet affect their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryd.*

JUSTNESS. *n. s.* [from *just.*]

1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. *Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; though we now say the *justice* of a cause, as well as of a judge.

It makes unto the right of the war against him, whose quarrel useth commonly to be according to the *justness* of the cause for which it is made. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it *Shakespeare.*

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. In this sense it is now most used.

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with all the *justness* and gracefulness of action. *Dryden.*

I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of a very excellent dramatick poet, who use'd to dispute with particular persons about the *justness* and regularity of his productions. *Addison.*

To JUT. *v. n.* [This word is supposed to be corrupted from *jet*, perhaps from *jf*

To puſh or ſhoot into prominencies; to come out beyond the main bulk.

Inſulting tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awleſs throne. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the projected or *jutting* parts ſhould be very moderate, eſpecially the cornices of the lower orders. *Wotton.*

The land, if not reſtrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and *jutted* to the ſea. *Dryden.*

Broke by the *jutting* land on either ſide;
In double ſtreams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*

It ſeems to *jut* out of the ſtructure of the poem, and be independent of it. *Broome.*

To JUTTY. *v. a.* [from *jut.*] To ſhoot out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aſpect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like a braſs cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded baſe,
Swill'd with the wild and waſteful ocean. *Shakeſpeare.*

JU'VENILE. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Lat.] Young; youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almoſt childiſh; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its ſtrength of years, when it is ſolid; and laſtly, its old age, when it waxeth dry and exhauſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

JUVENI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *juvenile.*]

1. Youthfulneſs.

The reſtauration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and renewing exhauſted marrow, may be effected without a miracle. *Glanville.*

2. Light and careleſs manner.

Cuſtomary ſtrains and abſtracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and ſpeak credibly in dedications. *Glanville.*

JU'XTAPOSITION. *n. ſ.* [*juxtapoſition*, Fr. *juxta* and *poſitio*, Latin.] Appoſition; the ſtate of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of ſolid bodies are held together by hooks, ſince the coherence of theſe will be of difficult conception; and we muſt either ſuppoſe an infinite number of them holding together, or at laſt come to parts that are united by a mere *juxtapoſition*. *Glanville.*

I'VY. *n. ſ.* [ꝟꝛꝯ, Saxon; *hedera*, Latin.] A plant.

It is a paraſitick plant, ſending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is faſtened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great ſhare of its nouriſhment. *Miller.*

A gown made of the fineſt wool;
A belt of ſtraw, and *ivy* buds,
With coral claſps and amber ſtuds;
And if theſe pleaſures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love. *Raleigh.*

Direct the claſping *ivy* where to climb. *Milton.*

JY'MOLD. *adj.* [See GIMAL.]

Their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;
And in their pale dull mouths the *jymold* bit
Lies, foul with chew'd graſs, ſtill and motionleſs. *Shakeſp.*

K

K. A letter borrowed by the Engliſh from the Greek alphabet. It has before all the vowels one invariable ſound: as, *keen, ken, kill.* It is uſed after *c* at the end of words: as, *knock, clock, crack, back, brick, ſtick, pluck, check,* which were written anciently with *e* final: as, *clocke, checke, tricke.* It is alſo in uſe between a vowel and the ſilent *e* final: as, *cloke, broke, brake, pike, duke, eke.* It likewiſe ends a word after a dipthong: as, *look, break, ſhook, leek.* The Engliſh never uſe *c* at the end of a word. *K* is ſilent in the preſent pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell.*

KA'LENDAR. *n. ſ.* [now written *calendar.*] An account of time.

Let this pernicious hour
Stand ay accurſed in the *kalendar.* *Shakeſp. Macb.*

KA'LI. *n. ſ.* [an Arabick word.] Sea-weed, of the aſhes of which glaſs was made; whence the word *alkali.*

The aſhes of the weed *kali* are ſold to the Venetians for their glaſs works. *Bacon.*

KAM. *adj.* Crooked.

Kam, in Erſe, is ſquint eyed, and applied to any thing awry: clean *kam* ſignifies crooked, athwart, awry, croſs from the purpoſe. *A-ſcheambo*, Italian; hence our Engliſh *a-kimbo.*

Clean *kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *clean-kam.*

This is clean *kam*; merely awry. *Shakeſpeare.*

To KAW. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

Jack-daws *kawing* and fluttering about the neſts, ſet all their young ones a-gaping; but having nothing in their mouths but air, leave them as hungry as before. *Locke.*

KAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow.

The daſtard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud *kaws* her craven-kind doth bring.
Who, ſafe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryd.*

KAYLE. *n. ſ.* [*quille*, French.]

1. Ninepin; kettlepins, of which ſkittles ſeems a corruption.

And now at *keels* they try a harmleſs chance,
And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance. *Sidney.*

The reſidue of the time they wear out at coits, *kayles*, or the like idle exerciſes. *Carew.*

2. A kind of play ſtill retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

To KECK. *v. a.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the ſtomach; to reach at vomiting.

All thoſe diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they firſt attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients muſt not *keck* at them at the firſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The faction, is it not notorious?
Keck at the memory of glorious. *Swift.*

To KE'CKLE. *v. a.* To defend a cable round with rope. *Airſworth.*

KE'CKSY. *n. ſ.* [commonly *hex*, *cigue*, Fr. *cicutæ*, Latin. *Skinner.*] *Skinner* ſeems to think *keckſy* or *kex* the ſame as hemlock. It is uſed in Staffordſhire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thiſtles, *keckſies*, burs,
Loſing both beauty and utility. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

KE'CKY. *adj.* [from *kex.*] Reſembling a kex.

An Indian ſceptre, made of a ſort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, conſiſteth of hard and blackiſh cylinders, mixed with a ſoft *kecky* body, ſo as at the end cut tranſverſely, it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

To KEDGE. *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a ſmall veſſel, Dutch.]

In bringing a ſhip up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they ſet the foreſail, or foretop-ſail and mizen, and ſo let her drive with the tide. The ſails are to flat her about, if ſhe comes too near the ſhore. They alſo carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawſer that comes from the ſhip; which anchor, if the ſhip comes too near the ſhore, they let fall in the ſtream, and ſo wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when ſhe is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this uſe the anchor a kedger. *Harris.*

KE'DGER. *n. ſ.* [from *kedge.*] A ſmall anchor uſed in a river. See KEDGE.

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine.*

A laſs

A laſs that Cic'ly hight had won his heart,
Cic'ly the weſtern laſs that tends the *kee*. *Gay.*

KEDLACK. *n. ſ.* A weed among corn; charnock. *Tuſſer.*

KEELE. *n. ſ.* [cœle, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch; *quille*, Fr.] The bottom of the ſhip.

Portunus
Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and ſunk the ſand,
And ſteer'd the ſacred veſſel. *Dryden.*

Her ſharp bill ſerves for a *keel* to cut the air before her; her tail ſhe uſeth as her rudder. *Grew.*

Your cables burſt, and you muſt quickly feel
The waves impetuous ent'ring at your *keel*. *Swift.*

KEELS, the ſame with *kayles*; which ſee.

To KEEL. *v. a.* [cælan, Saxon.] This word, which is preſerved in *Shakeſpeare*, *Hanmer* explains thus:

To *keel* ſeems to mean to drink ſo deep, as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the *keel* of a ſhip. *Hanmer.*

In Ireland, to *keel* the pot is to *ſcum* it.

While greaſy Joan doth *keel* the pot. *Shakeſpeare.*

KE'ELFAT. *n. ſ.* [cælan, Saxon, *to cool*, and *fat* or *vat*, a veſſel.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *n. ſ.* The next piece of timber in a ſhip to her keel, lying right over it next above the floor timber. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale*.] To puniſh in the ſeamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip and up again on the other.

KEEN. *adj.* [cene, Saxon; *kuhn*, German; *koen*, Dutch.]

1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. We ſay *keen* of an edge, and ſharp, either of edge or point.

Come thick night,
That my *keen* knife ſee not the wound it makes.
Shakeſpeare.

Here is my *keen*-edged ſword,
Deck'd with fine flower-de-luces on each ſide.
Shakeſp.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my ſabre, and of proof my arms. *Dryden.*

A ſword *keen*-edg'd within his right he held,
The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field. *Dryden.*

2. Severe; piercing.

The winds
Blow moiſt, and *keen*, ſhattering the graceful locks
Of theſe fair ſpreading trees; which bids us ſeek
Some better ſhroud. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The cold was very ſupportable; but as it changed to the northweſt, or north, it became exceſſively *keen*. *Ellis's Voyage.*

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know
A creature, that did bear the ſhape of man,
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man. *Shakeſp.*

Keen as the ſtitch of real hunger. *Milton.*

The ſheep were ſo *keen* upon the acorns, that they gobbled up a piece of the coat. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe curs are ſo extremely hungry, that they are too *keen* at the ſport, and worry their game. *Tatler.*

This was a proſpect ſo very inviting, that it could not be eaſily withſtood by any who have ſo *keen* an appetite for wealth. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou, Amen,
To my *keen* curſes. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

I have known ſome of theſe abſent officers as *keen* againſt Ireland, as if they had never been indebted to her. *Swift.*

To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſharpen. An unauthoriſed word.

Nor when cold Winter *keens* the brightening flood,
Would I weak ſhivering linger on the brink.
Thompſon.

KE'ENLY. *adv.* [from *keen*.] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'ENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *keen*.]

1. Sharpneſs; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenneſs*
Of thy ſharp envy. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Aſperity; bitterneſs of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenneſs* againſt the court, his lordſhip furniſhed them with informations, to the king's diſadvantage. *Clarendon.*

The ſting of every reproachful ſpeech is the truth of it; and to be conſcious, is that which gives an edge, and *keenneſs* to the invective. *South.*

4. Eagerneſs; vehemence.

To KEEP. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]

1. To retain; not to loſe.

I *kept* the field with the death of ſome, and flight of others. *Sidney.*

We have examples in the primitive church of ſuch as by fear being compelled to ſacrifice to ſtrange gods repented, and *kept* ſtill the office of preaching the goſpel. *Whitgifte.*

Keep in memory what I preached unto you.
1 *Cor.*

This charge I *keep* till my appointed day
Of rend'ring up. *Milton.*

His loyalty he *kept*, his love, his zeal. *Milton.*

You have loſt a child; but you have *kept* one child, and are likely to do ſo long. *Temple.*

If we would weigh, and *keep* in our minds, what we are conſidering, that would inſtruct us when we ſhould, or ſhould not, branch into diſtinctions. *Locke.*

2. To have in cuſtody.

The crown of Stephanus, firſt king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the caſtle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

She *kept* the fatal key. *Milton.*

3. To preſerve; not to let go.

The Lord God merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thouſands, forgiving iniquity. *Exod.* xxxiv. 7.

I ſpared it greatly, and have *kept* me a grape of the cluſter, and a plant of a great people.
2 *Eſdr.* ix. 21.

4. To preſerve in a ſtate of ſecurity.

We paſſed by where the duke *keeps* his gallies. *Addiſon.*

5. To protect; to guard.

Behold I am with thee to *keep* thee. *Gen.* xxviii.

6. To reſtrain from flight.

Paul dwelt with a ſoldier that *kept* him. *Acts*, xxviii.

7. To detain, or hold as a motive.

But what's the cauſe that *keeps* you here with me?
—That I may know what *keeps* me here with you. *Dryden.*

8. To hold for another.

A man delivers money or ſtuff to *keep*. *Exod.* xxii. 7.

Reſerv'd from night, and *kept* for thee in ſtore. *Milton.*

9. To tend; to have care of.

God put him in the garden of Eden to *keep* it. *Gen.* ii. 15.

While in her girliſh age ſhe *kept* ſheep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant ſaw and liked her. *Carew.*

Count it thine
To till and *keep*, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*

10. To preſerve in the ſame tenour or ſtate.

To know the true ſtate, I will *keep* this order. *Bacon.*

Take this at leaſt, this laſt advice my ſon,
Keep a ſtiff rein, and move but gently on:
The courſers of themſelves will run too faſt,
Your art muſt be to moderate their haſte. *Addiſon.*

11. To regard; to attend.

While the ſtars and courſe of heav'n I *keep*,
My weary'd eyes were ſeiz'd with fatal ſleep. *Dryden.*

12. To not ſuffer to fail.

My mercy will I *keep* for him for ever. *Pſal.* lxxxix.

13. To hold in any ſtate.

Ingenuous ſhame, and the apprehenſions of diſpleaſure, are the only true reſtraints: theſe alone ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child in order. *Locke on Education.*

Men are guilty of many faults in the exerciſe of this faculty of the mind, which *keep* them in ignorance. *Locke.*

Happy ſouls! who *keep* ſuch a ſacred dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the ſenſitive tumults never riſe to diſturb the ſuperior and better operations of the reaſoning mind. *Watts.*

14. To retain by ſome degree of force in any place or ſtate. It is often followed in this ſenſe by particles; as, *down*, *under*, *in*, *off*.

This wickedneſs is found by thee; no good deeds of mine have been able to *keep* it *down* in thee. *Sidney.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor ſhould ſo much malign his ſucceſſor, as to ſuffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have *kept under*; or perhaps nouriſh it with colourable countenance of ſuch ſiniſter means. *Spenſer.*

What old acquaintance! could not all this fleſh
Keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewel. *Shakeſp.*

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corſe,
And *kept* the dogs *off*: night and day applying ſovereign force
Of roſy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taſte. *Chapman's Iliad.*

The Chineſe ſail where they will; which ſheweth that their law of *keeping out* ſtrangers is a law of puſillanimity and fear. *Bacon.*

And thoſe that cannot live from him aſunder,
Ungratefully ſhall ſtrive to *keep* him *under*. *Milton.*

If any aſk me what wou'd ſatisfy,
To make life eaſy, thus I would reply:
As much as *keeps out* hunger, thirſt, and cold. *Dryden.*

Matters, recommended by our paſſions, take poſſeſſion of our minds, and will not be *kept out*. *Locke.*

Prohibited commodities ſhould be *kept out*, and uſeleſs ones impoveriſh us by being brought in. *Locke.*

An officer with one of theſe unbecoming qualities, is looked upon as a proper perſon to *keep off* impertinence and ſolicitation from his ſuperior. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

And if two boots *keep out* the weather,
What need you have two hides of leather? *Prior.*

We have it in our power to *keep in* our breathing, and to ſuſpend the efficacy of this natural function. *Cheyne.*

15. To continue any ſtate or action.

Men gave ear, waited, and *kept* ſilence at my counſel. *Job*, xxix. 21.

Auria made no ſtay, but ſtill *kept* on his courſe. *Knolles.*

It was then ſuch a calm, that the ſhips were not able to *keep* way with the gallies. *Knolles.*

The moon that diſtance *keeps* till night. *Milton.*

An heap of ants on a hillock will more eaſily be *kept* to an uniformity in motion than theſe. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

He dy'd in fight:
Fought next my perſon; as in concert fought:
Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden.*

He, being come to the eſtate, *keeps* on a very buſy family; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and ſold. *Locke.*

Invading foes, without reſiſtance,
With eaſe I make to *keep* their diſtance. *Swift.*

16. To preſerve in any ſtate.

My ſon, *keep* the flower of thine age ſound. *Eccleſ.* xxvi.

17. To practice; to uſe habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours. *Pope.*

18. To copy carefully.

Her ſervants eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as ſhe mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her meaſures *kept*, and ſtep by ſtep purſu'd. *Dryd.*

19. To obſerve or ſolemnize any time.

This ſhall be for a memorial; and you ſhall *keep* it a feaſt to the Lord. *Exod.* xii.

That day was not in ſilence holy *kept*. *Milton.*

20. To obſerve; not to violate.

It cannot be,
The king ſhould *keep* his word in loving us;
He will ſuſpect us ſtill, and find a time
To puniſh this offence in other faults. *Shakeſp.*

Sworn for three years term to live with me,
My fellow ſcholars; and to *keep* thoſe ſtatutes
That are recorded in this ſchedule here. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lord God, there is none like thee: who *keepeſt* covenant and mercy with thy ſervants.
1 *Kings*, viii. 23

Lord God of Iſrael, *keep* with thy ſervant that thou promiſedſt him. 1 *Kings*, viii. 25.

Obey and *keep* his great command. *Milton.*

His promiſe Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To *keep* it better than the firſt he made. *Dryden.*

My debtors do not *keep* their day,
Deny them hands and then refuſe to pay. *Dryden.*

My wiſhes are,
That Ptolemy may *keep* his royal word. *Dryden.*

21. To maintain; to ſupport with neceſſaries of life.

Much more affliction than already felt
They cannot well impoſe, nor I ſuſtain,
If they intend advantage of my labours,
The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping*. *Milton.*

22. To have in the houſe.

Baſe tyke, call'ſt thou me hoſt? I ſcorn the term:
Nor ſhall my Nell *keep* lodgers. *Shak. Henry V.*

23. Not to intermit.

Keep a ſure watch over a ſhameleſs daughter, leſt ſhe make thee a laughing-ſtock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in the city. *Eccleſ.* xlj. 11.

Not *keeping* ſtricteſt watch as ſhe was warn'd. *Milton.*

24. To maintain; to hold.

They were honourably brought to London, where every one of them *kept* houſe by himſelf. *Hayward.*

Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,
To the pompous palace did reſort,
Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court. *Dryden.*

25. To remain in; not to leave a place.

I pr'ythee, tell me, doth he *keep* his bed? *Shakeſp.*

26. Not to reveal; not to betray.

A fool cannot *keep* counſel. *Eccleſ.* viii. 17.

Great are thy virtues, though *kept* from man. *Milton.*

If he were wiſe, he would *keep* all this to himſelf. *Tillotſon.*

27. To reſtrain; to with-hold.

If any rebel or vain ſpirit of mine
Did, with the leaſt affection of a welcome,
Give entertainment to the might of it;
Let heav'n for ever *keep* it from my head. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some obſcure paſſages in the inſpir'd volume *keep* from the knowledge of divine myſteries. *Boyle.*

If the God of this world did not blind their eyes, it would be impoſſible, ſo long as men love themſelves, to *keep* them from being religious. *Tillotſon.*

There is no virtue children ſhould be excited to, nor fault they ſhould be *kept* from, which they may not be convinced of by reaſons. *Locke on Education.*

If a child be conſtantly *kept* from drinking cold liquor whilſt he is hot, the cuſtom of forbearing will preſerve him. *Locke.*

By this they may *keep* them from little faults. *Locke.*

28. To debar from any place.

All fenc'd for Heav'n to *keep* out ſuch a foe. *Milton.*

29. *To* KEEP *back.* To reſerve; to with-hold.

Whatſoever the Lord ſhall anſwer, I will declare; I will *keep* nothing *back* from you. *Jer.* xlii. 8.

Some are ſo cloſe and reſerved, as they will not ſhew their wares but by a dark light, and ſeem alwayes to *keep back* ſome what. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To KEEP *back.* To with-hold; to reſtrain.

Keep back thy ſervant from preſumptuous ſins. *Pſal.* xix.

30. *To* KEEP *company.* To frequent any one; to accompany.

Heav'n doth know, ſo ſhall the world perceive,
That I have turn'd away my former ſelf,
So will I thoſe that *kept* me *company*. *Shakeſp.*

Why ſhould he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company*?
What place? what time? *Shakeſp. Othello.*

What mean'ſt thou, bride! this *company* to *keep*?
To ſit up, till thou fain would ſleep? *Donne.*

Neither will I wretched thee
In death forſake, but *keep* thee *company*. *Dryden.*

32. *To* KEEP *company with.* To have familiar intercourſe.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodeſty, but the appearance of it; and ſhe could not approve of a young woman *keeping company with* men, without the permiſſion of father or mother. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

33. *To* KEEP *in.* To conceal; not to tell.

I perceive in you ſo excellent a touch of modeſty, that you will not extort from me what I am willing to *keep in*. *Shakeſp.*

Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate:
I have hitherto permitted it to rave,
And talk at large; but learn to *keep* it *in*,
Leſt it ſhould take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addiſon.*

34. *To* KEEP *in.* To reſtrain; to curb.

If thy daughter be ſhameleſs, *keep* her *in* ſtraightly, leſt ſhe abuſe herſelf through over-much liberty. *Eccleſ.*

It will teach them to *keep in*, and ſo maſter their inclinations. *Locke on Education.*

35. *To* KEEP *off.* To bear to diſtance; not to admit.

36. *To* KEEP *off.* To hinder.

A ſuperficial reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obſcurity, has *kept off* ſome from ſeeking in him the coherence of his diſcourſe. *Locke.*

37. *To* KEEP *up.* To maintain without abatement.

Land *kept up* its price, and ſold for more year, purchaſe than correſponded to the intereſt of money. *Locke.*

This reſtraint of their tongues will *keep up* in them the reſpect and reverence due to their parents. *Locke.*

Albano *keeps up* its credit ſtill for wine. *Addiſon.*

This dangerous diſenſion among us we *keep up* and cherith with much pains. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The ancients were careful to coin money in due weight and fineneſs, and *keep* it *up* to the ſtandard. *Arbuthnot.*

38. *To* KEEP, *up.* To continue; to hinder from ceaſing.

You have enough to keep you alive, and to *keep up* and improve your hopes of heaven. *Taylor.*

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the deſire to continue it. *Locke.*

Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the eſtates they are born to, are of no uſe but to *keep up* their families, and tranſmit their lands and houſes in a line to poſterity. *Addiſon.*

During his ſtudies and travels he *kept up* a punctual correſpondence with Eudoxus. *Addiſon.*

39. *To* KEEP *under.* To oppreſs; to ſubdue.

O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do ſo qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's exceſs, that neither boldneſs can make us preſume, as long as we are *kept under* with the ſenſe of our own wretchedneſs; nor, while we truſt in the mercy of God through Chriſt Jeſus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker.*

Truth may be ſmothered a long time, and *kept under* by violence; but it will break out at laſt. *Stilling fleet.*

To live like thoſe that have their hope in another life, implies, that we *keep under* our appetites, and do not let them looſe into the enjoyments of ſenſe. *Atterbury.*

To KEEP. *v. n.*

1. To remain by ſome labour or effort in a certain ſtate.

With all our force we *kept* aloof to ſea,
And gain'd the iſland where our veſſels lay. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To continue in any place or ſtate; to ſtay.

She would give her a leſſon for walking ſo late, that ſhould make her *keep* within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

What! *keep* a week away? ſeven days and nights? Eightſcore eight hours? and lovers abſent hours! Oh weary reckoning. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I think, it is our way,
If we will *keep* in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her livery. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſhalt *keep* faſt by my young men, until they have ended. *Ruth* ii. 21.

The neceſſity of *keeping* well with the maritime powers, will perſuade them to follow our meaſures. *Temple.*

On my better hand Aſcanius hung
And with unequal pace trip't along
Creuſa *kept* behind *Dryden's Æneid.*

The goddeſs-born in ſecret pin'd;
Nor viſited the camp, nor in the council join'd;
But *keeping* cloſe, his gnawing heart he fed
With hopes of vengeance *Dryden's Homer.*

And while it *keeps* there, it *keeps* within our author's limitation. *Locke.*

A man that cannot fence will *keep* out of battles and gameſters company. *Locke on Education.*

There are caſes in which a man muſt guard, if he intends to *keep* fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

The endeavours Achilles uſed to meet with Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojan to *keep* out of reach, are the intrigue. *Pope's View of Epic Poetry.*

3. To remain unhurt; to laſt; to be durable.

Diſdain me not, although I be not fair:
Doth beauty *keep* which never ſun can burn,
Nor ſtorms do turn! *Sidney.*

Grapes will *keep* in a veſſel half full of wine, ſo that the grapes touch not the wine. *Bacon.*

If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. To dwell; to live conſtantly.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the ſkiey influences,
That do this habitation, where thou *keep'ſt*,
Hourly afflict. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Knock at the ſtudy, where, they ſay, he *keeps*,
To ruminate ſtrange plots of dire revenge. *Shakeſp.*

5. To adhere ſtrictly: with *to*.

Did they *keep to* one conſtant dreſs they would ſometimes be in faſhion, which they never are. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

It is ſo whilſt we *keep* to our rule; but when we forſake that we go aſtray. *Bacon on Learning.*

6. *To* KEEP *on.* To go forward.

So cheerfully he took the doom;
Nor ſhrunk, nor ſtept from death,
But, with unalter'd pace, *kept on*. *Dryden.*

7. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue unſubdued.

He grew ſick of a conſumption; yet he ſtill *kept up*, that he might free his country. *Life of Cleomenes.*

8. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or duration, ſometimes with an intimation of cogency or coercion.

KEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cuſtody; guard.

Pan, thou god of ſhepherds all,
Which of our lambkins take'ſt *keep*. *Spenſer.*

The priſon ſtrong,
Within whoſe *keep* the captive knights were laid:
Was one partition of the palace-wall. *Dryden.*

2. Guardianſhip; reſtraint.

Youth is leaſt looked into when they ſtand in moſt need of good *keep* and regard. *Aſcham.*

KEEPER. *n. ſ.* [from *keep.*]

1. One who holds any thing for the uſe of another.

The good old man having neither reaſon to diſſuade.

shade, nor hopes to persuade, received the things with the mind of a *keeper*, not of an owner. *Sidney.*

2. One who has prisoners in custody.

The *keeper* of the prison, call to him. *Shakesp.*

Lo now
With horns exalted stands, and seems to lowe:
A noble charge; her *keeper* by her side
To watch her walks his hundred eyes apply'd.
Dryden.

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added store,
Of opium; to his *keeper* this he brought,
Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught. *Dryd.*

3. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chace.

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Sometime a *keeper* here in Windsor forest,
Doth all the Winter-time, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns.
Shakespeare.

The first fat buck of all the season's sent,
And *keeper* takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*

4. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing.

Hilkiah went unto Hildah, *keeper* of the wardrobe. 2 *Kings.*

KEEPER *of the great seal.* [*Custos magni sigilli.* Lat.] Is a lord by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great seal of England, and is of the king's privy-council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king. This lord *keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18 hath the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages as hath the lord chancellor of England. *Cowel.*

KE'EPERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *keeper.*] Office of a keeper.

The gaol of the shire is kept at Launceston: this *keepership* is annexed to the constableship of the castle. *Carew.*

KEG. *n. s.* [*caque*, Fr.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL. *n. s.* [A sort of pottage. *Ainsw.*] It is so called in Scotland, being a soupe made with shreded greens.

KELL. *n. s.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts.

The very weight of bowels and *kell*, in fat people, is the occasion of a rupture. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

KELP. *n. s.* A salt produced from calcined sea-weed.

In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed called *kelp*, and urine. *Boyle on Colours.*

KELSON. *n. s.* [more properly *keelson.*] The wood next the keel.

We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which being fastened from the *kelson* to the beams of the second deck, keep them from settling, or giving way. *Raleigh.*

KE'LTER. *n. s.* [He is not in *kelter*, that is, he is not ready; from *kilter*, to gird, Danish. *Skinner.*]

To KEMB. *v. a.* [cœmban, Saxon; *kammen*, German: now written, perhaps less properly, *to comb.*] To separate or disentangle by a denticulated instrument.

Yet are men more loose than they,
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, and rubb'd and trimm'd,
More sleek. *Ben Jonson.*

Thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou *kemb'st* the tuzzes on thy cheek.
Dryden.

To KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon; *kennan*, Dutch, to know.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry.

At once as far as angels *ken*, he views
The dismal situation, waste and wild. *Milton.*

The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning*, thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land. *Bacon.*

If thou *ken'st* from far,
Among the Pleiads, a new-kindled star;
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*

We *ken* them from afar, the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms. *Addison.*

2. To know. Obsolete.

'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gait. *Shakesp.*

Now plain I *ken* whence love his rise begun:
Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,
Bred up in shambles. *Guy's Past.*

KEN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] View; reach of sight.

Lo! within a *ken* our army lies. *Shak. Henry IV.*

When from the mountain top Pisanio shew'd thee,
Thou wast within a *ken*. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

It was a hill
Of paradise the highest; from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest *ken*,
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect, lay.
Milton.

He soon
Saw within *ken* a glorious angel stand. *Milton.*

Rude, as their ships, was navigation then;
No useful compass or meridian known:
Coasting, they kept the land within their *ken*,
And knew the North but when the pole-star shone.
Dryden.

When we consider the reasons we have to think, that what lies within our *ken* is but a small part of the universe, we shall discover an huge abyss of ignorance. *Locke.*

KE'NNEL. *n. s.* [*chenil*, Fr.]

1. A cot for dogs.

A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough to describe his *kennel*. *Sidney.*

From forth the *kennel* of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death.
Shakesp.

The seditious remain within their station, which, by reason of the vastness of the beastly multitude, might be more fitly termed a *kennel* than a camp. *Hayward.*

2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Mas'd with a yelping *kennel* of French curs.
Shakespeare.

3. The hole of a fox, or other beast.

4. [*Kennel*, Dutch; *chenal*, Fr. *canalis*, Latin.] The watercourse of a street.

Bad humours gather to a biles; or, as divers *kennels* flow to one sink, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*

He always came in so dirty, as if he had been dragged through the *kennel* at a boarding-school. *Arbuthnot.*

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from *kennel.*] To lie; to dwell; used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

Yet, when they list, would creep,
If ought disturb'd their noise, into her womb,
And *kennel* there: yet there still bark'd and howl'd
Within, unseen. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree, and the cock roosted upon the boughs. *L'Estrange.*

KEPT. pret. and part. pass. of *keep.*

KERCHE'IF. *n. s.* [*couvrechef*, *Chaucer*; *couvre*, to cover, and *chef*, the head; and hence a handkerchief to wipe the face or hands.]

1. A head dress of a woman.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the tire valiant.

——A plain *kerchief*, Sir John; my brows become nothing else. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

O! what a time have you chose out, brave Caius,
To wear a *kerchief*. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfied of what they love the best. *Dryden*

2. Any loose cloth used in dress.

Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck. *Hayward.*

KERCHE'IFED. } *adj.* [from *kercheif.*]
KERCHE'IFT. } Dressed; hooded.

The evening comes
Kercheift in a comely cloud,
While racking winds are piping loud. *Milton.*

KERF. *n. s.* [ceorfan, Saxon, *to cut.*]

The sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff is called a *kerf*. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

KE'RMES. *n. s.*

Kermes is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour. It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed, yield a scarlet juice. It till lately was understood to be a vegetable excrescence; but we now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules. *Hill.*

KERN. *n. s.* [an Irish word.] Irish foot-soldier; an Irish boor.

Out of the fry of these rake-hell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their *kearns* supplied. *Spenser.*

Justice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd these skipping *kernes* to trust their heels.
Shakespeare.

If in good plight these northern *kerns* arrive,
Then does fortune promise fair. *Philips's Briton.*

KERN. *n. s.* A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground. It is written likewise *quern.* It is still used in some parts of Scotland.

To KERN. *v. n.* [probably from *kernel*, or, by change of a vowel, corrupted from *corn.*]

1. To harden as ripened corn.

When the price of corn falleth, men break no more ground than will supply their own turn, whereby it falleth out that an ill *kerned* or saved harvest soon emptieth their old store. *Carew.*

2. To take the form of grains; to granulate.

The principal knack is in making the juice, when sufficiently boiled, to *kern* or granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL. *n. s.* [cyrnel, a gland, Saxon, *karne*, Dutch; *cerneau*, Fr.]

1. The edible substance contained in a shell.

As brown in hue
As hazle-nuts, and sweeter than the *kernels*.
Shakespeare.

There can be no *kernel* in this light nut; the soul of this man is his clothes. *Shakesp.*

The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and meat, and the shells for cups. *More.*

2. Any thing included in a husk or integument.

The *kernels* of a grape, the fig's small grain,
Can cloath a mountain, and o'ershade a plain.
Denham.

Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. The seeds of pulpy fruits.

I think he will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple.—And sowing the *kernels* of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the first putting in, and the *kernels* continued white. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted.

A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Knobby concretions in children's flesh.

To KE'RNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels.

In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

KE'RNELLY. *adj.* [from *kernel.*] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KI'RNELWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrofularia.*] An herb. *Ainſw.*

KE'RSEY. *n. ſ.* [*karſaye*, Dutch; *cariſet*, Fr.] Coarſe ſtuff.

Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
I do forſwear them; and I here proteſt,
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt
In ruſſet yeas, and honeſt *kerſey* noes. *Shakeſp.*

His lackey with a linen ſtock on one leg, and a *kerſey* boot-hoſe on the other. *Shakeſp.*

The ſame wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, and another into *kerſey* or ſerge. *Hale.*

Thy *kerſey* doublet ſpreading wide,
Drew Cic'ly's eye aſide. *Gay.*

KEST. The preter tenſe of *caſt*. It is ſtill uſed in Scotland.

Only that noiſe heav'n's rolling circles *keſt*. *Fairfax.*

KE'STREL. *n. ſ.* A little kind of baſtard hawk. *Hanmer.*

His *keſtrel* kind,
A pleaſing vein of glory, vain did find. *Fairy Queen.*

Kites and *keſtrels* have a reſemblance with hawks. *Bacon.*

KETCH. *n. ſ.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ſhip; as a bomb *ketch*.

I wonder
That ſuch a *ketch* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' th' beneficial ſun,
And keep it from the earth. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

KE'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [ceȝl, Saxon; *ketel*, Dutch.] A veſſel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. In authors they are confounded.

The fire thus form'd, ſhe ſets the *kettle* on;
Like burniſh'd gold the little ſeether ſhone. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLEDRUM. *n. ſ.* [*kettle* and *drum.*] A drum of which the head is ſpread over a body of braſs.

As he drains his draughts of Rheniſh down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

KEY. *n. ſ.* [ceȝ, Saxon.]

1. An inſtrument formed with cavities correſpondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is puſhed forward or backward.

If a man were porter of hell gate, he ſhould have old turning the *key*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the *key* to th' poor. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The glorious ſtandard laſt to heav'n they ſpread,
With Peter's *keys* ennobled and his own. *Fairfax.*

Yet ſome there be, that by due ſteps aſpire
To lay their juſt hands on that golden *key*,
That opes the palace of eternity *Milton.*

Conſcience is its own counſellor, the ſole maſter of its own ſecrets; and it is the privilege of our nature, that every man ſhould keep the *key* of his own breaſt. *South*

He came, and knocking thrice, without delay
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*. *Dryd.*

2. An inſtrument by which ſomething is ſcrewed or turned.

Hide the *key* of the jack. *Swift.*

3. An explanation of any thing difficult.

An emblem without a *key* to't, is no more than a tale of a tub. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe notions, in the writings of the ancients darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory, which repreſents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*

Thoſe who are accuſtomed to reaſon have got the true *key* of books. *Locke.*

4. The parts of a muſical inſtrument which are ſtruck with the fingers

Pamela learns to handle the ſpinnet, and touch the *keys*. *Pamela.*

5. [In muſick.] Is a certain tone whereto every compoſition, whether long or ſhort, ought to be fitted; and this key is ſaid to be either flat or ſharp, not in reſpect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or ſharp third, which is joined with it. *Harris.*

Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my ſword,
And won thy love doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another *key*,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling.
Shakeſpeare.

But ſpeak you with a ſad brow? Or do you play the flouting Jack? Come, in what *key* ſhall a man take you to go in the ſong? *Shakeſp.*

Not know my voice! Oh, time's extremity!
Haſt thou ſo crack'd and ſplitted my poor tongue
In ſev'n ſhort years, that here my only ſon
Knows not my feeble *key* of untun'd cares?
Shakeſpeare.

6. [*Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raiſed perpendicular for the eaſe of lading and unlading ſhips.

A *key* of fire ran along the ſhore,
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

7. *Key cold* was a proverbial expreſſion, now out of uſe.

Poor *key cold* figure of a holy king!
Pale aſhes of the houſe of Lancaſter. *Shakeſp.*

KE'YAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *key.*] Money paid for lying at the key, or quay. *Ainſw.*

KE'YHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*key* and *hole.*] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

Make doors faſt upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the caſement; ſhut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*. *Shakeſp.*

I looked in at the *keyhole*, and ſaw a well-made man. *Tatler.*

I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The key, look here, is in this pocket;
The *keyhole* is that left? Moſt certain. *Prior.*

KE'YSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*key* and *ſtone.*] The middle ſtone of an arch.

If you will add a *keyſtone* and chaptrels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the *keyſtone* be the height of the arch. *Moxon.*

KIBE. *n. ſ.* [from *keib*, a cut, German, *Skinner*; from *kibawe*, Welſh, *Minſheu.*] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel cauſed by the cold.

If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my ſlipper. *Shakeſp.*

The toe of the peaſant comes ſo near the heel of our courtier, that it galls his *kibe*. *Shakeſp.*

One boaſted of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*. *Wiſeman.*

KI'BED. *adj.* [from *kibe.*] Troubled with kibes: as, *kibed* heels.

To KICK. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German; *calco*, Lat.] To ſtrike with the foot.

He muſt endure and digeſt all affronts, adore the foot that *kicks* him, and kiſs the hand that ſtrikes him. *South.*

It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
To ſee a footman *kick'd* that took his pay. *Pope*

Another, whoſe ſon had employments at court, valued not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning. *Swift.*

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my ſacrifice, which I have commanded? 1 *Sam.* ii. 29.

Jeſhurun waxed fat and *kicked*. *Deut.* xxxii. 15.

The doctrines of the holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* againſt religon, and ſpurn at the doctrines of that holy book. *Tillotſon.*

KICK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.

What, are you dumb? Quick, with your anſwer; quick,
Before my foot ſalutes you with a *kick*. *Dryd. Juv.*

KI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *kick.*] One who ſtrikes with his foot.

KI'CKSHAW. *n. ſ.* [This word is ſuppoſed, I think with truth, to be only a corruption of *quelque choſe*, ſomething; yet *Milton* ſeems to have underſtood it otherwiſe; for he writes it *kickſhoe*, as if he thought it uſed in contempt of dancing.]

1. Something uncommon; fantaſtical; ſomething ridiculous.

Shall we need the monſieurs of Paris to take our youth into their ſlight cuſtodies, and ſend them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kickſhaws*? *Milton.*

2. A diſh ſo changed by the cookery that it can ſcarcely be known.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickſhaws*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour;
Crefſy was loſt by *kickſhaws* and ſoup-maigre. *Dryden.*

KI'CKSY-WICKSEY. *n. ſ.* [from *kick* and *wince.*] A made word in ridicule and diſdain of a wife. *Hanmer.*

He wears his honour in a box, unſeen,
That hugs his *kicky-wicky* here at home,
Spending his manly marrow in her arms. *Shakeſp.*

KID. *n. ſ.* [*kid*, Daniſh.]

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kid* in peaſant ſpring. *Fairy Queen.*

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which fight Sir Richard Graham told, he would trip one of the *kids*, and carry him cloſe to their lodging. *Walton.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

So *kids* and whelps their ſires and dams expret,
And ſo the great I meaſur'd by the leſs. *Dryden.*

2. [From *cidwelen*, Welſh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KI'DDIER. *n. ſ.* An engroſſer of corn to enhance its price. *Ainſworth.*

To KIDNA'P. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap.*] To ſteal children; to ſteal human beings.

KIDNAPPER. *n. ſ.* [from *kidnap.*] One who ſteals human beings; a manſtealer.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had ſmelt it out, that the merchant himſelf was the *kidnapper*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe people lye in wait for our children, and may be conſidered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spectator.*

KI'DNEY. *n. ſ.* [Etymology unknown.]

1. Theſe are two in number, one on each ſide: they have the ſame figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickneſs two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the ſpleen. The uſe of the kidneys is to ſeparate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thruſt into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the ſeroſity, being ſeparated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy.*

A youth laboured under a complication of diſeaſes, from his meſentery and *kidneys*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Sort;

2. Sort; kind: in ludicrous language.
Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that am as ſubject to heat as butter; a man of continual diſſolution and thaw. *Shakeſp.*
There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that take up the ſame reſolution without noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

KI'DNEYBEAN. *n. ſ.* [*phaſeolus.* So named from its ſhape.] A leguminous plant.
Kidneybeans are a ſort of cod ware, that are very pleaſant wholeſome food, *Mortimer's Huſbandry*

KI'DNEYVETCH. [*anthillis.*] } *n. ſ.* Plants.
KID'NEYWORT. [*cotyledon.*] } *Ainſw*

KI'LDERKIN. *n. ſ.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A ſmall barrel.
Make in the *kilderkin* a great bung-hole of purpoſe. *Bacon.*
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;
But ſure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit. *Dryden.*

To KILL. *v. a.* [anciently *To quell*; cpellan, Saxon; *kelen*, Dutch.]
1. To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent.
Dar'ſt thou reſolve to *kill* a friend of mine?
—Pleaſe you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shakeſp. R.* III.
Ye have brought us forth into this wildernels, to *kill* this whole aſſembly with hunger. *Ex.* xvi 3.
There was *killing* of young and old, making away of meat, women, and children. 2 *Mac.* v. 13.
2. To deſtroy animals for food.
We're mere uſurpers, tyrants, and what's worſe,
To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up
In their aſſign'd and native dwelling-place. *Shakeſpeare.*
Shall I take my bread, and my fleſh that I have *killed* for my ſhearers? 1 *Sam.* xxv. 11.
3. To deprive of life, as a cauſe or inſtrument
The medicines, if they were uſed inwards, would *kill* thoſe that uſe them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*
4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.
Try with oil, or barm of drink, ſo they be ſuch things as *kill* not the bough. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*
Cathartick of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as appears by *killing* it with ſpittle. *Floyer on the Humours.*

KI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *kill.*] One that deprives of life.
What ſorrow, what amazement, what ſhame was in Amphidus, when he ſaw his dear foſter-father find him the *killer* of his only ſon? *Sidney.*
Will thou for the old lion hunt, or fill
His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,
When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys.*
So rude a time,
When love was held ſo capital a crime,
That a crown'd head could no compaſſion find,
But dy'd, becauſe the *killer* had been kind. *Waller.*

KI'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [This ſeems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a flame, as ſoot is thereby produced.]
An earth of a blackiſh or deep blue colour, and doubtleſs had its name from *kallow*, by which name, in the North, the ſmut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward.*

KILN. *n. ſ.* [cylin, Saxon.] A ſtove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.
I'll creep up into the chimney.——There they always uſe to diſcharge their birding-pieces: creep into the *kiln* hole. *Shakſp.*
After the putting forth in ſprouts, and the drying upon the *kiln*, there will be gained a buſhel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*
Phyſicians chuſe lime which is newly drawn out of the *kiln*, and not ſlacked. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To KI'LNDRY. *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry.*] To dry by means of a kiln.
The beſt way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer.*

KILT for *killed*, *Spenſer.*

KI'MBO. *adj.* [*a ſchembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched.
The *kimbo* handles ſeem with bears-foot carv'd,
And never yet to table have been ſerv'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
He obſerved them edging towards one another to whiſper; ſo that John was forced to ſit with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep them aſunder. *Arbuthnot.*

KIN. *n. ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity.
You muſt uſe them with fit reſpects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of *kin*, and ſo a friend to their perſons, not to their errours. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Th' unhappy Palamon,
Whom Theſeus holds in bonds, and will not free
Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden.*
2. Relatives; thoſe who are of the ſame race.
Tumultuous wars
Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind confound. *Shakeſp.*
The father, mother, and the *kin* beſide,
Were overborne by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*
3. A relation; one related.
Then is the ſoul from God; ſo pagans ſay,
Which ſaw by nature's light but heavenly kind,
Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,
A citizen of Heav'n, to earth confin'd. *Davies.*
4. The ſame generical claſs, though perhaps not the ſame ſpecies; thing related.
The burſt
And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle.
Kin to Jove's thunder, ſo ſurpriſ'd my ſenſe,
That I was nothing. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it diſcovers, being diſſolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the ſtink of the other, being of *kin* to that of other alcalizate ſalts. *Boyle.*
5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *mannikin*, *minikin*, *thomkin*, *wilkin.*

KIND. *adj.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]
1. Benevolent; filled with general goodwill.
By the *kind* Gods, 'tis moſt ignobly done
To pluck me by the beard. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
Some of the ancients, like *kind* hearted men, have talked much of anmal refrigeriums, or intervals of puniſhment to the damned, as particularly on the great feſtivals of the reſurrection and aſcention. *South.*
2. Favourable; beneficent.
He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *Luke*, vi 35.

KIND. *n. ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Race; generical claſs. *Kind* in Teutonick Engliſh anſwers to *genus*, and *ſort* to *ſpecies*; though this diſtinction, in popular language, is not always obſerved.
Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their *kinds*. *Hooker.*
As when the total *kind*
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came ſummon'd over Eden, to receive
Their names of Thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
That both are animalia,
I grant; but not rationalia;
For though they do agree in *kind*,
Specifick difference we find. *Hudibras*
God and Nature do not principally concern themſelves in the preſervation of particulars, but *kinds* and companies. *South's Sermons*
He with his wife were only left behind
Of periſh'd man; they two were human *kind* *Dryden*
Some acts of virtue are common to Heathens and Chriſtians; but I ſuppoſe them to be performed by Chriſtians, after a more ſublime manner than among the Heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. *Attenbury.*
He, with a hundred arts refin'd,
Shall ſtretch thy conqueſts over half the *kind*. *Pope.*
2. Particular nature.
No human laws are exempt from faults, ſince thoſe that have been looked upon as moſt perfect in their *kind*, have been found to have ſo many. *Baker.*
3. Natural ſtate.
He did give the goods of all the priſoners unto thoſe that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn, and called *decumæ*, or tithes. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Nature; natural determination.
The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain wands,
And in the doing of the deed of *kind*,
He ſtuck them up before the fulſome ewes. *Shakeſpeare.*
Some of you, on pure inſtinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden.*
5. Manner; way.
Send me your priſoners with the ſpeedieſt means,
Or you ſhall hear in ſuch a *kind* from me
As will diſpleaſe you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.
This will encourage induſtrious improvements, becauſe many will rather venture in that *kind*, than take five in the hundred. *Bacon.*
6. Sort. It has a ſlight and unimportant ſenſe.
Diogenes was aſked, in a *kind* of ſcorn, What was the matter that philoſophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philoſophers? He anſwered, Becauſe the one knew what they wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*

To KINDLE. *v. a.*
1. To ſet on fire; to light; to make to burn.
He will take thereof, and warm himſelf; yea, he *kindleth* it and baketh bread. *Iſ.* xliv. 15.
I was not forgetful of thoſe ſparks, which ſome men's diſtempers formerly ſtudied to *kindle* in parliaments. *King Charles.*
If the fire burns vigorouſly, it is no matter by what means it was at firſt *kindled*: there is the ſame force and the ſame refreſhing virtue in it, *kindled* by a ſpark from a flint, as if it were *kindled* from the ſun. *South.*
2. To inflame the paſſions: to exaſperate; to animate; to heat; to fire the mind.
I've been to you a true and humble wife;
At all times to your will conformable:
Ever in fear to kindle your diſlike. *Shakſp.*
He hath *kindled* his wrath againſt me, and counted me as one of his enemies. *Job*, xix. 11.
Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,
'Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel.*
Each was a cauſe alone, and all combin'd
To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind. *Dryden.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. n.* [cynn, Welſh; cynbelan, Saxon.]
1. To catch fire.
When thou walkeſt through the fire, thou ſhalt not be burnt, neither ſhall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *Iſ.* xliii. 2.
2. [From cennan, Saxon.] To bring forth. It is uſed of ſome particular animals.
Are you native of this place?
—As the coney that you ſee dwells where ſhe is *kindled* *Shakſp.*

KI'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *kindle.*] One that lights; one who inflames.
Now is the time that takes them from revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of ſleep. *Gay.*

KI'NDLY. *adv.* [from *kind.*] Benevolently; favourably; with good will.
Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your
looks, and ſpends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakeſpeare.*
I ſometime lay here in Corn me *kindly*. *Shak.*
At a poor man's houſe; one to another, with hoſpitality.
Be *kindly* affectioned one to another with brotherly love, in honour preferring one to another. *Rom.* xii.

His grief some pity, others blame;
The fatal cause all *kindly* seek. *Prior.*
Who, with less designing ends,
Kindlier entertain their friends;
With good words, and count'nance sprightly,
Strive to treat them all politely. *Swift.*

KI'NDLY. *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the substantive.]

1. Homogeneal; congeneal; kindred of the same nature.
This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*
These soft fires
Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,
Of various influence, foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. The foregoing sense seems to have been originally implied by this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology, confounded it with *kind*.

3. Bland; mild; softening.
Through all the living regions do'st thou move,
And scatter'st where thou goest, the *kindly* seeds of love. *Dryd.*
Ye heav'ns, from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'r! *Pope.*

KI'NDNESS. *n. s.* [from *kind*.] Benevolence; beneficence; good-will; favour; love.
If there be kindness, meekness, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men. *Eccles.* xxxvi. 23.
Old Lelius professes he had an extraordinary *kindness* for several young people. *Collier of Friendship.*
Ever blest be Cytherea's shrine,
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd. *Prior.*
Love and inclination can be produced only by an experience or opinion of *kindness* to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*

KI'NDRED. *n. s.* [from *kind*; cynpene, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity.
Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,
You keep her conquests, and extend your own. *Dryden.*

2. Relation; suit.
An old mothy saddle, and the stirrups of no *kindred*. *Shal.*

3. Relative.
I think there is no man secure
But the queen's *kindred*. *Shakespeare's Richard* III.
Nor needs thy juster title the foul guilt
Of Eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,
Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain. *Denham.*

KI'NDRED. *adj.* Congenial; related; cognate.
From Tuscan Corium he claim'd his birth;
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence ascended to his *kindred* skies
A god. *Dryden.*

KINE. *n. s.* plur. from *cow*.
To mill. the *kine*,
E'er the milk-maid fine
Hath open'd her eyne. *Ben Johnson.*
A field I went, amid' the morning dew,
To milk my *kine*. *Gay.*

KING. *n. s.* [A contraction of the Teutonick word *cuning*, or *cyning*, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of their valour and strength. *Verstegan.*]

1. Monarch, supreme governor.
The great *king* of *kings*,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou shalt do no murder. *Shakesp. Rich.* III.
A substitute shines brightly as a *king*,
Until a *king* be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakesp. Mer. of Venice.*
True hope is swift, and flies with swallows wings;
Kings it make gods, and meaner creatures *kings*. *Shakesp.*
The *king* becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Thus states were form'd; the name of *king* unknown,
'Till common int'rest plac'd the sway in one:
'Twas virtue only, or in acts of arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,
The same which in a sire the sons obey'd,
A prince the father of a people made. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* also is.
Ferdinand and Isabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors. *Bacon.*

3. A card with the picture of a king.
The *king* unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen. *Pope.*

4. KING *at Arms*, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux. *Phillips.*
A letter under his own hand was lately shewed me by sir William Dugdale, *king at arms*. *Walton.*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a king. A word rather ludicrous.
England is so idly *king'd*,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare's Henry* V.

2. To make royal; to raise to royalty.
Sometimes am I a king;
Then treason makes me wish myself a beggar,
And so I am: then crushing penury
Persuades me, I was better when a king;
Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakespeare's Richard* II.

KI'NGAPPLE. *n. s.* A kind of apple.
The *kingapple* is preferred before the jenneting *Mortimer.*

KI'NGCRAFT. *n. s.* [*king* and *craft*.] The art of governing. A word commonly used by king *James*.

KI'NGCUP. *n. s.* [*king* and *cup*. The name is properly, according to Gerard, *kingcob*.] The flower, crowfoot.
June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, and upon his head a garland of bents, *kingcups*, and maidenhair. *Peach.*
Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*

KI'NGDOM. *n. s.* [from *king*.]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.
You're welcome,
Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom*. *Shakespeare.*
Moses gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon, king of the Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og, king of Bashan. *Numb.* xxxii.

2. A different class or order of beings. A word chiefly used among naturalists.
The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are so nearly joined, that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the other, there will scarce be perceived any difference. *Locke.*

3. A region; a tract.
The wat'ry *Kingdom* is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakespeare.*

KI'NGFISHER. *n. s.* [*halcyon*.] A species of bird.
When dew refreshing on the pasture fields
The moon bestows, *kingfishers* play on shore. *May's Virgil.*
Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *kingfishers*, and water-rats, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer's Husb.*

KI'NGLIKE. } *adj.* [from *king*.]
KI'NGLY. }

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.
There we'll sit
Ruling in large and ample empery,
O'er France, and all her almost *king'ly* dukedoms. *Shakesp.*
Yet this place
Had been thy *kingly* seat, and here thy race,
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To rev'rence thee. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
In Sparta, a *kingly* government, though the people were perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and the ephori. *Swift.*
The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished the *kingly* government, and became free states. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king.
Why left thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the *kingly* couch
A watch-case to a common 'larum bell? *Shakesp.*
Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,
What husband in thy power I will command. *Shakspeare.*

3. Noble; august; magnificent.
He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly* entertainment, such a *kingly* magnificence, such a *kingly* heart for enterprizes. *Sidney.*
I am far better born than is the king;
More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts. *Shakesp.*

KI'NGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty; with superiour dignity.
Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state
Inclin'd not. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,
Walker with rev'rence took, and laid aside;
Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Dunciad.*

KINGSE'VIL. *n. s.* [*king* and *evil*.] A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of a king.
Sore eyes are frequently a species of the *kingsevil*, and take their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica adnata. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

KI'NGSHIP. *n. s.* [from *king*.] Royalty; monarchy.
They designed and proposed to me the new-modelling of sovereignty and *kingships*, without any reality of power, or without any necessity of subjection and obedience. *King Charles.*
We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against *kingship*; but when they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of that title which he passionately thirsted after. *South.*

KI'NGSPEAR. *n. s.* [*asphodelus*.] A plant.

KI'NGSTONE. *n. s.* [*squatina*.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

KI'NSFOLK. *n. s.* [*kin* and *folk*.] Relations; those who are of the same family.
Those lords, since their first grants of those lands, have bestowed them amongst their *kinsfolks*. *Spenser.*
My *kinsfolk* have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten me. *Job*, xix. 14.

KI'NSMAN. *n. s.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or family.
The jury he made to be chosen out of their nearest *kinsmen*, and their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenser.*
Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,
Whom *kinsmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd. *Dryden.*

Let

Let me ſtand excluded from my right,
Robb'd of my *kinſman's* arms, who firſt appear'd
In fight. *Dryden's Fables*

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it has been owned as a *kinſman* by the great duke, and 'tis thought will ſucceed to his dominions. *Addiſon on Italy*

KI'NSWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*kin* and *woman.*] A female relation.

A young noble lady, near *kinſwoman* to the fair Helen, queen of Corinth, was come thither *Sidney.*

The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his *kinſwoman.* *Dennis's Letters*

KIRK. *n. ſ.* [cyrce, Saxon; *xupxa.*] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.

Home they haſten the poſts to diſplit,
And all the *kirk* pillars, ere day light,
With hawthorn buds, and ſweet eglantine. *Spenſer.*

Nor is it all the nation hath their ſpite,
There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scots. *Cleaveland*

What one party thought to invert by the Scot, that the other contemns, deſpiſing the government and diſcipline of the Scot *King Charles.*

KI'RTLE. *n. ſ.* [cyrtel, Saxon.] Any upper garment; a gown.

All in a *kirtle* of diſcolour'd ſay
He clothed was *Fairy Queen.*

What ſhall I wear this day? what ſhall I do?
This ſhall be call'd to morrow
Shakſpeare's Lover's Complaint

The gown, the coat, the ſhirt, the *kirtle* too,
They ſtrip the ſtarving, and the naked goe,
So that, to ſpeak a truth, of all mankind,
I ſcarce can find a bare inch but behind. *Dryden*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*ceyſſan*, Welſh; *xuve.*]

1. To touch with the lips.

But ſo much as I kiſs my own hand,
Which ſhould all a full ſhow of reſpect *Stanley.*

He took
The bowl between his hands, and kiſs'd the lips
Yet touch'd with that ſalubrious liquor, that at the parting
All the church echoed.
Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.

Then they were forced to ſeek out ſtalks,
And in the ſummer beauty kiſs'd each other
Shakeſpeare

2. To treat with fondneſs.

The ſubjects of Prince *Kit* obedience,
So much they love it, but to ſtubborn ſpirits,
They ſwell and grow as terrible as ſtorms *Shakſp.*

3. To touch gently.

The moon ſhines bright: in ſuch a night as this,
When the ſweet wind did gently *kiſs* the trees,
And they did make no noiſe.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice

KISS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.

What ſcrupulous doubt of her ſtol'n hours of luſt?
I found not Caſſio's *kiſſes* on her lips. *Shak. Othello*

Upon my fond lips beſtow a *kiſs*
Gently not the dead, they feel not bliſs! *Dryden*

KI'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *kiſs.*] One that *kiſſes.*

KI'SSINGCRUST. *n. ſ.* [*kiſſing* and *cruſt.*] Cruſt formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

Theſe bak'd with *kiſſingcruſts*, and thoſe
Brought him in all their *King's Cookery*

KIT. *n. ſ.* [*kitte*, Dutch.]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A ſmall diminutive fiddle.

'Tis kept in a caſe fitted to it, almoſt like a dancing-maſter's *kit* *Grew's Muſæum*

3. A ſmall wooden veſſel in which Newcaſtle ſalmon is ſent up to town.

KITCHEN. *n. ſ.* [*kegin*, Welſh; *keu*, Flemiſh; cycene, Saxon; *cuiſine*, French; *cucina*, Italian; *kyken*, Erſ.] The room in a houſe where the proviſions are cooked.

Theſe being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their friends, which are ſuch by whom their *kitchens* are ſometimes amended, will not ſuffer any ſuch ſtatute to paſs. *Spenſer.*

Can we judge it a thing ſeemly for any man to go about the building of an houſe to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour for his own uſe. *Hooker.*

He was taken into ſervice in his court to a baſe office in his *kitchen*; ſo that he turned a broach that had worn a crown. *Bacon.*

We ſee no new built palaces aſpire,
No *kitchens* emulate the veſtal fire *Pope.*

KI'TCHENGARDEN. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *garden.*] Garden in which eſculent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with ſuch things as are uſe for food, are called *kitchen gardens* *Evelyn*

A *kitchen garden* is a more pleaſant ſight than the faireſt orchard. *Spectator*

KI'TCHENMAID. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *maid.*] A maid under the cookmaid, whoſe buſineſs is to clean the utenſils of the kitchen.

KI'TCHINSTUFF. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *ſtuff.*] The fat of meat ſcummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping pan.

With thrifty wiſhes ſcrapes *kitchenſtuff*,
And from the dripping pan and cruſt,
Finds gravy, ſpoils perhaps a wedding ſheet. *Donne*

Inſtead of *kitchenſtuff* Lancaſhire
And Cheſhire uſe to ſtop their gaps. *Hudibras*

KI'TCHENWENCH. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *wench.*] Scullion, maid employed to clean the inſtruments of cookery.

I can no more keep a waiting gentlewoman than a *kitchenwench.* *Shak.*

Roaſting and boiling are ſcarce to the *kitchenwench* *Swift*

KI'TCHENWORK. *n. ſ.* [*kitchen* and *work.*] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *n. ſ.* [cyta, Saxon; *milvus.*]

1. A bird of prey that infeſts the farms, and ſteals the chickens.

More pity that the eagle ſhould be mew'd,
While *kites*, and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakſpeare*

The heron, when ſhe ſoars high, foretells tempeſtuous weather; when ſhe is ſeen to paſs over a cloud, the moiſt winds; but *kites*, flying aloft, threw rain and dry weather *Bacon*

A leopard and a cat ſeem to differ juſt as much as doth heron and eagle. *Grew*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.

Deteſted *kite*! thou lieſt. *Shakſp. King Lear*

3. A fictitious bird made of paper.

A man may have a great eſtate conveyed to him, but if he will meddle here, or childiſhly make paper *kites*, of his deeds, he forfeits his title with Diſcovidence. *Government of the Tongue*

KITESFOOT. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

KITTEN. *n. ſ.* [*kitzken*, Dutch. It is probable that the true ſingular is *kit*, the diminutive of *cat*, of which the old plural was *kitten*, or *young cats*, which was in time taken for the ſingular, like *chicken.*] A young cat.

That a mare will ſooner drown than an horſe, if not experienced, nor if the firſt ones ſaved in the drowning of whelps and *kittens.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It was ſcratched in playing with a *kitten* *Wyman.*

Helen was juſt ſlipt into bed;
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,
And by the *kitten* with the head,
A-faces belonging to her pray. *Prior.*

To KITTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.

So it would have done

At the ſame ſeaſon, if your mother's cat
Had *kitten'd*, though yourſelf had ne'er been born.
Shakeſpeare.

The eagle timbered upon the top of high oak, and the cat *kittened* in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Eſtrange.*

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack.*]

1. To make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.

2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer, or ſteal away ſuddenly with a ſnatch.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *knaap*, Erſe.] To bite. Perhaps properly to bite ſomething brittle, that makes a noiſe when it is broken; ſo that *knab* and *knap* may be the ſame.

I had much rather be *knabbing* cruſts, without fear, in my own hut, than be maſters of the world with cares *L'Eſtrange.*

An ass never hungers in a hard Winter, for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of freſh graſs to *knab* upon *L'Eſtrange.*

To KNABBLE. *v. n.* [from *knab.*] To bite idly, or wantonly; to nibble. This word is found perhaps no where elſe.

Horſe will *knabble* at wall, and rat gnaw iron. *Brown.*

KNACK. *n. ſ.* [cnapinge, ſkill, Saxon.]

1. A little machine; a pretty contrivance; a toy.

When I was young, I was wont
To load my ſhe with *knacks*: I would have ranſack'd
The pedlar's ſilken treaſury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

For thee, fond boy,
If I may ever know thou doſt but ſigh
That thou no more ſhalt ſee this *knack*, as never
I mean thou ſhalt, we'll bar thee from ſucceſſion.
Shakeſpeare

This cup was moulded on a ponyard,
A ſword diſh; fie, fie, 'tis ſword baſtly:
Why 'tis a cockle or a walnut ſhell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a very cup. *Shakeſpeare*

but let no perſon pity you, nor ſerve you,
Who make the better part of the two?
For I have ſeen them gentle, tame, and mild,
As ſucking babes, yet grow to be compoſe,
All wiſe, and pious, and juſt, and what not, when
Heavy ſorrow laſh his ſenſes,
And bind a wreath, with rings and ſtones and *knacks*;
A very corſe, with armour on,
Dreſs'd up fine, with other *trinkets* *H. Johns*

2. A readineſs, an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.

I'll teach you the *knacks*
Of riding, ſtanding,
And of all demeanours that
Do riſe a handſome man. *Ben Jonſon's Gipſies.*

The *knack* of trifling has paſſed into a proverb, as the moſt ſignificant addreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Knack, who in full encumbrance ſwells the *knack*
Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*

My wife has a great *knack* of making pies in the end we make another about our ſervice in controverſy, and ſwearing as true and ſtanch to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

The Dean was famous to his time,
And had the *knack* to rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.

For how ſhould I get above the *knack*
Camelions who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

To KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] make a ſharp quick noiſe, as when breaks

KNA'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *knack*, and ſmith.]

1. A maker of ſmall wares. *Mortimer.*

One part in pow *knacker.* [*Noſtro*, Latin.] *Ainſ.*

2. A rope-

KNAG. *n. f.* [*knag*, a wart, Daniſh.] It is retained in Scotland. A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY. *adj.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; ſet with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *n. ſ.* [*cnap*, Welſh, a protuberance, or a broken piece; cnæp, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance, a ſwelling prominence.

You ſhall ſee many fine ſeats ſet upon a *knap* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the ſun is pent in, and the wind gathered as in troughs. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break ſhort.

He *knappeth* the ſpear in ſunder. *Common Prayer.*

He will *knap* the ſpears a-pieces with his teeth *Moxe*

2. [*Knaap*, Erſe.] To ſtrike ſo as to make a ſharp noiſe like that of breaking.

Knap a pair of tongs ſome depth in a veſſel of water, and you ſhall hear the ſound of the tongs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a ſhort ſharp noiſe.

I reduced the ſhoulders ſo ſoon, that the ſtanders-by heard them *knap* in before they knew they were out. *Wiſeman.*

KNA'PPROTTLE. *n. ſ.* [*papaver ſpumeum.*] A plant.

To KNA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *knap*.] To break off with a ſharp quick noiſe.

KNA'PSACK. *n. ſ.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a ſoldier carries on his back: a bag of proviſions.

The conſtitutions of this church ſhall not be repined, 'till I ſee more religious motives than ſoldiers carry in their *knapſacks*. *King Charles.*

If you go for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it fartheſt: there are hedges in Summer, and barns in Winter: I with my *knapſack*, and you with your bottle at your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and rule to ſlaves, and travel till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden.*

KNA'PWEED. *n. ſ.* [*jacea*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

KNARE. *n. ſ.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot.

A cake of ſcurf lies baking on the ground,
And prickly ſtalks inſtead of trees are found;
Or woods with knots and *knares* deform'd and old,
Headleſs the moſt, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

KNAVE. *n. ſ.* [cnapa, Saxon.]

1. A boy; a male child.

2. A ſervant. Both theſe are obſolete.

For as the moon the eve doth pierce
With gentle beams not hurting ſight,
Yet hath ſo fair the greater praiſe,
Becauſe from him doth come her light;
So for a man muſt praiſes have,
Who when need I that keep the *knave*. *Sidney.*

He eats and drinks with his domeſtick ſlaves,
A ſeverer hind than any of his *knaves*. *Dryden.*

3. A petty raſcal; a ſcoundrel, a diſhoneſt fellow.

Moſt men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for their honeſty be accounted fools; *knaves*, in the mean time, paſſing for a name of credit. *South.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be of my *knaves*, there's ejectment againſt both *L'Eſtrange.*

An honeſt man may take a *knave's* advice,
But not only may be cozen'd twice *Dryden*

See what it is to be *knaves* *Pope.*

4. A card with a ſoldier painted on it.

For ſtill reverſe, and turn the account,
In vain we are brought in play upon't,
Or both of us game *knaves* at laſt,
What power can hinder us from it? *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY. *n. ſ.* [from *knave*.]

1. Diſhoneſty; tricks; petty villainy.

Here's no *knavery!* See to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together. *Shakeſpeare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honeſty to acquaint the king withal, I would do it, I hold it the more *knavery* to conceal it. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The cunning courtier ſhould be ſlighted too,
Who with dull *knavery* makes ſo much ado;
'Till the ſhrewd fool by thriving too too faſt,
Like Æſop's fox becomes a prey at laſt. *Dryden.*

2. Miſchievous tricks or practices. In the following paſſage it ſeems a general term for any thing put to an ill uſe, or perhaps of trifling things of more coſt and uſe.

We'll reveal it as bravely as the beſt,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knavery*. *Shakeſpeare.*

KNA'VISH. *adj.* [from *knave*.]

1. Diſhoneſt; wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis fooliſh to conceal it at all, and *knaviſh* to do it from friends. *Pope's Letters.*

2. Waggiſh; miſchievous.

Here ſhe comes curſt and ſad;
Cupid is a *knaviſh* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shakeſp.*

KNA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *knaviſh*.]

1. Diſhoneſtly: fraudulently.

2. Waggiſhly; miſchievouſly.

To KNEAD. *v. a.* [cnæban, Saxon; *kneden*, Dutch.] To beat or mingle any ſtuff or ſubſtance. It is ſeldom applied in popular language but to the act of making bread.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the *kneading*, the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven. *Shakeſp.*

It is a lump, where all beaſts *kneaded* be,
Wiſdom makes him an ark, where all agree. *Donne.*

Thus *kneaded* up with milk the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began,
'Till knowledge miſapply'd miſunderſtood,
And pride of empire, ſour'd his balmy blood.
Dryden.

One paſte of fleſh on all degrees beſtow'd,
And *kneaded* up alike with moiſt'ning blood. *Dryden.*

Prometheus, in the *kneading* up of the heart, ſeaſoned it with ſome furious particles of the lion. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to ſow and *knead*. *Prior.*

The cake ſhe *kneaded* was the lay'ty meat. *Prior.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together.

Frogs ſhall come into thy *kneadingtroughs*. *Exodus.*

KNEE. *n. ſ.* [cneop, Saxon, *knee*, Dutch.]

1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

Thy royal father
Was a moſt famiſhed king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftener upon her *knees* than on her feet,
Died every day he liv'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Scotch ſkink is a kind of ſtrong nouriſhment, made of the *knees* and ſinews of beef long boiled. *Bacon.*

I beg and claſp thy *knees*. *Milton.*

Wearied with length of ways, worn out with toil,
I lay down and leaning on her *knees*,
Implor'd the cauſe of all her miſeries;
And caſt her languiſhing regards above,
For help from Heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove.
Dryden.

2. A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and ſo cut that the trunk and branch make up an angle. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Such diſpoſitions are the fitteſt timber to make great politicks of: like to *knee* timber, that is good for ſhips that are to be toſſed; but not for building houſes, that ſhall ſtand firm. *Bacon.*

To KNEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupplicate by kneeling.

Go you that baniſh'd him, a mile before his tent fall down, and *knee* the way into his mercy. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Return with her!
Why, the hot blooded France, that dow'reſs took
Our youngeſt born: I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne, and ſquire-like penſion beg. *Shakeſp.*

KNEED. *adj.* [from *knee*.]

1. Having knees: as *in-kneed*, or *out-kneed*.

2. Having joints: as *kneed* graſs.

KNE'LDEEP. *adj.* [*knee* and *deep*.]

1. Riſing to the knees.

2. Sunk to the knees.

The country peaſant meditates no harm,
When clad with ſkins of beaſts, to keep him warm;
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almoſt *kneedeep*, through mire in clumſy ſhoes.
Dryden.

KNE'EDGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*gramen genticulatum.*] An herb.

KNE'EHOLM. *n. ſ.* [*aquifolium.*] An herb *Ainſworth.*

KNE'EPAN. *n. ſ.* [*knee* and *pan*.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both ſides, and covered with a ſmooth cartilage on its foreſide. It is ſoft in children, but very hard in thoſe of riper years: it is called patella or mola. Over it paſſes the tendon of the muſcles which extend the leg, to which it ſerves as a pully. *Quincy.*

The *kneepan* muſt be ſhewn, with the knitting thereof, by a fine ſhadow underneath the joint *Peacham on Drawing.*

To KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

When thou do'ſt aſk me bleſſing, I'll *kneel* down,
And aſk of thee forgiveneſs. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Ere I was risen from the place that ſhew'd
My duty *kneeling*, came a reeking poſt,
Stew'd in his haſte, half breathing, panting forth
From Goneril, his miſtreſs, ſalutation. *Shakeſpeare.*

A certain man *kneeling* down to him, ſaid, Lord, have mercy upon my ſon; for he is lunatick. *Matt.* xvii. 14.

As ſoon as you are dreſſed, *kneel* and ſay the Lord's prayer. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

KNE'ETRIBUTE. *n. ſ.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflection; worſhip or obeiſance ſhown by kneeling.

Receive from us
Kneetribute yet unpaid, proſtration vile. *Milton.*

KNEL. *n. ſ.* [*cnyll*, Welſh, a funeral pile; cnyllan, to ring, Sax.] The ſound of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not wiſh them to a fairer death,
And ſo his *knell* is knoll'd. *Shakeſp.*

Sea nymphs hourly ring his *knell*:
Hark, now I hear them. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His *knell* rung out, his judgement, he was ſtirr'd
With ſuch an agony, he ſweat extremely. *Shakeſpeare.*

All theſe motions, which we ſaw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:
Or as a lute, which in moiſt weather rings
Her *knell* alone, by cracking of her ſtrings. *Donne.*

Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours work, as hours do tell;
Unhappy 'till the laſt, the kind releaſing *knell*.
Cowley.

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and ſung;
The am'rous youth around her bow'd:
At night her fatal *knell* was rung,
I ſaw, and kiſs'd her in her ſhrowd. *Prior.*

KNEW. The preterite of *know*.

KNIFE. *n. ſ.* plur. *knives*. [cnif, Saxon; *kniff*, Daniſh.] An inſtrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunneſt ſmoke of hell,
That my keen *knife* ſee not the wound it makes.
Shakeſpeare.

Bleſt powers, forbid thy tender life
Should bleed upon a barbarous *knife*. *Crashaw*
The ſacred prieſts with ready *knives* bereave
The beaſt of life, and in full bowls receive
The ſtreaming blood. *Dryden's Æn.*
Ev'n in his ſleep he ſtarts, and fears the *knife*,
And, trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice wife. *Dryden*
Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us, but we call it cutting in the *knife*, and pain only in ourſelves.
Watts

KNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [cnihr, Sax. *knecht*, Germ. a ſervant or pupil.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the cuſtom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the liſts, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of *ſir*. as, *ſir* Thomas, *ſir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was uſual to ſay *ſir* knight.

That ſame *knight*, own ſword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made. *Spenſer*
Sir *knight*, if *knight* thou be,
Abandon this foreſtalled place. *Spenſer*
When every cauſe in law is right,
No ſquire in debt, and no poor *knight*.
Shakeſp. King Lear
This *knight*, but yet why ſhould I call him *knight*,
To give impiety to this rev'rent ſtile? *Daniel*
No ſquire with *knight* did better fit
In parts, in manners, and in wit. *Hudibras*

2. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it of a female, and it muſt therefore be underſtood in its original meaning, pupil or follower.

Pardon, goddeſs of the night,
Thoſe that ſlew thy virgin *knight*;
For the which, with ſongs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A champion.

He ſuddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it ſent ſuch a ſmoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother;
So that the *knights* each other loſt,
And ſtood as ſtill as any poſt. *Drayton.*
Did I for this my country bring
To help their *knight* againſt their king,
And raiſe the firſt ſedition? *Denham.*

KNIGHT *Errant*. [*chevalier errant*.] A wandering knight; one who went about in queſt of adventures.

Like a bold *knight errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame. *Denham.*
The ancient *errant knights*
Won all their miſtreſſes in fights;
They cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into am'rous twitters. *Hudibras.*

KNIGHT *Errantry*. [from *knight errant*.] The character or manners of wandering knights.

That which with the vulgar paſſes for courage is a bruiſh ſort of *knight errantry*, ſeeking out needleſs encounters. *Norris.*

KNIGHT *of the Poſt*. A hireling evidence; a knight dubbed at the whipping poſt, or pillory.

There are *knights of the poſt*, and holy cheats enough, to ſwear the truth of the broadeſt contradictions, where pious frauds ſhall give them an extraordinary call. *South*

KNIGHTS *of the Shire*. One of the repreſentatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an eſtate in land of ſix hundred pounds a-year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the perſon kneeling a blow with a ſword, and bids him riſe up *ſir*.

Favours came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was *knighted* *Wotton*
The lord protector *knighted* the king; and immediately the king ſtood up, took the ſword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight *Hayward.*
The hero William, and the martyr Charles
One *knighted* Blackmore, and one penſion'd Quarles
Pope

KNI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *knight*.] Befitting a knight; beſeeming a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon condition that a more *knightly* combat ſhall be performed between us *Sidney.*
How dares your pride preſume againſt my laws
As in a hired head to fight your cauſe:
Unlaw'd the royal grant, no marſhal by,
As *knightly* rites require, nor judge to try *Dryden.*

KNI'GHTHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *knight*.] The character or dignity of a knight.

The ſword which Merlin made,
For that his nourthling, when he *knighthood* ſwore,
Therewith to doen his foes eternal ſmart.
Fairy Queen
Speak truly on thy *knighthood*, and thine oath,
And ſo defend thee Heaven and thy valour
Shakeſpeare.
Is this the ſir, who ſome waſte wife to win,
A *knighthood* bought, to go a-wooing in? *Ben Jonſ.*
If you needs muſt write, write Cæſar's praiſe,
You'll gain at leaſt a *knighthood* or the bays. *Pope*

KNI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *knight*.] Unbecoming a knight. Obſolete.

Ariſe, thou curſed miſcreant.
That haſt with *knightleſs* guile, and treacherous train,
Fair knighthood foully ſhamed. *Fairy Queen.*

To KNIT. *v. a.* preter. *knit* or *knitted* [cnittan, Saxon]

1. To make or unite by texture, without a loom.

Sleep, that *knits* up the ravell'd ſleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, ſore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
A thouſand Cupids in thoſe curls do ſit;
Thoſe curious nets thy ſlender fingers *knit* *Waller*

2. To tye.

Send for the county; go tell him of this;
I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning.
Shakeſpeare.

3. To join; to unite. This was formerly a word of extenſive uſe; it is now leſs frequent.

His gall did grate for grief and high diſdain,
And *knitting* all his force, got one hand free.
Spenſer.
Theſe, mine enemies, are all *knit* up
In their diſtractions: they are in my power. *Shakeſp.*
O let the vile world end,
And the premiſed flames of the laſt day
Knit earth and heav'n together!
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.
Lay your highneſs'
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a moſt indiſſoluble tye
For ever *knit*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

This royal hand and mine are newly *knit*,
And the conjunction of our inward ſouls
Married in league. *Shakeſp. King John.*
By the ſimplicity of Venus' doves,
By that which *knitteth* ſouls, and proſpers loves.
Shakeſpeare.
If ye be come peaceably, mine heart ſhall be *knit* unto you. 1 *Chron.* xii. 17.
That their hearts might be comforted, being *knit* together in love *Col.* ii. 2.
He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonſtrate the firmeſt *knittings* of the upper timbers, which make the roof. *Wotton's Architecture.*
Pride and impudence, in faſhion *knit*,
Uſurp the chair of wit! *Ben Jonſon's New Inn.*
Ye *knit* my heart to you by aſking this queſtion.
Bacon.
Theſe two princes were agreeable to be joined in marriage, and thereby *knit* both realms in to one *Hayward.*
Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground,
In a light fantaſtick round. *Milton.*
God give ſeveral abilities to ſeveral perſons, that each might help to ſupply the publick needs, and, by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit* together by juſtice, as the parts of the world are by nature.
Taylor's Rule of living Holy.
Nature cannot *knit* the bones where the parts are under a diſcharge. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. To contract.

What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in frowns,
And turn thy eyes ſo coldly on thy prince?
Addiſon.

5. To tie up.

He ſaw heaven opened, and a certain veſſel deſcending unto him, as it had been a great ſheet, *knit* at the four corners, and let down to the earth
Acts, x. 11.

To KNIT. *v. n.*

1. To weave without a loom.

A young ſhepherdeſs *knitting* and ſinging: her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice's muſick. *Sidney*
Make the world diſtinguiſh Julia's ſon
From the vile offſpring of a trull, that ſits
By the town-wall, and for her living *knits*. *Dryden.*

2. To join; to cloſe, to unite. Not uſed.

Our fever'd navy too
Have *knit* again, and float, threat'ning moſt ſea like
Shakeſpeare.

KNIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Texture.

Let their heads be ſleekly comb'd, their blue coats bruſh'd, and their garters of an indifferent *knit*
Shakeſpeare.

KNI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *knit*.] One who weaves or knits

The ſpinſters and the *knitters* in the ſun,
And the three maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do me to chant it *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

KNI'TTINGNEEDLE. *n. ſ.* [*knit* and *needle*.] A wire which women uſe in knitting.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, ſhe would prick him with her *knittingneedle*
Arbuthnot's John Bull.

KNI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *knit*.] A ſtring that gathers a purſe round. *Ainſworth.*

KNOB. *n. ſ.* [cnæp, Saxon; *knoop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly riſing above the reſt.

Juſt before the entrance of the right auricle of the heart is a remarkable *knob* or bunch, raiſed up from the ſubjacent fat. *Ray.*

KNO'BBED. *adj.* [from *knob*.] Set with knobs; having protuberances.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland *Crew.*
at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the *abby*.] The

KNO'BBINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *knobby*.] The quality of having many *knobs*.

KNO'BBY. *adj.*
1. Full of knobs.
2. Hard: ſtubborn

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obſcurity, retaining ſtill to conceal the names of the authors. *Howel.*

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnucian, Saxon; *cnoc*, a blow, Welſh.]

1. To claſh; to be driven ſuddenly together.

Any hard body thruſt forward by another body contiguous, without *knocking*, giveth no motion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They may ſay, the atoms of the chaos being variouſly moved according to this catholick law, muſt needs *knock* and interfere. *Bentley.*

2. To beat, as at a door for admittance; commonly with *at*.

Villain, I ſay, *knock* me *at* this gate,
And rap me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shakſpeare.*

Whether to *knock* againſt the gates of Rome,
Or ſudden visit them in parts remote,
To fright them, ere I ſtay. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*

I bid the priſoner *knock* upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Shakſpeare.*

For inſtance, if thoſe doors they *knock'd*,
Nor ſtood all the aſſaults it had to bear'd. *Dryden.*

Knock at your own breaſt, there's your fault,
If thoſe fair fatal eyes edg'd not your ſword. *Dryden.*

3. *To* KNOCK *under*. A common expreſſion, which denotes that a man yields or ſubmits. Submiſſion is expreſſed among good fellows by knocking under the table. Followed commonly by a particle: as, to *knock up*, to rouſe by knocking; to *knock down*, to fell by a blow.

To KNOCK. *v. a.*

1. To affect or change in any reſpect by blows.

How do you mean removing him?
Why, by making him incapable of Othello's place; *knocking out* his brains. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

He that has his chains *knocked off*, and the priſon doors ſet open to him, is perfectly at liberty. *Locke.*

Time was, a ſober Engliſhman would *knock*
His ſervants *up*, and riſe by five o'clock;
Inſtruct his family in every rule,
And ſend his wife to church, his ſon to ſchool. *Pope.*

2. To daſh together; to ſtrike; to collide with a ſharp noiſe.

So when the cook law my jaws thus *knock* it,
She would have made a pancake of my pocket. *Cleaveland.*

At him he lanc'd his ſpear, and pierc'd his breaſt;
On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his head,
And lay supine; and ſorth the ſpirit fled. *Dryden.*

'Tis the ſport of ſtateſmen,
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another. *Rowe.*

3. *To* KNOCK *down*. To fell by a blow.

He began to *knock down* his fellow-citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with bloodſhed. *Addiſon.*

A man who is groſs in a woman's company, ought to be *knocked down* with a club. *Clariſſa.*

4. *To* KNOCK *on the head*. To kill by a blow; to deſtroy.

He betook himſelf to his orchard, and walking there was *knocked on the head* by a tree. *South.*

Exceſs, either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man *on the head*; or with a fever, like fire in a ſtrong-water-ſhop, burns him down to the ground. *Grew's Coſmol.*

[illegible] *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

Sudden ſtroke; a blow.

[illegible] ſhow how we conceive how the motion of the [illegible] ejected from them from a *knock* perpendicularly on the air above.

[illegible] there [illegible] *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

[illegible] [illegible] ox,
[illegible] [illegible] the *knocks*. *Dryden.*

[illegible] for admiſſion.

Guiſcard, in his leathern frock,
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated *knock*:
Three with a doleful ſound the jarring grate
Time deaf and hollow. *Dryden's Boccace.*

KNOCKER. *n. ſ.* [from *knock*.]

1. He that knocks.

2. The hammer which hangs at the door for ſtrangers to ſtrike.

Shut, ſhut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I ſaid,
Tie up the *knocker*, ſay I'm ſick, I'm dead. *Pope.*

To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell*.] To ring the knell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many ſons as I have hairs,
I would not wiſh them to a fairer death
And ſo his knell is *knoll'd*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To KNOLL. *v. n.* To ſound as a bell.

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church. *Shakeſpeare.*

KNOLL. *n. ſ.* A little hill. *Ainſworth.*

KNOP. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *knap*.] Any tufty top. *Ainſworth.*

KNOP. *n. ſ.* [*ranunculus*.] A flower.

KNOT. *n. ſ.* [cnotta, Saxon; *knot*, German, *knutte*, Dutch; *knotte*, Erſe.]

1. A complication of a cord or ſtring not eaſily to be diſentangled.

He found that Reaſon's ſelf now reaſons bound
To reaſon *knots*, which fancy firſt had found. *Sidney.*

As ſhe that veſtal to the fountain came,
Let none be ſtartled at a veſtal's name,
Tir'd with the walk, ſhe laid her down to reſt;
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breaſt,
To take the freſhneſs of the morning air,
And gather'd in a *knot* her flowing hair. *Addiſon.*

2. Any figure of which the lines frequently interſect each other.

Garden *knots*, the tiles of houſes, and all equal figures, pleaſe: whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bacon.*

Our ſea-wall'd garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her faireſt flower choked up,
Her *knots* diſorder'd. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

It led
Hiſ's worthy paradiſe, which *not* nice art
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon,
Pour'd forth profuſe on hill and dale, and plain. *Milton.*

Their quarters are contrived into elegant *knots*, adorned with the moſt beautiful flowers. *More.*

Henry in *knots* involving Emma's name,
Had half-expreſs'd, and half-conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft addreſs,
That, as the wound, the paſſion might increaſe *Prior.*

3. Any bond of aſſociation or union.

Confirm that amity
With nuptial *knot*, if thou vouchſafe to grant
That virtuous lady Bona. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Richmond aims
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,
And by that *knot* looks proudly on the crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

I would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not unknit himſelf
The noble *knot* he made. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Why left you wife and children,
Thoſe precious motives, thoſe ſtrong *knots* of love? *Shakeſp.*

Not all that Saul could threaten or perſuade,
In this cloſe *knot*, the ſmalleſt looſeneſs made. *Cowley.*

4. A hard part in a piece of wood cauſed by the protuberance of a bough, and conſequently by a tranſverſe direction of the fibres. A joint in an herb.

Taking the very refuſe among thoſe which ſerved to no uſe, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of *knots*, he hath carved it diligently, when he had nothing elſe to do. *Wiſd.*

Such *knots* and croſſneſs of grain is objected here, as will hardly ſuffer that form, which they cry up here as the only juſt reformation, to go on ſo ſmoothly here as it might do in Scotland. *King Charles.*

5. Difficulty; intricacy.

A man ſhall be perplexed with *knots* and problems of buſineſs, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the contrariety ſeem equally weighty; ſo that, which way ſoever the choice determines, a man is ſure to venture a great concern. *South's Sermons.*

6. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the diſcovery was made that the king was living, which was the *knot* of the play untied, the reſt is ſhut up in the compaſs of ſome few lines. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

7. A confederacy; an aſſociation, a ſmall band.

Oh you pandering raſcals! there's a *knot*, a gang, a conſpiracy againſt me. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?
Where not a ſoul, without thine own, to aid *knot*,
But ſcorns and hates thee. *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

A *knot* of good fellows borrowed a ſum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway. *L'Eſtrange.*

I am now with a *knot* of his admirers, who make requeſt that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

8. A cluſter; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the ſky, which is a meeting or *knot* of a number of ſmall ſtars, not ſeen aſunder, but giving light together. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

In a picture, beſides the principal figures which compoſe it, and are placed in the midſt of it, there are leſs groups or *knots* of figures diſpoſed at proper diſtances, which are parts of the piece, and ſeem to carry on the ſame deſign in a more inferior manner. *Dryden.*

To KNOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To complicate in knots.

Happy we who from ſuch queens are freed,
That were always telling beads;
But here's a queen when ſhe rides abroad
Is always *knotting* threads. *Sidney.*

2. To intangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.

The party of the papiſts in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongſt themſelves. *Bacon.*

To KNOT. *v. n.*

1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Cut hay when it begins to *knot*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH. *n. ſ.* [*chamæmorus*.] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

KNOTGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*knot* and *graſs*; *polygonum*.] A plant.

Your minimus of hind'ring *knotgraſs* made. *Shakeſp.*

KNOTTED. *adj.* [from *knot*.] Full of knots.

The *knotted* oaks ſhall ſhow'r a honey weep. *Dryden.*

KNOTTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *knotty*.] Fulneſs of knots; unevenneſs; intricacy; difficulty.

Virtue was repreſented by Hercules naked, with his lion's ſkin and knotted club: by his oaken club is ſignified reaſon ruling the appetite; the *knottineſs* thereof, the difficulty they have that ſeek after virtue. *Peacham on Drawing.*

KNOTTY. *adj.* [from *knot*.]

1. Full of knots.

I have ſeen tempeſts, when the ſcolding winds
Have riv'd the *knotty* oaks. *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

The

The timber in some trees more clean, in some more *knotty*: try it by speaking at one end, and going the ear at the other; for if it be *knotty*, the voice will not pass well. *Bacon.*

The *knotty* oaks their list'ning branches bow,
Roscommon.

One with a brand yet burning from the flame,
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came.
Dryden's Æn.

Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now *knotty* burrs and thorns disgrace the ground.
Dryden.

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant fools
We're made by nature for the wise to work with:
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statesmen,
When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together,
And fall by one another.
Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.

3. Intricate, perplexed, difficult; embarrassed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, met with a point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest kings. *Bacon.*

Prizes were distributed, small in putting together of questions, and he that was the best at the untying of *knotty* subtilties, carried the prize. *L'Estrange.*

Some earth-born brother the *knotty* laws unties
Dryd.

The [illegible] they chat,
[illegible]
And [illegible] they clear,
[illegible] and by wit's appeal
Prior.

To KNOW. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitively or discursively.

O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's business ere it come!
Shak.

The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is known with God and with men. *Wisd.* iv. 1.

Th' gods will thus *know* me.
Milton.

Not from experience, for the world was new,
He only from their cause their natures *knew*.
Denham.

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think we admire and love you above all other men: there is a certainty in the proposition, and we *know* it.
Dryden.

When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea, which he perceives is not understood, he is obliged by the laws of ingenuity, and the end of speech, to make *known* what idea he makes it stand for.
Locke.

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be *known* to you why his hand is not removed from you.
1 *Sam.* vi. 3.

Led on with a desire to *know*
What nearer might concern him.
Milton.

One would have thought you had *known* better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy.
L'Estrange.

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from the less before and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude or units.
Locke.

4. To recognise.

What art thou, that dost call on me, that is neither *known* of thee, nor *knowest* thee?
Shakesp.

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was *known* of them in breaking of bread.
Luke, xxiv. 35.

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind.
Fleetwood.

Tell me how I may *know* him
Milton.

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar with.

What are you?
—A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of *known* and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity.
Shakesp. King Lear.

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam *knew* Eve his wife.
Genesis.

To KNOW. *v. n.*

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I *know* of a surety, that the Lord hath sent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod.
Acts.

2. Not to be ignorant.

When they *know* within themselves they speak of that they do not well *know*, they would nevertheless seem to others to *know* of that which they may not well speak.
Bacon.

Not to *know* of things remote, but *know*
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom.
Milton.

In the other world there is no consideration that will sting our consciences more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly, when we *knew* to have done better; and chose to make ourselves miserable, when we understood the way to have been happy.
Tillotson.

They might understand those excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be further imposed upon by bad pieces, and to *know* when nature was well imitated by the most able masters.
Dryden.

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Poins will put on our jerkins and aprons, and Sir John must not *know* of it.
Shakesp.

There is but one mineral body, that we *know* of, heavier than common quicksilver.
Boyle.

4. *To* KNOW *for.* To have knowledge of. A colloquial expression.

He said the water itself was a good healthy water, but for the party that own'd it, he might live more directly than he *knew for*.
Shakesp. Henry IV.

5. *To* KNOW *of.* In *Shakespeare*, is to take cognisance of; to examine.

Fair Hermia, question your desires,
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun.
For ay to be in shade of cloister mew'd.
Shakesp.

KNO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *know*.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.

These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I and I shall not pursue them to their old asylum, and yet it may be, there is more *knowable* in them, than in less acknowledged mysteries.
Glanville.

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, *knowable* by reason, as well as the law given by Moses.
Locke.

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally *knowable* without revelation.
Burnet.

KNOWER. *n. s.* [from *know*.] One who has skill or knowledge.

If we look on a vegetable, and can see for this cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers*.
Glanville.

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of mankind and poetry.
Sprat.

KNO'WING. *adj.* [from *know*.]

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,
That he, which hath our noble father slain,
Pursu'd my life.
Shakesp. Hamlet.

The *knowingest* of these have of late reformed their hypothesis.
Boyle.

What makes the clergy *glorious* is to be *knowing* in their profession, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges.
South.

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the world.
South's Sermons.

Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very dryly, according to the manner of his time: he was very *knowing* both in architecture and perspective.
Dryden.

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more *knowing* than others.
Addison.

2. Conscious; intelligent.

Could any but a *knowing* prudent cause
Begin such motions and assign such laws?
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system blame.
Blackmore.

KNO'WING. *n. s.* [from *know*.] Knowledge.

Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your *knowing* to a stranger of his quality.
Shakesp.

KNO'WINGLY. *adv.* [from *knowing*.] With skill; with knowledge.

He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the world.
More.

They who were rather fond of it than *knowingly* admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason.
Dryden.

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any business of consequence; I speak *knowingly*.
Atterbury.

KNO'WLEDGE. *n. s.* [from *know*.]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions.
Locke.

Do but say to me what I should do,
That not your *knowledge* may by me be done,
And I am prest unto it.
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

2. Learning, illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven.
Shakesp.

3. Skill in any thing.

Shipmen that have *knowledge* of the sea.
Kings.

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog thought fawned upon his master for old *knowledge*.
Sidney.

5. Cognisance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger?
Ruth.

A state's anger should not take
Knowledge either of fools or women.
Ben Jonson.

6. Information, power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel.
Sidney.

To KNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in use.] To acknowledge; to avow.

The prophet Hosea tells us that God saith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me: which proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not *knowledged* by his revealed will.
Bacon's Holy War.

To KNUBBLE. *v. a.* [*knipler*, Danish.] To beat.
Skinner.

KNU'CKLE. *n. s.* [cnucle, Saxon; *knockle*, Dutch.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.

Thus often at the Temple-stairs we've seen
Two tritons, of a rough athletick mien,
Sourly dispute some quarrel of the flood,
With *knuckles* brass'd, and face besmear'd in blood.
Gay.

2. The knee joint of a calf.

Jelly, which they used for a restorative, made of *knuckles* of veal.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

3. The articulation or joint of [illegible].

Divers herbs have joints or [illegible] stops in their germination: [illegible] and corn.
Bacon.

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To [illegible] an odd custom [illegible] submit: I suppose [illegible] der side of the table [illegible] of striking [illegible] in confession of an [illegible] with the defeat.
Knu[illegible]
argument

KNU'CKLED. *adj.* [from *knuckle.*] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a watry plant, and groweth not but in the water, it hath theſe properties, that it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* both ſtalk and root; ſtalk, being dry, is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many ſtalks out of one root. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

KNUFF. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *knave*, or the ſame with *chuff.*] A lout.

An old word preſerved in a rhyme of prediction.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted ſheon,
Shall fill up Duſſendale
With ſlaughter'd bodies ſoon. *Hayward.*

KNUR. } *n. ſ.* [*knor*, German,] A
KNURLE. } knot; a hard ſubſtance.

The ſtony nodules found lodged in the ſtrata, are called by the workmen *knurs* and knots. *Woodw.*

KOWED for *knew.* *Spenſer.*

To KYD. *v. n.* [corrupted probably from cuð Saxon.] To know.

But ah, unjuſt and worthleſs Colin Clout,
That *kydſt* the hidden kinds of many a weed;
Yet *kydſt* not one to cure thy ſore heart root,
Whoſe rankling wound as yet doth riſely bleed. *Spenſer.*

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.